LITERAE
VIRORVM ERVDITORVM
AD FRANCISCVM
CRANEVELDIVM
1522 — 1528
A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL LETTERS
EDITED FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS
AND ILLUSTRATED WITH NOTES AND COMMENTARIES
BY
HENRY DE VOCHT
PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN
LOUVAIN
LIBRAIRIE UNIVERSITAIRE
UYSTPRUYST, publisher
1928
HUMANISTICA LOVÂNIENSIA

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FRANCISCVM CRANEVELDIVM
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THE BELGIAN UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION
BRUSSELS,
HAVE GRACIOUSLY HONORED THIS WORK
WITH A SUBSIDY.
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DOCTISSIMO AC ILLVSTRISSIMO VIRO

WILHELMO BANG KAVP

PROFESSORI BEROLINENSI

PHILOLOGO ERVDITISSIMO
MAGISTRO PRVDENTISSIMO
AMICO DILECTISSIMO
ALTERIQE PATRI

OPVS AD QVOD AGGREDIENDVM OLIM IMPVLIT
DVM IN VNIVERSITATE LOVANIENSII PROFESSORIS
FVNGITVR MVNERE
MVLTAS POST PROCCELLAS TANDEM ABSOLVTVM

IN ANIMI GRATISSIMI PIGNVS
ET IN MEMORIAM INTIMAE NECESSITVDINIS
QVA ABSENS PRAESENTISSIMVS
TEMPESTATE ABREPTVS CONIVNCTISSIMVS
EST ERITQVE
SEMPER

DEVOTISS: AVCTOR

D. D.
The letters published here constitute the greater part of the missives sent between 1522 and 1528 to Francis of Cranvelt, a member of Mechlin Parliament, by erudite friends whose acquaintance he had made at Louvain, where he had studied, or in Bruges, where he had been town pensionary from 1515 to 1522. The autographs of Erasmus, Vives, Pighius, Barlandus and his other correspondents, had been collected by their recipient into bundles or volumes, two of which were handed down to his descendants, and became the property of the late Belgian Minister GEORGE HELLEPUTTE, who kindly allowed me to decipher and to edit them. The heartiest thanks are offered to his memory, for to my deep regret I have not been able to complete this work before his death: nor could I render an appropriate homage for the great generosity he showed, when he entrusted the precious documents to my care for an unlimited period. Greater even was his generosity when with the kind approval of Mrs. Helleputte, he placed these letters at the disposal of the scholars that are and will be, and presented them to the Louvain University Library, of which they form one of the gems. Non recedet memoria eius, et nomen eius requiritur a generatione in generationem 1).

To professor RAYMOND LEMaire, of Louvain University, I also convey the heartiest gratitude: he mentioned the existence of the two bundles to our late colleague Professor Henry de Jongh, author of the history of the Louvain Faculty of Divinity 2), and was the means by which the Minister Helleputte's treasure was committed to our hands.

1) Ecclesiasticus, xxxix, 13.
2) L'Ancienne Faculté de Théologie de Louvain au Premier Siècle de son Existence, 1432-1540 : Louvain, 1911.
My friend Henry de Jongh had no sooner heard of the precious find than he communicated the happy intelligence to me, and asked me to join him in the study and the editing of the newly discovered documents. We accordingly divided them into two parts, one comprising the letters from theologians, like Pighius, Curtius and Dorpius, which he took for his share; the other, chiefly connected with humanists, being left to me. We set to work at once, and having announced the happy discovery in the spring of 1914 by two papers in the *Mélanges Charles Moeller*¹), we contemplated starting the publication as early as October 1914.

The outbreak of the Great War found me working strenuously in Louvain at the first fifty or sixty letters of the collection, which had fallen to my lot. The announcement of the ruthless destruction caused everywhere in the very neighbourhood of the University town by the invading army, awoke me to a crushing responsibility: for batches of officers and soldiers continually succeeded each other in our University institutes, and the rooms of my absent collaborator were going to be used for some military purpose. I at once secured the originals of the letters which he had in his keeping, and joining them to mine, made a parcel of them which in those uneasy days I hardly let go out of my sight. Thus I had that treasure with me during the dreadful night of August 25/26, when the approaching blaze drove me out of a friend’s hospitable house into the fire-lit streets, where bullets whizzed past me until I found a shelter, and where at daybreak I was kept standing for a time beside a pile of burning corpses under the brazen look of the statue of Justus Lipsius; I had it when, two days later, I was led away a prisoner by a regiment, and I was only separated from it for a few hours at Tervueren, where I was held up by a company of soldiers stationed on the roadside; being at last released from suspense and anxiety, I was sent onward to the regiment that had

¹) Louvain, 1914: II, 69, 82.
continued its way to Brussels. After some trouble and some palaverering I found my parcel in the bucket of the ammunition wagon where I had left it, and I regained liberty.

In my retreat at Jette, near Brussels, I had taken up again the study of the letters, when my friend and collaborator Henry de Jongh fell ill from war-time privation and annoyance, chiefly in consequence of his charitable exertions for his fellow-sufferers; he died on April 6, 1915, in the full maturity of his intellectual power; instead of turning to his books, he had directed for several months both civilly and spiritually his native village 's Gravenwezel, situated within the line of forts of besieged Antwerp, and had proved a Godsend to his brethren in the dreadful bewilderment of those direful days: *Sapientia... in medio populi sui gloriabitur* 1).

* * *

The entirety of the enterprise having thus fallen on my shoulders, I worked, especially during the long years of the War, with what means I had at my disposal. The burning of the Louvain Library, which was exceedingly rich in books connected with the humanists of the first half of the sixteenth century, proved an incalculable loss for this subject: it destroyed for ever, besides the Acta of the University Council and Faculties for that period 2), so many rare documents and scarce editions: some of them I had used before August 1914; of others I had only noted down the title and general contents: of several I have endeavoured in vain to find another copy existing 3). And how many more treasures might have been brought to light, can be surmised by all who are acquainted with libraries of centuries' standing, whose catalogues ignore the existence of most books and pamphlets that come second, third or fourth in old bound-up volumes!

1) *Ecclesiasticus*, xxiv, 1.
2) The fourth volume of the *Acta Universitatis, 1474-1494*, belonging to the Brussels Archives, had been lent to the Louvain University Library, and perished together with the fifth volume of these Acta, 1495-1522: nothing remains of them except a few quotations: de Jongh 37*-37*.—Two volumes of the *Acta Facultatis Artium: VII : 1535-1554; VIII : 1554-1571*, had the same fate: FUL, *Introduction*, pp. xiii, xv, xxx; n° 54.
3) Cp., e. g., Epp. 95, pr. h; 96, pr. c (Lindeboom, 222).
Happily the rich supply of xvi\textsuperscript{th} century literature in the Royal Library, Brussels, was at my disposal; and I could make a large and liberal use of the documents relative to Louvain University in the General Archives of the Realm. I had hoped to find amongst them further letters from, or concerning, the great humanists that illustrated the Alma Mater for more than a century, and as the two thirds of those documents were not inventoried, I went through the long and tedious task of examining them one by one. I was disappointed in my expectations, for I only found the indication that two letters from Erasmus, which had been in one of the registers, had disappeared \textsuperscript{1}); still from the notes I had taken when working in that rich mine, I could build up the recently published \textit{Inventaire} \textsuperscript{2}), and I had struck several abundant veins, from which I have drawn profusely first-hand and generally unknown information for the various introductions and the notes.

Indeed, instead of producing the bare text of the letters, I preferred following the magnificent example set to all similar work by Dr. P. S. and Mrs. Allen in their admirable edition of \textit{Opus Epistolarvm Des. Erasmi Roterodami} \textsuperscript{3}). I avail myself of this occasion to express my full appreciation of their great achievement, and my deepest gratitude for what I owe them: not only for the advantage of having created a model, which I have endeavoured to imitate here to the best of my ability; not only for the immense treasure of erudition

\textsuperscript{1}) In FUL, n° 1437, the author of the memoir refers to two letters from Erasmus amongst the documents annexed; the appendix is complete except for these two letters: one, of the middle of 1518, was addressed to Giles de Busleyden; the other, of about 1527, was to Nicolas Warry of Marville — possibly the one which was recently discovered at The Hague by Dr. F. C. Molhuysen: 30 March 1527; cp. Allen, VII, 1806\textsuperscript{a}.

\textsuperscript{2}) H. de Vocht, \textit{Inventaire des Archives de l'Université de Louvain, 1426-1797}, aux Archives Générales du Royaume à Bruxelles: Louvain, 1927 (= FUL).

\textsuperscript{3}) Oxford, University Press: from 1906. Six volumes of this magnificent work have been published, comprising the correspondence between 1484 and the end of 1527; I deeply regret that only four had come out before the printing of these \textit{Literae}; the two last having appeared whilst it was in progress, and after the bulk of the notes and prefaces had been made ready, no reference hardly is made to them: the letters of the period 1522-1527 being generally quoted, or referred to, as they are in the \textit{Opera Omnia} of Leiden, 1703 (=EE) and in the various sources.
stored up in the growing series of the stately volumes; not only for the ever ready promptitude in supplying whatever information or help I requested; but especially for the hearty encouragement given in the endless toiling, which only he realizes who has experienced it. At the first announcement of our scheme in 1914 they hastened to wish us success, and the intelligence of the Louvain Sacco made them look out for every possible way of inquiring into the fate of the documents; to prevent any further danger of loss during the War, I despatched copies of Erasmus' letters through a 'smuggler', who had to destroy them with all his other documents when he was caught, nearly paying his prowess with his life. Hardly had peace been signed, when Dr and Mrs. Allen came over to inspect the valuable documents in reascent Louvain, and as difficulties and delays were continually besetting my plan for having this correspondence printed at once, I had great pleasure in giving them a proof of grateful appreciation by allowing them to forestall me, and publish Erasmus' letters, so as neither to impair the completeness, nor to hinder the progress, of their admirable _Opus._

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The two bundles were in a pitiful state when they reached us: having lain on the top of each other in an attic, three of the four sides had been so gnawed into, that the beginnings and the ends of the first letters were nibbled away, and we wondered whether it was worth while deciphering what remained. Still it seemed cruel injustice to throw aside the smallest bit of information about the humanists; besides, the farther we advanced in the collection the better the epistles were preserved; and even the scraps of sentences, which were perplexing at first sight, often proved to yield some sense, and to lead to unexpected results, if treated with patience and time 1). As it happened, the enforced leisure resulting from the cessation of all University work in Louvain during the war, could be devoted to the reconstruing of these missing

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1) As an example may be pointed out Ep. 79, which was an enigma, until the reference to Pliny gave the clue.
FIRST OF THE TWO BUNDLES OF LETTERS
from a photograph taken in 1913.

The scrap of a letter to the left, is Ep. 18; the one on the top is from Roseus, Ep. 26; below it show the ends of Epp. 19 (l. 22) and 29 (ll. 31-36).
parts: they were measured accurately by the space of the paper that had disappeared; every intelligence gathered from the missive in question, or from those written about the same time, and all possible helps — such as the strokes preserved on the edges — were turned to the best account. The conjectures thus made, were tested by a minute study of each correspondent's particular style, of his vocabulary, and of his way of writing and abbreviating; and were only decided upon after long and mature deliberation. Placed between angular brackets < >, they are offered for what they are worth: and may be considered merely as the neutral tints by which a painter brings out such details on his canvas as otherwise might escape all notice.

The parts spared by the vermin were further damaged by an intermittent still, or a leak in the roof, which dropped on the left side of the letters: it filtered throughout the two bundles, and dissolved the ferrous ink. A large dark yellow stain was thus made, which, drying up and getting wet again, completely absorbed the writing in some parts, at least at first view: for though a magnifying lens is ineffective, brown tinted glass, and subdued, or even diaphanous light 1), betrays faint traces of the words. The characters thus detected were checked over and over again to prevent self-suggestion, and have been added between square brackets [ ].

A third injury from which this collection suffered was the loss of several letters. Some are destroyed for ever: they were those that were the first of the bundle lying on the top, and must have crumbled away to scraps, like that which remains of de Feyn's first message to Cranevelt after his removal to Mechlin 2). Others were deliberately torn out of the collections, and as they were probably given to autograph hunters and amateurs after the bundles had passed from the Cranevelts to the Schottes 3), they evidently were not the least interesting ones, neither on account of the writer, nor of the contents. These losses are indicated by a comparison of the numbers which we gave to the documents before unfasten-

2) Ep. 18; see p. xii.
3) Gener. Introd., xxxiii.
ing the bundles, with those which Cranevelt noted down on the right top corners of the leaves 1). Some of the missing letters are even referred to in historical documents: thus Valerius Andreas quoted in his Fasti Academicci of 1650 several sentences from epistles which were amongst those of the first bundle that perished 2); and of the two of More's autographs, which were copied for Stapleton's Tres Thomae in 1580 3), only one subsists, at least in this correspondence 4): for the documents that were taken out and given away as specimens or keepsakes, may still exist, and may come forward one day from some old and forgotten portfolio. Meanwhile it is disappointing to find that they are missing: indeed, for some of them it may be guessed whose letters, and of what kind they were, by collating the allusions in contemporary or subsequent epistles with the comparative list of the original foliation and of that apposed in 1913 5), considering that the missives were placed in the bundles, especially in the second one, in the order of their arrival, or, for those communicated to friends, of their return, to Cranevelt's hands.

Irrespective of the information contained in the various letters, the present correspondence affords, in its approximative completeness, a fair insight on the life of sixteenth century erudites. To them the epistolae familiares were, what papers and reviews are to us: they were read and discussed with friends and acquaintances, or they were communicated to them in the original or in a copy 6); for every piece of news, the trustworthiness of its auctor 7) was critically examined. In view of that importance, the letters were then composed with mature deliberation; several

1) Cranevelt's foliation has disappeared with the beginning of the greater number of the letters in the first bundle.  
2) Epp. 1, 2 and 5.  
3) Epp. 115 and 262.  
4) Gener. Introd., xxxii.  
6) Cp. Epp. 93, 120; 150, 161; Collect., 73-75.  
7) Epp. 89, 10; 137, 3-17; 173, 21-23; 219, 1-5; &c.; cp. Ep. 243, 111.
of them were written out by amanuenses, whose clean copy was afterwards corrected, and completed, or at least signed by their masters. They were then entrusted to friends ¹), or to confidential messengers in private service, like Erasmus’ Algoet ²) and Cannius ³), Cranevelt’s Andreas ⁴), and Mark Laurin’s Philip ⁵), who often imparted the news that the correspondent judged more convenient to be communicated by word of mouth ⁶). Such intelligence was occasionally written on an additional slip of paper either fastened into a slit of the leaf ⁷), or simply folded inside, which the recipient could take out and keep for himself, whereas he could show and hand round the letter itself to his friends.

Many epistles, however, were written on the spur of the moment: sometimes at the request of an acquaintance ⁸), or of an overbold stranger who wanted to be introduced to an influential man like Cranevelt ⁹); sometimes sub coena, after a supper taken in common with some one who had mentioned his intended departure ¹⁰); sometimes whilst a chance letter-carrier, or even an obliging traveller was waiting ¹¹). Indeed it was not always easy to find a means of sending letters to Mechlin, especially when Margaret of Austria’s Court was residing elsewhere ¹²), and they had at times to be ventured on the diligentia scolastica of a student who returned that way to Louvain ¹³). In such cases there was the danger of the letters getting lost, against which the writer often provided himself by keeping the rough draughts, at least for some time ¹⁴).

¹) Epp. 22, 14; 37, 6; 38, 21; 61, 18; 74, 1; 103, 1; 224, 2; 241, 2; 247, 4; &c.
²) Epp. 58, pr. a; 128, 2; 139, pr. a.
³) Epp. 242, pr. a-c; 293.
⁴) Epp. 90, 127; 264, 4; 265, 11.
⁵) Epp. 137, 24; 150, 1, 47; cp. Ep. 29, 16.
⁷) Epp. 103, pr., 30; 182, pr., 30.
⁸) Epp. 93, 1; 174, 13; 214, 1; 256, 8.
⁹) Epp. 129, 1; 130, 1; 145, 2; &c.
¹⁰) Epp. 105, 20-22; 244, 22.
¹²) Epp. 161, 19-20; 221, 2.
¹³) Epp. 107, 21; 223, 1-5.
¹⁴) Ep. 159, 4-6; that custom explains the presence in this collection of several letters from Cranevelt: Epp. 20, 25, &c.
Still much greater was the inconvenience of the epistle being broken open and read 1). Indeed the way of closing it, was very precarious: the leaf, on which it was written, was folded first into narrow strip, and then into a small rectangular packet, which was transfixed by means of a penknife, so as to make a slit through the various folds. Into that slit was thrust a small wedge of paper, of which the point was fastened on one side by means of sealing wax; into that wax was also stuck the broad end, after having been folded over the side to prevent the letter from being opened 2). A seal was then made either by impressing some small object into the paper covering the wax, or by pricking it repeatedly with a penknife, or by applying the writer's proper die. Such dies often had armorial bearings, of which the most interesting ones are reproduced for the different letters. Unscrupulous people tore letters open, and either destroyed them, or pretexted an accident, by which the small wedge of paper had been torn, or the brittle seal broken; and even went as far as to reseal them, resignare 3), which was betrayed by the different tints or colours of the wax used.

To prevent any disagreement resulting from the letter falling into undue hands, it was couched in a cautious and non-committing style; ambiguous terms were chosen 4), which must have been as enigmatic for any inquisitive outsider, as they are now to the xxth century editor 5); and in view of the general ignorance of, and even the suspicion towards, Greek 6), pieces of intelligence which the writer wanted to hide from everybody, even from his own amanuensis, were imparted

2) In some cases the wedge of paper was replaced by a string which was tied, a seal covering the knot (Epp. 150, 160, pr.); in others, one end of the strip into which the letter was folded, was inserted into the other, and fastened by means of wax and a seal, which was imprinted on the leaf itself on which the letter was written: it had then to be torn before it could be opened.
4) John de Ferryn even seems to allude to the use of an alhaphetum, an inverted alphabet: Ep. 91, 2.
5) Cp. for instance the various names given to Wolsey: Epp. 50, 15; 150, 20; 243, 11; 248, 7; 252, 15.
in that language. Many are the letters in which Vives inserted a Greek passage in the space left open by his secretary, who, in others, copied out his master's model, and showed that he did not understand one iota of what he wrote.

The letters of this correspondence have been arranged in chronological order, and to prevent a repetition of the same remarks in the accompanying notes, a standard has been adopted which is adhered to, unless otherwise stated.

The heading of each epistle indicates, besides the number and the name of the writer, the bundle to which it belonged, the place it occupied in it in 1913, and, between square brackets [ ], Cranevelt's own foliation; also the date, either expressed in the letter, or suggested by the contents or the place in the collection: in which cases the reasons for assigning it, are stated in the preface. As can be expected in familiar letters, the year-date is often missing: if it is clearly indicated in the message itself, or results from those which precede or follow, or if Cranevelt noted it down with the day of its arrival, it is added without any comment; still, like all conjectured elements, it is separated from the data quoted from the letter, by means of angular brackets < >.

It is understood that, if not gainsaid, the letters are written by the person who signed them. Of their authenticity there cannot be the least doubt: the writing is identical, not only with that of the other letters from the same correspondent here, but also with that found in other collections ¹) and in the records of the Louvain University ²).

For those letters which were written by an amanuensis, the textual notes indicate which parts were added by the correspondent who signed it, as also in general all corrections and changes in the initial text, with the mention of the hand

¹) Thus Erasmus' writing is sampled in Allen, III, 715, 825; Nolhac, v; that of Vives in Watson, Relac., 271-273: letter of February-March 1528.
²) As rector of the University, van Dorp wrote a few pages in Lib. III Int., 299 v-307 v; de Corte's signature and notes are in FUL, n° 1450 : 238 r; n° 1451 : 287 r, 326 r; &c.
that made them, and all the signs, marks or subsequent additions and notes now found on the document.

In reproducing the letter, the disposition of the various parts has been more or less regularized: the greeting, with which it generally begins, has been printed in small capitals on a separate line; the body has been divided into paragraphs according to the subjects treated, and the date at the end has been placed apart from the text. If the epistle extends to the reverse side of the leaf, mention of it is made in the textual notes; the address, which is printed here at the foot, is regularly found in the original on the back of the single, or on the fourth page of the double, leaf. The seal is generally next to the address: if it is not referred to, it is either missing altogether, or quite indistinct. Just below the address of several letters Cranevelt noted the dates on which they reached him: of such inscriptions, mention is made in the prefaces.

The rendering of the text aims at the most exact reproduction of the original; to facilitate reading, the use of the punctuation marks has been regularized, and the ordinary abbreviations have been solved. Still whenever the least doubt attaches to a reading, or whenever an abbreviation might be taken in different ways, the textual notes state the case with all possible objectivity. The ligatures æ and œ are kept in each special case, and the e with a cedilla, which is out of use now, is replaced by œ, occasionally by œ: thus with the only exception of the accents on some Latin words (à, quà, medià, &c.), which are only used exceptionally, the orthography of each writer is represented as carefully as possible, even with the evident or presumed mistakes, for which a correction or a rectification is suggested in the textual notes. This applies as well to the passages in Greek which, being often either copied out by novices, or jotted down in all haste, more to hide a piece of intelligence than to create literature, are frequently bewildering. The accents and aspirates especially are most confused, being written indistinctly,

1) Even including the use of i and j, u and v.
2) Abbreviations have been kept in the signature of the letter and, as far as possible, in the address.
3) Thus Vives regularly writes litterae, all the others litteræ.
or made dubious by subsequent correcting; whereas for the first letters I tried to represent them as accurately identical with those in the original as I could, I adopted from Ep. 56 the usual way of placing them, to save needless toil and trouble; still the orthography of all words that seemed interesting or noteworthy, has been indicated at foot.

Such explanatory notes were added to the text as seemed necessary or convenient for a better understanding, and the information gathered, for the greater part from hitherto unknown or unpublished documents, to identify the correspondents and the persons referred to, was arranged into biographical sketches, which generally precede the letters. Some of these personages apparently are viri obscuri, and many of the details may seem irrelevant; still in history and in erudition, as well as in real life, the smallest events and the least glorious people have their value and play their part. Although fully aware of the difference in interest, I considered that it would have been an injustice to reproduce only the letters of an Erasmus or a Vives, and to leave out even the humble and painfully concocted epistles of a Walram Ticheler or a James Nieulandt; and with the same earnest zeal I worked at their humble biographies as at that of their more illustrious acquaintances ¹).

In my searching for intelligence about some of the many personages referred to, I chanced to strike the rich mine of the Louvain University records, and was in so far successful that I gathered from various quarters a considerable amount of information about the lives and works of the leading humanists, such as Vives and van Dorp, Goclenius and Vege- rius, Barlandus and de Spouter; also about those of lesser personages, namely Stephen Comes, Gerard Bachusius, Peter de Thenis, Henry Zwynghedau, Peter de Laloo, Nicolas Herco Florenas, John de Winckele and many others, whose names

¹) I cannot help repeating Lessing's opinion, which Ad. Horawitz and K. Hartfelder quote in their preface to Beatus Rhenanus' correspondence: 'What does not serve us, may serve somebody else; what we find neither important nor pleasing, may seem so to others. Pronouncing many things small and irrelevant, is often the avowal of one's deficient sight, than the sign of a fair appreciation of their real value' (RE, lx).
occur in the writings of Erasmus and of some of his most famous contemporaries. The biographical and other details which I found about these personages, who were generally neglected as insignificant or given up as enigmas, bring them into light, and illustrate the share they took in the promoting of learning and humanism. That information may be deemed superfluous for the understanding of the present correspondence: yet it supplies the indispensable elements for a full and thorough knowledge of the most interesting period at which these letters were written; it further pays a late tribute to the memory of many an ignored contemporary of Cranevelt's, of many an insufficiently appreciated artisan of the growing Renaissance movement; and it adds, I hope, a few lines to the history of the artistic, ethic and intellectual development in their and my dear country, and, consequently, to that of civilization in general, to that of the upward struggle of humanity towards humanization and perfection.

* * *

The editing and printing of this correspondence has taken more time than I anticipated, with the result that some books have been published since I started, of which I have not been able to fully avail myself 1). On the other hand biographical and other information gleaned about personages already dealt with, could be made use of in subsequent letters 2). The long stretch of time puts me under the greatest obligations to the responsible heads of several great institutions for a prolonged loan of books and documents: to Mr. L. Paris, of the Royal Library, Brussels; Mr. P. Bergmans, of the Ghent University Library; Mr. J. Cuvelier, of the General Archives, Brussels, and, most of all, to my colleague Mr. E. van Cauwenbergh, who generously placed at my disposal, irrespective of time and number, the elements of the renascent Louvain University

2) E.g., for Martin van Dorp (Ep. 152, pr. a, b); Adrian Barlandus (Ep. 256, pr. a); Adrian Cordatus (Ep. 145, 17); &c.
Library. I express my thanks to the staff of that Library, as also to those of the Royal Library, Brussels, and of the British Museum, London, for their never failing willingness in laying down before me the numerous volumes I wished to inspect.

My gratitude is further due to the Rev. Can. A. C. de Schrevel, of Bruges, and to the Superior of the Crucigeri of Maeseyck, for the lengthy loan of books, and for the information they graciously supplied on several occasions. Having always found the greatest readiness to oblige me, whenever I applied for assistance, the writing down of the names of those generous helpers is, I am afraid, greatly disproportioned to their long and patient researches. Thus I have pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness — to the Librarians: Mr. George Gazier, of Besançon; Miss Ellen Jørgensen, of Copenhagen; Mr. A. W. Grape, of Upsala University; Mr. P. Bergmans, of Ghent University; the Rev. A. de Poorter, of Bruges; — to the Archivists: Mr. A. Bruchet, of Lille; Mr. A. H. Martens van Sevenhoven, of Gelderland, Arnhem; Mr. M. Daniëls, of Nijmegen; Mr. H. Dierickx, of Mechlin town; the Rev. Can. J. Laenen, of Mechlin Diocese; Mr. R. D. Parmentier, of Bruges; Mr. V. Fris, of Ghent, and many others, to whose kindness my work owes some of the information which only they were able to impart.

As to the material execution of my book, I cannot but express my appreciation of the kindness with which my friend and publisher, Mr. Arthur Uystpruyyst, has met all my wishes, not even allowing me to draw his attention to the work and stock absorbed by a venture extending over so many years; he thus realizes the humanistic ideal of a Thierry Martens, his predecessor in Louvain, placing above all the love for his art and the diffusion of learning. A similar generosity was shown by the Belgian University Foundation, of Brussels, to whose Chairman and Members, and especially to whose kind and enlightened Secretary-General Dr. Edward Willems I express my deepest gratitude for the royal subsidy with which they encouraged my work.

From the very beginning, my friend and colleague Professor Arthur Monin has been kind enough to assume the troublesome
task of reading and checking the Latin text of the letters and especially the conjectured parts; his clear insight detected many a blunder and prevented many a mistake: I heartily acknowledge my various indebtedness to him, and offer my warmest thanks for the feeling of security he inspired, for the suggestions he made, and for the hearty encouragement he gave me all along the hard and upward toiling. I also express my gratitude to my colleagues: Mr. Edm. Remy; Mr. J. Cochez, who obligingly revised the Greek quotations; Mr. A. Castille and others, who were ever ready to tender the help I wanted, each in his particular speciality. As to the debt I owe to my friend Mrs. Flor. A. Pessers Tasker, it is hardly possible to define it: from the first days that I started this work, she has placed at my disposal her kind attention and experience in reading and correcting my manuscript for the texts in English, through which language I wanted to reach a greater number of readers; she further has bestowed for several years her care and untiring vigilance to the tedious task of correcting proof and revise, and made my work useful by compiling an index of the names of personages: I offer her my most appreciative gratitude for her unselfish and never lagging devotion.

Louvain, December 7, 1927.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Epp.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place in Bundle</th>
<th>Pp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>&lt;Louvain, end of Dec. 1519&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>&lt;Louvain, March 1520&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;To Erasmus&gt;</td>
<td>Bruges, 19 Sept. 1520</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;From Erasmus&gt;</td>
<td>Louvain, 18 Dec. 1520</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Leo X. to Henry VIII.</td>
<td>Rome, 11 Oct. 1521</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To an Amanuensis</td>
<td>Bruges, 11 Nov. 15&lt;21&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>&lt;Louvain, Jan. 1522&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Louvain, 24 June &lt;1522&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. From Gerard Geldenhouwer</td>
<td>Veere, 6 July 1522</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Louvain, 8 July 152&lt;2&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Duke George of Saxony to Erasmus</td>
<td>Dresden, 9 July 1522</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. From Gerard Geldenhouwer</td>
<td>Ghent, 22 July 1522</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Latin poem (prob. by Geldenhouwer)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. From Conrad Vegerius</td>
<td>Palencia, 7 Aug. 1522</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Louvain, 10 Aug. &lt;1522&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Erasmus to Duke George of Saxony</td>
<td>Basle, 3 Sept. 1522</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. From Roseus</td>
<td>Louvain, 22 Sept. &lt;1522&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. From Walram Ticheler</td>
<td>Louvain, 23 Sept. &lt;1522&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. From Conrad Vegerius</td>
<td>Valladolid, 30 Sept. 1522</td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>&lt;Bruges,middleofOct.1522&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>&lt;Bruges, 20 Oct. 1522&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. To Erasmus</td>
<td>〈Mechlin, 24 Oct. 1522〉</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>〈Bruges, 1 Nov. 1522〉</td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>〈Bruges, init. Nov. 1522〉</td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Louvain, 8 Nov. 1522</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. From Martin van Dorp</td>
<td>〈Louvain, 8 Nov. 1522〉</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. To Pope Adrian VI.</td>
<td>〈Mechlin, 12 Nov. 1522〉</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. From Roseus</td>
<td>Louvain, 27 Nov. 〈1522〉</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Figures in italics indicate documents which belonged to the first bundle; the others, those which formed the second.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Date/Location</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>From Gerard Geldenhonwer</td>
<td>Souburg, 28 Nov. 1522</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Pope Adrian VI. to Erasmus</td>
<td>Rome, 1 Dec. 1522</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges, 4 Dec. 1522</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Louvain, init. Dec. 1522</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>From a Louvain Cognatus</td>
<td>Louvain, 21 Dec. 1522</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Louvain, 4 Jan. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges, 6 Jan. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>From a Louvain Cognatus</td>
<td>Louvain, 9 Jan. 1523</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges, 1 Jan. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>The German Diet to the Nuncio</td>
<td>Nuremberg, 15/19 Jan. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges, 25 Jan. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Louvain, 28 Jan. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>From Leonard Clodius</td>
<td>Bruges, 1 Febr. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges, 3 Febr. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>From Jerome Ruffault</td>
<td>Mechlin, init. Febr. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges, 13 Febr. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges, 18 Febr. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges, 21 Febr. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Bruges, 22 Febr. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges, 22 Febr. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Bruges, 15 March 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Bruges, 17 March 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
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<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>From Gerard Geldenhonwer</td>
<td>Souburg, 2 May 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges, 4 May 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>From John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Bruges, 22 May 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>From Gerard Geldenhonwer</td>
<td>Bruges, 1 June 1323</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>From Gerard Geldenhonwer</td>
<td>Duurstede, 21 June 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
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<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>92</td>
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<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>From Gerard Geldenhonwer</td>
<td>Mechlin, 12 July 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>From Gerard Geldenhonwer</td>
<td>Duurstede, 17 Aug. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
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<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges, 26 Aug. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
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<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges, 13 Sept. 1523</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>From</td>
<td>To</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Conrad Vegerius</td>
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<td>18 Sept. 1523</td>
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<td>&lt;30&gt; Sept. 1523</td>
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<td>2 Oct. 1523</td>
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<td>4 Oct. 1523</td>
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<td>15 Oct. 1523</td>
</tr>
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<td>31 Oct. 1523</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bruges</td>
<td>7 Nov. 1523</td>
</tr>
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<td>80.</td>
<td>John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>11 Nov. 1523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>John de Feyn</td>
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<td>30 Nov. 1523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>John de Feyn</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>8 Dec. 1523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>Peter de Corte</td>
<td>Louvain</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>Pope Clement VII.</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>16 Dec. 1523</td>
</tr>
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<td>Martin van Dorp</td>
<td>Louvain</td>
<td>&lt;init. Jan. 1524&gt;</td>
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<td>Pedro Juan Oliver</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>13 Jan. 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>Adrian Barlandus</td>
<td>Louvain</td>
<td>16 Jan. 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Gerard Geldenhouwer</td>
<td>Duurstede</td>
<td>21 Jan. 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
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<td>Bruges</td>
<td>24 Jan. 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Bruges</td>
<td>2 Frbr. 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>20 Feb. 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>John de Feyn</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>21 Feb. 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td>John de Feyn</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>23 March 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.</td>
<td>Erasmus to John Robbyns</td>
<td>Basle</td>
<td>31 March 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>Alard of Amsterdam</td>
<td>Louvain</td>
<td>&lt;end March 1524&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.</td>
<td>Albert Pigge</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>9 Apr. 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.</td>
<td>John Robbyns to Philip Majoris</td>
<td>Mechlin</td>
<td>13 Apr. 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.</td>
<td>James Nieulanndt</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>&lt;middle Apr. 1524&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>John de Feyn</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>24 Apr. 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>Pope Clement VII. to Erasmus</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>30 Apr. 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
<td>John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>1 May 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>John de Feyn</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>6 May 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>John de Feyn</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>1 June 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>John de Feyn</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>7 June 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>7 June 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>John de Feyn</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>9 June 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>Albert Pigge</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>15 June 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>Peter de Corte</td>
<td>Louvain</td>
<td>16 June 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>John Corneput</td>
<td>Louvain</td>
<td>16/17 June 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>Martin van Dorp</td>
<td>Louvain</td>
<td>21 June 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>John Louis Vives</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>24 June 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113.</td>
<td>Martin van Dorp</td>
<td>Mechlin</td>
<td>5 July 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114.</td>
<td>Albert Pigge</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>10 July 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115.</td>
<td>Thomas More</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>10 August 1524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116.</td>
<td>John de Feyn</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
<td>23 August 1524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
xxvi

117. From Gerard Geldenhouwer  Antwerp, 4 Sept. 〈1524〉  33  318
118. From Peter de Corte  Louvain, 19 Sept. 1524  35  321
119. From John Louis Vives  Calais, 4 October 1524  37  325
120. Ferdinand of Austria to Erasmus  Vienna, 12 October 1524  33  326
121. From Gerard Geldenhouwer  Westhoven, 28 October 1524  38  329
122. From John Louis Vives  〈London,〉 1 Nov. 〈1524〉  50  333
123. From Martin van Dorp  Louvain, 〈13 Nov.〉 1524  39  336
124. From John de Feyn  Bruges, 14 Nov. 1524  36  340
125. From Gerard Geldenhouwer  Middelburg, 15 Nov. 1524  40  344
126. From Gerard Geldenhouwer  Middelburg, 24 Nov. 1524  43  346
127. From John de Feyn  Bruges, 1 Decemb. 1524  41  349
129. From John de Feyn  Bruges, 12 Dec. 1524  42  353
130. From John de Feyn  Bruges, 21 Dec. 1524  45  354
131. From John de Feyn  〈Bruges, 21 Dec. 1524〉  41  356
132. From Gerard Geldenhouwer  Middelburg, 27 Dec. 1524  47  356

133. From Peter de Corte  Louvain, 12 Jan. 1525  48  359
134. From John de Feyn  Bruges, 〈15/17 Jan. 1525〉  49  360
135. From Peter de Corte  Louvain, 19 Jan. 1525  54  365
137. From John de Feyn  Bruges, 31 Jan. 1525  52  370
138. From Peter de Corte  Louvain, 3 Febr. 1525  65  372
139. From Erasmus  〈Basle, 10 Febr. 1525〉  58  373
140. From Erasmus  Basle, 10 Febr. 1525  59  376
141. From Peter de Corte  Louvain, 18 Febr. 〈1525〉  54  381
142. From John de Feyn  Bruges, 18 Febr. 〈1525〉  55  382
143. From Peter de Corte  Louvain, 6 March 〈1525〉  57  395
144. From John Louis Vives  Oxford, 7 March 1525  66  398
145. From Gerard Geldenhouwer  Middelburg, 15 March 1525  62  400
146. From John de Feyn  Bruges, 20 March 〈1525〉  60  401
147. From William Zagarus  Zierikzee, 29 March 〈1525〉  61  403
148. From Peter de Corte  Louvain, 31 March 1525  63  405
149. To Martin van Dorp  Mechlin, 3 April 1525  64  409
150. From John de Feyn  Bruges, 9 April 1525  65  411
151. From Sir Thomas More  London, 16 May 〈1525〉  74  418
152. From Peter de Corte  Louvain, 27 May 1525  70  420
153. From John Louis Vives  Bruges, 27 May 1525  69  422
154. From Nicolas Herco Florenas  〈Bologna,〉 4 June 〈1525〉  72  424
155. Poem by Giov. Maria Cataneo  〈Bologna, 4 June 1525〉  71  430
156. From Sir Thomas More  London, 6 June 〈1525〉  68  431
157. From John Louis Vives  Bruges, 20 June 〈1525〉  75  433
158. From John de Feyn  Bruges, 24 June 1525  73  436
159. From John Louis Vives  Bruges, 18/25 July 〈1525〉  76  438
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
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<td>2 Sept. 1525</td>
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<td>11 Sept. 1525</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<td>4 Oct. 1525</td>
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</tr>
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<td>18 Oct. 1525</td>
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<td>26 Oct. 1525</td>
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<td>10 Dec. 1525</td>
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<td>21 Dec. 1525</td>
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<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
<td>Bruges</td>
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<td>From John de Fevyn</td>
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<td>end of Jan. 1526</td>
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<td>17 Feb. 1526</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>176</td>
<td>Vives' Epitaph on van Dorp</td>
<td>Bruges, 17 Feb. 1526</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
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<td>22 Feb. 1526</td>
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<td>7 July 1526</td>
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**APPENDIX**

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<td>272.</td>
<td>To Lambert de Briarde</td>
<td>Mechlin, 1 Jan. 1533</td>
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<td>273.</td>
<td>To Nicolas Perrenot of Granvelle</td>
<td>Mechlin, 15 Jan. 1534</td>
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<td>274.</td>
<td>From Viglius Ayutta of Zwichem</td>
<td>Dülmen, 5 Feb. 1535</td>
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<td>275.</td>
<td>To Nicolas Olah</td>
<td>Mechlin, 30 June 1535</td>
<td>692</td>
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<td>276.</td>
<td>From Nicolas Olah</td>
<td>Brussels, 1 Aug. 1535</td>
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<td>277.</td>
<td>To Nicolas Olah</td>
<td>Mechlin, 10 Sept. 1536</td>
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<td>278.</td>
<td>From Nicolas Olah</td>
<td>Brussels, 16 Sept. 1536</td>
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<td>279.</td>
<td>To Nicolas Olah</td>
<td>Mechlin, 22 Sept. 1536</td>
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<td>To Nicolas Olah</td>
<td>Mechlin, 4 Oct. 1536</td>
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<td>To Nicolas Olah</td>
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<td>To Nicolas Olah</td>
<td>Mechlin, 28 April 1537</td>
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<td>To Nicolas Olah</td>
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<td>286.</td>
<td>To Nicolas Olah</td>
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<td>287.</td>
<td>To Bishop John Dantiscus</td>
<td>Mechlin, 15 Dec. 1539</td>
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<td>288.</td>
<td>To Livinus Crucius</td>
<td>Mechlin, 1540</td>
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As the place of each document in the original bundles often has a bearing on its date, a list is subjoined, giving 1° the number which was apposed in 1913; 2° that of Cranevelt’s original foliation; 3° the size of the letter if it is not a folio leaf (sf: small folio; q: quarto, half folio; s: slip); 4° the number of the corresponding Epistola. A comparison between these numbers indicates the gaps: they are marked by a dash —; and references are given to such places as seem to apply to the missing letters.

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1) These two letters lay loose in the bundle.
2) Between I 54 and I 59, two leaves are missing: one may have been a letter from Dorp about Vives’ situation in England, July-Aug. 1523: ep. Ep. 71, 24.
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1) The document I 68 was a double leaf, a letter from Vegerius; the letter, f* (<89>, is missing; f* (<90> has only the address: cp. Ep. 77, pr., 1.
3) One may have been de Fevyn's letter of April 22, 1524: Ep. 100, 1.
4) One of them possibly was the letter from Thomas More which Livinus Algoet brought to Cranevelt in June 1524: Epp. 95, pr. a; 113. 13; the other, the one from Goldenhouwer referred to in Ep. 113. a.
5) Either a letter from Vegerius (Ep. 130, 20), or the address of Ep. 115.
6) It can hardly have been Nicolas Herco's answer: cp. Ep. 154, 2.
This may have been a letter from de Fevyn, between May 13 and 31, 1526: cp. Ep. 190, pr.; or that which on March 22, 1528, Barlandus refers to, as having been sent "proximo fere binnio": Ep. 256, 1.

5) One of them probably was a letter from John de Fevyn, announcing Vives’ return to Bruges in April 1528: Ep. 261, No: the other may have been Piggo’s, referred to in Ep. 293 (July 1527).

6) One of them was apparently More’s letter, June 10, 1528, Ep. 262 (pr), the other may have been from John de Fevyn (June or July 1528: Ep. 267, 2).

7) Amongst them was the missing letter from Peter de Corte: Ep. 269, 1. [This content downloaded from 201.163.5.234 on Thu, 08 Sep 2016 13:28:08 UTC. All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms]
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Cranevelt’s Family & Education

FRANCISCVS CRANEVELDIVS
AÉtate 48
MENSE MAIO : M.D.XXXIII. 1)

I. — Francis of Cranevelt, to whom the letters here published are addressed, belonged to an old family originating from Thuringia, whose members had, for centuries, been

1) This photo-engraving reproduces the unifacial bronze medal by Janus Secundus (cp. GI, xix) belonging to the Brussels Cabinet des Médailles, of which a plaster cast was procured for me by the librarian Mr. Marcel Hoc; in the section of the heavy gown is engraved ‘AÉtate 48’. This medal is probably contemporary with, and moulded from, the original carved in white Kelheim stone, which is one of the treasures of the Cabinet des Médailles of The Hague; it measures 48 mm. diameter; it has on the back: ‘Ps. 117. Apeite mihi portas iusticiae’ and the translation in Greek and Hebrew [Ps. 117, 19]; further: ‘SEMPER nebel [or nekhef] qanah ΔΙΟΣ’, with the date, Mense.; Maio. M.D.XXXIII.’; it is described and reproduced in Jul. Simonis, L’Art du Médailleur en Belgique: Brussels, 1900: I, 64; plate 3.
The barons of the Holy Roman Empire 1). In the fourteenth century the branch headed by Henry, Lord of Cranichsfeld or Cranichfelt, lost the name for want of male heirs; and the estate near Weimar, with the title, passed in 1453 from Burgrave Dietrich of Kirchberg to his cousin, Henry XI. Reuss von Plauen, whose descendants still own them at present 2). In March 1346, Henry of Cranichfelt's brother John followed the Empress Margaret, daughter of William I. (or III.), Duke of Hainaut, Zeeland and Holland, wife of Emperor Louis of Bavaria, to her native country. Having married Pauline Baroness of Tanberghe, he settled there, and founded the new branch, which took the name of Cranevelt, and soon became allied to the Holland and Zeeland nobility 3). His son Gerard (+ 1426), husband of Elizabeth van Cats, was the father of John of Cranevelt, who married Riquine van Galen, and established himself at Grave, on the Maas. There was born in 1442 his son Herman, who married Ermgarde, Baroness of Heusden-Elshout, daughter of William, and of Margaret of Appeltern, Lady of Persingen. This Herman became the secretary to three successive Dukes of Gelderland 4), and settled at Nijmegen, where were born his two children: in 1478 a daughter Clara, who hardly lived until 1495; and, on February 3, 1485, a son Francis, to whom he devoted all his care and whom he wanted to be educated for the law. He had him instructed at home by private lessons, which he allowed to be shared by Gerard Geldenhouwer: the two boys lived as brothers through their first schooling at Nijmegen, possibly also at Deventer, where Gerard attended for a time Hegius' and Ostendorp's classes 5); their ways parted about

1) The genealogical details here and in GI, xxiv-xxvii, xxx, have been taken from two pedigrees made up about 1700 for the Cranevelt family, which are now in the possession of Mrs. George Helleputte.
3) The family coat of arms is described by J. B. Rietstap, Armorial Général (Gouda : 1, 480): de sinople à une grue d'or, avec sa vigilance d'argent: casque: couronné; cimier: la grue issant les ailes ouvertes; devise: 'Vigilia et Labore'. The pedigree, which shows that scutcheon for both branches, gives as device for the elder Percigil Esto, and for the younger, Time ne Tenere. Cp. GI, xxvii.
4) Nyhoff, 16 (Oct. 1, 1492), 32, 37, 139, 356, 393, 420, 541 (Jan. 19, 1517).
5) Epp. 142, 1; 240, pr. a; Prinsen, 10-12; Collect., v, 79.
1501 when Francis went to Louvain, where he matriculated on October 13, 1501: « francisce filius Hm-anj de craëveht de nouanmagio colo' leod' i legib' » ¹). Herman of Cranevelt died in 1518 ²); his wife survived him until 1528 ³).

II. — The young student entered the Pedagogy of the Falcon, then managed by Nicolas le Pannetier, of Binche ⁴), and followed the lectures delivered by the excitable Nicolas Baechem, of Egmond, Erasmus' future opponent ⁵); of the calmer and more advised divine Nicolas Coppin, of Mons ⁶); of Balthasar van Vlierden, of Oirschot, later on a renowned barrister in the Brabant Council ⁷); of John Driedoens, alias Nys, of Turnhout ⁸), whom Erasmus appreciated as „vir... rei theologiae cum primis peritus” ⁹), and to whom Albert Pigge and Nicolas Clenardus owed a large part of their scientific formation ¹⁰); finally, of Godschalk Rosemond, whom he still had known as student ¹¹). The lessons which the Rhetor Universitatis, John des Maraîs, Paludanus, an old legens of his Pedagogy ¹²), delivered for the whole Faculty of Arts in the Vicus ¹³), had also to be attended. Still no man

¹) Lib. III Int., 92 ν; the mention „colo' leod'” is evidently a mistake for „colo[quinesis] dioce'”, made by Walter of Beck, de Bek, the rector who took the inscription and who repeated the „leod’” which occurs in the two preceding entries.


⁴) J. V. B.: cp. V. And., 264-5; TestEx., 53, 296; FUL, n° 1370, 1658; Reusens, IV, 312.

⁵) FUL, n° 1837; V. And., 85, 241; Reusens, IV, 392; V, 357; Allen, III, 878, 13; Epp. 148, pr. c-h: 213, pr. a-e; 36; &c. — Cranevelt had taken a dislike to him on account of the irascibility which he ascribed to an immoderate use of drink, with which he was charged also by the Vita St. Nicolai (in Epistolae de Magistri Nostri, Löllangiensibus, 1520: Di 12; ZO, vm. 381, 304, 390: cp. Epp. 10, 10; 57, 10; 61, 17; 100, 13; 275, 3.

⁶) Lib. VII Act., 270, 280; TestEx., 163; FUL, n° 1371, 1662, 2076, 2713; AFAI, 8, 20, 25; Mol., 512; V. Andr., 100; de Jongh, 100; Reusens, IV, 313, 392; Promotions, 65; Allen, IV, 1162, 108.


⁸) John of Turnhout (Lib. III Int., 241 ν) became M. A. on May 11, 1499: Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 167 ν; 168 ν; 200 ν-210 ν; 281 ν; 300 ν-309 ν; FUL, n° 1837, 2416; Lib. I Nom., 120 ν; TestEx., 166; Mol., 512; V. And., 100, 302; de Jongh, 156; Reusens, III, 184; IV, 392; Ann. Univ., 1840, 192; 1850, 211; Promotions, 65.

⁹) Allen, IV, 1163, 10-17.

¹⁰) Ep. 75, pr. a; CIE, 100, 105. ¹¹) Ep. 213, pr. a-d; TestEx., 76.

¹²) Ep. 1, pr. c; Lib. I Nom., 179 ν, 182 ν, 184 ν; TestEx., 79.

exercised on his general development so great an influence as Adrian of Utrecht 1) : Cranevelt venerated him like a father, and imitated him as a model of thorough erudition and virtuous living, of patient work and prudent decision 2).

III. — Cranevelt was so far successful in his studies that, at the promotion of Lic. A., and M. A. of 1505 3), he was classed the first; the second being Josse Vroeye, Lactus, of Gavere, who taught philosophy in his Pedagogy the Lily, and was one of Erasmus' intimate friends; he became in 1520 Doctor, and in 1524 professor of Laws 4); the third and fourth were John Scarley, future regent of the Porc 5), and John Lengherant, of Binche, later on professor of divinity 6). After that promotion Francis applied himself at once to the study of Law, and was already Juris Vtriusque Licentiatuus on May 30, 1506, when he was admitted to the University Council as a member of the Faculty of Arts 7). This admission

1) Adrian had been legens in the Porc (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 71 r, 83 v : 1489-90), but was no stranger in the Falcon, where his best friends lived, from Nic. de Porta (Ep. 81, pr. a ; Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 92 r, 93 r) to Rosemoundt. 2) Epp. 21, 5 : 25, pr. a, 13, 22; TestEx., 10.
3) V. And., 244; Promotions, 67; PArt., 7. Cranevelt's name does not appear in the Register of the Faculty in the records from 1499 to Sept. 30, 1504 (after which there is a blank until June 23, 1508), although generally mention is made of the actus determinantiae, and of the promotion to bachelorship. He may have been one of the eleven students of the Falcon who had not been examined for their degree of bachelor at the stated time; their regent Nicolas of Binche pleaded for them on Oct. 24, 1502, and after some objections, the Faculty allowed them to promote on Oct. 26, 1502 : the only indication recorded is that five of them were dicites (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 197 v, 198 r).
4) Mol., 545; V. And., 50, 156-7, 182, 296; Vern., 98; Lib. III Int., 73 r, 275 r, 277 v; Excerpts, 92 ; Lib. IV Int., 13 r; Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 183 r, 202 r, 281 v, 291 v-307 r; Lib. VI Act., 51 r, 63 v; Lib. I Nom., 72 v, 111 v, 122 v, 141 r, 175 v, 176 r, 351 r, 357 r; TestEx., 108, 237; Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 313 : 23 r, &c.; Doct. Loc., 86; PF, 263; PArt., 7; Reusens, IV, 216; BB, p. 267.
5) Reusens, IV, 11; Coppens, II, 340; Lib. I Nom., 72 v, &c.
6) V. And., 101; de Jongh, 162; Lib. III Int., 70 r (124 r).
7) V. And., 181; the report of the University meeting of , die sabbato xxx mensis maij' of 1506 contained this item : 'Deinde supplicarunt recipi ex facultate artium ad concilium Universitatis magnesium franciscus de noniomagio, vtriusque iuris licentiatuus, et magnesium ludovicus van der beken, artium magnesium; quorum supplicationi universitas annuit, et recepii ex ilia, praestiterunt juramentum consuetum' : fol. exilif r. of the Tomus Quintus Actorum Universitatis 1493-1522, destroyed in the University Library of Louvain in 1914.
implies that he had started teaching and tutoring, evidently in the Falcon, where he continued his residence.

IV. — His proficiency in juridical studies did not prevent him from taking a great interest in the growing movement of humanism, and the lifelong friendship he knit with some fellow-students, shows the sympathy with a common ideal. Foremost amongst them is Martin van Dorp, of Naaldwijk ¹), who, having matriculated a few weeks after him, on Dec. 4, 1501, promoted M. A. in 1504 ²), and began teaching in the Lily, where he had had as masters John de Neve, of Hond-schoote ³), John of Hoogstraeten, or Ceusters, de Coster, Custodis, of Brecht ⁴), John Becker, of Borselen, and John de Spouter, of Ninove. Especially with the latter two, Crane-velt became well acquainted: John Becker is frequently mentioned in this correspondence as a most intimate friend ⁵); and with de Spouter he used to play a game of chess, evidently a pretence allowing him to profit by the erudition and the experience of the great grammarian ⁶), which he did so often, that it led to the statement that he had left the Falcon for the Lily ⁷). His eagerness for learning probably drew to him another inmate of the Lily, John de Fevyn ⁸), and, for certain, the student of the Porc Adrian Cornelissen of Baarland, who in later years recalled the affection that

¹) Epp. 24, pr. a-b; 152, pr. a-b; Lib. III Int., 290 v, 307 v; TestEx., 65.
²) Excerpts, 93.
⁴) He matriculated οιι Nov. 2, 1493 (Excerpts, 91), and became Β. Α., April 1495; he was the first of his promotion as Lic. Α., Apr. 16, 1496; he promoted M. A., June 22, 1496; was admitted to the Council of the Faculty, Aug. 31, 1498, and taught in the Lily and, it seems, in the Castle (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 126 v, 136 v, 139 v, 160 r; Reusens, IV, 31). Having directed the School of Groningen for a time, he took the lead of that of Our Lady’s in Antwerp, and died there in 1526: Dierexseus², IV, 18.
⁵) John Becker became Β. Α. in April 1497; he was the 23rd of his promotion to Lic. Α., April 10, 1498 (Jo de Borsalia’); he was teaching in April 1500, and was admitted (Magist. Jo. beker de borsalia’) to the Council of the Faculty of Arts on Dec. 22, 1501: Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 146 v, 157 v, 174 v, 189 v; cp. Ep. 12, pr. e; HEP., 27.
⁶) Ep. 288, pr. c-d; Reusens, IV, 245.
⁷) Bibl. Belg., 227; GGF, 67; BaxH, iv, 578; Nève, Renaiss., 213.
⁸) Cp. further GI, xi, xxxvii.
2. — End of letter from Conrad Vegerius (Rome, Sept. 18, 1523) : Ep. 73 (I 65, f° 86 v), ll. 87-92.
3. — End of letter from Albert Pigge (Rome, Nov. 9, 1526) : Ep. 208 (II 125), ll. 16-25.
united them in the years spent together in Louvain 1). And among his fellow-students in the Falcon he made up a hearty friendship with those who more or less were partial to that renewal of studies, with Thierry Ariaans, of Heeze 2), and Albert Pigge, of Kampen 3), with John de Winckele, of Louvain, who for a time was even his companion in juristical studies 4), as also with Conrad Vegerius, of Luxemburg 5), to whom Claud Cantiuncula partly owed his initiation in the science of law 6).

V. — On October 2, 1510, Cranevelt promoted Doctor Virtusque Juris; the ceremony was presided by Peter de Thenis 7) and Walter de Bekka 8), and took place in the School of Theology, namely in the lecture-room that had been arranged in the utmost left part of the ground-floor of the Cloth Hall 9). After having stood the test of the public defense of the stated theses, he was, according to the custom, led up to the higher desk of the double cathedra, and he took the prescribed oath with his hand on the manuscript copy of the beginning of the Gospels in the quaint old register, of which the page adorned with the miniature picture of Holy Trinity and of the symbols of the four Evangelists, bears the traces of the fingers of the line of doctors of law created by Louvain throughout nearly four centuries 10), from John de Reysen,

1) Epp. 62, pr. a-c; 256, pr. a, n; AFAI, 25; Lib. 1 Nom., 280 v. Probably Cranevelt also knew Adrian Ælius Jacobi of Baeland : Ep. 62, pr. b-c; Lib. 1 Nom., 182 r.
2) Ep. 228, pr. a-e; FUL, n° 1377, 2471, 2493, 2714, 2738.
3) Epp. 97, pr. a-k; 229, pr. a; PF, 460-462; GMH, H, 667, 717; Sax., Onon., 70, 589, 657.
4) He was the son of the registrar of the Conservator's Court (ep. Ep. 85, pr. a-b; TestEx., 41); he was admitted to the Council of the Faculty of Arts on Febr. 1, 1509 : Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 271 v.
5) Epp. 12, pr. a-d; 225, pr. a-b; Christianus Ursstiusius, Germaniae Historiorum Illustrium [Tomi Duo] : Frankfurt, 1585 : H, 63-73; Sax., Onon., 156.
6) Epp. 225, pr. b.
7) Ep. 4, pr. a ; V. And., 72, 178-82, 290-7; FUL, n° 1935.
8) Walter de Leeuwe, of Beck, near Aarle, Eindhoven, Doctor and Prof. of Laws : Mol., 542; V. And., 40, 50, 155-6, 178-80, 182, 254, 297; TestEx., 209, 211; FUL, n° 933, 1938.
9) ULYS, 108; V. And., 181.
10) The venerable manuscript in-4° volume, bound up in magnificently worked leather, reposes in the Archives of the Realm, Brussels (FUL, n° 609), and bears Cranevelt's name in the list of the doctors promoted from 1430 to 1547.
promoted in 1430, down to Philip Engelbert van Billoe, who celebrated his doctorate on the eve of the suppression of the University, on July 9, 1793 ). Cranevelt shared the honour of the promotion with Peter Zelle, or Winckel, of Herenthalts 3), and John van den Broeck, de Palude, son of Nicolas, a native of Herenthalts established in Louvain 3). Far from being lessened, his merit must have gained by these companions, for, whereas they confined themselves to civil or to canon law, he passed the test in utroque jure, although by far the youngest of the three.

Cranevelt’s Marriage & Stay in Louvain

VI. — On July 25 (or 12), 1509, Cranevelt married Elizabeth de Baussele, born in Louvain on June 8, 1487, the daughter of Gerard, and of Catherine Barones of Helmont. The family de Baussele, Bautsele or Bausele, was allied to some of the seven Tribus Patriciae of Louvain 4), and took its share in the managing of the town. Elizabeth’s grandfather Gerard de Baussele, clericus oppidi Lovaniensis, was one of the four delegates sent in 1426 to the Duke of Brabant to see to the cession of jurisdiction to the University 5), and had a hand in most of the transactions between the town and the Studium Generale from 1427 to 1453 6). His son and namesake, who had promoted M. A. in Louvain, succeeded him as town secretary and pensionary 7); he helped to bring about the troublesome
reform of the Great Hospital in 1475-76 1), and suffered imprisonment in April 1477 from Paul Loenkens in his insurrection against the municipal authorities 2). The family seat was in Cow Street, 'Coy Strate' 3), between the house on the corner formed with Shrine Street 4), and Conrad de Mera's property, which, after his death 5), was sold to Henry de Houterlé, scholaster of St. Peter's, on Oct. 18, 1499, and which eventually became Houterlé College 6). Gerard de Baussle died between Jan. 16, 1493, when Charles Virul referred to him in his will for a loan of money 7), and Aug. 27, 1493, when he is recorded as deceased in a deed 8) mentioning his house as adjoining that of John Spierinck, medical doctor and professor 9). He left several children besides Elizabeth: amongst them were: possibly the student in theology Gerard Bautsele 10); possibly Adolph van Baussle († Dec. 11, 1559), with his brother Adrian 11), the executor of his will of Oct. 2, 1559, by which were erected some anniversaries in St. Peter's 12); possibly also the William van Baussle who on March 4, 1523, is recorded as a warden of the Capella Clericorum 13); further, the John de Baussle who, as M. A. and priest, was nominated to some vacancies by the Faculty of Arts in 1517

1) Ed. van Even, Louvain dans le Passé & dans le Présent : Louvain, 1895 : 614, 645.  
4) Rue des Ecuriers.  
5) J. V. D. : V. And., 36-7, 155, 162; TestEx., 9.  
6) FUL, no 2447; TestEx., 223, 233; Reusens, III, 170; Ann. Univ., 1842, 151.  
7) FUL, no 4298. — He founded an anniversary (June) in the Convent of the Dames Blanches : Louvain Town Archives, MS. no 4253 : 41.  
8) TestEx., 14, 144; V. And., 3, 227, 312; FUL, no 2938 : deed of April 24, 1467; E. van Even, Louvain dans le Passé & dans le Présent : Louvain, 1895 : 199; it became, later on, the College of Druex : Reusens, III, 260.  
10) His widow Anna van der Vorst went to live at Erps : FUL, no 4515.  
11) FUL, no 4515; Man. Pleh., 13 r.  
12) FUL, no 780; some interests at Kerkm were transferred c. 1530 from William van den Baussle to Peter van den Male : FUL, no 2574. His son William applied on Jan. 31, 1539, to the University, of which he was a member, on account of debts made by Antony van der Tommen, the first husband of his wife Elizabeth van Gale, for which payment was claimed from him : Lib. VI Act., 197 r ; FUL, no 5386, 5619. In 1517, he augmented the St. Luke's foundation in St. Peter's : Mol., 118.
and 1527 ¹); and, for certain, Cornelius de Baussele, who matriculated as late as Oct. 5, 1511 ²). It is hardly possible to say to which brother Vives refers, as having some disagreement with Cranevelt’s wife ³); nor who was the sister who married in 1523; nor whose little daughter’s horoscope was to be read in 1525 ⁴); nor who was the nephew writing Epp. 31 and 34; indeed particulars are scarce about the several de Baussele’s whose names occur in the records, and of whom some may have been complete strangers ⁵).

VII. — Although particulars about Elizabeth de Baussele’s family are scanty, she herself stands out brilliantly in this correspondence, if not by description of her qualities, at least through the deep and lasting impression which she made on all her husband’s friends. She may have been petty about her brothers ⁶), certain it is that she was highly attractive through her external charms, her genuine affability, her bright perception of things and her heartfelt devotion. Nicolas Herco and his wife loved her as a mother ⁷); the cold and impassionate Vives had only one name to call her by, after his visit of August 1526: my sister, soror mea ⁸); and the great Thomas More referred to her jokingly in his letters to her husband as to their domina communis ⁹).

¹) He passed his actus determinantiae on Jan. 15, 1511: Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 305 v.; he was nominated to the first place at the collation of the abbess of Maegdendael, Linter, on April 25, 1317, and of the parish priest of St. Genoveva’s, Oplinter, Jan. 22, 1527: Lib. I Noni., 120 v, 202 v. ²) Cornelius van bausele Lovani. lilius quond. mgrj. Gerard) van Bausel: Lib. Ill Int., 172 v. He married Margaret van Heyhvegen; their son Adrianus matriculated un Aug. 30, 1528 as a student of the Pore: Lib. IV Int., 6 v. ³) Cp. e. g., TestEx., 46. — The Louvain matriculation registers mention: Segerus de bausel, leod. dyoc.: May 4, 1480 (Lib. II Int., 119 v); Jacobus de baussele: Aug. 5, 1494; Godefridus de Bausel, leod. dyoc.: Jan. 24, 1499; Sigerus de bausel, de theis, porcensis duiæs: Febr. 28, 1509 (Lib. III Int., 45 v; 72 r; 190 v). — The Ambrosius, the Adolphe and the Peter de Baussele de Lovanio, who matriculated on Sept. 26, 1537, Febr. 27, 1540, and Aug. 31, 1547, were probably Elizabeth’s nephews, possibly Cornelius’ sons: Lib. IV Int., 103 v, 129 v, 216 v. — The particulars given by P. Divaeus, Rerum Lovaniensium Libri IV (Louvain, 1757; 78) about the de Bausseles, are in evident contradiction with this correspondence and the sources quoted here. ⁴) Epp. 202, 6-16. ⁵) Epp. 204, 9; 171, 24, &c. ⁶) Cp. e. g., TestEx., 46. — The Louvain matriculation registers mention: Segerus de bausel, leod. dyoc.: May 4, 1480 (Lib. II Int., 119 v); Jacobus de baussele: Aug. 5, 1494; Godefridus de Bausel, leod. dyoc.: Jan. 24, 1499; Sigerus de bausel, de theis, porcensis duiæs: Febr. 28, 1509 (Lib. III Int., 45 v; 72 r; 190 v). — The Ambrosius, the Adolphe and the Peter de Baussele de Lovanio, who matriculated on Sept. 26, 1537, Febr. 27, 1540, and Aug. 31, 1547, were probably Elizabeth’s nephews, possibly Cornelius’ sons: Lib. IV Int., 103 v, 129 v, 216 v. — The particulars given by P. Divaeus, Rerum Lovaniensium Libri IV (Louvain, 1757; 78) about the de Bausseles, are in evident contradiction with this correspondence and the sources quoted here. ⁷) Epp. 202, 6-16. ⁸) Epp. 204, 9; 244, 28. ⁹) Epp. 156, pr. c, 4; 13, 69; 115, 89; 177, 16; 242, 13; esp. 282, 11-12.
VIII. — During the first years of his married life, Cranevelt, although keeping a familia of his own 1), probably enjoyed Catherine de Baussele's hospitality in her very large house 2). He was, at any rate, thoroughly acquainted with his mother-in-law's affairs, as results from the letters of her factotum Roseus, of Gelderland, who owed him his appointment 3). In after years he kept up with her a hearty intercourse, sending her such presents as seasons and circumstances afforded 4), and seconding her in all difficulties in the management of a considerable estate and a numerous household 5). Her health was rather precarious 6), and she died in the spring of 1528 7).

IX. — Cranevelt resided in Louvain several years after his doctorate: he may have tutored privately; still it is more likely that he acted as assessor to some of the Academical Courts 8), as probably Nicolas Everardi had done before him 9). Law, however, did not monopolize him: in 1512 he was considered to be the most eloquent man in the University 10), and his later correspondence testifies to a close connection formed or continued at that period with the leading Louvain humanists: with Martin van Dorp 11) and Adrian Barlandus,

1) On March 8, 1515 matriculated 'Maria vand. bogaert ancilla nigri. francisci de nonomago, pauper', as belonging to a member or a supplicant of the University : l.lib. III Int., 212 v.
3) Ep. 15, pr. a, 15-24, and 26, 18.
5) Ep. 15, 33; 26, 18.
7) Ep. 260, 25; 261, 9; 266, 16; 268, 3; these passages can only apply to Catherine de Baussele, as Cranevelt's wife went to arrange about the heritage, and is recorded to have stayed for a time in Louvain in 1528. Although his mother died in Nijmegen in 1528 (Gener. Introduct., 1), there is evidently no reference to her decease here, for it seems as if Cranevelt himself should have attended that funeral, and being the only child left, there can hardly have been question of 'rebus bene compositis' in his family.
8) The oldest extant records of the Louvain University Courts are of 1548 (FUL, no 5654), and with the fifth volume of the Acta Universitatis, 1495-1522, burnt in Louvain, August 1914 (FUL, no 54), all evidence about that period of Cranevelt's life seems to have been destroyed.
9) Ep. 123, pr. b.
10) Collect., 152.
1. — End of letter from Alard of Amsterdam (Luxembourg, March-April 1524) : Ep. 90 (II 12), ll. 26-32.
with John Paludanus, John de Neve and John Heems 1), with Nicolas Cenardus 2) and John Becker, who repeatedly returned to the University town 3); with the studious Alard of Amsterdam 4) and the zealous Gerard Geldenhouwer, which old friend had become a Cruciger, and had come to live in the recently erected Louvain house of his order 5); he witnessed Cranevelt's promotion to J. V. D. 6), and seems to have shared his studies and pursuits 7). Thierry Martens' office 8) was probably a familiar haunt, affording the sympathy and the congenial entertainment of the erudite printer himself, and of his helpers and correctors, permanent or temporary : of Peter Gilles 9) and Cornelius Grapheus 10), of Peter le Barbier 11), Nicolas van Broeckhoven 12) and Rutger Rescius 13), all of whom were Cranevelt's friends and confidents.

X. — The strongest and most lasting link of friendship formed at that period was, for certain, that which bound him for life with John Robyns, the venerable dean of St. Rumold's of Mechlin 14), who often resided in Louvain, where,

1) Epp. 26, pr. g; 186, pr. a, 13; Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 986 : 164 (action of 1547, against the chapter of Arras); TestEx., 99; cp. GI, xxvi.
2) CIE, 58; MHL; OE, 408, 430, 456, 472.
3) Ep. 12, pr. e; Allen, II, 320, 370.
4) Epp. 96, pr. b-c; 260, s; Opus., Hist. Mart., 106, 162; Bat. Sacr., I, 251.
5) Ep. 240, pr. a-h, i; ML, 419; Collect., 151-2; FUL, n° 2021.
6) Collect., 166.
7) Geldenhouwer refers to a book which both of them had read in the library of the Faculty of Arts : Collect., 127.
8) Iseghem, 100, 112-114.
9) Ep. 159, pr. a-f.
10) Ep. 179, pr. b-d; EE, 1491, v; DGO, [k i] v to [l[i] r; Iseghem, 244-8; Bib. Ref. Ne., VI, 2; Anv. Insc., I, 439; Ned. Bib., 1021-1026.
13) Ep. 150, pr. e-i; TestEx., 162; BB, r, 106; Iseghem, 110.
14) Epp. 17, pr. a-c; 95, pr. b. Robyns was apparently identical with the Johannes robyns de mechlinea', who passed his actus determinandae on Nov. 26, 1482; promoted B. A. in March 1483, Lic. of Arts on April 14, 1484, obtaining the 9th place, and M. A. on May 18 following (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 2 r, 5 v, 15 v, 16 v). He was an executor of the will of J. Pycquot, or Picquot, canon of St. Rumbold's, July 15, 1524 : FUL, n° 5614; cp. also n° 2241, 2244, 2245, 2401, 2473, 2582, 2732; and Lib. III Int., 299 v, 310 v.
from 1509 to 1513, he put into working order the College of
Arras founded by Bishop Nicolas le Ruistre 1). The young
jurist bore a filial affection to the elderly churchman, and was
required with a corresponding devotion, and with a high
appreciation of his merits and abilities, which greatly in-
fluenced his subsequent career 2).

Cranevelt in Bruges

XI. — About the end of 1515, Cranevelt was appointed
town pensionary of Bruges 3); he removed there with his
family, and at once took up his work, chiefly consisting in
settling the many juridical questions which the management
of an important city entailed 4). For although the sea had
all but abandoned the town, and although the Court, espe-
cially after the treatment received by Maximilian of Austria,
only exceptionally resided there at Prinzenhof 5), yet had
Bruges enough left of her old splendour and importance to
make this appointment highly desirable for the young lawyer.
He was fully appreciated, and soon won the esteem and the
affection of the authorities, which was continued after their
elective offices had expired, or after he himself had been
promoted to Meclhin Parliament. His correspondence con-
stantly refers to acquainiances, such as Adrian Bave 6), Josse
de Brune 7), Andrew de la Coste 8), John de Metteneye 9),
John and Joseph de Baensl 10), Clement Gerolf 11), John van

1) FUL, n° 2237 to 2245; CPréc., I, 256.
2) Gener. Introd., xvi.
3) Being appointed councillor in Meclhin on Sept. 27, 1522, Cranevelt
remarked that he had been in Bruges, septem ferme annos'' : Ep. 25, 31.
4) Thus he made and signed the agreement between Bruges and the
Easterlings, Aug. 21, 1520 : EstBr., 525.
5) Ep. 22, pr. b.
6) Gener. Introd., xxxvii; Epp. 53, 18; 81, 3; 170, 31; 217, 22; 250, 13.
7) Epp. 25, 31; 105, 19; 249, 15.
8) Ep. 69, 37; Comp., 257; Gr. Cons. Mat., n° 826 : 355; Chambre des
Comptes, n° 21409 : xiiii v; Lib. IV Int., 273 v.
9) Ep. 127, 12.
10) Epp. 67, 30 : 178, 23; Chambre des Comptes, n° 21408 : xiiii v; EstBr.,
617, 682, 687; Lib. IV Int., 87 v; Gr. Cons. Mat., n° 817 : 393-399, 665-662.
11) Ep. 55, 31; WetBr., 193, &c.
der Straten ¹), the Lomelinis ²), the Caignets ³), and the Dominicles ⁴). Amongst these friends a prominent place is held by the Bishop of Tournai's official in Bruges, Henry Zwynghedau ⁵), by the wealthy merchant Henry Nieu-landt ⁶), and by his relative Cornelia de Keyt ⁷), whose deceased husband, Livinus Moreel, had belonged to a family whose members had repeatedly filled the highest offices in the town ⁸); these three had taken such an affectionate interest in the young pensionary that they were asked to become sponsors at the baptisms of his newborn issue; the title which the grateful children were taught to give them, clung to them, and in the circle of intimate friends, they came to be known as the susceptria and the susceptrix ⁹).

XII. — Through his susceptrix Morela, as also through his colleague the pensionary Robert Hellin ¹⁰), Cranevelt became closer acquainted with his old study-fellow John de Fevyn ¹¹), a canon of St. Donatian's, who lived in Princenhof, of which his paternal cousin, the hospitable Charles de Hedenbault was Gate-Ward ¹²). A great similitude in temper and taste soon knitted up a hearty affection, in which joined de Fevyn's friend, the Spanish scholar John Louis Vives ¹³). The three young men, united moreover in the threefold love of letters, of humanism and of law, spent much of their leisure together ¹⁴), and to

¹) Epp. 212, 21; 257, 1.
²) Epp. 46, 34; 53, 45; 93, 6, &c.; Gener. Introd., xviii.
⁴) Ep. 72, 1.
⁵) Epp. 43, pr. a-b; 212, 12; Lib. l Nom., 111 r.
⁷) Ep. 105, pr. a.
⁸) Livinus' brother William was elected mayor in 1517, 1518, and 1519; he died in office between Sept. 2, 1519 and 1520: WetBr., 179, 180, 181.
⁹) Epp. 42, 11; 43, 21; 90, pr. c; 103, 11; 105, 21; &c.
¹⁰) Epp. 51, pr. a; 67, 8; &c.
¹³) He praised his friend as: homo incredibili ingenii ac judicii vi, miraque integritate vitae, & suavitate morum tam jucunda, tam leni, ut nihil umquam, etiamsi multos cum eo agas annos, invenias vel asperi, vel acerbi, vel quod ulla re prorsus ex parte offendat, & avertat: August, 1827; cp. Ep. 8, 29; Boni Ila, 62, 77.
¹⁴) Watson, Relac., 16; Ep. 22, pr. d.
their staunch and deep friendship the bulk of the present correspondence owes its existence. A similar interest in humanism and study brought Cranevelt into a hearty connection with Erasmus' host in Bruges, Mark Laurin ¹), dean of St. Donatian's, and with his brothers ²), as well as with Dorpius' disciple, the Bruges student in divinity Peter de Corte ³); they may have been old acquaintances of Louvain, where all had studied at least for a time; as to de Corte, who had been teaching eloquence in the Lily since 1513, he seems to have already been at that time what he was during the period of this correspondence: a link between the University and Cranevelt, though the latter often returned to Louvain, as much for the sake of his friends, as for that of his family connections.

XIII. — It was probably on one of these visits that, calling one afternoon on his old friend the physician John de Wynckele ⁴), he met for the first time the great Erasmus ⁵), who did not know him, but who judged him most favourably from

¹) Ep. 6, pr. a; Comp., 85; Gall. Christ., V, 258; Knod, 295, 296.
²) Of the children of Jerome Laurin and his first wife Jacqueline Pedaert (Fruin. 432; Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 825 : 116); Matthias (or Matthew), the eldest son, often resided in Mechlin; Ep. 82, 21; Gener. Intro., xi; Peter, the third son, died on Feb. 27, 1521/2 (Gaillard, I, 1, 159); his widow Anne-Isabella, or Elizabeth, d'Onche probably kept house for Mark, and married Cornelius de Schepper in 1529 (Ep. 249, pr. b): their son Jerome Laurin matriculated in Louvain on Aug. 31, 1534 (Lib. IV Int., 68 r). Mark Laurin's third brother, James, member of the Privy Council (GPT, 178), also died before 1521, and his widow may have lived as well with her brother-in-law (Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 313: 48 v, 70 v, 89 r); their sister Mary had married Dismas de Berghes, Privy Councillor (GPT, 62). Cp. Gener. Intro., xi: FGI, 29, 36; 83, 35; 380; Br. & Fr., I, 365-7: Knod, 295-6; Gaillard, I, 1, 159. Other students of this family matriculated in Louvain: Mark and John, brothers: June 11, 1542; Charles (GPT, 131), Oct. 1550 and Dec. 1, 1557; Jerome, Sept. 1552: Lib. IV Int., 156 r, 259 v, 283 r, 337 r.
³) Ep. 83, pr. a-i; FUL, n° 293; AFAI, 12, 22, 27, 28; Br. & Fr., V, 133; Et. & Aud., n° 1177. L. c; Paquot, VII, 403.
⁴) Gener. Intro., iv.
⁵) Cranevelt might have met Erasmus on or about Aug. 1, 1514, when he passed through Louvain, and wrote part of a book on Cato; still the hurriedness of that visit hardly agrees with the leisureliness of the first meeting, as Dorp describes it: nor is it conceivable how the latter waited ten years to impart Erasmus' impression to his intimate friend, who resided at least another year with him in Louvain: Allen, II, 298, pr.
the few moments' talk he had with the friends present 1). That acquaintance was duly cultivated when Erasmus came to Bruges in the autumn of 1519 2) and in the summer of 1520; in this year 3), probably in the latter half of August 4), he stayed there for a few days with Thomas More, and introduced Cranevelt to him, thus creating the hearty friendship for which he was thanked effusively by both parties 5), and to which he referred a year later when recommending Conrad Goclenius to the author of the Utopia 6). In all probability it was in the same year that More became befriended with John Louis Vives 7), possibly through the Cardinal William of Croy 8), but more apparently through Cranevelt, in whose company he spent the greater part of his leisure; at any rate when a few months later Vives' patron died 9), he effectually

1) Ep. 85, 7-20; this first interview probably happened in, or soon after, July 1517, when Erasmus came to stay in Louvain, as by 1520 there seems to have already been a long familiarity between them: Allen, III, 306.

2) Erasmus was in Bruges in the last days of August, and the first of September 1519: Allen, IV, 905, 318: 1013, 21: 1025, 4: 1029, 26.

3) Erasmus came to Bruges in the first days of July, and followed Charles V.'s Court to Calais, where, from July 11 to 14, he met Henry VIII., Wolsey and More: Gachard, II, 27; Allen, IV, 1118, pref.: 1132, 1: 1184, 21: V, 1342, sqq. He returned with the Emperor, who stayed from July 21 to 25 at Wyndenaelle and Maldegem, in the neighborhood of Bruges (Gachard, II, 28); on July 30 he was back in Louvain (Allen, IV, 1122, 1123).

4) Ep. 115, pr. e-g; Néve, Renaiss., 132, is evidently mistaken in placing this introduction in 1515; for Cranevelt was appointed only at the end of that year.


6) Allen, IV, 1220, 50.

7) On May 26, 1520, More did not know Vives yet: he then wrote to Erasmus from Canterbury that he was surprised at the excellency of the Declamationes Syllanae (Antwerp, April 1520) by Vives, whose age he did not know: nam tu, he states, eun vivente etiamum etate scribis esse; and who was a complete stranger to him: quiddam est..., de quo si mihi notus esset Vives, admonerem illum. Nunc... haud certus sum quo animo accipere... ab ignoto tam importunum officium (Allen, IV, 1106, 21: 25, 81, 100-102). Consequently Vives is certainly not identical with the Pollio of Erasmus' letter to More of March 8, 1517 (Allen, II, 545, 15).

8) Ep. 1, 3; evidently Erasmus had no part in forming this new connection, for he never mentioned Vives when referring to the introduction of Cranevelt and Goclenius to More. Cp. Néve, Renaiss., 139.

9) Ep. 1, pr. d; EF, 634, b, c.
Letter from Desid. Erasmus of Rotterdam
(Basle, June 24, 1526) : Ep. 195 (II 108).
recommended to Catherine of Aragon her erudite and helpless countryman \(^1\).

XIV. — In August 1521, the Queen of the North Sea saw the last flaring up of her dying glory: she was visited by Charles V., by Christiern II. of Denmark, and by Wolsey. Cranevelt delivered the official orations in Latin in the name of the Town Council: to the Danish King, on July 27; to the Emperor, on August 7, and to the English ambassador, on August 14, 1521 \(^2\). On that occasion he and his friend de Fevyn met several of the conspicuous men who had resorted to Bruges in the suite of some prince or great personage, such as Erasmus and More, Tunstall and William Mountjoy \(^3\), Godschalk Eriksen \(^4\) and Nicolas Petri \(^5\), Conrad Vegerius, who later on mentions his visit to Cranevelt’s Museum \(^6\), and Gerard Geldenhouver \(^7\), who evidently accompanied the Bishop of Utrecht \(^8\). In all probability they were joined by their friends from the neighbouring Zeeland, the Middelburg Abbot Maximilian of Burgundy \(^9\), John Becker, Adrian Cordatus \(^10\), William Zagere \(^11\), possibly even the brothers Valcolatus \(^12\).

XV. — The halcyon days spent with these friends made Erasmus feel the more keenly the unpleasantness of the Louvain atmosphere: he wrote with longing to Geldenhouver

\(^1\) On July 10, 1521 Vives wrote to Erasmus: Pecunia Regina me hue vsque alii, et aho. Moro scripsi me proixe collocturum cum eo cum venerit. \&c. : Allen, IV, 1222, 17.

\(^2\) A copy of his speeches in his own writing — probably the fair draught that helped him to deliver them — is extant in the Collectanea of his friend Geldenhouver: Collect., xvi, 118 to 123; Ep. 67, 11.

\(^3\) Ep. 11; Allen, IV, 1233, 1; Brewer, III, 1481 to 1514; Kalkoff, II, 21.

\(^4\) Ep. 67, pr. a; 281, pr. c.

\(^5\) Ep. 64, 3; 182, pr. a; he had studied at least for a time in Louvain, where he matriculated on Dec. 10, 1519: Nicolas petri colui [colui?] de dachia’: Lib. III Int., 261 r.

\(^6\) Ep. 68, 17; 77, 30; Collect., 22', 126.

\(^7\) Collect., 14, 116.

\(^8\) Collect., 22, 23.

\(^9\) Ep. 121, pr. b; 124, 2; BB, u, 260.

\(^10\) Ep. 71, pr. a; 145, 17; HEp., 100.

\(^11\) Ep. 147, pr. a.

\(^12\) Ep. 71, pr. a; 96, pr. c; 145, 17; BB, u, 256, 288, 5; Fruin, 91, 486; Lib. III Int., 214 r : Mgr. Joh. Valladolydt de Middelburgo: 17 July 1510.
on Sept. 9, 1520 1), and probably then requested de Fevyn to see to his removal to one of the rooms of Princenhof 2). It was, however, not the spaciousness of the old Palace, nor the similarity of his taste with that of its Gate-Ward, that attracted him; but the certainty of finding concord and understanding. It was to Mark Laurin and, through him, to the Bruges circle, that on Feb. 1, 1523, he appealed for sympathy when he was universally criticised for having left Louvain 3). Cranveelt had been one of the first to show how deeply he felt for him when, although a layman, he rebuked the Tournai Suffragant, Nicolas de Bureau, who condemned from the pulpit some writings without even having read them 4). He saw no contradiction between faith and learning, and being aware of the distance between reform and anarchy, between criticism and heresy 5), he did not stop at abstract considerations. He was a staunch friend and, where need was, an actual patron, to all who had a sincere longing for more light and more knowledge; thus he was drawn towards the generous Mæcenas George of Halewyn 6) and the restless physician Nicolas Herco, of Florennes 7); and he proved a fatherly protector to young scholars such as the jurist Leonard Casembroot 8), the pedagogue John Corneput 9), the poet Stephen le Comte 10), and, even more especially, the teachers

1) Allen, IV, 1141, 1; Ep. 115, pr. g.
2) Epp. 115, pr. d ; 22, pr. a-d.
3) EE, 748, e.
7) Ep. 154, pr. a-b; he possibly was the 'eximius vir magister Nicolaus, medicus', whom St. Donatian's Chapter allowed on October 27, 1518, to lecture daily an hour or so, after the Vespers, in the Chapter Room on Greek grammar : AnEmBr., 1927, 190-3.
8) Ep. 55, pr. a; Br. & Fr., II, 87.
9) Ep. 110, pr. a-b; Gaillard, I, ii, 192-198; he may have been identical with the 'magister Joannes de gistella, J. V. Lic. ', who died in Louvain some time before Aug. 31, 1556, when the Rector approved of the execution of his will by John Planson and Christopher Potier (TestEx., 254) : if so, he evidently had spent the latter part of his life teaching and tutoring in the University town. 10) Ep. 39, pr. b.
of St. Donatian's Chapter School, from the zealous Gerard Bachuus 1) to the wayward Leonard Clodius 2).

XVI. — Cranevelt’s position at Bruges was not, however, without misgivings; it suffered from the general decay of the town, which the festivities of 1520 and 1521 only made the more felt 3). In his friends’ esteem it was beneath his value and dignity; thus in December 1519, Vives and John Paludanus, and even Cardinal de Croy, tried, but in vain, to have him appointed as Peter van Thienen’s successor to the chair of Canon Law in Louvain University 4). His increasing family made him request a larger salary, whereas the Town Council, although most favourably disposed, contemplated lessening it 5). On that account his nomination by Charles V. to a seat in Mechlin Parliament, or Grand Conseil, by letters dated Antwerp, September 27, 1522 6), was doubly welcome.

Cranevelt in Mechlin

XVII. — Francis of Cranevelt owed his entry into the highest Court of Justice in the country 7), to the recommendation of the Dean of St. Rumbold’s John Robbyns 8), who showed the gratification which that appointment afforded him, by offering the hospitality of his own house to the new councillor and his family. That house was situated in Wool-Market, ‘in Foro Lanes’, and extended as far as the churchyard adjoining St.-Rumbold’s on the North side 9). It was evidently a part of this house, or an outstanding building, nearest to the graveyard, which was placed at his disposal; with his wife, who had arrived in Mechlin on Oct. 22, 1522,

3) Cranevelt’s name is connected with Bruges in some records: he had lent some money against a mortgage on the Grand Tonlieu, which the town refunded on Oct. 4, 1583, when his son Judocus is mentioned amongst the creditors (TonBr., 245). — One of his servants, called Hans, was punished publicly by the Bruges bailiff in 1519 or 1520 for having spoken ill of Charles V.: Henne, I, 317.
4) Ep. 1, pr. a, 6-16; V. And., 179. 5) Ep. 20, 4-10; cp. Ep. 233, pr. a.
6) They are copied in Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 144, ff 218-222.
7) Cp. E. Lameere, Le Grand Conseil des Ducs de Bourgogne : Bruxelles, 1900; GCA; GCM; GCr; GCF; BCRH, V, vi, 267; Epp. 97, e; 123, b; &c.
8) Ep. 25, 29. 9) Malines, 374, 376.
he was disposing his supellex in it, when Hilary Bertolf visited him ¹). The first letters that reached him bore the address: in domo Decani St. Rumoldi ²), or: in Foro Laneo ³); but Geldenhouver, who went to see him, changed the direction from January 1524: near, or on, St. Rumhold's Churchyard ⁴). So did Peter de Corte from February 1525, also in consequence of a visit ⁵). Meanwhile Cranevelt contemplated buying a house for himself, and already in June 1524, he offered in advance to take Peter l'Apostole's place as his host in Mechlin ⁶). On July 20, 1526, he bought a house with a garden from the heirs of Clara van Hamme ⁷), situated in New Beghard Street, next to Sluisbrug, Slnshrug, Sluice Bridge, which connected New Beghard Street and Mill Street ⁸). Without doubt, he had the house rebuilt, or at least arranged; with its garden, which was very large, and touched the stream Melane, it excited Nicolas Herco's envy in June 1526 ⁹). In the summer of 1527 Cranevelt removed into it: on May 10 of that year John de Fevyn, probably replying to an invitation, expressed a hope to see one day the hortos and the edes nova ¹⁰). It was soon enlarged by the acquisition of the adjacent house with its garden, and a strip of ground connecting it with the Melane; this property, which had belonged to the family van Rotzelaer was already called Cranevelt's on Aug. 5, 1527, when he bought up a rent mort-

¹) Epp. 19, pr. a; 20, 43; Ent., 32.
²) Epp. 24, 61; 27, 38; 144, 41.
³) Epp. 26, 30; 31, 50; 34, 43.
⁴) Cp. the addresses of Epp. 88, 121, 125, 126, 179, 180, 238, 239, 240. In June 1528, when the three last letters were written, Cranevelt had removed to Beghard Street, which Geldenhouver ignored, as all intercourse with him had been broken off, and he himself had to hide.
⁷) Mechlin Town Archives, Reg. 149: f° 152 v.; Reg. 150: f° 39 v.: the house was situated between the bridge, and the house of the widow and children van Rotzelaer; on July 23, 1526 Cranevelt paid off a rent on this house in favour of Clara van Hamme's heirs. — The records mention an oven in his garden, adjoining van Rotzelaer's wall: Reg. 150: f° 54 v.
⁹) Epp. 196, 20; 204, 10-17.
gaged on it in favour of Catherine van Rotzelaer, who sold him all her rights to it on Jan. 15, 1528 1). The mansion thus became the appropriate home for the Councillor's growing household 2).

XVIII. — Cranevelt took the oath as Councillor on Oct. 6, 1522, in the hands of the præses Josse Lauweryns. His was the first of the lay seats, which gave him a right to replace the president in his absence 3); Philip Wielant, Lord of Eversbeke, had first filled it; he had been succeeded by his son and namesake, who died on March 11, 1520 4); afterwards Peter Metteneye, of Bruges, occupied it till his death 5). His friends' congratulations on his appointment 6) had hardly ceased, when the elder members of Parliament started praising their new colleague 7), who soon won experience and authority; in 1529, he was sent with de Schore as a deputy to a committee convened to repress Lutheranism 8). He became intimately connected with several of his colleagues, especially with Peter l'Apostole 9), Lambert de Briarde 10), Josse Lauweryns 11), Engelbert van den Daele 12), Louis de Schore 13), and after-

1) That house was situated between Cranevelt's first acquisition and the property of Jaspar van Overbeke; a last rent, with which it was charged, was acquitted to Henry van Laken or Neefs, on Nov. 17, 1528: Mechlin Town Archives: Reg. 150: f° 54 ν; Reg. 151: f° 66 r; Reg. 153: f° 107 r.

2) Cranevelt is recorded as occupying that house in the Bagardstrate, or New Beghard Street, in the various registers of the taxes and rates reposing in the Mechlin Town Archives, e. g. Livre des Impôts, K, IV, A, n° 1: f° 208. — The large premises are now divided (n° 45 and 47 of Beghard Street); the Melane is filled up, and of the original spacious mansion probably only the old quaint cellars remain.

3) GCc, 43.

4) GCM, 42, 56; BCRH, V, vi, 283; CF, 168; GCc, 43; &c.

5) Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 144: 218; GCM, 73; GGF, 62; a Peter Metteneye, son of James, was councillor in Bruges in 1523 and married Catherine de Maeght: Br. & Fr., IV, 166; WetBr., 185; cp. Comp., 208; &c.

6) Epp. 24, 12-45; 68, 45-75.

7) Epp. 92, 19-23; 153, 19.

8) F. de Azevedo, Korte Kronycke van Vele Gedenkweerdige Geschiedenissen soo in Brabant als in Mechelen: 1520-1530: Louvain: last page.


11) Epp. 74, pr. a: 133, 9; 142, 1; &c.


wards, with Nicolas Everardi 1) and Florent de Griboval 2). He did not forget his old friends, and was always ready to assist them with his advice and his experience of juridical matters. Thus he helped Peter de Corte 3) and his vice-regent Antony Corvilain 4); Vives' uncle Francis Cervell 5); the unfortunate Gregory de Lomelini 6); and even stray acquaintances, like the captain de Quaderebbe 7) and others, whom Geldenhouwer recommended to his former fellow-student.

XIX. — It would have been difficult to find in those days a more congenial milieu than Mechlin for a man like Craevelt. Margaret's Court gathered all those who, in her estates, illustrated arts and literature, and though the old style of an Olivier de la Marche and a Nicaise Ladam was still in honour 8), there was an unmistakable veering towards Renaissance. Jerome de Busleyden's example 9) was not lost on the Archduchess, and Keyershof 10) heartily welcomed all those who used to resort to the Sanctuary of the Muses he had erected in Cow Street 11): not only the artists, such as John Gossart 12) and Conrad Meyt 13), but also the humanists. The Regent's

1) Epp. 123, pr. a-c; 292, pr. a-b.
2) Florent de Griboval, Knight, Lord of Berquin, Plessis, &c., was a councillor of Flanders, and already Craevelt's friend when he was appointed a member of Mechlin Parliament on Oct. 9, 1512. He married first Cornelia de Haemstede, and, at her death, Adrienne de Helay; he died on Nov. 8, 1562: V.E., 10, 31; CF., 233; GCC. 54; Hoyneck, II, 1, 110, 166, 216. C.p. p. lxxi.
3) Ep. 118, pr. a-b, and Curtius' subsequent letters.
5) Epp. 80, 73; 102, pr. b; 261, 18.
6) Ep. 93, pr. a. The difficulty in which he was involved in the first months of 1523 (Epp. 16, 31; 53, 15), was probably an action which George Lommelin, without doubt a near relative, had to sustain in Mechlin Parliament; by sentence of Sept. 11, 1523, he was fined 3000 gold carolus for having solicited the making of certain false deeds: Chambre des Comptes, n° 21466: vijr.
8) Moeller, 74-94. 9) Nève, Renaiss., 112, &c.; MHL.
10) Epp. 54, 27; Malines, 217.
11) MHL; Malines, 340.
13) Conrad Metz, Meyt or Veyt, Vermercensis: ep. Ep. 54, 28; Wurzbach, I, 328; &c.
secretary Remacle d'Ardenne 1) was a poet; her kinsman Francis of Burgundy of Fallais also wrote Latin verse 2); Erasmus' books were in high favour amongst her courtiers, and Vives' De Institutione Femiae Christianae was appreciated to such an extent that it was translated into French, probably circulating in manuscript 3). The arrival of Nicolas Everardi and his family in 1528 4) added to the princely favour the glowing enthusiasm of the Tres Fratres Belgae 5) and of their spirited friends, such as Peter Clericus 6) and the Mechlin teacher Francis de Houwer, Hoverius, one of the correspondents of Glenardus, who requested him to remember him to Cranevelt 7).

XX. — Indeed, Cranevelt heartily joined in the efforts of the younger literators, who looked up to him, and revered him as an elder and abler brother. The foremost amongst them, Janus Secundus, left a memorial of his affectionate veneration in an epigram 8), and in one of his finest medals 9). Hardly any of the conspicuous humanists or erudites who resided at, or resorted to, Margaret's Court remained a stranger to the brilliant Councillor: he was befriended with Maximilian Transsylvanus 10) and the untimely departed Francisca de Haro 11); with Vives' pupil and friend, Peter Garcia de Laloo 12);

1) Epp. 141, pr. m; 154, pr. b; he died on May 13, 1524, and is buried in SS. Peter and Paul's, Mechlin, with his wife Catherine de Langhe, alias Papegays, deceased on Oct. 11, 1531: Mal. Inscr., 396; CPT, 178; Gr. Cons. Mal., no. 313: 5 May 1525.
2) Epp. 121, pr. d; 280.
3) Cp. Epp. 217, 42; 223, 11; 286, 31; possibly Peter Clericus, Janus Secundus’ friend, was the translator.
4) Epp. 123, pr. a-e; 292, pr. a-b; ISO, 134, 135, 203.
5) Epp. 123, pr. e; 283, 1; 292, pr. a-b; CPT, 184, 265.
6) ISO, 185, 298; VE, 5; he may have been the translator of Vives’ Fœmina; cp. Ep. 217, 42, 43; Gener. Introd., xxix.
7) ISO, 123, CIE, 58; Nic. Glen., 62.
10) Ep. 68, pr. b; ISO; 130; EE, 876, c; his sons John and Maximilian matriculated in Louvain on Oct. 10, 1537 and July 16, 1544: Lib. IV Int., 103 v, 176 v.
11) Epp. 68, pr. b; 194, 21; ISO, 223.
12) Ep. 144, pr. a, b; afterwards he became bailla, bailiff, of Middelburg and married Jacquemine Cornelis, widow of the Arnemuiden merchant Bernardin du Bien; he died on Sept. 14, 1536, and his relictâ Jacquemine had to sustain a lawsuit against the children of her first
with the Herdincks 1); with the Secretary of State Nicolas Perrenot, Lord of Granvelle 2), and with Margaret’s physician John van der Vorst, John Sucquet’s son-in-law 3); with Matthew Laurin 4) and his world-renowned brother-in-law Cornelius de Schepper 3); with his countryman Herman Lethmaat 5), who for a while was John de Carondelet’s 7) secretary; with Juan Pedro Oliver 8) and with the jurisprudent Frederic Schenck 9); with the Polish ambassador John Dantiscus 10), with the young Antwerp nobleman Francis van der Dift 11),

marriage, who charged her with having allowed him to sell some of their father’s goods, especially a large quantity of cork; they were, however, condemned to pay the expenses of the suit by Mechlin Parliament on July 16, 1547: Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 847 : 156-161; n° 13 : 35, 38.

1) Ep. 126, pr. a, b; Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 825 : 228.
2) Epp. 273, pr. a; 118, 2; VE, 1 e, 20, 22, 23; Comp., 86; FUL, n° 2850, 2996, 3141-2, 5109.
3) Ep. 204, pr. a-c; the lawsuit against Antony Sucquet’s widow, which had been decided in his favour, was taken up again by her sons Antony and Francis Sucquet: on Oct. 31, 1534, Mechlin Parliament cancelled the bequests made in favour of Antony and his family, as being obnoxious to the interests of John Sucquet’s creditors, and of his sole heir natural, his daughter, John van der Vorst’s wife; and ordered the sale of Berthouts Hof or (old) Hof van Duffle, March 24, 1533: this mansion, situated between Potters Street and the town walls, near Hanswyck Gate, had been embellished by John Sucquet, and transferred by him on Nov. 22 and 23, 1519, to his brother Antony, evidently conditionally, or at any rate not definitely: Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 848 : 53-58; Malines, xxix, 218.
4) Ep. 82, 21; CF, 209, 210.
5) Ep. 56, pr. a; CF, 209, 210. 6) Ep. 249, pr. a; OE, 605.
7) Ep. 56, pr. a; 142, pr. a, c; Sax., Onom., 178. Ep. 86, pr. xlii.
9) Ep. 139, pr. b-h. Francis died on January 14, 1550, and was buried in the Church of the Minorites, Antwerp, with his wife Cornelia de Bernuy (+ April 10, 1556), his father John (+ Jan. 12, 1508), and his mother Jane Ondaert (+ Sept. 25, 1558). His son Edward (+ Feb. 22, 1603) with his third wife Jossine de Cordes (+ Jan. 15, 1619) were laid to rest in the same church: Anc. Inscr., VI, 1, 187; Diercxens’s, IV, 65; EE, 1500, r. — A namesake, prob. a nephew, matriculated in Louvain on Sept. 7, 1531: Lib. IV INT., 40 v.
and with the Frisian jurisconsult Viglius of Aytta 1), whom he generously assisted in the first steps of his prosperous career. His sympathy was heartily and generously bestowed on his old friends the humanistic professors of Louvain, John Stercke, of Meerbeke 2), and Gerard Morineck 3); also on the new generation, to which belonged Goclenius 4) and Rescius 5), Peter Nanning 6), John van Campen 7), Adrian Amerot 8), Andrew van Genep, of Balen 9), and the too soon deceased John Cruicus 10).

XXI. — Amongst the acquaintances made after Mary of Hungary’s arrival in Brabant was, besides, the Dane James Jespersen 11), who taught, and wrote verses, both in Latin and Greek, the Queen’s secretary Nicolas Olah 12). With him he lived on most familiar terms in Mechlin 13), or kept up a regular correspondence, chiefly about the appreciation of their poetical achievements, especially the elegies on Erasmus, which were judged and published in Louvain by their common friends Peter Nannius and Rutger Rescius 14). These Aristarchs, of whom the one was rather partial to gain, and the other, to glory, seem to have preferred printing and recommending the

1) Ep. 274, pr. a-b; Gaj, 16; Del. Poet. Belg., 111, 433.
2) S. Th. lic., president of Busleyden College: MHL; Née, Mém., 587.
3) Ep. 77, 78; MHL; Opus., Hist. Mart., 71; Bib. Belg., 160; Part., 8 r.
4) Ep. 95, pr. c-j; MHL.
7) MHL; V. And., 284, 401; EE, 822, 1, 1069, 1, 1479, a, b; FG, 209, 317; Paquot, XI, 223; Née, Mém., 235; Reusens, IV, 527; Lat. Cont., 382-3; &c.
8) FU1, no. 2713, 3074-5, 3323; also no. 5615 (will of James Cruait, Sept. 26, 1557); Lib. IV Int., 330 r; OE, 467, 471; Ep. 258, pr. a; V. And., 182, 244-5, 282; Reusens, IV, 515.
9) V. And., 284-5; Mol., 606; TestEx., 215; MHL; FU1, no. 1445; Née, Mém., 245; Reusens, IV, 527.
10) Ep. 257, pr. h; to the biographical details given there, should be added that 'Johannes Crutius, presbyter, artiuque magister', had already died, as a member of the University, in Louvain some time before Aug. 22, 1533, when the Rector approved of the execution of his will by Peter de Gorte and Louis van Germes, de Fraxinis: TestEx., 175; cp. Part., 8 r.
12) Ep. 275, pr. a.
verses of the more generous and more excitable Olah, than those of the colder and more reserved Cranevelt 1). Still the
to account of a favour, than of the praise which Vives and Olah used to bestow on their absent friend 3).

Cranevelt and Humanism

XXII. — It was not merely to poetry that Cranevelt devoted

his leisure 4) : having started studying Greek, probably

already in Louvain 5), on the example, if not with the help,
of Adrian Amerot 6), he was proficient enough to write his

'Ωμηροκέντρον in 1525 in memory of Martin van Dorp 7), and
to merit the praise of nice scholars as Vives and Erasmus 8).

He translated from 1532 to 1535, four of St. Basil's Homilies 9),
as well as Procopius' Justinianus 10), and was always ready
to compose a Latin rendering for the Greek poems of his friends

Olah and Jespersen 11). In 1531 he had even started studying

Hebrew by himself 12); the characters drawn on the back of

a letter of this collection 13), may have been one of his first

exercises; and the presence of a few Hebrew words next to

1) OE, 609; it was probably the reason why his Virgilian poem and
his Gentones Claudianii (Epp. 283, 284) were not published.
5) The statement that Cranevelt should have begun learning Greek
as a sexagenarian (viz., after 1545), which was made by Valerius Andreas
(Bib. Belg., 227; V. And., 181), and has been repeated by all his biogra-
phers (PF, 261; Nève, Renaiss., 213; id., Mém., 336; Hoynck, II, i, 177; &c.), is in evident contradiction with facts : cp. Epp. 38, 14; 175, s; 185, p; 195, 1-2.
6) Ep. 257, pr. a. Amerot had as helper in his teaching James Crulaict,
Crudilactius, who died in 1557 : FUL, no 5615; Gener. Introd., xxi.
7) Epp. 152, pr. a; 260, s; 261, 31.
8) Epp. 175, 1-9; 185, 1-10; 195, 1-2.
9) Epp. 272, 275, 276.
12) Ep. 271; V. And., 181.
the Latin and the Greek on the reverse of his medal, was evidently meant as a mark of appreciation of this *Homo Trium Linguarum* 1). He may not have gone far in that direction: which is no wonder. A wonder it is that filling such an important office, he should have found the time for any literary work at all. That work, though not of the very first importance, is not without significance: it shows his zeal and eagerness in promoting study and sound erudition; it testifies to his recognition of real literary value, and, most of all, it propagated ideas that characterize a thorough humanist: the completion of moral Man. Even his choice of subjects points to the themes dear to Erasmus and Vives: Justinianus is to teach the superiority of peace over war; and one of St. Basil's Homilies is directed against the hateful *temulentia*. Further, that this moral aim of studies and erudition is not an end in itself, is duly expressed in *de Veritate Religionis Christianae* 2): this treatise, Vives' swan-song, was also as the crown and the corner-stone of Cranevelt's literary output, for after editing that book, he hardly published anything except an occasional commendatory poem.

XXIII. — This ideal of Christian humanism is strikingly realized in the lives of the two bosom-friends: the delicate, upright Vives, and the robust, healthy and straightforward Cranevelt; both illustrating the actualizing of the greatest possible freedom of the mind within the bounds of the strictest and heartiest obedience to the laws that direct Man to truth and goodness. It explains the intimate link that bound the Mechlin Councillor to More 3), and also to the confident both of Erasmus and Adrian VI., John Robbyns. The appreciation and affection of the old churchman for the young jurist did not suffer from the familiar life within the precincts of one home, possibly even under one single roof: for Cranevelt was the regular assessor of the Spiritual Court which the Dean presided 4); and in his will the latter testified to the tender devotion he felt to his 'protégé' 5). As to Erasmus, he remained

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1) *Gener. Introd.*, 1; Jespersen thus calls him in the titles to his commendatory poems: *Gener. Introd.*, xxix, 13, 15.
2) Ep. 290; *Gener. Introd.*, xxxix, 17; cp. Epp. 6, 31; 175, 10-53; 185, 16.
4) Epp. 95, pr. a, b; 98, pr.; 174, 18-19; 228, 12. 5) Ep. 20, pr. a; *FUL*, n° 2401.
affectionately attached to his Mechlin friend, "quo nihil est apud nostros candidius," as he wrote to Transsylianus on Feb. 24, 1525 1). Cranevelt vindicated him against all contradicers with the help of the documents which were communicated for the purpose 2); he tried to secure for him the delusive Imperial Pension with the assistance of Carondelet and Transsylianus 3), and rendered to him and his friends whatever service he could 4). And the fact that amongst the dozen of persons who were to receive a set of his complete works to be published according to his will of January 22, 1527 5), Cranevelt's name is mentioned, bears testimony to the Great Scholar's appreciation of the attainments he realized in learning and literature, notwithstanding his avocation and the care he had to bestow on his growing family.

Cranevelt's Family

XXIV. — Indeed, Cranevelt's household had steadily increased with several children. There was first a girl, Elizabeth, born in Louvain in 1510; she became the wife of James de Roussel, Lord of Horchtes and Val, in Hainaut, who was Councillor in Friesland 6). The second, Clara, was born and died in 1511. A third, Catherine, born in 1512, was already an object of admiration in 1522 for her Louvain cognatus 7); she was very proficient in learning, and probably was the filiola whom Vives supposed to be doctula in Sept. 1525 8). She entered the Thabor Convent, which John Pupper, of

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1) EE, 853, a. 2) Epp. 3, pr. a; 120, pr. ; 139, pr. a, 1-2; 140, pr. c; 148, pr. a, f, g; 149, 30-40; 172, 1; &c. 3) Ep. 140, pr. b-d; EE, 853, λ; 874, η-876, c. 4) Thus on Erasmus' request Cranevelt may have recommended Peter Amicus to Giles de Busleyden (App. ; V. And., 186; EE, 603, λ); possibly he was the 'consiliarius' who seconded Godcenius in his lawsuits, 1532-36: EE, 1520, ο; OE, 330; Ep. 93, pr. d; — still he may have been a member of the Privy, or of the Brabant, Council. 5) L. Sieker, Das Testament des Erasmus : Basle, 1889: 9; Allen, VI, p. 305. 6) Prob. the Consiliarius Rosseau referred to by Viglius in letters of Febr. 17, 1567 and Dec. 30, 1575, apparently a son of John Roussel, Mechlin Councillor († Sept. 1522) : Hoyack, 1, n, 107, 856; GCF, 75. — Elizabeth left two sons and one daughter; on Aug. 7, 1531, she bought a rent on a house in the new Brael, Mechlin : Mechlin : Mechlin. Town Archives, Reg. 154: f° 210 v. 7) Epp. 31, 44; 34, 37. 8) Ep. 163, 22.
Goch, had founded in Mechlin in 1451 1). In his codicil of Nov. 4, 1532, the friend of her family John Robbyns made a bequest to some of the 'religiosis' and 'professis in Conventu de Thabor', and specially offered 'vnum philippum semel' to 'Katherine Craneuelde' 2). This Catherine evidently was the link that bound her family to her Convent, in the chapel of which her parents were buried. When it was destroyed in 1567, she took refuge in the Monastery of the 'Dames Blanches' at Louvain, where her sister Mary was then procuratrix, and where she died on Nov. 4, 1572 3). A fourth girl, Anna, also born in Louvain, in 1514, in time entered the Dominican Convent of Val-Duchesse at Auderghem, Brussels, where she died in 1574 4).

XXV. — Cranevelt's family numbered several boys, for whom he wanted a preceptor in the summer of 1528. The young man whom Peter de Corte sent 5), does not seem to have been engaged, at least not for long : indeed, Thierry Adams of Swallembourg is reported to have filled that post for some time 6). The eldest son, John, born in Louvain 7), 1513, eventually entered the Church, and became dean of St. Peter's Chapter, Middelburg 8); he had to sustain a lawsuit before the Privy Council in 1555 against the canons of his Chapter, who contested with him for some revenues 9); he died in 1573. The second son, Josse, Judocus, born in Bruges

1) Gestel, I, 81; Schoeffer, II, 320; Malines, 391; Ep. 179, pr. b.
2) Ep. 20, pr. a; FUL, n° 2401. 3) Gener. Introdo., xxvi.
4) This convent was attacked and almost burned down by heretics on Febr. 1562, and only restored in 1570 : Belg. Dom., 356-360; Gestel, II, 105.
5) Epp. 268, 2, 10; 269, 2.
6) Epp. 274, 284; Mol., 543; Thierry Adams probably entered Cranevelt's service in, or soon after, 1528; he thus took an interest in his translation of Procopius, which was started in the winter of 1533-34 (Ep. 273); he wrote some annotations to it, and took it with him to Paris in 1534, where he had it printed in 1537 (Ep. 284); having been compelled by war to remain three years in the French capital, where he lived in Cambrai College (OE, 603, 606), he returned to Louvain and died there soon after; indeed on August 9, 1541, the Rector approved of the way in which Rutger Rescius and Renier Tennagel or Tegnagel (cp. V. And., 156, 188, 211) had executed the dispositions of the will of Magister theodricus adams, scolaris et suppositus... Universitatis Lovaniensis' (TestEx., 162).
7) On Febr. 28, 1531, matriculated there as divites Lilienses, Judocus Craneuellius de louanio.—Judocus Craneuellius de brugis' : Lib. IV Int., 33 v.
in 1516, had evidently had as 'susceptor' Henry Nieulandt, or Henry Zwynghedau, or as 'susceptrix', the Morela; in all probability he went as a little boy on a visit to Bruges to his sponsor's family, which would explain how, from January 1527, John de Feyyn occasionally sent his greetings to the « Judoculus » 1). With his brother John he matriculated asdives Liliensis on February 28, 1531 2), being entrusted to Peter de Corte's care. He later on applied himself to law, promoting licenciatus on Sept. 26, 1537, at which solemnity his father was present 3). He was 'monemur', or warden, of Gelderland in 1547; entered the Gelderland Council in 1553, became first councillor, pro-chancellor 4), and wanted to succeed Adrian Nicolai Marius 5) in 1567 or 1568 as chancellor, which office, however, was given to Arnold Sasbout 6). He married Isabella van Syngen, or Singen, Lady of Linden, dowager of Nederharen, Neer-haeren, near Maastricht, and had several children. On account of his staunch attachment to King and Pope, he had to leave Gelderland in 1579, and a house which he owned at Nijmegen, — probably his grandparents' heritage, — was confiscated with the rest of his property in the United Provinces in 1582. He died in 1591 at Ruremonde, where he had taken refuge, at the age of 75 7).

XXVI. — A third son of Cranevelt's, Alard, matriculated on November 2, 1538, in Louvain 8), with which town he soon was more intimately connected: he married a native, Elizabeth van den Bossche, daughter of John, and of Dorothy van Arenberghe 9), and inherited the mansion of the de Baussele's in Cove Street, which for two centuries remained the family seat. He died on March 10, 1602 10), leaving a numerous

4) Guicr., 150, 451; TenBr., 215.
5) Ep. 123, pr. e; he died in Brussels on March 21, 1567/8, and was buried with his wife Elizabeth Bloex van Duyvene (‡ Oct. 23, 1569) in St. Mary's, Mechlin: Mal. Inc.y., 322; Hoynekr, I, ii, 855.
6) Hoynekr, I, ii, 413; II, i, 310.
7) Gener. Introd., xvi, xxx; Mol., 543; V. And., 181; Bib. Belg., 227; FUL, no 352: sentence of 1608.
8) Lib. IV Int., 116 v.
9) ‡ 1621. Her aunt and namesake (‡ May 3, 1572) founded a scholarship in Holy Ghost College, Oct. 3, 1553, of which some documents were handed to the College by her nephew: FUL, no 1675.
10) V. And., 181; Louvain University Library, Manuscript D 448, p. 80.
family. A fourth son, Gerard, did not live long; he may have been one of the children who were born in Mechlin, and to whose birth several of the correspondents here allude 1). There was a girl born on Vives' marriage day, May 26, 1524, which was accounted as an omen 2): she may have been Margaret, who first married Giles van O<rs>hagen, son of Renier, and of Anna van Wyng; later on, Henry of Mechelen, 'Schout' of Turnhout 3), and died childless in 1573; or Mary, who entered 'the Convent of the 'Dames Blanches' in Louvain in which she was prioress for eighteen years, and died in 1591 4); or, finally, Eleanor, who became a Benedictine nun, and eventually abbess, in the Noble Abbey of Milen, near St. Trond 5).

XXVII. — Cranevelt was for a long period one of the most conspicuous members of the 'Grand Conseil' and Masters of the Requests; he was repeatedly sent on missions, such as those to which is referred in the present correspondence 6), one being particularly agreeable to him as it allowed him to revisit his native country 7) and Nijmegen, where his father had died in 1518 8), and where probably his mother then was

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1) Cp. for one child (May 26, 1524) Epp. 104, 40; 105, 4; 106, 7, 16; 112, 28; 115, 31; for another (end of 1527), Ep. 248, 70-78. 2) Ep. 112, 23. 3) The names on the pedigree are indistinct. The genealogical table of the Antwerp family van Mechelen, in Mechlin Town Archives, calls her Marie Madeleine. — Cp. Mal. Inscri., 124. 4) Leonora van Wachtendonck, Liber Anniversariiorum Conventus Albarum Dominaram, 1637 (Louvain Town Archives, Reg. n° 4253): Oct. : f° 61; cp. E. van Even, Louvain dans le Passé & dans le Présent : Louvain, 1895 : 511; Gestel, I, 171; Mol., 355, 543; V. And., 181; her name occurs on one of the receipts referring to the will of Engelbert of Valkendael, Faulconval, chaplain of St. Peter's, Oct. 2, 1539, who died on Oct. 16, 1541 : FUL, n°5615; and on the act of foundation of an anniversary in her convent for John Heems, Aug. 25, 1563 : Marie van Cranevelt, procuratressse : Docum. Fundat. Jois. Heems, 20 ν; cp. Louvain Town Arch., Reg. 4253 : f° 47. 5) M. J. W. Notice Historique sur l'ancienne Abbaye Noble de Milen : Ghent, 1853 : 76 : deed of Febr. 3, 1549; Mol., 543; V. And., 181. — The family pedigree gives as birth-dates for Eleanor, 1517, for Mary 1519, and for Gerard, the youngest, 1521; they cannot be relied upon, as this correspondence refers to children born in Mechlin. 6) Epp. 70, 2; 71, 5; 116, pr., 1, 34; 119, 6; 124, 18; 158, 10; &c. 7) Epp. 116, pr., 1; 117, 1; 118, 4: the family of his father's sister Gerardine, married to Thierry de Vaecx, were still residing in his grandfather's estate at Grave, near Nijmegen. 8) Herman of Cranevelt, who had become Nijmegen citizen in 1485, was provisor of the Guild of the Holy Cross in 1489; he was endowed
SESSION OF THE GRAND CONSEIL DE MALINES IN 1559
under the presidency of King Philip II. (from a painting in Mechlin Town Archives)

still living 1). His name, which is familiar in the records of Parliament 2), occurs occasionally in the accounts of Mechlin town for presents which were made to him in return for services rendered 3). He lost his wife Elizabeth on April 26, 1545, and buried her in the Chapel of Thabor, where his daughter Catherine was a nun. Sad affliction rings in the poetry which he wrote about that time 4), and the tribute paid to her memory by James Jespersen 5) and his other friends, could hardly allay the bereavement of the sexagenarian, who had no one left from his numerous family to tend him in the falling gloom. Probably on account of that desolation, he contracted a second marriage with Catherine de Plaine, Lady of Norderwyk and Gestel, daughter of Hubert de Plaine, Lord of Maigny, Gestel, Ballard, &c., younger brother of Gerard Lord of la Roche 6), and of Jane of Lierre, Lady of Norderwyk; having been married first to John, Lord of Ytteninge or Vuytteninge, she is recorded as his wife in 1560, and as being still alive in 1584 7). Francis of Cra-


2) Cp. Gr. Cons. Mat., n° 12-14; (trials :) 312 to 353; (sentences :) 983 to 990; — Chambre des Comptes, n° 1886 to 1899; 1928, 1929; 21465 to 21499; Acquits de Lille in Arch. Roy., n° 1117 to 1182; — Comptes de la Recette Générale, 1522-1564, n° B 2309 to 2580, in the Archives of the Département du Nord, in Lille.

3) Cranevelt and Elizabeth de Baussele are frequently referred to in the documents of Mechlin town for rents acquired on houses and properties : e. g. in Churchyard Street, 1525, 1535; at Brown Cross, 1526; in Short Penny Street, 1534; etc. : Reg. 149, f. 78 r; Reg. 161, f. 81 v, 116 v.


5) James Jespersen wrote the following Epitaphia Numeralia :

— Quid Franciscæ habitu cum tristi, & pectore luges?
Non obiit tua, sed vivit Elissa Deo.
— Maistre Franchois iectes tout douleur hors de ton œur
Car costre Elizabet prent repos en paix a grand honneur.
— Francisæ v vrouwë niet laugher en weent,
Sy leeft gode oock met Christo vereent.

These chronograms were published with some on Cornelius de Scheppe's wife : BB, i, 31. Cp. Epp. 157, 47; 159, 7; 185, 30; &c.

6) Ep. 114, pr. a, 12.

7) La Maison de Plaine, ses Alliances, Pierres Sépulchrales et autres
neveld, who seems to have been of a robust health ¹), remained in office notwithstanding his advancing age ²); he is pictured as the first lay councillor in the painting representing a solemn session of Parliament under the presidency of King Philip the Second, in 1559 ³). He was still at his task when death overtook him, on September 8, 1564 ⁴). He was laid to rest next to his first wife in the Chapel of Thabor, and after the total destruction of that convent, his mortal remains were transferred to St. Rumbold’s, where they repose in front of the altar of the Souls of Purgatory, under a marble slab, which used to bear the inscription, already worn off in 1770:

Hier leyt begraven Heer en Mr.
FRANCHOIS VAN CRANEVELT
in synen tydt Raedt Ord. in den
Grooten Raede der Coni.Mat.,
die sterft anno 1564 den 8. 7ber.

This tombstone ⁵) bore the Cranevelt arms, a golden crane on a green field, which is still part of the heraldic insignia

¹) The present correspondence refers to a serious illness in November and December 1526 : Epp. 212, i, se; 215, 24; 217, 1.
²) He was succeeded by Thierry Heyn, of Naarden, Fiscal of Gelderland Council from 1553, who was appointed councillor on Nov. 8, 1564, and took the oath on March 24, 1565 : Gr. Göns. Mal., n°148 : 153; GCq, 45; GCm, 125.
³) This picture is one of a series of eight that used to adorn the Consistoire, or audience-hall, of the palace of the High Parliament (the present Town Hall) in Mechlin; their history is related in Provincie, Stad, ende District van Mechelen : Brussels, 1770 : II, 300-309; the various members represented at this session, in which Philip II. wanted to recommend to his Grand Conseil the observancy of the ordinations against heretics, is given there on p. 307; the painting is still at the Town Hall, though in a sad state; about 1835 a reduced Indian ink sketch was made of it by J. B. A. de Noter, which is reproduced here.
⁴) The date of his death is often identified with the feast of his patron saint: Mol., 543; V. And., 181; Bib. Belg., 227; &c. — An anniversary service for him and his wife was founded for October in the Chapel of the Dames Blanches : Louvain Town Archives, Reg. n° 4253 : f° 63.
⁵) PF, 261; Provincie, Stad, ende District van Mechelen : Brussels, 1770 : I, 113; Mal. Inscr., 104.
of the Reuss von Plauen 1), with whom Cranevelt is said to be related, in so much that his name has even been (erroneously) noted down occasionally as Franc. Craneveldius a Plauen 2).

In his escutcheon, his father's, the Cranevelt 3) arms are quartered (1, 4) with his mother's, those of Heusden-Elsliout (2, 3) 4), as is represented on the seal which he used for Ep. 196 5). That same coat of arms was charged with a small inescutcheon, or surtout, the Brabant golden lion on a sable field, probably in consequence of a privilege granted to him, as he had been created Eques Aureatus. At any rate it thus appears on his pedigree between those of his two wives: to the left the crest of the de Baussele family, and that of de Plaine to the right 6).

1) With the difference that in the Reuss' arms the field is silver: cp. Siebmacher, Wappenbuch, I, 1, 4; Deutsche Souverâine, band IV, 77, 81: on December 2, 1561, the right was granted to the Reuss family to have their arms quartered with those of Kranichfeld.

2) Gener. Introd., xxviii.

3) Cp. Gener. Introd., 1; Herman of Cranevelt joined quarterly the Cranevelt arms with the van Galen's (2 and 3), de sable à un lion d'or.

4) The families van Elshout and Persingen bore : d'or à une roue de sable.

5) For Ep. 113, Cranevelt used a small seal representing a man's head, rather roughly carved.

6) The de Baussele bearings were : de gueules au chef d'argent, chargé de deux quintefeuilles de gueules (cp. Gener. Introd., vi); consequently Cranevelt's descendants bore his escutcheon, de siniople à une gueule d'or, &c., surrounded with a red border. The de Plaine arms were : de gueules à la fasce d'argent, et trois grelots du même au chef. — Cp. J. B. Rietstap, Armorial Général : (Gouda) I, 136, 480, 609, 945; II, 417, 447.

Cranevelt's Works

XXVIII. — With Cranevelt disappeared one of the ablest Belgian jurisprudents 1), and one of the glories of the University of Louvain: to her he owed his training, and accordingly he showed her his deep gratitude throughout his life, by taking part in her solemn celebrations 2), and helping her wherever he could with his advice and his influence 3). The Faculties of Law especially accounted him amongst their greatest illustrations 4). The high esteem in which he was held rested entirely on the fame of his studies, and on his ability and experience as jurist, for the works he published are solely literary 5). These works are:


2. D. BASILII MAGNI ARCHEPISCO / pi Caesareensis cōtra erbiosos homilia, cōversa / in latimum seronem a Francisco Crane / ueldio Viriusq; / iris doctore, ac / consiliario Cesaro- / ris. / /lovanii / Ex officina Rutgeri Resciij, / Mense Iul. 1535. 7)

1) Collect., 73; Guicc., 149; P. Diveus, Rev. Lovan. Libri IV : Louvain 1757 : 114.
2) He assisted at the promotions of the Doctors Virius Juris of June 18, 1526, and Sept. 13, 1530 (V. And., 184, 185), as well as at those of Peter de Corte, and of his own son : Epp. 188, 121; 189, 5; 191, 3; 23; 285.
3) Thus he was chosen in May 1524, as arbiter in the difficulty about the taxes to be levied on the notaries of the Academical Courts, which he evidently knew from experience : Lib. VI Act., 25 ν; Ep. 111, pr. b.
4) Mol., 543; Vern., 106, 290; V. And., 181, 244. In the preface to G. Denique's edition of Henry Zoes' Commentarius ad Decretales (Louvain, c. 1732 : FUL, n° 615), is mentioned amongst the famous jurists formed by the Louvain Faculties, Franciscus Craneveldius a Plaven [Plauen], sanguine nobili, Thomae Moro et Erasmo amiciissimus, J. V. D. et Senator Mechlinensis'.
5) Bib. Belg., 227; Poppens, I, 290.
6) This book, which I have not seen, is mentioned and described (in-12°, sign. A to D; sheet D iii after C iv) by J. N. Paquot, who evidently saw it in the Louvain Library before 1771 : PF, 261, 508; it was dedicated to Lambert de Briarde (ep. Ep. 272), and not to R. Rescius, as I stated in Ep. 150, pr. i, quoting Nève, Renaiss., 214, who apparently knew the book only from Paquot's description.
7) The colophon gives as date, 5 Cal. Aug. 1535 *. This small-sized
3. PROCOPII RHE / TORIS ET HISTORIOGRA- / PHI DE IVSTINIANI IMP. AEDIFICIS LII- / bri sex lectu / dignissimi, nunc recente latinita- / te donati per Franc- / cisum Craneueldium / iureconsultum clarissimum. / CVM ANNOTATIONIBVS / longè doctissimis Theodoricì / Adamæi / Suallembergi. / [Printer's device : Pegasus / over Mercury's rod, two cornucopias and two joined / hands] / PARISIIS / Ex officina Christiani Wechelli, sub / scuto / Basiliensi, in vico Iacobeo, Anno / M.D.XXXXVII. 1) / Cranevelt also published, and wrote a preface to, a book to / whom his friend Vives had consecrated his last years : he / had already sent the first chapters to John Oporinus, and was / still working at it when death overtook him ; it has as title : / IOANNIS LOD- / vici vivi valenti- / ni, uiri / longè eruditissimi, / DE VERITATE FIDEI CHRI / stianaè / libri quinque : in quibus de re- / ligiosis nostræ fundamentis, aduersus Ethnicos, Iudæos, Agarenos / siue Mahu- / metanos, & peruersus Christianos plurima subtilissime si- / mul atq; exactissime disputantur, ut author in hosce / omnem ingenij / doctrinae; uim exercuisse, ac ueluti / cygneum quoddam / melos iamiam moriturus cecinisse / uidere possit : / nunc primum in lucem editi. / francisci / craneveldii noviomagi iv- / recusati doctiss. & Caesarea / Maiest. Consiliarij in eosdem libros Pra- / fatio, in qua & / de horum præstantia scribendiq; ra- / tione, ac ipso / etiam authore nonnulla / / Cum gratia & privilegio tum / Imperatoris Caroli V. / tum Galliarum regis Franciscii, / book is dedicated to Olah : Epp. 275, 276 ; a copy of it (in-12°, sign. A- / B³, [B] probably wanting) belongs to the Royal Library, Brussels : / press-mark : II, 13030. / 1) This book (in-4°, sign. : x⁴, β¹ ; a⁴ to st⁴, t⁴) is dedicated to Nicolas / Perrenot : Ep. 273 ; copies of it are in the Royal Library, Brussels (press- / mark : VH, 30525), and in the British Museum, London (press-mark : 589, / f. 18). The translation was probably made on the editio princeps of the / de Aedificiis, published by Beatus Rhenanus at Basle in 1531 ; from a / comparison it appears that Cranevelt's version joins to the choice / Latinity, a great accuracy and fidelity to the original, which, however, / represented only one of the three branches of codices ; the edition was / corrected and completed in 1603 by David Hoeschel, Augsburg, in 1663 / by Claud Maltret, Paris, and recently by James Haury, in Procopii Caesa- / riensis Opera Omnia : Leipzig, 1913 : III, 2, iii-ciìi; cp. Ep. 284.
Besides these works, which were published, Cranevelt contemplated some about other subjects, although his studies did not lead to any publication. Thus he may have actually started translating Theophilus' *Institutiones Juris Civilis* in 1535 2). Certain it is that jointly with Geldenhouwer he had written an *Epitome de Asse Budei*, probably in Louvain, which synopsis or summary probably circulated in manuscript 3). The two friends appear to have afterwards continued their researches on a common subject, the Roman measures 4), which were interrupted especially through Cranevelt's appointment in Mechlin. Geldenhouwer seems to have had a real cult for his townsman: in 1512 he dedicated to him the fifth of his *Satyræ Octo ad Vere Religionis Cultores* 5), and it is thanks to him that the three speeches are preserved which the Bruges Pensionary delivered to Christien II., to Charles V., and to Wolsey on July 27, August 7 and 14, 1521; their text written in the orator's hand, was inserted amongst his admirer's memorabilia, and reposes now in the Royal Library of Brussels 6). In after years Rescius inscribed to Cranevelt his *Platonis Minos* (Louvain, March 31, 1531) 7), and, about nine years later, the Boeschepe humanist Livinus Grucius put his *Threnodia* under his protection 8).

XXIX. — Notwithstanding the many duties of his office and his more serious studies, Cranevelt found the time to

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1) Colophon: MDXLIII. Mense lanuario; this in-4° contains 6 unfoliated leaves and 330 pages: the colophon is on p. [331], the printer's device on p. [332] (British Museum copy: press-mark: 1227. d. 2). In June 1541 John Oporinus issued, for convenience's sake, an edition in-8°; it contains an *Epistola Nuncupatoria* (of John Oporinus) to Louis Bere, June 30, 1544, and an alphabetical index: sign. a³, ß³, γ³, ζ³, η³ to Θ³; Θ³ to Ψ³; Ψ³ to Χ³. Cranevelt dedicated the book to Paul III. in Margaret Valdauers's name: Ep. 290. Cp. Paquot, II, 52; Bonilla, 250, 255, 812; Watson, xcvii; Ep. 102, pr. c.
3) Ep. 39, 12; 240, pr. i.
4) Ep. 27, 3; 240, pr. d.
5) Collect., 106; Ep. 240, pr. c.
6) Manuscr. II, 53; these *Collectanea*, which contain a copy by Geldenhouwer of Ep. 49 of this collection, have been edited by J. Prinsen (1901): cp. Collect., 118-123, 73-75; Ep. 11, i; &c.
7) Ep. 271.
8) Ep. 288, pr. b; 289.
compose some verse 1), not so much inspired by poetic emotion as by the conscient duty of a humanist to imitate the classic models in centons, to pay a tribute to a deceased friend, and to recommend the publications of his acquaintances. Here is a list of the poems which have come to my notice: those that were available have been reproduced, for they are dispersed in various and out-of-the-way books, and they contribute to the better knowledge of Cranvelt and his friends, of his aims and his sympathies:

1° Two epitaphs on Martin van Dorp: 1528 2):

Centon Homericus.

"Ο πάτερ ἡμέτερος κρυόνις, ὑπατε χρείαντων.
Τις ἄπολει παρτίνος ἐμός, μέγα κύδως ἐλάνων
Δωρίπος, θν μουστι ἐπέβουν κατὰ δῶρα γεννα χιλά
Ἀμφιλοχίας καὶ νέκταρ ἐπάταντας ἐν ὀξω,
Θείας ἐδόμοντας, καὶ ἐγνήσων ἐμμαχα πάντα
"Αλμος ἦν; ὅ δὲ Δωρίπος ἐκατόρθατο μούσαν.
Τις ἀδ σε χάριν τείων πεπνύμενας, οὐδέτε θυμός
Δόστοις, τῶν θεσπέσι τῶν διδασκαλομάτων ἀπόλλων.
Θάπτομεν ἀγρύμπεον ἀλεστρόν κατὰ δάκρυ πάντες.
Σαμβιόν γευόντες, καὶ ἐπὶ στήλην ἐμύσκαντες
Διειπεν ἀφοτάτο πύμβα γράφαντες ἀοίδην,
"Αλλὰ τῶν τινῶν συνομιλητῶν κλεῖσιν προφετηδὸν ἀνέγκην.
Σομα μόνον Κυαρτόν, τὰ δ ἀποθηκα δῶματα ναίει.
"Η ψυγῆ, μεγαροίς σφίκη, μίγθησα καθοῦς. 3)

Versum ab eodem.

O pater altitonans, princeps iustissime regum.
Vt perierit Martinus, magnum sidus Holandis
Dorpius, ille domi musis nutritus alumnus,
Ambrosiam nectarque bibens, dignissimus ille
Immortalis, & hau d tamen vaquam atate senescens
Viure, Louaniam correxit carmine musam.
O quam dievo sapiens, sermone fluebat,
Quanque nihil vani, docuit quem magnus Apollo.
Hunc tamen extulimus, lachrymisque per ora subortis
Rorantes tumulum, superimpositaque columna.
Triste super summum carmen funebre sepulchrum

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1) Ep. 91, 31; Collect., 170.
2) Epp. 175, 36; 185, 1; 195, 2; 260, 8; 261, 31; Nève, Renaiss., 191.
Scrypsimus, at rigidum quid prodest plangere fatum,  
Sollem corpus obit, sed sidera, spiritus expers  
Criminis, & diuis charissimus vsque tenebit.  

2° One or more epitaphs on Nicolas Warry, of Marville  
(† Nov. 30, 1529)  
3° One or more epitaphs on James Teyng, of Hoorn († April  
20, 1530)  
4° A commendatory poem to Nicolas Grudius’ Carmen Sep- 
chiale, in Fvnum Illustissimae... Margaretie, Archiducis 
Austriae... (May 1532)  

ad Lectores.  
Grudius ingenio magnus, & diuite vena, 
Principe de magna nobile scripsit opus.  
Paciferam quam iure vocent seriqne nepotes,  
Et quae succedet tempore posteritas,  
Hoc legite, & si quis lachrymas tenuisse putetnr,  
Dicite prognatum cotibus Ismaricis.  
Sic rerum Fortuna vices versauit abunde  
In rebus tante principis omnigenas.  
Quam semper quae leta tulit, vicitque procacem,  
Nunc merite coelum reddidit Altitonans.  

5° Three epitaphs on Erasmus (Sept. 1536)  
Abstulit vna dies, qualem vix tempore prisco  
Mortalem erudijt Calliopea virum.  
Occidit eximijs rebus decoratus Erasmus,  
Quo nihil in terris doctius inuenias.  
Lugeat extinctum Musis operata iuventus,  
Nec cesset iustas fundere lacrymulas.  
Quisquis amas solido sophiam cognoscere cui tu,  
Quisquis scripta animo voluere sacra cupis.  
Unus evit pro mille tibi, rectissima pandet,  
Quse via in sethereum fert super astra polum.  
Ipse fatigatus studiorum mole perenni  
Horruit ad Mori non pia fata sui.  
Iamque simul summo residet sublimis olympo,  
Liber ab incerte conditione vie.  

1) Cic., 168 v.  
2) FG, 192, 23; Ep. 141, pr. r.  
3) FG, 192, 23; Ep. 218, pr. d.  
4) Louvain, Serv. Zassenus, , sub intersignio Regni Coelorum *, Mense  
5) Epp. 277, 278; OE, 580-1; Nève, Renaiss., 172; Bibh. Er., III, 14. — In  
a letter dated Brussels, March 1, 1537, prefixed to Ep. Er., James Jesper-  
sen relates how he had found these epitaphs amongst his papers, with  
those which Olah, Francis of Burgundy and Nannius had, sent him : he  
offers them to Rescius to be printed : Ep. Er., [AI] v.
Caesar ut in Gallos magno tulit arma fragore
Carolus, hinc tuta se statione locat.
Ne videat diris fratres concurrere telis,
Qui docuit semper pace nihil melius.
Vine, vale Lector magnus veneratus Erasmum,
Cuius honos nullo sstitur Oceano. ¹)

Alivd.

Nunc elegos tristes dicit, pia turba, poete,
Et velut in patrio funere dent lacrymas.
Linguarum sophiaeque decus, suadela, nitorque,
Et sapidi in terris iam periere sales.
Occidit incertum quo morbo crepitus Erasmus,
Sed nimirum damno certum obiisse meo.
Hic escas audivi solitus condire palato,
Quanta dedit studiis pignora claris sui?
Invidia mors coruis parcit, ceruoque fugaci,
Sed claris gaudeat sordida funeribus.
Gaudete & semen ducat male sana triumphum,
Dum sciat illustris vivere scripta viri.
Vinere non viliis im pridem obnoxia fatis,
Dum tybris rapidas in mare voluet aquas. ²)

Alivd.

Vix orbis capiet libros, vix nomina tellus,
Cuius habet cinereae nunc breuis urna, vale. ³)

6o A distych (Sept. 1536-May 1537):

In Effigiem Erasmi.

Quisquis es annosi elfi igni qui cernis Erasmi,
Non hominem, ast hominis videris exuuium. ³)

7o Latin translations of Olah's Greek epitaph on Erasmus,
one beginning: Conditur hoc tumulo, &c. (4 lines : Nov. 1536) ⁴).

¹) Ep. Er., Aii v; Cat. Duo, O3 r.
²) Ep. Er., [Aiiij] r; Cat. Duo, O3 v.
³) This distych is found in Ep. Er., [Aiiij] r, and is printed under a woodcut representing a medal with Erasmus' head, in Cat. Duo, [P7] r; on [P7] v of that book is found Versus Monocolos Aeneidæ Aeneatlecticus in Desyderij Erasmi Roterdami mortem, omnibus & aurtutis, et literarum studiosis deplorandam (to [P10] r); Mors Desyderijus sicciæ tu quoque &c. This poem, which is anonymous, is attributed to Cranevelt in EOO, 1, [********] r, apparently on no other ground than that it follows on the distych In Effigiem Erasmi, which is also reproduced; as the authors of the smallest poems are indicated separately in Cat. Duo, even though they follow in a series, it is not likely that so long a piece would be left unascribed to Cranevelt if he were the author. The same wrong deduction is made in PF, 261.
8° Centones Claudiani after Ausonius' style (April 1537) ¹).
9° Verses in Virgil's style (July 1537) ²).
10° A poem in praise of Livinus Crucius' Threnodia (c. 1540) ³):

Ecce tibi Crucius Musarum doctus alumnus
Elegos recenti fudit istos munere,
Nemo placet cunctis scriptor, neque Iuppiter ipse
Seu sit serenus, seu pluat, paremnia est.
Hoc docet iste liber, sacris docet esse studendum
Quas nemo possit execrari, litteris.
Cetera sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo,
Solae haec beatos Christianos factitant.

11° A verse in recommendation of Julian Aurelius of Lessines ⁴) and his book De Cognominibus Deorum Gentilium : Nov. 1541 ⁵) :

Candide lector aues pernoscere sacra deorum
Nomina, que referat Iulius iste tibi.
Vnius agnosces quam sit reverenda ⁶) postetas
Numinis, & soli quis referendas honos.
Jampridem explosos scimus Plutona, loudem
Saturnum, Phebhum, Cyprida, Mercurium.
Et tamen interea celum tenet, & sua uibrat
Fulmina, qui quondam miserat altitans.
Perlege, qui omnigenas cupies tractare camenas ⁷)
Perlege qui uersas sedulus historias.
Et cole inultifìdo quem nomine pagina monstrat
Vnius & trini numen amice Dei.

¹) Epp. 283, 284 ; OE, 599, 602.
²) Ep. 284 ; OE, 602.
⁴) Julian Aurelius de Havrech, Lessigniensis, of Lessines, where he was born, studied law at Poitiers, and became, about 1540, barrister, caussarum patronus, in Mechin Parliament; he was befriended there with Cranevelt, Francis of Burgundy, to whom he dedicated this book, Adrian Nicolai (P. Burmann, Sylloges Epistolae : Leiden, 1725 : II, 231 : letter dated Mechin, June 17, 1544), and other humanists. He afterwards entered the service of Philip of Croy, and of his son Charles. He left a daughter Margaret, who died in Mechin, March 23, 1578, a few weeks after the destruction of the Beguinage to which she belonged. Cp. Bib. Belg., 160, 597 ; Paquot, XII, 363 ; Mal. Inscri., 290.
⁵) Antwerp, A. Goynus, 1541 (the dedicatory letter to Francis of Burgundy is dated Mechin, Nov. 24, 1541) : f. [84] r. — Cranevelt's poem is reprinted in Cornuti seu Phorvni De Natura Deorum Gentilium Commentarius : Basle, [1543], which reproduces Julianus Aurelii's treatise : f. 92 r. ⁶) The 1543 reprint reads referenda.
⁷) The text of 1541 has camønas ; that of 1543 camønas (which read).
13° Commendatory poems for Livinus Cruciius' Parenesis ad Potentatus Christianos: 1543:

Carmina Leunii modulans, rediisse putabis
Nasonem, & superos iam repetisse locos.
Quodque magis mirere: sacrae mysteria legis
Claudentem numeris dulcisonaque chiely.
Flandria ter felix, quae talia semina proferet:
Quaeque tuo nati praemia digna refers.

Argumentum operis concisum.

Lernam maturum dogmatis Lutherici,
Breui libello sic Leunius urberas,
Ut orthodoxy medicinalis recte idem.

Idem ολληνιστι.

Λέυκην κακών Αυθεριστικών τε δογμάτων
Μετρά βίβλοι Αβίνιος έύτως τύπτειν.
Μαντίνες, μαντίνες, πίστει, ἄγονεται.

Epigram on James Jespersen and his Anactobiblion: 1544:

Principibus placuisse uiris non ultima laus est
Principibus Danus iure placere cupit.
Principibus loquitur, scribitque epigrammata summis
Et uigil Musas percolit ingenio.
Natus in extremis Cintrimorum finibus, inter
Dauro scopulos carmina docta canit.
Et salit ad modulos aptissimus: ac cytharodos
Ut nympbas risu protinus exliilarct.
Officioque uiros mulctel, mulctetque maritas,
Apte uirgineis perplacet ille chorus.
Nemo hic saltantem dicat uidesse Camelum,
Ant Omagrum longis candidus auriculis,
Dulce melos, dulcesque modus diffundit in orbem
Ac incunda sonis temperat utilibus.
Nil nenatur item magnatum preter amores,
Ut placeat docto sedulus officio.
Sic Meeonates gratos reperisse putabit
Sic utae instas ille parabit opes.
Perge precor: magnisque liber te sedulas offer
Principibus, quorum statque, caditque manu.

1) Antwerp, 1543: p. iv; cp. BB, c, 267; the only copy known to be extant belongs to the Utrecht University, whose Librarian was kind enough to have these verses written out for me by Mr. P. J. Meertens, for which heartiest thanks are expressed.


3) The original has 'placere'.
14° Translation of a Greek poem by James Jespersen on Charles V. and the conclusion of peace : Carole Christiadum cunctorum &c. (12 lines) ¹)

15° Poem in honour of James Jespersen and his Encomium Anglice : 1546 ²)

Audibus innumeris dignus celebrabere Dane,
Principibus possis quod placuisse viris :
Quod linguas plures nosti quam norit Homerus,
Carmina quod scribas mille Latina die :
Graioa fere totidem, summo dignissima plaustru,
Vulgatis iti dem Hhythmiea mixta modis.
Omne autert punctum, dum miscet & vilile dulci,
Regibus alma melos dum tua Musa cantit.
Sed vereor nobis te magna Britannia demat,
Allatique suis prodiga delitijs ³) :
Annibalem vt quondam cepit Campana voluptas,
Mollitaque ferum fertifies illa Ducem.

16° Translation of James Jespersen's Greek poem in his Encomium Anglice : Tv per quem reges regna/il, &c. (12 lines) :
1546 ⁴)

17° Two poems in honour of Denis of Ryckel, Carthusian, Dionysius Carthusianus ⁵), in his Commentary on the Greater Prophets, edited by Thierry Loher a Stratis ⁶) : August 1548 :

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¹) Anactobiblion &c. : [A²] r.
³) In his commendatory poem to the same book Gaspar Corvinus Schets mentions that Jespersen is leaving for England : "Dano suo in Angliam properavit" ; [A²] r.
⁵) Denis, formerly Henry, van Leeuwen, of Ryckel, was born in that village in 1402/3 ; he studied at Deventer, where he met Nicolas of Cues, and in Cologne ; he entered at 21 the Carthusian house of Buremonde, where he spent the rest of his life, with the exception of a few months, when he accompanied Nicolas de Cusa on his journeys as Papal Legate. He died at Buremonde on March 12, 1471, leaving a great number of theological, exegetic and ascetic books, with the memory of a virtuous life : Bib. Belg., 185 ; Hurter, II, 912-917.
⁶) Thierry Loher, of Hoogstraeten, a Stratis, a relative of Thierry Arians of Heeze (cp. Ep. 228, pr. e), became a Carthusian at Cologne, and was in 1548 Carthusian Buxianae Prior. He edited Denys of Ryckel's commentaries on the books of the Bible : the first part, on the Gospels, being dedicated to Henry VIII., March 14, 1532. He died on Aug. 26, 1554, and his brother Bruno, procurator of the Cologne Charterhouse, continued his work, editing in 1555 the commentaries on the books of the Maccabees. Cp. Bib. Belg., 823 ; Paquot, VIII, 123.
D. Dionysii Carthusiani Elogium.

Vbi la mens hominum, multisque obnoxia curis,
Gaudet, dolet pro qualitate temporum,
Hic tristem delitet casum vel funus acerbum,
Et tristiorem morte vitam deieterat.
Ille nimis Veneri vel turpi deditus alno,
Curare diuos non patut mortaliala.
At quisquis modo potuit consistere calle,
Diius amicus & superno numini,
Ille tenet clauum obnixus, & turbida tranat
Pelagi aestuantis & rapacis sequora :
Nec timet irati sinusosa pericula ponti,
Nec quicquid vsquam displicet mortalibus.
Ille Deo fixus haeret, solumque tremiscit,
Unique seruit sempiterno numini.

Talis erat Carthusiaco Dionysius albo
Teneris qui ab annis nomea addidit sacrum,
Unica cui sacras Chartas tractare voluptas,
Quas & diurna voluit, & sera manu,
Et cui posteritas multum debere fatetur,
Tot eruditis excitata vocibus,
Tot sacris adiuta libris, quibus inclyta sentit
Diuinii amoris efficax incendium.
Et velut in syluas ignis admissus adurit,
Flammasque spargit, & vicina corripit,
Sic Dionysiaco lector pius ardet amore,
Et a caducis ad perennia aduolat.

Salve digna coli, tantoque insignis allunilo,
Tali sepulchro Ruremunda nobilis,
Nobilior dicenda tanen, quem viderit orbis
Typis sacratos exijisse codices.
Egregiam his operam sumpsit Theodoricus vrgeus,
Athleta fortis ac laboris improbi :
Quem nimium perferre graue est, ni caelitus adsit,
Quae dura molit numinis benignitas.
Tuqiie viro ingentem lunata Colonia debes,
Orbisque totus pro labore gratiam.
Sed sacer ille labor non terrae munera poscit,
Aurumque vilem existimat terrae seobem.
Mercedem expectat, quam secula nulla abolebunt,
Et cum beatis florituran gloriam,
Et simul eximios fructus, & dona daturum
Vita perennis in perenni gloria.

Si cupis o lector sacros gustare liquores,
Ignitumque Dei concipere eloquium,
Phoebumque iubar totis traxisse medullis,
GI, xxix

Quod nunquam partes nouerit occiduas :
Hunc legito dulcem cunctis Dionysion horis,
Quem Carthusiacam scis peperisse domum.
Ille tibi fidei magno feruore iacentem
Scintillam, & sacros mouerit igniculos :
Excultet quanuis duro de pectore flammas,
Et quibus aeternus progeneratur amor.
Lurida contemnes vani spectacula mundi,
Et quicquid miseror sollicitare potest.
Ipse viam ingressus arctam, deducere multis
Studet, & excelso restituisses loco.
Ergo alacres tantumque ducem tantumque sequamur
Doctorem, & cupida voluite scripta manu. 1)


Cernis amice hortos, cernis Viridaria laeta
Quae Crucij uernent iloribus assiduis
Floribus omnigenis fœcundos addere fructus
Assuerunt, auida haec gaudia carpe manu.
Cur a iuentutis Flandrae Galliaeque subegit
Autorem, ut tantum non fugeretur onus.
Perficit studio, quos nulla abolere uetustas,
Nulla itidem flores perdere possit hyems
Carpito : nam poterunt animi quoque pellere morbos
Carpito : si semper inuere lector amas.

That this list is not complete, can be deducted from the epigram which Janus Secundus wrote, in thankful reply to some consoling lines,

Ad Franciscum Craneveldium Senatorum, Poëtam.

Q Vale viatoris, ferventi sidere, flumen
Ora repentino sicca liquore beat,
Tale tuum nobis carmen, Vir magne, removit
Si quid in affecto corde calorie erat. 3)

It is to be regretted that the verses which the humane and hearty Councillor sent to the sad young poet, have been lost, as well as those written or dedicated to him by his numerous admiring friends, humanists and poets, of whom
the greatest expressed the deep esteem and tender affection he felt for him, when, on the eve of his departure for Spain, his thoughts turned with sadness to the cherished beings, whom, besides his well-beloved family, he had to leave:

Adde tot vnanini iunctos tibi corde sodaleis,
Adde & honoratos tot tibi iure viros.
Quos inter primo Craneveldius ordine, pro te
Votis aeternos sollicitat Superos 1).

The memory of Cranevelt's great experience as jurisprudent and his beneficial influence on learning, is recorded with more durability in the annals of the intellectual development of this country in its manifold manifestations; his life and his works have been commented upon by a long series of historians, and bibliographers, from his contemporary Louis Guicciardini 2) down to those of the present day: cp. especially Mol., 543; Ver., 290; Bib. Belg., 227; V. And., 181 (and those who more or less fully reproduced their notes 3)); GC, 67; GM, 78; GR, 9 r; GC, 45; GF, 17; PF, 261; Sax., Onom., 174; BaxH, IV, 578; BaxF, II, 66; FG, 332; Allen, IV, 1145, pr.

Cranevelt's Descendants

XXX. — Cranevelt's name passed to posterity not only through his writings and his renown, but also through his descendants. His son Judocus had four children, of whom the eldest Francis inherited his mother's title and the estate of Linden 4); he married Cornelia, daughter of Arnold Sasbout, Lord of Spalant 5), and had a daughter Anna, who became William Baron of Fürstenberg's wife, and mother of several children; he had also a son Josse, Lord of Linden, the husband of Gertrude Oom van Wyngaerden, daughter of Cornelius 6) and

1) JSO, 67; the other three friends he names are Mulaert (Ep. 274), Peter, et al., de Clerck, and Charles, apparently Sucquet: JSO, 67-68, 185, 194, 224.
2) Guicc., 149.
3) Mireus, II, 76; Sweerts, 242; Doct. Lov., 85 v; Foppens, I, 290; de Reiffenberg, in MARB, 1832: (IV) 85; Nève, Renaiss., 212-4 (Sandys, III, 304); BN, IV, 484; BW; NBW, I, 651.
4) A second son John died young; a third, Josse, entered the army and his sister Mary married a Spanish captain: cp. Gener. Introd., xxxiii.
5) Cp. Epp. 95, pr. e; 113, pr. a; MHL.
6) Probably the son of Florent, J. V. D., Dordrecht pensionary (cp.
of a near niece of Vigilius, Gellia of Hoyteia, or Aytena ¹). Probably on account of the misfortunes which befell Josse of Cranevelt as Gelderland councillor ²), hardly any of his descendants followed him in the juridical career; they nearly all entered the army, whereas the girls married officers: thus his family ³) lacked the settledness which for two century characterized the branch issued from his brother Alard. The latter had established himself in Louvain, in which town and neighbourhood he possessed many properties ⁴); most of his descendants allied themselves there to the patrician families, and took an ample share in the management of public affairs ⁵). His son Francis Fortunatus was baptized in St. Peter's in June 1568; he promoted M. A. in 1584, being classed the seventh out of the very limited number of ten candidates — owing to the misery and uncertainty of the times — all of whom belonged to the Lily ⁶). For a while he served in the army; he became Lord of Harcourt; on December 5, 1604, he was appointed University Promotor, and on Aug. 13, 1613, Town Secretary ⁷); he married Jane van der Beken, daughter of

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³) Probably to this family belonged the Nicolas de Cranevelt, canon of Mousty-sur-Sambre in 1694, who, with his mother Mary Susanna van Schaybroeck, contested with the Baron of Rummen for a rent on a property at Geet-Betz: FUL, no 1538: deeds of 1671, 1694 and 1697.
⁴) Cp. FUL, no 352: sentence of 1608 against a Jane van Berchem, who wanted the Turnhout Court to judge a contest for a revenue claimed by Alard and Josse of Cranevelt's children; it was decided in the University Courts. — Alard owned houses in Shrine Street adjoining his mansion in Cow Street; gardens in Sluice Street, and on Vleminckxveld; besides landed property and rents on property at Thielt, Sichern, Geet-Betz, &c., which probably was part of the de Baussele's patrimony: FUL, no 2409 (no 1582), 2989, 3862.
⁵) Alard's son John († 1650) entered the army; so did his grandsons John-Albert, and William; the latter died in the Pfalz under the marquis of Spinosa.
⁷) FUL, no 2774 (deed of 1613); 352 (deed of 1608); 5539 (letter of 1620); V. And., 54; Reusens, I, 352.
Antony, and of Anna van der Borch. Only one of their nine children 1) married: Nicolas, J. V. L., († 1668), repeatedly Louvain councillor and alderman (1640-1652), and the husband of Barbe Philippa van Aelst, daughter of Charles Emmanuel, and of Anne Marie de Haen 2). They had two sons and four daughters: of the latter Anne Marie married Ferdinand van den Driessche or du Trieu (1634-1718), repeatedly alderman and mayor of Louvain (1695-1703), and died on Nov. 17, 1699; another, Isabella Jacqueline, married Thomas Eduwaerts, Edwards, or Trevor, Lord of West-Sandtbergh, Brussels alderman, son of John Edwards, a colonel of the English army; both left several children. Their elder brother John Vincent of Cranevelt, Lord of Assengien, Castre and Harcourt, heraldist 3), married Jane Mary Lambertina van Aelst; of their eight children only one reached maturity, Catherine Wilhelmina, born in 1680, who married Charles Michael Schotte, viscount of Bergues-St.-Winock, a captain in the army († 3 Oct. 1754); probably with her died, on Sept. 29, 1718, the last of the Cranevelts. Her son Charles Theodore Schotte (1708-1762) 4) was several times mayor of Louvain from 1754 to 1762; only two of his children survived him: the elder Charles Albert Lamoral (1745-July 25, 1787) left a son, Charles Alexander Francis (1768-1790), and a daughter, Adelaide († Dec. 1794) 5). They had been baptized in St. Quentin's, to which

1) Besides Nicolas, two daughters grew up: Anna, born in 1598, and Françoise, born in 1600: FUL, n° 2624 (deed of 1643), 2941 (deed of 1650), 2321 (reference to a property below Louvain Castle); as well as four sons: John-Albert and William, who joined the army; Francis († 1681), and Matthias, who died in 1670, having been several times alderman of Louvain: FUL, n° 1527 (deeds of 1637 to 1643).

2) She was a daughter of John de Haen and Barbara van 't Sestich; through her the Cranevelts became related to Professor John van 't Sestich and his family: FUL, n° 4264; cp. n° 1244 to 1250; 4265-6.

3) Cp. FUL, n°s 3950 (heirs: deed of 1724); 2989 (rent on his property: 1688); 6001 (action for overdue rent: 1690); 6017 and 6065 (lawsuit against a Langendonck: 1694-1706); 5369 (protestation against the University levying a tax on his house in Cow Street: Jan. 16, 1702).

4) His brothers Philippe Joseph, J. V. L. (who rendered great services to the town as dean, alderman and Mayor, 1754-1760), Albert John († 1746) and John Joseph († 1756), died without having been married.

5) Cp. for the preceding genealogical details, besides the family pedigree (Gener. Introd., i), Louvain Univ. Library MS. D 418: ff. 40, 42, 47 v, 76 v,
parish the Schottes had already removed in 1745; and the old family seat in Cow Street, opposite the 'refuge' of the Abbey of Villers, was sold on Nov. 28, 1757, with the adjacent property in Shrine Street, to the adjoining College of Michael Drieux; the smaller houses were rebuilt to be let, and in 1774, the last vestige of the Cranevelts disappeared, when the mansion of the de Bausseles was demolished, and its site used for the enlargement of the stately College 1).

Cranevelt's Correspondence

XXXI. — By a happy chance part of Cranevelt’s correspondence with some of his most renowned contemporaries survived his descendants and their mansion, a family tradition evidently setting great store by these letters, which their ancestor had valued so much. Indeed from January 1524, he fastened the epistles as they reached him, to those that had already arrived, — in those times fresh quires being usually added to the bound-up part of a manuscript, as they were written and ready. Consequently, to the title on the first page: Litteræ Virorum Eruditorum ad me missae anno xxiiii a Nativitate Domini supra Mille quingentos, he added, as years went on: Et xxv. Et xxvi. Et xxvii. Et xxviii 3). Having begun numbering these letters on the back under the address, from A to J 3), he soon adopted the much more convenient foliation placed in the right hand top corner, from 1 to 219. The first bundle, containing the letters of 1522 and 1523, was probably not composed whilst the documents were reaching him, for their series is not so regular as that of the second, some epistles of Sept. 1522 having been placed amongst those


1) FUL, no 2941, 2944, 2989; the buildings of the College of Drieux were used from 1801 for the Town School of Fine Arts; the part erected on the site of Cranevelt’s home, next to the Deanery, the former Houterlé College, was burned down to the ground in the Sacco of August 1914.

2) Ep. 85, pr.

3) Epp. 85 to 93.
of 1523 1). Probably there were originally more bundles, in which the subsequent letters of de Fevyn and of Vives were inserted, as well as those from acquaintances of later years, such as Nicolas Olah, Viglius and James Jespersen 2); if they escaped destruction, their existence is completely ignored.

XXXII. — The two bundles that have survived were amongst Alard of Cranevelt's heritage. About 1588, when Thomas Stapleton was collecting at Douai the materials for his biography of More in the *Tres Thomae* 3), chiefly from the notes and documents of the martyr's secretary John Harris 4), he must have learned from his widow Dorothy Coly 5), then residing at Douai, the existence of Sir Thomas's letters in the Cranevelt heirloom in Louvain, where they had lived several years. Stapleton published two of them 6) from copies made by the president of St. Donatian's College, John Kemmers, or Camerinus, and by a student from Arras, Maximilian de Vignacourt 7). In the following century Andreas Valerius was informed about the collection, then in the family of Alard's son, Francis, University Promotor and Town Secretary, after the publication of his *Fasti Academicci Studii Generalis Lovaniensis* 8); he availed himself of it for the new issue which he was preparing. From Vives' letters of 1522, he quoted several lines in his chapter *De Lectionibus privatim ac publicè habendis*, which is amongst the new matter 9), and from an epistle of 1519, he took a passage which was added to the biographical details which had been given before about Gabriel de Mera 10).

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1) Thus Epp. 6, 7, 16 and 28 were placed at nos 31, 35, 71 and 64 of that bundle, no 20 being the first of 1523. Cp. above p. xxx.
2) Epp. 270 to 292.
4) Ep. 115, pr. a; cp. p. lxxviii.
5) Stapleton, 7; Bridgewater, 406 r.
6) Epp. 115, 263; Stapleton, 76-79.
7) Ep. 115, pr. h.
8) The first edition was published in 1635 at Louvain by John Oliviers and Cornelius Coenesteyn; cp. *ULVS*, 22.
9) 2nd ed. : Louvain, Jerome Nempa, 1650; V. And., 357-8; cp. Epp. 2 and 5.
10) Ep. 1; V. And., 179 (1635 edit. : 107); cp. *TestEx.*, 143, 168.
XXXIII. — Unfortunately in after years the veneration with which these documents had been encompassed, dwindled to complete indifference; some letters were torn out, and either given away as keepsakes or curiosities, or not returned and replaced 1). Since some heterogeneous documents 2) — family papers ranging from 1609 to 1700 — found between the leaves of the second of the bundles, show the marks of the drop, it was in the xviii\textsuperscript{th}, or in the xix\textsuperscript{th} century that they were consigned to the fateful loft 3). In the turmoil of the Revolution the heirs of the two last Schottes probably left the country. With their family papers, the two precious bundles were stored away by the notary J. J. J. van Binst 4), and, as they were never reclaimed, they passed at his death, Dec. 21, 1820, to his daughter Caroline Joséphine, married to J. L. D. van den Schrieck 4); from them, to their daughter Jane Mary Ghislaine and her husband Francis Schollaert, and, finally, to their granddaughter Louise Schollaert, who married the Minister George Helleputte 5).

**Cranevelt's Correspondents**

XXXIV. — Cranevelt's correspondence — or at least the part that reached us, — contains several letters from his great contemporary Erasmus; still those from Sir Thomas More seem to have had even more importance in the eyes of his descendants, for the whole collection was called after them 6). It contains most interesting doc-

1) Epp. 27 and 30 were loose in the first bundle, and have been marked provisionally A and B; cp. Preface, p. xiii.
2) These documents are: a letter, Easter 1609, from Mary van Cranefvelt (Josse's daughter, married to a Captain, then very ill), to her cousin Francis de Gr., Alard's son, in Louvain; six letters to and from Mrs. van Roze, widow of the mayor of Tillemont, Tillemont, mother of T. M. Schotte, March 1682, about outstanding debts and rents, and a bad millstone; note of two trees sold in 1700 by Vincent de Cranefvelt; note about a lawsuit of V. de Gr. and Eduwaerts c. du Trieu; two letters, one dated Oct. 28, 1680, about lawsuits addressed to Sir Vincent van Cranefvelt, Lord of Harcourt & Casters, living near the refuge of Villers, Louvain.
4) These details were supplied by Mr. L. Berro, assistant of the Louvain registrar.
tisime atq officissime saluta cui fausta ac felicem nuletudinæ ex aîo precor
uxor mea et liberi salutem tibi eopuserantur quibus unde prædicacione no
meq notus et charus es qui mihi ipsi steru' Vale Londini mi f dus Augu
sti

plus f totus f tuis

End of letter from Sir Thomas More
(London, Aug. 10, (1524)) : Ep. 115
(HI 31, v) : II. 39-43 written by John
Harris, II. 41 and 43 in More's handwriting.
uments from two friends residing in the Papal Palace, the poetical Conrad Vegerius ¹) and the matter of fact Albert Pigge ¹). The University of Louvain is represented by the professor of divinity Martin van Dorp ²), by the academic Rhetor, Adrian Barlandus ³), by the Regens of the Lily, Peter de Corte ⁴), by two private teachers, Alard of Amsterdam ⁵) and John Corneput, and even by a few students: the needy Walram Ticheler, the uncomfortable Roseus, the would-be literary Cognatus and James Nieulandt. The medical profession is illustrated by the idealist Nicolas Herco, whereas the friend of Cranefelt’s childhood, the restless Gerard Geldenhouwer ⁶), typifies a class of reformers, unconsciously betraying his longings and pursuits: all of them perpetuate the impression made on their several minds and hearts by the momentous political, economical and religious events, which were so abundant in the twenties of the xviith century.

John Louis Vives

XXXV. — Foremost in importance, both for these impressions and for the number of their letters, are two friends from Bruges, John Louis Vives and John de Fevyn. Vives especially was Cranefelt’s intimate friend: from the first moment of their

¹) Cp. ρ. xxxviii.
²) V. And., 102; cp. p. lxx.

Non summe spectarem vos, id est mansum bene posui, sed dunque anguis, aeterni renibus, iniquis violenter esse spectabili mundi, interp. Romanis et aliarum gentium, si non eam esse verum, frequens. Magister et socius in suis familiae quoque simul egeramus, vel etiam si egeramus, etiam si egera...
acquaintance they took an interest in each other’s studies, and spent delightful hours arguing and discursing about their favourite topics in the small circle they had formed at Bruges, from which Mark Laurin and de Fevyn were rarely absent.

After Cranevelt’s departure, letters had to replace the spirited meetings: consequently their correspondence is as the history of the thoughts that were uppermost in their minds, and deepest in their hearts. These epistles show us the Vives of the few years that had more or less remained a blank in his biography: they throw new light on his connection with his adopted town and his patria, Flanders and Brabant; also on his voyages to England; they inform us about his family, about his coat of arms, as represented in his seals; about his books and his plans; and, most of all, they are as the pure reflection in the crystal of a friend to friend chat, of his admirable character and his noble heart, forgetful of his own fortune and fame, and entirely devoted to humanizing and perfecting his fellow-men by bringing them nearer to truth and goodness.

John de Fevyn

XXXVI. — The second of Cranevelt’s chief correspondents, John de Fevyn, was born at Furnes on May 10, 1490, from
1. — End of letter from John de Fevyn (Bruges, Sept. 27, <1526>): Ep. 203 (II 118), II. 6-10.
a family connected with the Duke of Burgundy's Court; he lost his father William de Fevyn at an early age, and was taken care of by Philip, the son of his aunt Jossyne de Fevyn, married to John de Hedenbault. This Philip de Hedenbault, Knight, was the first Maistre d'Hostel, Prefectus Aulicus, of Eleanor of Austria. He took in hand the instruction and education of the young de Fevyn, who must occasionally have come to see his benefactor at Court, and thus made the acquaintance of Princess Isabel, who was educated with her sister, and who, later on, as Queen of Denmark treated him as an old and familiar friend 2). Philip's brother, Charles de Hedenbault, Knight, had been in service at Court from a boy; he had been attached to the person of the Duke of Gelderland's son whilst he was kept as a hostage from 1473 to 1487 3); he had resided from his childhood at Princenhof 4), of which he was Gate-Ward, even after it was as good as abandoned, keeping that honorary post by dint of custom and tradition 5). He lived there in part of the building, and gave hospitality to John de Fevyn and to his sister Eleanor, who probably kept house for them 6), even after her marriage with Robert Hellin, a Bruges pensionary 7); for at Philip de Hedenbault's death he had become their only warden, at least on their father's side 8); a younger sister Mariette, probably on account of her tender age, had been brought up at Furnes, apparently by a step-sister, daughter of a preceding marriage of their mother 9). Charles shared his cousin's hearty affection for Cranevelt, whom he chose as an executor of his will 10).

no doubt is left by a passage of Ep. 55, 17-50, where he resents being called poison (Flemish fenyn, French venin), instead of by his right appellation; in FG, 353, he is called Ferynus, and consequently also in Kalkoff, II, 32; cp. BB, 1, 106, 4.

1) She died a widow in 1506: Gaillard, I, 1, 135.
3) Epp. 22, pr. a; 29, 5.
4) Ep. 22, pr. b-d.
5) Epp. 22, 1-12; 228, 25; &c.
6) Ep. 22, pr. d.
7) Epp. 54, pr. a; 94, 17; 221, 27; &c.; CF, 203.
10) Cp. Epp. 33, 6; 134, 32; 161, 31; &c.
XXXVII. — John de Fevyn had been sent to Louvain, where he matriculated as a rich student of the Lily on Aug. 31, 1506, on the same day as Jerome de Busleyden’s nephew Cornelius Erdorf of Luxemburg 1). He studied under Leo Outers 2), John de Neve, Josse Vroeye of Gavere, Martin van Dorp, and evidently made the acquaintance of Barlandus, Cranevelt and Vegerius 3); after having promoted M. A., he applied himself to the law, with such success that, about 1511, he was chosen dean of the society, or Collegium, Baccalaureorum Vtriusque Juris 4). He went to study in Italy; in Bologna he met John Dantiscus, who then was preceptor to the King of Poland’s son 5); he also visited Pavia and Rome 6), and nearly lost his life while crossing the Taro 7). When he returned to Bruges, he had obtained the title of J. Y. D.

XXXVIII. — On June 10, 1510, whilst still a mere clericus and student in Louvain, he was appointed to the 25th prebend in St.-Donatian’s, at the resignation of John de Pauw, Pavonis 8); he was installed on June 15, through the ministry of the procurator Gisbert de Schoonhoven 9). A few years later he succeeded William Bertrand 10) as Scholaster 11), which office evidently was already his in the spring of 1523, as otherwise it cannot be explained how he then reported to the Dean and to the Chapter the carelessness and misbehaviour of the headmaster Leonard Clodius, and how even Cranevelt held him responsible for the discharge of that truant 12). In the first months of 1523 he thought of applying for the place of official, but desisted out of consideration for a friend 13). In

1) Lib. III Int., 128 v; Excerpts, 95: ‘Johanes feuyn de furnis’.
2) He matriculated on Aug. 30, 1481: ‘Leo Outters de Bergis S. Winoci... ex ilio’ (Lib. II Int., 150 r).
4) Y. And., 210: ‘Joannes Fevinus, Furnanus’.
6) Ep. 64, 4.
7) Ep. 92, 37.
8) Comp., 178.
9) Ep. 115, pr. g; de Fevyn had been appointed by the provost and archdeacon of Utrecht Cathedral; Adrian Bave (GI, xi) and John Tente (Br. & Fr., iv, 92) were his warrants for the payment of the dues: Archives of Bruges Diocese: St. Donatian’s Acta Capitularia, 1506-1522: 73 v-74 r.
10) Comp., 99, 146; Schrevel, I, 247.
11) Ent., 98; Schrevel, 1, 140-148.
12) Epp. 39, pr. a; 53, 55.
13) Epp. 40, 36; 42, 7; 43, pr. a, 10; 44, 11; 46, pr. a.
the Chapter's records he is mentioned as *scolasticus* in the various deeds relative to the nomination of new *rectores* or of *submonitores*, whom it was his duty to propose; or referring to the inspecting of the schools, or the founding of scholarships for their students 1).

XXXIX. — John de Fevyn was intimately befriended both with John Louis Vives, and Cranevelt; his candid and gentle disposition must have attracted the Spanish scholar, who wrote of him with praise in his *Civitas Dei*: *iuuenis pectore & in primis cordato, & ad musas earumque studiosos omnes amandos a natura factus, studio educatus atque appositus* 2). It was de Fevyn who introduced him to Cranevelt, with whom he had renewed acquaintance on his arrival at Bruges; he always was present at their meetings 3), and took care of their correspondence when the small party had broken up. It was de Fevyn whom Vives chose to perform the rites of his marriage service, and on that occasion offered him a copy of *De Institutione Farnine Christiane*, which is preserved in the Royal Library of Spain 4).

XL. — Probably through his two friends, de Fevyn was introduced to Erasmus, who may even have stayed at Princenhof on some of his visits to Bruges; at any rate he assisted in the summer of 1520 — apparently in the latter part of August — at the friends' meetings in Charles of Hedenbault's hospitable rooms, and in all probability it was on returning from the happy gatherings in peaceful Princenhof to the then quarrelsome atmosphere of the Louvain Colleges, that, on September 9, 152[0], he requested de Fevyn to induce his relative to allow him to come and live under one roof and at one board 5). Still, as Hedenbault's residing at Princenhof with his adopted family, was more a matter of condescension than of right 6), the request was not encouraged. There was, however, not the least resentment on that head, and whilst

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1) Schrevel, I, 113; II, 94, 529. 2) *August.*, 1827.
3) Epp. 67, 13; 92, 10; *Gener. Introd.*, xi. 4) Ep. 102, pr. a: Bonilla, 758.
5) *FE*, 261, 1; Ep. 115, pr. g: Allen, IV, 1012, 1111, 1.
6) *Ep. Epp.* 222, 1; 226, 2; &c.

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*de Fevyn's seal.*
de Fevyn’s friends frequently mention him in their letters to Erasmus ¹), he himself never misses an occasion to relate to Cranevelt whatever news he hears about their Great Friend. Living at Bruges he was regularly visited by his amanuenses going to, or returning from, England, whereas they did not call regularly at Mechlin, which more or less lay out of their way.

XLI. — On one of these visits Livinus Algoet begged him for a commendatory letter to his discontented master, which is the occasion on which was written the epistle dated March 6, without doubt 1530 ²); indeed de Fevyn mentions the sweating sickness ³), which had been afflicting him and his townsmen for several months; he also imparts the sad news of the loss of four of his nearest relatives: Charles de Hedenbault, his sister Eleanor, her newborn child and her husband, all of whom had died in a the space of a few months ⁴). He further informs Erasmus that he is now by himself in Bruges ⁵), (his sister Mariette being married at Furnes ⁶), where probably also Eleanor’s children were educated with, or with their relatives ⁷); that he has left Princenhof, and that he offers him the hearty hospitality of the smaller house which he now inhabits, in the near neighbourhood of the one where

¹) Vives, e. g., often refers to him when writing to Erasmus: EE, 721, a; 912, c; 970, f.
²) Ent., 97: the year-date 1529, added in a different ink, is evidently to be taken as ‘ante Pascha’, for 1530, as results from the reference to the ‘Augustino tandem absoluto’ (of which the last part came out only in 1529), and from the other items referred to.
³) This epidemic broke out in Bruges in September 1529; it drove Vives and his wife to Lille; both had returned in November, when he published his Sacrum Dierum de Sodore Iesv Christi (Bruges, de Groock: December 1529), dedicated to Margaret of Austria, Nov. 10, 1529; Bonilla, 217, 784; cp. Diexxsens, IV, 51, 52; BB, n, 276, 5.
⁴) Eleanor died October 13, 1526; her child, on the following day; Robert Hellin, on Jan. 15, 1527, and Hedenbault, on Aug. 28, 1527: Epp. 206, r-s; 221, 28; 247, 12: cp. Erasm., III, 795, where, on account of the words ‘inter paucas dies’, the passage of the letter is wrongly interpreted as if they had fallen victims of the epidemic just referred to; cp. Gaillard, 1, 1, 135, where evidently the dates are inexact copyed or rendered.
⁵) Ep. 267, pr., s.
⁷) Epp. 158, 5; 187, 1; 226, 19: &c.
their mutual friend Mark Laurin was then also, solus et liber [agens] patrem familias ¹).

XLII. — In that house on the Diverse, near t'Gruuthus ²), de Fevyn lived his peaceful life, enjoying as much of Vives’ company as he could, studying literature ³), perusing the books written or published by Erasmus, drawing or painting occasionally the portraits of his friends ⁴), or paying them a visit, as he promised Cranefelt in 1528 ⁵) and as before he did to Maximilian of Burgundy to recommend Geldenhouwer ⁶). Without doubt he continued with his great Mechlin friend the correspondence which for several years had been brisk and regular. Still no letters are known to have survived neither from that intercourse, nor from the connection he kept up with his other acquaintances, the only exception being an epistle to John Dantiscus, Bishop of Culm. John de Fevyn had met him in Bologna at the time of his studies ⁷), and he was again introduced to him on a visit to Bruges in 1531, by Mark Laurin, at whose urgent request, he wrote to him on July 14, 1531 ⁸). All other letters seem to be lost as

¹) Laurin had probably had living with him two sisters-in-law: FG, 29, 26; 83, 25: one of them, Elisabeth d’Onche, his brother Peter’s widow, married Cornelius de Schepper about 1529: which explains their great intimacy of later years: Ep. 249, pr. b; Gener. Introd., xii, xxvii; OE, 417.

²) Epp. 247, 28; 249, 28.


⁴) He painted Vives’ portrait in 1523: Ep. 53, 47; of his art nothing seems to be known.

⁵) Epp. 235, 25; 245, 3.


⁸) That letter (cp. ZGE, v, 430) is amongst Dantiscus’ papers in the Upsala University Library, Manuscr. H 154, f° 69; the text, of which a photograph was communicated to me through the kindness of Dr. A. Grape, acting chief librarian, is as follows:

S. D. P. Nescio quonam pacto, Clariss. Vir & multis nominibus Ornatisisse, nihil temperare vix potuerim, quin aliquando vnas ad te darem literas; admonitus enim superioribus diebus ab Decano Marco Laurino, vt hoc ipsum facerem, profecto semper refugi. Nunc, cum jterea sape mecum jile & amantissime & honorificissime loqueretur, neque non isthec proficiscetur, jterum denuo hortatus est, ut ad te scriberem: te curn esse, aiebat, qui non solum amicos pauculis diebus & perbreui congressu cognitos coleres; verum etiam (qua tua est ijjnata humanitas) sponte tua soleres alios ad te amandum prounocare; quare,
also those which the Bruges canon must have written to the many friends he had made at Princenhof, in Italy, in Louvain, and even on the occasional visits to his uncle Philip Heden-bault at Margaret of Austria's Court 1). Adrian Barlandus dedicated to him, on Oct. 18, 1530, his Terentii Sex Comoeniae: Louvain, R. Rescius, Oct. 21, 1530 2), and on Febr. 13, 1535, his Compendiose Institutiones Artis Oratoriae 3); on Oct. 15, 1533, Hubert Barlandus inscribed to him 4) his translation of Ct.

Clariss. Vir, vt nihil aliud esset, quod mihi scribendum suscepiissem, quan vel hoc ipsum me dare amico prope violenter (ne quid dicam durius) extorquenti.

Certe (quod ad me attinet) in me nihil tale recedit, quale fortassis ille tibi de me predicavit; fateor me quorundam judicio aliouaque progressum; obsuro & colo amicos fidelissime. In te porro cum omnia summa ac divina sint, fateor me iandiu flagrasse tui visendi desyderio; id vero cum benignitate tua assequaturam sum. Non potui mea etiam sponte preterire, quin per literas hoc testarer tibi, me esse tui obseuantissimum, & laudum tuarum pro virili nostra strenuam buccinatorem, parum quidem eruditum, literatorum tamen & insignium virorum candidum admiratorem & predicatorem integram. A discessu enim hinc tuo (properequa quod vna tecum abierit Marcus) non credas quam multi percontati sint de te; ego vero, id quod res; etenim (et si iam illum adhuc Bononic ageres) Schepperus quodam multo maxima, de eruditione tua, & eximiius dotibus disseminaret, ego vero, inquam, illa omnia & amice & candidel delinianoi nostris esse longe praecelliora. Proutine, Clariss. Vir, si tu vicissim, Februnus tuus, qui in tuorum amicorum albo adscribi cupit, amplecti potes, quesi pro amicorum gregem recipere graue ris. Illi satis fund, amico nono, in postremis consistere, quandoquidem alij primas occuparent partes.


Tui obseuantissimus,
Joannes Fevynus,
Jurecoss., Canonicus apud Divum Donatianum, Brugis.
Polonie Regis apud Caesarum Maiestatem Oratorij, Dnö. suo pririi.

4) Hubert Barlandus' dedicatory letter closes with these sentences,
Galenus’ *De Paratv Facilibus Libellus* 1). After a life of study and careful execution of his duties, he died on Oct. 23, 1553 2), and was buried in St. Donatian’s, in the near vicinity of the graves of his relatives 3). According to Harduinus he left some philosophical treatises 4), which, however, have not been traced as yet: most probably his work as humanist was done in the circle of his friends and acquaintances, and especially in the management of the Chapter School, which could then boast of teachers like Gerard Bachusius, Adrian Chilius, Francis du Quesnoy, Lupus Hellynck and Gerard Thol 5), as well as of a series of apt and skillful pupils, who did as much good to their country and humanity in general as the most learned book 6).

which illustrate de Fevyn’s interest in science, and his tender affection for his friend Vives: ... Tibi [i. e., de Fevyn] autem adscripti, quod superioribus diebus usus sis mihi [i. e., Hub. Barl.] ex uno atque altero tectum congressum Medicine amans, ac uere μακεδονος, tautum non Medicum agens apud D. Ioanem Vinetem præceptrorem meum uirum omnium hominum facile doctissimum humanissimamque, qui tum podagra discruciabantur. Quod si eo acceperis animo, quo mittimus, curabitur ut suo tempore accipias maiora, Vale. Veri® idibus octobribus, Anno salutis human®. M. D. XXXIII. ' (A 2 v, A 3 r).

1) Antwerp, John Grapheus, 1533; cp. *BB*, n, 298, 1; τ, 106, 5; 6, 185; *Ned. Bib.*, 950.

2) His anniversary, founded in St.-Donatian’s, was reduced in 1619 according to an item in the *Reductio Obituum, sive Anniversariorum fundatorum in Ecclesia Cathedrall St. Donatianj... per... Decemvires et Capitulum eiusdem Ecclesiae et approbata ac confirmata per R. D. D. Antonium Triest, Qunitum Episcopum Brugensam a. D. 1619, 17 Decembrius* (State Archives of Bruges, Ecclesiastical Archives, n° 7757, 81, 1bis): it reads there for *Die xx. Novembris* : ‘Ioannis Feuynj, viij lb. p. [pro choro]; viij lb. p. Ex. obs’.

3) *Comp.*, 178; Gaillard, I, 1, 135.

4) *Sand.*, *Brug.* , 50.

5) Schrevel, I, 134, 135, 190, 195, 223, 226; Epp. 55, pr. b; 99, pr. d.

6) Cp. for de Fevyn, *Sand.*, *Brug.* , 50; *Comp.*, 178; Schrevel, I, 247; *Hom. Rem.* , III, 202; *BB*, τ, 106, 1; Allen, IV, 1012, pr.
ERVDITORVM VIRORVM
EPISTOLÆ
AD FRANCISCVM CRANEVELDIVM

1. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

V. And., 179

The following extract is quoted by Val. Andreas in his biographical sketch of Gabriel de Mera: de ejus promotione ita scribbat ad Franc. Craneveldium, tunc opidi & Reip. Brugensis Syndicum, Ioannes Lud. Vives, uti ex epistola ejus manusc. descripsi. He gives as date of Mera's appointment: xiv Kal. decem. 1519, whereas a record in the archives of the Louvain town hall (ass. 2571, p. 126, r°) states that on Dec. 19, 1519 Peter van Thienen appeared before the Louvain town council to resign his professorship, in jure canonico, on account of his age and failing memory; and that on the same day Gabriel de Mera was appointed. Consequently Vives' letter was written in the last days of December 1519, to which year the last sentence of this extract evidently applies.

This extract mentions Vives' pupil Cardinal de Croy and three Louvain professors. The first of these

Peter de Thenis (Thenaeus) or van Thienen was born in Louvain, where he gained the title of M. A. and was admitted to the University Council, Dec. 30, 1477. He became doctor utr. juris, Jan. 24, 1485/6, and was consecutively appointed prof. of philosophy in 1478; extraordin. prof. of canon law, Nov. 19, 1485; ordinary prof. of civil law, about 1492, and primary prof. of canon law, June 10, 1502 as successor of Peter l'Apostole (V. And., 153-7; Analectes, xxxix, 275-291). He was elected Rector of the University in Febr. 1489, Aug. 1496 and Aug. 1508 (V. And., 39-41; Reusens, I, 260-2), and from 1495 to 1498 was the provost of the newly erected College of St. Ives (Reusens, III, 100). Moreover he enjoyed at a time the position of dean of St. Hermes' at Renaix. On Dec. 19, 1519 he resigned his professorship and died Dec. 10, 1523. He was buried in St. Peter's and his epitaph is recorded by Molanus and V. Andreas. His will dated July 3, 1522, by which he founded a scholarship in St. Ives' College, is preserved in FUL. Cp. Molan., 539, 630, 762; V. And., 175, 296; Vernul., 97, 291; FUL: Liber I. Nomini, lxvii r°; Reusens, III, 119.

Gabriel de Mera or van der Meeren, of Breda, became doctor utr. juris, Oct. 9, 1498. From 1493 to 1498 he replaced William Pottey as professor of feudal law; he further succeeded to Peter l'Apostole as prof. of the Institutes in 1495; to Walter de Bek, as secondary
prof. of civil law, June 1502, and to Peter de Thenis as primary prof. of canon law, Dec. 19, 1519 (V. And., 153-7; Analectes, xxxix, 273-91). He was elected Rector of the University in Feb. 1499, Aug. 1506, Feb. 1514 and Aug. 1528 (V. And., 40-11; Reusens, I, 261-4), and in 1520 he laid claim to the title of Vice-Chancellor as the substitute of the Provost of St. Peter's (Reusens, I, 372; de Jongh, 22*). He died on March 18, 1530 and was buried in St. Peter's; his epitaph is reproduced by V. Andreas and his will, Oct. 20, 1529, founding a scholarship in St. Ives' College, is still kept in FUL. Cp. Molan., 619, 630; V. And., 179, 297; Reusens, III, 119.

John Des Marais or Paludanus (a Palude) born in Cassel, was admitted to the Council of the Faculty of Arts in Louvain in 1483, and taught classics in the Falcon for several years. At the resignation of Henry Deulin, who became prof. of canon law, June 25, 1490 (V. And., 173), he succeeded to him as Rhetor or professor of Rhetoric and eloquence, and consequently obtained a prebend of the second foundation in St. Peter's (V. And., 247; Vernuli., 125). On Dec. 23, 1504 he was appointed Dictator or Secretary to the University on the proposition of the Faculty of Divinity (V. And., 50; Reusens, I, 314). At the departure of Balthasar Hockemia in November 1510 he was nominated in his place as professor of poetry, a post which Francisco de Crema had filled before him (Analectes, xxxix, 285, ff.; Eng. Hist. Rec., xxvii, 91). He was one of the most influential members of the Faculty of Arts and as such acted as referee in the question of the regency of the Lily, 1516 (Ep. 26), and as a member of the committees that drew up the regulations about the Privilege of Nominations, 1521 to 1523. He was one of the first to profit by that privilege and was nominated in 1515 to the first collation of the provost of S.Walburgis' of Furnes (FUL : Lib. I Nomin., cf v°, bxxv v°). He died at Louvain Feb. 20, 1526. Paludanus was intimate with all the humanists working at Louvain. Erasmus, his friend and guest in 1503, 1514 and 1517 (Allen, I, 180; III, 643, 11), honoured him with the dedication of Panegyricus ad Principem Philippum, 1504 (Allen, I, 180; EOO, IV, 549, C), and of Lucianti Opuscula, 1506 (Allen, I, 197; EOO, I, 297). His name is connected with the first edition of More's Utopia, 1516, and with G. Lister's commentary on the Moriae Encomium (EOO, IV, 399); his memory is celebrated by his disciple and successor Adrian Barlandus (Reusens, I, 315) and by Geldenhouver (Collect., 73) who dedicated to him the Epistola de Triumphali Ingressu Philippi de Burgundia : Louvain, 1517 (Collect., 218). Since Paludanus requested Erasmus to compose an epitaph on James de Croy, bishop of Cambrai (Allen, II, 497), it may be presumed that he had had some connection with that personage : that might explain Erasmus' allusion to his experience of court life (Allen, I, 197, 7-9). Cp. Nève, Mém., 130; Renaiss., 74; FG., 401; Allen, I, 180, intr.; de Jongh, 111, 141; BN.

Cardinal William de Croy, nephew to William of Chièvres, marquis of Aerschot, Charles V's preceptor (BN, Henne) had been richly endowed with ecclesiastical preferments in his early youth through his powerful uncle. In 1516 he became abbot of Afflighem and Bishop of Cambrai; in 1517, Cardinal and Archbishop of Toledo. At that
time he was still studying in the University of Louvain, where he had matriculated on Dec. 3, 1511 with his guardian (curator) Daniel Martini *(Lib. III init., f° 179 r°)*. The entry states that he was already protonotary of the Holy See and provost of St. Gertrude's at Nivelles; a later hand added to that entry his appointment as Cardinal and Archbishop by Leo X, and his untimely death on Jan. 6, 1521. He was buried in the family mausoleum in the convent of the Celestines, which his aunt Marie Madeleine de Hanale, widow of William of Chievres, erected at Heverlé for her husband who died in the same year (Rensens, V, 572; Sand., Brab., II, 143). After having had Barlandus as a teacher in 1517 (Allen, III, 647), the young Cardinal secured the services of Vives, and studied under his guidance in the newly built castle of Heverlé (G. J. Servranckx, *Histoire de la Commune de Héverlé*, Louvain, 1855 : 33) from spring 1518 to the middle of 1520 (Allen, III, 917, 97) with an occasional visit to Cambrai or Paris (Allen, III, 987, 991, 80). Amongst the erudites who tried to ingratiate themselves with the Cardinal, were Jacob Latonius, who dedicated to him *De Triam Linguarum*, 1519 (de Jongh, 198), and John Thierry, who delivered in his honour a *Lectura Solennis*, 1520 (Isegheiron, 314). Cp. Allen, III, 647, *intr*; Paquot, IX, 257.


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4. Senatui] The Louvain town council had the right of appointing to the professorships like this one, attached to a prebend in St. Peter's which was at their collation, or of which they paid the fees either in part or in full (V. And., 150 *seq*.; de Jongh, 46).


14. *Orestem &a.*] De Mera seems to have had a trying character, judging by the fact that he caused some trouble and scandal in claiming precedence of the Rector and the Conservator Privilegium in several academical solemnities asserting himself as Vice-Chancellor; a contention arose on that head between him and the Conservator John de Wemeldingen on Aug. 3 and 11, 1520 (Rensens, I, 373; de Jongh, 22°)
manta? Omnia sunt hoc anno talia, ut alià via non ingredi-derentur, si iurassent se ταύττ,ν 'Ακαόγ,οΛαν eversuros...

2. From John Louis VIVES

V. AND., 357

The following extract, which Valerius Andreas copied from the original letter of Vives to Granevelt, alludes to the unpleasantness caused to some humanists by the application of a statute of the Louvain University stating that no one was allowed to lecture in public unless, after having matriculated and graduated, he had been duly authorized by the Rector, by the Academical Senate and by the Faculty to which the matter in question belonged. Towards the end of the second decade of the xvi\(^{th}\) century the majority of the professors felt rather suspicious about Erasmus' friends and all favourable of Renascence who showed any sympathy with Luther and his reform. Consequently Alard of Amsterdam was not allowed to start in the Collegetitium Trilingue the explanation of a treatise by Erasmus which he had announced for March 8, 1519 (de Jongh, 12\(^{*}\)). On November 29 of the same year William Nesen was ordered to give up his public lessons on Pomponius Mela in the same college, and the Brabant Council approved that decree (V. And., 357; de Jongh, 14\(^{-}\)-18\(^{*}\); Allen, IV, 1046; 1057). Vives, too, had experienced some difficulty on that head: he applied to several rectors for the licence to read and explain a certain book to a public audience, and as the rectors remained six months in their office, it follows that he had to wait at least one year before a decisive answer was given. Hence Erasmus' allusion in his letter of June 1520, when reminding Vives of Nesen's failure: , Ipse huius tumultus non tantum testis, sed et pars aligua fuisti ‘ (Allen, IV, 105, 54). Still long before the date of that letter, the permission had been granted. At the meeting of the Academical Senate of March 3, 1520 the rector Nicolas Coppin expressed satisfaction at the way in which a question concerning the certificates of studies to be given to the beneficiaries in the Cambrai diocese, had been solutioned \(^{1})\), thanks to the benevolence of the Cardinal of Croy whose a studiis Vives was (Ep. 1, 3). Maybe the latter's influence was considered to have helped to that result; maybe the University wanted to show her goodwill to the Cardinal; at any rate it was decreed that if Vives should again make the ' supplicatio ' or

request for the licence, it should be given (de Jongh, 12*, 14*, 16*, 20*). The difficulty which had been made to him probably originated in the fact that he had neither matriculated nor graduated; indeed I have looked in vain for his name in the Liber III Intitnlatorum 1485-1527 (cp. The English Historical Review, xxxvii, 89), and although he studied in Paris and Louvain he does not seem to have followed a regular training in order to obtain a degree. The permission was duly asked for and given after the rather ridiculous debate as to which Faculty the Somnium was dependent on. For it was the Somnium Scipionis which Vives intended reading and explaining: on March 28, 1520 he dedicated to the newly appointed bishop of his native town Valence, Erard de la Marek, a little book containing Cicero's text, a Somnium and a Vigilia with enarrationes, argumenta et prefationes; that were evidently written to be pronounced before Louvain students (V. And., V, 62; 64-103); and by the middle of May 1520, Vives, who was then in France with his pupil, gave a few lectures on the same subject in the Paris University (Allen, IV, 1108, 199).

The letter from which Valerius Andreas copied the following extract evidently belongs to the month of March 1520, as the licence is represented as nearly obtained; Valerius Andreas wrongly ascribes it to 1521.


Tum iussuerunt me ire ad eam Facultatem, cuius est liber

2. veniam] Nulli doctori, magistro, licentiatº aut baccalaureo liceat profiteri, aut quoslibet actus scholasticos exercere, nisi de licentia illius Facultatis vel eorum qui Facultatem in ea parte re-presentant, in qua hujusmodi actus exercere intendit: Statuta Studii Generalis Lovaniensis; tit. xix: De Professoribus publicis, n° 3 (Molan., 928; cp. V. And., 357; de Jongh, 199, 4*).

2. deputati] the 'deputati ordinarii', one from each faculty, generally the dean, formed with the Rector, assisted by the Dictator and Advocatus Fiscalis, the 'Senatus Sanctus' of the University. They decided matters of ordinary occurrence; they examined and prepared all the more important affairs for the 'Congregatio' of the 'Senatus Academicus', the University Council, before which they explained their preambles and proposed conclusions for further debate and final decision (V. And., 32-33; Vernul., 21-22).

6. Facultatem] Vives humorously remarks on the difficulty which the subject to be lectured on, if not purely literary, could create, as to which Faculty it belonged. Thus in March 1519 the Faculty of Divinity prevented Alard from explaining a theological treatise by Erasmus, and
enarrandus. Heri cùm Senatus ille sanctus haberetur, novus ad Patres retulit de facultate Somnij, variisque sententijs & concertationibus ille dies extractus est, multique alij in ea consultatione consumentur, cuisnum facultatis sit Somnium. Nonne ista cui accidunt, insaniat; qui spectat, suaviter rideat?...
occupies ff. 46 and 47; the other pieces are Epp. 36 (f. 48), 9 (f. 49) and 14 (ff. 49 v, 50, 51). These copies were made by order of Erasmus as the two last documents can hardly have been known except through him (Cp. Ep. 14, intr.). One of his amanuenses probably wrote them out; they were afterwards corrected, and passages in them were underlined or marked out by lines in red ink. They were without doubt sent to Brabant to circulate amongst his friends to counteract the bad rumours that his enemies were spreading, as, later on, in February 1525, he communicated to Cranefelt other letters from ecclesiastical and secular authorities (Ep. 139; cp. Ep. 120, intr.). These four documents come in the collection amongst the letters written in Sept. 1524, which suggests that they then reached Cranefelt, or were returned to him at that time after having been communicated to the various friends.

Bulla Romani Pontificis ad Regiam Maiestatem pro eius operis confirmatione

Leo Episcopus Servus Seruorum Dei, Charissimo in Christo filio Henrico Anglie regi illustri, Fidei Defensori, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem.

Ex superne dispositionis arbitrio, licet imparibus meritis, vniuersalis Ecclesie regimini presidentes, ad hoc cordis nostri longe lateque diffundimus cogitatus, vt fides catholica, sine qua nemo proficit ad salutem, continuum suscipiat incrementum, et vt ea, que pro cohibendis conatus illam deprimere, aut prausi mendacibusque commentis perverttere et denigrare molientium, sana Christi fidelium, presertim dignitate regali fulgentium, doctrina sunt disposita, continuus proficiat incrementis, partes nostri ministerij, et operam impendimus efficaces. Et sicut alij Romani Pontifices, predecessores nostri, catholicos principes prout rerum et temporum qualitas exigebat specialibus favoiribus prosequi consueuerunt, illos presertim qui procellosis temporibus et rabida schismaticorum et hereticorum feruente perflidia, non solum in fidei serenitate et deuotione jllibata sacrosancte Romane Ecclesie immobiles prestiterunt, verum etiam tanquam jpsius Ecclesie legittimi

Words underlined in red ink: Sane... Orator (II. 28-29); Fidei Defensoris (I. 73); vt majestatem... Defensori (II. 76-79); nostra benedictione (I. 94). Passages marked in the margin by a verticalline: II. 46-50; 75-79 (marked by a hand; prob. by Cranefelt); 84-90; 95-99. Next to I. 74 is written in the margin, 'Titulus nouus'.
7 denigrare] a indistinct; resembles m
15 consueuerunt] B consueuerant
17 prestiterunt] B perstiterunt
filij et fortissimi athlete schismaticorum et hereticorum insanis furoribus spiritualiter et temporaliter se opposuerunt; jta etiam nos Maiestatem Tuam propter excelsa et immortalia eius erga nos et hanc Sanctam Sedem, in qua permissione diuina sedemus, opera et gesta, condignis ac immortalibus preconiosis et laudibus efferre desideramus, et ea sibij concedere propter que jnugilare debeat a grege dominico lupos arcere, et putrida membra que mysticum Christi corpus infficiunt, ferro et materialj gladio abscondere, et nutantium corda fidelium in fidei soliditate confirmare.

Sane cum nuper dilectus filius Johannes Clerck, Maiestatis Tue apud nos Orator, in Consistorio nostro coram venerabilibus fratibus nostris Sancte Romane Ecclesie Cardinalibus et compluribus aliis Romane Curie prelatis, librum quem Maiestas Tua charitate qua omnia sedulo et nihil perperam agit, fidej catholice zelo accensa ac devotionis erga nos et hanc Sanctam Sedem feruore inflammata, contra errores diuersorum hereticorum sepius ab hac Sancta Sede damnatos, nuperque per Martinum Lutherum suscitatos et innovatos, tanquam nobile ac salutare quoddum antidotum composituit, nobis examinandum et deinde autoritate nostra approbandum obtulisset, ac luculentia oratione sua exposuisset Maiestatem Tuam paratam ac dispositam esse vt quemadmodum veris rationibus et irrefragabilibus Sacre Scripture ac Sanctorum Patrum autoritatis errores eiusdem Martini confutauerat, jta etiam omnes eos sequi ac defensiace presumentes totius regni sui viribus et armis persecuatur; nosque eius libro admirabilem quamdam et celestis gracie amore conspersam doctrinam diligenter accuratique introspexissemus, omnipotentij Deo a quo

28. Clerck] Dr. John Clerk († 1541), dean of the Chapel, Windsor, and afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, was at this time English ambassador in Rome. He had arrived there in the first days of May 1521 (Brewer, III, 1264) and served the king's and, even more, Wolsey's purposes. Being the latter's chaplain and agent, he did what he could to secure the tiara for his master at Leo X's death and later on at that of Adrian VI (Cp. Brewer, III; Pastor; DNB. Maybe he is the John, clerke norwic. dyoc.', who matriculated, in legibus ' in Louvain, June 15, 1501: Engl. Hist. Rec., xxxvii, 93; Wood, i, 578).
Ep. 3

omne datum optimum et omne donum perfectum est, immensas gratias agimus quij opt[imam] et ad omne bonum
inclinatam mentem Tuam inspirare, etque tantam gratiam superne infundere dignatus est ut ea scriberes quibus sanctam eius fidem contra novum errorum damnatorum huiusmodj suscitatorem defenderes, ac reliquos reges et principes christianos tuo exemplo jnuitares vt jpsi etiam orthodoxe fidei et evangeli voe veritati in pericum et discrimen adducere, omni ope tua adesse, opportuneque pauere vel lent. Atque autem esse censentes eos qui pro fidei Christi huiusmodj defensione pios labores susceperunt pra laude et honorze afficere, volentesque non solum ea que Maiestas Tua contra eundem Lutherez absolutissima doctrina nec minor eloquentia scripsit, condignis laudibus extollere ac magnificare, autorateque nostra approbare et confirmare; sed etiam Maiestatem ipsam Tuam tali honorze ac titulo decorare vt nostris ac perpetuis temporibus Christi fideles omnes intelligent quam gratum acceptumque nobis fuerit Maiestatis Tuis munus hoc presertim tempore nobis oblatum;

Nos, qui Petri, quem Christus in celum ascensurus Vicarium suum in terris reliquit, et cui curam sui gregis commitis, verj successores sumus et in hac Sancta Sede a qua omnes dignitates ac titulo emanant, sedemus; habita super his cum eisdem fratribus nostris matura delibere, de eorum unanime Consilio et assensu, Maiestatem Tuam titulum hunc, videlicet Fidei Defensorum, donare decrevimus, prout Te tali titulo per presentes insignimus, mandantes omnibus Christi fidelibus ut Maiestatem Tuam hoc titulo nominent, et cum ad eam scribent post dictionem Regj adiungat Fidei Defensorj. Et profecto huius titulj excellentia et dignitate ac singularibus meritis Tuis diligenter perspensis et consyderatis, nullum neque dignius,

74. Fidei Defensorum] The title requested by Wolsey is evidently inspired by the first lines of the preface Ad Lectores of the Assertio Septem Sacramentorum (f. a 3 r° in the edition printed by Hilgen, Antwerp, 1522, Kal. April).
neque Maiestati Tue convenienius nomen excogitare potuissemus. Quod quotiens audies aut leges, totiens proprie virtutis optimique meritij tui recordaberis; nec huiusmodi titulo intumesces vel in superbiam eleuaberis, sed solita tua prudentia humilior et in fide Christij ac deuotione hisui Sancte Sedis a qua exaltatus fueris, fortior et constantior euades, ac in Domino bonorum omnium largitore letaberis perpetuum hoc et immortale glorie Tue monumentum posteris tuis relinquere, illisque uiam ostendere vt si tali titulo ipsi quoque insigniij optabunt, talia etiam opera efficerex, preclaraque Maiestatis Tue vestigia sequi studeant.

Quam prout de nobis et dicta Sede optime merita est, vna cum vxore et illijs ac omnibus qui a Te et ab illis nascentur, nostra benedictione in nomine Illius a quo illam concedendj potestas nobis data est, larga et liberalj manu benedicentes;

Altissimum Illum qui dixit: Per me reges regnant et principes mpnerant, et in cuius manu corda sunt regum, rogamus et obsecramus vt eam in suo sancto proposito confirmet, eiusque devotionem multiplicet et preclaris pro sancta fide gestis jta jlustret, ac toti orbi terrarum conspicuam reddat vt judicium, quod de ipsa fecimus eam tam insignij titulo decorantes, a nemine falsum aut vanum judicarj possit. Denum mortalis huius vite vite finito curriculo, sempiterne Illius glorie consortem atque participem reddat.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum licet hanc paginam nostre insignitionis et mandatij infringere, vel ej ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, iudignationem omnipotentis Dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum eius se nouerit incursurum.

Datum Rome, apud sanctum Petrum, Anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo primo, quinto Iudas Octobris, Pontificatus nostri Anno nono.

Librum hunc Henricij viij, Anglie et Francie Regis potentissimi, contra Martinum Lutherum legentibus decem annorum et todidem quadragenarum Iudulgentia apostolica autoritate concessa est.
4. To an AMANUENSIS

Bruges
11 November 15<21>

This letter, mutilated at two sides, is in Cranevelt's hand; it is probably a draft as it was never sent. It is evidently addressed to an amanuensis, who, judging from what remains of the first lines, had entered Cranevelt's service at Louvain and had followed him to Bruges. It probably belongs to 1521, if not to an earlier year; indeed on St. Martin's day of 1522 Cranevelt was in Mechlin. Part of the reverse side of this letter is covered with notes written in a very small hand with many abbreviations: the top has disappeared and the lower part made nearly illegible by the waterstain, so far that it can hardly be deciphered.

...> primum venisti Louan<ium.>

Di<cis te semper voluisse inseruire>Dyonisio : cur ergo
me comitatus <es> a<dit Brugas usque? Post> factum sera
est penitentia; nam quod <iam> factum est, infectum fierj
non potest. Sepius, occasione qua<que cum> discedere
volui[j], putavi jq parentibus tuis non placu<isse.> Sed
nunc cum tuam tuorumque video nescio jmprobitatem
di<cam> an stoliditatem, me vicissim penitet, quod te
tantopere <semper> conatus sim retinere. Sed vereor (vt
et ipse aliquid tibj <fatear, --> quamquam cupid hoc
ipsum quicquid est impendentis mali abole<re,> ne
frustra postea hoc tuum consilium tibj sit displiciturum.
Audiuj aliq uno a prudentioribus non esse cu quam
re<tenendum> seruulum abire volentem, ob iud quod semper
flat pertina<ior> existimetque dominum sua opera carere
non posse. Ego <tuo> utcumque sae caritus æquioire
fortassis animo quam tu meo subs<didio> Bene vale &
eorum gratiam quibus es seruitur us pluris e<stimia> quam
nostram haedenus reputaris. Brugis, Martinj Episcopi,
20 α ®'<xV>.'

2. Dyonisio]possibly Dionysius from 1501 to his death, April 7,
Vischaven, of Meclhin, canon of St. Peter's, who was professor
of canon law for the Decretalia from 1531, and who was evidently
acquainted with Cranevelt: V.

And., 179; 40-1, 136.
5. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Val. Andreas notes that the letter from which he copied the following extract belongs to 1522; probably it was written in January, for on the 19th of that month Vives sent word to Erasmus that he had finished thirteen books of the Civitas Dei; he apologized for working so slowly and pleaded the numerous time-taking researches required for text and notes (EOO, III, 706, E; Foster Watson, J. L. Vives and St. Augustine's Civitas Dei', in The Church Quarterly Review, lxxvi, London 1913: 127, seq.). Of the two daily lectures which Vives mentions, one was public, and delivered in the University Halls, on the strength of the licence granted to him thereto on March 3, 1520 (cp. Ep. 2), the subject being probably the Epistola Plinii which were at that time in great honour, and were several times edited and commented: in 1516 they had been printed in Louvain by Thierry Martens, with annotations by Adrian Barlandus: Iseghem, 261. The second lecture was private; its subject was not new, since Vives published his Praelectio in Georgica Publici Vergilii Maronis' in 1520 with a dedicatory letter to Antony de Bergnes dated 1518 (VOO, II, 71; Bonilla, 751). The third, on Pomponius Mela's Chorographia, which he was contemplating, is probably the one which Nicholas Daryngton attended and to which he alluded in a letter to Henry Gold, February 11, 1522, saying he was learning cosmography under Vives (Brewe, III, 2052). In the same letter Darington mentions that he had heard from the same professor that Suetonius wrote a Life of Caesar. Maybe Vives lectured on that text as well; at least he was interested in it, for in 1521 he had supplied the missing parts of that biography, and in 1522 he dedicated them to his favourite pupil Jerome Ruffault (VOO, VI, 138). In his works are found more traces of lectures which he delivered about this time: he wrote introductions and notes to his own Christi Triumphus and to Cicero's De Senectute, which were dedicated to John Comma (Curvimoanus), the abbot of St. James, Liege, April 1, 1519 (VOO, IV, 9; VII, 100) and Cicero's Leges are illustrated by a Prefatio printed in 1520, which according to the opening sentence had been delivered to an audience composed for a great part of jurisprudents (VOO, V, 494; Bonilla, 751).

... Scis me occupatum esse Commentarijs Augustini, urgente operam Frobenio, expostulante subinde Erasmo. His accedit duplex Professio quotidiana, altera in Hallis

3 Hallis in V. And. : Fallis; unless a misreading or misprint for Eplis.
Epp. 5, 6

Plinij, altera Georgicorum Virgilij privatim. Addetur brevi tertia, ut puto, Melae, quae me ad ambas aures obruent....

6. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Louvain

I 34

I 34

<24 June 1522>

The year is clearly indicated by the contents. This letter lay loose and face downwards in the bundle; the top is damaged. The first part is written by scribe A; Vives corrected it, and added the last alinea (from 142 to end) and the address; the seal (like that of Epp. 90, 102, &c.) is indistinct. Cranevelt noted on the address: ‘R(ecta) nxx Julij’. He marked a few passages in the margin by a vertical line: H. 6-10; 19 (by a hand); 21-28; 35-38; 47-54.

Marc Laurin, born at Bruges on May 17, 1488, was the second son of Jerome Laurin, Lord of Watervliet, Chamberlain and treasurer to Philip the Fair (Gaillard, Br. & Fr., I, 363; Henne, I, 137; V, 97; W. de Haerne, Généalogie de la famille Laurin, in Messager des Sciences Historiques de Belgique, 1892: 323). With his two brothers Matthias and Peter he matriculated in the University of Louvain, August 31, 1502: Matthias lawrijn — Marcus lawrijn — Petrus lawrijn, filij Jheronimi de brugis’, as a paying student of the Lily, where he probably met Erasmus, Becker, Cranevelt and Vegerius (Lib. III Int., f° 98 r°). In 1507 he was inscribed with his two brothers in the University of Bologna in Italy where he again met Erasmus (Allen, I, 201, 2). In 1512 he was appointed graduate noble canon of the 20th prebend of St. Donatian’s at Bruges and after having been since 1515 the coadjutor of John Goetghebeur or Bonivicini, succeeded to him as dean of that chapter, September 24, 1519 (Gaillard, Inscr., I, 1, 159, 180); he had previously obtained the parish of Hoorn (Hoop Scheffer, 574). Erasmus, his intimate friend (FG, 28, 82), was his guest in 1517 (Allen, III, 631, 1), in 1519 (Allen, IV, 1010) and in August 1521 (Allen, IV, 1223) and kept up with him a regular correspondence: some of his most important declarations were made in these letters, e.g. in that of February 1, 1523 (EOO, III, 748, E; FG, 22, 27; Ent., 44, 45). Laurin was well acquainted with many of the leading humanists of his time: Peter Gilles with whom he stayed in 1518 (Allen, III, 849, 38); — Cranevelt, Vives and de Feyvn, with whom he lived on the most intimate terms(Vives, August., 1560, 1827); — Beatus Rhenanus (Hor. & Hart, 131, 12) and others. He generously helped scholars and students: he had de Feyvn appointed as scholaster (Ent., 98); he recommended Livinus Algoet to Erasmus (Allen, IV, 1091, 28); he encouraged Chililius and Casperotus (Ent., 190; Schrevel, I, 223). At his death, which occurred at Bruges on November 4, 1540, his memory was celebrated by George Cassander, Stephanus Comes Bellocassius, Gaspar Schetus Corvinus, Antonius Schonphovius (Delit. Poet. Belg., I, 970, 984, 985;
The eagerness for humanistic studies which characterised him throughout his life, must have had a great bearing on the intellectual development of his namesake, the celebrated numismatist († 1610), and on that of his brother Guido, the classic scholar (Guicciardini, 210; Sand., Bruges, 34, 58; Foppens). (Cp. FG, 380; BN; Duclos, Bruges, 407; Sand., Fland., II, 170.)

Vbi est mei Craneueldi animus tum ass<iduus in opere? ubi strenua>manus? ubi stilus<siue arte,>siue labore laboriosus? Omnia hae c in Ianio<icio pro lanificio, secutus author>es græcos, qui ζ'ιου lanam dixerunt quasi ζ'Ιαο άλλα ούκ ζ'ιου ρεγάλη : ut sunt utrique facta fundamenta operis haud sane contemnendi, unde forsau ædes consurgent ampliores Crassanis, aut etiam Lucullianis, constructæ a mercatoribus quidem, sed non mercatoribus; cetorum illis misellis quos Atriensis meus ad Edem Legum non admisit, ne prorsus agant sub dio.

Mechlinia ueni Louanium. Hui! quibus animis accipie tantam uentribus suis praedam! Nullus est eorum qui non in hoc bello antequam in aeraria coeant dextrae, tota cogitatione ac spe clinitias sibi et suisque ab nepotibus deuo

6. fundamenta operis] the first lines of this letter are enigmatic and refer to a talk which Vives had had with Cranovelt before leaving Bruges. Possibly he had imparted to his friend his design of writing a book about public charity, to be dedicated and put into practice by the Bruges town council, composed for a great part of mercatores. Alluding to his Aedes Legum, published in [1520], he might be said to be construing another hall, not for merchants but for such misellis as were sent away by the gruff porter of his Aedes Legum. Vives realised this plan in the famous De Subventione Panperam (Bruges, Sept. 1520) dedicated to the Bruges Senate (Cp. P. A, iv). Vives probably returned from Bruges where he had gone at the end of spring 1522, to see some of his countrymen before they embarked for Spain with the Emperor : letter to Erasmus, May 20, 1522: EOO, III, 716, A.

11. Mechlinia] Vives probably returned from Bruges where he had gone at the end of spring 1522, to see some of his countrymen before they embarked for Spain with the Emperor : letter to Erasmus, May 20, 1522: EOO, III, 716, A.

12. misellis] this passage refers to a lawsuit of which the town council of Bruges (ep. nos istic; l. 19) seems to be a party; the other may have been the University, which especially in the first half of that century had many differences with towns and political bodies that did not recognize her prerogatives of jurisdiction and the exemption of her subjects from any tax and toll; unfortunately all University records for 1522 are missing. EOO, FUL: Les Privileges.
rarit; iam domos, iam prædia, rustica, urbana, fundos, naues, portus sibi quisque finxit & metatus est. Sunt qui spes suas decem millibus ducatorum non commutariunt. Nam uos istic non aliter scatere ducatis credunt ac seipsos textibus & legibus; quos facilius elargimini ac libentius quam ipsi mendacia rustico litigatori & numato. Itaque nihil agunt expectantque nisi quod mox canant tubæ, & signum pugnæ detur, consequantque manus, & incipient missilia utrinque uolitare aurca. Agredimini ergo bonis auibus instruere acies, & qui incruentus domum rederit, narrat progressum eventumque tanti preli senibus, uxori, pueris, innuptisque puellis; pingat & exiguo pergama tota mero.

Verum enim uero, utinam faceret Deus, placatus iam & mitior generi humano, ut omnia que inter Christianos geruntur bella, huius essent rationis & modi, in quis utraque ex parte aæs tantum & crumenæ fieret imminutio, ac non potius sanguinis, corporis, utæ, honestatis, religionis! Quanto iucundius esset audire consuetudem quam ictus; spectare tristes, quam cruentos; referre e pugna exhaustos, quam examines! Sed querelarum satis: nam clausse sunt his deorum & hominum aures; obstinarunt animis nullum reliquere salutis perfugium.

Laurino capiti Capituli, & Feuino membro eiusdem Capituli multam meis uerbis salutem; itidem optimæ matronæ coniugi tuae.

Vale, mi Cranaueldi suauissime, quicum ego libentius quam cum vlo alio nugor, expertus canorem animi tui; & scripsi alioqui hæc affectus, tertia nocte iam insomni ducta. Iatus enim est mihi meus somnus, necio qua causa. Qui si non reconcilietur, vereor ne pro se morbum aliquem grauiorem reliquerit, quod avertat Christus,

Somno interim sic supplicamus:

Asis somne, mihi requies suprema laborum,

Et de nocte mihi blandule somne faue.

Dñ. Francisco Craneueldio, iuris consulto, amico integerr. Brugis.

7. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

Veere

I 35

Veere 6 July 1522

The first line has totally disappeared and so has part of the three following.

The mention, per te factus trinominis* (l. 19) offers the key to the first lines which are mutilated. Without doubt Craenvelt in the letter to which the present one replies, translated his friend's surname into Greek, Argyrotypus; Geldenhouwer used it in several of the following letters and changed it later into Argyrophylax, e. g. in his letter to the German Princes (Strassburg 1520-28: Collect., 189). The passage about the different accentuation is perhaps an allusion to the double meaning of his name: Gelden-houwer*, one who strikes money, Argyrotypus, and Gelden'-houwer or houder, who possesses, or keeps money, Argyrophylax.

... placetque v<ocabulum nouum; attamen quidquid 5 nomen mihi quis quam indere voluerit, act<u parum refert; dum eletum cognotementum meum indicat altero accentu fortunam <tenantem, altero cusorem> pecuniarum, in hanc seruitutem delectus sum. Gaudeo, mj frater, te vnacum Feuyno terciam Nouj æternique Testamentj æditionem lec-

6. Testamentj precedes æternique in MSS; the order was changed by a mark.

7. 6 Testamentj precedes æternique in MSS; the order was changed by a mark.


7. 6 Testamentj æditionem]Reference is probably made to one of the two Basle reprints of 1522, fol., reproducing the Greek and Latin texts with annotations of the Noccum Testamentum ab Erasmo recognitum (Bib.Erasm., II, 57).
titare, et hinc est vt emptionem illius in reditu meum ad vos differendum putem : volo enim audire iudicium vestrum de hac posteriore editione, ne frustra pecuniarius ego homo, pecuniam expendisse dicar. Plura tibi scriberem nisi verbosissime Feu nostro scripserissem, et venationem, non literiam, quae religiosissima amænissimæque est, sed cruentam quamdam et impiam, mej stomachi iudicio, verbis plane siluestribus indicassem vserius, quam explicassem. Caetera rediero tractabimus : de Dorphio vere nostro, de teipso ; quod addo, me horum admonias. Bene vale, mj optime frater et domine. Verci, 6 Julij 1522.

Tuus ad omnia, per te factus trinominis, Gerarudus Argyrotypus Nouiomagus,

Prudentissimo atque humanissimo V. J. doctori M. Francisco Craneveldio, fratris ac preceptorj meo. Brugis. — By die Schil- delerscapelle.

8. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

I 13

A few words of the first line, some of the endings on the right side and part of the date have disappeared. The letter is written by scribe Λ ; Vives corrected it and added the Greek text and the five following lines. Cranevelt noted on the address the date he received it : Ra xij Julij.

〈De tabellarijs istis merito conqueris, nam segmenter mandata curant; nec mihi tue omnes literæ sunt reddite, nec tibi meæ, quantum ex postremis istis tuis intelligo. Ego, mi Cran(e)ueldi, quominus ad te crebrius scripserim, caussa fuit cadem, quae me in presentia l(ons)gius confabulati tecum non sinet, absolutio Civitatis huius divinae; cui sic sum noctes & dies intentus, ut misere timeam ne,
dum Ciuitatem construo, corpus destruam; & tamen scripsi
\textit{tibi} priusquam uallas tuas accepissem literas ex quo Louan-
10 nium redieram. Si uideres quas epistol\textit{as} ad Erasmo: uel lodie unam quam acerem! quam expostulat-
\textit{oriam!} quam fulmineam! ita ut \textit{minurus} Frobenij
\textit{nisi} mittam reliquum operis in tempore, exiturum opus
sicut est, hoc est, \textit{cum} meis commentariis usque ad
15 librum xvii, plane informe \& inchoatum. Itaque perendie,
\textit{aut} ad sumnum dominico die, tradam opus cuidam con-
ductitio iuueni perferendum, ut absolu\textit{ta} ante Sep-
\textit{tembrem ad mercatum Francfordiensem; postea redibo ad
prolixas nostras \textit{disser}tationes.
20 Nescio quid uideris subsignilicare, uereri te ne quid inci-
derit abs te \textit{offensiuncule}, quo minus scribam; te id suspi-
cari, mi Craneueldi? aut uenisse \textit{tibi} unquam in \textit{mentem?}
\textit{aut} elapsum esse? Ego abs te offendar? uel me caeternis
omnibus mortalibus cum quibus amici \textit{tibi} unquam
25 intercessit, uel delicatiorem uel irritabi\textit{liorem} existimasti?
\textit{ut} quum neminem \textit{unquam} offendaris, primus ego esse,
quem offenderes? Nisi me putas caeternis malo digniorem, ut
\textit{ita} ducereris ad me potissimum offendendum: scilicet

\textit{17 ante} added by V. \textit{23 aut} added by V. \textit{in the margin.}

\textit{11. hodie unam} This letter was written on June 15, 1522, postridie
Trinitatis' and was sent to Ant-
werp, whence Peter Gilles di-
rected it to Louvain. Vives replied
to it on July 14 mentioning that it
had reached him \textit{nudius (ut
puto) quartus aut quintus}' (EOO, III, 720, e; Erasmus' letter is pro-
\textit{\textit{16. dominico die}} the \textit{8th} of
July being a Tuesday, Sunday
was the 13th; in fact it was on
July 15 that Vives sent to Eras-
\textit{\textit{17. iuueni}} As Vives was too
engrossed with his work, his
friend Conrad Goclenius engaged
\textit{a young man} of Cologne, John
Andernachus, to take the manu-
script and their letters to Basle
(EOO, III, 720, e; 730, c).
hoc est quod xix libro de te sum testatus; <quod breui> 30 excusum, iuuante Deo, uidebis.

Peregrinatio mea non tam mihi molest a fuit quam Louanicensis <mansio,> ubi semper omnia uidentur mihi sui similia, hoc est, sordida, & insana, & prorsus inam<abi>-lia; indubie genius huius urbis genio meo est inimicissi-
35 mus; nescio qui fit ut numquam <mihi> arriserit: nusquam sum illibentius. Iam cupio πτερά ενδυατοχί, atque utinam tā tāu 30 'ερμού ἐν<εἰ>να καλὰ πόλια, ἐμφόρσια γρήγορα, τὰ μὲν πέροι, τὸν μὲν 'γρήγορο τὸν εἳ ἀπείρου καὶ αὔξα πνοῖς ανέμου, & sinere
40 istos frui suis sord<ibus,> quas splendore Luculli non com-
mutarent! Valebis, mi Cranaueldi, & fruere oceo tuo iucundissimo quod tibi vertat optime, & saluta nobis optimam
matronam coniugem tuam & Dominos Laurinum ac

† Duo Francisco Cranefuldio, iuris
consulto, amico integerrimo. Brugis.

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9. DUKE GEORGE OF SAXONY TO ERASMUS

Dresden 9 July 1522

This letter is the third of the four documents probably sent to Brabant by Erasmus; cp. Ep. 3, intr.; it occupies the obverse, and two thirds of the reverse side of f° 49. It was copied from the original according to the statement preceding the signature (l. 51); a few words are underlined and some passages pointed out in the margin by lines in red ink drawn by the same hand that added the marks of punctuation in the four documents and made some corrections in Ep. 14.

This message is the link that was missing between Erasmus'

8. 36 the Greek text (which Cranefelt marked by a vertical line in the margin) and what follows is in V's hand.

8. 29.XIX libro] Cranefelt's praise and John de Feyyn were present. 33. sordida] cp. Ep. 13, 30.
37. καλὰ πόλια &α.] Odysseus, 1, 96-98; Cranefelt marked in the margin 'Odysse. u : q.'
38. ἡμι &α] Ilias, xvi, 149; Odys., u, 118; &α.
letter of May 25, 1522, to which it replies (Erasm., I, 423) and that of September 3 of the same year, Ep. 11. The intercourse between these two men started in the beginning of 1517 when the Duke made overtures (Allen, II, 514); it always remained cordial and friendly notwithstanding Henric ab Eppendorf's endeavours to spoil it (cp. Allen, IV, 1122 intr.) and notwithstanding Erasmus' unwillingness to comply with the wish expressed here of taking up a hand to hand fight with Luther; which request was often repeated later on (cp. Erasm., I, 428, 431, 433, &a.) and with so much earnest insistence that it led to the bitter complaints and upbraidings of May 22, 1524 (EOO, III, 800, A). Cp. Erasm., I, 397-114; O. Lehmann, Herzog Georg von Sachsen im Briefwechsel mit Erasmus von Rotterdam und dem Erzbischofe Sadolet : Neustadt i/S, 1889; F. Gess, Akten und Briefe zur Kirchenpolitik Herzog Georgs von Sachsen : Dresden, 1905; FG., 358.

GEORGIUS, DEI GRATIA DUX SAXONIE, LANDGRAUIUS THURINGIE ET MARCHIO MISENE, ERASMO ROTTERDAMO DOCTISSIMO, GRATIAM ET FAVOREM.

Reddite sunt nobis, vir doctissime, tue litera que nobis eo gratiores fuerit quod ex his propensum in nos animum tuum plane cognouimus; juuitauerunt etiam nos, quamuis nullum fere scribendj argumentum modo occurreret, quod tamen habita oportunitate tabellarium nostris vacuum ad te redire non pateremur; et de vna re potissimum ad te scribere placuit.

Circumfertur enim hic passim apud nos libellus quidam, nostra opinione non ignobilis, in Martini Lutheri opuscula et positiones sub Serenissimi Anglie Regis, domini et amici nostri obseruandissimi, nomine et titullo inscriptus; qui cum sit eruditione et elegantia plenus, usque adeo nobis sedit animo vt vix verbis possit consequi. Quamquam vero nihil dubitemus pro Regie Celsitudinis ingenij et doctrine excellentia, quibus ipsam pollere constat, eundem ex ipsius officina prodijisse; multi tamen autumant, ymo affirmant jlli aliquid ex tui ingenij marte accessisse; quod etiam si

1. tue litera] Erasm., I, 423. 8. libellus] cp. Ep., 3, intr. 17. tui ingenij] Erasmus had to assert more than once in his letters that he had no hand in the Assertio, e. g., to John Cochleius, April 1, 1522 (EOO, III, 1182, e; where Clericus, 1183, d, wrongly dated it 1529 ; the recent arrival of Erasmus in Basle does not leave any doubt); to John Glapion (EOO, III, 743, c), probably end of April, beginning of May 1522 (it is evidently a
libellus jille regius tuis scriptis comparatur, ex scribendj filo facile deprehenditur.

20 At quicquid sit, speramus proculdubio libellum liunc sub tantii tantique erudit Regis titulo editum contra Martini friuolas positiones, quas jam per aliquot annos in vulgus sparsit, non minimam auctoritatem habiturum. Certo etiam credimus maxime huic rej profuturum, si tu, qui pariter et doctrina et dicendj scribendique copia ceteris egregie prestas, in hanc arenam descenderes. Prodiernunt enim etiam in vulgari nostro Germanico paucis diebus elapsis Martinj Lutheri libelli duo, in quorum vnius frontispicio sese Ecclesiasten inscriptis : quos ambos ad te mittimus ; in quibus Martinus et de sacramentis ecclesiasticis et de primoribus Ecclesie capitibus nostro judicio adeo spure, obscene, impudenter ac temerarie scripsit, vt vix quicquam magis spure, obscene, impudenter ac temerarie scribjs possit et valeat.

35 Age igitur, Erasme doctissime, et pro Christi Jesu amore ingenij tui preclaras vires omnis huic rej accommoda ; huc omnes dicendj scribendique nervos tende, quo tandem huiusmodij jlli tam impudenti et temerario jta per te obstruantur ora, ne deinceps tam impune tamque licenter in rebus sacrjs temeraria ac prophanjs sua abutatur licentia. Facies proculdubio in hoc Deo Optimo Maximo rem acceptam; Christiane reipublice non inutilem, ymo proficuum; tibi quidem honorificam ac nobis omnium gratissimam;

reply to a letter of Glapion sent at the same time as that of George Halewyn, March 31, 1522 : FG, 7) and to Marc Laurin, Febjr. 1, 1523 (EOO, III, 762, n. seq.). Luther considered it to be Edward Lee’s (Allen, III, 765) and wrote to John Lang : ' Leum illum suspicor botti printed in the first half of May 1522 at Wittemberg· (E. L. Enders, Dr Martin Luther’s Briefwechsel : Stuttgart, 1889 : III, 403, no 548 ; 426, no 553. Cp. Ep. 14, 73 ; Allen, IV, 1228, 18.

28. libelli duo] namely Von beyder Gestalt des Sacraments zu nemen vand ander Neeerung; and Wider den falsch genannten geystlichen Stand des Babst end der Bischoffen D. Mart. Luther Ecclesiasten tsu Wittemberg, both printed in the first half of 1522 at Wittemberg (E. L. Enders, D’Martin Luther’s Briefwechsel : Stuttgart, 1889 : III, 426, no 553 ; Luther’s Werke : Erlangen 1840 : (polem. w.) V, 141, 285).
qua etiam imprimis omnium saltem de Christiane reipublice
salute bene sperantium tibi conciibiis animos, nomenque
tuum posteritati immortale efficies. Vale, et hanc mone-
tionem nostram bonj consulas, noisque vti facis ama.

Ex arce nostra Dresdrensi, jpsa die mercurij, nona mensis
Julij anni currentis supra millesimum quingentesimum
vigesimi secundj.

Ex originali sic subscripto :
Georgius dux Saxone, &a.
manu propria.

10. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

Ghent
22 July 1522

This letter, mutilated at the top and the right hand border, is
soiled with red chalk; it gives signs of great haste; several words
are corrected and rewritten; it has at the foot the sketch of the lamp
referred to with the explanations as reproduced here.

The Recerendissimus Dominus Traiectensis of this and the following
letters of Geldenhouver (Mss : R. D. T.) is Philip of Burgundy,
natural son of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Margaret
Post. He was born in Brussels about 1461 and went to court as a
page at twelve. He is probably identical with the "Philippus de
burgundia, de bruxellis, camerac dyoe", who matriculated in the
Louvain University on December 7, 1484 (Lib. II Initit., f° 179 v°).
He served for a time in Maximilian's army and being clericus he
became coadjutor to his brother David of Burgundy, bishop of
in 1496 Philip re-entered the military service and was appointed
Admiral of Flanders in 1500 and governor of Gelderland in 1505. He
was a valiant captain and a staunch partisan of Philip the Fair
and Margaret of Austria, and took an eminent part in most of the
political events. He was sent to Rome on embassy in 1508. When
in 1516 the autonomous province of Utrecht with its dependency
Overysel had become too unruly for its lawful but weak lord, the
bishop Frederic of Baden, and was going to submit into the hands
of Charles of Gelderland and become an ally of France, he helped
to avert the peril and accepted the see in March 1517 (Henne, II, 188).
He was introduced solemnly in Utrecht on May 19, 1517 (Geldenh.
Collect. 215 seq.) and until his death, April 7, 1521 (cp. Ep. 124), he
did what he could to promote the imperial authority in his provinces
and to defend Overysel and Friesland against the encroachings of
his restless neighbour. He was well befriended with Erasmus and
he patronized generously arts and literature. Geldenhouver entered

The present letter was written during one of Philip of Burgundy's journeys to Margaret's court. At this time he was trying to obtain from her the pecuniary and military help necessary to sustain Kampen and some towns in Overyssel and Friesland against the attacks of Charles of Gelderland. After the fall of Diepenheim (1522), he had sent some officials of these towns to Brussels but they only got promises from her, as she was in sore need herself (Nijhoff, *xeiv-cxxviii*, 705). Still the English urged the execution of what had been resolved between Charles V., Henry VIII. and Wolsey on July 2, 1522 (Brewer, III, 2360) and means had to be taken to prevent Francis I.'s ally from attacking Holland and Utrecht, and so weakening the army which she was to send against France to co-operate with that of Henry VIII. This was probably the reason why, two days after the legates of Kampen and Deventer had been heard, Philip was sent for and came in all haste from Souburg to Brussels. Still although Margaret wrote to Wolsey on July 26 that she was going to the frontiers of Holland to see to the security of that country and Friesland, whither she had sent mons. d'Utrecht and those of his country' (Brewer, III, 2404), Philip does not seem to have been pleased with the result he had attained. The note of his secretary Geldenhouwer indicates rather disappointment: for in a matter of such importance, the decision had again been deferred to a meeting called together at Dordrecht on July 28. Whereas his luggage and the larger part of his retinue were sent in advance to that town, Philip returned to Souburg (*Collect.*, 55). On the way back Geldenhouwer wrote this letter at Ghent.

\[...Alter die ubi domum sum regressus iam\] satis nocte, quam tibi valedixi, coactus sum \(<post>\) horam \(<iter>\) ingredi in Zelandiam\] in arcem Domini Reuerendissimi Traiectensis quam Soubburgum dicunt. S<implac> me ibj a'd somnum post viam composui, ad>uenerunt literæ Dominae Margaritæ Augustæ, quibus p<roperanter> Bruxellam voca<batur Reuerendissimus Dominus Traiectensis apud> Augustam; rebusque vtcumque transactis Gandamum regres<si sumus. Statim cum> ego currul descenderam,

---

4. Souburgum [in other letters Suytburg: Ep., 54, &a.] Souburg, Philip of Burgundy's castle and stronghold on Walcheren, Zeeland, which he had been adorning since 1515 with the help of the architect James de Barbari, the painter John de Mabuse and other artists (*Collect.*, 235).
nolens committere vt me neglectae amiciciæ quamuis m<inime arguere> posses, cum arrepto calamo hae tibj scribere incipio.

Narrauj Malbodio pictorj de <aqua qua> laminas eras exedit : mirabatur supramodum; dicebatque se id frustra sua aqua tentas; quare petit vt aquæ tuae mixtionem et reliqua artis tuae occulta quamprimum nobis scribas; mittasque huiusmodi literas Middelburgum ad Dominum Abbatem, aut ad Cordatum nostrum.

Nos experti sumus Bruxellæ lucidissimam lampadem, que tamen perfici non potest nisi a vi<triario,> quia vas vrinale vitreum necessæ est vt sphereæ vitrearæ includatur, ita vt simul co<cludantur,> solumque illud vrinale pateat; reliquo aquæ pleno, et in vrinâj infunditur oleum, ita <vt> lichanis sit in diametro vasis spéricj; et quanto vtrum, oleum, aqua sint <puriores,> tanto clarius humen reddunt, ita vt lampas huius operis, mediocris magnitudinis, <per horas> aliquot atrium, instar solis, illuminet. Opus huius lampadis pulcherrime describitur apud p<


15. aquæ tuae] on the verso of the leaflet with the poem about the events of 1521-22, Ep. 11, Cranevelt wrote down the recipe in question :

R. uncia (MS : 5) acetj] simul Bristij pondus denarijbuliantur

Deinde in acetum diffusum inde pauxillum aluminis, grana forte tria aut quattuor, in pulverem redactj.

The bristij is probably meant for brisillum, bresillum, bresil-<lum or brasilium ; namely brasilicum lignum vel cecum infecto-<rium’, the juice of a tree used in the middle ages as a cheap and often harmful red pigment (Du Cange). It is difficult to explain its presence here.


quia vera esse iam conspexi, tibi fratri amantissimo, communicare voluj.

Commenda m<e D.> Fevyno, D. Carolo, et imprimis vxorj honestissimae, totique familiae. Bene vale.

Gandauj, festo die D. Magdalenes, 1522.

Tuus ex animo frater.

Gerardus Argyrotypus Noniomagus

hic oleum infunditur

hic aqua infunditur

tales ansae requiruntur 4

Prudentissimo V. J. Doctorj Magistro Francisco Craneueldio, preceptorj meo
vunice observando.

tho Brughe bij die Schildersepelle.

11. Latin POEM

Of the first distich of this poem only one word remains; the third line is mutilated. The handwriting is the same as that of Ep. 39, signed by Leonard Clodius, master of St. Donatian's Chapter School. This name, in a weaker ink than that of the poem, is found here in the right hand margin: ' L. Clodius '; it has no apparent connection with the poem, no more than the word ' Prepotens ' written a little higher, in the same ink. In this margin on the upper edge, are the last letters of a word: [y] p [u] m, or: [se] p [te] m; which are evidently part of the title that has disappeared and which is in a different hand, possibly Geldenhouwer's. It may be conjectured that this poem was composed by Geldenhouwer: it shows the style and the manner of representing historical facts which are peculiar to those bearing his name, especially the one dedicated to the

10. 33 Magdalenes] read Magdaleune

Emperor Maximilian who in return had him crowned as poet at Tirlemont in 1517 (cp. his Collect., 248). Moreover all the events alluded to here are mentioned in his notes or Collectanea: in this case the last word of the title of which only the p, the m and the lower tail of a y or an s are clearly distinguishable, must have been Argyrotypum: Disticha septem in Eventus A' D' MDXXI per Gerardum Novionagum Argyrotypum. The poem itself was copied out by Clodius on a stray piece of paper or written down by him under his friend's dictation; the latter probably added the title and sent it along with Ep. 10 to Cranevelt, who noted on the back the recipe for etching which was requested (Ep. 10, l. 15, note). At the same time it is quite possible that it was composed by Clodius himself or by Stephanus Comes Belloccasius (cp. Ep. 39), or any other of the friends, and that it was given to Cranevelt by Clodius about the time Geldenhouwer's letter of July 22 reached him, so that he jotted down on it the composition of the aqua fortis. The title then must have been: In Eventus A' D' MDXXI Disticha septem.

<IN EVENTUS A' D' MDCCI>
<DISTICHA SE> P<TE>M

...varios:

Scilicet hic nobis ter venit septimus annus
Effluxus su pra seacula sesquidecem.

Quintili Rex Dacus adest nouus aduena Brugis;
Romanum Carolum conuenit iste fratrem.

Consequitur rubeus Primas, ex orbis Britannio Legatus. Plaudit plebs Carolusque viro.

Lilia comminuit Tornacum mense Decembri;


5. Romanum Carolum|Charles V. was crowned Roman Emperor at Aix, Oct. 20, 1520 (Henne, II, 325; Collect., i, &c.).

6. Primas|Cardinal Wolsey arrived at Bruges Aug. 14 and was greeted with a speech in Latin by Cranevelt. The emperor and the king of Denmark had arrived a few days before to receive him (Henne, II, 373; Collect., 14, 116-123; Brewer, III, 1481-1514; Brown, III, 156; Kalkoff, II, 24, &c.). Erasmus was present at this meeting and it was during this stay that Wolsey showed him the just published Assertio of Henry VIII (E00, III, 762, n).

8. Tornacum|Tournai surrendered to Charles V. in November, swearing allegiance to him and promising to break off with France (Henne, II, 389-425; Collect., 24).
Nostratem Ianus Pontificemque dedit.

Nix condensa cadit glacie concreta bimestri:

Exurgit rerum grandius & precium.

Pauperibus demum datur indulgentia lactis

Tempore Ieiuni. Dij meliora ferant.

12. FROM CONRAD VEGERIUS

Palencia
7 August 1522

This letter occupies three pages, the fourth being taken up by the address. The top and the right side are mutilated. Vegerius wrote it at Palencia where Charles resided from the 5th to the 25th of August.

CONRAD VEGERIUS or VECKER (Veicker, Wecker, Weicker, Vecerius, Vecerius) born in Luxemburg, matriculated in Louvain, August 31, 1503: 'Conradus de Luxemburgo, fliuis Nicolai veker, traiect. dioec., ex falcone' ('Lib. III. Intit., p 106 v'). He lived for several years in the same pedagogy as Cranevelt and became befriended with him, as well as with Laurin, de Feyyn and Geldenhouver, who dedicated to him his Satyræ Octo, December 18, 1514 ('Collect. 152'): the letter calls him 'Jurisconsulto eloquentissimo', which suggests that he had started studying law after having gained the title of M. A. Probably he had left Louvain at that time; he certainly was for several years employed at the Court as secretary, under Maximilian and under Charles. It was probably there that he was introduced to his great countryman Jerome Busleyden, whose compositions he corrected, polished and copied out artistically in various quires, which now form the fine manuscript: 'Hieronymi Basildii Carmina, Epistole et Orationes' reposing in the Royal Library, Brussels (n° 15676-77). Four letters of Busleyden to Conrad Vecerius ('pp. 195-202') acknowledge the debt of the author to the 'Librarius', who in reply added to the quire with the poems, four elegant verses full of gratitude to his patron (p. 39; 'Nève, Renaiss., 114-5; Burman, 3 v²).

He may be the 'vir a secretis apud Caesarem', referred to, about 1515, in a letter from Busleyden to Dorp, as possessing a 'sacerdotium', and having a brother, 'C. Luxeburgi', a student in the college

11. 9. Nostratem] Adrian VI. was elected pope January 9, 1522.

10. Nix condensa] the winter of 1521-22 was extremely severe:

Campis sex mensibus saeva hieme ignavi fere mansimus.' Geldenhouver noted ('Collect., 41; cp. Torfs, 'Hivers', 51).

11. Exurgit[ there was a great rise in the price of catables in the years 1520 to 1522 owing to the diminishing of the trade with the Baltic sea ports, — Denmark, Lubeck, Friesland and Gelderland being at war. The hard winter of 1521-22 made matters worse. Several riots of women broke out, e.g. at Louvain, Mechlin and Vilvorde in 1521, at Utrecht in 1522, ob annonae cattalem' ('Collect., 2, 50; Torfs, 'Epid., 196; Ep. 31.')
of Arras, (Busi., 268); he was certainly a friend of John Robyns (Ep. 17, 17), the executor of Bishop Nicolas Ruistre, its founder (Reusens III, 155, seq.; FUL).

In October 1521 Vegerius had left the Emperor's service to enter that of John, marquis of Brandenburgh (Collect., 22, 126), who had been dubbed 'Knight of the Golden Fleece' at the solemn meeting in Brussels 1517 (Henne, II, 170). In his company Vegerius followed the Court to England (Brewer, III, 2333, 6) and to Spain in 1522, where, in the beginning of the following year he took leave of his 'generous master' and went to Rome to become Adrian VI's 'client'; he arrived there June I (Epp. 68, 73). At Adrian's death he pronounced the funeral oration, of which he sent a copy to Cranevelt on October 15, 1523 (Epp. 77, 82). A few months later, he was engaged by the imperial councillor Nicolas de la Roche, but he had hardly rejoined his new patron, who was then in Spain, when the latter was sent as ambassador to Rome, where he died in the very month of his arrival, August 31, 1523 (Ep. 114). Vegerius was consequently admitted into Clement VII's family (Ep. 130); he preached in the papal chapel on Ash-Wednesday 1525, and about the end of 1526, or in the first days of 1527, he died from the pest; a report to that effect reached Cranevelt and de Feyyn in Jan. 1527 (Epp. 220, 226).

Vegerius edited 1° an account of Adrian's journey to Rome, 1523 (Ep. 68; Burman, 144); 2° the funeral oration on Adrian VI (Ep. 77; Pastor, II, 148; Burman, **** 3, 331) and 3° his sermon on Ash-Wednesday 1525: Conradi Vegerii Oratio habita Romae die Sacrorum Cinerum in Sacello Palatino coram S. B. N. Clemente VII Pont. Max. Anno S. MDXXV (in-4°, seven leaves; no name of printer). He had a bent for historical research which is apparent in all his letters (ep. e. g., Ep. 17). He helped Geldenhouwer in his Luenbraeatnumela de Balicorum Insula, Antwerp, 1520 (P. Scriberius, Antiqutates Germaniae Inferioris: Leyden, 1611 ; Prinsen, 55, seq.), as the dedication testifies. Of his own historical works two have come down to us, viz., a biography of a Luxemburg emperor: De Vita & Gestis Henrici VII. Imperatoris libellus (V. And., Bib. Belg., 141; Guicciardini, 291) and a Historia de duabus Seditionibus Sicilie (Sax, Onom., 156); both were printed after his death (Haganoaq 1531).

Joannes Becker (Bekker, Becar) of Borselen (Borsalus) was probably born in the town of that name which was swallowed up by a flood in 1532 when the island of South Beveland was diminished by half: Torfs, Epid., 293; Val. Andrews, Topographia Belgica in Bib. Belg., 76. There is no evidence to show that he belonged to the noble family of the Borselen, Erasmus' patrons (Allen I, 291, 37); the name Borsalus occurs very often in the Louvain Matriculation Register from 1480 to 1527. The only relative of his that is known is his sister's son Hubertus Barlandus, the famous Veere doctor of medicine (A. Barlandus' dedicatory letter to his Opusculum de Amplificatione, addressed to John Borsalus, Louvain 1536). He matriculated in the Louvain University on August 30, 1495: 'Johannes de borsalia filius Jacobi beker, traiectensis dyoeseos', as a paying student, 'dives', of the Lily: Lih. III. Init., P° 51, r°. After studying arts he probably took up theology, at least for a time, though his best energies went to humanism, which was just then in great favour at the Lily. He became one of the professors in this
Ep. 12

pedagogy and was as famous as his colleagues John de Neve and Martin Dorp. He stayed at Louvain at least twelve years as he had as pupil Jerome Busleyden's nephew Cornelius Erdorf, who matriculated on August 31, 1506 (Lib. III, Intit., f° 128 v°). There he made the acquaintance of the Laurins, of Vegerius, of Cranevelt, Feynynus and Barlandus, and most probably even that of Erasmus. Through Philip of Spangen he got a canonry at Middelburg in 1513 (Allen, I, 291, 43; Barlandus, Tres Libelli, Antwerp 1520, f° D 3, r°); at the request of Jerome Busleyden he became Erdorf's tutor and resided with him at Arlon and Luxemburg in 1515 and at Louvain from 1516 (Allen, II, 320, 370). He lived in Erasmus' society in 1517, and was recommended by him to the Bishop of Utrecht (Allen, III, 737, 5). At the foundation of Busleyden's College he was proposed as the first professor of Latin (Allen, III, 794, 13; 805, 9); still as teaching was probably getting tedious to him, he accepted in 1518 the position of dean of the chapter of Sandyck, which had been removed by the founders, the family of Veere, to the town from which they drew their name (Ep. 121; Allen, III, 819, 15). Probably compelled by his new patron Adolph of Veere, Anne van Borselen's son and successor, who in 1522 granted him the parish of Brouwershaven near Zierikzee, Becker accepted in 1519 the tutorship of his son Maximilian, with whom he came to Louvain in 1522 (Allen, IV, 1005, 43; FG., 12). In October 1524 he was in Zeeland (Ep. 121); in 1527 and 1528 he was again in the University town (FG., 65, 84, 89; Ent., 85); in 1536 he had returned to his deanship at Veere, as results from the dedication of De Amplificatione by Barlandus, who had already edited two letters to him, one in his Pluscula Aesopi of 1511, another in his Libelli Tres of 1520 (BB, B, 133, 250). Geldenhouwer, who probably met him at Middelburg 1512-1515, dedicated to him two of his eight Satyræ, Louvain, 1515 (Collect. 171, 173). Erasmus mentions him in his colloquium Epithalamium Petri Egidii, and J. Reigersberg quotes his writings as one of the sources for his Chronicon Zelandiae.

See Neve, Mémoire, 132, 139; Renaiss., 197-9; Annuaire Univ. 1874, 397-412; Allen, I, 291; BW; Reusens, IV, 114 (he is mistaken in making Becker teach at the Pore in 1490); Paquot, I, 92.

...Est enim tam frequens na>vigati<o inter Hispaniam Brugasque, et habet> Aula tam <crebram> cum Flaud<ria consuetudinem, ut nih>il geri, iìeriue aut referri hic existi
mem, quod non isthuc quam celerrime perferatur. Atqui non

5 est ea epistolarum nostrarum vna ratio, vt certiorem modo t<e> faciam si quid rerum nouarum habeam; quin eo longe
accuratius atque adeo religiosius, mi Craneueldi, suspicio :
vt vel exigui prestatione officii (quantulum est enim con-
scribere literas?) amoris erga te mei magnitudinem subinde

tib<i> patefaciam. Nam quo alio pacto, tanto maris
terra<rumque> interuallo diuisi, parles amicitæ mutuae
rectius exe<qu>mur quam mittendis epistolis? quæ & amicorum se<iun>ctionem tollerabiliorem efficere,
& tam ei qui scribit, quam <illi ad> quem scribitur, singula-
rem quandam voluptatem afferre v<alent;> quanquam quod
ad nostrae necessitudinis rationem attinet, e<nitur, sic> noui,
candore integritateque, vt ne in dubium quidem <venire>
sustineas amoris erga mei constantiam. Mihi certe:<dicam>
audacter) nemo in omni Belgia est vno te chari<or. Sed>

Cæsar, pacta cum Henrico Rege soti<etate, causa> belli
Gallici, illiaque eius Maria in sponsam sibi d<edita, navem>
pridie Nonas Julii Antonæ conscendit, cursuque secundum
a<eris colique> habitum satis prospero vsus, postridie

Jd<us Julii,> die autem decessionis vndecimo, Fanum
Andree t<etigit.> Jd jusigni portu opidum situm est juter
Pyrenaeri<upes; ibi decem diebus permansit. Nudiustertiis
Pallanciam peruenit, ubi> statuia p<onere castra decreuit
et conv<enu<X m Ordinum> Hispanorum agere statuit.1

Quamvis sint> qui Burgos O<liue> tanamque jactent: ibi
enim superiores regesedere, deque graniouribus rebuscognosceac decernere solitos; item nunc alia vicissitu-
dinis ratio. Nequc enim tam decet claimentia principes,
quam ineramat lentitudo: jllarum autem urbi
peccasse pra<eris in Maiestatem, quis nesciat?

Quam etiamnum in portu ageramus, scripsit ad Cæsarem

21. Cesar] the agreement was signed at Waltham Castle, July
2, 1522 (Brewer, III, 2360).

22. Antonæ] namely Ampton or Hampton, nowadayss South-
ampton, where Charles embarked on Sunday July 6 at 2 p. m. Cq.
Brewer, III, 2388, 2399; Gachard, 
Voyages, II, 66; Collect., 51, 58, 62.

23. Fanum Andree] namely Anipton, nowadayss South-
ampton, where Charles embarked on Sunday July 6 at 2 p. m. Cq.
Brewer, III, 2388, 2399; Gachard, 
Voyages, II, 66; Collect., 51, 58, 62.

24. Santander; Charles landed there instead of
at Laredo, July 16.

30. Olivetanam] Valladolid; cp.
R. Altamira, Historia de España:
Barcelone, 1911 : III, 20 ; 255
E. Gossart, Charles-Quint, Roi
d'Espagne : Bruxelles, 1910 : 143.

36. Scripsit ad Cæsarem] Vege-
rius' statement brings new evi-
dence on the question whether it
was Charles V. or Adrian VI.
who was anxious to avoid a
meeting before the latter's depa-
ture for Rome (Burban, 173). It
seems that it was not the pope
who was averse to the interview
(Pastor, II, 43); from Tarragone
he sent to Charles a confidential
messenger, Bernardo Pimentel,
with a letter dated July 13
(Comptes rendus de la Commis-
sion Royaled'Histoire;Bruxelles,
3e série : III, 300) so as to greet
him on, or soon after, his landing
in Spain and to arrange the meet-
ing he wished for. Charles sent
Ep. 12


Inclusam epistolam queso cura vt Borsalo nostro cum fide reddatur; & Furnianum nostrum & Dominum Decanum Laurinum, sacerdotes religiosissimos ac nostri amantissimos, nomine meo consaluta. Nullæ a <....>

...>nullæ a< >. Vale optime Cranueldi. Palla<nciae> 7 Iuuum Augusti, 1522.

Paternitatis Tuæ Cliens Constantissimus
Conradus Vecerius Lucim(burgensis.)

†<Illustrati ac prude>nti viro D. Francisco Cranueldio, Juris V<triusque D>octorij, ac'Brugens'ensionario<,obseruando-> que Amico precipuuo. Brugis.

48 [de]j is crossed off in the MSS., although the preceding cum was kept. 50 consaluta] last word on verso of first leaf; what follows on obverse side of second leaf: the first line is lost, the two following are damaged. 53 Paternitatis &a; in MSS. P. T. C. Const

On the address another hand has added: A maistre francois de Cranevelt docteur en loix, Pensionnaire de Bruges. Pour le porteur, trois patars.

a messenger in reply; if the pope answered that he did not insist on the emperor's starting the precipitous journey on account of the heat (Gachard, Correspondance de Charles-Quint et d'Adrien VI: Bruxelles, 1850: pp. xxxvi, 102), he merely submitted to the refusal of his wilful and obstinate old pupil (Pasolini, 37; Burman, 173). 40. misso equite] Maximilien de Berghes, Lord of Zevenberghe (Gachard, Voyages, II, 66; Gachard, Correspond. de Charles V et d'Adrien VI, p. xxxvi).
From John Louis VIVES

Louvain
10 August (1522)

The year is evident from the contents. This letter occupies the two first pages of a double sheet; the fourth has the address; it is written by the scribe A, except for the Greek texts, the last three lines and a few corrections in Vives' hand. It is damaged on three sides.

† VIVES CRANEVELTIO SUO S.

Nolo tecum d(e philosophia disputare, homo qui uix umbram utsi philosophiae, cum philosopho & erudi(to), præsertim quem nescio quo fato meo disputaciones omnes de philosophia nostræ in morb(um) meum incidant. Recor-
dor enim anno superiore sic nos lussisse me aegro : itaque ominosum <duco> hoc argumenti genus, quia & inauspi-
catum. Nescio an illud sit, quod significavit p(hilosophus) Plato, parata sibj Academia ad Athenas loco insalubri,
studio sapientiae ni(miam va)letudinis luxuriem officere;

demandum esse corporis regnum, ne bellum inferat
i(ngenio). Quod tuo & Erasmi iudicio assensurum magis
te dicit, quam meo de me, plane m(ibi idem) quod qui-
busdam Romæ reis, qui in uita facinorosa nihil quo se
tuerentur praeter <lapsam> dignitatem habebant; in quo
& ipse sum felix, qui tenuis & bonarum omnium rerum
eg(nus, tamen) commendatos mei nactus te, Erasmum,
Budæum, Morum. Non creuit mea carmine <fama, ut> ille
inquit, sed plane nata est. Cæterum id quacumque fiat
ratione, gaudeo, siue qu(a)si(tissimis hominiis
uideor, siue quod qualis non sim : primum est enui ut sim

1. philosophia] probably Cran
evelt had replied to Vives' com-
plaints about the life in Louvain
(Ep. 8, 31) that case is not always
conducive to philosophy.

5. anno superiore] on July 10,
1521 Vives wrote to Erasmus
from Bruges : iam sextam [heb-
domadam] hic ero : vsque adeo
infixus hæc habebat hic morbus'

(Allen, IV, 1222, 13); he complained
of ill-health in his letters to
Cranvelt, July 8, 1522 (Ep. 8, 7)
and to Erasmus, August 15, 1522
(E00, III, 730, 4). He alludes to
his arguments with Cranvelt in
his commentaries on the Civitas
Dei (August., 1827).

8. Academia] cp. Plato, Lysis,
203, a.
bonus; h<oc cum> ubis approbo, geminum commodum; si non presto, uideri tamen magna est consolatio.

Jam agis mecum ex disciplina iuris, utique communi, tibi assecuto, mihi sequenti, & arguis <quod nemi>nem dicere queam furiosum, quum sani possint quae furiosi agere. Dij boni! quam alia est & <diversa>uiua quam furioso-rum! Sunt quaedam que sanus numquam agit, ut uociferari in publico; cædere s<ari>sa amicos & famulos; frangere ollas & pocula; rumpere uestem in nullum sumum; pra<sentibus> conuiuis euertere mensam : δε ένταθα έποιησε ϕιλος τις τας. Sunt etiam quaed<am stul>ti & parum sanae mentis indicia, quae se in actionibus hominum proferunt, & quasi emine<nt, que> errare non sinunt in iudicando; tamen assefacio & crebra imitatio insanorum, aliqu<am insaniam> inesse declarant. Peritissimus apud Lucianum medicus sic de futuro loquitur insano : καλ ήταν τνς οι μανίας άρειων ταιται ειναι νοικηστίς και απειλην και άκροβλησμον ουκ εις μακρην έπεταυμενου του κακου, μίτος έλεον Ϝαι ήμεν έπιπεδης και κακλεισμης προειρους και δικαστιρ θησαυρωτων καλ βοην, καλ άργην, και διως γηλης μεστα πλανετα. Architas quum iratum eum scruus quidam obiecisset, quod <insaniret>: An me vides, inquit,) ferantem, an me spumantem, an expallentem ore toto, <unde me insanire jure meritoque> colligas? <Licet, in>quit Cicero, ora cernere iratorum <aut eorurn qui vel libidine vel metu commoti sunt : quorum uultus, uoces, motus, statusqiie mutantur. Hoc si> modo a teuiribusnonargumentorumextorqueam,<saltemamicitise> impetrem, ut si stoi<cum me pu>taris, iratum ne credas ; si iratum credideris, peripaticum putes, ne male susceptæ personæ satisfacere uidear:

25. furiosum] this seems to refer to a former letter from Vives Erasmus : Apophthegmata (EOO, IV, 358, ε); Val. Maxim., IV, 1, 1b. 44. Gicero] this passage refers to what Cicero says in his Tusculanae Questions (IV, 17-26). 'Ora cernere iratorum' is quoted from his De Officiis (1, 20).
De studio & stadio posthac faciō ut formula sint paulo integiores, ne sit interdum nobis diuinandum & coniecturis sensus elicendus. Valetudo nunc est imbécillior quam quam proxime tibi scribam : concussus mihi videor toto corpore, & premi caput dicis maxima & ponversa mole ; reparantae valetudini constitui aliquot menses dare, ne dum niam exigo ab ingenio operam, effundat semel uniuersam, nec restet postea quod exigam. Sordes, mi Craueveldi, me enecant & immundicia : quod si alter non constant haec sacra, nolo imitarj. Nec farcinibus multum delector etiam a puero, tarnquam suspectis natura spurgitijs.

55. studio] probably refers to Craueveld's indistinct writing.
54. proxime] on July 8, 1522 : Ep. 8, 7.

60. imitarj] this word is underlined; maybe mistake for imitari. 63. Greek in V's hand.
After this letter of August 10, 1522 there followed in Ilio collection a small document (I 0) with a few notes in the hand of Vives. They have no apparent reference to any of the letters and seem to be rather sentences jotted down whilst reading, preparing a lecture, or criticising a book. The first lines have disappeared and the right side is damaged. The notes are as follows:

Religio vbi apud Latinos pro<
Plato (-nici is crossed off) vbi animam mundi<
[beataque] quam vnde nostram...
Eros Junonis, filius Martis & Veneris quanuis ju<non>is : vi[deatu
notio bocantii] de genealogia.
Plato vbi dicit animam hominis consubstantialem posse fieri
paternae illi divinae menti.
Quae pena est illa qua non solventes iubentur a iudieibus exponi
ad solem — [probatum] apud Barth[um].
Plato vbi dicit necessario sequi mortem quia terra reddenda est
terre.
Anima pro homine.
Qui distinguunt inter dilectionem & amorem, vt dilectio sit in
bonum, amor in malum.
14. ERASMUS TO DUKE GEORGE OF SAXONY

Basle 3 September 1522

This letter is the fourth and last of the documents which were sent to Brabant by Erasmus (cp. Epp. 3, 9, 36); it takes up the lower part of the reverse side of f° 49, and the two following leaves, 50 & 51. It is the reply to Duke George's letter of July 9, 1522 (Ep. 9); as Erasmus did not get an answer to it in due time, he wanted to make sure and sent off a short message on December 5, 1522, along with a copy of this present letter (Erasm., I, 424). These two documents reached Duke George, who replied on January 25, 1523 (Erasm., I, 425), stating that indeed the epistle of September 3 had not been delivered. This reply had a similar fate; it went astray, or was intercepted either by the Lutherans or, as Erasmus later suspected, by his former friend Eppendorf, whose duplicity had grown to open enmity. Erasmus broke a long silence by a letter to which the Duke answered on May 22, 1524 (EOO, III, 800, a; cp. Erasm., I, 129), with which reply he despatched a duplicate of his epistle of January 25, 1523; Erasmus acknowledged them on Sept. 21, 1524 and remarked about the loss of the two messages: 'amicus quidam Norembergensis scripsit pridem ad me, Eulneranos intercepisse quandam epistolam meam ad te, nec tua, cuius nunc exemplar accepi, fuerat redita'. (Erasm., I, 429).

Erasmus seems to have attached a great importance to the present letter which he intended to be a kind of 'professio fidei'. Long before it was dated and sent off he had communicated it to some friends, as results from Capito's letter to him, August 17, 1522: 'vereor ne epistola tua ad ducem Georgium Saxonem nimis arguta, te multorum stilo objiciat' (FG, II, 7). This remark cannot refer to Erasmus' letter of May 25, in which there is not even an allusion to Luther, but most probably applies to this epistle, of which a rough draft may have been shown either to Capito or to one of his Basle friends (cp. Allen, II, 459, intro.).

The copy reproduced here is stated to have been made from the original 'signatum manu propria Erasmi' (I, 126), namely either from the letter that was actually sent and got intercepted, or from the first draft which was kept at Basle; the duplicate copy which is still extant at Dresden (State Archives, Loc. 10300, f° 4) has no signature at all. It follows that this letter and the three other documents copied by the same scribe and corrected by the same hand were supplied by Erasmus; they were probably written out by one of his amanuenses; another hand — maybe his own — added the marks of punctuation, underlined some words, indicated some passages in the margin by lines in red ink, and made a few corrections in this letter, which are marked in the notes as due to A5.

This letter was printed in 1529 in the Opus Epistolarum Des. Erasmi Roterdami, per autorem diligenter recognitum; Basle Froben 1529 (p. 718); the text, which shows a few changes, was reproduced in the Leyden edition, EOO, III, 731, c, of which the variants are added here (= L).
S. P. Illustriissime Princeps

Periucundum accidit quod me tuis humanissimis literis sis dignatus, quem ego tam neglecte scripsissem Celsitudini tue, nimirum occupatissimus ac preterea valetudine adversa.

Hoc orbis periculosissimum dissidium displicere tibi non est mirum. Cui enim non displiceat, qui sit animo Christiano preditus? Atque hic utinam veris studijs aduigilent principes vt tantum malum sopiatur, et ita sopiatur vt non repullulascat! Nam utris sit disputare: Lutherus, quod negarj non potest, optimam fabulum susceperat, et Christi pene aboliti negotium summo cum orbis applausu ceperat agere. Sed utinam rem tantam granioribus egisset consiliijs, maioreque cum animi calamique moderatione! Atque utinam in scriptis jliius non essent tam multa bona! aut sua bona viciasset malis haud ferendis! Et tamen hic grauius peccant Lutheriani quidam, quam ipse Lutherus. Nunc quoniam atrocius odijs res vtriusque geritur, periculum est ne oppresso Lutherio, simul pereant tot bona que nolim abolerj: tum autem, ne pars victrix inuehat nobis quae nullum Christum amantes ferre poterunt; queque cessina videantur in graue detrimento glorie Christiane et Evangelice sinceritatis.

Etenim si libere loqui fas est apud Principem non minus prudentem quam humanum: mundus dormiebat opiniionibus scolasticis, constitutiunculis humanis, nec aliud audiebat quam de indulgentijs, de compositionibus, de potestate Pontificis Romani. Hec etiam innulla indubitata veritatis, tamen non multum faciunt ad Evangelicum vigor em: non animant nos ad contemptum huius mundi, non accendunt ad amorem rerum celestium. Atqui hic potissi-
num sunt inculcanda. Non est sernenda Pontificis autoritas, sed in vnum Christum omnis transferenda gloria. Atque his presidijs regnabunt quidam, qui non querunt ea que sunt Jesu Christi, sed cum Demade, quem notat apostolus Paulus, diligunt hoc seculum.

Ab hoc somno prorsus erat expergefaciendus orbis, et scientilla vigoris Evangelicj resuscitanda. Sed vtinam jd factum esset et mansuetudine curaque qua decuerat agi negocium omnium sanctissimum! Admiscuerunt se huic negotio monacij quidam ac theologi monachales qui stultis, indoctis ac seditiosis clamoribus malum hoc exagitabant et ex malo pessimum, ex minimo maximum reddiderunt. Nam juitio nihil periclitabatur preter questum indulgentiarorum. Et quemadmodum Lutherus multa scribit que plurimorum aures ferre non possunt, jta jlli permulta inuehunt que boni doctique vident effectura pietati vere Evangelicj. Et tamen qui hec scribunt, non agunt Christi negotium neque Pontificis, sed suum; ymo studio privati commodi et Pontificis officiunt cause et Christi gloriam obscurant. Hi nec ea sinunt probari in Lutherho que sunt Christianissima; nec de suis quiequam remittunt, sed prioribus etiam addunt duriora. Quoniam igitur perspiciebam vtramque partem jmpotentj quodam impetu rapi transuersam, non admodum me admisce huic tumultui,

 nisi quod satis declarauj mihi nihil esse federis cum Lutherenis, neque quiequam magis dispileere quam seditionem. Quamquam et alias videbam me imparem tam periculoso negotio, etiam si fuisset otium legendum jam etiam si fuerat dilutus; porro cum jam mihi dura minitetur…


34. Demade] 2. Tim., iv, 9; cp. Coloss., iv, 14; Phillem., 24. 57. imparem] cp. his letter to the Louvain Divines, June 1521 (Allen, IV, 1217). 58. dura minitetur] Luther himself, who detested Erasmus for his duplicity (letter to Spala-
Lutheran, neminem prius discerperent quam Erasmum si prodirer in aiciem. Satis libellorum est in Lutherum, si hoc via posset obviri. Et sunt qui in hac harena me longe plus valeant. Postremo semper fui in hac sententia tragediam hanc nulla ratione melius consopirj posse quam silentio: jdem sentiunt qui sunt inter Cardinales ac magnates cor-datissimi. Prodiit seccissima bulla a Pontifice: nihil aliud quam exacerbaui incidium. Sequutum est senius etiam Caesaris edictum, qui totus in hac rem propensus est. Ea res lingus quorumdam et calamos cohercet; at non mutat animos. Laudatur quidem plus Caesaris animus, sed judicium eius reij asseribunt ijs quibus eruditonon multum tribuunt.

Ceterum ego numquam dubitaui quin iis libellus Sere-
nissimi Regis Anglic, non sine causa abs te laudatus, ipsius cuius habet titulum ingenio martequte, quod aiunt, sit elaboratus. Habet enim Princeps jlle ingenium mire felix ac versatile, quod incredibili modo valet quocumque se intenderit. Et stilum olim puer non judiligerent exercuit, etiam ad me scriptis epistolis. Et ante paucos annos disputacionem conscriptam theologicam : An laicus obligaretur ad orationem vocalem. Solitus est et in scholasticorum theologorum libris versari; gaudent et in convivijs aliquid de re theologica asserere. Nonnumquam in multum noctem proferit contentio litterata. Habet Reginam eleganter doctam. Quod si qua in parte fuisset adiutus in eo libro, nihil erat opus meis auxilijs, quum aulam habeat eruditissimis pariter atque eloquentissimis viris differtam. Quod si stilus habet aliquid non abhorrens a me, nihil mirum ac nouum, quum jlle puer voluerit studiose meas lucubrationes, hoc prounocante clarissimo domino Guillelmo Montioio, discipulo quondam meo, quo tum jlle sodali vtehatur.

Duos Lutheri libellos ad me sane frustra misit Tua Celsitudo, rudem eius lingue qua scripti sunt. Quamquam aiunt eos hic diu fuisse circumlatos antequam per me terrentur. Mihi stultissimum videtur eos prounocare quos non possis vincere; quamquam admonere principes et epis-

Angiae, sed Leum illum suspicor sub pelle tegunt.' he wrote to John Lang, June 26, 1522. Cp. his letter to Spalatin, July 4, 1522 : Enders, III, 403, 426; Ep. 9,17.


81. epistolis]one has survived : January 17 (1507) : Allen, I, 206.


94. rudem... lingue Erasmus affected not to know German nor any other modern language except his own 'Belgica' (cp. my article Chaucer and Erasmus, in "Englische Studien, Leipzig", 1910 : xi, 385). At his meeting with the elector Frederic of Saxony in November 1521 in Cologne (cp. Allen, IV, 1155, intr.) he insisted on talking Latin, so that Spalatinus had to act as interpreter : Secendorf, "Commentarius de Lutheranismo" : Leipzig, 1692 : 1, 125.
copos sui, quoties locus jps prebet occasionem, nec juntile
100 sit, nec alienum ab exemplis probatissimorum scriptorum :
facit hoc subinde Hieronimus; facit Crysostomus et Bernardus. Semper fuerunt episcopi et semper erunt, et fortasse sunt hodie, qui, dotci fortuna ebrijj, nec meminerunt quid sit episcopum agere. Et quod in genere dicitur non debet
105 verti in cuissusque contumeliam, modo nejd flat seditiose aut atrociter, semperque dulcedo Christiane charitatis mitiget admonitionis austeritatem. Non est minuenda pontificum autoritas, sed ea benefactis optime et paratur
et seratur.

110 Totum hoc malum, aut certe magna ex parte, nascitur ex nobis qui cum toto pectore mundum amplectamur, tamen Christi titulos preteximus. [Hui]us mali radices si amputaremus, mundus totis studijs vt patres amplectaretur : nunc vt tyrannos odit et recalcitrat. Expectamus quo vocet hic
115 nouus Pontifex : js ostendet fo[rta]ssis] viam aliquam finiendj
huius mali, quod late tot regiones occup[auit,] ac plurimorum animis penitus inflixum est. Ego quantum etas, ingenium, vires et otium patientur, non deero cause fidej et concordie Christiane, quod haecenus quoque pro mea virilj fe[cij Erit
120]lud, Illustriissime Princeps, tue prudentie curare ne hec que hic liberius ad te scribo, mihi fraudj sint apud al[ios]
qui nihil non rapiunt ad calunniam. Illustriissimam Celsitudinem Tuam incolarem ac (lorentem diu seruet Opt. Max. Dominus Jesus. Baselie, tercio Nonas Septembres
125 Anno M. d. xxij.

Signatum manu propria Erasmi, sic :
Erasmus Roterodamus.

115. novus Pontifex] Adrian VI, who had entered Rome Aug. 29. 1522.
15. FROM ROSEUS

This letter evidently belongs to 1522 as Cranevelt is still at Bruges. The top and the right side are damaged.

The Louvain student Roseus, who wrote this and two other letters in this collection, Ep. 26 and 255, was of Gelderland, as he calls himself Cranevelt's "conterraneus" (Ep. 255). He may be identical with the "Johannes rose de homalia", or Bommel, who matriculated on Febr. 28, 1520 as "pauper, ex castro" (Lil., III Init., 262 v). Probably Cranevelt knew him, and had procured him a position in the family of his mother-in-law, Gerard van Baussene's widow. He apparently was her steward or secretary, and as such he could return his patron's kindness, by taking care of Cranevelt's interests in some farms or fields in the neighbourhood of Louvain, probably his wife's dowry, and by acting on his behalf in the contest, which seems to have arisen about them. At the same time he was studying philosophy under Curtius in the Lily (Ep. 26), and contemplated starting theology, in order to obtain a benefice after his promotion. He was still in Louvain in March 1528 (Ep. 255).

DOMINE CONSULTISSIME AC VIGILANTESSIME.

Si vales cuncta cum familia vobis gratulor; ego quoque valeo. Fui iampridem tua de causa in villo; rebus ibi perspectis significavi te nihil deciurus mi prius vterque suum alteri dixisset propositum, eo magis quod inuenitum est factum contrarium, quod quidem mihi anus in itinere semper presagiebat; non quod tuum non optem commodum, ex quo ipse lucari cupiam, sed quod me inconsolatum reliqueris quidnam rei mihi sit faciendum, aut saltem post nostre promotionis diem, quum non est fas sic a gere semper praemublonem: siue mihi auxilium prestaturus ad aliquod beneficium obtinendum, siue ad aliquod eiusmodi eris. Quocirca admodum quarti vehementer possum, te rogo et flagito, ut mihi, cum tempus postulet, aliquantulum auxilii prestare velit. Sum etenim hic coram sociro, vt lucidius ab ore tua et ministeris

2. causa] ep. 26, 18; villo may be meant for villa or villula.
9. promotionis] in Arts (ep. 26) or in Divinity.
indagari posses, tanquam obvmbator suorum bonorum; velim ma<nifestum> reprehendere, cum sit infirmitati eius adscribendum; sed me talia ab aliis audire, posteaquam ei non sic servierim, vero quoad potui omnia custodiui. Hec tamen omnia iam predicta et similia a lia non reputo nisi pro vento acra mouente, ni ante animum mihi esset, ab amicis aliisque in contumeliam latum sit, me edacem, bibo<nem> et helluonem, nullo cibo contentum nisi vix optimo, quem <semper> ante omnia capiam, alium patinis relinquendo. Hec tibi Domine, om<nium optime> consulentis, tanquam lapidi significavi, cum mihi adhuc in ca<pistro est> immorandum. Deinde etiam plurimum rogo te velle reminisci pro<missionis> illum habeam quoque Plinium. Ego interim inter<um> operam dabo vt summa tibi a socru debita diminue tur. Vale Domine mi consultissime, et si quid me vis facere, literis signifi<equendum :> secundum meas vires exiguas quodcumque potero implebo. Jterum vale, et me plurimum toli familie commenda; et quid de Paludano flet<, tuis> literis me facias certiorem. Tertio vale.

Louaniij, decima Calendas Ocot<bres.>

Tuus sine fuco Roseu<s.>

Consultissimo vigilantissimoque viro M. Francisco Craneuldio, vtriusque facultatis professori excellentissimo, amico meo integerrimo. Brugis.

37. Paludanos probably one of Petrus de Palude's commentaries on the Sentences; that on Book IV was reprinted at Paris in 1518.
This letter, damaged at the upper and lower part, is merely dated:
St. Linus’ day; it is one of the last of the first bundle and consequently comes amongst the epistles of 1523. Still without any doubt it belongs to 1522, as on the address the carrier added ‘Brugis’; this year is corroborated by the fact that the title of Councillor in the Great Parliament is not given to Cranevelt, which a flatterer, as the writer shows himself to be, would not have omitted.

**Walram Ticheler** was a Louvain student related to Cranevelt. The latter acted as his guardian and received the annual rent that was due to him. He was of a good family, probably of Gelderland; still his name is not otherwise known, except by this letter and the one of the end of March or the beginning of April 1524, in which Alard of Amsterdam complains that the student had lost and even sold some of his books, which had been lent to him out of respect for his relative: Ep. 93.

**<Docto iuxta ac probo viro> Francisco Craneuelt vt<husque juris doctori con>sultissimo Vualramus Ticheler S. P.> D.**

Velim nolim, Patrone inter<doctos> humanissime et inter humanos doctissime, vel inuitus cogor tibi, viro omnibus nominibus maximo, inpresentiarum impudentiam meam — verius dixerim insignem inscitiam et rusticitatem — litteris meis, immo gerris et nugis, notam tacere. Miraberis, idque inerito, vnde hiouiis hic scarabeus prodeat et quo coniidentia fultus, qui ne verbo quidem provocatus in tantj viri commertium insinuare sese audiat. Adde quod tibi plurimorum negotiorum vndis vndique obruto, ac in prouintia tua illa administranda occupatissimo, ausus obstrepere, cui vix otium refocillandi corpus a honestissimis studiorum labo-ribus suppetat. Verum lice alias nunc breui accipe, vir cordassisme, quid miichi precipue ad te scribendi ansam porrexeerit (vt ingenue fatear), nempe Platonica illa Penia,

---

id est paupertas. Cum enim mecum tacitus perponderem
tere cum omnium meorum cognatorum conscient,
nec te clam esse quam multis indigeat qui in hac clarissima
ac celebrissima Lovaniensi Academia sub Musarum stipen-
dio militet, extemplo mihi examinatus animus tamquam
Virgula Mercurialj percussus reuixerit, quandoquidem (vt
nostj) non usqueaque obscuris prognatus sum parentibus,
quod imis usque sensibus perpendo, ne maiorum virtutibus
desim, immo omni conatu velis naubusque (vt prouerbio
dicitur) adnitor, si non superiorem, certe quod proximum
est equalem assequar. Quare (vt iam viuitor) non tam
moribus quam honesto et non sordido habitu plebem
excellat qui inter eminentiores doctrine homines versarj
velit; vt non incoincinne huc detorquee illud poete licet:
' Gratior est virtus veniens in corpore pulchro'; ego (saluo
carmine) dico: ' Gratior est virtus veniens in chlamide pul-
chra!' Vt hoc commode prestare possum, ad te vnnum con-
fugio tamquam ad certissimum salutis mea asylum; mirum
in modum precor (et Vergiliano verbo lubenter vtor): hoc
precor in primis: eae sunt queso rata vota precentj, vt scili-
cet que tua est humanitas michi mutuo det quattuor aureos
floreos, quibus parem corporis tegumenta, scilicet thorae-
cem quem vulgo vocant diploidem; thibaleia que caligas
vocant et cum hoc calcos quibus iamiam tam opus habe
quam alias vnaquam. At dices: cur matri liec non signifi-
carisis? ne tu bene dixeris! non ita pridem, vir eruditissime,
matrij satisf significarim et cam (vt opinor) de rerum mea
omnium statu certiore fecj; attamen illinc hactenus
pecuniarum, nedum literarum, huc aduenit nichil; quid

27 doctrine] read doctrina 31 possom] r. possim 34 sunt] r. sint 37 thibalia] r. tibialia

20. Virgula Mercurialj] cp. 'Ερμό νιτρό κατ', νείν, in Julian
the Apostate's Epistola ad Jamblichum. Further: Mercurii virga
excitare, in Ad. Proc. Par., 342,
quoted from Hadrianus Junius
Medicus'Adagia;Virgula divina,
in Erasmus, Adagia (E00, II,
66, &).
23. velis naubusque] the pro-
verb was Velis equivis, or Remis
velisque: Erasmus, Adagia (E00, II,
157, c; 158, x).
29. Gratior] Enes, V, 341:
' Gratior et pulchro veniens in
corpace virtus'.
33. Vergiliano verbo] Virgilius
often uses 'miris modis' (Enes,
I, 551; VII, 89; X, 822, &a.) which
expression, however, occurs also
in Plautus and in Caesar (' mirum
in modum ').
in causa sit ignoro: fortassis (si licet causam ponere)
umuntius (no)n fuit lucusque ad manum et in pro-
cinctu (qui fideliter affertet.) Quare si quid mine nostre
cognitionis michi commodare velles, (Superos testor) vbi
p(ecuniam missam per meos proximos a(cepero) omnia
soluam, et ad vltum usque p(ili)um es a(lienum) resti-
tuam. Ne michi i(n hoc negotio) desis, te etiam atque
etiam rogo, perque t(er)um Musarum sacra, chorumque
Sororum obtestor, habelis me semper tui observantissimum
et beneficiij tuj in me collatij vsquam memorem. Vale, studij
mej Moecenas optime!

Louanij, jpsi ferijs Lini pape et martyris.
Vualramus Ticheler

Docto inxta ac probo viro Francisco
Craneueldio, vtiusque Juris Doctorj
consummatissimo. Brugis.

17. FROM CONRAD VEGERIUS

Vallodolid
30 September 1522

This letter, mutilated at the top, reached Granevelt on December 21,
according to his note on the address: Rtn. ix Cal. Januarij ace 1523.

The Robertus, Dean of S. Rombaut’s, Mechlin, mentioned here, is
John Romynx, who succeeded to Henry Ghiselberti in 1501 (Gestel, I, 41);
he seems to have been absent for a time, for on June 12, 1502 he
introduced to the chapter as vice-dean John Jans of Heyst to replace
him for the sacerdotal duties (J. Laenen, Histoire de l’Eglise Mété-
ropolitaine de Saint Rombaut : Malines, 1919 : I, 65, 184). Before this
appointment he probably had been in the service of the Bishop of
Arras, Nicolas le Ruistre (Allen, I, 177, intr.; Henne, I, 83), whom
he calls his master in his will. From an allusion in Erasmus’ letter
to William Herman, Nov. 27, 1503 (Allen, I, 178, 7), it appears that,
later on, he was still connected with that influential councillor; it
was evidently the occasion on which he got acquainted with
the Bishop’s townsman and friend Conrad Vegerius (Ep. 12, intr.; Busl.,

16. 46 : Quare) on reverse side of p. 91
Address : Brugis.] This word was written in a weaker ink, probably by another hand
than Ticheler’s, and has disappeared in the waterstain: it becomes visible when the
paper is held to the light.
Robbyns may have occasionally fulfilled some of the ecclesiastical functions for which le Ruistre was responsible (Henne, IV, 285); he certainly took in hand the realisation of the erection of the Louvain College, which the Bishop had founded and endowed by a solemn deed, dated Mechlin, September 15, 1508. He was effectually the first administrator of the institution, in favour of which he himself resigned the 'personnatus', or right to the emoluments, of St. Michel's parish of Brecht, Sept., 1508. At the Bishop's death, Nov. 15, 1509, he supervised the construction of the building, the organisation of the internal economy (FUL, Coll. d'Arras), and with the help of Adrian of Utrecht he wrote the statutes (V. And., 301; Reusens, III, 157). Even after 1513, when John Wust or de Lira had been appointed as its president (Reusens, III, 159), he continued to watch over the new college, for which he obtained the papal and imperial approval, as well as the 'Haarlem pension' 1523 (FUL: Coll. d'Arr.). The college prospered under his prudent guidance: humanistic studies were actively pursued, as results from the fact that in 1514 the bursars under the direction of their tutor Barlandus represented Plautus' Aulularia (Had. Barlandi Versum ex Bacoliis Vergili Proverbalium Collectanea: Louvain, March 1514: f° x 3 v°). In consequence Robbyns' friend Jerome Busleyden (Bus., 269; Nève, Mém., 44), who as a countryman of le Ruistre's must have taken an interest in his college, remembered him when by his will he founded the scholarships for the three Tongues.

Besides bequeathing a small legacy to Robbyns, he stipulated that he should become executor of his testament in case his foundation should be admitted in the College of Arras (Nève, Mém., 83, 376). As the conditions for this admittance proved too onerous, Robbyns declined (FUL: Coll. Triling.: Motum Juris against Rescius, pp. 9-12, 30). St. Donatian's having refused it as well, Busleyden's executors desired to avail themselves of Robbyns' experience, and secured his help and assistance as they had done that of Erasmus. He thus became their adviser and one of the patrons of the new enterprise, the famous 'Collegium Trilingue'. He used all his influence to move out of its way all the difficulties which were created by some members of the Faculty of Arts and of the University (de Jongh, 145, 200, 203, 19°; Allen, III, 805; IV, 1046); he helped to have it finally recognised and accepted (March 13, 1520; FUL, Coll. Triling: Exécut. du Test.; de Jongh, 20°), and continued in later years to exercise a beneficent influence over its professors and its administration (Ep. 95; FG, 27). He rendered a similar service to the institution of Adrian of Utrecht, whose friend he had always been; indeed he promulgated Leo X's bull of December 17, 1517, by which the newly appointed Cardinal of Tortosa was allowed to keep his deanery on account of the services rendered to the church (FUL: Coll. Adr. VI). At the pope's death, helped by Peter van den Male, canon of St. Peter's, Louvain, he realised the erection, dotation and organisation of the famous college of which he lived long enough to see the incipient prosperity (FUL: Coll. Adr. VI; de Jongh, 50°). Thus the Louvain University owed to this man, if not the creation, at least the admirable organisation of three of its most important institutions.

In later years Robbyns was visited by illness (Ep. 114; FG, 84, 22).
so that in 1532 he had to take as his coadjutor Philip Nigri; he died at Mechlin on December 28, 1532. By his will of June 30, 1532, and codicil of Nov. 4, 1532 he bequeathed his books, his sacred ornaments, and part of the money realised by the sale of a house and of his furniture, to the College of Arras, besides an ample legacy to the College Adrian VI, and to that of the Three Tongues (FUL, Coll. d'Arr.). See Allen, I, 178; J. C. Pierexsens, Antwerpia Christo nascens et crescents : Antwerp, 1755 : II, 1, 76 (Robyns was sub-conservator of the privileges of the Chapter of St. Mary’s at Antwerp, 1513); FG, 413, Cp. Epp. 20, intr., 95, 98.


8 jdonea] a letter crossed off between j and d makes the word look like 'Idonea'

9. libellum] this (probably printed) report of Adrian’s journey, which Burmannus mentions (p. 144), was reprinted in 1523 : Epp. 12, intr., 68, 33, 13.
11. peregrinationis] cp. B. Ortiz, Itinerarium Hadriani VI ab His-
pania Romam nase : Toledo, 1517 (Burman, 153-243).
phthegmata : E00, IV, 344, n.
Epp. 17, 18

Of this letter, the first in the bundle, only the lower left hand corner remains. The writing is de Fevyn’s; he recommends to Cranevelt the bearer, who is Hilarius Bertolf (Ep. 19, Intr.), as appears from Epp. 19, 18; 20, 17; 21, 2; 29, 20; 49, 1. The latter had been expected in Louvain in August 1522 by Vives (EOO, III, 730, c); he afterwards came to Bruges, where he rejoiced Laurin, as appears from Erasmus’ reply of February 1, 1523 (EOO, III, 718, e; 765, c). He brought the present message to Cranevelt, who evidently did not know him, and most probably he went from Mechlin to Louvain with the letter from de Fevyn and the one from Cranevelt to which Vives refers and replies in Ep. 23. He left for Basle, from where he wrote to Henry Corn. Agrippa (AO, II, 135) on Nov. 10, evidently 1522, not having been to France as yet. He returned to Brabant, and was again in Louvain on Nov. 24, as is implied in John Stercke’s letter of that date (FG, 11); with it he probably took to his master that of John Becker, dated Nov. 23, 1522 (FG, 12). The present epistle was written a few days after Cranevelt’s departure from Bruges to Mechlin, where he had been appointed on September 27, and some days before October 22, when, as follows from Ep. 20, his wife and children arrived there with the household furniture.

LamBERT de BRIARDE (Briarde), of Dunkerque, son of Adrian, and Marie d’Esprelecques, Golden Knight, Doctor of Laws (probably of

27. Oliuetana Valle] Valladolid, where Charles V., except for a few short visits in the neigh-
bourhood, resided with his court from August 26, 1522 to the end of August 1523; Gachard, Voyages, II, 33-34; 60-67.

18. FROM JOHN de FEVYN

Bruges
Middle of October 1522

From John de F
devyn
Paris), was appointed to the then laicized fourth ecclesiastical place in the High Council of Mechlin, January 1, 1521. He became master of the Requests, and assessor of the Inquisition, and by letters, dated Mantua Nov. 18/27, 1532, he was appointed president of that Council (GCf, 4, 60; GCc, 2, 31). He was well befriended with Cranevelt whom he highly estimated (Ep. 92). He himself was renowned for his erudition, his prudence and his experience, in so much that he was in great favour with Charles V., who consulted him in all his important affairs. He married Marie Hannonet, daughter of Philip, treasurer of the Golden Fleece (Gaillard, Br. & Fr., II, 178), and in 1426, Marguerite, daughter of John Micault, who bore him several children (cp. e. g. Hoyneck, I, n, 531; Gaillard, Br. & Fr., I, 243; III, 161; Mal. Inscr., 430, 480), and died October 27, 1596. In 1533 de Briarde was entrusted with an embassy to the Elector of Saxony (Hoyneck, I, n, 531) and was in 1547 one of the executors of the will of John Carondelet, Archbishop of Palermo, who erected several scholarships in the St. Donatian's and Holy Ghost Colleges in Louvain (Schrevel, II, 73; V. And., 298; Reensens, III, 127; FUL). On his journeys to his native town he may have acted occasionally on behalf of John de Carondelet, who was Provost of St. Donatian's at Bruges, which may explain his friendly connection with de Feyyn (Ep. 71). In 1556 he resigned his presidency, and died on Oct. 10, 1557. He was buried in St. John's, at Mechlin (Mal. Inscr., 425, 440). He left a Flemish treatise about the ways of conducting personal, real, or mixed actions in the higher and lower courts of France and Belgium.

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Epp. 18, 19

Bene vale et Briardo me commen<da. Brugis.....

Ex animo tuus Jo<annes Fevynus>

Jubent te saluere omnes, quod pene eram oblitus.

———

19. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

<Bruges> <20 October 1522>

The upper and the right edge of this letter have disappeared and of the date only `pridie' is left. Without any doubt this message of de Fevyn comes between that which he sent by Hilarius, Ep. 18, and the one which Cranevelt wrote to Erasmus on October 24, Ep. 20; for it was brought to Mechlin by Cranevelt’s wife, who with her children joined her husband on the 22 of October, the `nundius tercius' of the ix Gal. Novembr. (Ep. 20, l. 13). As she brought with her their `suppellex', she evidently started the journey from Bruges to Mechlin (which is at least 19 hours walking) on the 21st; it follows that this letter was written on that or the preceding day, as she left sooner than de Fevyn had expected, so that the date was probably `pridie S. Ursulae'.

HILARY BERTOLFOF BERTULPHUS, from Lede (Leditus), near Ghent (Gandavus), was educated in that town under Eloy Houckaert; he studied in Paris under John Dullaert of Ghent, and made there the acquaintance of Vives (Ello, III, 717, c). He taught a few years at Toulouse, where he prepared a reprint of Ant. Nebrisensis' Grammatica with Commentaries (Lyons 1523-4), and became acquainted with H. Corn. Agrippa at Geneve (AO, II, 135). In 1521 Erasmus took him in his service, maybe after the personal interview related by Sanderus (Gand., 57) and Paquot (IX, 102), in July or August, when he was on his way to or from Bruges (Allen, IV, 1223, 1231). The new amanuensis visited Flanders and Brabant several times (cp. Epp. 18, 49, intr. ; Ent., 26). He was sent to Francis I. in May 1523 (Erasm., II, 599 ; Hor., Lips., 767), at whose Court he resided a long time (Ent., 39: Jan. 1524 ; FG, 32; EOO, III, 937, λ ; 943, n: June 1526), possibly to prepare a settlement for his master in France (cp. the letters to the bishop of Condom : FG, 32; EOO, III, 836, λ). He entered the service of Margaret of Valois, the King’s sister, author of the Heptameron, and stayed with her, at least until her marriage with Henri of Navarre, 1527 (AO, II, 153). Hilary afterwards went to Belgium, where he married (EOO, III, 1137, r), and was for a time secretary to John of Dantzig, bishop of Culm (FG, 192, 29; 193, 22). In 1532 he left with his family for Lyons and lived there on intimate terms with Rabelais (FG, 217 ; 30 Nov. 1532; EOO, III, 1456, c), until in 1533, the pest, raging in that town, carried him off with his wife and his three children (Epiatolae Familiares Des. Erasmi ad Bonif.

———


S. D.

Ex literis <tuis amantissimis, ex>quibus te juculumem isthie adpulisse <percipio,> quantum conca<pi primo gau- dium, t>antum profecto nunc, vel eo magis, adauctus est mihi dolor, quod caream fructu jucundissimae consuetu- dinis tuae, tritumque illud tandem sentio, tolerabilius uiui sine pecuniis quam sine amicis. Verum contra, quam ea recordatio subit, quo honore, dignitate auctus, quem Magistratum assequutus sis, non possum (uelut merore reiecto) non ex animo gratularj : primum tibj, quod ultro & non ambientj ea dignitas delata si<t;> dejnde etiam mihi ipsi, eius omneis adeo fortunas semper <tueas> esse duxj. Quod autem onus tibj sumpsisse ais, hoc t<i>bi> (qua es modestia) persuadere potes : amicis autem tuis <minime !> Quare, quod reliquum est, precamur omnes ut primum tibi, li<beris>que tuis, bonis omnibus, et nobis hec res uertat bene. <Mev>totum quantus quantus sum, semper ad tuum obsequium offerr<e cupio.> Plurimam salutem tibi et tota familia adscrib<jubet.) Scripsi nuper cum Hylario, coque nunc breuior, <eo magis quo> uxor quoque matura- bat discessum. Bene vale, dulcissime & <amicissime !> Hec, michi crede, non scribo sine lachrymis. Pridie <Slae Ursulae.>

Tui observantissimus & amantissimus
Jo<annes Fevynus.>

Prudentiss. et Jutegerr. Jurisconsuluto
Dnò et Magrò Francisco Cranenult,
A Consilijs. Mechlinsk.
20. To ERASMUS

Mechlin

I 16

<24 October 1522>

The mention of Bertolf (Ep. 19, intr.) as 'Hilarius tuus' clearly indicates that Erasmus is the addressee. This letter, evidently a rough draft in Cranevelt's hand, is mutilated at the upper and the right edge. Of the date nothing remains but 'ix C' (= Cal); still it is evident that this message was written before November 24, when Hilarius, who took some letters to Erasmus, was leaving Louvain, as results from John Stercke's epistle of that date (FG, 14). Indeed in the supposition that Elizabeth de Cranevelt had rejoined her husband only on November 21, de Feyn could not possibly have sent a third and a fourth letter to Mechlin and complained about Cranevelt's long silence, and about the messenger's negligence in delivering the reply only on December 3. Still he did so in his letter of December 4: Ep. 29, 12-23. The 'ix C, alendas,' consequently must be those of November, which is corroborated by the fact that Hoseus on November 27 (Ep. 26) writes to Cranevelt as if he had definitely settled at Mechlin, and that is hardly possible if his wife had arrived there only a few days before; cp. further Epp. 18, 21 and 23, intr.

John Robbyns (cp. Ep. 17, intr.) was Cranevelt's intimate friend, in so much that when the latter was appointed in Mechlin, he and his family boarded with the dean in his ample house on the Woolmarket, until he had found one of his own (Ep. 112 : June 1524). That cordial affection lasted till Robbyns' death (cp. Cranevelt's letter to Erasmus, July 26, 1527 : FG, 81, 22); his codicil of Nov. 4, 1532 has amongst the bequests: '... Dno & Mgr Francisco Craneueldo, Ce. Ma. Consiliario, annulum meum auro habentem insignia ducatus Austrie seu opidj Louai, ex lapidibus pretiosis ordinata. Et domicelle Elizabeth, sue voxj, angeotum semel... Item Katherine Craneuelde [religiose professe in Conventu de Thabor, Mechlinie] unum philippum semel' (FUL, Coll. d'Arras).

<Nactus occasionem tabellarii tui ad te proficiscentis, non anderem tamen> quin <te paucis certiorum facerem quo in statu) fortunaque versarer, nisi vel <ipsa etiam re tantil-

I. tabellarii] Hilary Bertolf, ep. l. 17; after he had left Bruges (Epp. 18, 19, intr.), he probably spent a few days at Ghent and Lede; from Mechlin he apparently went to Louvain with some letters to Vives (cp. Epp. 18; 23.

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Tuus quantus quantus est?
Craneueldius.

21. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

I 11

Bruges
1 November 1522

The upper and right side edges are damaged. Of the date nothing remains except 'di ... festo'. The contents clearly indicate the end of October or the beginning of November 1522. Indeed Cranevelt is made attentive to the fact that in his reply to the letter brought to Mechlin by his wife on October 22 (Ep. 19), he does not mention the one which was sent by Hilary Bertolf (Ep. 18). Moreover this message was not acknowledged in the two letters which were handed to de Fevyn on December 3, after having been kept back a long time by a negligent messenger (Ep. 29). They were the reply to the present epistle, and the delay with which it reached de Fevyn, suggests that there must have been a considerable interval between December 3 and the 'di ... festo' which can hardly apply to any

20. Bruges' commerce was suffering greatly from the civil strife under Maximilian, the wars with France, and the hostilities between the different nations and towns on the Baltic sea, as well as from the blocking up with sand of the Zwin and the port (Duclos, Bruges, 67).

17. literae Ep. 18.

other feast than that of All-Hallows: di<nuorum festo'. For lack of an opportunity this letter was not despatched at once, and de Fevyn joined to it a second, written a few days later, at the request of his uncle (Ep. 22). They evidently were the 'binas ternas', the double 'tertias' literas, which de Fevyn, in Ep. 29, declares to have despatched to Mechlin; consequently, during the first two months after Cranevelt's arrival in that town, he wrote:

(1) the letter sent about the middle of October by Hilary Bertolf, to whom it served as introduction: Ep. 18.

(2) one brought to Mechlin by Cranevelt's wife, which probably was dated October 20: Ep. 19. To this letter Cranevelt replied about the end of that same month, but, probably on account of the confusion caused by his removal, without acknowledging the first. In answer to this reply

(3a) a third letter was written on November 1, Ep. 21, to which was added

(3b) another, a few days later, Ep. 22. Cranevelt sent a double answer, 'literas binas', to which de Fevyn replied by

(4) his letter of December 4, stating his surprise at having had to wait so long for a message, 'cum', as he says, 'scripsissem binas ternas: — (3a) & (3b) — et alteras per Hilarium Erasmicum' — (1) — besides the letter of October 20 (2), to which a reply had been received.

<Ex litteris tuis amantissimis, quibus maxime delectatus sum, non apparet> an Hilariu<s meas tibi reddidit, quamquam sis diligentissimus in scribendis; si interc<epte essent, rescribam. Jncepti tui operis loetor; et est quod unice

2. meas] cp. 1. 14; evidently piece of furniture which he must

5. sedem pontificiam] the passage refers to a chair which Adrian VI had used whilst he was at Louvain; from what is said here, it must have been a special kind, since he sent for it when he was in Rome; probably he had designed it himself; through Robbynus or his friends, Cranevelt had heard of the Pope's wish and he accordingly told de Fevyn, who at once asked for a minute description of the famous armchair with all necessary details, to have it imitated. Cranevelt readily complied with his request, for he already drew in the lower corner of this letter the rough sketch which is reproduced here, representing the
ferream, sed pontificiam; nunc est quae te maceres ob aliquandouisendam Petri Sedem, cum hac domi uideris. Desyderabam autem describeres quo fabre esset facta, cum necesse enim sit esse opus exquisitum, quod tanto jmpendio orbis prope angulo Romam aduehatur. Quare cum uacabis hoc copioso depinges, ut et ea utamur et Pontificis memoria apud nos semper sacrosancta sit. Scribes item quomodo convictio ista placet, et primo nuncio (quod uelim certe quamprimum an Hilarius meas reddiderit. Vale mi Craneueltj! Dicorum festo. Salutabis uxorem, liberos meo nomine; le resalutat Carlus, soror.

Tui obserrorantissimus Fevynus.

Clarissimo et prestantissimo Juris
Vtriusque Doctorj Duò & Magro
Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario
in Senatu Mechliniensj.

22. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

This letter, which is mutilated at the top and on the right side, has no date; it cannot have been written very long after the report of the emperor's landing and hearty reception in Spain reached our provinces (cp. Ep. 12); de Fevyn would not have consented, and his uncle would not have wanted to announce what was no longer news. Consequently the date has to be advanced as much as possible, and as the third message was a double one (cp. Ep. 29, 20), it is probable that this letter was written a few days at latest after that of November 1, with which it was sent to Mechlin; cp. Ep. 21, intr.;

21. 6 quur] second u indistinct
the absence of any indication as to place on the address seems to imply that it was not sent off by itself.

The Carolus' mentioned in this and nearly all de Fevyn's letters (sometimes called 'patrueus' or 'senex'), is his paternal cousin Charles Hedenbault, son of John and Jossyne de Fevyn (Gaillard, *Inscr.*, I, 1, 135). He was born about 1144, and already as a boy he was in the service of the Dukes of Burgundy in their palace at Bruges (Ep. 222). He was specially attached in some office or other to the young duke Charles of Gelderland who stayed at that court from 1173 to 1187 (Ep. 29). That accounts for the lasting affection which made him always long for an interview with his former patron (ep. 124, 201, &c.) and made him undertake in his old age the journey to Gelderland, September 1525 (Ep. 161). This affection went even so far as to make him suspect to several citizens during the wars between Charles V and the Duke (Ep. 222).

Thus from his early youth, Hedenbault had been connected with the 'Princenhof' or 'Prince's Court', where he spent nearly the whole of his life, and where his brother Philip, Knight, was 'prefectus aulicus', 'Maistre d'Ostel' (Ep. 64), at least for a time. This 'Princenhof' was the vast court of the Counts of Flanders, situated in the west part of Bruges; it had been sumptuously arranged and adorned, especially by Philip the Good, who made it into a fine palace (Sanderus, *Flane*, II, 31; Duclos, *Bruges*, 35, 63, 514, seq.). It was the favourite residence of the Dukes of Burgundy and witnessed the chief events in the family: Philip the Good's death, 1407; Charles the Bold's marriage with Margaret of York, 1468; Philip the Fair's birth, 1478, and Mary's untimely decease, 1482. In the sixteenth century it was only occasionally visited by Margaret of Austria with her nephew Charles and her three nieces, who generally resided at Mechlin (Moeller, *Eléonore*). In 1576, under Philip II, it was sold and parcelled out, and of its former glory nothing remains except the names of a few streets which recall it, as well as the mint, which with its offices was established in a wing.

About the time of this correspondence, the 'Princenhof' had been chosen repeatedly as the seat for political meetings; ambassadors, as Wolsey and More, took up their abode in it more than once for several days; Erasmus had visited them there in 1521. At that time Philip Hedenbault was no longer alive: he had died in 1518 (Gaillard, *Inscr.*, I, 1, 135), and his brother Charles occupied the honorary office of Keeper of the Gate, 'Concierge' (Gaillard, *Inscr.*, I, 1, 14); even after infirmities and old age had made him unfit for any function, he was allowed to stay, by permission of the wardens of the time, although his place was envied, and the rooms he occupied were coveted by other officials of the Court (Epp. 222, 226).

He had many spacious apartments at his disposal and he had with him some of his cousins, namely William de Fevyn's son, John, the canon, and at least one of his sisters, Eleonore, who probably directed the household, and who had married Robert Hellin (Ep. 51). Charles Hedenbault was of a social and generous character and his apartments were the meeting-place of the Bruges intellectual nobility: Laurin, Granevelt and Vives amongst them; even the princely inmates or the eminent visitors of the 'Aula' occasionally resorted to them (cp. Epp. 64, 79). Erasmus was so charmed with
these rooms, with Charles and his cousin's, rara humanitas' that he seriously thought of taking up his permanent abode with them; he consequently wrote to de Feyn on the subject, September 9, 1519 or 1520 (Allen, IV, 1012). Still, as it was only through special favour that Charles was allowed to have his cousins staying in the rooms allotted to him, it may not have been desirable to take in an additional stranger; and nothing came of it. Perhaps it was better so, for the 'humanissimus Carolus' seems to have been at times of a very trying character for his inmates (cp. Ep. 94, 181, 199, 235, &a.), who, however, bore with his whims and attended him patiently in the long illness (Epp. 181, 199, 201, 245) which put an end to his days, August 28, 1527 (Ep. 217; Guillard, Inscr., 1, 1, 135).

> ac diuulgetur apud amicos. Visum est <mihi aequissimum> ut ipse homini amico communicem (ut amicorum par est esse communia omnia). Peractis sodie sacris apud adeam nostram aduenit quidam ex Hispanijs, qui cum plurima referret, hoc etiam adiecit Caesarem 16 Julij ad pulpisse in Celtiberos, portu A Rhode; jude soluisse in Hispaniam Citeriorem, jugenti triumpho. Quae etsi explorata habeas, jussit Carolus ut tibi perscriberem; aut si qui(d) aliud magis compiertum haberet, ut ex te inote<scat.> Hoc ipsum, si non graubere, efficies ut sciam<us.> Jubet te salure Carlus & tota domus.

Ex animo tuus Eevynus.


1 The first line and the first half of the second have disappeared

6. A Rhode] probably a mistake for La Redo, which port had first been chosen for Charles's landing; but at this place, a certain boat of the town issued and showed unto his Majesty how there was twenty ships in the haven all ready with 4,000 men; wherefore he was constrained...to withdraw himself to Saint Ander' (Brewer, III, 2388). Cp. Ep. 12.
23. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Louvain
8 November 1522

This letter, mutilated at the right edge, is entirely in Vives' hand; it evidently belongs to 1522 (without doubt there must have been between this and the letter of August 10, Ep. 13, a message from Vives in which he congratulated the newly appointed councilor; cp. Ep. 30, 30). It was taken to Mechlin by Vives' pupil Jerome Buffault (cp. Ep. 41, intr.), and so was probably that of Dorp, Ep. 24. Cranefelt wrote on the address the day it reached him: Re, xiiij Novembrias, et tunc rescripsi'.

The 'Cameracensis', viz., 'Episcopus', referred to here is Robert de Croy, Guillaume's brother (Ep. 1, intr.), fourth son of Henry, Count of Porcéans, and Charlotte de Chateaubriant (Molan, 314). He was born about 1500 and matriculated at Louvain on March 16, 1518: 'Generosus domicellus Robertus de Croy, dioc. remensis, clericus, minorenxis'. The entry mentions further 'Eligius de aldenardo', his preceptor, who took the oath for his master, as well as 'Philipus duuereyn minorenxis', of Brussels, his familiaris (Lib. III, Intr., 244 v°). In 1519 he was elected bishop of Cambrai as successor to his brother William, who had become Archbishop of Toledo. As he was not in the higher orders yet, he was merely the administrator of the diocese, in which he was introduced with great solemnity in 1529. He continued his studies in Louvain, availing himself of his brother's tutor John Louis Vives (Ep. 1, intr.), as well as of James Latomus (Ep. 46, Intr.; V. And., 104; de Jongh, 173-4; cp. P.-S. of Erasmus' letter to J. de Hondt, April 29, 1526, referred to by L. Roersch in Mélanges Émile Picot : Paris, 1913), whilst his brother Charles, abbot of Afflighem, had Barlandus as preceptor (Ep. 62). He was ordained in 1529 and celebrated his first Mass at Cambrai on the day that the 'Ladies Peace' was signed, August 5, 1529.

Robert assisted at the Council of Trent in 1546 and promulgated the decrees of the Augsburg Diet at a Synod which he held in October 1550 (de St. Albin, Recueil des Synodes de Cambrai : Paris, 1739 : I, 1-200). He died on August 31, 1556 and was interred in his Cathedral before Our Lady's altar.


S. Mi Craneueldi.

Si vales bene est; ego quoque valeo, occupatissimus

4 Si... valeo] MS : Siva b. e. eg. q. v.
docendo Cameracensem ct> publica professione, cce vero
parum molestiae susciperem instituendo puero. Se<\d ista>
professio vice mihi est refectionis animi : detector tanta
frequentia aud<itorum &> tanta alacritate. Non dubito
quin sis ipse non admodum ociosus qua<renda> domo :
det tibi Deus prosperam alicuam, ex qua videoas liberos
eexuientes <ad sum>mos honores, & filiae tibi inde ad mar-
tales domos discendam ; & in q<ua ipse> tranquillusieae ac
sanctissime cum optima coniuge consenescas, exigasque
vitae relicuum, vt ista i<ngenii> tui bonitate meritus es.

Cameracensem tibi salutabimus, vt iubes, per<licios>,
etsi non magni adhuc refert ei commendari principi needum
viro. M<hi> litterae Feuyni fuerunt gratissimae ; dicit ad
me non esse scribendum nisi stylo <Asinio : sic enim
scribit; ego vero ne 'asinino voluerit scribere; deinde
scrib<it adeo> verecunde & verecundiae in
illo viro virginali. Litterae fuerunt doctae, & plane <prof-
ceret> multum si vacaret ei ad studia. Rescribens ei
breui : sed vide tu ne quidquam ad eum de asinino, ne
e forte aliorum capiat quam ego senserim, & ir<ascatur>
nobis amicus. Nn dubito quin grauiter te discessus ille
Brugensis a<ffligat,> quoti & testatili de se Feuinus :
plane muti erimus illic.

Non possim <nunc> plura scribere. Nam qui has perferet,
quamprimum discessurus est : ideo <mea> manu scripsi.
Iuuenis qui has reddidit est filius thesaurarij Rui<ffaldi,>
quon non vidisti ququam probiorem, aut suauiorem : plane
tuis similis estesse t<antum> esset studio, quantum tu

2. publica professione] cp. Epp. 2 and 5, intr.
14. litterae Feuyni] probably brought to Louvain by Hilary
Bertolt ; cp. Ep. 18, intr.
15. Asinio] allusion to C. Asinius Pollio, the states-
man, orator, poet and historian
celebrated by Virgil (Bucolica,
Ecl. IV; Pollio; Eclog, III, 84)
who founded the first public
library in Rome.
28. Ruffaldi] Jerome Ruffaldi,
cp. Ep. 41, intr., son of John,
140.

10 cum optima coniuge added between the lines 14 ad me] corrected from mihi
20 Rescribens... to amicus (l. 29) underlined by Cranevel
consecutus : quo tamen non segniter contendit; gusta cillum & habe in tuis. Vale, mi Craneueldi : & ἀδηπώτερον ἡμῖν. Ἐλληνίστος ἦμων, ἑκάτερον πτην ἅσφαλε ὁσίον. Saluta mihi istic Lapos<tolium> collegam tuum, & hospitem tuum Decanum, si non meo nomine, at saltem της Φιλολογίας, quae longissime a me abest. Louanij, 8 Novembris.

† D. Francisco Craneueldio, Senatori Mechlini, amico integerr. M<ε>chliniae.

24. FROM MARTIN VAN DORP

This letter, in Dorpius’ hand, is damaged on three edges; the date and signature have disappeared. It was written a while after Cranevelt’s appointment, and in answer to a letter he sent to Louvain — maybe by Hilarius: cp. Ep. 18. As Vives’ letter of November 8 was also written in response to one from the new councillor, it is probable that Jerome Ruffault took both to Mechlin; consequently the same date may be assigned to this epistle, especially since it follows immediately on that of Vives in the collection. The address on the reverse side still has its seal, which is identical with that of Epp. 74, 111 and 123, and is reproduced here.

Martin van Domp or Dorpius, son of Bartholomew, from Naaldwyck, matriculated in Louvain on Dec. 4, 1501, a few weeks after Cranevelt (13 Oct.: Excerpta, 93). He studied at the Lily, and was promoted in Arts in 1504, being classed 5th (Reuens, Prom., 67). He started giving private lessons in Latin in his pedagogy, and being admitted to the University Council in 1510, he taught philosophy and eloquence. He was one of the most ardent of the humanists: the representation of Plautus’ Aulularia by the ‘Grex Lilianus’ in 1508 under his direction, was as the first manifestation of the spirit of Renaissance, which he did his best to keep alive by his teaching, his example, and by the share he took in all the books pervaded with the new spirit which Martens printed (Iseghem, 236, 242, 250, 251; Collect., 151). He himself edited in 1514 his Opuscula, comprising dialogues, orations and sermons (Iseghem, 245, 246). On
Oct. 1, 1513 he opened the Academic year by a speech, which was
the eloquent expression of his and his friends' ideal in the study of
languages (Isseghem, 210; Nève, Mém., 113), and was highly praised
by his friends Erasmus, More and Busleyden. Then suddenly he
veered round: in Sept. 1514 he attacked Erasmus for his Moria, for
the promised edition of the New Testament, and for his partiality
to Greek (Allen, II, 304). This change was ascribed to the influence
exercised upon him by his professors of divinity, especially by John
Briart of Ath. For Dorpius had started studying theology, in which
he became doctor in 1515 (V. And., 101). He had been ordained
priest, and got a benefice from the abbot of Egmond (Lib. I. Non.,
Lxxxv, v). Erasmus had replied to his attack in May 1515 (Allen, II,
337) and Dorp's retort to that reply, August 27, 1515 (Allen, II, 341;
Isseghem, 253) evidently pleased his new masters: on August 30
following, he was admitted as a member to the Faculty of Divinity;
on Sept. 30 he was allowed to teach as "Regens", and was even
appointed to replace Lucas Walteri de Conitto († Sept. 4, 1515) as
president of the Holy Ghost College (de Jongh, 39*).

The meaning of Dorp's volte-face did not escape the humanists,
and no less a person than Thomas More resolved to prevent the loss
of an excellent champion. He wrote an apology of Erasmus, of the
Moria and of Greek, dated Bruges, October 21, 1515 (EOO, III, 1892, a),
full of common sense and close argumentation, to which he added
more strength by editing, a few months later, the counterpart to the
Moria, his Utopia, under the very noses of the Louvain Divines
(Isseghem, 267). This move was not lost on Dorp. In his vacation
course on the Epistles of St. Paul, in the beginning of July 1516, he
pronounced an oration which Erasmus hailed with enthusiasm,
July 10, 1516 (Allen, II, 438), but which deprived him of the permis
sion to lecture, Sept. 30, 1516 (de Jongh, 40*). From that day Dorp
tried to satisfy both parties; this had become easier since peace was
made in 1517 between the Louvain Divines and Erasmus. The latter,
however, felt suspicious about Dorp, who was re-admitted to lecture
(Sept. 30, 1517); who was even elected as dean of the Faculty, Aug.
31, 1517 and whose stipend as president of the Holy Ghost was
raised on Dec. 29, 1517 (de Jongh, 41*, 42*). In the following years
he was constantly in Erasmus' society, which caused a new change
in his sympathies, in so much that by his edition of the Oratio de
Landibus Pauli (Hillen, Antwerp) on Sept. 27, 1519, he apologized
ever having differed from him in opinion. This may have some
connection with his resignation of the presidency of the Holy Ghost,
in which Tapper succeeded to him on November 21, 1519 (de Jongh,
41*). He evidently felt the bitter criticism of his colleagues on
account of this Oratio and of his humanistic opinions, and probably
expressed himself rather incongruously about them in a letter to an
Antwerp friend, possibly Nicolas Bascoduensis. This letter was
communicated to Luther, who on March 25 and 26, 1520 wrote to
Seligmann and Spalatin that his condemnation in Louvain was a
"feigned production of a few obscure men" (Enders, II, 367, seq.).
The rumour spread that Dorp had neither taken part, nor consented
in the Faculty's censure of Luther's doctrine of Nov. 7, 1519. On
July 28, 1520 he was ordered by the Faculty to contradict that rumour
within eight days, but he refused. On Sept. 30, 1520 his admission to lecture was made dependent on that declaration (de Jongh, 45*, 46*). Still he could not be made answerable for that false report; nor is there any trace of ill-will on that head afterwards: probably when the first excitement had passed, he continued his lectures as before. On Sept. 30, 1521 he is admitted without the least remark; on February 1522 he was made a deputy to examine the changes to be brought into the statutes; he was elected dean on Aug. 31, 1523 (de Jongh, 47*, 48*), and he was University Rector on the proposition of his Faculty from February to August of the same year (cp. Ep. 74; Reusens, I, 264). Peace had come and he looked forward to a life of study and teaching (Ep. 85), when his health failed and he died, May 31, 1525 (Ep. 152). He was buried in the chapel of the Carthusians, and his memory was celebrated by a series of Epitaphia printed at Basle, 1528 (Molan., 513). His works, which Fr. de Nelis started reprinting in Louvain about 1767, are enumerated by V. And., Bibl. Belg., 648; Foppens, 852; BB; and are commented upon by Nève, Mém., 113, 128, and de Jongh, 163, 214, 240; the latter is wrong in attributing to Dorp the Acta Academice Lovaniensis (pp. 163, 240), which cannot be the letter to which Luther referred in March 1520, as it relates incidents which happened only in October 1520.

See Busl., 143, 205, 210, 250, 268; V. And., 101; Nève, Renaiss., 174; FG, 398; Allen, II, 304; de Jongh, 162; BN; Seebhmn, 313, seq.; &a.

SALVÆ PLÆRIMUM.

Jus amicicie, quod iam olim inter nos interesset, mi optime Cranæ (eueldi, pariter ac) inclytae dignitatis ratio nuper tibi ac etae ac delata, flagitaba ut tu ac illico ad te scriberem, tibique, viro omnibus n<emeris> eximio, unice gratularer, nisi ordini potius ipsi in quem ascitus es, gratuae<ari> par est, cui, quamuis honesto altoque, tantum per te ornamenti accessit. Atque ne inolit me desidiae aliquem pretextum circumdem, id ipsum vere causari posse<et> quod tu quidem eu acu attigisti, nempe quod ob frequentem huc illec commix<ti>em, quae tibi necessario erat obeunda, hand scirem quo literas meas mitt<iterem.>

Non perperam, herele! tu diuinabas, istius accessionem honoris mihi summas volu<lati> futuram, quam quidem nihil obscure, ubiihj fuit occasio, apud viros g enerosos<es>

testatus sum, siquidem nune quoque id malo, antiquiusque habeo quam tibj cor<am in> nos blandirj. Amau<u> te tuasque

9 attigisti] corr. from attigisse u- 10 commix- the three last letters might be read also unx- or nux-
eximias ac prorsus raras dotes a puero, qu<as in studiis> tuis suspexi, atque anxiæ admiratus sum semper; neque enim hue a tui amore <nata> sunt, sed ex his amor natus est ipse; quando pariter in omnes affectus s<um> quicunque virtutem, quicunque honestas disciplinas, quicunque illam (que no<s sola> homines facit) humanitatem studiose am- plectuntur, quam in te — quid ego s<cribam> mi Cra- neueldj? — quæ sese ipsa sic commendat ut dominum suum, te inquam, omnibus, <(unquam> si quem alium) charum gratumque fecerit.

Ergo tibj quum gratulamur, <non tibj,> sed virtuti, sed literis eruditís, humanitatiique gratulamur. Quod cum <mihi> erga te cum multis commune esse scio, unum certe hoc cum pæcis peculia<re habeo,> quod in amici mei orna- mentis non me spectem : (quid videlicet commodi, q<uid> spei, quid auxilij istinc mihi, meius sperare liceat, ita uti vulgus ho<minum> solet;) sed nihil aliud quam ipsum amicum, digno se loco honestatum esse g<audeam. Immo vero dotes istas excellentes non latere in obscuro, sed ad publica<m &> bonorum utilitatem in conspicuo sublatas esse, id vero serio triumphem; nihil<liqu> idem minus facturus si alteri cuuis par honor contigisset, si modo pari<bus> meritis ornatus, ad cum penetrasset; ciusmodj virum, hau<se> an perinde fa<cile> sit reperire. Ne tollas cristas, mi Craneueldj! Non te, sed Dei ninnera prodiero), quæ ipse paulo post seueriter sit exacturus. Tu nactus es campum virtutem tuarum explicanturam ; nactus es thea- trum amplissimum. Tuam est fabulam ita agere ut Christo choragho proberis. Ego vero quamuis humilis fortunate, ut cum diuo Hieronymo in angulo literario susurrans, quod unum possum, tuis successibus fauebo, lætissimaque ac secunda tibj, uxorj liberisque ominador : amiciæque ius, ea, qua hactenus gratia, dum viuam, diligenter colam. At qua tandem gratia? Scilicet hau<nd alia quam quia tu,

42 sit exacturus] corr. from exig-ct

17. a puero] although belonging to different pedagogies, Dorp and Cranevelt, who arrived at Lou- vain about the same time, had evidently soon been on friendly terms.
aut potius dotes tuae eximiae, dignae sunt amarj, coli ac
predicarj! Jam qui eo respectu te amat, quid aliud quam
ipsum dotium <Au>ctorem Deum amat? Et quid Christian-
nius est? Qui picturam laudat, aut <sta>tuam, artificem
videlicet laudat. Quod si tu istis d<otibus nullum bonum
perficere>s, aut in malum abutereris, neuitquam amarem
t<e ! En amor ille ingenuus, qui tanto est pur>ior, quanto
nullus est verior. Nam si in <eas tantum utilitates specta-
rem, nec Deum, nec> te quidem, sed me amem. <
ho>spiti tuo, omnes, virtutis <

<Clari>ssimo utriusque Juris professorj
<Magistro H>onestarum Artium erudi-
tissimo, <Dno. Fran>cispo Craneueldio,
<Consil-io>rio Mechlinensi, <in domo
hono>ifici Dui. Decani S. Ru<moldi.>
Mechliniae.

25. To Pope ADRIAN VI.

This letter is merely a rough draft in Cranevelt's writing (C')
corrected and changed afterwards by himself (C2).

It was intended both as a congratulatory letter to Adrian VI. and
an apology for having deferred so long in wishing him joy with the
highest of offices. The tone in which he addressed the pope is free
from every constraint, and testifies to something more than a polite
intercourse. Indeed Cranevelt must have been known to Adrian,
who had been a professor in the Falcon, with which he certainly
kept in close touch. Later on they had been colleagues in the
University Council for several years, and the fact that both were
intimately befriended with John Robbyns (cp. Ep. 17, intr.) suggests
that they were more than casual acquaintances. It explains Crane-
velt's familiarity with the furniture of the former Dean of Louvain
(cp. Ep. 21), who had been one of the most famous and popular pro-
fessors of the University (cp. Burman, 6-24; Reusens, Synt., 6x-xcj).

This document is mutilated on three edges, with the result that of
the date nothing remains except '..... et Martiris ', which evidently
applies to the feast of a saint, either 'papæ —, episcopi —, or

24. ho hosipti &a,] the only words remaining of that line; a following line has
completely disappeared.
virginis et martyris*, on which he dated it. The contents clearly indicate the first weeks of his settlement in Mechlin, — end of October, or November 1522. As the state of mind which it shows, is much calmer and less agitated than that in which, in the midst of a household in disorder, he wrote to Erasmus on October 24, St. Martin's feast (pape et martyr : November 12) may be suggested with much more probability than either St. Evarist’s (pope and martyr, Oct. 26), which is too early, or those of St. Cecil, St. Clement or St. Catherine (Nov. 22, 23 and 25), when his appointment was growing a thing of the past.

<Beatissime Pater>

Cum diu anceps deliberarem an scribentem amicum imitarer, diuersique metus animum mutarent, et multe itidem iam prope scrip(turi e manibus) calamum eripius sent occupationes, tandem ostendit nobis prouinciam nostram Vestræ Sanctitatis toti jam terrarum orbi specta tissima) bene(nitas maxima at)que humanitas. Accessit cohortatio Reuerendj Domini hospitis) mej, Decanj Mechliniensis, qui etiamnum cunctantem tergiuersantemque impulit vt auderem.

Verum cum scripturo deesset argumentum, quod se(rius) videretur Sanctitaj Vestræ gratularj ob tot honores, pauidis animis gra(nes, sed) divina voluntate susceptos, summaque cum laude gestos, sc(iens) ille quid nobis deerat : En, inquit, hoc quicquid est, quod es hacte(nus) [jam] laudis assecutus, id totum debes pientissimo Pontificij, cuius vita, morib(us &) doctrina veluti calcaribus quibusdam incitarj s(olebas,) ac non aliter quam Themistocles ille Milciadis trophæis a somn(o arcebare.) Agende sunt illi gratiae per quem profecisti; quem tibj pater tuus [vt dicere] consue(tuti) veluti exemplar quoddam omnis eruditionis atque virt(tis proponere) solebat diligentissime imitandum; vir meo quidem judicio in ceteris rebus o(nnibus,) sed in ea re diiudicanda longe prudentissimus. Multi quotidie scri(bunt) ad Sanctissimum Dominum Nostrum, cuj nihil


Ep. 25

25 dubitem litteras tuas <futuras> esse gratissimas! Hece ille
vir incomparabilis, mihi <charissimus : quæ> dicendo
vitro cupientj facile persuasit, culpam etiam in sese omnem
recipients, si intempestiuius obstrependo forsane offendorem.
Eius virj diligentia ac singularj commendatione nuper
asseitus sum in <Summum> Senatum Mechliniensem, vt
sim a consilijs Sacratissime Cesaree <Maiestati,> cum sep-
tem ferme annos Brugis essem versatus jn repub<lica. Ibi>
singularis mihi familiaritas atque amicicia iutercessit cum
Judoco Bruno<ne, viro> omnium iutegerrimo; qui mihi
laudes Sanctitatis <Vestre> libentissime predicabat, sibique
gratulabatur ac domui sue <quod Eam> aliquando hospitem
suscepsset. Quod si tales, inquit, viros tres habet
Ser<ena Maiestas,> facile citra rabiem, sanguinem a sudo-
rem, totus orbis in eius ditio<ne sese> sponte submitteret;
40 exularent bella ista plusquam ciuilia iuter principes ch<risti-
nanos ;> Misericordia et Veritas obuiarent sibj ; Justitia et
Pax mi<ssis> vinculis assurgerent, dulcissimoque complexu
perpetuo cohcre<rent !>

Sed vereor ne prolixior sim quam par est! Jtaque finem
fac<io : sim tamen) ante prefatus atque professus me
quantum quantumque sum, totum esse ad Sancti<udinis
Vestre> ac Apostolice Sedis obsequia promptissimum
addictissimumque, ac pro Vestre Sanctitatis felicitate,<r>
vitaque diuturna deprecaturum apud illum qui <gratiam
suam) afluenter et non jnpropere <largiendo, Eam perdu-

Mechliniae, in festo Sti. Martini, Papa<e> et Martiris.

34. Judoco Brunone[ Josse de (1532) of his town, and as such
Brune, son of Robert, belonged certainly had to deal with Crane
a noble family of Bruges; he married Margaret Rogiers, and
and was elected repeatedly as trea-
was elected repeatedly as trea-
surer(1502,03,05,06,07), as ,chef-
homme ' (1504, 14, 22, 24, 31, 33),
councillor (1513,21,23,25), mayor
(1510, 15, 26, 27, 28, 30) and sheriff
(1532) of his town, and as such
certainly had to deal with Crane-
vell. He died on Febr. 17, 1535; his
relative John de Witte, Bishop of
Cuba, celebrated the funeral ser-
vice (Schrevel, 1, 257; Gaillard,
Br. & Fr., VI, 164, 165; id., Inscr.,
1, 98, 109).
The top and the right side are mutilated. The year is not expressed but is clearly indicated by the death of the Regent of the Lily, John de Neve, who is reported as having died recently by John de Fevyn on December 4, 1522 (Ep. 29, 20).

John de Neve (Nepotis) or Nevius — Erasmus called him 'Nevius' and made a pun with 'nevius' (EFO, III, 784, f) — a native of Hondschoote, went to Louvain, where he studied at the Lily. He became A., being the third of his promotion, April 12, 1491, and he obtained the 'biretario' in the Faculty of Arts, April 11, 1495 (FUL : Act. Fac. Art., Lib. V, ff. cxxij, cxxv; Reusens, Prom., 64). Afterwards he studied theology, and gained the degree of Bachelor.

About 1498 he was appointed professor in the Lily, where his townsman Leo Outers was then regent. For several years he taught the Logic and Physics of Aristotle with great success. His pupil Martin Dorp, in his Oratio de Laudibus Pauli, 1519, praised him for subtle dialectic, his profound science, his ready and easy way of speaking, 'extemporary', his earnestness and mature judgment in the direction of youth. His colleagues elected him first as helper (Sept. 12, 1509), and later on as successor of Corneille Heymans (Dec. 22, 1509), who was regent of the Lily, not by himself, but, according to an agreement of 1505, conjointly with Leo Outers, who was generally, however, attending to the duties of his several prebends. He administered the Lily virtually by himself until, on Oct. 10, 1516, Thomas Zegers of Ardenburg claimed the regency, declaring that Leo Outers had sold him his interests and had appointed him in his place. Matters became even more complicated when Josse de Vroye of Gavere came forward as candidate. A dispute ensued, in which de Neve was backed by the majority of the Faculty. He concluded an agreement with Outers, August 26, 1517, which left him the field entirely free (FUL : Act. Fac. Art., Extr : Lib. VI, p. 140, seq.). Erasmus, his intimate friend, had delayed answering his invitation to come and live in the pedagogy on account of this contest, as he declared to Dorp, probably an opponent to de Neve (Allen, III, 696 : which letter has consequently to be dated 1516).

This is evidently the 'dissidiolum quoddam inter ipsos', namely, his friends (de Vroye and Outers being as old acquaintances as de Neve), on account of which Erasmus did not remove to the larger rooms offered; for, as he writes to Tunstall : 'alterutram partem offendam, dum utraque me ad sese trahit': August 31, 1517 (Allen, III, 643, 12). But peace being concluded, he arrived in the middle of September 1517 (Allen, III, 651, 19) with his books and paraphernalia, and stayed with de Neve until he took his departure from Louvain, in October 1521, which departure, however, was not intended to be final, for he left several pieces of furniture to his friend's care (FG, 6).
The period that de Neve spent in the Lily is the most glorious in its history: he had had as colleagues or collaborators some of the most famous humanists that Louvain may be proud of: amongst them John de Coster (Custos) of Brecht; John Despauter of Ninove; Josse de Vroye of Gavere; John Becker of Borsele; Martin van Dorp; Adrian Amerot of Soissons; Petrus de Corte of Bruges. He himself enjoyed every consideration at the University: he had been elected Rector on Feb. 28, 1515 (Molan., 477; V. And., 41; Reusens, I, 263; Allen, II, 347, 380); dean of the Faculty of Arts, Sept. 30, 1516 (Act. Fac. Art., Extr : Lib. VI, p. 140), and as he was a priest, he had been nominated by that Faculty, April 25, 1515, to the first collation of the Bishop of Thérouanne; in 1517, to that of the Provost of Lille; to the one of the Bishop of Cambrai, March 19, 1521 (FUL, Lib. I Nomin., ff. 71, 135, 138, 164).

The last years of his life, de Neve was visited by paralysis, in so far that he had had to appoint a co-regent, John Heems of Armentières; that illness proved fatal: it struck him suddenly on November 25, 1522, as is related here and in Erasmus' letter to Josse de Vroye (EOO, III, 784, c; cp. letter to John a Lasco, May 17, 1527; EOO, III, 979, d).

Erasmus dedicated to de Neve his Opuscula aliquot, containing Catonis præceps, August 1, 1514 (Iseghem, 254); Despauter the 2nd book of his Ars Versificatoria, Dec. 23, 1509 (BB, v, 294), and Barlandus a series of Fabulae, Sept. 1517 (BB, v, 159). Cp. Reusens, IV, 177, 215; FG, 357; Lat. Cont., 391, seq.; Allen, II, 298, intr.; II. de Vocht, Joannes Naevius, and the Date of his Death, in Méi. Moeller : II, 82.

Joannes Heems, of Armentières, had been taken as co-regent by John de Neve. He was the son of Christian and Johanna Mariscal; he studied in Louvain (two Joannes de Armenteria, attrebat. dyoc.'; matriculated on November 6, 1512, viz., 'Joes petri', and 'Joannes Jacobi, pauper': Lib. III Init.; p. 187 v). He bought an interest in the Lily about 1521, and at de Neve's death he shared the direction of the pedagogy with de Corte (EOO, III, 790, v); still the latter was for a time the only regent: from November 1, 1527 (Lat. Cont., 391-393; Ent., 16; cp. Ep. 257) to at least Aug. 1529 (Reusens, I, 264). Heems had been appointed canon of St. Peter's and professor of Medicine, to replace Adam Bogaert, November 23, 1525 (V. And., 222), and had become doctor of that science, April 25, 1526 (V. And., 232). He was elected Rector in Aug. 1529, and in Feb. of 1532, 1535 and 1550 (V. And., 42, 43; Reusens, 1, 264-7); also dean of the Faculty of Arts on Sept. 30, 1541 (Lib. I Nomin., 338 v; 303 v). Since 1545 he was rector of the parish of Meerbeek. He had resumed the sole regency of the Lily from 1531, when he bought de Corte's right against a pension; in 1548 he became involved in a dispute with the Faculty of Arts on the question as to whom the pedagogy belonged. This contest lasted till Heems' death, July 1, 1560 and was finally settled by the agreement of August 10, 1560 between the Faculty and his heirs (Reusens, IV, 178-210; FUL : Lis: Rég.). His will of March 17, 1559, founding five scholarships in the Lily, four for students and one for a teacher (Molan., 598, 632; V. And., 262), is still preserved in FUL, with the various documents relative to its execution.
<S. P. Domine Colendissime>

Gaudens tibi annuntio omnes hic amicos bene valere, preter solum Magistrum Dominum Joannem Neuium, Regentem Lilij, qui udiustertius animam expiruit, admodum infeli, vix incepto anno quinquagesimo: nam eo ipso die vesperi post cenam, ascendens gradum ad cubiculum tendentem, cecidit infortunato retrorsum, ita vt eum ferant suscepisse coitionem a tergo; et tunc post illum casum, mane circiter quintam, obijt in plurim Dominorum presenta. Sunt igitur in illius locum electi ille quem dominus Regem, (cuius animae Deus misereatur,) sibi auxilio sumperat, et preceptor mens facundissimus magister P. Curtius, Bruganus, cui admodum quam vehementer gratulor vt ne verbis quidem depingere quemam. Nihil autem nunc est reliqui quod scribam, nisi quod cum huic congratuleris literis, quemadmodum ille et tibi iamdudum fecit, mei si visum fuerit aliquantisper meminisse velis.

De rebus nostri hoc est scourgere, te non potero non certiorem tacere: Bruxelle scilicet conuentum fore, ita vt si omnia sint parata, possimus sperare aliquid nos inuenitus qui tandem sententiam sit laturus. Deinde, quod prius merito fuissem significaturus, agit tibi socrus ingentes gratias de vino eretico nuper sibi abs te misso; quod vtecumque melius est quam hic venale usquam repetitur. Intellexi preterea eam aliqua mala missuram, nisi gela impeditre ea posse vehi. Vale, domine mi

27. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

Souburg 28 November 1522

I a

This letter, written entirely in Geldenhouver's hand, lay loose in the first bundle of letters. The left top corner and the right side are mutilated.

<Tabellarij, atque Mac>hleni etiam, nactus occasionem, non committam, humanissime Domine, qui<n agam>tecum per literas ineptiam. Sagaru don mihi dedit pintam (vt ipse ait) Parisinam, <ita vt omnium> liquidorum aridorumque mensuras dignoscere poterimus. Expiriar (quando per ocium licuerit) an P<arisinapinta, vt in>libris illis Budeianis, congijis sextarijsque respondeat; tu queso idem facias et quod <poterimus> respondere Budeianæ assertioni adnota, mihiq communica. 5 Bathauorum insulam Guielmi Crocus, egregius

pictor et cosmographus, mihi depinxit, ab arce Lobeta in Oceanum <mare :> que secundum Tacitum et hujus topographiam habet Rhenum ab uno latere in Oceanum <mare, &> ab altero Vualim nostrum ad arcem Louesteynum, inde Mosam veterem Vual nixtam ad <Oceanum> mare. Hanc brevi videbis et gaudebis.

Humanissime domine, est mihi consanguineus, Franciscus, tredecim annorum, vtcumque latine scribendj legendarique peritus. Hunc vellem quamprimum alicuj matronae, aut viro inseruire ad discendos bonos mores, in duos aut tres annos, ita vt nihil commodi pretium et vestem vnam acciperet; reliqua enim ex me<an> medio-critate dabuntur. Cercumspice si forte aliquid in hac re mihi adesse prom<pte> potueris. Ego vicissim non recusarem in mecum obsequium quale quale adsumere aliquem pu<erum> gallice peritum, a quo eius linguae rudimenta disceere possem. Fac quod semper facis, id est, amico amicissimo amicum te ostendas. Commenda me Domino Eximio Magistro Johannj Robino hospitij tuo, vxorj honestissimae, liberis totique familiae. Bene vale.

Souburgj, 28 Novembris 1522.
Toto pectore tuus

† Gerardus Argyrotypus Nouiomagus.

Prudentissimo atque humanissimo V. J. Doctorj, M. Francisco Craneueldio Nouiomago, Caesarch Ma<e> Consiliario in Curia Machlinie. &a., Preceptorj meo.

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11. arce Lobeta Lobit, in Gelderland, situated near the place where the Waal leaves the Rhine, close by Cleves; a stronghold (Tolhuis) was built there to secure the taxes on the rivers.
14. arcem Louestejyn] the castle Loevestein, at the meeting of the Waal and Meuse.
28. Pope ADRIAN VI. to ERASMUS

Rome
1 December 1522

By this letter Adrian VI. answers the one Erasmus sent him on August 1, 1522 (EOO, III, 721, e), as well as the accompanying Commentariorum of Arnobius, with the dedicatory epistle of even date (EOO, III, 722, c). It was late in reaching Basle, since another copy of the same book with a short letter was despatched on Dec. 22, 1522, to which the Pope replied on January 23, 1523 (EOO, III, 737, n; 744, n).

This present letter, which was first published with Erasmus's correspondence in 1540, is reprinted in the Leyden edition: EOO, III, 735, c — 739, n; its text is reproduced by G. Burmannus in his Hadrianus VI (pp. 493-499); their readings are indicated by L and B.

The present copy is evidently contemporary. Through Bertolf Erasmus sent a transcript to Brabant, so that his friends might know to what extent the Pope valued him and his work (cp. Ep. 49). It was communicated to his various acquaintances (cp. FG, III, i), which explains the fact that another copy is found amongst the Collectanea of Geldenhouwer: ff. 53-54 r. This text, indicated by G, shows evident similitudes with Cranevelt's copy, represented by C: e.g., the readings on l. 5, 54, 56, 57, 74, 90, 100, 115, 131, 137, 139, which are different from what is found in L and B. Further discrepancies from L & B common to C & G are the readings on l. 3, 22, 30, 35, 36, 42, 120; others merely refer to spelling: l. 8, 35, 36, 68, &a. Still in a few cases an apparent mistake (l. 39) or a wrong reading of G (l. 25, 31, 41, 46, 57, 103) are not found in C, which is then in conformity with L and B; slighter differences refer to spelling, as on ll. 11, 36, 38, 47, 79, &a. The text of G as printed by Prinsen in Collect, 133-137, represented by P, is very inaccurate. Both copies C & G being in a very similar writing, probably neither of them is the transcript which was originally sent from Basle to our country; they were made by the same scribe, who solved some of the abbreviations differently and was much more careful in one case than in the other: indeed G is apparently less correct than C, which, but for the spelling of ‘Luterus’ and ‘Luterani’ (ll. 36, 47, 90, 102), offers an unobjectionable text.

Papa Adrianus Sextus Erasmo Roterodamo
dilecte fili, salutem & apostolicam benedictionem.

Literas tuas, tam eas quas manu tua ad (nos exarasti,) quam eas quibus in fronte Commentariorum Arnobij

2. Arnobij Arnobij Afri Commentariorum in omnes Psalmos, ser-
excusos labores tuos nobis nuncupas, semel atque jterum legimus perlibenter: tum quia abs te veniebant, quem ob egregiam eruditionem semper fecimus plurimi; tum quia singularem quamdam in nos et religionem nostram pietatem pre se ferebant. Nam de Arnobio, etsi eum per grauissimas occupationes nondum nobis perlegere licuit, ex hisi tamen que hucusque quasi raptim de eo libauimus, tum ex ven-eranda eius vetustate, reique de qua agit argumento, et tua denique commendatione, persuasum habemus, non posse eum non esse optimum auctorem.

Quod vero scribis, vereri te ne aliorum odijs et insusurrationibus Lutherane factionis nomine sis nobis suspectus, bno ju hoc te esse animo volumus. Liceat enim, vt verum fateamur, nomen ju ha re tuum ab vno forte vel altero, tui non multum studioso, nonnichil apud nos delatum sit: ex natura tamen nostra et jnstituto; ade etiam ex co quod gerimus officio, non facile prebere aures solemus ad ea que de doctis et virtute predictis viris sinistre nobis referuntur; quo quanto scimus excellenter doctrina jireditos, tanto videmus invidie morsibus magis obnoxios. Pro ea tamen, qua te prosequimur charitate, proque fame et vere glorie tuo desiderio te hortarj non omittimus, vt contra non aures prebere solemus ad ca factum est. 

Adrian VI, August 1, 1522 (Bib. Erasm., II, 10). As neither answer nor acknowledgment had reached Basle on December 22, 1522, Erasmus sent a second copy of that book with a letter of that date (EOO, III, 737, v; 741, v; Lat. Cont., 389).

13. scribis: EOO, III, 722, a, b. 16. vno... vel altero: amongst Erasmus’ foes whose influence in Rome he dreaded were Cardinal Jerome Alexander (de Jongh, 242, seq.; Kalkoff, II, 35, seq.), Adrian’s former colleagues the Louvain professors of Divinity (Allen, IV, 1217; EOO, III, 1087, A), and amongst them Vincent Dierckx (Allen, IV, 1196) and especially Nicholas Baecem Egmundanus, who had been ordered by Adrian VI. to cease his attacks on Erasmus (EOO, III, 812, c; de Jongh, 253, seq.).

25. stilum istum: Erasmus was requested with the same urgency to write against Luther by Duke George of Saxony (cp. Ep. 9) and by King Henry VIII: Rex Anglus, he wrote to Pirckheymer, sic urget ut scribam adversus Luthernm, ut videatur indigne laturus, si pergam negare: January 9, 1523 (EOO, III, 743, v; cp. Pennington, 255, seq.)
felicissimus contigit, exerceas, quum multis de causis tu
provinciam hanc tibi potissimum a Deo reseruatam repu-
tare merito debeas.

Jn est enim tibi magna ingenij vis, varia eruditio, scri-
bendj promptitudo, quantum nostra memoria paucissimis
alijs, ne dica<mus> nullis; preter hec vero apud eas na-
tiones, vnde hoc malum or tum est, summa auctoritas et
gratia; quibus sane dotibus ad eius honoris et Ecclesie
fideique defensionem vtj debes, qui eas tibi sola sua benig-
nitate largitus est. Quod ea polissimum de causa abs te
fierj cupimus, vt et hijs qui super re Luterana suspectum
reddere conantur, hoc demum pacto silentium imponas: et
labores tuos, quos locupletandis politioribus literis, et
expoliendis sacris <diu impendisti, hac> tam san<etissima
opera,> qua nulla Deo gratior, <nulla veris catholicis
optatior, <nulla> te et ingenio, eruditione, eloquentiaque
tuis dignior esse potest exornes.

Caue enim expectes tibi tota vita tua datum jri occasio-

tem, qua vel maius Deo obsequium, vel vberius nationj
tue, immo vnuiersse reipublice Christiane beneficium jn-
pendere possis: quam si non minus stolidas rusticaseque
quam malignas istas hereses, a Martino Lutero non quidem
juventas, sed a priscis heresiarchis, quos catholica Ecclesia
ac sanctissimi Patres, diuino spiritu procul dubio aflati,
sepius condemnarunt, acceptas, quasi ab injeris denuo
erutas; que tot animas fratrum tuorum quotidie substuerunt,
et vnuiersa confundunt, turbationibusque replent. Hiero-

nimj tui, Augustini et aliorum Sanctorum Patrum zelum
exemplaque jmitatus, lucidissimus rationibus et Sacre Scrip-
ture auctoritatibus confuderis, sustuleris, exploseris. Multa
quidem, Erasme, magno studio, magnoque successu antea

52. Hieronimj tui] Erasmus had Omnia in 1516, Basle, Froben
edited Divi Hieronymi Opera (Bib. Erasm., II, 29).
scripsi, que licet per se magnam doctis omnibus utilitatem attulerint, tamen pre hoc opere, ad quod te hortamur, et quod hominum abs te consensus expectat, minus necessaria: cum illa doctis tantum prosiunt, hoc vero in commum omnium Christianorum pacem et tranquillitatem (qui fere unus in hoc seculo est Evangelicae doctrinae finis!) Deo aspirante sit redundaturum.

Quod quum sit, non debes, fili Erasmo, tu, qui a puero ad hoc etatis, quasi per omnes gradus eas artes quassemque tractasti, semper aliquid meditando et scribendo juvasti, ad haec rem isti professioni, isti etati debita diutius subsistere: quum idem tu te ad scribendum vigeat tenor, judicium: onge sit firmius, doctrina vero, vt par est, etiam locupletior accesserit quam prius. Neque vero prouinciam hanc rationablier declinare queas, quod forte ex modestia tua, te huic re jpsarem dicas. Nam preterquam quod contrarium et omnes norunt, et te habeat veritas; aderit tibi haec re laboratique Deus, quifi in hoc servias; aderit et justissima fidei causa, que aduersus hereticorum jmptus et jnsidias ad extremum semper victrix fuit, et procul dubio etiam nunc erit; licet Deus justissimo judicio propter graviissima hominum scelera, maxime ecclesiasticorum, Ecclesie sue nauculam haec fluctibus nonnichil laborare permittat. An putamus eumdem Deum sponsam suam Ecclesiam, quam preciosum sanguine suo sibi acquisuit, et cum qua vsque ad consummationem seculi se futurum pollicitus est, nunc deserturum? et non potius confusurum eos, qui superbos jntellectus suos contra Dei scientiam, et contra catholicam veritatem extolluntur? Quibus judicium jam olim non tardat, et perditio illorum non dormitat: Vidij’, juxta Propheta, ‘jpsium superexal<atum> super cedros Libanij, et transiui, et ecce non erat; quesivi, et non est juentus locus eius!’ Quod procul dubio et Lutero et suis, nisi resipuerint, cito


An igitur contra istorum insaniam stilum tuum convertere dubitatibis? quos Deus jam a facie sua proiectisse, et in reprobum sensum manifeste tradisse conspiceritis, vt dicerent, docerent, atque agerent, quae non conueniunt? quibus univera Christi Ecclesia perturbatur, innumerables anime eternae damnationis reatum cum eis jnueluntur? Exurge, exurge in adjutorium cause Dei, et preclaris ingenii dotibus, quas ab eo acceptisti, in eius honorem, sicut hucusque fecisti, vtere!Cogita in te positum esse, cum Dei adiutorio, vt magna eorum, qui per Laterum subuersi sunt, pars, in rectam viam rediet: qui nondum ceciderunt, stabiles permaneant: qui vero vacillantes, ac lapsui propinqui sunt, a laude desinant.

<Que res>quam grata Deo, et veris catholicis jucunda futura sit, tu ipse facile estimare potes. Qui etiam meminisse dehas dicti illius beati Jacobi Apostoli, quo aseert erum, qui fratrem suum a veritate errantem converterit, et peccatores ab errore vie sue reuocauerit, servare illum a morte, et operine multitudinem peccatorum. Nobis certe dici non potest, quam acceptam rem facies, si tua opera fiet, vt qui pessimia ista heresi iuici sunt, sponte potius sua resipiscant, quam censoria canonum et imperialium virga percutient. Quod quam a nostra natura sit alienum, tu ipse, vtj credimus, ex eo tempore quo simul in jucundo literarum ocio, et praelata adine vita, Louani degimus, optime nosti.

Quod si rem hanc, quam saluti creditarum nobis oium Christianaque tranquillitatis desiderio, tanto studio abs te poscimus, pleniore adhuc obsequio augere cupis, fac, transacta hyeme, et aere Romano, qui aliquot jam mensi-

100 ingenii dotibus] C, G; — L, B; dotibus ingenii 103 rededat] C, L, R; — G; redadan
C, G; salutis L, B, P

bus peste laborat, purgato, ad nos quamprimum venias, sed incolumis, sed Ictus. Juuabit enim non parum te ad hoc opus, quod tam prestare debes quam potes, magna quos hic habemus librorum copia, et frequens nobisecum, et cum pluribus alijs pijs et doctis viris de hae re commentatio. Nos vero vicissim dabimus operam, et breui cum Dej auxilio, vt ne te istius jiteris, aut tam sanctj laboris peniteat: prout dilectus filius Magister Johannes Faber, vir zelosus, et egregie doctus, tuique amantissimus, et magnus laudum tuarum vbique preco, tibi viua voce, vel scriptis latius explicabit; cui eamdem quam nobis halitus esses, fidem adhibebis.

Datum Rome apud sanctum [Petrum] sub annulo piscatoris, die prima Decembris xv\textsuperscript{e} xxij, [pontificatus] (nostri anno) primo.

Hesius.

29. From John de FEVYN

Bruges

4 December \langle1522\rangle

The year is clearly indicated by the contents. Two edges of the letter are damaged; it has an indistinct seal.

The report about Adrian VI.'s flight to Viterbium, referred to on 1. 25, was false. The pest broke out in Rome at the end of August about the time of his accession; it became epidemic about Sept. 8; the cardinals pressed him to leave the town, which he refused. By Sept. 13 he was laid up with fever, but he was well again on Sept. 22. Nearly all the Spanish and Italian dignitaries of his

28. Johannes Faber] John Hei-gerlin (1478-1541), who, as the son of a smith, took the name Faber or Fabri, studied at Tubingen and Freiburg; he consecu-
tively became chancellor to the Bishop of Basle (1516), Vicar (1518) and Suffragan Bishop of Constance (1521), Minister of Fer-
dinand (1523), Coadjutor of Neu-
stadt (1528), and Bishop of Vienna (1530). He was a great favourer of humanism and a staunch friend to Erasmus, whom he later on (1528) invited to Vienna, where he founded a CollegiumTrilingue: A. Horawitz, Johannes Heigerlin genannt Faber : Vienna, 1884; ADB; Allen, II, 386, intr.; FG, 349.

household had abandoned him, but he stayed at the Belvedere with his faithful countrymen, until, in the first days of December, the cold put an end to the contagion that had desolated the Eternal City (Pastor, II, 70-75; Pasolini, 45; Burman, 124).

(Nuper literas ad te mitti curavit) Carolus noster, quæ ut spero, iamdudum tibi traditae sunt; jussitque nunc ad te ut scriberem, rogando ut si quando oblatum esset tibi munus fungendum in Patria tua atque adeo apud Principem tuum, hoc pœrium ad dies octo præsum profectione, ej significationes: a rdet enim usis desiderio quem a puero unice adamarit. (Si vero) alia ratio esset oblata quam ut morarit possessionem aliq. uantisper posses, et tibi subito (ut in aulico tumultu multa sunt) impreasa) discendendum foret, superet ille vel hoc ipsum t' emphesteve) scire, tametsi mauelit primum, quod impetrandus eisset fortassis Illustrissime assensus, et ne quid detrimenti patere tur, ac ne quidem macula jnimicorum instinctu aspergeretur.

Accepi postea 3° Nonas Decembres literas binas abs te, quas reddidit a libelis dominj Thozanj; in quibus mirabar in gentem in ipso litium ingressu tuam diligentiam. Sed mirabar la toris et tabellarij negligentiam quæ eas serius reddidit. M irabar certe nihil nos abs te et ist-hinc audire, cum scripsiss binas ternas, et alteras per Hilarium Erasmicum: in tuas numquam ministij an acceperis; quare uisum fuit etiam in crescere ut certiorem te facerem an delate sint, an receperis nec ne.

Hic nihil est nouj, nisi quod quidam adfirmabant venisse literas ex Venetijs Turcam obijisse mortem. Pontifex, Vrbe
80

relief <a> diej jtinere, agit Viterbij. Petrus Curtius, si nescis, in Neuij demortuj locum suffectus est. Vale.

Saluere te jubit Carthus, & familia total, totamque familia tuam. Iterum vale! Brugis, pridie Nonas Decembres.

Tuus Fevynus.


30. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

(Louvain)
(beginning of December 1522)

I B

Three edges of this letter are damaged; the date has disappeared. It is written by scribe A, in reply to Cranesvelt's answer to the epistle of November 8: Ep. 23, which had been taken to Mechlin by Jerome Ruffault (cp. Ep. 41, intr.). This student failed to meet Cranesvelt, not on account of the shortness of his visit, but through the mother monopolizing her son, which implies a longer stay. Considering moreover that at that time the newly appointed Councillor was remiss in answering de Feyvin's messages (cp. Ep. 29, 10), it may be assumed that Vives got the reply rather late in November and wrote back at the very end of that month or more likely in the beginning of the next, as he does not mention de Neve's sudden death (Ep. 26).

This letter lay loose in the bundle; it was probably taken out of its place by one of Cranesvelt's descendants who was desirous of showing his friends the ample praise bestowed on his ancestor.

Peter l'Apostole or Lapostolius, Knight, born at Tournai, matriculated in Louvain Febr. 26, 1479, in art., ex lilio, with his brother Anthony (Lib. II Initt., 140 r°). They may have been relatives of Egide l'Apostole, a doctor of canon law (not from Louvain), who was received in the University Council in 1482 probably as private teacher, and who died in 1503 (V. And., 168). Peter was promoted doctor utriusque juris, October 15, 1492 (V. And., 176). As the Louvain town authorities had already appointed him by provision to any vacancy on July 14, 1492, he succeeded to John Noyens of Turnhout (Sept. 14, 1492) as professor of the Institutes, until, in 1496, he took Henri Deulin's place as primary professor of canon law and enjoyed the prebend in St. Peter's attached to that post (Analecetes, xxxix, 275-9). Another brother of his, Claude, matriculated on Aug. 9, 1492, and

probably the young professor took charge of him; the debt he contracted towards Charles Virali, Regent of the 'Lily' (cp. the latter's will, 1493 : Ful, Lis) may perhaps have been due for fees of the young student. He was elected University Rector in Feb. 1496 and Feb. 1501 (Reusens, I, 261). During his second rectorate he married Marie, the eldest daughter of Lopez de la Garde, a Portuguese Knight, pantler and physician to Maximilian of Austria († August 11, 1503), and of Margaret Breidely of Bruges († Aug. 18, 1522 : Gaillard, Br. & Fr., III, 19; Ep. 35). As conjutatus he had to depute the Vice-Rector Hermes de Winghe (V. And., 31) to replace him for the rest of his rectorate; nor had he any further right to his prebend, which was granted to James Bogaert on July 24, 1501: in its stead a stipend was granted to him by the town (Anatectes, xxxix, 282; de Jongh, 45, 37). It was not often paid; for the next year he was appointed member of the High Council of Mechlin, and he resigned his professorate in canon law, which was given to Peter van Thiemen on June 10, 1502 (cp. Ep. 1, intr.). Still l'Apostole did not leave Louvain at once, for he presided the promotion of June 16 (Molan., 540), and from July 18 to Nov. 5, 1502 he even gave the primary lesson of civil law, probably to replace Wouter de Beka, who had succeeded to van Thiemen (Anatectes, xxxix, 280). At Mechlin, where he entered upon his new functions as master of the Requests, filling the fifth lay place in the High Council, he was on friendly terms with Jerome Busleyden and with several great men at Margareta's Court (Busl., 234). He had a particular affection for Vives who was his guest whenever he passed by Mechlin, even after Cranevell had settled there (Epp. 80, 105, 112). In his Augustinus Vives alludes to his host's copy of the Civitas Dei (August., 1602) and to his two youngest twin-sons John and Peter, who were so alike that even their mother, who had died when that was written (May-June 1522), had a difficulty in distinguishing one from the other (August., 1810). These boys were afterwards educated in his wife's family at Bruges (Ep. 194). Besides a daughter Marie, l'Apostole had a son Jerome, who matriculated in Louvain as minoreniss, clericus on Aug. 3, 1517 (Lib. III Intro, 234 r; Excerpts, 99). He himself went to take the oath for him in Louvain; he had remained in close touch with the University, which gratefully remembered him as an eminent scholar and a brilliant professor (F. Titelmans, Vita Joannes de Myrica, cap. xi), and occasionally invited him to attend the solemn promotions in the Faculties of Law (V. And., 176, 184-5). In favour of this son he resigned his place in the Council on Feb. 3, 1528; but as Jerome died in the following year, the father was re-appointed by imperial decree, Nov. 10, 1529. Having resigned again on account of his age in 1531 (GCs, 34, 73; GCE, 65; GCA, 23, 58; GCb, 10), he died at Mechlin on April 20, 1532 and was buried there in St. Catherine's church (Mal. Inscr., 493). Cp. V. And., 176; BN.

Vives Craneveldio suo S.

Pergratum de Lapostolio & hospite tuo; sed quibus hic

literis meis delectetur, haud perspicio : an> libris meis paucis, malis & obscuris? an epistolis ad te meis tam ineptis ut ea<s nemo gastet) nisi qui me aequo ac tu amaret? Infortunium librorum tuorum ipse magis doler, <tum quia amicissimus> tu cui id accideret, tum quia una illa tua uoluptas. Plane uerum est fortunam lae dendo nostra> charissima quaeque impeptere prima.

Si quid Vivi credis, nihil unquam acerbius o<di quam uinosos >: cum leonibus uixero libentius, quam cum ebrio-sis; inest enim aliquis in leone sensus, i(<la ut eo illam) feram aliqua ratione quo uelis adducas ; ebrius nescit mansuescere, & bene mo<rigerari.>

Quod te Parmenonom illum ex comedia esse negas plenum rimarum, & in argum<ento adducis> locum ad quem euctus es, mea sententia meritissimo : hae tu mihi, mi Craneven<i, scribis quasi) ipse in te unquam uel constantiam, uel fidem, uel taciturnitatem, uel prudentiam, uel ciuilit<atem deside)rarim, & non in te copiosissima & singularia tum putarim esse, tum etiam quotie<s potui pre>dicarim! Utinam quam voluissem ubertim, tam po-tuissem! Neque illa scripsi quod uicio aliqua <te laborare> timuerim, sed quod solent eiusmodi dicta a prudentissimis sepe hominibus illis refer<ri, a quibus sunt) dicta simpli-citer & absque ulla uel imperitia, uel malicia. Neque enim tam irritabilem put<o amicum, quam ut> eiusmodi lusu offendatur, quem ego me illi ipsi scripturum credo; & allegas mihi a<rgumenta multa;) qua in re nescio quam mecum consenties ; sed certe ego te semper uita et ingenio tuo dignis<simum hono>re multo loco censui ; ac quam primum istuc peruenisti, cohonestari abs te honorem, nihil <tibi ex) hoc accedere. Magnum & admirandum sem-

5. Infortunium &a.] possibly the loss of the Greek books which he was expecting : Ep. 23, 32.
10. ebriosis] maybe this refers to Cranevelt's remark about what Vives wrote, on August 10, concerning the mad behaviour of some people, especially one of their acquaintances : Ep. 13, 25.
14. Parmenonom] allusion to Parmenon's words in Terence's Eunuchus (I, 2, 106), plenus rimarium sum, hac atque illac perfluio'.

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per te duxi a multis & mirificentis in te uirtuti<bus in
omnibus> munerationibus quis fungebare : quæ etiam mandata
35 tui dissimilimis & scimis, & uidemus. <Nec amplius>
posthaec mihi ordinem obieceris, sed tuum ingenium, tuam
eruditionem, tuas uirtutes summa<s & sin>gulares, præ-
sertim quum nullus sit tam sanctus ordo, tam undique
aduersus indignos munitu<s et tu>bus, ad quem non pene-
tret & peruadat ambitio.

Doleo Ruffaldo quum istic adesset n<on contigis>se
conuenire te, præsertim tantopere cupienti; semel te uidit
in Curia, quum Senatus <habe>retur; ibj non erat commodum
tecum congregi. Alio toto tempore hæsit apud matrem
cupidam <filij> illius, aliquamdiu ante non uisi : nosti
mores aliquarum matrum tam simicos, ut arctissi<mo>
complexu liberos etiam praefecent. Scito iuuenem ex animo
t<ibi deuotum esse.>

<Sit tibi> prospera nona domus, angusta quidem illa,
50 ut dicis, s<ed amicis fidelibus repleta; quam intrin<s et
anim> uerum gaudium, extrinsecus opinio hominum
d<ecoret...

† Dño. Francisco Craneueldio, Senatorj
Mechliniën., amico integerrimo.

31. FROM A LOUVAIN COGNATUS

Louvain
21 December ⟨1522⟩

This letter — as well as Ep. 34, written by the same hand — is
evidently from a boy, as results from the text and from the many
mistakes. It is certainly festive: several sentences are in red ink
and the initial I is highly adorned. As the lines are disposed length-
30. 35 dissimilimis] prob. read: dissimilima 52 of the last line only a few upward strokes remain

49. domus] this applies proba-
bly to the house or part of the
house which John Robbyns had
placed at Cranevelt’s disposal.

His will, preserved in FUL (Coll.
d’Arras), mentions a house next
to the one he inhabits, and which
he desires to be sold.
ways, it was projecting out of the bundle, so that part of the right edge has disappeared, whilst the writing on the remaining part is nearly worn or rubbed off.

Of the signature only the two first letters of 'Tuus', in ornate capitals, are left. The writer is a nephew or a cousin, probably a van Baussele, as he refers to Elizabeth de Cranevelt, who seems to have been on a Christmas visit in Louvain when this letter was written. Cp. Biog. Introd.

IAM diu est, Cognate dilectissime, quum ad te literarum scripserim nihil; id omnibus modis resarcire cupio. Libros meos legens, vt seis propter intollerabile istud frigus, quodam tempore igni assedebam, mecum cogitans quidnam velim tibi scribere: exquisitum id quod miris modis scribere cupio, de inopia Romana, id quod Suetonius describit, et quidem elegantissime; quod tamen conor alius describere verbis.

Non vulgaris erat paupertas Rome tempore Claudij Cesaris, quoniam tritici curam negligenter egerat. Quum istud vulgus hominem rescuiit, cumparent in Foro; colligerunt crusta expectantes eum. Inopinato venit omni comitatu in Forum. Videntes eum congregati homines Forum ingredientem, crustis instraverunt ad mortem vsque fere; nisi stipatores obstitissent, eum instar beliae praeocia[ssent,] dicen[tibus illis:] An nihil vos pudeat Imperatorem vestrum ita miseris excipere modis? Liberatus iam omne Forum perreptauit; vltro citro[que] quel[is]ita<tu<s> egre se recepit per angiportum, per posticulam in regiam suam; ac liberatus de vulgo hominum, quem vna aut altera hora intente <hec considerasset,> Claudius conuocuit mercatores, vt qui triticum Romam deferrent, certum habenter stipendium; preterea si quam facerent iacturam, eam Imperator <in se susciperet.>

Item conuocuit operarios nauticos, qui naues pararent: illi item certum precium habenter. Precepto hoc facto, inescati muneriibus homines <inter se> contenderunt, ac

breui admodum temporis interiallo a frugum inopia ciuitas Romana subleuata est. Si non tam patientes, nec benigni 30 essent oppidani isti, non tanta premerei inopia in his partibus.

Huius te historie, Cognate optime, certiorem facere volui eo animo vt scribendi restauarem consuetudinem : non me latet iure te iamdudum tennesse, vt qui sis litteratorum facile omnium doctissimus; sed ea mente feci vt scribendi ansam nactus mihi rescriberes. Ridiculum sane fateor quod tirunculus ijs eruditum lacessit; verum pro tua ingenti humanitate equidem boni consules. Vterque parens, vxor tua diligentissima [pariter,] me hec ad te scribere iussere.

Salutabis ex me Chatarinam illam tuam filiam, omnemque familiam. Vale.

Louvain, anno Domini m<dxii,> postridie Thome.

Tu...  

Jusigni doctrina Viro vtriusque iuris ac lingue grecce Doctori, Francisco Craneuelo, Imperatoris a Consiliis, Cognato meo carissimo et Mecenati meo benefico.] Habitanti in Foro quod vulgo dicitur , die Wolmaert'. Mecchlinie.

32. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Louvain 4 January 1523

This letter is partly written by scribe A (ll. 1-29) and partly by Vives (ll. 30 to end). It is damaged on two edges : the two last figures of the year have disappeared. Still there can be no doubt, for according to a note on the address, it reached Cranvelt 'vj° Jd. Jan. a° xxiiij a Nativitate'.

31. address] the writer wrote a second address on verso : ad Franciscum Craneueldum, Mecchlinie, super Forum vt vulgo dicitur , die Wolmaert'.

The contents prove that Mayans (5) and Bonilla (21) are right in supposing that Alfonso Vives, Maesse de Campo of the Spanish army, killed at the siege of Constance in 1548 (P. Freherus, Theatrum Viro-
rum Eruditione Clarorum, II, 1448) was not the humanist’s brother.

Ludovicus Vives, father of the humanist, is praised for his affection towards Blanca March his wife, in De Institutione Feminae Christianae: b. II, ch. V; De Concordia Conjugum (VOO, IV, 207). His illness and misfortune lasted at least until the beginning of 1525: cp. Ep. 136. Of the year of his death nothing is known (Mayans, 3; id., Geneal.), except that it happened before 1531, when Vives wrote to Honoratus Joannis, of Valence, at the decease of Jerome Díaxar, husband of his aunt Beatriz Vives Corts y Macip, that his family had lost its true column (Mayans, Geneal.; VOO, VII, 139). In the same letter he beseeches his friend to often go and see his sisters and his aunt. Unless Honoratus or fate should provide for them, he thought of inviting one of his sisters to come and live in Bruges, where she could either marry or live with him. Their situation does not seem to have been very brilliant, for she would have had to walk to the north of Spain (Cantabria), and thence sail to Flanders. She did not undertake the journey, and on Sept. 6, 1535, Vives thanked the Duke of Gandia with these words: Mis ermanas y thios [prob. Beatric and Salvador] me escribí el mucho favor q V. S. les muestra a mi respeto (Bonilla, 702). In his Exercitationes Linguae Latinae, 1538, he alludes to his sisters, in the colloquy Leges Ludi: Scintilla says, speaking of Valence: In co vico cupio videre a-des, in quibus natus est Vives mens... invisam eadem opera sorores eius’ (VOO, I, 387).

〈VIVES CRANUELDIO SUO S.〉

Nescias 〈quanta aegritudine sim affectus cum acceperim〉
te hic fuisses, nec congressum es〈se〉 mecum! Eadem 〈hora qua audiui, misi a〉d te puerum, per quem nunciarem tibi,
me uent〈urum〉 postridie ad te: uenj & commodum disces-
seras. Itaque uechementer dolui, non tam quod tantum
insalutatum, hoc est, contemptum präterieris, quam quod
te non uiderim, & sim allocutus. 〈Allevasses〉 enim &
aspectu & alloquio tuo magnam partem mei: cuius rei cogitatio effic〈it ut〉 minus moleste feram te sic
abijisse. Nam quum ego a te recreatus & allevatus 〈fuissem,
tu〉 ipse certe me nihil tulisses prater quercelas, & per
amorem mutum contagium 〈meæ〉 tristitiae.

Accepi enim natali Diii Joannis Evangelistæ, unicum
fratem meum dece〈ssum esse〉; nec hoc uhnere contesta
sors, etiam patrem meum narrat grauisseme aff〈ligi &
Ep. 32

agere> animam exigua spe; in bonis etiam maximam & odiosissimam litem; superesse tres<sorores> pupillas & inopes. Semper scribenda erit aliqua de fatis querimonia! numquam a<uncium laetum!> numquam laudabimus fata!

20 An hoc agunt tanta accidentium continnatione, ut <possint ali>quando nobis displicere? nec insectari uel iuuet, uel uacet! Quumque hanc se<imus esse> illorum naturam, minus moleste feramus quod mutarj non potest.

His <nunciis aucta est> anxietas & inquietudo animi mei; nam pendo ex rebus Hispanis: nec de <futuro quidquam audeo> constituere. Nescio ire ne expediat his tempobibus, an manere: an prors<us illis sum> necesse? ut ne delerationi quidem relinquatur locus, usque adeo nos il<laqueat> conditio rerum!

30 Precor tibi, mi Craneueldi, felicissimum & ladissimum annum, & <mihi ipsi> remedium aliquod tantis malis. Profecto si aliquem posset fa<cere> Fortuna miserum, iampridem nullum fecisset miseriorem me. <Hoc vero> debemus philosophiæ quod sæua illa & impotens ius suum in noci<s consumit,> postquam nos philosophiæ totos & formandos dedimus & tuendos.

V<ale,> atque etiam D. Decanum Mechliniensem, quem indies magis de <singulari> eius probitate amo, mihi salutabis.

40 iiii Januarij 15<23>. Louanij.

† Domino Francisco Craneueldio, Senatori Mechliniensi, amico meo singulari.

Mechliniæ.

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20 continnatione] read continnatione 30 Precor &a.] in Vives' hand

26. Nescio &a.] cp. Epp. 47, 56. The University of Alcala had offered him the chair that had become vacant by Antonio de Lebrija’s death (2 July 1522) and his friend Joan de Vergara had pressed him to accept it: Sept. 6, 1522 (Bonilla, 153; id., Rev. Hisp., vii, 247, 260); the calamities that visited his family made him now more dejected in his hesitation.
Of this letter, in de Fevyn's hand, the top and right side are damaged.

> quantumuis <
> tuas reddidisse. <Nunc tibi scribe ut mei et aunculi Caroli <et totius> familia nomine tibi hunc <annum prosperum> felicemque precarer. Nos hic omnes — dijs super-
isque bene fauentibus — recte valemus : tantum tu desideraris, licet corpore <tum> absens; et quod Carls subjude jaetit : „Le paijs est sans sigoygnes!" Jn summa nullus est dies in quo non ex animo tuam præsten-
tiam p<œclaremque> jllam heroicam judolem et frontem expetimus. Scriperam ea de <re> ad Viucm, ut jlle mijj amicum deligendum prescriberet : optare lice<t enim> talem qualis nobis fueris, sed prius montes auroes! Bene va(le.)

Brugis, 8 Jdus Januarij. Salutabis vxorem omnium nomine, libe<rosque ;> cum accepero Apostolicas tunc rescribam latius. Bene vale.

Ex animo tuus
Joannes de Fevyn.

A mon tres cher <amy, mon> mons' maistre
François Cra<brueult,> S* du Conseil. A Malines.
34. FROM A LOUVAIN COGNATUS

I 22

The author of this letter is the nephew or cousin, probably a van Baussele, who wrote Ep. 31. Cp. Ep. 40, 9.

It is written in black ink only, with an ornate initial N. The paper is taken lengthwise, so that the right edge, protruding from the other letters of this collection, is much damaged. The three last lines are on the reverse side, above the address.

Non facile tibi persuadere potes, Cognate disertissime, quantum mihi oblatum est gaudium, cum tam benignas tuas & cas quidem eruditissimas acceperim litteras, quibus optas vt crebris eiusmodi obstrepare te epistolis.

Verum quum iam in presentiarum nihil argumenti tua peritia occurrit dignitatem, id nihili in primis operum precium arbitratus sum vt de communiis sponsalibus quipiam tibi scriberem.

Quam magnificum, quantumque instruunt apparatum!

Nefas quanta molestia obruuntur vt futurorum hospitum expleant lautitias in omnibus; vt magus vestium sit ornatus; deinde ciborum; mox multitudinis hominum! Ac sponsus plenus curis est vt humaniter suos tractet amicos. Has molestias & opera nulla alia agunt intentione nisi vt letitiam his sponsalibus prebeant. Sponsus future vxori miris modis gratulatur: neptes quoque, se viro desponsam a misc o quidem tam probo; animo gestit ignara quantum coniugio insit amari; nam teste Cratete philosopho:

Coniugium sequenti, qua hie te cura sequitur:

Perpetua vexat sollicitudo domi!

Mirari iteine satis non possum Therentium scripsisse in Adelphis: Quo fortunatum isti putant, numquam vxo rem habui! Scriptum quoque est a Paulo virginem innup-
tam cogitare que Dei sunt & quomodo placeat Deo; mulierem vero nuptam cogitare que mundi sunt & quomodo placeat viro suo. Accedit codem grecum illud distichon:

Πάσα γυνή γονίς ἑστιν ἡ μη, δ' ἅγιας ὕπνο ὀρεις,
τὴν μίν ἐν θάλασσα, τὴν μίν ἐν θάνατο.
Quod sic nobis vtecumque vertimus:

30 Tota furor mulier: duo cummoda secum,
   Altera conuiuijs, altera morte referit.

Postremo omnem mulierem esse malam satis [tritum], et illud nuen potest esse documento, quod Lacon, qui statuam perpusillam duxerat, rogatus cur id fecisset, respondit: Ex <malis id quod> minimum <est e>ligendum.

Salutabis ex me Katarinam illum tuam filiam, vxorem tuam, totamque familiam. <Jubent te saluere parentes mei optimi, preceptoetque meus eruditissimus. Vale.

Louaniij, anno Domini 1523, 5° Idus Januariij.

Magistro Fra. Cra., Doctori vtriusque iuris
[et] lingue, habitanti in Foro nomine
'die Wolmert'. Mecchlinie.

35. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

I 24

Bruges

<14> January 1523

The letter is damaged on two edges, with the result that the first line is lost, and of the date only 'X' remains. It announces that Nicolas Breydel had died the preceding night; the latter's funeral inscription bears the date January 13: consequently de Fevyn wrote on', xix Calendas Februarias', January 14, or on xii Januarij', which is not probable as 'hodie mane' would have been more obvious than 'hoc nocte'; moreover de Fevyn never writes the day in Roman figures; Cranefelt noted on the address the day of reception: 'R. xvii. Ja. 1523'.

34. 30 cummoda 34 vxorem &a] on verso

Fuerunt mihi gratissimae tuae literae per Lapostolium Gandauum usque allatae; est tamen quod dola<m. Etenim cum legissem redditas, percepi, non sine magnis remoriginibus, fuisse alteras prolixiores. Quod si constituisse<re se Gandauum, miror cur non item <uiam> meditatus fuerit Brugas ut uel jnuserat affinem dominum Brey<del >; is tum male habebat; ymno tum sermone certe sanus, animam <agebat.> Quod si ille apud uos redit, possis repetere: fortasse obitus <est; cas tamen> certe desydero habere.

Hic nihil est nouij nisi dominum Breydel hac nocte preterita obijisse mortem satis subito, et e mor<bo> prope-modum iucurabilib, hydropysi. Patruus Carlus recte ua<let> et numquam ei non occurrer memoria tui; etiam Principis <uici> quem uidere desyderat, si modo offeratur honorific <legatio,> capitque ut id significes: ca de re voluit ut ad <te iterum> quoque scriberem. Tu si quid nouij istic agatur, aut <audiatur> ex Hispanijs aut Vrbe Roma, ut id sciamus.

Vale, et vexori me commenda, & domino Briardo.

Brugis, x<ix Calendas Februarias.>

Tui amantissimus Fevynus.

Ornatissimo atque Jnteg<errimo> Dño. & Mgřo. Francisco Cra<neul>, Consiliario in Parla<neul> Mechlinieñ.

1. Lapostolium] Peter l'Apos-tole brought this letter as far as Ghent; cp. Ep. 37; the 'Breydel' referred to here was his wife's youngest brother; cp. Ep. 30, intr.
7. Breydel] Nicolas Breydel, lord of Zuydhoif and Balgerhoucke, son of Corneille (+1496), and Margaret van Nieuwenhove (+1503), was born August 6, 1465; he became successively official to Antoniotto Pallavicino, of Gênes, bishop of Tournai; dean of the district of Bruges, and canon of the 14th prebend in St. Donatian's, at Peter Bontems' death, 1500. He was knight of the orders of Jerusalem and St. Catherine, and he died on January 13, 1523 (the inscription on his tombstone is dated 1522, evidently 'stilo Gallicano': Gallard, Inscr., I, 183; id., Br. & Fr., III, 20; Schrevel, I, 244; Comp, 150).
36. The German Diet to the Nuncio

Nuremberg

II 34 b [fo. 48] 〈15/19〉 January 1523

The execution of the Edict of Worms was the chief point to be settled at the Diet of Nuremberg, which met in November 1522. Still the painful Luther question was avoided, even by the papal legate Chieregati, who on Nov. 19, only spoke of the help to be given to Hungary, and hardly touched on the question on December 10. It was only on January 3, 1523, that he read out to the Diet the papal brief of November 25, 1522, together with Adrian VI’s memorable Instructio (Reichstagsakten, III, 387, 390); he requested the repression of Luther and his adepts, especially the immediate imprisonment of four Nuremberg preachers, accused of teaching the new doctrine. Ferdinand and Joachim, Elector of Brandenburg, together with the Reichsregiment, would have given full satisfaction to the Nuncio, but the majority of the Diet, led by Hans von der Planitz, made difficulties, especially about the proceedings against the preachers. Things went so far that the committee appointed to prepare the reply to the Nuncio, though for the greater part opposed to the New Learning, dreaded the result of the imprisonment, on which, however, Chieregati again insisted, January 8. The case was submitted to the assembly who picked out some members of the Committee and thus formed a smaller one, with the mission of preparing the answer. It was written in German, and was communicated for approval on the evening of the 15th to the larger committee, who examined it and brought out their advice, proposing a few changes. It was then submitted to the Reichsregiment on the 19th, and to the assembly on the 21st. Days passed in parleys, so that the Nuncio read a new papal brief on the 28th, urging a decision on the questions of Hungary, of Luther and of the Turks. Finally on Febr. 3 the text was agreed upon; it was translated into Latin and handed to Chieregati on the 5th. His reply was communicated to the Diet on the following day. Cp. Reichstagsakten, III, 383-417; Pastor, II, 88-98; Pasolini, 81.

The articles of the present document are the synopsis of the different paragraphs of the German draft and the final Latin text of the reply to Chieregati (Reichstagsakten, III, 417, 435), as results from the following list of corresponding places (figures referring to pages and lines in Reichstagsakten, III, — letters to paragraphs in this Summa).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German draft</th>
<th>Latin text</th>
<th>German draft</th>
<th>Latin text</th>
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<tr>
<td>a 419 7</td>
<td>435 23</td>
<td>h 424 8</td>
<td>440 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>b 420 16</td>
<td>436 29</td>
<td>i 425 11</td>
<td>441 34</td>
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<td>c 421 29</td>
<td>437 18</td>
<td>j 427 1</td>
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<td>d 421 42</td>
<td>438 5</td>
<td>k 11</td>
<td>442 3</td>
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<td>e 421 21</td>
<td>439 42</td>
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<td>f 422 25</td>
<td>439 49</td>
<td>m 428 3</td>
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<td>g 424 1</td>
<td>459 10</td>
<td>n 21</td>
<td>442 21</td>
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From this list it appears that the synopsis was made from the German draft, with which it has in common two articles, g and m,
which are missing in the final Latin text. It is recorded that the latter, \textsc{m}, referring to the Nuremberg preachers, was objected to, and it was decided not to communicate it to the Nuncio in writing, but merely by word of mouth (\textit{Reichstagsakten}, III, 428, 20). This proves that the \textit{Summa} was made about the 15th of January when the draft was submitted by the smaller committee to the larger, and evidently before the 19th, when the larger committee had altered the text; indeed it follows faithfully the reading agreed upon by the smaller committee, reproducing even sentences which the larger committee crossed off. Such is the remark (121, 26, a): 'das die sund des volks von den sunden der priester und prelaten herlliessen, und das darumb dieselben zuforderst und am ersten als die entlich ursach solher krankheit von der wurzel gehelit, gestraft und abgewandt werden soll'. It is found in the two copies reproducing the text of the smaller committee, represented in the \textit{Reichstagsakten} by \textsc{M} & \textsc{D}: it is crossed off in two other copies of the same text (\textsc{W} & \textsc{N}); it is missing in that of the larger committee, and in the final Latin one: still it is almost literally reproduced here in this synopsis: article 6, II, 15, 17. Cp. as well the special reading of \textsc{M} & \textsc{D} of the first draft, p. 425, l. 38, and art. 1, l. 42, of this synopsis.

This document was probably communicated to Erasmus by one of his friends at Nuremberg. He had it copied and sent to Brabant. It is the first of the three documents forming a quire of eight pages (cp. Epp. 9 and 14, \textit{intr.}) of which it takes up the two first (f° 48). It is written in the same hand as the three other documents (represented by \textsc{A} in the notes) and here again a second hand (indicated by \textsc{A2}), writing with red ink, has corrected the mistakes, added the punctuation, underlined some sentences and marked some passages by a line in the margin. The same hand marked before the first word of the title 'Summa' a big Roman II, indicating that this quire was the second part of the series of four documents: Ep. 3, taking up a separate double leaf (f° 46 & 47), being the first.

\textbf{Summa Responsionis quam Ijlustrissimus Princeps Fernandus, imperialem locum tenens, Principes Electores et aliorum Principum AC Ciuitatum Oratores DEDERUNT AD ARTICULOS PER NUNCIUM ROMANE SEDIS PROPOSITOS, ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO, D. XXIIJ, MENSE JANUARIO.}

a Quod cum obedientia, vt decet, audierant querelam Pastoris animarum; gaudent de Pontificis electione, viri

\begin{itemize}
\item Words underlined: hinc (l. 37) to perniciosum (l. 39); Pontifice (l. 38) to constuire (l. 39); coniugatos (l. 62) to canonicum (l. 64). Passages marked by vertical line in the margin: II, 35-38; 61-62.
\item 1 pastoris\textsc{A2}; \textsc{A} : pastorum
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Title:} Nuncium\textsc{ Francesco Chieregati}, who had been papal legate in England, Spain and Portugal under Leo \textsc{X}, had been appointed bishop of Teramo by Adrian \textsc{VI} in his first consistory, September 7, and had been indicated as nuncio for Germany about the same time (Pastor, II, 88, \textit{seq.})

\textbf{2. Pontificis\textsc{ Adrian VI.}}
multis virtutibus clarj, quam et profuturam sperant Reipublice Christiane.

b Quia auxilium contra Turcas petierat Pontifex, admonent inprimis dandum esse operam vt pax constet et concordia inter Pontificem, Imperatorem et Principes.

c Confitentur et sihj admodum dolere si quicquam incommo
dj ex libris Lutheri exortum sit Ecclesie Christiane; velleque perlibenter operam dare, Christiano tamen modo, vt huiusmodj emendentur.

d Quod ad vitandum tumultum, quem certissime expectassent, exequi cessarunt mandata Pontificis et Imperatoris.

e Quum Legatus dixerat huiusmodj aduersa accidere prop-
ter peccata hominum: obtrudant jsti vicissim, ex jmpietate sacerdotum et prelatorum fluere impietatem populi; hineque radicitus esse euellendam morbi causam; clarere vero que et quanta sint vicia Romane Curie. Jam cum summe opus sit reformatione, orant Pontificem, vt primum suos reform-
met; sitque in hac sententia Summa Sanctitas, propterea suscepisse pontificatum. Concordata principum non serua-
ta, jpsj vna cum PontificE conqueruntur; neque facile expectandam pacem arbitrantur, nisi huiusmodj et simili-
bus mutatis.

f Quod subinde annatae non in alium vsum quam contra Turcam vsurpentur; colliganturque mortuis archiepiscopis et episcopis, non per Pontificem, sed per Imperij Senatum.

g Quod grauamina que seculares a spiritualibus sustinent, Wormacie comitijs jndicata, tollantur.

h Et quum Pontifex viam cupit jndicare qua Lutheriane heresj resistatur: decretum est per istos, vt Consilium libe-
rum conscribatur in locum aliquem locum Germanie conue-
nientem, jduce intra anni spacium. Verum cum juramentis ca
tum sit, ne prelatis ecclesiarum que vera sunt faterj

i liceat; similiter seculares, hactenus exclusi, vnde perniciosa et jntollerabilia incommoda manarunt ex superioribus Consilij, hine volunt vt summa detur libertas cuilibet

20 Wormacie] A2; A : Vormacie 31 Consilium] read Concilium 32 locum Germanie &c.] on f. 18 v°; locum unduly repeated

loquendij : quod faciant pro gloria Dej et salute animarum. 

39 Alioquin futurum Consilium perniciosum. 

i Interim vero bene se disposituros, iuxta auxilio Ducis Saxoniae, probi et laudati principis, in cuius regione Lutherus et sui viuunt, nec quicquam interea scribant vel doceant quod erroris et tumultus causa esse potest. Preterea se curarius ne vel concionatores dicant que impia sunt et seditiosa; quin potius vt pure et Christiane doceant Evangelium et solidam Scripturam, seclusis questionibus et sophismatibus. 

j Episcopi et archiepiscopi theologis peritis committant vt auscultent [ent] passim an recte doceatur; quod si quis jnuentus fuerit qui secus esse[n]t, hunc modeste et placide admodum, ne suspicio aliqua subioratis quasi tyrannice Evangelice veritatj resisteretur. 

k Curaturum etiam Senatum Imperij ne typographi quicquam seditiosum vel imprimant vel vendant publice, in hoc ordinatis viris doctis: et hanc viam sibi videri resistendj tumultui. 

l Quod si huiusmodj medijs non subito omnia in ordinem redigi possint, spes tamen sit minus mali futurum; Pontificie vero ad hec non annue, sibi vltro non constare. 

m Concionatores Nurembergij falsos delatos esse Pontificio Legato, cum nihil impie predicarint. 

n Egressos monasterij et sacerdotes coniugatos, quem commune jus et potestas secularis non habet quo puniat, remittunt ad jus canonicum, vt videlicet privilegijs, immunitate et sacerdotij priuentur.
This letter is damaged on two edges; the first line has disappeared with the exception of one word. The year is clearly indicated by the contents.

<Nos hic omnes valere, mi Craneveldi, audies ex eo qui has> gerit; qu<omodo uero sit> factum quod non prius scripserim, nescio an profectione & clanculario disc essu an mea culpa. Quidquid sit, oblationem tui certe, quoad uiuam, n<unquam me culpabis. Receptam tum cas quas opinor commississe te Lapos<folio.> Ille itaque noster cum esset oblatus, nolebam uacuos abiret: <sed> feellit me siue illius silentium, aut occupationes, siue m<ea, ut> uerum fatear, negligentia, & aura tum jutempesta & frigidissima.

Accepi post binas tuas nouarum rerum plenas, que nos oblect<auerunt> magnopere, nisi quod de Turcha tiondum viribus defecto intersp<ergis.> Qui lic degimt negociatores suspicabantur despondisse animos, cu<m ob> uictoriam 0. Lapostolio] cp. Ep. 35, i. drawn tour miles, &a. : Brewer, III, 2776. Others reported even that he had fled to his country in great wrath : Collect., 76, 77.

H. uictoriam Pannonum] Sir Rob. Wingfield wrote to Wolsey, Mechlin, Jan. 13, 1523, that it was stated ,at Rome that the Hungarians had twice defeated the Turks, but no such news has' been received by my Lady [Margarit of Austria] from the Archduke [Ferdinand]" : Brewer, III, 2776. Albertus Pignius, in a letter to John Stercke of Meerbeek, Dec. 1522, quotes an epistle sent from Prague by Thomas Nigro, Nuncio, to the Pope, Nov. 23, 1522, in which are related two victories over the Turks, one by the Woji- voda of Transsylvania, John Zapolya, the other by the Palatine count of the Hungarian realm : Collect., 75, 76.
Ep. 37

15 Pannonum Transiluanorum (nam ea de re legatus quidam, hac iter faciens ad Anglum, tetigerat), tum etiam quod apud Rho<dom> infeliciter depugnasset. De aggeribus Bataucis crededatur <actum esse, nam maximam Hollandie partem dicebatur marinis fluctibus <obrutam.>


25 Brugis, 8 Calendas Februarias. Scriberem nunc ad Vinem (quem tu consolabere), sed suspicor <illum> aliquot dies mansurum Antwerpie; salutabis cum meo nomine.

Tuus Joannes Feiynus.

Carlus et soror, totaque familia salutem tibj a<scrib> 26 uoluit, rogatque bonus senex ne sinas elabj, aut potius signifícaces si quando contingat legatione apud patrium Principem fungi.

Ornatissimo atque inte<gerr. uiro Dño. & Magró. Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario Mechlinieñ., Dño. s. obser<ba.> te Mechlen.

15. legatus quidam] maybe the Duke of Milan’s ambassador to Henry VIII, for whom Margaret of Austria wrote introductory letters to that king, dated Ghent Jan. 5, 1523 (Brewer, III, 2762).

17. infeliciter depugnasset] the various reports of Rhodes’ siege mentioned from fifty to one hun-dred thousand Turks slain and lost : Pasolini, 102; Collect., 76.

19. marinis fluctibus] in 1523 some parts of Holland, especially Friesland, suffered from the flood (Torfs, Epid., 290).

21. patrono] Philip, bishop of Utrecht, probably went to reside in January 1523 at Wynendale at the castle of his friend Philip of Cleves, lord of Ravesteyn, as he had done in May 1522 (Collect., 53; cp. Ep. 51, intr.).


30. Vinem] cp. for his misfortune, Ep. 32; he alludes probably to this stay in Antwerp in his letter to Erasmus, May 10, 1523 (EOO, III, 768, x; Ep. 38, i).

This letter is entirely written by Vives; it is mutilated on two edges. The contents clearly indicate the year.

\[\text{\textless VIVES CRANEVELTIO suo. S\textgreater} \]

Tuas litter\textacutes Antverpiae accepi; et inneni s\textleschedas meas allatas huc; quantum interim dum abesse\textlespotui, tantum respondi. Nec magnum est ad responde\textlesqndum nunc\textlesargumentum. Quae\textles ex de voce illa: & qui potior es in pignor\textlesaticis! Si tanquam a iurisconsulto, vereor ne credidisse videaris τώ \textlesψυ, quum, non dico te, homine isto vsu, isto ingenio, ista eruditione, sed ne quo-

quam abecedario iuris studioso doctio\textless em me credam; nec solum perit\textles iuris nemini comparandus sum, sed nulla alia peritia: quum nullus sit qui studio \textlesuris aut industri\textles non sit ali\textles quid consecutus: ipse prorsus eruditionis omnis si\textles potius expr\textles. Itaque vt iurisconsultus non responde-

bo. Vt græcus multo min\textles, homo vix ipsum ἄλφαβητον egressus! & tibi longe me doctior\textles, etiam græcis litter\textles. Dicam ergo tantum vt coniector. Videri mihi leg\textles<endum> ἄλφαβητον : quasi pri\textles contractas seu confec\textles, seu

\[5\text{ potior es\textles written together in MS}\]

1. schedas\textles possibly of his \textless Veritas Fucata, printed by Martens, Louvain in Jan. 1523 (Bo-

nilla, 757).

2. dum abesse\textles evidently a juridical term: cp. further 1. 16.

3. pignoraticiis\textles the 'vox' to which Vives refers is evidently a juridical term: cp. further 1. 16.

4. tibi longe me doctio\textles this statement clearly shows that Val. Andreas (and those who copied him) is mistaken when he asserts that Cranevelt learnt Greek only in his old age; Sexa-

genario major Græcas litter\textles nec errubi Consiliarius, nec des-

peravit senex discere" (V. And., 181).


'ἴδιογείσως = propria manu, ut ἄλφαβητον ὑπογράφως: Manu prop-

ria subscribere, in Pand. teste Bud. (Georg. Cedren, p. 384, B. G. Dind.).
Epp. 38, 39

propría manu eius (qui) aliquid agit conscriptas; non tabellionis aut notarij; idque videtur mihi con<forme> sensui legis, ψηψ, ὡς νηροζύλενο, ἂλλ' ὡς γραφευχαίρι atque 20 vtinam (sim!)

Hieronymus Ruffaldus has feret, & te conueniet, nam cupid<us est> videndi & alloquendi tui. Ipse ante paucos dies istas pro<ficiscar> Brugas. Vale.


† D. Francisco Craneueldio, Senatori Mechlinieñ., amico meo veriss.

Mechlinie.

39. FROM LEONARD CLODIUS

Bruges
1 February (1523)

This letter, damaged on two sides, was brought to Mechlin by Gerard Geldenhouwer: cp. Epp. 37, 20, 40, 2; the year is sufficiently indicated by the facts and the writer's function at Bruges.

Leonard Clodius, who copied, if not composed, the poem on the events of 1521, Ep. 11, had been appointed rector of St. Donatian's Chapter School on June 23, 1522 (Schrevel, I, 223). He seems to have been as well qualified for that office as his predecessors and his successors; indeed he composed a 'ludus scholarium', which he describes as Compendium Epicureae Theologiae, and which was acted by his pupils on January 26, 1523, probably in the Chapter's refectory according to custom (Schrevel, I, 134). Together with the present letter he sent a copy of that play to Cranevelt, who was his protector and Maecenas. Clodius, however, was very remiss in discharging his office, in so much that de Fevyn as scholaster had to report him to Marc Laurin, the dean of the Chapter, to be reprimanded. Resenting this treatment, he incited a few friends, amongst whom was Geldenhouwer, to satirize de Fevyn; he even roused Cranevelt's sympathy, as results from the replies to the letters of the Mechlin Councillor: Epp. 53, 55. The events justified de Fevyn's alarms; Clodius left Bruges and already on May 4, 1524, Gerard Bachusius (cp. Ep. 55) was appointed in his place (Schrevel, I, 223; Ep. 55). Of his later life no report seems to have survived.

38. 21. Ruffaldus] cp. Ep. 41, intr. 12, 2η; the first letter he wrote 23. Brugas] Vives was expected there on February 13, cp. Ep. 42, 20; the first letter he wrote 22: Ep. 46,
Stephen Comes (le Comte or de Grave) who, from his birthplace Belle, near Cassel, took the surname of Bellocassius, started his career as schoolmaster in the latter town. In two libels, published at Ghent, he criticised the Ars Versificatoria and the Syntaxis of John Despautere, who mentions his `malicious and insincere' attacks in the dedicatory letters of Nov. 7 and Dec. 9, 1514 to subsequent editions (Ars Versif. : Paris, 1515; Syntaxis : Paris, 1516-7; BB, v, 268, 297). In the beginning of 1519 he composed an oration which the Abbot of the Dunes, Petrus of Onderbergh delivered in his own name and in that of Louis de Flandre, Guy Blaesvelt and Nicolas Bousinghen, — probably as legates of Flanders to Margaret of Austria — in condolence of Maximilian's death († Jan. 19, 1519) and in congratulation of Charles' arrival and reception in Spain (Gachard, Voyages : II, 21, 60). Bellocassius had this speech printed in 1520 with a dedicace, dated Bruges Febr. 1, 1520. At that period he made a Carmen Heroicum de Suffragis Caesaris Caroli ad Imperium (Paquot, I, 381; Freher, Iterum Germanicarum Scriptores, III, 164). He seems to have left Cassel about that time for Bruges, where for the rest of his life he was secretary to the Chapter of St. Donatian's (Allen, IV, 1222, 1: 1321; Ep. 60, 22; Schrevel, II, 42). This post left him leisure to follow his inclination for literature: he wrote a Sykula Carminum & Sanctologion Flandriae, edited at Bruges in 1514 and several other poems (cp. Ep. 11), amongst which some witty epigrams on the death of Marc Laurin (Delit. Poet. Belg., I, 983-5; Ep. 6, intr.), on that of Vives and on his own. Cp. Sweerts, 680; V. And., Bib. Belg., 817; Foppens, 1107; Paquot, I, 383; BN.

<Clodius Francisco Craneualdi Mecenati suo S. P.>

Christo proptio nouum nobis dante annum, precor
optimo isti Deo ut tibi cuncta prospera cum salute contingant, Cran<eueldi mi> obseruanidissime! Letatsum vehementer quod ex Comite nostro te audirem fortem & incolumem; eundem te quam diutissime superi conservent optimo omnibus! Proflixior esse non ausim ne seria quae tibi sunt perpetua, importuna interpellatione conturbem. Illud tamen temere efflagitabo, si quando Socraticum ingenium remissum sit ad humiliora, Clodij juter justimos memineris.

Nouiomagus nos quotidie (quæ est hominis summa humanitas) inuisit. Js mihi Epit<ome> communibus vigiliis

2 salutæ after it tibi is crossed off 12 Epitome for Epitomen: Cl. makes it nearer

12. Epitome] it is not recorded whether this book was ever printed. Geldenhouwer alludes to their common studies of Roman coins and measures in Ep. 27, 2.
desudatum ostendit in Assem Budæi; in quo quis mortali-
15 um non admiretur tuum studium! Certe quantum mea
tenuitas sapiat, & a B(udæo,) & a studiosis omnibus,
immortales demeriti estis gratias. Verum hae abijje, &
alia potius age, hominum h(o)mo occupatissime! Mittimus
lsum postridie Convensionis Paul(i;) quod xenioli vice,
ad tuam humanitatem traijcimus, munus sculum, haud
ignoro, te tanto Senatore indignum. At
Munera dat locuples, pauper dat carmina vates.
Vale, clarius Cræneveldi, & Clodium ama.

25. Brugis, e Caucaso d(omo, seu) e Ludo nostro, apud
Donatianicolas, Kalendis Februarijs.
Tuus magis quam Mortis qui supra.

Gesarci Senatus Sapientissimo Consiliario
D. Francisco Cræneveldio, Patrono & Me-
conati primo. Mechliniæ.

40. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
3 February (1523)

This letter, of which two edges are mutilated, evidently belongs
to 1523; it was written in reply to one which Crænevelt wrote after
Ep. 39 had reached him.

<Ex literis tuis egre te ferre accipio, mi Crænevelde aman-
tissime,) quod per N<ouiomagum nuper) ad te <uenientem
 nihil scriperim; adiecit) et nuncius qui tuas mihi reddi-
d(it, te) herele jrat<ioem esse, quasi nollem literas illi>

39. 19. Compendium] this play is
gister lived or taught. At this
probable lost. The ludus schola-
rion's] seems to have been in
period the school was held in a
channel: apud Donatianicolas': cp. Schrevel, 1, 123; Du-
clos, Bruges, 292, 551.
40. 2. Nouiomagum] who took Clo-
ad te dare qui vtrique nostrum convic[tat. Verum quando
no[gnis quidem ille profec]sionis sua certiorum facere
me, non rec[uso potius] quiduis ferre, quam ut neggligen-
tiae arguj patiar me. Scribis tu quidem creb[ro, uir] omnium
occupatissimus, siue rem domesticam, sororis nuptias,
siue negotium pu[licum,] lites extricandas, spectare
liceat : ego uero illi non respondero amicus [amic0 ueter] ;
proucatus, & nihil propemodum agens? Dolebam, ut
uerum fatea<r, illum> abijisse absque literis, hoc certe
magis, quod Calendis Februariis, do[ctissimas] Viuis
literas, et tuas rerum nouarum plenas acceperam, neque
posset off<endi> cui commodius committerem. Quare uel
meo nomine quantumuis am<icum> objurgabis tu quidem
acriter, neque accipies excusationes frioulas & pr<poste-
ras.> Nam quod confer in Clodium, logi ; ymo ne jnuisit
quidem unquam <me, quamuis> jnuitatis bis, ter alque
iterum, et amice & honorifice. Quod ni [rogere] hominem
uti cenaret apud nos cum Laurino & Bello<assio,> (nam
L<aurimus eius> amicitiam desyderare mihi uius est) : ne
scissem quidem adhuc p<rectum!> Projnde ni ille se
nobis, te authore, purgat per literas, metu<o ne> jure
suspicarj debeam, cum aspernarj amicitiam nostram,
at ani<no esse> in me abalienato.
Viuis litera fuerunt mihi gratissime; <non> tamen per-
sribam ea de re quicquam, nam sum occupatus amiculis
su<is.> Vale et quiequam in buccam, aut quicquid isthie
dicatur, aga[urue] ut sciamus; hic nihil est nouj. Desyde-
ramus Ciuitatem D<ei. Vale> jterum, & vxorj nos com-
menda.

Brugis, 3 Nonas Februarias.

28 Viuis to Vale (L. 30): marked by vertical line in margin

14. Viuis literas] probably Vi- ves wrote to de Feyyn and to Cranevelt on the same day, Jan. 28 : Ep. 38; the latter forwarded de Feyyn's letter, adding one from himself.
29. amiculis] evidently the Valdaura-Cervent family.
32. Ciuitatem D<ei] it had al-
ready appeared on August 31, 1522 : Basle, Froben : Bonilla, 752.
Quod scripsi de officiali: is uidetur persistere in renum- 
ciatione ea solemnij per acta, ut uocant. Non defuerunt 
qui justiga ut ipse ad hoc aspirarem. Sed constanter 
recusauj; sed si of ferent, aut spes non esset repulse, 
non recusarem tamen; neque graua accommodare 
nomen & operam. Sed hec tibj & apud amicum.

Ex animo tuns
Joannes de Fevyn.

Consummatiss. Juris V. Doctorj Dño.
& M. Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario
Mechlinieñ.

41. FROM JEROME RUFFAULT

Mechlin
(first days of February 1523)

The signature and the date of this letter, which is damaged on 
three edges, are missing: the writing is evidently that of Ep. 52, 
signed Hieronymus Ruffaldus', who brought to Cranevelt Vives' 
letter of January 28, 1523: Ep. 38, 21; the contents clearly indicate 
the first days of February.

Jerome Ruffault or Ruffaldus was the son of John Ruffault, 
Knight, Lord of Mauvaux, Neufville and Lamsaert, imperial coun- 
cillor and treasurer general of the domains and finances (Henne, III, 
217; IV, 381: FG, 414), and of Marie de Carlin. He matriculated in 
Louvain on February 28, 1517: Ieronimus ruffouvs de Insulis Tornac.
dioe. castrensis (Excerpts, 99). In 1522 he was still at the University 
studying under Vives, who appreciated him for his virtues and 
praised him for his zeal in the Civitas Dei (August. 1797), in the 
dedicatory letter to In Suetonium quedam, 1522 (VOO, VI, 438), and 
in the Veritas Fucata, 1523 (VOO, II, 530). To please his master he 
did what he could to make his father pay the 'Caesarea pensio' due 
to Erasmus (letters of Vives to Erasmus, July 14 and Aug. 15, 1522: 
EOO, III, 721, A; 731, A). After Vives left Louvain, Ruffault remained 
there, at least until October 1524, as he saw through the press the 
Introductio ad Sapientiam (Ep. 122). A few years later, on July 15, 
1529, Livinus Ammonius mentions him as the abbot of St. Adrian's 
of Grammont and as Erasmus' devoted friend (Ent. 102); indeed his 
father had obtained that abbey for him from the Emperor, April 10, 
1523, at Jean de Cruce or Coppenolle's death. In 1537, at the decease

40. 35. de officiali Henry Zwyngchedau: Ep. 43, intr.
of Martin Assel, whose coadjutor he had been for some time, he became the abbot of the Benedictine abbey of St. Vaast of Arras, and as such he is praised for his generosity, his virtues, and his zeal for erudition: Robertus Britannus dedicated to him the edition of his letters, 1510. He died on November 10, 1563: Sand., Flandr., III, 175, Gall. Christ., III, 390.

The 'libellus', with which Ruffault presented Graneveldt, was without doubt one of the first copies available of the Veritas Fucata, see de Licentia Poetica, which Martens printed in January 1523 (Bonilla, 757). This little book is a dialogue which closes with the mention of Vives roaming through the Biestore meadows of St. James in Louvain with his two preferred disciples Nicolas Votton and Jerome Ruffault (VVO, II, 530-1). Ruffault came to Mechlin to assist at his sister's wedding: maybe that of Françoise, who married Matthew Laurin, lord of Watervliet and Waterland, Marc's brother (Ep. 6, intr.; FG, 83, 10), and became the mother of the two famous humanists Marc and Guido (Gaillard, Br. & Fr., I, 361; Guicciardini, 210; Sand., Brugenses, 31, 58; BN; &a.)

Francisco Graneveldt Hieronymus Ruffaldus S. P. D.

Ratio cur tibi obtuli de Veritate Fucata opusculum, quod tibi cum litteris tradideram, est, ut jam dixi, quia edidit ille eruditissimus homo mihi ob suauissimos atque modestissimos mores tam charus vt dicere nequeam. Plauuisse autem tibi libellum vel te tacente facile in animum induxi, cum ob summum tuum in Viuem fauorem, tum quia talis sit liber, et si exhiberis, qui placere debeat omnibus, modo doctetina et iudicio non laborantibus. Ob quam rem non verendum ne imponam, iudicio tuo aliquo exactissimo summa qua hominem complecteris amicitia. Preterea inter multa admiratus es imprimis locum in quo de nobis preter meritum et plus eque magnifice fit mentio; de quo et habeo tibi gratiam quam possis maximam: referre autem quum par iam non valeo, affectum pro opere accipio: quo tibi in amicitia non cedo, modo cognoeuro a te redamari: quod mihi adeo iam est compertum vt de eo dubitare fas non sit. Id enim effect prima pars elegantissime tue epistole apud me, vt te non possis non maxime amare, hominem intem omnes eruditum, et iuxta humanum. Hec omnia cum sufficerent ad conciliaandam nostram amicitiam, vbi tamen vidi illum partem epistole qua me streuue ad litteras adhortaris, dehine cepi te valse amare et ita
amplecti, mi Graneueldi, vt non dubitem a te, etsi, summis precibus, flagitare vt me ascribas inter amicos tuos: non illos quidem vulgar<es, sed primarios, qui non absque summo delectu a te nempe prudentissimo diliguntur. Hac itaque ad literas adhortatione nihil potuisti facere vel te dig(nius, vel) mihi jucundius gratiusque; vtque huius-cemodi amici gen(ni) officia subinde repetas, queso. Effeceris enim hoc pacto vt (quum scio me) amplissimo patri multis nominibus debere, longe pluribus nimirum beneficiis obligatus tibi debeam; ad literasque his stimulis excitatus multo alacrior ero, vt tandem inueniar parentibus, te, ceterisque doctis dignam literis desudas operam.

Vale, modo prius adiecero (non jam mihi) adfuisse occasionem te conueniendi per nuptiales nugas: enim modo unum, modo alium alloquor consanguineum, dies (transit; et subinde singulis diebus rependa hec coll(oquia!) Suffurabor tamen tempusculum vbi prima sese obtulerit occasio quo te conueniam, modo tibi integrum erit per tuas occupationes.

Vale. Ex edibus paternis; et (me toto tuum, si) modo me reear, semper habeo.

E(x animo tuus)
Hieronymus Ruffaldus.

Eruditissimo Viro D. Francisco Graneueldio,
Senatorio Mecliniensi.

42. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

I 29
(13 February 1523)

Three edges of this letter are damaged; of the name of the month only a stroke remains, evidently of the 'F' of 'Februarijs', as is clearly indicated by the contents. The last four lines are written on the reverse side, which bears the address.

exquisissim. Scribo enjm
meas literas, mi> Craneueldi, ut menti occurrit: neque

41. 24 Graneueldi cp. address and Ep. 52 41 colloquia before this word inamesa was crossed off and underlined 42. 1 Scribo the first line and part on the second are missing
laborans magnopere accuratne sint & elegantenes, an te
digne; quare nihil est quod perscribentem morarj debeat
si nihil obstat alioquin.

Nos hic (superis gratia) recte ualemus omnes; nisi
quod angor animo ob ea que a nte par literas de me tibi
commisj. Scio & noui quantum sit onus, quantus labor
eam obire prouinciam; neque te fugit quam mihi se

placeuit jlla tranquilla, solitaria, & ut dicere solebas,
mu sea uita. Angor itaque non ab re; sed spero suscep-
torem tuum non recusaturum,modo Cottrel (qui n'ito
quadragesime aderi absit) fuit enim hic recusationis
causa, ob decanatum per dominum Breyl illi promissum.

De Nouiomago miror te scribere notiti uni aduenisse
hominem, cum dominus recta prefectus Mechli niam.
Ciuitatem Augustinj hodie, sed diu expectatam, compa-
 & angelo solido & sestertiis nummis sex : in hoc
q natuor sestertijs quam tua charior. Jta uisum est
bibliopolae. Author em ipsum auide expectamus ut de
rebus communibus priuatis disceptemus. Quod si per
Mechliniam huc ueniat, die illi Laurinum offerre &
obtulisse cubiculuui Erasmi cum hoc rogauit ut illi
scriberem, sed quia ante dies plus m inus fortassic hie
aderit, maluj per literas ut ex te scyr et. Non audeo
respondere literis illis suis multo elegantissimis, prtesertim
nunc, nam tabellarius festinat, neque sciuju de aduentu
priors quam abiere.

106 1523

9. prouinciam] the post of official ; cp. Ep. 43, intr.
12. Cottrel] Peter Cottrel, canon of Tournay Cathedral, archdeacon
of Ghent, and in 1525 of Bruges (Corp. Inq., IV, 391), Vicar-General
of the diocese, who obtained the xth prebend of St. Mary’s at Bruges
in 1534 (Gaillard, Inser., 1, 1, xiv). He started a short-lived Collo-
geum Bilingue at Tournay (Allen, IV, 1237, 21b), and died May 28, 1545,
requesting the Chapter by his will to erect six scholarships in Lou-
vain in the Falcon, in St. Ives, and the H. Ghost, and to enlarge the
latter college (Nov. 4, 1545) : Mol., 623-1; V. And., 265, 291, 297; FUL:
Bourses, 106.
15. Nouiomago] Geldenhouver after having handed to Cranefelt
Chlodius letter of February 1, Ep. 39, probably left Mechlin, so that
Cranefelt could not satisfy de Fovyn’s request and make him
apologize : Ep. 40, 16.
38, 22 ; the res communes were probably the interests of his ami-

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De Mattineyo autem quod secyre cupis: is functus est viuis; et qui jn jllius locum suffectus est, is mense Decem-
 bri iure quod uocant Nominationis jn demortuj locum possessionem cepit. Lo\(\text{nuitii}\) commoratur Gabrielj doctorj; 
fil\(\text{jo}\) est peda\(\text{gogus}\). Hic nihil est nouj nisi (quod secretum s\(\text{it}...\)

debeas. Rhodij feruntur oppressi \(\text{vehementi Turcarum}\) obsidionc. Nihil pre\(\text{terea aliud. Vale.}\)

Brugis, Jdibus F\(\text{ebruariis. Vx}\)ori et liberissaluta omnium nomine.

Tui amantiissimus

Fevynus.

Praestantissimo Juris Vtriusque Doctorj Dño. & Magro. Francisco Cranenelt, Consi-

liario Senatus Mechliniën. te Mechlen.

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43. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 18 February \(\langle 1523\rangle\)

This letter is damaged on three edges: of a post-scriptum at foot only a few words remain. The year is indicated by the contents. It is the reply to the message which Vives brought to Bruges on Febr. 17, judging from the scraps of the first sentences (Gp. Ep. 46. i).

42. 35 mortem obisse: of a first line nothing remains; of three others (35-37) only a few words.

42. 29. Mattineyo] probably Anthony Metteneye, lord of Mærcke and Marguerilie de Baenst. He was apostolic protonotary, councillor of Charles of Austria (Henne, II, 201, 323) and graduated noble canon of St. Donnian’s (Gaillard, Br. & Fr., IV, 170: the year of the decease is evidently wrong). He probably died in December 1322, as his successor then took possession of the locum demortuj’. Op. Comp., 137.

31. Nominationis]. Metteneye’s successor was Antony de Achten-

yrt, of Hoogstraeten, who was nominated to the first vacancy at the collation of the Provost of St. Donnian’s by the Faculty of Arts of Louvain on Sept. 30, 1521, with the mention that he was præbyter, artium magister, utra nouem annos promotus et in Facultate graduatus’(Lib.1 Nom., 166 v°; Gaillard, Inscr., 1, 115). Achtenryt became cantor of the Chapter, Nov. 15, 1529, and died July 5, 1537: Comp., 99, 137.


In this letter, as in Epp. 40 and 42, de Fevyn refers to the place of 'official' for the archdeaconry of Bruges, one of the three that constitute the diocese of Tournay. Henry Zwynghedau, who had filled that post with honour, had, in a moment of resentment, resigned on account of a disappointment (cp. Ep. 42, 11), but he soon tried to revoke that resignation: Ep. 37, 22. On the advice of some friends, de Fevyn contemplated for a while applying for the post: Epp. 40, 36; 42, 7. Still as soon as he became acquainted with the circumstances of the resignation, he desisted, and did what he could to make good, the bad impression he might have made on the official and their mutual friend; cp. further Ep. 41; 46, 6.

Henry Zwynghedau, or a Balliol, a native of Bailleul, was a licenciate in canon law who enjoyed a great renown as jurisprudent. He started the Louvain 'Collegium Baccalaurorum I.V.' (V. And., 209; Vern., 213). On Oct. 16, 1512, he succeeded to Anthony Laureins as canon of the St. Anna's prebend in St. Saviour's at Bruges (near which church he lived: Ep. 212), and on July 5, 1518, he presided as dean the general meeting of that chapter. He obtained later on in St. Mary's of the same town the chapelry of our Lady (1520), the first prebend, and the vicariate of the Golden Portion (Gaillard, Insc., I, n. xij, 254, 455). On November 21, 1516, he had been appointed as official of the Cambrai diocese for Brussels; on Jan. 23, 1521, he was exercising that function at Bruges for the bishop of Tournay. He was well befriended with Cranewelt and he apparently had been godfather to one of his children: according to custom, he was constantly referred to by the intimates as 'susceptor', which privilege he shared with Henry Nieulandt (Ep. 99, intr.) and the 'susceptrix Morela' (Ep. 105, intr.) Notwithstanding the difficulties to which de Fevyn refers in the letters of this period (Epp. 37, 40, 42, 44, 46), he held the post of official until his death, March 1532, when his brother Adam (+ June 21, 1560) succeeded to him: Gaillard, Insc., I, n. 455, 51; Lib. I Nom., 172r°.

millies roger, aut magis prema< r.> Nam ut tibi dicam (et
15 quemadmodum D. [a] Balliolo retulit) c<ertum est> \lllos non
syncere cum homine, optime de illis merito, egisse : <neque
cum> pro suis dignis promeritis remunerasse : parum me
dignum <esset> in eum locum uelle me delegarj aut substi-
tuj, unde uir <ille inter omnes> dignus non sine justissima
20 causa adductus sit ut r<ceedret.> Ego loquutus sum
donum susceptorum tuum secretissimo : is uidetur
<mihi> justissime conturbatus : et plane commouit me ut ne u<erbum quidem posthac deereuerjm uelle audire.
Reliqua ex eo aud<ics :> is enim inter triduum aderit. Bene
25 vale, mj Craneueldj, et <tue> vxorj, liberis, omnium nomine
salutem. Viues & Laurin<us> jubent te plurimum saluere :
velentque adesse te nostris conf<abulationibus.>

Brugis, Cinerum die.

Tuuus Joannes Fevynus.

30 > susceptorj si uisum tibj<
i>nter nos oriatur, si<n
Præstantiss° juris utriusque Doctorj Dño.
& Mgřo. Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario

44. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges

<21 February 1523>

Two edges of this letter are damaged : the missing part of the
date can easily be supplied from the preceding and following
messages ; it has a weak impression of de Fevyn's seal (cp. Ep. 161).

Probably Geldenhonwer brought a letter to de Feyyn and took this
and one from Vives(Epp. 15, 47, 17), to Mechlin. Evidently apologies had
been offered through Cranevelt's interference, to whom thanks are
returned (11. 2, 3) : for whereas in the three foregoing epistles,
Noviomagus' slight is referred to (Epp. 40, 17; 42, 15; 43, 6), it is not
mentioned any further ; greetings of his friend Clodius are offered,
and this letter, which is a mere repetition of Ep. 43, was probably
written for the sole purpose of showing the author's goodwill. On
the following day Geldenhonwer, who was then in Mechlin, was
named in one breath with Cranevelt's wife and de Briarde : Ep. 46, 31.
<Que modo allate sunt literae tue, mi Craneuedi,> nihil uel hoc ipso fuerunt gratissime, et iure ac meri to jacundissime quod studiosum te mee laudis amicum apprime singularem declarabant. Verum, mi Craneuedi, ut tibi propediem scripsi, postquam alloquutus fui tuum susceptorem, iam refrinxit res : neque decreui quicquam ea de re uelle unquam audire ; non quod laborem defugiam, quom ea res summo constat : sed consulto Carlo & fratre, uisum est illis (etiam si nicio illius erant animj ut non recusarem) ut rejicerem. Quod cum fecerim, nolui ut hoc te lateret. Vale, & si jncidas in sermonem cum D. Balliolo, possis dicere, nihil me umquam facturum, etiam si premam. Jterum vale. Carlus, frater & soror, Vues et Laurinus, Clodius salutem tibi adscribi cupierunt.

Brugis, 9 Calendas Martias.

Tui unice observantissimus Fevynus.


45. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges 22 February 〈1523〉

This letter, entirely written by Vives, was taken to Mechlin by Geldenhouwer together with Ep. 14 : cp. Ep. 47, 16. The top is damaged : the first line and part of the two following are missing : the opening sentences evidently referred to the molestia (l. 7), which Vives had experienced on his way to Bruges.

inquit ille passi, repugnante aestu pariter & vento; & sic non peruenimus ad terminum qui attingendus fuit, sed altius petendus viculus quidam receptaculum sicariorum illius gentis & prædonum. Juuat eluctatos esse.

Amicis offendimus incolumes & iatios, quod nobis superiorem itineris molestiam compensavi: (t.) O felices quietos! Mihi certum est dare operam ut quiescam! Cum Fortuna vellem in gratiam redire quibuscumque conditionibus, modo ne contra τήν Ἀρείην, quandoquidem video sine vtraque illarum, seu ambabus potius (vt nunc sunt mores & tempora) άκοντον συμβίνει τήν εὐθυμίαν ἐκείνη τήν τοῦ Δημόκριτου. O magnum Fortunae in nos regnum, (pudet dicere!) homines Christi sacris initiatos, quam nihil magis curarit Christus, quam vt nobis esset cum illa negocij quam minimum! Ἀλλὰ μέμψαι, καὶ κληθήσει ερετικός· satius erit consulere, quam queri. De Rhodo ferunt actum esse: Fabius cunctando restituit rem; isti cunctando perdent rem. Sed cautendum ne temere de Republica.

Vale etiam atque etiam, mi Cranueldeo, Salutant te Laurinus & Feuynus, cum quibus hodie prandi, dominica quadragesima prima. Saluta meis verbis honestissimam matremfamilias tuam, & D. Decanum Robynum.

† D. Francisco Craneveldio, Senatori Mechlinie:, amico candidiss. Mechliniae.

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16. ἐρετικός] read ἐρετικός.
17. de Rhodo] Contradictory reports about the fall of Rhodes kept the minds of Western Europe in suspense: cp. Ep. 37, 12.
When about Jan. 27, de Lannoy brought from Naples the confirmation of the sad news which he had received from private source, Adrian VI exclaimed that he could not admit it. In the consistory of Jan. 28, he declared that Rhodes was in great danger, which statement he repeated in a letter to Charles V, Feb. 3. By Feb. 11, he had lost all hope, although reports announced that Rhodes was still resisting; in the next consistory he did not mention it, but drew all the attention to Hungary. On Feb. 23, he wrote to Queen Catherine of England that the fall was averred. Public opinion was not convinced as yet: on March 2, G. M. della Porta stated that Rhodes was holding out against the foe; and Adrian VI stated that relief had arrived. On March 3, however, the surrender was announced and the Master and his knights were said to be on their way to Sicily; on March 15, they were reported to have arrived in Crete. Pastor, II, 117-119; Burman, 125, seq.; Pasolini, 100, seq.; Brewer, III, 2818, 2891, 2893, 2907. Cp. Epp. 37, 12: 50, 40.

18. istij the Christian princes, who, notwithstanding the Pope's urgent appeals, did not stir to help Rhodes, although, according to Gabriel Martinengo, with one thousand men they might have saved the valiant fortress (Savuto, XXXIII, 602).

The letter is damaged on three edges. It was written in the evening, or late at night of Sunday, February 22, after Geldenhouwer had left Bruges with a message from de Fevyn, Ep. 44, and one from Vives, Ep. 45: cp. Ep. 47, 16.

The opening sentence refers to de Fevyn’s two last letters: the one of Ash-Wednesday, February 18, Ep. 43, and that of February 21, taken by Geldenhouwer, Ep. 44. Both had the same purport of acquainting Cranevelt with his refusal of the appointment offered (Ep. 43, intr.), which he was anxious to do before, D. Balliolus’ should reach Mechlin (Ep. 43, 21), so as to prevent any bad construction in either’s mind about the fact of his having contemplated, for a few days, accepting the post of official.

James Masson of Lat(i)omus, of Cambrem, became M.A. in the Paris University and was appointed about 1500 by his master John Standonck as the first pater of the Domus panperum which he had founded in the Louvain University. (V. And. 271; Reusens, IV, 458; M. Godet, La Congrégation de Montaigu: Paris, 1912: 126). At the end of his three-yearly office he stayed in Louvain and lectured, especially after having become a member of the University Council, Faculty of Arts, November 29, 1510. He became doctor of divinity on August 16, 1519 (V. And. 304), and was appointed professor and canon of St. Peter’s in 1535. He was the chief opponent of Luther (de Jongh, 173, seq.) and took an active part in the strife against reformation (Vern., 273; Praep., 36, seq.; Collect., 47, 139; Bib. Ref. Ne., III, 19, seq.); he died May 29, 1544, and founded several scholarships in the Standonck college by his will of February 11, 1544 (FUL). His collected works were edited in 1550 by his nephew James Latomus (Louvain, Gravius). Cp. V. And., Bib. Belg., 416; Paquot, XIII, 43; FG, 380; BN.

James Latomus was one of the teachers of the domicelli Robert and Charles de Croy (Epp. 23, 62, intr.; de Jongh, 173-4), who paid the expenses of his promotion, 1519, and of whom the latter granted him a prebend in his Cathedral at Cambrai, 1526. He was probably one of Cranevelt’s acquaintances, either as colleague in the University Council, or as great favourer of the studies of languages, which befriended him with Nicolas Cleynaerts (Clénard, 7, 182). Vives must have met him at de Croy’s, and, to all probability, taken a dislike to him: this may be explained by the position which he had then adopted towards Erasmus (Allen, III, 934; IV, 1059, 1113 & a.) and towards the Collegium Trilingue, which apparently was the occasion of his virulentia apud tuum [1544], John Robbyns, the protector of Busleyden’s institute. Being of a very excitable nature, he was occasionally led to extravagances, of which his enemies and antagonists took advantage (Praep., 241), and which makes it probable that he is the [1522]: Ep. 13, 30.
<N>udiust<erti>us Gerardo nostro ad te dedi<...;> literas et
eodem argumento Joanni Nan<...;> eas credo te <iam accep-
pisse, ac quid'em temporj, & priusquam illum (quem nosti)
con<eisses;> uidetur enim hoc esse e re nostra, et Carlo sic
expedire nisum est, cuius consilio, suasu et fere jimpulsu
omnibus renunciauimus. Nouisti j<ngenium> susceptoris
qui magis animi quodam jimpetu quedam (ut ex sermente
iilli con<spiere> potui) et talia propemodum alias effudit
planeque reicet, quam ratione ip<sius rei> ductus. Nunc
uidemus mandata regia quibus refrenata judicis ecclesiasticj
<potestas> est; preterea alia multa : ijs igitur et ex Carli
sententia adductus, non <potui> non unis & alteris literis
id tibi significare, quo illi animum mol<lias> si unus
quispiam falsum quiddam ei de me detulisset. Sed hec
hact<enus,> ut ne uerbum quidem posthac.

Hodie in prandio Viues et <go fuimus> apud Laurinum:
Sed quid non ibi Viues? ceu seria, ceu lusum sp<ectas;>
de Latomo & uirulentia apud tuum Decanum; quantum
ualeat el<eemo>zenis; quam sanctam in<stituat religionem
tot sibi deuotis bene pastis <ovibus> : quid opus est uerbis?
periculum est ne uotiua peregrinatio illa) diui Jodoci
aboleatur, modo tam fortas, tam strenuis, tam salaces
pascant) quam hic perhibet. Oblectauit sane nos mirum in
modum; sed <multo> aliter & liberius si tu illi amicus
adfuisses.

Hic nos <omnes> ualemus : Carlus nunc nunc has extor-
sit ut scriberem, & salutes <multas :> (nescio quam nume-
rosissimas hodie supputarit Viues); fortassisi plures adscribi

Passages underlined by Cranevelt : mandata (l. 10) ... multa (l. 11); quam sanctam
(l. 19); diui Jodoci aboleatur (l. 21); the first and last of them being marked by a
hand in margin. 20 nunc) repeated in Ms.

1. Nudiusterti<us> it may have been very late at night, so that
de Feyyn considered the letter of Saturday, 21, Ep. 44, as being
written on the 'nudiustertius'.
1. literas] Ep. 43.
2. eodem argumento] Ep. 44.
2. Joanni Nan (MS. nà) probably the bearer, whose name
may have been Nans : Joanni Nan <sio>, — unless the abbrevi-
uation stands for 'nam'.
3. illum] D. Balliolus, who was expected to be at Mechlin on Febr.
19. ualeat] this and what fol-
lows evidently applies to John
Robbyns.
juss(it frater) sororque quae proxima partum est; Vives, Laurinus item. Commenda(bis) me singulariter matrone vxorj tuae, liberisque, et Nouiomago, Briar(do & )Jnghelberto. Vale, mi Craneueldij, & ut certum reddas Carlum, si quando in Batauiam tuam proficieie contingat.

Brugis, Dominica XL' supersima. <Vale :> et de Lomellino 35 cupit Carlus si quid magis eius reij compertum hab'es.>
Totus ex animo tu(us)
<Joannes Feuynus.>

Præstantiss. Juris utriusque Doctorj Dño. & Magro. Francisco Craneuelt,
A Consilijs in Senatu Mechlinien.

47. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Brugis 15 March (1523)

This letter, mutilated at the top and the right side, is entirely in Vives's hand; he was then in doubt whether he should go and share the troubles of his afflicted family in Valence. His journey to England in May was intended as the beginning of a longer voyage (cp. Ep. 56).

<Vives Craneueldio suo S. P.>

Gum amicis confa(bulando dies ago valde amoenos; sed illorum obsequijs non obstantibus, animus dure me cru-ciati, incertus quid <mihi faciendum. Redire in patriam>
non libet: manere hic non licet! Nam illuc reuocor:

Cogita tu, inter has vndas quae fluctuanti
quies? Si quies nulla, quae studia? & quae studiorum
parenis alacritas & lesititia? O secula plus quam ferrea!

"Ω μεγάλου Οδυσσέου — si modo non totus es conflictus ab Homero — & tu habebas quo intenderas cursum! Aduersa
m<ea> maiora sunt quod destinatum nil habent, præter
fatum. Quæ de Turcis scribis, & vide(o) & dolet; & remed-
dium opto, & vix spero: sed hæc viderit Christus! Dolori

nullus est modu<s> indulgere si velis. Vale. Saluta tuos &
Dominum Decanum. Ad priores litteras tu<as> respondi
per D. Gerardum cuem tuum, hominem tui meique studio-
sissimum.

Brugis, xv Martij.

† D. Francisco Craneveltio, Senatori Mecli-
linieñ., amio incomparabili. M<ec>hliniae.

48. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

This letter is written by scribe A; Vives added the two last
lines and the address. It answers Cranevelt's reply to that of Febr.
22, Ep. 45, and expresses again the sadness under which he had
been labouring since the end of December 1522.

The date has disappeared; still since according to Cranevelt's
note "xxa Martij", it reached Mechlin on the same day as Ep. 49
from John de Fevyn, it may be concluded that it was written also,
or at least despatched, on the same day from Bruges: March 17.

47. 5 retrahunt sumptus] corrected from retrahit periculum det-
ad.: amio: read amico

47. 4. illuc reuocor] cp. Epp. 32, 26;
10. Ω μεγάλου Οδυσσέου] Odys-
seus, v, 203; viii, 520; xiii, 121.
Reddite sunt <omnis tuae literae> ut inam semper ita mittantur epistolae aliquot uestigijs adiunctae, atque prouideantur. Itaque per eumdem reseribimus nuntium, ne assuesceremus epistolae nostras mittere per homines suspectos & impudenter poscinummios, & quij disiungere epistolae non dubent compendij gratia.

<Quod> exclamauj 'O felices quietos!' horsum spectat ad beatos istos: ad te quoque non parum. Interni enim & in seipsis motus molestia vacant; nec male afficimur nisi foris incumbat agitati o. Sicut celj sine damno suj perpetuo rotantur; hinc ignis, aer & equor ac sponte sua rerum sunt uires perdunt, sed acquirunt: sic nos motu quodam uestro ducimi& & casibus, & incertis uotis non seruientes. Alit uos exercitatio forensis pulcherrima, potius uarietas illa spectaculj quoddie aliquid objiciens nouum & admirandum. Eliam mentem aigit postquam spectastis, domij ne oeciosi sitiis: licet officia uxorj, liberis & familiae d'are & ab ijs illa exigere, sola uerecundia uestrij; mox abdere uos ipsos in ocium. Illis negociosis (ssinis rebus, uelut) aura, igniculi uestrorum ingeniorum excitantur & ardent, nec sinuntur in quietem & extinetj. Hac quoque rerum uicissitudine gratiora sunt singulj & qua mouent mutatione. Nos nero interdum altissimo ueterno marcidj languentes, quasi, in aestiu tranquillator tempestate coorta, incautj & improudij deprehensi, eocepimus euome, nauseare, haerere ad singula, concursare hac & illa, multum querj, ni mium affligi, & a rebus constitutis &, ut rebamur, firmissimis inopinato malo non tam in citamur quam op'primimur; & quo nos, quos tu Stoicos ridens appellas, accuratius nos ipsos 'defendimus' uirtute ac munimius, eo intentius Fortuna uel imbecilliorem ali quam in uaelutidinem uel cuniculos agit in nostram arcem, ut ostndat ne uirtute quidem obiecta nos tegi posse,

45, 6.
8. istos] evidently his Bruges
32. Fortuna] cp. Epp. 32, 15, 32;
45, 8; 47, 13.
sed> se principem omnium actionum nostrarum esse; se dominam; innito faciundum quod i<ubet! Vtinam> in me esset illud animij robur quod scribis, siue ioco loqueris, siue serio!

E<quidem illud> me consolatur quod magister philosop-40 phiae nostræ, non Zeno, sed Christus, Fortunæ <despec-41 tionem ante> res faustas auspicatasque ponit. Quamquam mihi propheto omnis priuatorum ma<lorum strages remit-45 tur in publica intentij! Quis enim adeo amans suj atque indulgens es<nt ut in rerum> publicarum perturbatione suarum meminerit? Rhodum iterum fama est <cecidisse. Vti>nam falsus sim uates, sed uidebis quo deductum rem istj perueris Fabij <Cunctatores!>

Vale, mi Cranauealdi candidissime, cum optima coniuge & dulcissimis lib<eris. Dominum Decanum> Robynum meo nomine saluta diligentere.

Brugis, <xvi Martii 152>3.

† D. Francisco Crancueldio, Senatori Mech-linieñ., amico optimo. M<ec>hliniae.

48. From JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
17 March <1523>

This letter is damaged on the three edges; according to the note on the address, it reached Mechlin, xxª Martij , on the same day as that from Vives, Ep. 48; the messenger further had a missive from de Fevyn to 'Nouiomagus'; cp. Ep. 50, a.

Cranevelt evidently showed this letter (= G) to Geldenhouwer, whom the news concerning Erasmus interested to such an extent, that he copied it out on a loose leaf to be inserted amongst his Collectanea : fº 22 (= G); thus it was edited by Prinsen: Collect., 73-75 (= P).

Hilary Bertolf (cp. Ep. 19, intr.) who had given to de Fevyn all the information he communicated to Cranevelt, had neither passed


through Mechlin on his way to Bruges, nor did he intend going
there on his way back; otherwise this letter should have been
superfluous. He evidently delivered to Marc Laurin Erasmus'
letter, dated Basle, February 1, 1523 (EOO, III, 748, e). He went
to Brussels where he handed a letter to his master's former host,
Petrus Wychmans, canon at Anderlecht, who wrote a reply (FG, 14),
mentioning the 'diploma Pontificis' (l. 22, n); it is dated March 22,
1523, from Mechlin, which is probably a misreading for Anderlecht,
where the 'vermiculus rusticanus' (as he styled himself in it)
lived in the near vicinity of the friends he mentioned, Martin Davids,
Adrian Van der Wiele and probably the late John Sucquet. In Brussels
Hilary must have found every opportunity to direct Erasmus' letter
of February 21 (EOO, III, 1700, c; Lat. Cont., 389) to Herman Leth-
maat (cp. Ep. 56, intr.), who answered from Mechlin on March 18
(Ent., 25; Lat. Cont., 390). Without doubt it was Bertolf also who at
Louvain handed to Josse de Vroye the letter of March 1, 1523, about
John de Neve's death (EOO, III, 784, c) and took back the reply of
March 27, 1523 (FG, 6; Lat. Cont., 391; Joannes Naevins &a, in
Mët. Moeller, II, 82).

Fevynus Craneueldio suo S. D. P.

Hilarius Erasmus, quem tibi alias commendauj per
literas, is hesterno uesperj Brugas uenit, attilli tquc literas
Erasmj ad Laurinum, quibus unice oblectat.i sumus, cum
ob mu<Ita> tum precipue quod adhuc uiuat. Nam rumor
5 jncrebruerat quiudecim continuos dies integros, mortem
obisse, et prope persuaserant jllius emuli sic rem
habere.

Verum aliter in re <est,> et quod illis non persuadeas
unquam, nunc dialogos treis adp<arat> in Lutheri sedi-
10 cionem illam turbulentam : primo agit an expedie<rit> sic
jnchoarj tumultum illuni; dejn altero, num jure; <tertio,>
qui modus jacture sarciende et rei componendo futurus
<sit.) Videtur jrritas us ob epistolam ab Luthero cuidam

1. alias] cp. Epp. 18 & 19, intr.
3. rumor] the report of Erasmus' death often spread in Belgium:
it was circulating in Bruges in Sept.-October 1522, when Hilarius
proved it to be false (EOO, III, 748, e — 749 v, 765, n); again in
March 1523, according to de Flevyn's statement here (cp. Leth-
maat's letter: Mechlin, March 18, 1523 : Ent., 26); further in Jan.
4. dialogos] Erasmus intended introducing as personæges in
these dialogues Thrasymachus for Luther, Eubulus for the
Church, and Philalethes as arbiter; he alluded to the two first
in his letter to Paul Volz, Dec. 18, 1524 : EOO, III, 811, e, and gave
a similar plan of his scheme in a letter to a friend quoted by
Froude, 325.
Ep. 49

Erphordiens~ C<anonic> jracundius et parum amice de se

15 conscriptam, et Melanchtonis m<inas.> Jn reliquis semper

sui similis est, et absoluit in Joannem Pa<raphrasin,>

Ferdinando Principj dicatam. Parat Commentarios in Pau-

<rum.> Augustinus nescio an refrixerit. Hilarius illius

auspicij<s> prodijt multo quam unquam antea castigator.

20 Concionandj Ra<tio> sub prelo jlio authore est. Jn summna

non potest non <uelle> prodesse omnibus, sed rei presertim

theologice, nunc demum <tractatus> amicissime, diplomate

Pontificio animo confirmator.

22 demum tractatus amicissime] C: there is space for one word on the missing part of the edge; demum amicissime G; demum .... P

14. Erphordiens[1 this particular epistol does not seem to be extant in Luther's correspondence; the only passages in his letters from May 1522 to March 1523 in which he remarks in an aggressive tone about Erasmus, are in that to Spalatin, May 15, 1522, and in the one to Caspar Borne, May 28, 1522 (Enders, III, 379, 375; Cp. Ep. 14, 2 n.). The 'Erphordiensis' was probably meant for John Lang, formerly Prior of the Austin Priests, who was his regular correspondent (FG, 378; Allen, III, 872, intr.).

15. Melanchtonis[1 On Sept. 3, 1522, Wolfgang Rychard of Ulm wrote to John Magenbuch: 'Bras-
sicanus', ostendit mihi hodie 31); it was dedicated to John Carondelet: January 5, 1523 (Ent., 25; Lat. Cont., 393).

16. Joannem[1 the Paraphrasis in Evangelium secundum Ioannem was published by Fro-

ben 'mense Martio 1523' (Bib. Erasm., 1, 147). The book was dedicated to Ferdinand of Austria by letter, dated Jan. 5, 1523 (EOO, VII, 490).

17. in Paulum] viz., a reprint of the Paraphrases in omnes Epistolam Pauli (1521), which Erasmus announced as ready on March 21, 1523, in his letter to Stanislaus Turzo, the bishop of Ulm (EOO, III, 706, n). Cp. Bib. Erasm., 1, 144.

18. Augustinus[1 the complete edition of St. Augustine's works, to which Vives had contributed the Civitas Dei, was ready in 1528-29 (Bib. Erasm., II, 11), after having been long expected: cp. Lethen's letter of March 18, 1523 (Ent., 25; Lat. Cont., 393).

19. Hilarius[1 Divi Hilarii Lucubrationes per Erasmum emen-
datae : Basle, Froben; mense Februario 1523 (Bib. Erasm., II, 31); it was dedicated to John Carondelet: January 5, 1523 (EOO, III, 690, r; Ent., 26; Lat. Cont., 389).

20. Concionandj Ratio[1 this passage states that the Ecclesiastes, which was not published before 1533 (Bib. Erasm., 1, 78), had been started and partly printed long before. Livinus Algoet announced to the friends of Bruges in May 1523 that it was shortly forthcoming: Ep. 58, 15.

22. diplomate[1 evidently Adrian VI's letter of December 1, 1522, of which Hilary brought a copy to Belgium; he apparently showed it to the Brussels friends, as he had done to those of Bruges: cp.
De R<odijs> putant nihil uerius, etiam si addubito
quoadusque Magister Rhodiorum aut Neapolj aut Messane
aut Rhome ad<pulerit.> Vale, mj Craneueldj, & nos amare
perge. Salutatur fa<amilia> tua tota a nostra, & a Carlo uxor
liberique omnes.

16 Calendas Aprileis.

30 Tui aman<tissimus>
<Joannes Fevynus.>

Dño Craneuel.  

50. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges

I 40 <end of March 1523>

This letter, which still has de Fevyn’s seal (cp. Ep. 161), is mutilated on three edges, with the result that the date is missing. It refers to Ep. 49, which suggests the last days of March 1523, to which date points also the passage about the war tax to be paid by priests. Indeed at that time Margaret of Austria is recorded to have encountered difficulties from the States of Flanders on account of the contribution which she had requested and which the commonalty wished to be borne in part by the clergy: Letter of Sir Robert Wingfield to Wolsey; Mechlin, March 27, 1523 (Brewer, III, 294).

Christopher of Longueil, the famous humanist and Ciceronian, was born at Mechlin, about 1488; he studied and taught in Paris, Poitiers, Valence and Rome, and after a rather eventful life, he died in poverty at Padua, Sept. 11, 1522: V. And., Bib. Belg., 136; BN; Th. Simar, Christophe de Longueil: Louvain, 1914; Allen, III, 914, intr.; &c. Longolius had made a special study of Pliny the Elder and his Naturalis Historia, to elucidate which he undertook several journeys in various countries, 1516, and at which he worked already at Poitiers, 1507. His notes on that book were published with those of Sabellicus, Volaterranus, Beroaldus, Budeus and Erasmus, in an edition by R. Chaudière in Paris, 1516 (Th. Simar, Christ. de Longueil: 14, 209). Whether he further published the Commentarii in Libros XI. Plinii’ (V. And., Bib. Belg., 138) may be doubted; still he

50. 21 uerius: C; værius G; P read voerius

Wychmans’ letter (FG, 15, s; 16, 1), and that which Hilary brought to L-thmaat (E00, III, 1700, n). It was copied out again and thus it entered Craneveult’s collection and Geldenhouwer’s Collectanea: cp. Ep. 28, intr.

Evidently had written some exegetical commentaries, to which Nicolas Beroaldus alluded in 1510 in the preface to the edition of Plinius' *Historia*; which his pupil and first biographer, Reginald Pole, mentioned in 1524 (Simar, *op. cit.*, 47-49, 211), and to which de Fevyn refers here (l. 36).

\[\text{et nouj (ut uidebatur) jntegerrime; sed an reddiderit nostras ád te et Noviomagum nuntius nescio; si} \]

to which his pupil and first biographer, Reginald Pole, mentioned in 1524 (Simar, *op. cit.*, 47-49, 211), and to which de Fevyn refers here (l. 36).

\[\text{Placet nouj quidquid attulere litere tue gratissime et) (ut uidebatur) jntegerrime; sed an reddiderit nostras ád te et Noviomagum nuntius nescio; si}\]

3. Gerardum] viz., Geldenhouver, to whom de Fevyn had sent a letter at the same time as he despatched Ep. 49 to Cranwell.


9. Lupzetus] Thomas Lupset (c. 1498-1530) was an English divine, professor of rhetoric and humanity in Wolsey's college (Corpus Christi, 1520), Oxford, and an intimate friend of More, Erasmus and Linacre (*DNB*; Wood, I, 28; Allen, I, 270, 69, n). He left England in 1523; he visited Erasmus at Basle, and wrote to him, April 21, from Constance (FG, 16, 385). There he was John von Botzheim's guest, whom he thanked for his liberality in a letter dated Inspruck, Apr. 27, 1523 (*EOO*, III, 1702, v). He proceeded to Italy and Padua, where he worked and was tutor to Reginald Pole until 1525.

11. Scotiam] In Febr. 1523 the truce between Henry VIII. and the Scotch Lords expired; Surrey was appointed as lieutenant-general of the English army, and the Marquis of Dorset as Warden of the East Marches; Teviotdale was invaded in April; *CMH*, II, 422; Brewer, III, 2704.

12. suppetias] this in accordance with the treaty between Charles V. and Henry VIII., Windsor, June 19, 1522; Brewer, III, 2333; *CMH*, II, 419, seq.

13. strages] The Pope and the Christians generally expected that after the fall of Rhodes the Turks should attack Italy: Pastor, II, 119, seq.; Burman, 63, 125, seq.; Pasolini, 106.

15. Caudato] apparently Wolsey is meant here, on account of the long red train of his 'cappa magna', which the Cardinal undoubtedly must have displayed under their eyes at Bruges during his visit in 1521, since he never missed an occasion to claim the honour due to his rank and office: M. Creighton, *Cardinal Wolsey*: London 1888: 77, seq.; Collect., 14, 116, seq.
conferebas in cunctatione Enniana : Vnus homo &a. Ego uero metuo ut quicumque is fu<crit> non ab re uaticinatus sit : Stultorum regum et re & nomine princeps ; jnlt hic foedus arctissimum cum jllius regnj primatibus : nunc ab<sente> principe, Albanie duce, uisum est huic, potius hoc juterim <potiri regnum,> quam ut proceres iterum e Gallia reducem recipient, atque ita <omnia corruant.> Bonus noster patronus probe nos tutatur, dum suis constabiliendo<is laborant,> et jllius regnj administrationem sbj procurat : hic nunc <rumor> est Gallos cum Arembergho jugentibus copijs Leodium prefec<os. Quid> aliud expectes quam jrruptionem jn Brabantos? Nos uaticumque <bono> sumus adhuc animo, sed periculum fuerit ne exueci delajamur.> Vides plebem prope exhaustam; nulluni fere exercitum, et absque du<ce. Rogatur> clerj subsidium : id sane est perquam exiguum et propemodum uiolentum. Quid uiris) sacrificis cum bello, etiam justissimo (si modo ullum sit licitum) et prae<ser> tim inter> Christianos? Ego iis auspicijs

17. uaticinatus] probably a prediction as are composed and circulated at any time of distress.
18. princeps] probably allusion to Wolsey's name (cardinalis meaning : princeps) & influence : for he held the destinies of Europe in his hands about that time, on account of his ascendancy over Henry VIII, whose alliance and pecuniary help was of the highest importance in the conflict between the two contending powers.
19. hic... jllius regnj] evidently he could to lessen every resistance by spreading alarming rumours. Still in the first months of 1523, war on this side the Alps was only carried on in the region of Thérouanne (Henne, III, 327, seq.; Brewer, III, 2969); cp. BN.
21. noster... regnj] Charles V, was still in Spain strengthening his authority over that country (Gachard, Voyages, II, 34, 67; E. Gossart, Charles-Quint, roi d'Espagne : Bruxelles 1910 : 143, seq.)
22. Arembergho] Robert de la Mareck of Arenberg, lord of Sedan († 1530), was brother of Erard, bishop of Liège : Ep. 51, intr. Notwithstanding his signing the treaty of St. Trond, 1518, with Maximilian, he had invaded Luxemburg and besieged Virton in 1521 on behalf of Francis (Henne, II, 330; Allen, III, 748, 23). In Sept. 1522, he had tried to lay hold of Pauy and Bouillon (Henne, III, 279), and did what he couild to lessen every resistance by spreading alarming rumours. Still in the first months of 1523, war on this side the Alps was only carried on in the region of Thérouanne (Henne, III, 327, seq.; Brewer, III, 2969); cp. BN.
nuper legatione honorifica <functus sum.> Sed dix meliora.

35  In literis nihil desyderes nisi quod sub <Septembri>
Longolius Padue uita functus est, reliquitque posteris
Commendarios iam olim jactatos in Plinium. Aliud nihil
nisi ut bene vale<res. Salu>t te domu tota. Has utcumque
<scripseram : po>stea tue re<ddite sunt. Hic> nihil adhuc
certi de Rh<odijs. Vale et me commenda liberis aman->
tissimis, vxori, G. Neomago <...

Omnibus modis Ornatiss< uiro Dño. &
Magrô. Francisco Cranuel<, Consiliario
Mechlinieň.

51. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

From John de FEVYN

1 38

<Bruges>

<First days of April 1523>

Three edges of this letter are damaged, with the result that the
date has disappeared. It was certainly written after March 31, when
the news of Rhodes was still doubtful at Margaret's court (Brewer,
III, 2919; Ep. 50, 40); and probably before April 10, when the loss
seems to have become an admitted fact (Brewer, III, 2939). A difficulty
arises from the presence of the Bishop of Liége and of Ravesteyn at
Bruges, since on March 31, Sir Rob. Wingfield mentions that they
will remain at Mechlin, all this Easter, to put the matter [of the
war subsidy] in form (Brewer, III, 2919). In fact the Bishop was at
Margaret's table on the 7th or the 8th of April (Brewer, III, 2939).
Still it is quite possible that the matter was made ready very
quickly; at any rate no political business is likely to have been
transacted from Holy Thursday, April 2, to Easter-monday, April 6,
which days Everard de la March may have spent as Ravesteyn's
guest at the castle of Wynendael, where the report of Rhodes' fall
reached him.

50. 34. legatione] apparently de
Fevyn had been sent as deputy
of the clergy to the States of
Flanders on the occasion of the
vote for the subsidy: Henne, III,
305; Brewer, III, 2914.
36. Longolius] Christopher of
Longueil.
40. Rhodijs] on March 31, the
truth about Rhodes was not yet
known in Mechlin, and although
the worst was feared, news from
Paris, as how it had not surren-
dered, had found easy belief at
Margaret's court on March 27: 
37, 12; 45, 17; 51, intr.
Eleonor de Fevyn, John's favourite sister, had married (probably in 1522) Robert Hellin, who, like de Cranevelt, was Pensionary of Bruges. He was originally from France (Ep. 67, 10); his family lived in Bruges, at least his mother, who survived him (Ep. 232), and two of his brothers; one, James, was a canon of St. Donatians: he is mentioned in Ep. 58, 18, June 1, 1523, as having died; the other, Reginald, was appointed as a consilius to the Lords of the Franc of Bruges in Feb. 1524 (Epp. 92, 93). Robert Hellin himself was M. A., and well versed in Latin: he pronounced two fine orations on the arrival at Bruges of the King and Queen of Denmark, July 7-8, 1523 (Ep. 67). He was an inmate of the Princenhof, as Hedenbault's cousin (ep. Epp. 94, 232, &c.); de Fevyn shows a hearty affection for him in his letters and generally calls him brother. Vives and the other acquaintances numbered him amongst their friends. Besides the son Robert, whose birth is announced in this epistle, a little girl was born to them in Dec. 1524 (Ep. 130). Misfortune soon befell them: in September 1526, Robert was taken seriously ill, and Florenas, the medical doctor (ep. Ep. 154, intr.) had to invoke the help of Margaret of Austria's physician (Ep. 204). He was on the way to recovery when Eleonor, having given birth to a child on the evening of October 12, expired the following morning; the baby survived her only a day (Ep. 206). Hellin himself fell ill again in November; having been over two months in bed with dropsy, notwithstanding Florenas' efforts to restore him to health (Epp. 214, 219), — nature taking perhaps its revenge (cp. Ep. 146) — he died on January 15, 1527: Epp. 221, 222, 224 (Gaillard, Inscr., i, 1, 135, is evidently mistaken in the dates).

Erard de la Mark of Arenberg was a younger brother of Robert, Lord of Sedan (Ep. 50, 26), who, following his family's tradition, was the ally of the Kings of France against the houses of Burgundy and Habsburg. Born in 1472, he studied at Cologne and became canon of the Cathedral of Liége in 1500. The see of Liége with its political autonomy over a territory extending from Champagne to Gelderland and Utrecht, where friends of France were ruling, was of the greatest importance. At the death of Bishop John of Hornes, Dec. 19, 1505, Louis XII's candidate, Erard, was chosen by unanimous votes on Dec. 30, 1505; the second candidate, backed by Philip the Fair, being James of Croy. He became priest May 13, 1506 and received from Louis XII. the see of Chartres, 1507, as the reward for his help. Still Liége did not follow its bishop in the wars against Maximilian, and by prudent moves the Burgundian Court managed even to change Erard's forced neutrality into a sympathetic attitude. Francis I, not having fulfilled his promise of obtaining him a Cardinal's hat, he openly turned to Maximilian, and with his brother Robert he signed the alliance of St. Trond, April 27, 1518. This treaty brought great privileges to his territories, and secured them the favours of Charles V., of Margaret of Austria and Mary of Hungary. To himself it brought the title of Cardinal (1520), the Archbishops of Valence (1520), besides pensions on the dioceses of Cambray and Tournay, on the abbeys of Afflighen and St. Michel, Antwerp. Robert reverted to France in 1521, but Erard remained faithful to
the Emperor, and notwithstanding his unsatiated cravings for money and further preferments, he was one of his staunchest favourers until his death, Feb. 16, 1538. Consequently far from being any longer a constant danger, the Liége principality followed the policy of the rest of the Belgian Provinces. He himself was one of the first modern princes realising centralism, and abolishing as much as possible, all spiritual and political privileges, which caused many conflicts with his clergy, with his chapters, and with the Louvain University (A. van Hove, Les Conflits de Juridiction dans le Diocèse de Liège à l'époque d'Érard de la March : Louvain, 1900).

He was a great favourer of arts and letters. He secured Jerome Aleander's services, at least for a time (J. Paquier, Jérôme Aléandre et la Principauté de Liège, 1514-1540 : Paris, 1896); he patronized Erasmus (Allen, III, 738, 746, 757, &c.; FG, 339), Vives (cp. Ep. 2, intr.) and other humanists, as well as artists : several of the finest architectural ornaments of the present-day Liége were erected by him. Having been one of the greatest princes that ever filled St. Lambert's see, his reign is accounted to be one of the most prosperous and the most beneficent for the intellectual and material welfare of the Principality. Cp. BN; Allen, III, 738; Pirenne, III, 137, seq.

Philip of Cleves, Lord of Ravesteyn, of Enghien, Knight of the Golden Fleece, son of Adolph, whose maternal grandfather was a king of Portugal, took a leading part in the troubles of Flanders and Brabant, standing up for Mary of Burgundy and her son against Maximilian (Pirenne, III, 50, seq.; 315; Collect., 228). He was one of the cleverest and most judicious captains of his time. In Jan. 1515 Charles appointed him as councillor (Henne, II, 88); on Jan. 21, 1518 he granted him a pension. Still, although he paraded occasionally at the head of the troops, as, e. g., at the triumphal entry of Bishop Philip in Utrecht, 1517 (Collect., 219, 88) and was one of the captains of the forces left to guard the country in 1522 (Henne, III, 79), Ravesteyn was actually removed from the army in consequence, it seems, of the grudge which Maximilian bore him. Great generals regretted this mistake of Charles V., and the Duke of Lalaing still repeated in 1554 that if the Emperor had had more confidence in his own countrymen and less in foreigners, he would have been more successful (Henne, III, 67). Ravesteyn was a good strategist, as appears from his book Instructions de toute manière de guerroyer tant par mer que par terre, which he had dedicated to Philip the Fair, and which was printed in Paris in 1558. He was moreover a good prince: as lord of Wynendaele, near Bruges, where he often received the visits of his friends the Bishops of Liège, of Utrecht, and the Lords of Veere, Bueren, Gaesbeek and Fiennes (Collect., 53, 54), he was, at this time, engaged in a difference with Margaret of Austria on account of his rights of jurisdiction in the territory (Henne, III, 322). He died on January 28, 1528 (Henne, V, 108; Collect., 83). Cp. BN; De Chestret, Histoire de la Maison de la March, y compris les Clées de la Seconde Race : Liége, 1889 : 49; Inventaire des Archives départementales du Nord : Lille, 1895 : VIII, 422.
Fevynus Craneueldio suo P. S. D.

Nuper, mi amicissime, ad te literas dedi: eas an acceperes nescio: nam qui eas secum tu tulit reversus dicbat te abesse Machlinia, et Lo(uanium petiuisse: at in tuis postremis nihil ea de re: persuasit tamen uxor i datas.

Nunc quod scribis de Rhodiis hic commouit multorum animos priusquam accepissem tuas. Nam hesterna coena Leodinus hoc significarat Principi Rauesteyn, jta ut quod jam tectum aliquamdui fuerat, non potuerit diutius tacer: Videmus Principum Christianorum (ob minutula quaedam) discordias: heu! uix sedandas; illius immanissimi Turche, contra, uires augentes: hic ex uictoria insolescit; illi contra cum magis propensi (h<eu> non ferenda potentia!) ad pacem meritissimo debeant esse, tamen nunc odiosius sese mutuo jmetunt. Quid igitur mirum est, mi Craneueldj, eum studere dition propagande, cum nullus sit qui repugnet? Imperator, ut sit Christianorum dux, mor<dicus> sua tueri studet; Francus, dum alium in ueterem restitu<uere statum> conatur, nihil illi magis cordi est, quam in quo laborat: non enim suis propemodum finibus contentus est; Venetus fortasse <foedus> cum sceleratissimo itijt. Atque ita, dum publicis reipublicae commodis nemo juuigilat, judies decrescit quicquid magno labore, multis uigijtis, jungenti sumptu tutatum est.

Rogo de Principe tuo si quicquam intelli<gis> ut nel Carlo communices; <semper> is ardet illius uisendj desiderio summo; in quo te precatur ut tibi uel jineris comitem liceat esse, si modo jllud proficisci <poles.> Vale, et uxorj liberisque salutem omnium nomine <da.> Valemus recle, et soror liberata est foetu: peperitque filium, cui & nomen paternum iudidit illius susceptor Abbas Dun<en-
Epp. 51, 52

sis. Aliud hic nihil, neque licet quoniam qui tuas reddidit, iam (abit.) Vale & nos ama. Laurinum et Vines salutem adpre(cantur) voce, & Carlus, cui numquam (non est mentio de te.)

Ex an(imo tuus)

<Joannes Fevynus.>

Praestantissimo Juris V. Doctorj Dn. & Magn. Francisco Craneveldt, Consi(liario Parliamentj Mechlinien., patrono suo observando. te Mechlen.

52. From Jerome RUFFAULT

Louvain 7 April 1523

This letter, damaged on two edges, was taken to Mechlin by Craneveldt's relatives, the van Baussole family, who went to celebrate the 'bacchanalia'; their date clearly indicates the year.

These 'bacchanalia' were the festivities accompanying the 'Procession of Peace', 'Peisprocessie', which took place in the streets of Mechlin with a great confluence of people on the Wednesday in Easter-week. Originally this procession was an act of penance and supplication in fulfillment of a vow, made probably in 1303, when the town was threatened by the enemy: in 1332 Pope John XXII. granted an indulgence to those who took part in it. In the minds of the people it soon became a ceremony of thanksgiving for a victory, which in fact was a defeat. It grew into a public rejoicing, and to the religious procession — the canons, priests carrying St. Rom-baut's shrine, the bishops and prelates invited for the occasion, — a pageant was added, in which walked the town authorities and the guilds, with some profane and even grotesque groups, and highly ornamented cars, generally under the direction of a painter. This 'Peisprocessie' was quite peculiar to Mechlin, and was celebrated yearly in all splendor until 1795; since the French Revolution it is again purely religious and is confined within St. Rombaut's, where it still takes place on the third Wednesday after Easter. Cp. G. Van Caster, Les Festivités en l'honneur de S. Rumold : Malines, 1903 : 7, seq.; J. Laenen, Histoire de l'Eglise Métropolitaine de Saint-Rombaut : Malines, 1919 : 1, 52, 58-61.

<Francisco Graneveldio,> Senatori Mechlinieni,

<Jeronymus> Ruffaldus S. P. D.

Tuos isthuc profeiciscentes non potui non onerare meis
ad <te> litterulis, Graneueldi eruditissime simul et charissime, quamuis his bacchanalibus vix sperem per tuas
summas occupatione<s> perque afflinium salutationes vel
quantumvis exiguum tempus ac temporum, quod
me epistole legende commode jumptari<aris.> Verum hac
in parte bis malui peccare quam tantam occas<ionem>
fruera elabi sine. Quamobrem grauis tibi esse longiori
episto<la> nolui; et proinde si forsanaqua vltierius minime
funde<retur,> verbum vltierius non addam, modo non id
omittam Me<echlinie> Decanum Rhobinum plurimum sal-
uere jubere; ad quem scrip<sissem,> si permisisset juve-
nulis pudor. Vale.

Louanij, vij Aprilis.

Ex animo tuus
Hieronimus Ruffaldus.

Eruditiss. Viro D. Francisco Gra-
neveldio, Senatori Mechlinensi.

53. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
17 April <1523>

This letter covers the obverse side and half the verso of a leaf; it is
damaged on three edges. It was evidently written in answer
to one from Cranvelt, blaming his friend for a too severe rebuke of
his, protégé 'Leonard Clodius (cp. Ep. 39, intr.), who evidently had
applied to him and stated the case according to his own light:
ep. 55.

<Graneueldio suo Feuynus S. P. D.>

<Her>j, cu<m in tuis literis de Clodio legi, satis perspexi>

52. 2 Graneueldi| ep. II 6 commode] before if me is struck off 7 parte bis] between these words it added quain (in abbrev.), probably at a hasty re-reading 13 pudor]
corrected from rubor

52. 3 bacchanalibus] the Peispro-
cessio 1 of 1523 is recorded by a
note in Sir Rob. Wingfield’s letter
to Wolsey, April 10, 1523: On the
7th and 8th my Lady [Margaret
of Austria] was occupied in a
house prepared for her to see the
procession pass. She made me sit
with her, &c. ’ (Brewer, III, 2939).
9. aqu| viz. clespydrae'.

vndenam haec tibi suspicio in jecta est de me : miyror certe ab se quedam odiosius spargi : quis enim amic us acerbius obiurget amicum? Admonere puto ju tuto esse amici minuus; non item seure & censoria urigula notare : de me possum testarj ; Laurin us certe, me presente, nihil tale nequedum est ausus! Quod si amicos ille ab re defert, quid huic credas? Niolandus ablegauit (author alioquin omnis boni) suum quoce rulum amicum ; item Schluse; comm inatu s est Bauns. Quo nomine? Si tam egre fert clanculariam & amicam admonitionem, ququam judignius ferat gratiam (quod aiunt) capitularem! Non enim est (habitus) odiosius & (ut clam quo se purget, justusurrat passim) obiu rgatus a nobis, sed bis atque iterum admonitus ne cessaret in of- 15 <icio.> Hos si non putat esse amici officium, miror quid <tandem> sit? Sin postea, sibi male fortassiss conscius, deprecatus est <ueniam :> quid opus est ea purgatione? aut cur sese prodit? <Pro illo> intrecissit Nouiomagus, item de fruge meliore spopondit. <Sed> non est hoc actum a nobis ut destituatuer; tantum ut <relinquant> sodalitates plebeiorum et vernacularum Rhetorum, quibusceum tot<as hebdomadas> (atque adeo menses) perpotatbat, dies totos corinthiabatur. <Scis non> esse preceptoris, presertim dile gentis, suum reliquere lu<diin !> Quod si is alter perfert, callido certe et impudenti men<acio> jniponit & tibi & nobis. Quare admo nebis tu quoque <eunias> ut assiduus in scholis sit.

9. Schluse] possibly Otto de l'Escluse or de Lécluse, a distinguished Bruges citizen (Gaillard, Inser., I, ii, 172), or a son of his: Br. & Fr., II, 89, 104; III, 69; Gill. v. Sev., VI, 70; Est Br., 568.
10. Bauns] probably Adrian Bave, procurator rerum Italianorum; Ep. 250. He was the son of Nicolas Bave and Anne of Stavele, and was entrusted in his native town, Bruges, with the functions of alderman in 1498, and of mayor in 1509; in 1532 he was appointed provost of the noble guild of the H. Blood. He married Louise van Halewuy († March 25, 1534); one of his sons, Francis, became canon of St. Donatian's; cp. Ep. 118, 2; another caused him some trouble in 1525: Ep. 170. He was one of Hedenbaut's friends and acted as his executor; Ep. 247. He died June 9, 1538, and was buried in the Carmelite church at Bruges: Gaillard, Br. & Fr., V, 281; Sand., Flan., II, 28.
11. gratiam capitularem] probably sentence pronounced by, or pardon to be asked from, the full Chapter.
De Rhodiis actum ait <esse, sed conditione honesta; non enim deere qui suscipearetur adeunum trucidatos omneis. Ex Hispanijs adpulerunt in Brugariam portum naues quattuordecim saluis mercibus nautisque; unam tamen jllisa uado, perijt. In Zelandi<ia
lam, uentis aduersis, Bellum instruendo me<
> (hec ut magis condunt)
summis uiribus id comemandat, adunita foedere t<ota Christianitate.> In hoc legatos apud Cæsa<rem uenturos. Ex Urbe jntelligo Vrbini ducent protectum Pontificis nomine cum Columnensi Cardinali in Pannoniam; ibi uidetur Tur<carum Princeps irrupturus. Quod si profecti<
iejs ione adpetat, uereor ut imperatorum nomen dehonestetur! Creuit enim potentia vnica Rhodiorum deditione.

De Lommellino cupit scyre Carolus siti<ne in tuto omnia sint, et salutem renunciat. Viues cuius tu nobis conuictum subjnuides, is agit apud Principem Haloinum. In cingendo totos dies fuimus occupatissimi. Vale et Nouiomago,

Of II. 32-36 only a few words remain
35 jnd et a on reverse side

37. uiribus] this may refer to Adrian VI.'s efforts to induce the Christian monarchs to attack the Turks, and his proposals to conclude a truce between Charles V., Francis I., and Henry VIII. to that effect: cp. Pastor, II, 129; Brewer, III, 2948; 2966; 2984; 2996-8.
39. Vrbini ducei] Francesco Maria della Rovere, whom Adrian VI. re-established in his Duchy of Urbino: Burman, 61, 128; Pasolini, 89, 133; Pastor, II, 111.
40. Columnensi Cardinali] Cardinal Colonna was appointed legate in Hungary in the consistory of Febr. 27, 1523. As the king wanted pecuniary and other assistance, which could not be found to the Pope's desire, his departure was delayed, in so much that in the end he declined going: Campeggio, who was to replace him, did not show any more eagerness to leave, and at the end of April it was even feared that the king would have to conclude peace with the Turks. Finally Cardinal Thomas de Vio of Caieta was nominated at the consistory of May 8, and accepted the mission. It follows that de Fevyn's report was not correct: Pastor, II, 118, 129; Brewer, III, 2865.
47. Halo<

47. pingendo] no traces remain of that portrait, nor of de Fevyn's skill either.
This letter, mutilated on two edges, relates the arrival of Christian II, King of Denmark, in Walcheren. This monarch having roused against him the greater number of his subjects by his profligate life, and the Easterlings by his cruelty, had decided to leave Copenhagen and levy laws against the usurper Frederic. A fleet of twenty ships were equipped, supplied with ammunition, and laden with the crown jewels, the archives and the treasures. Queen Isabella went on board the finest vessel, the 'Store Maria', with her three children. On April 14, the fleet set sail; a violent storm in the North Sea scattered the ships, wrecking some on the Norwegian coast. The 'Store Maria' was the first to arrive at Veere, in Zeeland, April 30 (Ep. 55, 55). On May 1, other vessels had arrived, the King being on one of them. With his Queen he was kindly received by the Admiral of Flanders, Adolph of Burgundy, Lord of Veere and Beveren, who entertained them for eight days in his castle, and escorted them to Margaret of Austria’s Court in Mechlin: Cwarteright, 34-37; Reygersb., Qi, v°; Hist. Dan., I, 285.

From Veere Christian sent his King-of-Arms D. Kound to Henry VIII, May 4, with an appeal for assistance: Brewer, III, 3007. Wolsey was

53. 54 Absoluit &c added after the letter was signed

53. 49. rusticulor] Geldenhouwer was probably in Souburg: cp. Ep. 54.
51. Feminæ Christianæ] Vives' De Institutione Feminae Christianae libri tres, dedicated to Queen Catherine of England by letter of April 5, 1523 (VOO, IV, 65), was printed by Michel Hillen, at Antwerp in 1524 (Bonilla, 758, is evidently mistaken in the date).
alarmed and feared that this fleet might bring help to Scotland; he asked for information from Adolph of Burgundy, who replied on May 10, from Antwerp, giving what intelligence he had about the strength and the crew of the Danish ships. On May 2, there were fourteen: some stragglers rejoined them afterwards, the last arriving on the 7th, so that they were 16 or 17 in all, 11 or 12 being well armed: Brewer, III, 3016.

u nocte in a vexi et transacta propter turbonem peruehemen-
tem, summo mane ad litoris accessit, vidique praegrandem nauen extraneam in medio freti. Vexilla et summitatibus malorum dependentia albi <erant coloris in pacis signum.>

5 quae qui me comitabantur naualis milicie non ignarus, consecendens scaphum quod in littore nostro erat, ascendit nauim, reuersusque ad me et aliquot insulanos, qui armatii in aggere stabant, narrat nauim esse Cristiernii Danorum Regis &c., cuij Mariae nomen est, Regemque ipsum mox adfuturum; neque hostile quicquam eos qui in nauj erant molij. Kalendis vero Majis, intra quartam et quintam horas pomeridianas, Danorum Rex &c., vna cum Isabella Regina vxore sua, et tribus prolibus in portum Veriensem venit, et ab eius locij Principe, Adolphe a Burgundia, hono-
rifice in arcem receptus est. Habet in portu naues 14; aduexit secum regios thesauros; habet in comitatu suo Archiepiscopum Bremensem, quem vidisti anno superiore

14. Adolphi Adolph of Burgundy, lord of Vcere and Beveren (c. 1490-Dec. 7, 1540) was the son of Erasmus' patroness Anne of Borselen (cp. Allen, I, 80) and of Philip of Burgundy, Admiral of Flanders and Councillor of Philip the Fair, who died July 4, 1498. About 1513 he was his great-uncle Philip of Burgundy's associate for the functions of Admiral of Flanders, and became his successor on Philip's accession to the see of Utrecht: cp. Ep. 10, Intr. He was dubbed Knight of the Golden Fleece, 1516, and from 1516, was one of Charles V.'s most prominent councillors (cp. Hoyack, III, n, 312; Collect., 53, 219; Brewer, III, IV; Henne). He went on embassy to England in 1525 and is recorded for the care with which he protected the islands and dikes of Zealand against the devastating seas (Henne, IV, 316). He was one of Erasmus' oldest friends and John Becker's particular patron, who in return took in charge the education of his son Maximilian: Ep. 12, Intr. Cp. BW; Henne, I, 78; Gii, 313; Allen, I, 93.
17. Bremenseni Christopher of Brunswick-Lûneburg (1487-1558),
Brugis. Hæc maluj tibj scribere mea manu, quam per alios indicare : non enim dubito quin varie hæc (vt solent huius-modij) isthie a multis referantur.

Commendabis me honestissimæ coniugij tuæ, domino item decano preceptorj vnique obscruando, cæterisque amicis omnibus. Si quid posthac ad me scribere voles, mittes Traiectum ad Palacijm Pontificijm; illinc enim facile lit(tæ) tuae ad me deferentur. Poteris tamen hæc vice Joannem Malbodium, nostre ætatis Apelle<m> respondere : is enim nos comitabitur; hospitatur non procul ab Aula Caesariana, apud Chunradum Germanum, statuaria Jllustrissimæ Dominae Margaretæ Augustæ. Opto t(e & tuos) semper bene valere.

Suytburgi, 2 Maij 1523.

Toto pectore tuus

† Gerardus Geldenhouerus Nuncio magnus.

Aen mynè herë meister Francoys van Craneuelt, doctor, raetsheer inden hoghen rait tho Mechelen.

Mechelen.

archbishop of Bremen, had accompanied Christiern II. on his visits to Ghent and Bruges, July-Aug. 1521 (Collect., 11, 117), but was not with him on this voyage : cp. Ep. 57, 3; ADB.

27. Aula Caesariana] The palace first called 'Koningshof' and afterwards 'Keyzershof', in the Emperor Street, was built by Margaret of York, 1477, who transferred it to Maximilian and Philip the Fair, 1486; Charles V. and his sisters were educated in it : Moeller, Eléonore, 37, seq.; A. Kempeneer, Une Résidence de Charles V. in Mél. Moeller, II, 40; Schœffer, III, 423; Malines, 246-248.
28. Chunradum] Conrad Metz or Meyt, or of Mechlin, — Geldenhouver calls him 'Vermacensis, Germanus' — was a famous carver, whom Dürer frequently mentions in the account of his journey through the Netherlands, and even portrayed. He had married in Belgium in 1514, and was in Margaret of Austria's service : he made her bust and that of her deceased husband Philibert. With his brother Thomas he worked from 1524 at the statues and monuments in St. Mary's at Brou; in 1532 he carved the monuments of John H. of Châlons, prince of Orange, and his son Philibert, in the Francisican church of Lons-le-Saulnier. In 1536 he was a member of the guild of his craft at Antwerp; he further made three statues for the tabernacle of Tongerloo abbey church (1538-1549) : A. von Wurzbach, Niederländisches Künstler-Lexicon : Vienna, 1910: II, 159; III, 67; Henne, V, 91; Collect., 73.
This letter, mutilated on three edges, takes up the obverse, and more than half of the reverse side, on which is the address with a well preserved seal (Ep. 161). It refers entirely to the Clodius-question, in which Cranevelt seems to have taken a decided position against de Fevyn, evidently by a letter in reply to Ep. 53.

Leonard Casembroot (or Casperotes), son of Leonard and Barbe Clemence van Nieuwkerke, was born at Bruges, Nov. 2, 1495. He obtained a benefice in his native town, and taught there Latin and Greek. In 1525 he went to Italy with three sons of William Moscheron (Ep. 245) to study law (FG, 42). On his way he visited Erasmus and settled at Padua. In August he helped Charles Harst, Erasmus' amanuensis (Ep. 172, intr.), in a difficulty with the Venice printer Francesco Torresamus of Asola (FG, 41; EO, III, 893, n). Although in Nov. 1525 Moscheron went to bring his sons home (FG, 51), Casembroot continued his studies; on March 8, 1526, Erasmus at his request recommended him to Reginald Pole (EO, III, 918, r; 897, x; 935, x), but in the meantime he had found some Germans who wanted teaching, which enabled him to gain his living (Est., 45; EO, III, 1715, ι); and, when he returned to Bruges, he had obtained the title of doctor utriusque juris. He married Mary Reyvaert, who died c. 1530, and afterwards Godelieve Brest (+ Aug. 8, 1570). From 1535 to 1539 he is recorded as pensionary (Est Br., 653-7; Tom Br., 138), and from 1542 to 1557 repeatedly as alderman, "chef-homme", or mayor of Bruges (Schrevel, II, 58); in 1540 he entered the knightly Society of St. Georges. He had kept up his intercourse with Erasmus (EO, III, 1466, x), Henry Agrippa (AO, II, 325) and other humanists, and still found time to write poems and orations (Snd., Brug., 56). He died on Dec. 26, 1558 and was buried in St. Mary's (Br. & Fr., IV, 379, seq.; Gaillard, Inser., I, n, 355, 402, 491). (Ep. FG, 323; Hom. Rem., III, 120. He left several children, amongst them John, Leonard and Nicolas, who played an important part in the history of their town and county (Foppen, 607; Schrevel, I, 794; Hom. Rem., III, 119; Henne, VI, 243; Bk, BW), and John Baptist, a priest, licentiate of theology (1566: FUL, n° 503: 11, 17, 18), who taught rhetoric and divinity in Louvain, 1572, and 'belles lettres' in Bruges, 1581 (Schrevel, II, 191; V. And., 79; Bax II, II, 126).

Gerard Bachelus, Bachelus, a native of Maeseyck, probably studied at Louvain, where he may have made Erasmus' acquaintance. By right of the Preces Primariæ, Charles V. nominated him to the first vacancy at the collation of St. Bonhaut's chapter, Mechlin (FUL, n° 4574: 114), in the expectation of which he stayed at Bruges 'op Sververs Dijke', and gained his living by teaching. He had there no less famous a pupil than Louis de Praet (ep. Ep. 150, intr.) from 1520 until he left for England as ambassador (Est., 31; Erasm., III, 764). He was apparently attached as submonitor to the St. Donatian's Chapter-School (ep. Ep. 99, intr.), of which he took the direction on May 1, 1523, after Clodius' departure (Schrevel, I, 223; Ep. 39, intr.). He was a zealous rector; in 1521 his boys played the Adelphoe in the
Chapter's refectory (cp. Ep. 99, intr.), and in 1525 they acted the Aulularia (Schrevel, I, 134). He devoted his spare time to students, some of whom boarded with him (Schrevel, I, 56, 113). In 1530 Adrian Chilius succeeded to him as rector, other avocations attracting him; in 1537 he was appointed canon of the (later graduated noble) xi\textsuperscript{th} prebend (Comp., 140), in the place of Francis Gosyn (cp. Ep. 107), and in 1552 he became a member of the knightly Society of St. George. Still he always showed sympathy and generosity towards the pupils of the school of which he promoted the interests and the welfare wherever he could (Schrevel, I, 66, 73; II, 529). He became a prominent member of the Chapter, about whose constitution, rights and history he wrote in a \textit{Rhapsodia} which is still extant in the Archives of the diocese. When Peter de Corte was nominated bishop, he was one of the delegates to arrange about the proclamation of what had been decreed in the Council of Trent, and about the introduction of various reforms, 1564-66 (Schrevel, I, 677, 718, 766; II, 104, 110, 113). He resigned his prebend to Pierre Adornes, Feb. 20, 1569, and died on June 29 of the same year (Gaillard, \textit{Inscr.}, I, 1, 100).

\textit{<Fevynus Craneueldio> suo salutem.}

\textit{... Quod in negocio Clodij facere debui, m\textgreater i Craneueldij, feci quam p\textless rinum et quam\textgreater diligentiss\textless ime potui. Injusticie certe nihil mihi credis, et \textless si\textgreater quando id non libet, \textless mallem\textgreater id ex Snaghardo jutelligas: is \textless enim\textgreater jmposturas & nafriecem e Laurino nouit. Ceterum quoniam ille graui\textless ssimis\textgreater et odio\textless sissimis\textgreater conuiicijs prosequutus est me, non possum sat\textless pro\textgreater tali\& tanto illi jmpenso amore & fauore demirarj tam malam m\textless iihi\textgreater referrj gratiam. Quid illi profuerim, tu nosti; quantum promouerim \textless apud\textgreater omnes; \& hic scelestus, cum non posset argentum feonorj dand\textless u\textgreater a Carlo mutuo accipere, comminatus est pro\textless cissurum\textgreater nueue\textless i\textgreater acerbissimis. Hoc tu arbitrarie esse amicum? alias non libuit per\textless c\textgreater ibere, quandoquidem fugarant me illius maledice et clancularic obtr\textless c\textgreater ationes.>

Verum quom jllius jmpurissimi & scelestissimi nebulonis uita palam \textless nunc sit\textgreater facta, neque non perspecta fuerit illis, quibus hec sua commiser\textless a\textgreater tio imposuit, mea jute-

\footnote{5. Snaghardo apparently James Snaggaert, who is mentioned in the Bruges records from 1510 to 1513 as solicitor acting on behalf of the town, and from 1518 to 1535 as procurator of Mary of Luxemburg, duchess of Vendôme, and receiver of the toll thorough she levied at St. John's Bridge (\textit{Est Br.}, 389, 441, 591; \textit{Ton Br.}, 123-131).}

\footnote{11. Carlo Hedenbault.
gritas (hoc de me possium atque adeo audeo apud amicum)

20 〈poscit ut〉 credas quam judignis ille me modis contractarit!

Caxambrodii, Bellocassius, Gerardus, nunc in illius
locum fugituij uteratoris suff.ectus, una omnes uoce
adfirmans jnitatulos se ut acuerent stylum in m(e)l Et
sunt qui jurent Nontiamagum rogatum ab illo impositore
traduct(urum) me satyra una quapiam; jd quod scripsi
Nouiomago. N〈umquid〉 adhuc adducet potes (si noui animi
tui canore) ut credas horum q〈uerelis〉? Quid si illum
reliquern Scolae? aut is jngenti uorsura, pres〈ertim〉
apud illi amicos, facta, uerit solum? etiamne hoc credi-
turus es mi〈hi〉? & hoc in hunc usque diem tibi committere
nolui. Nunc cum res ip〈sa〉 loquitur, credes uidelice: sed
ex Snaghardo. Quod si u〈oluiset, omnia〉 successissent
ex animaj sui sententia. Laurino 〈ingenium eius placebat;
item etiam〉 Clementi Gherolf, qui 〈ren...〉

35 Vno fere tempore 〈......

ramus de facie tantum n〈otus .....〉 Vnus a〈utem abbas〉

Thozanus quanto incommodo fuerit 〈perpersus eius injuriam, brevi ipsa〉 fama perferet. Projnde ut est admonere
mutuum amicorum precipuum munus, jta crediderin in
tempore, ut ne jn precipiium se ruant: hic jn profugo
nulla est spes; jn fure multo minus. Jlis aliquidno ablata
restituat: mihi non item famam, jn hunc usque diem
jutegram. Quod enim ad eruditionem meam spectat, hic
bottorem uocat: quod ad granitatem morum, ille, animi

35 Vno fere ...| on reverse side: first line missing: of the two following only a few words remain.

31. Clementi Gherolf| Clemens Gherolf was in 1514 treasurer
(Est Br., 417), and consul or mayor of Bruges in 1508, 1513
and 1520 (Sand., Fland., II, 27, 27, 310, 490; Gil. v. Sey., VI, 329, 367) and of
Josephine van Boonem: Br. & Fr., I, 208.
37. Thozanus] the abbot of Ter Duest, Josse Arents of Ternonde,
41. bottorei] probably in parody of ‹doctorem›, the Fl. , bat' meaning stupid, dense.
E/ψ. :i5, ΰ(> 137

45 elationem ', cum illi, ut si cuquam alij, omnium fuerim humanissimus : neque enim placent passim omnes amicitie, neque item nulle ; quod ad Fenyni cognementum, ille jnueris literis pro fraterna admonitione 'Fenynum' uocitat ; hoc est ac si dicas , plenum uenenum, uafrum, fraudulentum, 50 impostorem '. Quod si litteris meis non credas, credes opinor Niolandij literis, ne & ille tibi impone rei studeret. Atque hee hactenus.

Ex Neomagi literis intelli gros pridie Calendas Maij Regem Danorum cum vxore, liberis, nauigio apulis.se Veriam ; nihil est alium, neque libet, paululum jurior illi impurissimo et uere uetere Gildio.

4' Nonas Maij.

Ex animo tuus
Joannes Fenynus.

Praestantissimo J. V. Doctorj Dnö,
& M. Francisco Cranuell, Consiliario Mechlinieı.

56. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

This letter is entirely in Vives' hand; three edges are damaged and the date has disappeared. It was evidently written on the same day, or thereabouts, as the epistle which was sent from Bruges to Erasmus on May 10, 1523. Both letters indeed treat of the same facts ; both show the same state of mind; here Vives says : 'Crus discedo... in Britannian', and to Erasmus he writes : 'puto me cras aut perendie ingressurum [iter in Hispaniam]... per Britanniam proficiscar' (EOO, III, 768, n).

HERMAN LETHMAAT was born in Gouda (Lat. Contr., 389) about 1491 ; he studied in the Paris University, became M. A. in 1509, entered the Sorbonne in 1510 and was proclaimed doctor of divinity in 1520, being the first in merit. He probably made there the acquaintance of Vives, who held him in the highest esteem (cp. Epp. 80, 74, seq.; 90),

55. 56 vetere; read veteri. 56 Joannes &c: MS : 49. Fenynus
and may have recommended him to Erasmus. The latter wrote warmly in his favour to Nicolas Everard, the President of Holland, Sept.-Oct. 1521 (Allen, IV, 1238; EOO, III, 866, n), and, without doubt, caused him to be taken under John de Carondelet’s service (Ent., 7). Maybe he got this appointment in 1521 — if the term of his letter of Nov. 12, ’arcani Cesarii concilii princeps’ referring to the Archbishop of Palermo, may be taken in the sense of , the most important, the most powerful member of that Council’ (cp. Henne, III, 212) — in which case Lethmaat’s remark about Erasmus’ reply of February 21, 1523 (EOO, III, 1700, c; Collect., 116-8) to that letter of November 12 (Ent., 7) becomes plausible: he had been tortured by expectation during many months; ne posthac tot menses nos crucies, he wrote, expectatione turarum litterarum quod proxime cruciasti’ (Ent., 25; EOO, III, 1702, n). In Sept. 1522 Adrian VI. had granted him a prebend of St. Mary’s, Utrecht, through the recommendation of his uncle, an old schoolfellow (Lat. Contr., 390). During the first year that he went to reside and fulfill his duties as canon at Utrecht, he was called upon to officiate as delegate of the inquisitors in some actions against heretics at Amsterdam and the Hague, and, with the permission of the Chapter, remained at their disposal from February to September 1525 (Corp. Inquis., IV, 393, 346, 390, 360, 367; V, 11, 81; these reports call him, Harman van der Goude; Hoop Scheffer, 342, seq.). Afterwards he probably stayed at Utrecht, and thus was present at the signing of various deeds relating to the transfer of the temporal power over the diocese from the Bishop to Charles V., Nov. 1528 to May 1531 (Hoynek, III, 1, 90, 118; A. Matthaus, De Nobilitate... de Comitatu Hollandiae et Dioecesi Ultrajectina: Amsterdam, 1680 : 713). He became dean of St. Mary’s on October 11/12, 1530, and at Bishop William of Enckevoirt’s death, 1534, he was elected Vicar Capitular of the diocese. About that time he had some trouble with the States on account of one of the three horns of unicorns presented by Henry IV. to St. Mary’s, which he had suffered Charles of Egmont to take away by force during the civil strife between the town and Bishop Henry of Bavaria (Henne, IV, 177, seq.); he was only freed from that charge by Mary of Hungary on Sept. 6, 1535 at the request of the five Utrecht Chapters and on condition of restoring the horn within two months (Hoynek, III, i, 292). He was further appointed as Vicar General by the Bishop George of Egmont in 1533 (Henne, VI, 163; Hoynek, III, i, 292); still he found the time to write ‘De Instauranda Religione Libri IX’, which was printed at Basle 1541; and notwithstanding his zeal for the matters of faith (cp. Hoynek, II, i, 372), he had lost nothing of his interest in studies: Alard of Amsterdam praised him in his edition of Agricola’s works, May 1528 (Hoop Scheffer, 32), as well as in his translation of Theophylactus, and even wrote an ode in his honour (V. And., Bib. Belg., 382; Foppens, 476). In 1550 he was proposed as delegate for the Netherlands to the Council of Trent, although he was considered to be , plus satis cerebrosum’ (Hoynek, II, i, 344; P. F. X. de Raum, Le Clergé Belge au Concile de Trente, in Nouv. Mém. Acad. Roy.; Bruxelles, 1841 : xiv, 26). After a long illness (de Raun, Sonnitus, 11) he died at Utrecht, December 6, 1555, and was laid to rest in St. Mary’s. Cp. BW; Hoynek, III, i, 292; Opmeer, 1, 480 h, gives his portrait in woodcut.
Petrus Letmat de gouda, trajectensis dioec., who matriculated at Louvain on Nov. 27, 1522 (Excerpts, 103), was apparently one of his nephews; Peter van der Goude, dean of Naaldwyck, censor of books and delegate of the inquisitors, and James de Gouda, rector of Wassenaar (ep. Corp. Inquis., IV, 295; V, xl; Hoop Scheffer, 473, 479, &c.), may merely have been his townsmen.

John de Charonde, or de Carondelet, lord of Champvans (Br. & Fr., III, 440), born at Dole, 1469, got several ecclesiastical preferments; amongst them those of dean of Besançon 1493, of provost of St. Donatian’s, Bruges, Nov. 28, 1520 (Comp., 77; Ep. 18, intr.) and of Archbishop of Palermo, 1520 (Henne, III, 242). On Jan. 22, 1503/4 he was appointed to the third ecclesiastical seat in the High Parliament: CGF, 27, portrait; GCA, 40, 141; GGC, 23. Having been Master of the Requests since 1497, he became privy councillor to Philip, 1508, and to Charles, 1515; Chancellor of Castille, 1518; of Flanders, 1520 and member of the Privy Council, 1520; he was the most prominent individuality in this Council, of which he was appointed chief, April 15, 1522, and again Oct. 1, 1531 (Henne, III, 242, seq.). He generously patronized arts, letters and learning (V. And., 173); and is even recorded to have written a juridical treatise (Foppens, 605; cp. Henne, III, 243); Erasmus experienced in him cordial friendship and ready protection, which he acknowledged by dedicating to him his Hilarii Opera (Basle, Feb. 1523: Foer, r°; cp. Allen, III, 803, 82; FG, 401; Ent., 7, 26, 129). He died on Febr. 7, 1544, and was buried in St. Donatian’s in the magnificent tomb erected by himself, of which part still exists (Hoynck, III, 1, 107; Gall. Christ., V, 247; Gaillard, Inscript., 1, 1, 12; Br. & Fr., III, 441; Duclos, Bruges, 221). In compliance with his will several scholarships were founded in Louvain on July 25, 1547, two in the H. Ghost, and three in St. Donatian’s, which impoverished college he endowed to such an extent that he may be considered to have re-erected it; Mol., 623, 630; V. And., 291, 298; Vern., 214, FUL, nos 1670, 2019, 2081; Reusens, III, 38, 127, 137; Bouresse, 66, 190, Cp. BN; BW; C. Priv., II, 1.

George of Halewijn, Lord of Comines, Rolleghem and Ronquette, Viscount of Nieuport, was son of John († 1473) and of Jeanne de la Clyte, lady of Comines, cousin to the famous historian Philip of Comines, lady-in-waiting and governess in the household of Mary of Burgundy and Philip the Fair († April 11, 1512: Br. & Fr., I, 220; II, 379; Gaillard, Inscript., 1, i, 31; III, 139; Moeller, 12). He himself was connected with the Court: he accompanied Charles of Austria to Spain, 1517 (Allen, III, 791, sq.) and to the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1520 (Brewer, III, 907). His presence at the imperial Court is further recorded in March 1522 (FG, 7) and June 1524 (Brewer, IV, 457). He had married Antoinette of Ste. Aldegonde or of Noircarmes, by whom he had a son and two daughters (Br. & Fr., I, 220; Bas. Brux., 1, 88). His fame, however, neither rests with his family relations nor his connection with Court, but with his decidedly scholarly temperament and his generosity and sympathy with most of the erudites of his time and country. In 1508 he wrote a Restauratio Linguae Latinae, published in 1533 (Nève, Mémo., 330), and, judging from references in that book (I, chap. vi, x), some notes on Virgil and a pamphlet on Music. He further wrote a De Coronatione Impe-
ratorum and a treatise in French against Luther (V. And., Bib. Belg., 263-45; Foppens, 338; Allen, III, 641; &c.). By July 1517 he had translated into French the Morie Encomium, although not to the author’s entire satisfaction (Allen, III, 597, iv; 641; 660, 6; 739, 5). Erasmus occasionally sent him a letter (Allen, III, 641; IV, 1115); Despautere praised him in the Ars Versificatorius, dedicated to him, Dec. 14, 1510 (BB, n, 294); he encouraged Deor in his studies (Dialogus, in quo Venus &c.; Louvain, 1514; p. Eii v; Nève, Renaiss., 180); Hadrian Barlandus hoped to please him with his writings (Versum ex Bucolicis Vergilii Prerobrialium Collectanea; Louvain, 1514; p. a3, v); Badius inscribed to him several editions of Licius, 1510, 13, 31 (Ph. Renouard, Josse Badius Ascensius; Paris, 1908; III), and Remarthus dedicated to him his Amores (Paris, 1513). Vives was not merely his correspondent (VOO, VII, 146-7); although their acquaintance was made only very recently, he spent some time in April 1523 (Ep. 53, m) — as he probably did again afterwards (Bussche, 317; Bonilla, 99, 225) — as a guest at the Castle of Comines, where Halewyn had gathered such a fine collection of books that Guicciardini, 249, records it as the glory of the place long after he had gone to rest. He died in Sept. 1536 (1556 in Br. & Er., I, 220) and was buried in the church of Comines. Ep. B; KG, 366; Allen, III, 641; Roersch, 21; J. Buzelinus, Gallo-Flandria Sacra et Profana; Douai, 1624; 64; Bonilla, 99, 225.

(Salue,) mi Crea(neueld.)

Verecundia erga te mea est valis, vt in quae rendis silentij mei excursionibus sudarem, quamquam mihi nasquam fure liquam multae, tam iustae, tam saevae! Non quod de amicitia nostra amoreque summo ac singulari quicquam suspiceris aliud quam cognitum semper habuisti atque exploratum; sed quod debeat me cum tali, tantoque amico trebrius colloqui, & agriditum animi mei prudentissimis tuae litteris lenire: in quo, quum ego damnum accipiam solus, cogitare posse non mea esse culpa tui commissum, quum nec eiusmodi damnum sim auidus, nec contrarium, commodorum, negligens. Sed est fatalis quedem in me calamitas, quaetiam ad solatia cuiusvis generis adieci intercludit, vt acrius vraget sine lenimentis.

12. calamitas] to all the misfortunes that had befallen him of late, was added about that time a disagreement with Franciscus Berckmans and a decided coldness in the hitherto cordial relations with Erasmus and Froben, on account of the shortcomings and the failure of the Civitas Dei, as results from his letter to Erasmus, May 10, 1523: EOO, III, 767, n.
Gras discedo Brugis in Britanniam, vbi salutabo; tibi
15 Morum officiosissime ut amicitiam communem decet; inde
in Hispaniam, mari videlicet, qui vix in terra viuo, &
iniquissimo tempore. Distuli hactenus, si qua spes affulsi
ex Hispania. Tenebra omnia & nox non in rebus
maior quam in animo & consilii, quae omnia adempta
sunt mihi violentia molestiarum. Nec desunt, qui me haec
omnia dicant agere animi gratia! O ne illis quidem contin-
gant tales oblectationes! Sed desinamus stomachari.

Est istic Hermannus Theologus, homo probe eruditus, versans apud Panormitanum, quem arbitror tibi notum esse:
25 πανδεύτη, δηλαδή πανευτ., ἵτσι is per epistolam contendit a me, ut mittam istuc ad collegas quosdam tuorum orationem
meam quam Louanij habui in Decembri. Credo me dississe tibi tantum eius scriptae esse capita in commentariolij
formam, praeter paucula quaedam, quae delinqua paulo
longius, ratus superfuturum tempus ad scribendum. Sed
biduo antequam dimenda esset admonitus, cogita qui
potuerim inuenire, disponere & scribere? Deinde res
tanti non est visa, ut ad duos illos priores hic tertium
laborem adderea.

30 Vale, mi Craneueldi, & tibi tuisque omnibus faustissima
omnia & laetissima precer: nec res peius in Hispania
habebit, quam quod negant me litteratas consuetudines
inueaturum. Vale, memor semper mutuae nostrae bene-
uolentiae.

40 Hae quum scripsissem, ecc afferuntur litterae tuae, .iii.

25. πανδεύτη] probably meant
for ἵτσι ενδευτη; — δηλαδή, was
corrected and then written out
in the margin.

26. orationem] this oration was
probably delivered to the University,
as the one he held in the Schola Artium on July 14, 1530,
which John Heemstede mentions
in his letter of that date to Eras-
mus: EOO, III, 1746, v; the Uni-
versity records of that period
being lost, no details can be
given from that source.

28. commentariolij] read -riolij; 33 adj V2; a V1 34 laborem] V2; actorem V1
Nonas Maias scriptae, quibus me purgare iubes : quod nihil esse <opus> seio apud te, in quo ipse, si actorem vnum habeo, ilico facundiorem patronum inuisiam, facundum vero, imo violentum & Pericle illo Attico fulminantium : amorem in me nempe tuum. Nam quod de Haloino dicis, iocaris tu quidem de amico vetere & no quo, quod tibi scifiit nouum ego aliquem anteposuissem amicum ! Vel ipso Pylade aut <etiam> Theseo fidiorem! Quid in alio reperiam, quod in te desyderem? Est quidem Ha<loinus> amari dignus, sive quia litteratus princeps, sive quia vir humanissimus, sive qui a me & ipse redamat. Sed alia sunt in te ad conciliandum amorem etiam τοι φιλ(τρον) efficiatoria, quae sic me deuinxerunt ut periculum non sit ne solvat. Ne para <nouum> pocolum, nam prius illud satis valens, satisque potens est, cuit ego vim gratissime <meum> semper circumferam & iucundissime sentiam ; nec villa quantalibet nouorum amicorum accessio inflixum intimis animi recessibus Cranaeuldiun cuellet, aut de loco & g<radu> mouebit. Ἡπι τοῦ ἡξπιλίως, εἰς κηρακὲς<

>των: ἐλεύσατο δεῦρο, ὃς ἐμφόρων
sīc nuncias tristia, sed mihi

<Vale, et a no>bis die optima; matronae vxori liones
tissine, totique familie multarli salutoni.)

† D. Francisco Cranaeuldio, iuris-
consulto, amico optimo, Senatori
Mecldinien.

11. Pericle[ Plutarchus, Vita
Periclea, vult.
15. Haloino] George of Hale-
wyn, with whom Vives had spent
some time, as on April 17 de Fe-
vyn had mentioned : Ep. 53, 16.
Finibus Bonorum et Malorum : I, 20 : tria vix amicorum pala
reperiantur, ut ad Orestem pers
venias, protectus a Theseo; II, 24;

De Amicitia, 7.
58. τοῦ ἡξπιλίως] prob. Fran-
cis L.
59. εἰς κηρακές] Theophrastes,
Characteres, 25, 5.
60. ἐλεύσατο] MS. ἔλευσάτο.
61. nuncias tristia] maybe the
news of the fall of Rhodes, which
he mentions also in his letter to
Erasmus : E0O, III, 768, c.
57. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

Souburg
22 May 1523

This letter is mutilated at the top. Cp. Ep. 65, 1.

JOHN von Höfen (A Curtis) or Flachsbindf. (Linodesmos), or, from his native town Danzig, Dantiscus, born Oct. 31, 1485, has been celebrated as diplomatist, as humanist and as poet. He entered the service of the Polish Court in 1501, and after a military expedition, and a trip to Italy and Greece, was appointed King Sigismund I.'s notary and ambassador in the German States. From 1515 to 1532 he was attached as 'Polish orator' to the Court of Maximilian and Charles V., who knighted him, and appreciated him to such an extent that he was able to serve the interests of his country without offending them. He thus stayed during many years in Spain, in the Netherlands and Austria. He was Erasmus' friend, and was well acquainted with most Belgian humanists (FG, 147, 22; 194, 15; 209, 3). In 1532 he retired from Court and returned to Poland where he had been appointed Bishop of Galm in 1530; he was ordained and consecrated, and, in the next years, he devoted all his energy to the welfare of his diocese and that of Ermeland, which was entrusted to him in 1537. He died at Frauenburg, Ermeland, on Oct. 27, 1548. Cp. E. Czaplicki, De Vita et Carminibus J. de Curiis Dantisci : Breslau, 1855; FG, 335; ABB; Opmeer, I, 472 h, gives his portrait in woodcut.

Nuperrimc literis, humanissime Domine, tibi adventum nuntiaui Regis Danorum in Selandiam : in hoc epistolio, inter alia, Archiepiscopum Bremensem simul cum Regi aduenisse scrips(i. Non tamen venit) ille, sed electus

4. electus Londensis] The see of Lund had been the object of many contests. At the death of Archbishop Birger, 1519, the Chapter had proposed their dean Aage Sparre; the King nominated Jørgen Skodborg, and Leo X. tried to appoint an Italian. Die- derik Slaghök, however, was appointed and consecrated. After his execution, January 24, 1522, the question was open again, but on account of the growing revolt, the solution was deferred. Christiern nominated his former secretary, John Weze, but two years after his flight, the see was still unoccupied. Frederic I. received complaints from the nobles about the vacancy of what was to be the gate and bulwark between Denmark and Sweden, and he negotiated with Clement VII. on that account. The Pope accepted the nomination of Skodborg, but when Frederic found out that Skodborg had tricked him by buying out the Italian rival, whose claim he thus recognised, Aug. 19, 1526, he repudiated the appointment of Skodborg and elected Aage Sparre, who thus was the first bishop, whose nomination was exclusively dependent on the king and his Rigsraad: it was the first
Loudensis Ecclesiæ Regem comitatur. Catæra coram audis et vides. Fuit hic apud Reuerendissimum Dominum Traiectensem Ioannes Dantiscus, legatus Regis Polonorum, vir certe doctus et facundus, quem iam iœlic puto apud Dominum Magatarum Augustam versari. Oro te, mi humanissime Domine, vt si quando aliquid de pace Christianis principibus reconcilianda audieris, quamprimum mihi communices.


Zutburchj, 22 Maij 1523.

Tuus ad omnia,

Noniomagus.

Prudentissimo atque humanissimo

V. J. Doctorj M. Francisco Crancueldio, Senatorj Mechliniœ, diœ ac preceptrj meo vnice obseruando.

Machliniœ.


13. adventus Antistitis] there seemed to be on hand a favourable turn in the struggle between the Bishop and Charles of Gelderland for the possession of Overyssel and Friesland, thanks to the management of the captains Scheenck and Wassenmer : Nyhoff, cxix, seq.

14. Casariana factio] the party of the Emperor, — the Bishop, and the towns Kampen and Deventer — had refused and were still refusing peace, which consisted in the acknowledgment of the Duke of Gelderland as the lord of Overyssel and Drenthe. The Inpurs" was evidently Charles of Egmont ; the war was indeed ruinous for Overyssel and the neighbouring regions : Nyhoff, cxvi, seq.

58. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 1 June (1523)

This letter is mutilated on two edges; it breaks a long silence, for which the friction about Clodius (cp. Epp. 53, 55) may be more or less responsible. It was taken to Mechlin by somebody who had deferred his journey to Louvain until he had heard from Vives either from Calais or London. Maybe he was one of the humanist’s students; maybe the scribe A, who had declined following him to Spain and still hoped for a change in his master’s mind.

Livinus Algoet (Algoitus, Omnibonus, Panagathus: Allen, IV, 1091, 40) or Halsberghe, was born in Ghent. He studied there and in Louvain. On Marc Laurin’s recommendation he entered Erasmus’ service in 1519. He applied himself to Greek under Hesicius and, later on, to medecine, but although highly praised for his proficiency (OE, 193, seq., 332; EOO, III, 902, λ; 939, λ), he did not evince a great fervour, and preferred being sent on errands. He went to England the first time in 1523, May-June (cp. Ep. 63, 19; Ent., 35), and again in May 1524 (Ep. 113; Ent., 190). His indifference to study probably made Erasmus uneasy, who, in 1524, wanted to provide for his future by settling upon him the reversion of his Courtrai pension, and wrote to that effect to Peter Barbier (EOO, III, 902, λ). About the same time he tried to find him profitable employment, and on his recommendation of Sept. 2, 1524 (EOO, III, 810, λ) Wolsey sent him from England straight to Louvain to his relative, Thomas Winter, in whose ‘familia’ he was to enter as tutor or familiaris, ‘conditione haud prorsum penitenda’ (Epp. 132, 124, 128, 136). Livinus apparently dreaded the University, for instead of accepting the post, he loitered for weeks in Flanders (Ep. 134; Ent., 55). Probably Erasmus felt displeased; in July 1525 Algoet had left his service (EOO, III, 875, ν). In May 1526, however, he was again with his old master, who sent him to Rome, to the Datary Giberti, to obtain the bull which should grant him the provision of the Courtrai benefice (EOO, III, 938, β). Whether he returned to Basle is not certain: he came to Flanders by Paris (Ep. 201), and in July 1527, Marc Laurin had to announce to Erasmus that Algoet was in Paris (FG, 83). He visited Bruges again in March 1529 (Ent., 97) and went by Trente to the Augsburg diet, June 1530 (FG, 146; Lat. Cont., 375). There he met Cornelius de Schepper, who took him into his service, and on his return to Brussels recommended him to Nicolas Olah, Mary of Hungary’s secretary, who in 1531 was allowed to use him as his subordinate (FG, 191, 31; 192, 8; 193, 34; Lat. Contr., 375; OE, 174, 196). On Aug. 6, 1532 he married — ‘calida... magis quam callide’, Erasmus wrote — Catherine Aunoot of Ghent, a grand-daughter of the councillor Antoon Clowe or Clava (OE, 219-232; Ent., 35, 101, 106). His former master freely vented his ill-feeling towards him (EOO, III, 1422, ρ; 1456, c; Erasm., III, 607; Ent., 157), but got placated by his visit about July 1533 (FG, 226; Ent., 140), and even granted him that year’s income of his Courtrai pension.
In 1534 Algoet was appointed teacher of the pages at Mary's Court (OE, 477), and about 1538, King-of-Arms for Flanders: in that office he followed the Emperor abroad, and on one of these journeys he fell ill at Heilbronn, and died at Ulm, January 25, 1547. In 1538 he had added to his fees by describing the Emperor's genealogy; in 1543 by copying the treaty of Venlo, and probably by narrating the siege of Düren (Gachard, Analectes Historiques, in Compte Rendu... de la Comm. Roy. d'Hist., Brux. 1856 : ix, 133) : with a relation of the Augsburg diet, printed three times in 1530 (BB, 6, 7, 47), a letter in Olah's Codex Epistolarii, a few chronograms at the death of Erasmus, and at that of the Empress Isabella, 1539 (BB, 6, 78), and a much praised map, it is all that came to posterity from one whom Erasmus, in affectionate admiration, had adopted as his own son (EOO, III, 939, 8). Cp. FG, 383; Lat. Contr., 375; Allen, IV, 1091; L. Roersch, Liévin Algoet, humaniste et géographe, in Musée Belge, 1922 : xxvi, 127-143.

⟨Feuynus Craneueldio suo S. P.⟩

⟨Longo sane tempore ad te literas non dedi, mi Craneueldij : in causa fuit illum qui has defert : cum enim promisset se discessurum simul atque Viues abisset, in hunc usque diem profectionem distulit, quod Louanium petere minime decreisset, priusquam literas a Viue e Calecio aut Londino accepiisset. Neque item est quod magnopere scripto committere expediat. Mussitatur undique ; ex Hispanic nihil de Imperatore ; ex Vrbe Romae parum de pace, nisi quod de colligendis decumis decemins affatim. Anglo cum Scoio parum conue nit : quantumuis ille copias habeat juxta junctas, neque proficit hilum. De Danio aliquid ex te seyre cupio.⟩

Jn literis vero expectamus (id quod Livinus Erasmi familiaris nobis pollicitus est) Paraphrasim in Lucam & de Ratione Concionandj. Prodit & jncerto authore sub prelo nunc Camel ⟨us⟩ Saltans, Porcus Grunniens, Azinus

13. Livinus] Livinus Algoet, on his way to England (cp. Ep. 63, 19), had passed through Bruges in May; probably he had brought to Louvain on this occasion the letters which Adrian Barlandus mentions on July 2 : Ep. 62, 22.
14. in Lucam] In Evangelium Luci Paraphrasis was published at Basle by Froben, tertio Cal. Septemb.' 1523 ; the colophon having ,mense augusto' : Bib. Erasm., I, 148.
16. Camel] the pamphlet, which probably Erasmus himself
ad Lyram. Si nescis obijt mortem <noster> collega & Robertj frater, Jacobus Hellin; dominus Sybrandus conter-
rangeus tuus< s item.> De reliquo, Carlus tibi excusari capit
20 & vxori quod non scri<bat,> & salutem adscribi jubet.
Bene vale.
Brugis, Calendis Junijs.

Tuus Feuynus.

Eximio Juris utriusque Doctorj
Dño. Francisco Cranevelt, Sena-
torj Mechliniensj.

59. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

59. 1-2 [of the two first lines only a few words are extant

contemplated publishing anon-

mously (incerto auctore) was
eagerly expected at the end of
June: cp. Ep. 61, 3. It was
evidently aimed at some of the
Louvain Divines: Nicolas Bae-
chem of Egmond is repeatedly
called Cæmelus by Erasmus. In the
Epithalamium Petri Ægidii,
which was published for the first
time in the Colloquia of Aug.-Sept.
1524 (BB, v, 453), the Musae say
of the Lovaniensium Academia:
Quis nunc illic nobis locus, ubi
tot porci obgrunnunt, obruadunt
asini, obblactiunt cameli, obstre-
punt graculi, obgarriunt picea?
(EOO, 1, 747, n).

58. 18. Hellin] he enjoyed the
2nd prebend in St. Donatian's,
Bruges, from 1500 to 1525 (Comp.,
110); cp. Ep. 51, intr.

18. Sybrandus] prob. a Gelder-
land merchant in Bruges.

59. 4. concordi] evidently the
peace proposed by Charles of Gel-
derland, to whom Geldenhouwer
as native of the Duchy may have
been partial: cp. Epp. 57, 14; 60, 29.


7. hac arce] Duurstede or Wijk-
bij-Duurstede, 'Dorestatum', was
1523

Tuus ad omnia,

† Gerardus Nouiomag<us.>

Prudentissimo atque humanissimo V.

J. Doctorj M. Francisco Craneueldio,

Senatorj Magnj Senatus Machlinieñ.,

dno. ac præceptorj vnice colendo.

60. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
24 June 1523

This letter, which Stephen Comes (cp. 1. 38) took to Cranavelt, is mutilated on three edges; it takes up the whole obverse side and part of the verso (6 lines) on which is the address. It refers evidently to one of the failures or bankruptcies which were not uncommon at that time, owing to the temerity of bankers and financiers risking their money in hazardous enterprises which yielded from 16 to 20 %, profit (R. Ehrenberg, Das Zeitalter der Fugger, I, chap. iii, iv; Pirenne,

Philip of Burgundy's castle where he resided when he was in his diocese and where he died. He had altered and adorned it with the help of some of the best artists of his time: Collect., 210; A. Matthaeus, Veteris Evi Analecta: The Hague, 1698: I, 185, seq.

59. 8. Jacobus de Quadrerybbe amongst the captains in Charles V.'s service is mentioned. Jacques deQuarebbe of Mechlin (Henne, III, 260). Apparently he commanded the Duurstede garrison in 1523 (cp. Ep. 69, 26). He may be the father of Peter de Quarebbe, who was appointed, capitaine de justice', in the Emperor's army on May 23, 1555 (Henne, III, 210). Cp. Ep. 65, 3.

59. 9. domo viz., 'De Groote Kreeft', at the corner of the 'Bailles de fer' (now n° 48) and the 'Rue Etroite'; the opposite corner adjoins the 'Great Bridge' over the Dyle, Mechlin: Malines, 151; W. van Caster, Namen der Straten van Mechelen: Mechlin: 85.
279). In this case a de la Costa and four Friscobaldus were made
responsible, although those whom de Fevyn considered as the real
culprits, got off scot-free. Unfortunately his and Cranveled's friend
Rodericus (Ep. 104, intr.) was involved to such an extent that he
could not stand his ground and had to stop payments in 1524.

<Feuynus Cranueldo suo S. P.>

<Pergratum erat ex prima tua epistola accipere te valere>
cum uxore atque liberis : <jam> diu enim <tuas anxie desiderab>amus, et metuebat Carlus ne ijs caloribus j<ecidisses>
for san in a <duersam valetudinem. Alteram post a<cepi,>
at codem die datam : jtaque credebam voluisse resarcire te
primu<m> jllud silentium. Jam et tertia reddita est.

Quod ad Ro<dericum> attinet, illum arbitrator per Fonze-

kam respondisse, nihil ut o <pus> mea scriptione tibj sit.
De Coste filio possum nonnihil a<ddere : is resignat collegi
10

10 Reuereandissimi &c.] MS. : R. D. T.

7. Fonzekam] evidently this
personage is identical with the
'Dominus Joannes Fonseca' of
Ep. 94, who on Palm Sunday,
March 20, 1524, delivered a Span-
ish sermon at Bruges. He prob-
ably was on a visit amongst
his countrymen in that town and
even seems to have studied for a

3. Carlus| Hedenbault.
7. Fonzekam| evidently this
personage is identical with the
'Dominus Joannes Fonseca' of
Ep. 94, who on Palm Sunday,
March 20, 1524, delivered a Span-
ish sermon at Bruges. He prob-
ably was on a visit amongst
his countrymen in that town and
even seems to have studied for a
time at the Louvain University,
where on Sept. 21, 1524 he matri-
culated : Mgr. Ioannes de Fon-
secia alias de bouadilla (or bonad-
dilla), sallamantimens. dioc. (Ex-
cerpts, 103). He was possibly
related to Alonso de Fonseca,
Archbishop of Toledo, born in
Salamanca, Erasmus' friend and
protector (Bonilla, 104, 132, 690),
and his brother Antonio, the
royalist leader (Breuer, III).

9. Coste filio| probably a son of
Andrew de la Costa, Lord of Ro-
chabirno, a noble Genoese, who
settled at Bruges; he was Maxi-
milian's councillor and receiver-
general, and was admitted as
citizen in the town in which,
from 1499 to 1537, he often oc-
cupied the honorary functions of
director or provost of the confrat-
ernity of the Holy Blood, and of
the H. Ghost Society. His gener-
osity endowed several churches
in Bruges with revenues and
works of art. He had married
Agnes Adornes (May 2, 1477 —
Jan. 15, 1527), by whom he had
several children; he died April 14,
1542 (Br. & Fr., V, 4-9). The son
referred to here may be the fourth,
Gabriel (1503-1581), or one of his
younger brothers Donat or An-
selm, who both entered a convent;
the eldest son, Arnold had died
in 1521, and the two following
John and Andrew were married
when this letter was written
(Br. & Fr., V, 9-11). Cp. Est Br.,
507, 512, 648.

11. jlliberalj| prob. L. Hillanus.
12.amici nostri| viz., Rodericus.
12. Friscobaldj| they evidently
belonged to the Florentine family
of bankers and merchants, who
had settled at Bruges, and thence
baldj fratres 4°. in carcerem apud Costam coniectj sunt. Ludowicus Hillanus, etiam eques ille Hierosolymorum Caygnetus solum uerterunt. Sic fit, sic agit mi Craneueldj! ut qui boni nominis sint negotiatores, illis p(ecunie) necquicquam credas; contra quj malj sint, ijs jmpune sit. <Olim> lex erat et xij Tabulae, qua jubebat dissecarij corpus <illius> qui multis creditoribus deberet, nec esset soluendae 10 <ratio. Pœnam> nolim tam seueram tamque jmmanem; sed quidem <sententia,> expediret ex uestro ordine promulgarij sanctionem, <ue omnes> decoctores, presertim qui data opera id efficiumt, acerbus in ali<quae re> puniret: non enjm (ut ait Jurisconsulta) lene est fidem fr<angere>; qui autem fortuitu aut numma facta id faceret, is, <ut olim,> adjiceretur creditorj. Hic dolemus omnes Roderj casum. D<e cambio> autem hoc sentio jd quod semper: esse scelerum omnium scholam.  

<Principes> nescio an juter se colludant: vestrates autem 20 multo aliter atque <visitate agunt>. Anglus fertur habere milites quos hic maximo nostro missurus <est damno.>

22 decoctores: from here the writing is much thinner than in first half of letter
Imperator, (ut ex Roberto intellex,) sedatis rebus cum regnij suj primoribus, <parat> ipse quoque exercitum. Verum Hungarus<

35 Expectatur hac <

> aduenit : vbj ille literas j<nterea ad nos dederit, quod promisit> sese facturum, <scribam,> sj modo quicquam dignum sit amicis communica\ndum. Ju> terjm vale, et uxorj liberisque omnium nostrum nomine salutem jngentem. Has scripsi per Bilocassium, nobis a secretis; huic si quid commodare potes, et si vacat, ne grauabere.

Joannis festo, quo vestam in coena cum Laurino, Curtio, adsis !

Ornatissimo atque Integer\[a] uiro Dnô.
& M. Francisco Craneueldio, Senatorj Mechlinieñ., amico singularj.

Mechliniae.

61. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 25 June (1523)

This letter, mutilated on two edges, was taken to Mechlin by Peter de Corte (cp. Ep. 83, intr.) on his return to Louvain : cp. Ep. 60, 35.

<Feuyynus Craneueldio suo S.> P.

Tu<as literas, hesterna die datas,> accepi gratissimas ; quod de valetudine tua v<xorisque scribis, multum placet;> dejn quod de Porcellis : sed nondum prodeunt desyderatj

60. 35 Expectatur| first word on verso : a first line has disappeared
& Acarnanij illij prepingues. Noster C<rocius> bibliopola
profectus est ad mercatum : jude certe (aliquid) sperare
licet; neque dubito quin excus m sint, jam olim medi(tat),
ut illius omnia, si quis modo expendat quam nihil te<mere,>
etiamsi aliquando precipitanter, euulget. Rediturus perendie
<Crocus> ab vxorcula expectatur : si quid adferat, ego aut
ad t<ei> mittam prinus, aut si habes quod hunc fugerit, ut
<sciam.> Paraphrasis in Lucam expectatur, & de Ratione
Concionandij, <que> pollicitus est jamprident. Spero certe
aut Camelu<m Saltai>tem oblectaturum te, aut Grunnien-
tem & Porcum clan<gentem > si tertiae fuerint partes,
fugertunt me. Sed uideb<ius> notatos illos> homunculos (ut
decet illa plumbera capita) bellos, (presertim) illum egregie
linguacem, potantem, jitus atrum, totum foris (candidum.>
Curtius cum abiret noster, nolui committere ut uac<uus>
te salutaret. Vale, mj Craneueldj omnium optime! J<ubet
te> saluere bis millies Carlas noster.

Brugis, al<tera> Natuiritatis Joannis Baptistae.
Totus quantus quantus est Feuynus.

& Magijo. Francisco Craneuel", Senatorj Mechlinieñ., amico jutegerr".

4. <Crocus bibliopola> most likely Hubert de Croock, the Bruges
printer and engraver, who from 1519 to 1523 is recorded as dean
of the Bruges guild of booksellers; he published some of Vives' works and appears to have had
a prosperous trade in religious pictures of his own make (1536-
1546; Wurzbach, I, 306; Bryan, I, 304; Lex. Bild. Künst., VIII, 161;
BV; Schrew. Stat., 19).
17. lingnacem <&a> evidently
Nicolaus Baechem of Egmond († Aug. 24, 1526), professor of
divinity at Louvain and prior of the Carmelite convent there, who
was Erasmus' most ardent oppo-
ponent in the University town (Reusens, V, 356; de Jongh, 152;
Allen, III, 878, 13; Kalkoff, I, 75, II, 15, &c.). Alluding to the white
cloak and black coat of his order, Erasmus wrote about him to
Chieregato, Sept. 13, 1520 : "Est
alter candido pallio, sed alter
animo" (Allen, IV, 1144, 28), which
contrast, pointed out in several
other letters (cp. Allen, IV, 1196,
105; 1225, 13; 1235, 3), de Fevyn
apparently repeats.
This letter, damaged on two edges, is entirely written in Barlandus' big clear hand. On the address another hand has added: 'Achter de Wollemart bij thuis van de deken van zinte rombouts.'

Adrian Cornelius (Cornelissen or son of Cornelius) Barlandus or of Haarland, the place where he was born on Sept. 28, (prob.) 1486, went in 1497 to learn Latin under Peter Scotus at Ghent. In Louvain he was an inmate of the Pore, which was then united to the Standonck College and was administered by Thierry Thomas of Amsterdam (Reusens, IV, 88). Amongst his professors is recorded Nicolas Godfrieds of Lieshout (V. And., Coll. Tril., 46; Reusens, IV, 115), who lectured on philosophy, for which branch Adrian felt little sympathy. Having gained his degree of M. A. (end of 1505 or 1506) he began teaching Latin in the Pore, and became next to Dorp the most ardent promoter of humanism at the University. He, too, crowned his years of lecture by public representations of plays, probably at the Louvain fair, and from the prologues which he composed for such occasions, it is recorded that his pupils acted Hecuba, in Sept. 1514 (Allen, II, 492, 62); Terence's Hecyra (Dialogi XLII.: 1524 : b, c') and Dido, a play after Virgil, in 1515 (Collect., xxxi) at the Pore, as well as the Audatia, before March 1514, at Arras College where he also occasionally lectured. He devoted much of his time to private pupils, some of whom are recorded in his contemporary writings: Leonard of Sevenbergen, 1512; Antony of Bergen, 1513; Maximilian of Iselstein, George and Philip of Egmont, 1516 (ep. Excerpta, 103); William de Croy, 1517 (cp. Ep. 1, intr.) and his brother Charles, 1523; Adrian a Rivulo, 1524; Corn. Musius, Ger. Morinck, and many others (Mireus, II, 28). Several of his patrons are gratefully mentioned in his works: Georges of Halewyn, 1515 (Ep. 56, intr.); James de la Potterie, 1517 (cp. Ep. 233); Adolph of Burgundy, lord of Veere, 1520 (Ep. 51, 4) and Jerome Busleyden (Allen, II, 510 : still the Hadrianus’ whose poems are included in the latter’s MS. Carmina, Epistole et Orationes is not Barlandus, but the Antwerp Pensionary Herberius: Busi., 1-11, 210, 263; Nève, in Ann. Univ., 1874, 389). More over several dedicatory letters and the most eloquent paragraphs in his works are addressed or refer to his intimate friends, amongst whom rank nearly all the famous erudites of his time and country: his professors John Paludanus (Ep. 1, intr.), John Becker (Ep. 12, intr.), John Despauter, Peter de Thenis (Ep. 1, intr.); his consodales Martin van Dorp (Ep. 21, intr.); Francis of Cranevelt, John L. Vives, John de Fevyn, Gerard Geldenhouver, Nicolas van Broekhoven Buscuidensis, John de Munter of Ghent, Josse Muysen (Musenus) of Mechlin. He was Erasmus' staunch friend and admirer: in April 1517 he wrote a bibliographical survey of his works in the form of a letter to his brother Cornelius (Allen, II, 492), and edited some of his translations of Lucian's Dialogues, 1512 (Isegheem, 234, 257; sup. 15), two collections of his letters (Allen, IV, 1163; III, p. 627; Isegheem,
and an *Adagiorum Epitome*, June 1521 (Allen, IV, 1204; Iseghem, 318). The great services he rendered to humanism by his lectures and his numerous writings, and the interest he took in the books printed by his friend Thierry Martens (Iseghem, 136) were fully appreciated: at the opening of the *Collegium Trilingue* John Becker proposed him for the place which he could not accept himself (Allen, III, 852, 77; 884; de Jongh, 199), and Barlandus inaugurated the Latin lectures on Sept. 1, 1518. Still as the fees of the Latin professor were to be only half of those of the two others, he resigned of his own accord and from Dec. 1, 1519, he again devoted all his time to the more lucrative private teaching. He had probably proposed a candidate to whom Busleyden's executors preferred Conrad Wackers. Goclenius (cp. Ep. 95, intr.), which choice he criticised so much that Erasmus wrote him a letter in praise of his successor (Allen, IV, 1050). His candidate — to all probability Alard of Amsterdam, a kinsman of the abbot of Egmond (Ep. 96, intr.) — was highly incensed against Erasmus and merited the indignant letter addressed from Antwerp, Dec. 7, 1519, to an Ἀθυρογλιόττω (Allen, IV, 1051).

Another reason which may have prompted Adrian to leave the Trilingue was the growing displeasure between that institute and the University (de Jongh, 199, seq.), especially the Faculty of Arts and its council, of which he was one of the chief members and which he did not wish to displease. Having been ordained about 1515 he was nominated April 28, 1515, to the first collation of St. Saviour's Chapter, Utrecht (*Lib. I Nom.*, 74 v°); on June 1, 1518 he was elected dean of the Faculty, to which office he was chosen again Sept. 30, 1531 (*Lib. I Nom.*, 139 v°; 239 v°; cp. 80, 102-3, 112, 140, 152). In Dec. 1520 he was Quodlibetarius’, and the day after John Paludanus’ decease (Ep. 1, intr.), on Feb. 21, 1526, he was appointed his successor by the town authorities and admitted to that post by his Faculty (*FUL*, n° 726: *Extr. Act. Fac. Art.*: *Lib. VI*, 311; cp. Ep. 250). He enjoyed a prebend in St. Peter’s (*Analectes*, xxix, 304) on account of this office, for which Erasmus congratulated him, April 20, 1526 (*EOO*, III, 928, e), and which he fulfilled with great zeal, as results from the works he published in after years. Having been nominated, Nov. 18, 1524 and July 19, 1527, to the first collation of the abbot of St. Winox, Bergues, with whom he was personally acquainted (*Lib. I Nom.*, 183 v°, 204 v°), he accepted on April 20, 1534, the parish of Werhem (*Lib. I Nom.*, 260 v°), of which he enjoyed the income, probably until residence was required. He was consequently nominated to the first vacancy at the collation of the provost of St. Peter’s, Aire, Sept. 26, and Oct. 15, 1538 (*Lib. I Nom.*, 313 v°, 315 v°). He died a few weeks later, on Nov. 30, 1538 (*BB*, n, 250, 22), and on Dec. 1, 1538, Servais Hynsberch was appointed in his place to that collation of the provost of Aire (*Lib. I Nom.*, 318 v°), whilst Arnold Ghinck of Hasselt succeeded to him as professor of rhetoric on Dec. 22.

His countryman Adrian Aelius of Baarland or Barlandus, son of Jacob, matriculated in Louvain in December 1504: 'Adrianus iacobi de berlandia, traiectensis dioc.' (*Excerptis*, 94). In June 1515 he was in Brussels (*Collect.*, xxxi); before Jan. 1518 he had entered as preceptor the service of Antony of Bergen, Lord of Grimbergen (Allen, III, 760, 14), whom he followed to England in 1519 and 1520,
where he was one of Henry VIII's cupbearers (Allen, III, 969, 24; Brewer, III, pp. 1540, 1542). In the beginning of 1526 he returned to Louvain: on Febr. 28, 1526, he was admitted to the University Council (Lib. VI Act., 52 r°: mgr. adrianus jacobius elius de barlandia) and on March 8, he was nominated to the first collation of the abbot of Villers, after dispensation had been granted for not having resided a full year at the University (Lib. I Nom., 199 r°). Through his former pupil he obtained a prebend at Bergen-op-Zoom, where he died in September 1535, as results from his cousin Hubert Barlandus' Epistola Medica : Antwerp, 1536 (BB, n, 292), and from the dedicatory letter to the Opeusculum de Amplificatione (Louvain, 1536), of his friend the Rhetor Adrian Barlandus. In the University records the latter is generally called, Adrianus Cornelij de Barlandia' — maybe he is identical with the 'Adrianus Cornelij de Borsalia, traject. dioc.', who matriculated in Sept. 1504 (Lib. III Intit., 114 v°); still it is hardly probable that the two places, although adjacent, should have been mixed up.

Adrian Cornelii's works are fully described in BB, n, 250-290, to which list has to be added a Tabula or Compendium Rhetorices (11 pp., 4to) and the Quaerimonia... de obitu Martini Dorpiti, in Erasmus' Ciceronianus : Alcala, 1529 (Bonilla, 603). Cp. Molan, 604; Vern., 309; V. And., 247; Coll. Trit., 45; Bib. Belg., 7; BB, n, 250; Allen, II, 492, intr.; de Jongh, 122-126; Nève, Mém., 131, 140, 401; FG, 300.

Charles de Croy, brother of William and Robert (Epp. 1 & 23, intr.), fifth son of Henry, Count of Porcéans, and Charlotte de Châteauviant, nephew of William, Lord of Ghèvres, matriculated at Louvain on Febr. 3, 1522: 'Carolum de Croy, abbas affligensis, camerac. dioc.' (Excerptis, 103). He had succeeded to his brother William as abbot of Affligem in 1521, the Pope having granted him dispensation as he had not finished his training. Barlandus became his preceptor for Latin early in 1523, and often went to reside in the abbey of which his pupil was then merely the 'administrator' (cp. dedic. letter to Adrian a Rivulo of De Insignibus Oppidis Inferioris Germaniae, dated 'ex iure Affliginensi', probably in July or August 1524 (BB, n, 264). In the dedicatory letter of his Dialogi XII., Febr. or March 1524, Adrian praises the zeal and virtues of his disciple who had become commendatory abbot of Aumont and succeeded to Lud. Guillard as bishop of Tournai in 1524 (Lib. I Nom., 201). He continued his studies for a time at Louvain under the professors of divinity James Latomus (V. And., 104; de Jongh, 173; Ep. 46, intr.) and John Driedoens Nys of Turnhout, who in 1534 dedicated to him his book De Captivitate et Redemptione Generis Humani (de Jongh, 157-9). He afterwards went to Italy, stayed at Pavia and Bologna and was ordained in Rome, June 13, 1533. On his return to the Netherlands he was occasionally employed on political missions, and on July 25, 1539 he was solemnly introduced in his cathedral. In the Benedictine abbey of St. Ghislain, of which he had been nominated abbot in 1528, he often resided and on his death, Dec. 11, 1564, he was buried there in the monument which he had erected for himself: Sand., Fland., III, 445; Gestel, II, 177; Gall. Christ., III, 239; Hoynek, 1, 37, 181; BW; BN. Charles of Croy always remained a generous patron to scholars, as is testified by Francis Sonnus in the dedica-
tion of the second book of his *Demonstraciones Religionis Christianae*: Louvain, 1553 (de Ram, Sonnius, xxxii, seq.; cp. Ful, n° 497 : 1), and his zeal for the welfare of his diocese is amply illustrated by the part he took in the Council of Trent, 1546, to which he had been again invited in 1564 (de Ram, *Concilie de Trente*, 13-15), and by his efforts to obviate the propagation of heresy (cp. his letter to Charles V. of c. 1550 : Arch. Roy., *Etat et Audience*, 1177). Cp. Buzelinus, *Annales*, 495.

Ad veteres discipulos atque alumnos accessit Principis Cennerij ab hinc biennium Vormaciae defuncti ex sorore nepos, qui juvenis, demortuo fratri succentus est in Prelatura, ut vocant, monasterij quod vulgo nuncupatur Afflighem, hanc longe dixit ab oppidulo Flandriæ Alosto. Hunc adolescentem, judgenium tam excellenti, nonnuncupatur spes est fore aliquando litteratum & studiosorum amatorum, nisi aulicis corruptum delitiis animum alio convertet, ut fere vulgus nobilium facere videmus.

*Nouarum rerum lic permultum, at veri nihil. De studiis meis hoc habeto, nos quicquid a docendi laboribus datur oeiij, stilo impendere. Quaeram absoluta propemodi in ad te i<bunt.>* Historia Brabantiae Ducum fortasse hac estate

6. Cennerij] William de Croy, Lord of Chièvres, marquis of Aerschot, Lord of Heverlé, was the second son of Philip, Count of Porcéans, Baron of Aerschot, &c., and Jacoba of Luxemburg. He married Mary Mad. de Hamale; having no children he advanced those of his elder brother Henry (cp. Epp. 1, 23, *intr.*). He himself had been Prince Charles' godfather and governor, and even after his pupil had come of age, was powerful enough to withstand effectually Maximilian and Margaret of Austria's influence and their anti-French policy. Unfortunately he died at Worms, May 28, 1521. Cp. Mol., 311; *Lib. II Int.* 124 vo; Henne; Moeller, 44; Brewer; *B.W.*; *B.N.*; Allen, II, 532, 27.

8 nuncupatur BI; nuncupat B2

6. ex sorore nepos] Charles de Croy, who, however, was the son of William of Chièvres's elder brother Henry, Count of Porcéans: *Mol.*, 314.


16. Quedam] probably the *Dialogi.* *XLII.*, which, however, were not ready before March 1524 (Iseghem, 322; *BB*, n. 264), or the *Locorum Veterum ac Recentium Duae Centuriae*, published June 1524 (Iseghem, 335; *BB*, n. 259).

inferetur officiū typographicī. Nunc si quid est in quo Barlandi opera tibi possit esse vsui, velim non secus mihi jiperes & jubeas ac cuiuis ex domesticis tuis.

Erasmus nuperrime scrispsit ad amicos Brabantiae. Eius ad nos epistolium tibi per hunc misisset, sed non erat ad manus has exaranti. De Nouiomago Gerardo nihil audimus; statuerat js remigrare Louanium, sed vide hominem sic alligatimi aula; ut expedire se nequeat. Doleo ingenium studijs natum, in aulicis nugis consen<ire> Valebis.

Louanij, die festo Visitationis Mariae.

Tuæ Dominationi addictissimus

Hadrianus.


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63. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

I 53 [f° 69] 3 July (1523)

This letter is damaged on three edges; it still has a faint impression of the seal (Ep. 161). It was taken to Mechlin by an old acquaintance of de Fevyn’s, Nicolas Petrus : cp. Ep. 64, a. 

<S. P.>

<literas tuas, mi Craneueldi, nuntius reddidit Calendis Julij: ijs jactas te optime valere> cum uxore & liberis, quod mihi jucundissimum fuit. De Apuleio quod scribis, eum mihi comparauj abhinc pauculis diebus, sed illius Cosmographia deest, ac plane idem opus esse suspicor
Ex Hispanijs hesterno die adpulit Guilielmus Fenijn, quondam morionem agens, sed re uera alius; is rogatus si quid esset nouj, nihil plane esse aiebat dignum relatu, quandoquidem Calendis Maijs abisso! ; tantum Imperator adfirmabat bona vale tudine esse; nobiles ad quoduis subeundum uite discriminem paratos; sed quae res multo constaret Imperatorj ; nam vendunt sese, & operas locant plurij, ut si unquam Helvetij Gallis. Et ille abijt, neque dubito quin cum literis ad Dominam Illustriam. Reliqua isthac jugitelles.

Vale, mj Cra(neuldi), & si quando ad Vecerium, salutem illj impertias meo nomine. Ego scripsi per Livinum Omnitbonum ad Erasmum; cum ille per Mechliniam proficisce-retur, tamen non occurrebat quid illi darem: sed ad Erasmum tantum scripsi, & salutem tuo quoque nomine. Viuem bona esse valetudine Londinij aiebat; etiam Regem Danorum illac agere; obniam esse Regi Anglorum in arce Vale.

Altera Visitationis.

Tuus Joannes Feuynus.

Omnibus modis Viro Ornatissmo. Duo.

& Magistro Francisco Cranetel, Senatorj Mechlinicen, amico jntegerr0. Te Mechlen.

8 Guilielmus Fenijn| MS. : G. Fenij. 21 Anglorum| MS. : A.

8 Guilielmus Fenijn is mentioned as belonging to Charles of Austria's household from July 16, 1505 to June 1, 1521 in the Accounts (Archives of Lielle : B, 2231-4; 3462-73); he was usher, and, at least for a time, one of the Prince's buffoons; he is often recorded for having deserved an extra reward (Gachard, Voyages, II, 508, 516; Moeller, 73). 12. nobiles [viz., of Spain.


19. Livinum|Livinus Algoet had returned from England a few days before (cp. Ep. 58); he had brought news from Vives and took to Erasmus, with de Feyyn's letter, one from Polydore Vergilius, dated London June 3, 1523 (EOO, III, 1763, c).

23. Regem | Christiern li. left Mechlin with his Queen and their train on June 5; they went to Calais, crossed the Straits and, on June 19, reached Greenwich where Henry VIII, and Catherine met them; they lodged at Bath Place (Brewer, III, 3075, 3153; Cartwright, 37, seq.; Slow, 519). Consequently Algoet left England about June 19.
64. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges

<8 July 1523>

The date of this letter, which is mutilated on three edges, has disappeared, but can be supplied from the contents. It was probably written the day after Christiern II.‘s arrival at Bruges, as results from what is said here about the , jentaculum ’ (l. 29) and about Robert Hellin’s orations in Ep. 67, s. As the King and Queen landed at Gravelines after a safe passage on July 6 (Brewer, III, 3155, 3165, 3166), and as the distance from that port to Bruges is about 45 kilometers, it may be assumed that they arrived on the 7th and stayed till the 9th. The fragmentary sentence , cras in Zelandiam ’ (l. 33) probably refers to them as well : apparently they took ship at Bruges for Veere, where their fleet was still anchored, and thence came by Antwerp to Mechlin. This would explain the delay with which the present letter reached Cranevelt, who wrote on the back ‘ R. xxv Julij ’, the same date as that on which he received Ep. 67 : for to all probability it was taken to Mechlin by one of Christiern II.‘s followers, namely his chancellor Godschalk Eriksen (cp. Ep. 67, intr.).

< Hesterna die, amantissime Craneueldi, aduenit hic Chris- tiernus Danor>um Rex, <cum Regina e suo regno> prof<ugus>; expectabatur ex Anglia cum> Nicolao Petro dedj literas ad te : <cum illo> mihi f<uit multo tempore Pau>ie, Rho<me> jucundissima vite consuetudo. Verum, ut accipio ex <tuis> posterioribus, jlle tibj nondum reddidit, facturus alioqui< in> nomenem an accepisses ; quare nihil quod eam rem attinet: erit opinor tibj satij commendatus cum contingat alioqui.

De Augustinianis per Rodericum ; miror illorum constanti<an> : jn ipsis adeo flammis loeto uirtu, animo non sibj male conscio, cum mors jn uisceribus hereret, non recan-tasse, & (hereticos) jn\u00f3\u00e9 casse Christi Jesu nomen ! Quæ

Craneueld underlined : Nicolao (3) ... te (4); qui tibi (19) ... sed (21); tibi (25) ... educatum (29); perdices (29) ... sumere (32). — He marked in the margin by a vertical line l. 19-21; 25-29; by a hand l. 4 and l. 29.

3. Nicolao Petro] apparently de Fevyn made the acquaintance of this Nicolas Petrus (Peeters or Petri) during his stay in Italy. He may be identical with the , Nicolaes Peeters, Minnebroeder ende Gardiën’ , who wrote 'Ser- monen oft Witlegghingen op alle de Euangelien vander Vasten, metter Passien, printed in 1520 : BW ; VI. Bib., iv, 10 : 1893.
3. literas[ Ep. 63.
9. Rodericum] cp. Ep. 60, 7; he probably imparted the news about the execution to de Fevyn.
uesania ob fraterculum tam dira mortales perferre! Audie-

ram profecto prius, sed uix credibil(ile) uidebatur non prius

fuisse strangulatos, cum alioquin facinorosissimus quidpiam

concedi soleat. Nondum de causa (si libere loqui licet)

<liquet,> sed illius questuux dux officit ; sice enim scribunt.

De reliqu(o) qui tibi meas redditurus est (ac potius qui

iam reddidit), is est m(ihi) amicissimus ; & tua amicitia meo

nomine dignus ; sed nolim predicare ac eiTere laudibus

hominem ; — ipse re ipsa experieris, — nisij cum Da(no)

mutarit (nostj quid ueljm) nomen. Nunc non uacea(bat)

ingenue loqui, neque tempus ferebat; sed juvenies homi-

nem erudi(um &> prudentem ut si alium.

25 Salutauj Reginam Yzabellam suis duc(atus ;> ibi repeti-

tita est administratio Prefecture Aulice quondam Philippj pa-

<trueis mei,> quem & agnouit uere Regina optimum uirum,

13. fraterculum] evidently Lu-

16. causa] this statement pro-

ably refers to Luther, who was

being shielded against all diffi-

culties and complaints by duke

Frederick, elector of Saxony

(GMH, II, 171).

18. qui tibi] evidently Chris-

tiern’s Chancellor Godschalk


22. nomen] prob. his religious


25. Yzabellam] Isabel of Austria

was born at Brussels, July 27,

1501, and was educated with her

brother Charles and her sisters

Eleanor and Mary at Mechlin by

their great-grandmother Margar-

et of York († 1503) and their

aunt Margaret of Austria, Regent

of the Netherlands since 1507.

She was married by proxy at

Mechlin to the king of Denmark,

Sweden and Norway on June 11,

1514; she went to join her hus-

band in July 1515, and landed at

Helsingfors on August 4. The

young Queen was very happy in

the first months of her marriage,

when Christiern took several of

her countrymen into his service

and even seems to have induced

for her sake a group of Flemish

and Zealand families to settle in

Amager near Copenhagen, which

island is still occupied by their

descendants, who have kept their

original customs and costumes;

Cortwright, 1-24; Moeller, 25-100;

Hist. Dan., 1, 279.

26. Philippj] Ph. de Hedenbault,

knight, brother of Charles, and

de Feyn’s paternal cousin, was

‘Prefectus Aulicus’ : cp. Ep. 22,

intr. He is recorded about 1515 as

the first maitre d’hôtel of the

Court of Eleanor of Austria, with

whom Isabel had lived until her

final leave for Denmark, June 30,

1515 (Moeller, 185, 100). The gentle

princess evidently appreciated

the services and devotion of

Philip, whose relative John she

must often have met, as the young

student probably cameat times to

Court to see the generous cousin

who defrayed all the expenses

of his instruction and education.

This would explain the familiar

way in which the Queen visited

her old friend and inquired about

Philip, who had died after she

had left the Netherlands (1518 : 

Guillard, Inscr., 1, 1, 135).
meque in scholis Illius facultate educatimi; quin cum
iste jentaculum facturus esset apud me, & perdices paruule
30 in hoc coempte essent (ut agnosceret uidelicet amicum
ueterem), illa ut rescuit non recusavit sibi sumere. Reliqua
longum esset perscribere, sed tantum hec exarare volui
cum jam sit) sero & sub uesperam. Cras in Zelandiam
abiturus est Rex cum Regina et comitatu. Bene precatur>
35 Carolus tuo Principi, ab epistolis <

Eximio Juris vttriusque doctorj, Dn'o.
& Magfo. Francisco Cranevelt, Consiliario Mechlinieñ.

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65. From Gerard GELDENHOUWER

Duurstede
I 54 [f° 70].
8 July 1523

This letter, which is little damaged, still has a very distinct seal,
Mercury’s rod in a wreath. At the foot of the recto Cranevelt wrote
the substance of his reply sent off July 12 : Ep. 66.

S. P., optime mi Domine, et Preceptor doctissime.

Scripsi tibj binas literas posteaquam Dorestatum redi-
uumus, vnas per quemdam Selandum, alteras per filium
Jacobj a Quaderijbbe, Capitanej arcis huius. Quare nihil
responderis non satis scio; id tuæ prudentiae relinquo. Nunc
5 paucis scribo propter manus dexterae fortuitos nescio quos
tumores. Sunt qui dicant exustos Bruxæ(lis) hereticos; 
cupio fierj certior paucis, quomodo hae iusta malorum
hominum poena peracta sit. Nam superbia eorum ascendit
semper. Si quid in commun j patria per me fierj velis, habes

64. 29. iste] the bearer of the letter,
Eriksen.
35. tuo Principi] Charles of Eg-
mont : Ep. 29, 5.
65. 1. binas] Epp. 57 (still dated
from Souburg) and 59.
me seruum paratissimum. Opto Dominationem Tuam semper foeliciter valere.

Dorestatj, 8a Julij anno 1523.

Eruditissimae Dominationis Tuæ
Humilis seruัส
† Gerardus Geldenhouwer.

Prudentissimo atque Eloquentissimo V. J. Doctorj, D. Francisco Craneuel-
dio, Cæsareae Maθ Senatorj apud Machliniam, Dño. ac præceptorj vnice colendo.

Machliniae.

66. CRANEVELT TO GERARD GELDENHOUWER

I 54 [fo 70] Mechlin 12 July 1523

Rough draught of Cranevelt’s answer, which he wrote on Gelden-
houwer’s letter of 8 July (Ep. 65). A waterstain on left corner makes
a few words very indistinct.

Three Augustin friars of the Antwerp convent were tried and
sentenced for heresy in 1523; on July 1, 1523 they were deconsecrated
in the market place of Brussels, and two of them, Henry Vos and
John van den Esschen, were burned alive. Contradictory accounts
were given about their last moments, during which some said they
recanted, and others that they persisted in their opinions (cp.
Ep. 64, a). The third, Lambert de Thoren, was led back to prison,
which gave rise to false rumours about his execution on July 3.
These reached Erasmus, who related them to Zwingle on Aug. 31
(ZOO, VII, 307). Luther wrote to encourage him in his prison, Jan. 19,
1524, and on July 5, 1529, Erasmus records the report that he had
been secretly killed in jail (EOO, III, 1207, c). Cp. Hoop Scheffer,
183, 237; Corp. Inq., IV, 156, 173, 191-214, 225; V, 361; Praep., 105,
seq.; Enders, IV, 184-6; 280; Bib. Ref. Ne., I, 594; III, 22, 395; Diercx-
sens, II, 1, 170-1; 170-183.

Rescripsi xij a Julij nescisse me cuj traderem literas perferendas. Scripsj historiam trium monachorum : quo-
rum duo sint exusti, tertius supersit degradatus. Tamen
varie hominum opiniones de reuocatione ; scripsisse Justi-
um sibj compertum ex his qui proximj astiterunt, vide-

65. 13. Eruditissimæ &] MS. : 66. 4. Justinum] prob. a Brus-
E. D. T. sels friend.
The date of this letter, mutilated on three edges, is missing; it was probably written one or two days before that on which it was handed to Cranevelt, who noted on the address: R[uma [epsa Julij. Eadem die rescripti per Franciscum'. It reached Mechlin on the same day as Ep. 64, which had been entrusted to Godschalk Eriksen, who probably had had to follow Christiern II. to Veere. The 'Franciscus', who apparently brought this letter to Mechlin, may have been a common friend, or merely a messenger or servant of one of their acquaintances.

Godschalk Eriksen, Erich, Magister, was originally from Slesvig and styled himself Sassenkerle or Saxo Carolus. He was Christiern II.'s chancellor, whom he served with fidelity and discretion (cp. 1. 21) during his nine years' wanderings. On Feb. 20, 1523, he had preceded him to Mechlin (Brewer, III, 2846); in 1524 he negotiated the sale of the 'Store Maria' (Brewer, IV, 7, 8, 42; Ep. 54, 9); in 1531 he had taken in hand the teaching of prince John († Aug. 12, 1532; FG, 193, 15). After his unfortunate master had been lured into prison by Knud Gyldenstjerne's treachery, July 1532, he entered Charles V.'s service and followed him to Spain in 1533; he was sent on missions to the Duke of Bavaria, 1533, to the Archbishops of Cologne, Cleves and Münster, 1535, and to the Hansa towns, 1535 (K. Lanz, Staatspapiere zur Geschichte Karls V aus der Bibl. de Bourgogne : Stuttgart, 1845: 110, seq.; C. F. Allen, Breve og Aktstykker til Oplysning af Christiern II's og Frederik I's Historie : Kopenhagen, 1854 : I, 589, seq.; Arch. Roy., Etat & Audience, n°1177; FG, 361; G. Waitz, Lübeck unter Jürgen Wallenoeuer : Berlin, 1855 : III, 127; CMH, II, 608; &a).

In the following years he is recorded amongst the administrators of the army, a member of the Count of Buren's staff in 1537; Godscalsck Ericiij, commissaire des montres' (Henne, III, 180, 189, 200, 367), and

67. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

I 56

(18/19 July 1523)

The date of this letter, mutilated on three edges, is missing; it was probably written one or two days before that on which it was handed to Cranevelt, who noted on the address: R[uma [epsa Julij. Eadem die rescripti per Franciscum'. It reached Mechlin on the same day as Ep. 64, which had been entrusted to Godschalk Eriksen, who probably had had to follow Christiern II. to Veere. The 'Franciscus', who apparently brought this letter to Mechlin, may have been a common friend, or merely a messenger or servant of one of their acquaintances.

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In the following years he is recorded amongst the administrators of the army, a member of the Count of Buren's staff in 1537; Godscalsck Ericiij, commissaire des montres' (Henne, III, 180, 189, 200, 367), and

66. 10. Cancellario &a] cp. Corp. Inq., IV, 205. The Chancellor of Brabant was at that time Jerome van der Noot, Knight, Lord of Risor, who in 1514 succeeded to
at the end of 1539, he was even commissioned to levy a corps of lansquenets in Germany, at the head of which he preceded the Emperor into Ghent in Febr. 1540 (Henne, VII, 37, 39).

Eriksen was apparently an old acquaintance of de Feyn's, whom he probably met on a former embassy to Belgium (maybe 1516).

〈Maxime miror, mi Craneueldi, litteras quas tibi〉 de aduentu Reg(is Danorum scripsi 8 Jdus) Julias, nondum accepisse : aut pluie (itinerantem remorantur) (ut scribis), aut intercurrerunt quo minus uaca〈ret〉 illj alloqui te. Hic cum ageret Cancel〈arius〉 respondit Magistratui huius urbis, nihil tale expectantis sed nehemerent admirantis, cur mihi jugressus ad Regem & Reginam adeo ipsam libere & palpam patetet, illis seclusi〈s〉. Sororius orationem habuerat die priore : & habuit etiam tum, luculentius nihil ut requiras latine in homine bene gallico, sed profütus quantum nescio apud meum quo deuoraret illum orationis ubertatem. Tu nescio an desyderabare; sed uoluisse, mi humanissime Cr〈aneueldi, te〉; exples autem nunc desyderium tui, cum iam iam policeare futurus redux : utinam breuj, toties desyderatus, alter (mihi crede, non 〈dico sine〉 lachrymis) frater! audius expectat patruus Carlus.

〈Si〉 Cancellarius aliquando conueniat te, ne grauare exhibere huie quantum prodesse amicos potest; neque est amicus fucatus : tamen n〈equit〉 opitulari si quis roget. De fortuna regia nihil rogau(i) : neque uacauit, neque ausus sum apud hominem plus satis prudent〈em〉; hec tu melius : neque cauere sibi poterit. Oppidum Coppen-
hagrium (vnde huic origo) obsessum audio, sed is non deteget rem : in hoc consultum Schepperum (nam mathematicus in hoc & a meo ascitus est) intelligo. Id si ita est non parum profuerit fugisse cum uxore & liberis. Meus dolet non se uenisse ante annos duos : que mora nocuit & Regie saluti, suis uero commodis.

Noquitatem, hoc est, soles duos 7 Iudus Julij a domino <S. Georgij, vxore & sacellano, quinquaginta testibus orbi celéstius uisos fuisse fertur : scribit item> Plinius ternos alique quando uisos fuisse ab antiquis ...... De bulla non mirere ......

Prudentiss. Juris utriusque doctorj
Dno. & Mgr. Francisco Craneuelt,
Senatorj Mechlinieñ, d. obserob.

Te Mechlen.

29 hoc est| Cr. added in the margin : Duo soles visi

Ep. 67 165

hagrium (vnde huic origo) obsessum audio, sed is non deteget rem : in hoc consultum Schepperum (nam mathematicus in hoc & a meo ascitus est) jntelligo. Id si ita est non parum profuerit fugisse cum uxore & liberis. Meus dolet non se uenisse ante annos duos : que mora nocuit & Regie saluti, suis uero commodis.

Noquitatem, hoc est, soles duos 7 Iudus Julij a domino <S. Georgij, vxore & sacellano, quinquaginta testibus orbi celéstius uisos fuisse fertur : scribit item> Plinius ternos alique quando uisos fuisse ab antiquis ...... De bulla non mirere ......

Prudentiss. Juris utriusque doctorj
Dno. & Mgr. Francisco Craneuelt,
Senatorj Mechlinieñ, d. obserob.

Te Mechlen.

29 hoc est| Cr. added in the margin : Duo soles visi
68. FROM CONRAD VEGERIUS

Rome
5 August 1523

This letter is entirely in Vegerius' hand; it covers four pages, the address being at the foot of the fourth. The top and a lower corner are damaged, with the result that of the first lines of each page only a few words remain. The letter still has a faintly impressed seal, similar to that of Ep. 77.

In 1522 Vegerius wrote, and probably published at once, an account of Adrian VI.'s voyage from Spain to Rome: Epp. 17, 9; 33, 15; Burman, 144. In this letter he refers to a similar composition, which he communicated to his Belgian friends (cp. l. 68): still it is not certain that it was printed. He narrated in it — probably the very first — the voyage undertaken by Commodor Fernão de Magelhães to discover the western route to the Moluccas or Spice Islands, which he contemplated annexing to his royal patron Charles V.'s domains. On Sept. 20, 1519, he left San Lucar de Barameda with five vessels, of which the Santiago stranded, and the San Antonio returned home before he got through the Strait that bears his name. He was the first to enter what he called the 'Pacific' Ocean; he discovered the Ladrones and reached the Philippines, where he was killed in an attempt to assert Charles V.'s authority and that of the Rajah of Cebu over the island of Matan, April 27, 1521. The Moluccas were reached, but the crew having grown too small, the Concepcion was destroyed and hardly had the stems of the two remaining vessels been turned homewards when the Trinidad had to hasten back to port on account of a leak. The Victoria continued the voyage under the command of Juan Sebastian de Elcano, who in the beginning of the expedition had been first lieutenant on the San Antonio. The valiant Captain had to contend with mortality and famine, with the insidious Malays and the jealous Portuguese; he doubled the Cape of Good Hope and with twelve Europeans and three Asiatic sailors, he reached San Lucar on Sept. 6, 1522. Charles V. invited him and his crew to the Court at Valladolid and richly rewarded them: he ennobled Elcano, his coat of arras being surmounted by a globe bearing the inscription: 'Primus circumdedisti me'. This Captain gave an account of his adventures to a rich merchant of Burgos who had defrayed one fourth of the expenses of the expedition, Cristobal de Haro, and amongst his auditory were two of the latter's intimate acquaintances, his niece's husband, Maximilian Transsylvan, and his friend Vegerius. This letter explains how Transsylvan was brought to publish his book 'De Moluccis Insulis', printed at Cologne in 1523. In 1524 two of Elcano's companions, his cosmograph Antonio Pigafetta, and his steersman Francisco Albo, also arranged their notes about this eventful journey. Cp. O. Peschel, Geschichte des Zeitalters der Entdeckungen: Stuttgart, 1858; 625-645; S. Günther, Geschichte der Erdkunde: Leipzig, 1904: 93-95.
Maximilian Trans(s)ylvan (Trans(s)ilvanus) was probably born in Brussels; he was soon attached to the Court, as he records the diets of Cologne 1505 and Constance 1507 in a poem of c. 1507 (Del. Poet. Belg., IV, 449). By 1519 he was one of the Court secretaries, and was with Charles in Spain when the election to the Empire was announced, as results from his description: Legatio ad... Caesarem Diuam Carolum ab... Principibus S.Romani Imperti Electoribus (Augsburg, 1519) dedicated to a colleague, John Lalemand, a Burgundian (Breuer, III, 2333, 6; Gachard, Voyages, II, 517). He was present at the diet of Worms (Wrede, II, 55, 774); in May 1522, he accompanied the Emperor to England (Breuer, III, 2288, 4) and further to Spain, where he was intimately befriended with his father-in-law’s brother, Cristobal de Haro, of Burgos, in whose house he met Juan Sebastian de Elcano. He had married Francisca de Haro, born of a Belgian mother and a Spanish father (Del. Poet. Belg., IV, 224-5). Maximilian later on married Catherine de Mol, by whom he had two daughters. On his return to the Netherlands he was sent on different embassies by Margaret of Austria and Mary of Hungary; thus he visited Christiern II. in Nov. 1525, and the Lübeck delegates at Hamburg in 1534 (G. Waitz, Lübeck unter Jürgen Wallenwever: Berlin, 1855: I, 232, seq., 391; Henne, VI, 56). In return for his services he had been knighted and elevated to the rank of councillor by Charles V; moreover he was well befriended with some of his greatest contemporaries: Erasmus (EOO, III, 752, r; FG, 67, 88), Nicolaus Olah (OE, 586), Janus Secundus (Del. Poet. Belg., IV, 242) and H. Cornelius Agrippa (EOO, III, 1751, c) amongst others. On March 19, 1537, he bought from Robert of Arenberg, Count de la Marek, the castle of Bouchout near Brussels (now inhabited by the unfortunate empress Charlotte of Mexico: Le Domaine de Bouchout, in Messager des Sciences Historiques de Belgique: 1880: 286, seq.; Gestel, II, 96). Still he did not enjoy this fine estate very long, as he died in 1538. He wrote, as far as is known, a commendation for Bebel's Facetias, Strasburg, 1508; a piece of poetry, 1507 (Del. Poet. Belg., IV, 449); a dedicatory epistle to the Worms edition of Jerome Balbi, Bishop of Veszprim’s Oratio... coram Adriano VI, April 3, 1521, besides a few letters, and the book De Moluccis Insulis, which he inscribed to the Cardinal Matthew Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg. Cp. FG, 430, seq.; BW.

3. procellosum] Vegerius had arrived from Spain to enter Adrian VI.’s service on June 1 of that year: cp. Epp. 12, intr.; 73, 4.

4. Diomedes] allusion to the episode of Diomedes and Glauclus:
uentu) transgressum, lætari te scribis. Est omnino per-
honestæ utraque ratio, quaque vt nonnihil felicitatis rebus
nostris accessisse negare non possum, sic & debere me
Deo Optimo Maximo pro accepto beneficio, quamplurimum
sane videor. Et vteuncque epistola certe tua belle mihi
refferre visa est vetus jstud tuum modestiæ & humanitatis
jusignæ, jta vt discerni vix queat, amicorumne, an tuismet
utilitatum magis gaudeas : quod sane est jugenitæ boni-
tatis non obscurum argumentum.

Equidem quod ad presentem vitae conditionem attinet,
vt nihil de generosissimo Marchione méo queror (a quo &
jugene habitu & dimissi liberaliter fuimus, nisi quod tamen
amicì jlic omnes, Hadrianum vt peterem, & suadebant &
jmpellebant) ; vtiam cum quibus nunc viuo, tam me
dignum exhibere possim quam ab illis beneigne & acceptus
sum & habeor. Sed certe progressione temporis (quod
Græculus ille sapientissimum rerum esse pronuntiauerit),
hec quoque recte vt spero comparabuntur; quamquam, vt
quod sentio judicem, satis superque consultum fore spei
quam ex Hispania tulimus arbitror, si sub optimi Pontificis
oculis jn vita ac rerum vsu promouere nonnihil possim.

Tantum abest vt jn Theatrum (quod ipse jactas) <ememus
institutus,> — si qua tam<en> jn<i>stitus dici potest
ratione! — Vegerius tuus te amare de>sirit : ne ipsam quo-
que neglig<entiam tùam afferre potu>erat excus<ationem
sui si<rentij. Quipe qui non co a<nicos desum>serim,
scribamus vt rescribi ilico ab homine claro & occupato
postulem ; quin peregre agens, in consuetudine amicorum
absentium nunquam æque acquiescere quam tum quum

27 si qua) on verso of f. 77

Ilias, VI, 119, seq., especially
II, 234-6; cp. Erasmus' Adagia :
'Diomedis et Glauci permutatio'
(EOO, II, 68, a).
15. Marchione] John, Marquis
of Brandenburg, Knight of the
Golden Fleece since 1516 (Henne,
II, 170; Moeller, 255), had followed
Charles V. to England and Spain
in 1522 (Brewer, III, 2333, e) : ADB.
Vegerius left his service in the
beginning of 1523 : Ep. 12, intr.
17. jlic] in Spain.
21. Græculus] Thales of Mile-
tus, the father of Greek philo-
sophy, who declared that : των
διην... τοφωταιν, γενως ἀνω-
τικες; γάρ πάντα : Diog. Laert., I,
35. Cp. Erasmus' Apophthegmata :
EOO, IV, 322, e.

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ad eos literas facio, videor. Si quid subinde respondetur, in lucro est.

De incolumitate tua & familiæ gaudeo. Mihi quoque ad non incommodæ profectonis cumulum, aestuorum duorum mensium, quæ quidem Romanis maximopere formidantur, salubritas adjuncta est. Christus faxit, ut & Sextilem hunc, reliquosque insequentes transigere eodem tenore liceat.

Gratulationem Robini ex eius quoque literis longe humanissimis ad me datis agnovi. Fuit venerandus senex singulæ semper erga me benevolentia & comitate, quam veniam aliquando officij & meritis nostris rependere illi possim!

Qui flat vti decessisse te Brugis, atque in Senatum concessisse mirer? Quique quem multo saepe sermonem in illa tua Brugiensi bibliotheca ad commutandum vitae rationem, hoc est, ad capessendam Rempublicam diligentissime commoneorim? Itaque gaudeo votis nostris respondisse mandatum Principis; et quod tu in me fecisti, jdem in te refero, vti transitionem tam auspicatam & plausibilem jnimpensius gratuler; quamquam propemodum nescio tibi, an quidem Colle<gio illi> cooptationem tuam conducibiliorem existimare debeam. <Quidquid sit, certus sum eam esse auspiciatissimam> & laudem inde vtrique <adue>nturam, <eoque gaudeo, nam decora tua, ut cætere>ra tua commoda, tam cordi mihi sunt quam mea <meor>umque omnia.

Quod attinet ad Moluceum libellum, jta est. Ventitabat quotidie ad Clarissimum Virum Maximilianum Transylvæanum, & soceri ei fratrem, familiarissimos meos, Joannes Sebastianus, Nautarum illorum Praefectus, narrabatque, ut fit, vniuersum navigationis ordinem. Alibi autem in aula dum factitabat. Nos quum auduissemus caeteros quoque rem jn epistolam referre atque ad amicos jsthec emissere

58. Moluceum] De Moluccis Insulis : Cologne, 1523; cp. intr.
60. soceri fratrem] Cristobal de Haro : cp. intr.
60. Joannes Sebastianus] de Ecalno, captain of the Victoria, the first vessel that sailed round the world : cp. intr. He undertook another, but less fortunate, voyage to the Moluccas in 1525 : Altamira, III, 58.
parare, deditus operam vt nostrae literae quam fieri posset ocyssime, tametsi tumultuariter, scriberentur. Ita suam mox epistolam volumini similem Maximilianus ad Cardinalem Salzburgensem in Germaniam, nos nostram breuiorem jsthuc primo statim tabellario deferendam tradidimus, eo duntaxat respicientes vti amicis noue & rarae rei denuntiatione gratum faceremus, non vt vllam consectaremur edendi gloriam. Alioqui dubites vel elegantius, vel maiore etiam cura tradere singula potuisse

Syluanum, facilis cui ce lere carmine Clio Gaudet, & ad plectrum magnus Apollo siiet!

Non tam Cesarei qui scribere scita Senates, Diuinum nout quam Ciceroa loqui!

De pace vides quonam consilia Beatissimi Pontificis eus-serint. Vt equidem arbitror, secundum diuinæ prouidentiae auxilium, sapientiae inocentissimi Praesulis maxime necessariam atque vtile<in opem Hadrianus> libenter ferens, <comma> nes populos principesque adjuvit, tam nostrates quam Gallos; nam> gens ea etiam apud illum suasionem eam obtiln<uit que ad meliora>ra videbatur! Sed hæc hactenus. <Hezio, 81 libenter> on P 78 v°

68. Salzburgensem] The prince-archbishop of Salzburg, Cardinal Matthew Lang of Weilenburg, was of humble origin. He became M. A., Tubingen, in 1490; lic. of civil law in 1494; and provost of the Augsburg Chapter in 1500. From an imperial secretary he grew up to be the chief councillor of Maximilian I, whom he represented in Rome from 1512 to 1514 at the preparation and the conclusion of the peace between the reigning powers.There he showed an arrogant bearing and pretended even to despise the Cardinal's hat offered to him by Pope Julius II. in Nov. 1512. He was a good diplomatist, but only an indifferent churchman (Pastor, I, 44, seq.; II, 680; Henne, I, 200; Hoynek, I, ii, 82; II, 1, 59). He was ordained in 1519 and although bishop of Gurk (1505) and archbp. of Salzburg (1519), he continued to act an important part in German affairs under Charles V. (Wrede; Pastor, I, 167, 251; II, 407; CMH, II, 147; Henne, II, 280; Collect., 1). He was rather lenient at first towards the Reformers (Pastor, I, 282); still, in 1525, the peasants' revolt in his district was chiefly directed against him (Armstrong, I, 212; CMH, II, 182). He died in Passion-week of 1540, at the age of 72. Cp. ADD; Allen, II, 519, 48; pace] cp. Ep. 53, 37; on Aug. 3 (two days before this letter was written), Adrian had deemed it necessary to enter into a defensive alliance against France for the sake of Lombardy: Pastor, II, 141.


Epp. 68, 69

85 Endo> ueo, Pyghio quoque & Barbirio salutem (quod jusse-ras) vice tua dixi; amant· te omnes plurimum. Pyghius etiam lectione literarum ad se tuarum voluptatem nobis attulit. Vale, mi Craneueldi.

Romæ, Nonis Augusti M D xxiiij.

Excellentiae Tuæ studiosissimus Cliens,

C. Vegerius.


69. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

Duurstede
17 August 1523

This letter is mutilated on two edges; it still has a nice seal with a coat of arms, a trifle larger than that of Ep. 132. On the back of this letter a hand — probably Cranevelt’s — wrote: „Si vis amari, ama (twice). Quisquis habet quod habere demonstratur’ (MS.: det†).

<SAL>UE, ORNATISSIME ET AMANTISSIME CRANEUELDI.>

<Tragica illa quæ nuper scripseras, etiam ex aliorum literis vara <esse comperi. Vtinam Deus> Optimus Maximus tandem perfidia insolentiæque modum imponeret! et pace inter Christianj <orbis populos> regnante, hanc suapte natura miseram vitam tranquillius transigere beeret!

Legatj Trium Statuum (ita dicunt) Ultraiectinorum iam

68, 90 Excellentiae Tuæ; MS. : E. T. 69. 7 Ultraiectinorum in the margin

68. 85. Endoueo, Pyghio] Nicolas de Porta : Ep. 81, intr. ; Albert Pigge : Ep. 97, intr.


69. 1. Tragica] this passage evidently refers to the execution of the Augustine friars (cp. Epp. 65, 66) and is in obvious contra-
diction with the numerous re-
marks which Geldenhouver wrote down about the same time in the privacy of his Collectanea (cp. e. g. Collect., 11-13, 47, 50, &c.); like the similar comments in Ep. 65, 7, 9, it constitutes a heavy charge against his sincerity.
bis cum Gelrij Prin<e>cipis> a consilijs de pace inter Principem
cuj ego inseruius, et suum egerunt; sed hactenus conditiones
non placuerunt. Spero tamen breui fore vt laetiora hac de
r<e> scribam. Ciues nostrj ad libertatem nescio quam adsperi-
rantes, Ducj, pro quo toties opes et vitam mille periculis
exspuerunt, propter insolitan. quandam exactionem in
agros, rebellare caeperunt; quam prudenter nescio. Opto eis
bonam mentem, ne ita libertatem, for<san> noxiam, querant
vt in extremam labantur seruitutem. Certum est Nouioma-
<gum> ciuitatem esse liberam, et olim solis Csesaribus
subjicetam. Sed cum tot anni<s> Gelrij principibus pa-
rerint, connuentibus, imo volentibus, Romanis principi-
bus, non v<ide> quomodo honeste hoc iugum iniussu Carolj
Augusti excutere poterint. Hac Nouiomagus Nouiomago.
Jacobus Quaderybbe, praefectus militum qui Dore<sta-
tum> custodiunt, iam isthic adest, capite tuo consilio
vtj; cuj queso adis, vt cognos<cat> meam commendationem
sibj profuisse. Facile aut retrahes hominem a lite,
si ca<usam> non satis iustam habet; aut animabis, si
iustam prosequitur. Domino Feuyno s<cripsi >iam versi-
culis meis et satyrarum mearum castigationibus multam
papyrum ob<securatam> et ex alba atram factam; værum
me nihil missuram priusquam suauiss<imarum> literum
suarum calcarla huc miserit. Opto Dominationem Tuam
semper bene valere, vna cu<m tua> coniuge et liberis
suauissimis, quibus studiosissime me commendabis.

9 hactenus conditiones| G2; hactenus non conuenit GÌ 21 poterint| prob. read possent
23 isthic] added between lines

Ep. 10, intr.
11. Ciues nostrj] the inhabitants of Nijmegen : in August 1523
they mediated an opposition against those whom Charles of
Egmont had appointed to collect the extraordinary taxes levied
on the districts of Tiel and Bommel, according to his decrees of
March and May 1523; on Aug. 13 he advised Henry Collart, his
chief official in that quarter, of the coming danger: Nyhoff, 776;
700, 768.
16. Nouiomagum} cp. Guicciar-

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All use subject to http://about.jstor.org/terms
Dore\textsuperscript{statio} octaua post diuj Laurentij festum die, 1523.
Toto pectore tuus
\[\dagger\] Gerardus Geldenhout\textsuperscript{us.}

Ornatissimo atque Prudentiss. V. J.
Doctorj, D\textsuperscript{n}o. Francisco Craneueldio,
C\textae\textsuperscript{s}areae M\textae\textsuperscript{a} t\textae\textsuperscript{s}a. a Consilijs et Senatorj
Machlinie\textae. &c., Praeceptorj vnice
colendo. Machliniae.

70. From John de FEVYN

Bruges
18 August (1522)

This letter is damaged on three edges. In the margin next to the
salutation, Bene vale' (l. 25) Cranevelt wrote, Omnia dat qui juste
negat'.

John of Hesdin \textit{(Heding, Hesdyng, Ostiny),} Knight, to whom Maxi-
milian granted the town and castle of Béthune, May 25, 1509 (Henne,
I, 225), was 'maître d'hôtel' of Margaret of Austria. He was occa-
sionally sent on political missions (Henne, I, 257, 321), and from 1516
to 1524 repeatedly crossed the sea to discuss and arrange joint
military enterprises with Henry VIII. and Wolsey (Brewer, III & IV).
He was appointed imperial councillor and chief quartermaster
(Henne, III, 180), and as such superintended the artillery and the
train, 1522-1523. In his confidential talk with Wolsey he must have
laid the blame of the failure of the 1523 campaign on Margaret and
her favourite Antony of Lalaing, Count of Hoogstraeten; in return
they accused him of doing his best to hinder, instead of to further,
Charles V.'s interests on his embassies, and of being 'too good an
Englishman' (Brewer, IV, 1077). Fearing danger he left Margaret's
Court in the spring of 1525, and placed himself under the Cardinal
of Liége's protection at Huy (Brewer, IV, 1314, 1480, 1495, 2903, 5493).
Notwithstanding his protestations and the efforts of his powerful
friends, he remained in disgrace (Brewer, IV, 1489, 1490, 1495, 1496-7,
3595), and the letters which Henry VIII. and Wolsey wrote in his
favour, did him more harm than good (Brewer, IV, 4369). Cp. BW.

John Pynnock of Louvain, was the second son of John Pynnock,
Knight (brother of the famous Louvain mayor Louis Pynnock), who
was Philip the Fair's cup-bearer and councillor, and died at Bruges
Oct. 3, 1511. His wife was a van Overtveld. In Sept. 1492, at the
promotion of his uncle Charles van Overtvelt \textit{(de Campis)}, canon of St.
Donatian's, to dean of that Chapter (\[\dagger\] May 19, 1499), John Pynnock
succeeded to him in the ninth prebend \textit{(Comp.}, 83, 133; Schrevel, I,
45). He is recorded to have obtained already in 1488 from Philip of
Clèves (cp. Ep. 51, intr.) a prebend vacant by the death of Gilles de Platea (Mol., 746). He died Dec. 16, 1538. His elder brother Philip, lord of Dierdonck and Bossérut, ’Scultetus’ of Bruges since 1495, and Philip the Fair’s cup-bearer since 1496, had lost his first wife Catherine Lanchals already in 1492; he afterwards married Margaret Mette-neye, Antony’s sister (Ep. 42, 29), and died at Bruges, Sept. 21, 1517: like his father and brother he was buried in St. Donatian’s (Gaillard, I, 1, 65; ii, xiii, 343, seq., 486; Est Br., 499; E. Poulet, Sire Louis Pynnock, Patricien de Louvain : Louvain, 1864 : 5, &c.; 327, 334; Schrevel, I, 71, 72; Br. & Fr., IV, 101, 170; Mol., 379, 746; Sand., Fland., II, 21, 29; Comp., 256).

‘Non amplius miror, mi Craneueldi, me litteras a te’ nullas j<amdu<am aeeepisse, cum legatione> functus sis : sic enjm ausi su<nt asserere te fuisse in patriam,) ymo apud Principem tuum destinatum : sed no<n><etiamsi Niolandus author Carlo fuerit. Quare, mi Craneueldj, si quid 5 isthic rerum nouarum sit, aut jn literis, aut bellica, ut sciams. Nos hic nostro malo auide Britannos expectamus, authore nimirum jn hoc legato Heddino : an venturi sint, an venerint addubitamus.

Mi Craneueldj, nescio an recte committam : tamen uisum 10 mihi potius scribere quam preterire silentio. Hic noste<r> collega Pinnock male habet ; jlli est cognatus <notus> tibi (aut tu jlli), Petrus Ghale, cum quo jamdi<u> parum conuenit. Si jlle jntelligat huius malam v<aletdinem,> posset fortass e re sua huc se conferre. <Olim>

7. Britannos] An English army under the Duke of Suffolk landed at Calais on August 25, and waited there for infantry and carriages, which Margaret of Austria was to send: Brewer, III, 3242, 3249, 3281, 3288, &c.; Stow, 519, b, seq.
8. Heddino] John de Hesdin went to England on an embassy in August 1523, Floris, Count of Buren, writing out credentials, Aug. 13 (Brewer, III, 3238). On Sept. 3 he was back in Brussels and wrote to Wolsey about the army under Ysselsteyn that was to join Suffolk’s, and about the artillery and wagons he was dispatching (Brewer, III, 3297). He evidently passed through Bruges and communicated the information which de Feyn repeats.
13. Petrus Ghale] this van Ghaele, ’cognatus’ of John Pynnock’s, was probably related to him through his mother. To all probability he was a near relative — maybe father or brother — to the Francis van Ghaele, whom John Pynnock had had appointed as his coadjutor for his canonical duties, and who, as such, succeeded to him in his prebend two days after his decease, Dec. 18, 1538. He himself died on Oct. 12, 1567 (Comp., 133; Schrevel, 1, 868; Gaillard, Inscrip., I, 1, 85).
intellexi alias in sermone familiarj hoc facturum sese.
Quare nihil est quod preterea scribam, & hoc q<br>uidem tale est ut ne vxor quidem sciat; si tibi iuisum (sit, illi) significare possis, aut per eum qui tibj nostras reddidit, aut per tutiorem; quod si per nostrum, ut uelut ad eum literis in) tuis ad suspetorem inclusis : sic uacabit res suspicione.

Vxori tue matrone et ornatisime et pro<bissime> salutem; Carlus jubet te bis millies saluer(e ; item) Eleonora et quoquot hic sumus omnes ex a<nimo.> Bene vale.

Brugis, xviij Augustj.

Si quid de Nouiomago, aut V<iue, ut sciamus.>

Totus quantus quantus (est tuus) Joannes Fevynus.

Pra<estantissimo Jurisconsulto Dno.
Francisco Craneuel* a Consilijs.
Mechlinie.

71. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
26 August 1523

This letter is mutilateci ou three edges; it still has a faintly marked seal like that of Ep. 161.

Adrian Cordatus (maybe de Wijze), priest, canon of St. Peter’s at Middelburg, poet and humanist, was well befriended with Geldenhouwer who dedicated to him and John Becker (cp. Ep. 12, intr.) the eighth of bis Satyrai (1515 : Collect., 173) and praised him as his generous Maecenas in his Epistola de Zelandiae Situ (1514 : P. Scriverius, Inf. Germ. Antiquitates : Leyden, 1611 : 140). He brought to Peter Gilles, Antwerp, a letter from Erasmus, dated Louvain, Sept. 27, 1517 (Allen, III, 681). He wrote a hexastich in recommendation of Adrian Barlandus’ Libellus de Hollandiae Prinicipibus (Antwerp, Thibault, July 1519); in return he was praised by the author in a scholium of the second edition (Libelli tres : Antwerp, Hillen, Jan. 1529 : f° G 4 r°), as well as by Alard of Amsterdam who in a letter to
John Valeoletus, Louvain, December 21, 1520, inserted in that book (P E 2 r²), compares his verses to those of Plantus (BB, n, 255, 256). In 1527 Cordatus had some difficulties on account of his sympathy with the Reformation; on the order of Margaret of Austria, he was imprisoned by the imperial treasurer for Bewesterschelde, Adolf Herdinck (cp. Ep. 126, pr.), and brought to Vilvorde. In June and July 1527 James Stalpaert (cp. Ep. 143) enquired into the case at Middelburg and at Vilvorde (Corp. Inquis., V, 246, 327); the action was only taken up again on Dec. 27, and, by March 1528, he was re-installed in his office. He was active for a while as preacher in the New Church at Amsterdam in 1532, in which year he visited Louvain and Brussels (OE, 210). In 1536-37 he is again recorded as canon of Middelburg (Hoop Scheffer, 505-9; 512, 597, 606). J. Reygersberch in his Chroni poke van Zeelandt (Antwerp, 1551: f° B r²), acknowledges his indebtedness to Cordatus' writings about the antiquities of that province, and in Oct. 1538 some of his verses appeared in Jason Pratensis' De tuenda Sanitate (Antwerp, Hillen: f° a 4). Cp. BW.

(Fevynus Cranueeldio) suo S.

Miraba(re sine dubio) nihil scripsisse me, et verebare ne Zelandica insula reliquisset nos parum firmos, quae alias collegas tuos parum benigni tractasset. Ego uero, mj Cranueeldio, contra, mirabar nihil te scripsisse per Briardum nostri amantissimum. Verum ex litteris jutelligo te Mechlinia abfuisse porro o : quid autem de oblivione quam putares jncussisse tantulum tji neris profecto ni te jntus nossem, crederem ex animo abs te dici!

Jlic valent omnes amici, quandoquidem de ijs cognoscere cupis; bellissime autem Cordatus, qui & comitatus est me Veria(m) usque, animj causa, ad Regias Naueis uisendas: is autem tertio quoque verbo de Nouiomago & reliquie, de te qu(oque). Nescio an noueris hominem. Vere dignus est quod ametu(r &) celebretur, si eruditionem, si uite probatatem, iuncte<atem vel> sanctimoniam speces; uersu ludit uarie; jocis ualet, si nugari libet; festo die concionatur: vir omnib<us> absolutissimus. Quare est quod debeam amicissimo Gerardo <Nouiicio>mago uel huius gratia, qui me

3. collegas[allusion to the first President of Mechin Parliament, John Pieters (or Peeters), Lord of Cats, who whilst on a mission to Zealand died at Middelburg in Oct. 1521; GCp, 1; GCT, 1; Henne, I, 132, &c.; VII, 222.
10. Cordatus] Adrian Cordatus, to whom de Fevyn had just been introduced; at least by March 1523 Cranevelt was acquainted with him: Ep. 145.
hominj commendarit n<equidem de> facie notum; au<ebatque
uisendi mej (ut dicebat) <occasionem.> Projnde quum tu ad
Nouiomagum, uel hoc illj scribas; eg<o simul ac> erit cui
dem, abunde scribam; & commonebo ut soluat <silentium,>
qu量umuis in menses amplius 6. protraxterit nos.

Sed q<uid> tu de Dorpio? Viues illo ipso die quo tuas
ac<cepi,> nihil tale; ad Laurinum uero, conditionem habere
se dig<nam>; de famulicio regio nihil, cum jn hoc aspiraret
op<ari>; Regem reliquisse; apud Oxonium jn<cumbere
studijs; detectari Oxonie cum Musis; tamen n<on esse
certum quanto tempore> illic detine<ri; sperare ilinc a
Rege> auocarj; <declarat,> quod ille alias per lit<eras jam
nuntiavit, illic> frigere non<ilic> studia. Rodericus hic
abest; tamen cum redierit hoc significabo. Bene uale, et
Carlj nomine salutem vxorj & liberi.

Brugis, 7 Kalendas Septembres.

Pinnock reualuit, sed illius loco obijt dominus Victor
subito.

Praesentissimo Jurisconsulto dino. &
Magró. Francisco Graneuelt, Consilia-
río Mechlinien., dño. s. obseruan".

72. From John de FEVYN

Bruges
13 September 1523

I 63 [f° 82]

This letter is mutilateci on three edges; the last seven lines are
written on the reverse side.

71. 29 illic &c.] on Γ 79 ν°

71. 24. de Dorpio] the strange report
which Cranevelt learnt from Dorp
evidently refers to Vives and his
situation in the Oxford Uni-
versity. The young man who brought
his letters to de Fevyn and to
Marc Laurin, had continued his
journey to Brabant and Louvain:
cp. Ep. 72, 10; there he probably
may have mentioned Vives' dis-
appointment at not having been
entered into the Royal house-
hold as he had expected: that
would explain Erasmus' remark
in his letter to Conrad Goclenius,
Basle, 25 Sept., 1523 : De Vive
miron. Scripsit mihi se cogitare
de reditu in Brabantiam. Quod
si verum est, opinor sexaginta
libras propositas esse pro sexa-
ginta Angelatis'(EOO, III, 773, c).

35. Victor] I am unable to iden-
tify this man.
Petrus Dominiclus binas literas tuas mihi reddidit: quas autem ad Morum et ad Viuem scripseras, non fuisset et daturus ni exegissem; credo quod in Britanniam meditavit, ut uidi post, cum tuas legisssem. Jlle, ut in tuis posteriorebus aiebat se illuc profecturum; tamen dedit que jusseras in literis, at ea lege ut si contingeret petere Britanniam, illi committerem. Libens assensi; at si prodesse honinj possent, uel tua (ut sic dixerim) noticia quicquam ej prodessent apud Morum aut Viuem.

Jnterim uero nihil de profectione, et literas adseruo, ut cum juvenis, qui Viuis literas detulit ad nos, e Brabantia redeiet, jlle ut jn tuis posteriorebus etiam meministj, aiebat se illuc profecturum; tarnen dedit quod jn Britanniam meditavit, ut uidi post, cum tuas legisssem. Libens assensi; at si prodesse hominj possent, uel tua (ut sic dixerim) noticia quicquam ej prodessent apud Morum aut Viuem.

Sed vnnde hoc in tuis quod nihil isthic sit nouj, apud fontem vnnde deriuant quantumuis jucunda sed bellica? Hic ante omnia perstrepat arma! Audio Imperatorem habere sex numero instructissimos exercitus: apud Galliam Narbonensem maximam: viginti quattuor millia: peditum; equites autem leuis armatur: (ut loquuntur) bis mille sexcentos, grauis uero septem millia: ad hec uelut succenturatos Germanos quater mille, nuper e Zelandia nauigij transmissos. Et

1. Dominiclus] Peter Dominicle was, like his father John († 1492), a goldsmith, and is recorded to have provided the silver cup which the Bruges town authorities offered to Vives in return for his De Subventione Pauperum (1525-26: Bussche, 314). He was an alderman in 1523, but does not seem to have been qualified for that post, at least not in de Fevyn's estimation. He had inarried Anne de Bieck († May 15, 1546), and had three sons, also goldsmiths, and one daughter. He died April 17, 1548; the St. Walburgis's church, where he was buried, formerly possessed a triptych of which one wing represented him with his sons, and the other his wife with his daughter: Br. & Fr., II, 171; Gaillard, I, ii, 85, 92; 120, 138; ii, 395, 403, 408; Est Br., 521, 578; Schrevel, I, 664, 798.

11. literas] probably lost.
hec te latent! Fortasss etiam que de hoc Anglorum exercitu perferuntur? Quare, mi Craneueldj, nescio an tibi etiam placitura sint si reliqua perscriberem:

30 sunt enim eiusmodi qualia

>thia a secretis. Audient<

>is proficiscitur per <

>a Vassenare. Cast<rensis dominus

>900. peditum duobus eg<

27. Anglorum exercituEp. 76, 10. 29. reliqua] the tidings related in the lines which are damaged refer to the war against Charles Duke of Gelderland, which was turning in favour of the imperial forces. After the fall of Steenwyck caused by the absence of the brave leader George Schenk of Tautenburg, whom Margaret had called to Brussels to answer some imputations, the Governess hastened to send back that energetic captain and to emprison his accuser Jancko Douwama. He landed before Workum on June 1523 and besieged that stronghold. He was joined by John of Wassenaar at the head of 900 foot, and by the lord of Castre, who led the orderly troops(Henne, III, 345-350; Nyhoff, cxv). Cp. Ep. 263; NBW.

33. Castrensis] James of Thien- nes or of Lombise, lord of Castre, Humbeke and Bertines, was from 1501 to 1509 great bailiff of Flanders. He was sent to England as ambassador in 1514, and 1521; as he proved to be more successful in the field than at court, he was replaced by the more diplomatic Louis de Praet of Flanders in May 1522 (Brewer, III, 190, &c.; 2255).

In 1523 Castre took part in the campaign against Charles of Egmont and in 1526 Antony Count of Hoogstraeten appointed him as his lieutenant in the troubles of Utrecht to wage war once more against the Duke of Gelderland. He could not avert the terrible disaster of Martin van Rossem's raid to the Hague in 1528, of which the responsibility...
<De> exercitu quid scribam? cum hec te non later<e> possint que ab omnibus> jactentur : projnde si quicquam sit scitu dignum, ne grauere. <De morbo Romani Pontificis> ae <isthíc> admirationu rumorem sparsum, sed nunc uanum de extrema valetudine. Vale.

Pri<die> Exaltationis Sancte Crucis. Salutem Carlus tibi adnunciat, vxorj & liberis sua<uissimís.>

Tuus ex animo Feuynus.


---

73. FROM CONRAD VEGERIUS

Rome 18 September 1523

This letter is mutilateti on three edges, especially at the top, so that of the two or three first lines on each page only a few words remain. It takes up a double leaf, the address being on the fourth page. It is not written in Vegerius' usual regular hand (e. g., Epp. 68 and 77); it is rather a rough draft (CV') which he corrected afterwards (CV') in a more regular writing and in a weaker ink — used for the address, which has nearly disappeared. Crancevell made a note in the margin of the second page (l. 30) : Morbus Pontificis', underlined a few sentences and added on the fourth page, below the signature, these words preceded by a pointing hand : Hic nihil sibi infelicius duxit esse in vita quam quod impera[ret]'. They are the second part of the inscription on Adrian VI.'s provisory resting-place, the first being : Hadrianus Sextus hic situs est, qui nihil &a, ' : Burman, 139; Pasolini, 122. Probably Crancevell obtained this epitaph from de Feyn (cp. Ep. 82, 10), to whom he communicated this letter on Oct. 20, as he wrote on the back of Ep. 75 (cp. intr.). Maybe he passed a copy of it to other friends, and possibly it became Barlan- dus' source for the chapter about AdrianVI. (ch. clxx) in his De Rebus Gestis Ducum Brabantiae.

was thrown on his heedlessness and his advancing age. Peter of Bailleul, Lord of St. Martin, John of Wassenaar's son-in-law, was appointed next to him, but the opposition against this half-measure was so great that Hoogstraeten had to recall his 'protège' (Henne, I, 291; III, 9; IV, 182; &c.). 72. 37. Romani Pontificis] cp. Epp. 73, 75.
Quam inexpectate, Carissime Cranielidi, Theatrum, cujus in epistola ad me tua meministi, hujusmodi habuerit exitum, pauculis versibus quos hic subnectam, intelliges! Quippe Hadrianus Pontifex, post diem centesimum sextum quam Vegerius tuus ad magnos hos Ludos, non modo spectandos, sed & faciendos, tam procul, tamque manifesta per discrimina accurrerat, acerbo funere concidit. Quid dico acerbo & concidit? Quin ex jmo paucumento humanæ miseriae ad aeternam Domum illam (cui jncoledæ nos Deus Optimus Maximus condidit) leniter evoluit. Populo Christiano potius & nobis, mi Cranielidi, exitus hic & damnosus est & perpetuo deplorandus. Nanque jlle quam boni Pontificis munere totis .xx. quibus consedit me<sibus> omni ex parte bene & sapienter functus fuerit, & <hospem> demum quum liuor facesiuerit, posteri & agnoscent jmpensius declarabunt. Jdem certe in obseruand<i> modestia, luxuque vitando, tenor; eademque in obes<ludib> sacerdotalibus munis vel diligentia vel consuetudo; tum pacandis Regibus studium; & in protegenda Vrbe Italique p<ro>uidentia; & confirmandis re atque cameatu ad fines Barbarorum jncoledibus pietas; & in recipiendis ac fœndi<s> pulsis Rhodis misericordia; & beatificæ<s Dei seruis> religio; & in sacerdo<tijs ac beneficicijs distribuendis prudentia equitas>que; & pauperibus <generosæ> liberalit<æs>! Vtinam tantæ virtutes in pau<cis diebus in pr>obum scriptorem jncolederit! J<Abunde enim i>b i bidentur q<æ> non modo justam, sed singularem etiam vitam possint efficere! Verum nos, scriptione omissa, Theatrum nostrum repetamus.

12 Nanque] read Namque  
23 & in sacerdotijs] on verso of P  
24 generosa] this, or a similar word, was added between the lines by CV2

1. Theatrum] Epp. 68, 70; 75, pr.
3. versibus] probably lost.
4. Hadrianus] his death is related by Burman 77; 136, 218, 505; Pastor, II, 147; Pasolini, 121; Reusens, Synagma, xix; Brew- er, III, 331; Lepritre, 326; & c.
16. Jdem certe] Adrian’s virtues are commented upon by Burman, Pastor, Lepritre, Pasolini, & c.
22. pulsis Rhodis] only a few days before his death, Sept. 1, Adrian VI. had heartily welcomed and entertained in the Vatican the Great Master of the order of Jerusalem, Philip de Villiers de l’Isle-Adam, and had been deeply interested in his narrative of Rhodes’ defence and fall: Pastor, II, 145; Pasolini, 119; cp. Ep. 84, pr.
Jtaque sanctissimus senex, quum per dies vnum & XL\textsuperscript{a}
grauединe primum, mox secundum aurem vicere, exin
dolore brachij, & postremo renun tormente (febricula
etiam nonnuncum interueniente) laborasset, atque ad
ultimam virium destinationem peruenisset, tandem postri-
die Jduum Septembriarum (quum Exaltationem salutifere
Crucis Ecclesia celebraret), accepto ante Salutari Viatico,
diuitem virtutibus & vere glorie, animam Deo reddidit.
Corpus euestigio in Sacellum Palatinum delatum, jnsequen-
tique die media in Diui Petri Aede asseruatum ac populo
Romano (cu\textsuperscript{u}is jnunum multitudo continentec eo aflue-
bat) ad vendarandum exhibitum. Post crepusculum tandem
juter duos Pios situm est, quorum jn Diui Andrae acedula
e nucio marmore monimenta visuntur.
Cäeterum paulo antequam conderetur, Hispani janitores,
qui funeri custodiendo præerant — iucertum precipuo
domi desyδ\textsuperscript{e}rio, an acri\textsuperscript{e}ori Jtalicorum medicorum odio
adducti — quum cor\textsuperscript{e}rumpi & liuescere viderent om\textsuperscript{n}
as, tabemque ex ore profliere (j\textsuperscript{a}m enim dies tertia aut
quart\textsuperscript{a} a numerabatur ab (ea qua decesserat) suscipientem
concipientes alicuius facinoris com\textsuperscript{e}enti vel rati \textit{venefi-
cium} variaque er\textsuperscript{e}mina in illum fuisse per\textsuperscript{e}cta, recurrunt
in Pontificiam, obiuios \textit{r}eggendum seclus spec-
tandum & cognoscendum intelle
ts. Jta deductis eo
visendi causa compluribus, illi vsque adeo pericacæ
judulerunt, vt condi corpus non nisi re exactius perspecta,
minime sese permissuros affirmarent. Jta vocati medici alij,
quibus coram apertus palam venter intestinaque exempta
& consyderata diligentissime. Cunque illi, præter fortuitas
vt creditur) labeceulas quasdam jn corde, stomachoque &

30 Jtaque| Craneveld added in the margin 'Morus Pontificis'. 50-menti| first word
remaining of the damaged first line of F. 86\textsuperscript{r} & 51 margraue| GV2; uria GV1 54 III
added between lines by GV2 55 re| GV2; res GV1

42. duos Pios] the tombs of the popes Pius II. and Pius III. were
in St. Andrew's chapel in St. Pe-
46. medicorum] Paul Jovius
relates that the night after
Adrian's decease the inscription
\textit{Liberator\textsuperscript{e} Patric\textsuperscript{e} S. P. Q. R.} was
affixed amidst green boughs
and wreaths to the door of the
Popes's medical doctor, Giovanni
Antracino (Burman, 137; Pastor,
49. suspicionem] cp. Burman,
79, 137, 218, 219; Pastor, II, 148;
Pasolini, 122; Lepitre, 326.
jecinore animaduersas, nihil præterea causari posseunt, nec circumstantibus grauibus viris rei satis ad veneficium arguendum videre tur, aegre tandem vt in quo dixi loco tumularetur annu erunt.

Porro Hadriano ipso agente animam, mira per omnem 

Vrem fieri cepit rerum mutatio. Nam & e Cardinalibus Armellinius, Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesæ Camerarius, sacram cubiculum ingressus clam omnium ostorum poposcit, accepitque; sic deinde singula ordina statuerque pro potestate cepit. Mox bombardæ pro foribus 

Pala tutela causa dispositæ, praesidiumque additum. Caeteri Cardinales ad je nudum possidendumque habitationes palatinas pro Comitij ob eundis jntenti; in Verbe autem factionum duces de clie nibus, telis, ceterisque (quæ videbantur) aduersum priuatos hos testes comparandis solliciti; mox jnecedere otiose per vicos, omnis gen eris armatis stipati tectique. Facinorosus quis que per hunc tumultum opportunitates suas atten te circumspicer, vices que fortunæ speculati potest. In summa, funditus subuersas omnes res hic conspicimus; omnes in juridia atque odio agere, obirique: quo statu durante in Jouis ipsius gremio omn securitate orbamur.

Sp ects nunc, optime Cranieldi, quo in statu, quan toque in mareo sint res nostræ. Nobis tamen certum est nusquam pedem mouere, neque quicquam de noua conditio decernere ante Comitiorum terminum; et tamen jnterim gratissimum fuerit, si quid tu quoque consilij in eam rem afferendum duxeris: jnque te, Clarissime Cranieldi, etiam atque etiam obtestor & obsecro. Vale.

Rome, xiiij Calendas Octobris Μ D xxiiij.

60. Armellinus] Francesco Armellini, born at Perugia, a staunch friend of the Medici family, was created Cardinal by Leo X, July 3, 1517, whom he had helped in finding sources of revenue (Pastor, I, 138). He was the Chamberlain of the Church and of Pope Adrian VI. He died in Oct. 1527 whilst shut up with Clement VII. in the castle of St. Angelo (Pastor, II, 272, 316). Cp. Alb., 110; Brewer, III, 3547. 72. Comitij Ep. 75, s; Alb., 112-166; Brewer, III, 3547.
De futuro Pontifico nihil certum habeo.

Seruitor obsequentissimus,

C. Vegerius.

Claris. viro Franeo. Cranueldio,
J. V. Doct., Sacra· Ces. & Catho'.
Maiss. Consiliario Machliamsj.
Mechliniae.

74. From Martin van DORP

Louvain
I 61 [f° 80]

(30) September 1523

As this letter is damaged on two edges, part of the date has disappeared : only , Kt. octobre ' is preserved under the last words of the last line; the lower part of a stroke over the , e ' of , octobre ' prob. belonged to a , p ', the initial letter of the last word of the last line, evidently , pridie ', which makes it Sept. 30. This is not too early, for the report of Adrian VI.'s death had reached Drabant (Ep. 75, 2); nor too late for the date on which Cranevelt received it, as he marked on the address : , vj Octob. a' xxiij '. The letter still has the fine seal, identical with that on Ep. 24.

Josse Lauwereyns or Laureyns (Laurens, Laurentii), Lord of Terdeghem, a native of Bruges, son of Nicolas, LL. D., probably of Toulouse, was already in 1515 a member of Charles of Austria's, Grant Conseil' (Gachard, Voyages, II, 492, 509, 517). Since, Pierre Barbier' (ibid., 494, 509) was connected with that assembly, it is evident that the , Jodocus iurisconsultissimus ' referred to in two letters which Erasmus wrote to him at that period (Nov. 1517-March 1518 : Allen, III, 695, 42 ; 794, 85), is identical with Lauweryns. He had been appointed councillor of Flanders, Aug. 3, 1511; master of requests, Oct. 18, 1514; extraordinary councillor of the Great Parliament on Dec. 16, 1515, and was one of the ambassadors sent to Calais, Aug.-Nov. 1521 (Brewer, III, 1525-1802; Henne, II, 369). When going to leave for Spain, Charles V. nominated him as successor to John Pieters (+ Oct. 1521 : Ep. 71, 3), president of the Great Parliament, Mechlin, by letters dated April 17, 1522. The new Preses took the customary oath on May 15 following (Henne, III, 249), and played a leading part in all the subsequent political events (Henne, III, 306, IV, 60; Collect., 64). In May 1522 he was appointed as superintendent of Francis Van der Hulst, the inquisitor for the Netherlands (Hoynck, II, ii, 66; Corp. Inquis., IV, 124), and probably in that quality Erasmus applied to him on July 14, 1522, for protection against the attacks of Nicolas Baeechem and James of Hoogstraeten (EOO, III, 718, c). His request was evidently not met with eagerness, for in after years Lauwereyns was branded as a more than deadly foe of humanism (letter to Pirekheymer, June 6, 1526 : EOO, III, 940, d), and even after the
tomb had closed over him, he was still proposed to novices in the art as an example of what sound-minded jurisprudents should not be (letter to Charles Sucquet, July 2, 1529: E00, III, 1213, 8). Vives on the contrary was full of admiration for Lauwereyns, whom he had met in England where he had been sent on an embassy, Febr.-June 1525 (Ep. 153, &c.; Brewer, IV, 1050; App., 23-42), and so were most of his contemporaries, who esteemed him for his erudition, his experience and his eloquence (GCc, 1; Collect., 73). He had married Jehanne de Gros, daughter of Ferry, born at Bruges Dec. 23, 1500 (cp. Ep. 133), by whom he had two children, Margaret and Ferry (BR. & Fr., III, 50); he died prematurely at Mechlin, Nov. 6, 1527 (Henne, VII, 222). Cp. GCc, 1, 86; GCr, 2; GCA, 26; GCB, 3, 7; GMC, 2.

(Salue) plurimum, <amantissime Craneuel>di.

Qui has literas reddidit tibj, <vir> literatus est et <eruditus; cum tecum sim> vetere uinctus necessitudine, persuasit sibi, neque id temere, me nonnihil apud te valere gratia; quo fretus, non destitit orare, ut se tibj commendarem.

5 Multa quidem dixi cur exeusatus abirem, inquit Horatius: sed quid facias, cum urget amicus? Itaque queso te, si commode poteris, ut cum tum opera, tum patrocinio adiunes: diuxatur iniquis litibus, et tandem eo processum est, ut nihil supersit, nisi ut pronuncietur. Quod ut apud

10 Magnificum istum vestrum Presidem efficias, cum eristi non importunum, etiam atque etiam o.<o> Jn Consilio Hollandie secundum eum pronunciatum est, quo territi adversa<rij> alias super alias moras nectunt, ut eludant.

Nihil hic est noui, quo(d) non rear te iamdudum scire.

15 Defunctus magistratu, ad aureum ocium regressus sum, quod ego Arabum duititjs potius duco. Jnstruo me quam possum diligentissime, ut aliquando literas sacras hic aliquo cum fructu auditorum possim prelegere: hoc unum cordi; unum hoc specto.

1. Qui[ the person referred to charge or, magistratus ' (ep. V. And., 29; Vern., 24) he held until August 31, when John Nicolai de Palude succeeded to him (Lib. VI Act., 1r, 8r; Reusens, I, 264; Ep. 24, intr.).

5. Horatius] probably an allusion to Epist., I, 18, 41 : tu cede potentis amici Lenibus imperius'.

10. President] Josse Lauwereins, 15. magistrat] on Feb. 28, 1523, Dorpius had been elected Rector of the University, which charge or, magistratus ' (ep. V. And., 29; Vern., 24) he held until August 31, when John Nicolai de Palude succeeded to him (Lib. VI Act., 1r, 8r; Reusens, I, 264; Ep. 24, intr.).


Litere bone hic prorsus regnant, ac philobarbaris medium ostentant <di>gitum, nihilque aliud quam longum plorare mandant. Tota iuventus <intenta> est; recta studia auidissime complectitur. O si hoc seculum mihi puero <contigisse>! quod equidem iuuenibus gratulor, longe candidior quibusdam, <quibus> hoc unum est studio, ut per easdem spinas quas ipsi perreptarunt, ceter<os> dilacerent. Domino Decano, amico tuo, omnia letissima precor; scio eum dolere m<ortem> Pontificis; et dolemus omnes; sed quid prosit inanis dolor? Bene vale.

Louanij, <pridie> Kalendae Octobres<s.> Tuus Dorpius.

Clarissimo V. J. et artium liberalium professori D. Francisco Craneueldio, Consiliario Mechliniensi, D. et amico suo unice obsenando.

75. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
2 October 1523

The date of this letter, mutilated on three edges, has disappeared, but can easily be supplied from the reference to the letter to Schotus, which arrived the day on which Fevynus wrote (ep. l. 7). It still has a fine seal like that of Ep. 161.

Cranevelt noted on the back : Rescripsi xx Octobris et misi epistolam Ludij Vegerij ad me ex Urbe Rhoma'. This 'epistola' is probably that which Vegerius dispatched on September 18 (Ep. 73), and the title 'Ludius' which he gives to his correspondent, is evidently an allusion to the joke about 'Theatrum', which Vegerius refers to in that letter : II. 1-6, 28; cp. Ep. 68, 26.

Quod tu commento aliquo letatus sis, mi Craneueldj, juque spem veneris nondum obisse Pontificem, haud equi-
dem admiratus sum. Nam qui Antwerpiae etiamnum agunt negotiatores (quorum ut plurimum interest eiusmodi cognita esse) iij consimili argumento ducti, laborasse quidem credunt extreme, de morte nihil minus. Ceterum ut fit, Joannes Schotus, is demum hodie (2 Octobris) et solus, litteras ex Urbe accepit, quibus perscribunt Cardinalis Conclave iunctasse; Volateranum, cautione præstita, e carcere missum cum reliqua decernere; Ferrariae ducem Mutinam, Rheticumque (oppida a Julio quondam ui erepta) occupasse.

of Austria on Sept. 25 (Brewer, III, 3399); she may not have been at Mechlin at the time (ep. Brewer, III, 3373), which would explain Cranevelt's ignorance. The event was known at Louvain on the last days of that month: Ep. 74, 27, and already on Sept. 30, Wolsey was informed of it by letters from Rome (Brewer, III, 3372, 3378).

7. Schotus; this personage, who in 1526 is again mentioned in connection with a letter to be sent to Rome (Ep. 215), is probably identical with John de Scotis, a Piedmont knight, who had settled at Bruges as merchant or banker (Est Br., 550), and may have been one of the brothers and partners of Octavian Scotis, of Rome (Est Br., 543). He married Philippote, daughter of Hellin van Steelant, lord of Wintervelde, and Margaret of Halewyn, lady of Zwevezele, and had two sons by her (Ton Br., 250). He died at Venice, Sept. 1, 1532, and was buried there in the Observantine Church: Br. & Fr., I, 128.

9. Cardinale; although the Cardinals occupied themselves with the election of Adrian's successor even before he had breathed his last (Brewer, III, 3331), the Conclave only formally opened on Oct. 1, 1523 (Pastor, II, 161, seq.; Burman, 223; ep. Ep. 73, 71, sq.).

9. Volateranum; Francesco Soderini, Cardinal of Volterra (Pastor, I, 123, &c.; Pasolini, 111), had been imprisoned by Adrian VI. on April 27, for high treason and intriguing with Francis I. against the Pope and Italy: Pastor, II, 135, 133; Burman, 128, 412, 425; he was still in prison at Adrian's death; notwithstanding the opposition of his antagonist Giulio de Medici, he was released about Sept. 20 under threat of a schism by the elder Cardinals and the French partisans, and admitted to the Conclave: Alb., 114-5; Pastor, II, 162; Brewer, III, 3331; 3547.

10. Ferrariae; Alfonso I, Duke of Ferrara, who had married Lucrezia Borgia (CMH, I, 239), was Julius II.'s ally in his war against Venice, 1509 (CMH, I, 246). By a sudden volte-face, he was excommunicated in 1510 and part of his duchy, with Modena and Reggio, was conquered and added to the Papal States. In 1512 he tried in vain to reconcile himself with Julius II. (CMH, I, 248-250), nor was he more successful with Leo X, as their political plans included the annexation of Ferrara (Pastor, I, 24, &c.; 304-305; 396, seq.). On Oct. 17, 1522, he made a friendly agreement with Adrian VI, who even contemplated returning Modena and Reggio; in the consistory of Jan. 23, 1523, he committed the cause to four cardinals who, however, gave an unfavourable advice (Pastor, II, 114). During the vacancy of the papal see Alfonso made himself master of Reggio.
De Gallorum exercitu ait sub ipsum adeo Mediolanum diu consedisse; ibi hortus est (quem Jardino uocau<ct>, haud longe ab arce); eum preoccuparat ducis exercitus, quod uel vicinus urbi esset et castra possent comm<odari> castelli uicinitate, aut ad extremum essent addactj. Ga<lli> cum illum ipsum locum cuperent, maxima suorum strage occultuisset; de Eluetij non meminit; occisorum desyderares 24 millia, cum ijs qui in Modoecia (oppidulo Mediolanij uicino) cessi sunt. Quae, mi Cr<aneueldj, si uera sunt, agi nunc Comitia, num dubitabis in diuos Pontificem opti- mum esse adscriptum? Sin commentum est quod de Gallis fusis hic spargit, cui posthae creditur usis? Miror Illustris simam nihil intelle-xisse; quare si quicquam tu, ut scientamus. 25 Spongiam Erasmi n<uper editam esse affirmat; item et Commentarium in> Lucani; Colloquia  item alia qu<se jam antea prodiere addita nunc prostare. Yale, «Sc tibi) omnium nome salutato <omnia prospera apprecor.>

<Brugis, 2 Octobris.>

<Tui amantissimus>

<Joannes Fevynus>

Consummatissimo Jurisconsulto Dño.
& Magrò. Francisco Craneueldio, Consiliario Mechlinieñ., D. S. obser۹b.

Te Mechlen.

and Rubiera, and was going to proceed against Modena when he heard of Clement VII.'s election. He at once made his submission and asked for a settlement (Pastor, II, 171; Brewer, III, 3463-4, 3547; Alb., 117-121).

12. Mediolanum|CMH, II, 44, 47; Alb., 131-6; Brewer, III, 3464, 3547.
14. ducis] Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan, was nominally commander of the town in Sept. 1523, whereas Prospero Colonna, the general of the imperial and papal forces, actually ruled there. 17. strage] the number of the French and the Swiss, who under Bonnivet besieged Milan in the second part of September, hardly exceeded those reported here as having been killed; cp. Brewer, III, 3490, 3513; — 3386, 3392.
19. Modoecia] on July 8, 1522, Francesco Sforza dated a letter to Charles V. from 'Modoecia' (or Moduetia, now Monza, on the Lambro, 17 km. N. of Milan) : Brewer, III, 2375.
26. Colloquia] an issue of the Familiarium Colloquiorum Formulae, with ten new dialogues, was published by Froben mense Avgvsto 1523 : BB, e, 448.
76. From John de FEVYN

Brugis

4 October 1523

This letter is mutilated at the top and the right side; it reached Granevelt (as he noted under the address) on 4 October a. 23r.

On Sept. 7, 1502, Adrian Florentii of Utrecht, who was then professor of divinity and dean of St. Peter’s, bought two houses in Louvain situated in the old Mint Street, next to the mansion of Louis Pynnock, mayor (cp. Ep. 70, pr.), after whom the street was named Mayor Street. He had them reconstructed into a fine edifice with spacious premises which he enlarged by subsequent acquisitions (FUL, n° 2478-80). He resided in it, but purposed ultimately converting it into a home for students of theology. It was an object of envious admiration to many a colleague, and even to the papal Legate Cardinal Bernardino Lopez de Carvajal (Burman, 23). Adrian expressed his intention on Dec. 26, 1512, when he made his will, entrusting its execution to his friends and colleagues, the professors of divinity John Briart of Ath (Ep. 24, pr.) and Godschalk Rosemondt (Ep. 213), with Nicolas de Porta, dean of St. Catherine’s, Eindhoven (FUL, n° 2472; cp. Ep. 81, pr.).

A few days before his death, on Sept. 8, 1523, he made a second will, wherein he confirmed his determination that his house in Louvain should become a University College. He bequeathed to it besides the utensils, books and moveables contained therein, his houses in the neighbouring Cats Street, and the grazing grounds and fields which he owned near Diest and Haelen, and in other parts of Belgium.

This testament was made in presence of Nicolas de Porta, of Peter van den Male, canon of St. Peter’s, Louvain (cp. Ep. 228, pr.), and of his faithful secretary Thierry of Heeze, who acted as notary; as executor was appointed the Datary Cardinal William van Enckenvoirt (FUL, n° 2471; 2473; cp. Ep. 141, pr.). A few months after Adrian VI.’s death, Clement VII. sanctioned this will, and in a brief of May 19, 1524, ordered it to be executed; on June 20, 1524 Enckenvoirt delegated several of Adrian VI.’s friends, amongst whom were Nicolas de Porta, who negociated the bequests in Utrecht and Holland, whereas John Robyns (cp. Ep. 17, pr.) and Peter van den Male managed the affairs of the new institution, which had been started on Nov. 2, 1524 (FUL, n° 2670), under the presidency of Godschalk Rosemondt. On June 28, 1530 Laurent Gunterslair, canon of Hertogenbosch (Coppens, H, 119: Grunterslaer), and executor of Nic. de Porta’s will, transferred to the new institute a house in Eindhoven, some money realised from rents, and also furniture which had been removed from Adrian’s house in Utrecht, amongst which were about fifty of his books. Similarly on Febr. 14, 1533 Peter van den Male conveyed the property of Adrian VI.’s house at Utrecht to the College, which then was managed by Tilman Clerickx Ghybens, of Geldrop (cp. Ep. 256, pr.), and which has since kept alive the memory of the great Pope in the University town up to the present day. Cp. FUL, n° 2470-2731; Vern., 206; V. And., 303; Reusens, III, 197; Ann. Univ., 1879, 489; de Ram, Sonninius, xxxiv, seq.
S. (D. P.)

<Ex> litter<is tuis perspicio nuncium ad uos peruenisse de Hadriani morte, quam jam> prius intellex<eramus, ut nudius tertius scripsi. Pontificem uere sanctum, quo> non jnuentus <est prudentior,> amisimus premature ijs tempes-
5 tatibus, bellis tam jnmanibus que nunc jimpendant Italiae si Gallo succedat, illic omnibus reclamantibus, presertim, ut uocant, potestatibus! Jmminet exitium populno Florentino, fortassis ipsi Pontifici designato! Sin minus, et Bor-bonius ab eo defecerit, jn tanta rerum varietate & fortuna,
10 ipsi cristato & superbo Gallo. Anglus nunc jmpendet, iamque (opinor) progredientur, non vt prosint, sed de-
opul<entur,> grassentur, jn quoduis hominum genus seuiant. <De> Dano miror nihil nos ex te scyre; hoc <enim>
aueo scyre ut si quicquam aliud; proijnde ut <etiam>
15 scriberem ad ueterem amicum, jllius Cancel<larum.) Vale, mi Craneudlj.

Die Francisci. <Rogatus> a Carlo, etiam mea sponte hoc facturus, <vota tibi facio.> Jubet te plurimum saluere cum vxore <liberisque. Si quid) de Vecerio, Hezio, ut
20 sciamus, & <an donarit> aut legarit Pontifex Collegio suo Louaniensi bibl<iothecam : erat) enim jnstructissima ; an
dotarit; quibus exequii<s sepultus.>

Tuus Fevynu<s.>

Clariss. & spectabilj Viro Dnö. Francisco Craneuel®., Senatorj Mechlinieñ.
77. FROM CONRAD VEGERIUS

Rome

15 October 1523

This letter, of which the seal is reproduced here, is damaged at the top and the foot; it comprises two leaves: the fourth page has only the address. It replies to a letter which Cranefelt sent to Rome in the first half of September when the news of Adrian's illness had reached Brabant: cp. Epp. 72, 37; 75, 2; he received it on the 'xiiij Nouembris aevi xxij', according to his note below the address; he communicated it (or a copy of it) to de Fevyn, as results from Ep. 82.

Between this letter and that of the 18th of September (Ep. 73), there was another from Vegerius which is lost (cp. 1. 4), and of which nothing remains in the bundle except a half size leaf of the same paper as Vegerius' other letters, bearing the address in his hand: Clariss. Viro.... J. V. Doc., Sacrae Ces. & Cath.... Consiliario Mechliniae Digmos. Mechliniae'. This leaf, which still has the faintly printed seal, ranks as no 68 and comes between de Fevyn's letters of Nov. 7 and Oct. 8, Epp. 79 and 75.

<S. P. D.>

<Q>ae post <tempus, quo scripsisti tua>s ad me literas, Clarissime Crani<u>eldi, quarum di<es Se>ptembris inscribitur, hic acciderunt, jampridem cognouisse te arbitrar ex aliquot nostris jnterim ad te datis epistolis. Caeterum quod me protinus in literarum tuarum jntio peracuta Mantuani noui vatis egressione conuerberas :

Nimirum hæc illa Charybdis :

Hos Helenus scopulos, hæc saxa horrenda canebat. Et ne posteritatem Manti contemni mihi arbitrere :

Hic ver purpureum, varios haec flumina circumFundit humus flores : hic candida populus antroJmminet, & lentæ texunt vmbracula vites.Atqui nolis tibi fortasse pastorali simplicitate responderi. Ergo physica illa proijcio :

7 Nimirum &c.; these and the following verses are written like prose

4. nostris] Ep. 73, and the letter that was taken out of this collection (I 68).
9. Manti] prob. used for 'Mantuani'.
Hic ver assiduum, atque alienis mensibus aestas:
Bis grauidm pecudes, bis pomis vtilis arbos.
Sed ne & hos versus, vt e media agricultura desumptos,
risu excipias, vel illam nocturni oraculi partem ad me
quoque pertinere posse existima:
Onotrij coluere viri: nunc fama minores
Italiam dixisse, ducis de nomine gentem.
Hae nobis proprie sedes.
Postremo autem & heus tu quoque!
Quam vereor, medias ne sit reperire per vrbes
Belgarum (allatrat Boreas vbi littora rancus),
Et Sibarim & Cretes nitidos, madhamque Corinthum!
Et gelidum in Scaldem fluuios transisse beatos!
Quamquam quod a te quoque grauiter atque diserte notatun est:
Celestem Natura dedit, Cranuelde, vigorem
Humane menti, spreta qui sorte locorum,
Rectus & jmmotus sem<per comparat v)bique,
Larem toto sibi fundat in orbe.
E<rasmi nostri sic> consilium probas; queso dis<picias an
non etiam> gras<santis> Archipyrate responsum conueni-
ret tuis actionibus, quem jdem E<rasmus> cur mare
jnstum haberet, ab Alexandro Rege rogatum, dixisse
tradit: Eadem qua tu ratione Mundum vniuersum!
Siccine Brugarum fugiens mera jurgia, speret
Mechliniae placidam visere Tapobranem?
Sed haec quoque lusitare apud te hominem & jocosissimum
& candidissimum pro jure mutua; amicitiae, & prsertim ex
pruocatione libuit, que certe non aliam in partem accipi,
quam vt nos in tuo jscommate fecimus, hoc est, aequissimam,

31 consilium &c.| on p 92 v'

15. Hic ver assiduum &c.] Georgica, II, 149-150.
33. Larem] evidently allusion to a remark in Cranevelt's letter
about his leaving Bruges for Mechlin; cp. Ep. 68, 45.
34. Erasmi] in his adagium : Quavis terra patria, Erasmus
declares : virum sapientem ac bonum, ubicumque gentium viserit, felicem esse’s : EOO, II, 481,
36. Erasmus] viz. in his Apoph.
thegmata : EOO, IV, 200, v; his
authority is St. Augustin's De
Civitate Dei, IV, 4.
postulo. Quod si fit, non risurum te solum, sed & delectat-

um jris condita temeritate mihi persuadeo.

De Pontificis aduersa valetudine, quod auditum tibi scri-

bis, transactum jam est, sicuti ex alis literis ad te nostris

iutellexisse te credo. Habes ad tuam nasutam epistolam.

Nunc tibi Funebris Orationis exemplum mitto, quam

nuper summo die pontificialium exequiarum habui. Metuo

autem ne funestam illico dixeris, quippe eam videre videor

& illius tenuitatem & censurae istius supcrcilium : Tamne

aride singularem Pontificem laudatum opertuit? Tamne

omni amplificaudite atque ornandi (qua examen virtutes eam

ja speciem potissimum conferunt) ratione praetemissa ?

Expatiatione, prosopopeia, digressione, apostrophe nulla ?

Jta me Jesu, optime Cranueldi, nulla ! Si quidem statim

atque me ad scribendum contuleram, & animaduerti ipse,

& ab amicis familiariter fui admonitus, esse Patres pro<con-

sules ac proceres,) atque adeo bonam populi partem, acerbo

ja Hadriani <memoriam animo ; illum ab eis lauda>ri nullam

ob causam jdoneam (nisi quod jta per con<sule>s hac

quoque <occasione cuiusuis>ciuitatis assolet), cauere <uel-

lem, ne nug<is, illum nimium> prae dicando, indugerem.

Ego ja caeteris oratoris partibus vtcunque caecutiens, Peri-

claei voti recordari estigio csepi, nempe, ne quid dictum

iuxcurret, quod animos eorum apud quos dicturus eram

offenderet; tum Aristotelem scriptum reliquisse memine-


47. valetudine] cp. Pastor, II, 143. 50. Funebris Orationis] The oration pronounced by Vegerius at the funeral service, Sept. 21, was printed in Rome almost at once: cp. 1. 72; later on it was published by Conrad Caesarius in Cologne, 1523 (Bib. Belg., 141; Mireus, II, 22; Burman, ""13; Pastor, II, 148, n.; Brewer, III, 3547).

52. funestam] cp. de Fevyn's impression, Ep. 82, 1-7. Vegerius' reserve does not seem to have saved him from disgrace in the eyes of the Cardinals, since on Ash-Wednesday, March 1, 1525, he started his oration in the Papal Chapel: • Jvre miretur quispiam P. B. quod ego, cui altero ab hinc anno dicta fune-

bris laudatio, vt equidem vereor, exiliter cecidit, ornatisimium

hunc, & omnino mihi insolitum, dicendi locum conscenderim' : Oratio habita in Die Cinerum (neither printer, nor date): f° Aii r°.

61. acerbo... animo] Pastor, II, 151-5, gives a brief but powerful sketch of the disheartening an-

mosity against Adrian VI; cp. Brewer, III, 3464.


69. Aristotelem] cp. his Rheto-

rica, III, xiv, 11.
plurimum vbi quisquam laudetur interesse. Quare rem omnem & parce (vt videre est) perestrinxi, & paulo post perinde vt dicta fuerat excudi permisi; sic vt non paucas etiam voces quae supradictis amiciis abhorrere a presenti Vrbis consuetudine, & omnino nimium latinae videbantur, sustulerim; ceteras vitae Pontificis partes Louanienibus Theologis nostris, quando & hi fari nunc incipiant, memorandas relinquens. Vale, & boni consule!

Roma, Jdbus Octobris, M D xxiiij.

Excellenti Tuae Praestantiae Deditissimus,

Conradus Vegerius Lucemburgensis.


Mechlinie.

78. From John de FEVYN

I 66 [f° 87] 31 October <1523>

This letter is damaged on two edges: it still has its seal (Ep. 161); according to Cranevelt's note on the address, it reached him, x Novembris'.

<Joannes Feuynus Cranewaldio suo S. P.>

<Exemplar literarum juxta laconismum tuum compactum accepi nuper; jmo uero postea et jnuolutas>

77. 76. Louanienibus if not a Louvain professor, at least one connected with the University wrote the first and most trustworthy of Adrian's biographies, printed by Rutger Rescius, Louvain, Nov. 1536 (Burman, 1-82). The author, Gerard Morinck, Morinckus, of Bommel, became B. A., Jan. 26, 1510; Lic. A., Jan. 27, 1511 (FUL, n° 712: 291, 304, 307), M. A., 1513, being the first of his promotion (Promot., 69), and on Feb. 5, 1527 lic. in theol. (de Jongh, *54). From c. 1526 to 1529 he was reader of divinity in the H. Ghost, and he probably taught in St. Gertrude's abbey as well. From Louvain he went to the Benedictine abbey of St. Trond, where he was George Sarens, the abbot's familiaris & convictor, as well as his literary and theological adviser, from about 1535 to his death, Oct. 9, 1556. Cps. MM, 170, &c.; FG, 99; Lib. I Nom., 107, 213, 236, 241, 246; Mol., 523; V. And., 244; Bib. Belg., 281; Burman, ***2; Coppens, III, 15; Mirens, II, 56; Sax., Onom., 118; Hurter, II, 1497; BN.
literas tuas ad Laurinum, quas & reddidj. Mirabar nihil tum ad me scripsisse, sed dabam occupationibus tuis, et quod priore die abunde, etiam de Sicambrico foedere. Quod reliquum est, orat vnice te Carlus, ut ne gravere (id quod sepe coactus scripsi, ut pudeat repetere), si modo quicquam tibi illic obeundum sit, aut uerius legatio honorifica obueniat, hoc uiro tibi certe amicissimo perscribere. Non potest prefecto hero ueterj non ex animo adfici; jd erit ei multo gratissimum.

De statu Romano, accepimus Cardinales 36 Conclaue (quod uocant) jntrasse; Gallos item illius collegij treis, equis desultorij & jnsperato superuenisse; nihildum tamen certi quisnam pontifex futurus : faxit Deus ut is aut melior sanctiorque Hadrjano sit, aut certe neutrj partium fauens, quisquis is fuerit. <Vale,> et salutem vxori liberi dulcis.

Brugis, pridie Calendas N<ouembres,> Jubet te saluere in literis ad me suis Nicolaus Encollius Medicus, qui nunc agit Londinj apud Morum.

Tui amantissimus
Joannes Pheuynus.

Clarissimo Viro Dnö. & Magrō.
Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario Mechlinieñ.

5. Sicambrico\] probably peace was expected to be soon concluded with Charles of Gelderland, since Bolsward and part of Friesland had surrendered into Wassenaar and Schenk's hands (Sept. 6), and Sloten was about to fall: Nyhoff, cxixii; Henne, III, 350; cp. Ep. 72, 29, seq.

6. Carlus\] Hedenbault; cp. Epp. 29, a; 22, pr.


12. Cardinales 36\] Pastor, II, 162, counts 35; Ortiz, in his Itinerarium, only 30 (Burman, 223).

13. Gallos\] much to the annoyance of the favourers of Giulio de Medici, the French Cardinals Louis de Bourbon, Francois de Clermont and Jean de Lorraine entered the Conclave in the morning of Oct. 6, before the first ‘scrutinium’ took place; they arrived in short riding dresses, and came into the room booted and spurred: Pastor, II, 163; Brewer, III, 3464, 3547; Burman, 223; Alb., 136-7.

20. Encollius\] de Fevyn refers again to this physician in Epp. 182 and 243.
79. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges

I 67

7 November 1523

The letter, to which the seal (cp. Ep. 161) is still attached, is mutilated at the top; it announces the death of a pet, a white crow (cp. I. 12, n), probably called 'Candida'. It had been Philip the Fair's, and had remained at the Princenhof, where de Fevyn's friends had admired it, and paid it the compliment of a verse. Cranevelt received the present message on 'x Nouembris', as he noted below the address; he wrote a few words on the back, which probably were intended as an epitaph:

Hoc jacet illa loco <nostra inclyta Candida Cornix,>
    Que placuit [varius] Regibus, <ac Doctis!>

Before the 'q', abbreviation for 'Que', Cranevelt had written 'Candida', which he afterwards crossed off.

<Non semel, mi Craneueldi, postquam cepit debili>tare
alba <nostra cornicul>a, tu luder<e non dedignasti uno uel>
alia genere uersuum, quin & ipse Viues, Hilariu<sque Erasm>icus, in nostri quoque gratiam. Ea nunc quem
obierit triduo grauiter laborans, quid rare aui faciamus,
profecto me fugit. Annum agebat uigesimum; Philippo
donata huius quoque filio Caesari Carlo oblectamento fuit.
Tu quidnam sentias, ut sciamus & quajnam illi iusta. Salu-
taut illa quondam & Maximilianum, Erasmum, Morum,
Viuem. Certe discrucior; animi plurimum angitur Carlus.
Cum egresceret subjnde implorabat hominis oper misera.
Plinius morbo corripi adfìrmat autumno, fiostquam ilei
maturuerint : remedium non adscribit. Vale.

vii Jdus Nouembres.

Tuus Feuynus.

Excellentissimo Juris Vtriusque
Doctorj Dño. Francisco Cran-
euelt, Consiliario Mechliniens.

Te Mechlen.

5. rare aui] Juvenal, Satira VII,
202 : corvo quoque rario albo';
cp. Erasmus, Adagia : EOO, H. 1105, v ; Colloquia : Uxor
Melod. : EOO, I, 705, c.
6. Philippo] Philip the Fair,
Duke of Burgundy.

   Ep. 22, pr.
   Corvi... egressunt... ante quam
   fici coquantur autumno, Cornix
   ab eo tempore corripitur morbo'.

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This letter, mutilated on three edges, consists of a double leaf: the two first pages are taken up by the text; the third is blank; the fourth has the address. It is written by scribe B (probably an English student) in a thick, small and firm hand. Vives added a few lines at the end, as well as the address; he moreover supplied some words that had been left out, and added a few cedillas and commas. This letter is evidently the reply sent to Cranevelt's congratulations on the occasion of his recent appointment at Oxford.

Ex conditione ista me nihil concipi potest quod mihi arrideat magis, quam Principes. Est quidem stipendium non contemnendum, et amicis fruor omni disciplinarum genere magnis & suspiciendis: nosti Moros, Linacros, Tunstallos, Latimeros, Claymundos, Montiyouos, Roffenses; Vives' admiration were like father and son: cp. Vives' letter belonging to 1523/24: VOO, VII, 207; Brewer, IV, 829; DNB; Allen, I, 118, 22; Invi., 6. Cp. Ep. 122, 4, in which Vives announces his death, and praises of the Situation, they must have been satisfactory; still Erasmus thought that they were the cause of Vives' discontent, since he wrote to Goclenius, Sept. 25, 1523: opinor sexaginta libras (about 1200 shillings) propositas esse scholar, seems to have been this time, either in or near London or Oxford. Cp. DNB; Allen, I, 207, 22.

2. Principes] Vives' admiration for Henry VIII. and Catherine (cp. Ep. 90, 5) was quite genuine, for it long outlasted their favour: VOO, VII, 134.

3. Tunstallos] Cuthbert Tunstall (1474 - Nov. 18, 1559) had been Bishop of London since 1522: DNB; Allen, I, 118, 22; Invi., 6.

5. Latimeros] William Latimer (c. 1460 - Sept. 1545), the famous scholar, seems to have been about this time, either in or near London or Oxford. Cp. DNB; Allen, I, 207, 22.

4. Linacros] Thomas Linacre (c. 1460-Oct. 20, 1524), the famous London physician, was so well befriended with Vives that they were like father and son: cp.

4. Linacros] Thomas Linacre (c. 1460-Oct. 20, 1524), the famous London physician, was so well befriended with Vives that they were like father and son: cp.
expectamus indies Pacæum, Annibalem; etiam aliquando Sampsonem; in quibus dici non potest maxime eruditioni quam dulce condimentum ab humanitate & commoditate morum accesserit, quæ deesse germane & γνήσιως doctis non solent.

Hæc quidem commoda; statue incommoda in altera lance: cælum graue pluviuim, tempestatibus faedum, & abdito sole, coli laetitia, triste; est ratio uictus aliena stomacho meo atque adeo contraria; sunt morbi multi, sed aliquot fere citra remedium exitiabiles: concoctio lenta, & sera, etiam maligna. Itaque, quod numquam antea, e stomacho aliquoties laborai, & uentris tormina, morbus iam tum in Flandria haud nouus, hic mihi familiaris &

and a sum of money: VOO, VII, 204, 142; cp. DNB; Allen, III, 990.

5. Montioyos] William Blount, Lord Mountjoy (c. 1479 - Nov. 8, 1534), Erasmus' famous pupil and patron, was then Master of the Mint; cp. DNB; Allen, I, 79; Lat. Cont., 386-8.


6. Pacæum, Annibalem] Richard Pace (c. 1482 - 1536), Wolsey's secretary (DNB; Allen, I, 211, 43; Lat. Cont., 393), and Thomas Hannibal († 1531), Master of the Rolls (DNB; Wood, I, 654), were then on embassy in Italy as diplomatic agents; with John Clerk, Bishop of Bath (Ep. 3, 28) they had to secure the Papacy for Wolsey at Adrian VI's death, as they had had to at Leo X.'s: Brewer, III, 3389, &c. Since the Conclave had already lasted six weeks, they were soon expected to return to England. Still on Dec. 2, 1523, Clerk informed Wolsey that Hannibal was not disposed to come home that winter, although he knew that the Cardinal wanted him to exercise his office. On Dec. 22, Wolsey ordered the three of them to sound the intentions of the Venetians and of the Duke of Milan, which done, Pace and Hannibal were to return (Ep. 104). Pace went back to Italy in 1525: Ep. 169; Brewer, III, 3594, 3659.

7. Sampsonem] Richard Sampson († 1554) was chaplain first to Wolsey, and afterwards to the King. At the time of this letter he was resident ambassador in Spain (1522 to 1525); in November and December 1523 he sent several letters to Wolsey from Pamplona: Brewer, III, 3532, &c. Cp. DNB; Allen, II, 388, 35.

9. γνήσιως] prob. a mistake for γνήσιως.

11. incommoda] similar complaints about England's ungenial climate occur in Vives' letter to Cranevel of Jan. 25, 1521: Ep. 90, 40; and in that to Hector Decaminus, which also belongs to this period: VOO, VII, 217.
quottidianus factus. Una aut altera hora priusquam ad
hanc epistolam scribendam sederem, ita sum tortus ima
aluo, ut aliis mihi ridiculis opus non fuisset ad exculpem-
dum verum, quamquam in me nihil opus quæstione ad id
elicendum!

Et tamen simul bona illa, simul hæc mala uincuntur,
obumbrantur, opprimuntur Principum ingenii, quo pari
nullum adhuc finxit Natura lenius, tractabilius, mitius, &
in omne uirtutum genus toto pectore fauoreque propensiis.
Jtique ex gratulatione tua, mj Cranaueldi, nihil equidem
legi libentius, licet omnia libentissima, quam Regis &
Reginae laudes. Sed antequam ad alia quæ sunt in epistola
tua prudentissime certe & facundissime, hoc est, more tuo
perscripta, respondeo, tacendum non est signification gratiæ
quam habeo tibi in animo meo non sane vulgarum pro
cura ista & sollicitudine incolumitatis & quietis meæ;
que cura quanta fuerit, facile ex animo in te meo conicio.

Sed hæc inter nos iam olim praetermittenda. Quando speras me Principibus charissimum & gratusissimum fore,
factus es noti compos: utotum tantum equidem, quantum,
si uel optassem, fuissem impudens, uel si explicarem,
actator. Sed ne crede hanc mihi rem animos facere,
quod sic Reges me scilicet in oci habent:sunt reges
quidem elegantès, sed non perpaucorum hominum', ut ille
dicit in comœdia. Etenim favor hic expositus est atque
obius omni uirtuti atque eruditioni, & illorum favor est
tantus, ut iam non meritis meis uindicem gratiam hanc,
sed ad illorum benigni tatem reiciam, meque non amari
judicio putem, sed ingenii ad a mandum factis & concinnatis. Ucunque sit, gaudeo quomodocumque nisum eum,
quia tantis deberem & talibus, non dico Regibus, sed
omnino hominibus: nam si quid Viui credis, incredibilis
mihi precij esset loco ab eiusmodi diligè etiam priuatissimis.

Sed nullo modo tamen verendum est ne his uelut
Sirenibus tanquam incantatus patriæ obliuiscar: pa triam

42. elegantes, sed &c.] Terence, Eunuchus, 408-9.
Flandriam & Brabantiam nomino; huius inquam patriæ in quam uoluntas (te propria) ascitus sum, obliuis-
car? Affixa hæret praecordiis, cuius mihi uel comm<emo-
ratio> ipsa iucundissima est, & sola redeundi spe reficior;
nec in morbis al<iud habeo> solatium, uel præsentius leui-
mentum, quam memoriam illam, & spem<redeundi. Saepe>
numero ut miseriam animi excutiam, occasiones quæro de
uo<isis omnibus in> regione ista colloquendi, & alia ex aliis
suceedunt usurpanti co<loquia> in remedium ægritudinis,
unde commentatio necessario fit prolix<ior, & periculum>
sit ne in fastidium adducam. Sed in hoc sum usque adeo
inci(tus ut desiderio) meo obsequar, quid aliis gratum aut
<iucundum forsan> futurum, (non percontans. Quo<circula
non literis tantum ageti<is quæso mecum, sed et aduenien-
tibus huc consod>al<ibus, ex quibus res nouas libeb)it ueras
audire, & reddere <me certiorem de tuis rebus deque alii
amicis:> nam est principalibus nego<iis tibi incumbendum.
At> tamen credo succ<essurum subinde tempus c>um aliquid
horulae, quod tibi impartiatur, (mihi tribuere poteris!>
Quoad> fratem uxoris Valdauræ, si <potes, f)acito, ut
scribis. Goudanum mihi crebro <salutes, etiam> et iniussus,
nam diligo hominem, & est diligi dignus de ingenio multis
<dotibus & bo>nis literis excultissimo, tum etiam insigni
humanitate atque modestia exornato; quæ si absit nulla
dote commendabilis mihi quisquam esse potest; quod si
tu codem es quo ego hac in parte ingenio, non dubito quin
iili eris amicissimus, ut ab immodestis, arrogantibus, elatis,
uirulentis alienissimus, quales facit non uera & solida eruditio,
sed opinio scientie, quam ipsi de se conceperunt: a qua
quum longe absint, non tamen aliter putant effecturos
se ut habere uideantur, nisi aliis quod habent detrahant,
tanquam ipsis accedat, quod aliis dedecit; & quum ostendere
se magnos nequeant iuando, quod ut optimum, sic
difficultimum est, in id quod facillimum & perinde pessimum
est se convertunt, ut nocean<i. Sic> se aliquid posse osten-

73. Valdauræ] Francis Cervent: maat : Ep. 56, pr.; Almeloveen,
74. Goudanum] Herman Leth-

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tantes, quod nocere possint, quasi sit aliquid tam imbecil-
100 lum quod nocere non valcat: hinc liuar; hinc malediciencia,
& effusissimum detractandi studium; etiam ut ingerant se
in hominum familiaritatem, quo uel uerum inueniant
uicium, quod diuulgent; uel fictum aspergant, tanquam
pernosse uideantur, quam familiarius sint uersati. Adeo
eximi se criminibus non posse rentur, nisi oranes in crimine
sint, & fædissimi timent conspici, si quis pulcher sit aut
purus: & tamen alit Deus eiusmodi aliquot & fouet, ut
CACODÆMONES, ut uenena, ut tyrannos, ad utilitatem &
incrementa uirtutum bonorum. Det nobis ille benignissi-
um aduersus eiusmodi inflexibilem animi firmitudinem,
Ut si uitate nulla arte possumus, saltem improbitate illorum
exerciti atque exagitati, prestantior nostra uirtus reddatur
& fulgentior.

Saluebit a nobis vxor tua matrona castissima cum tota
familia. Rogo te, vt meis verbis salutes hospitem meum
Dominum Lapostolium, cuius me & hospitio & dulcissimis
alloquijs fruiturum aliquando spero.

Oxonie, natali Diui Martini, Oxonie.

Dorpio nostro aut coram aut per literas saluta meis verbis
accuratissime & officiosissime.

† Clariss. iurisconsulto D. Francisco
Craneueldio, Senatori Mechliniœ.,
amico veriss. M<ec>hliniœ.

81. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

**Bruges**

I 72 [f° 95]

This letter is damaged on two edges.

NICOLAS DE PORTA (possibly van der Poorten), dean of the Chapter
of St. Catherine’s, Eindhoven (Coppens, III, 74), was one of Adrian VI.’s
intimate friends: he had been chosen by him with John Briart and

80. 96 fædissimi] V; fædissimos S 104 Saluebit &a, to end] in Vives’ hand

Godschalk Rosemond, as executor of the testament made in Louvain, Dec. 26, 1512 (FUL, no 2172), and had been appointed through him on Feb. 1, 1523, to the prebend of St. Elisabeth in St. John’s, Hertogenbosch (Coppen, II, 126). With Peter van den Male he was a witness of the Pope’s will, Sept. 8, 1521, and probably assisted him in his last moments. Not being retained by any interests or prospects, he soon left Rome, which may have given rise to the suspicion of having taken abroad the Pope’s treasures. For Adrian was accused of rapacity and avarice in all the pasquinades and by all the discontented officials of the papal Court, who had been sadly disappointed at not finding any hoard in the mysterious study of the Borgia Tower (Alb., 109, 111). His countrymen were cross-questioned about his money, and Cardinal William van Enckevort was even suspected of having carried away his master’s treasures on the eve of his death (Brewer, III, 3547; Alb., 112).

Nic. de Porta was one of the deputies to whom Enckevort entrusted on June 20, 1524, the management of Adrian’s inheritance in Utrecht. He consequently collected the revenues of his late friend’s provostship, and removed some furniture to Eindhoven. He died in the first half of 1526, for already on July 4, 1526, he was replaced in his prebend in St. John’s (Coppen, II, 89, 126). His executor, Laurent Gunterslair, a Hertogenbosch colleague (Coppen, II, 119), had some difficulty about Adrian VI.’s succession; in accordance with the decree of the dean of St. James’s, Louvain, apostolic judge, he made an agreement in Mechlin on June 28, 1530 with John Robyns, Peter van den Male and Peter Verbeeck, William van Enckevort’s delegates, and Tilman sClerckx, the president of the newly-erected College (FUL, no 2471, 2473; Ep. 76, pr.).

This dean of Eindhoven is not identical with the Nicolas de Porta, who, at least from 1467 to 1480, was rector of Hamont, and who, on Sept. 26, 1179, resigned his place in favour of the needy H. Ghost College, Louvain, to which this ‘personatus’ was united with the charge of keeping four poor students (Mol., 622; V. And., 289; Coppen, III, 74). Indeed Sixtus IV.’s bull of incorporation, Dec. 9, 1480, mentions that he had lived in Rome as the ‘familiaris continuus commensalis’ of Pope Nicolas V. (1447-1455) : FUL, no 1640-1643 & 1825.

Nihil <prorsus habeo> quod scribam ad te, quin hoc ipsum quod Helizeo rogante peren>die exararam, hoc conscidi. Erat enim de Endouiano decano, quem Bauus jutellexerat ex filij literulis Roma profugisse. Jtaque cum 5 suspicarer iam isthic adpulisse, et rumusculum in Pontificis


Brugis, pridie Calendas De<cembris.>

Orationem legi Conradj Vegerij funebrem in gratiam patronj, Jlustrissimi Pontificis M<aximi.>

Tui amantissimus

Joannes Feuynus.


Dio. & Magro. Francisco Craneuel°.,

Consiliario Mechlinieñ.


7. Pasquillo| Pastor, II, 152, quotes a sonnet communicated by the Marquis of Mantua’s amb- bassador to his patron, Oct. 13, 1523:

Perfido come il mare Adriano, Ipocrito, crudel, invido, avaro, etc.

Cp. Alb., 109; Brewer, III, 3464; Pasolini, 124; Ep. 77, 91.

10. nihil] Giulio de Medici had been elected on Nov. 19; this news reached Besançon on the 28th; Brewer, III, 3571.

12. Jnsubres] the French army was still lying about Milan in November 1523, and attempted taking the town by plot so as to influence the Conclave (Nov. 5). Prospero Colonna was expected to be joined by the Venetians, whilst the Marquis of Mantua and the Viceroy of Naples were hastening to his rescue: Brewer, III, 3464, 3513, 3514; Alb., 131- 136. 12. Soffoul] Charles Brandon, first Duke of Suffolk († 1545; cp. DNB), commander of the English army invading France in 1523 (Brewer, III, 3516, 3577, 3580, &c.), who was just then returning to England «with small thanks»: Brewer, III, 3623, 3601, 3613.

204

82. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges

I 73 [f° 96]

8 December 1523

This letter is mutilateci on three edges; of the date only the word
'Vestare' remains; it probably refers to the feast of the Immaculate
Conception, which was celebrated on the 8th of December throughout
the Catholic world after the decree of Sixtus IV. in 1476 (cp. S. Bäu-

<Joannes Fevynus suo> Cranieldio Salutem.

In literis <meis pos>terioribus scripsenam tibi legisse me
Orationem Vegerij quam in gratiam patroni demortui ha-
hueraut, non interponens judicium tum meum, quod quale
sit, non esse est dixerim; sed in Latio ipso, de

Pon<tiflce> tam laudato, mirabar nonnulla jejunius atque
aridius fuisse dicta, cum aliquin, si usquam alias, certe
oratione funebri oratorii nihil non liceat. Nunc cum litera-
<rum> exemplum miseri quibus id rationibus adductus
orator feecer<it>, profecto mihi gratissimum fuit. Mittoque
uiucissim Epi<ta>phiæ illius sepulchro inscripta: primum
certe con<stat> illius monumento insculptum; reliqua opinor
in gra<dibus.> De Pontiflic<e> nouo uerceor ut jneptum sit tibi
scribere, qui hoc me melius noris. De nomine non conue-
ni<unt> authores: quidam enim Julium nuncupant; alij

1. literis Ep. 81.
10. primum] prob. the inscription
'Hadrianus Sextus hic situs est, qui nihil ' &c., which Crane-
velt wrote on the fourth page of
Ep. 73; cp. pr.; Burman, 139, 439.
11. reliqua] other inscriptions
were reported to have been affixed
to the tomb: cp. Burman, 140, 505; Pastor, II, 148; S. Muller, Het
Ondste Cartularium van het Sticht
Utrecht : The Hague, 1892 : 182, seq. A series of epitaphs
and inscriptions by various learned
men was edited about that time
(cp. Catalogue des Livres de J. F.
Van de Velde, Bibl. de l'Univ. de
Gand, G. 10634 : ms. notes added
at the end of the 5th volume).
12. Pontiflic<e> ep. 81, 10, n.
Pope wished to retain his name;
consequently the first reports,
issued on Nov. 18, when the
election was as good as finished,
although a final vote was to be
taken on Nov. 19, mention his
name as Julius III.: Pastor, II, 69.
When it was observed to him
that those who had kept their
names, as lately Adrian had
done, had died early, he chose
that of Clement VII.: Brewer, III,
3347 ; Alb., 165.
Epp. 82, 83

15 Cl<ementem.> Ego si Medicee (ac potius, quoniam is ipsus
designatur) & hunc noui, plane diuinò futurum juclemem-
tissimum et Julium Secundum, sed illo, gentili quantumuis
clementia celebr<ato,> sanguinolentior.

A Viue jamjam recepi liter<as :> illius ad te suspicor tibi
20 redditas. Jtaque <scribas an> receperis, ut hoc ipsum sciam.
Vale, et <commenda me> vxori probissime, Domino Lauri-
no. Jn&lt;firmatur> cognata Moreel, nam eo locj <peruentum
est lassitudo. Va>le, mi Craneueldj longe <charissime !>
<Brugis, die festo> Deipare.

Viro Ornatissimo Dnô. & Mgrô. Fran-
cisco Craneuelt, Juriscon. & Consiliario
Mechlj°, Dnô. singulariter obseruando.

83. FROM PETER DE CORTE

Louvain

I 74 [f° 98] 13 December <1523>

The top is somewhat damaged; the seal is still preserved and is
reproduced below; de Corte used it for his letters in this collection.

PETER DE CORTE, or Cortte, Curtius, son of John and Jossine Bul-
tynck, was born in Bruges in 1491 from an ancient noble family
(Br. & Fr., II, 380; cp. Ep. 109; Comp., 173; Gaillard, I, 1, 15; Est.
Br., 366, 516). He matriculated in Louvain on Sept. 3, 1509 (Excerpts,
96), and studied at the Lily. He became B. A., Jan. 26, 1510; passed
his Actus Determinatiae, Nov. 13, 1510, and the licentiate, Jan. 28,
1511 (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 291 r°, 303 r°, 307 v°); he was proclaimed
the second of 155 competitors, April 16, 1513, and was promoted to
M. A. on July 11, 1513 by Martin van Dorp (Promotions,70 ; P. Art.,8).
On Oct. 2, 1515 he was admitted to the Council of the Faculty of Arts

82. 19. illius ad te] Ep. 80.
21. Laurino] probably Matthias Laurin, Lord of Watervliet and
Waterland, Mark's elder brother (Ep. 6, pr.), consul of the Franc
of Bruges in 1526, -27, -32 and -37 (Sand., Fland., II, 180), who mar-
ried Frances Ruffault (cp. Ep. 41, pr.) and was the father of the
two great humanists and numis-
matists Mark and Guy (Br. &
Fr., I, 364). He may have been
staying about this time with his
father-in-law.Cp.FG, 83,16-25,380;
Guicciardini, 240. Feyynus may
refer also to Mark, who occasion-
ally went to Mechlin : Ep. 91, 11.
and was appointed professor of eloquence in the Lily (Reusens, IV, 246; Paquot, IV, 440), where he remained for the ensuing fifteen years. Thus he became more intimately acquainted, not only with his former masters like John de Neve and especially Dorp, whom he assisted in his illness (Epp. 111, 152), but also with other humanists, Erasmus, Martin Lipsius (Hor., Lips., 716), and Vives. The latter was a welcome companion in the days he spent at Bruges, where he lived on friendly terms with the dean Mark Laurin, canon de Feyn and Francis of Cranevelt (Ep. 60, 79). By 1518 he had been promoted bachelor of divinity (Lib. I Nom., 136 v°); and in that year he was admitted to the University Council as a legens of the Faculty of Arts (V. And., 106): in Jan. 5, 1519 he is recorded as professor of Aristoteles’ logic and physics (Lib. I Nom., 143 r°). He was an influential member of his Faculty, for he was several times nominated to vacancies of prebends (cp. Ep. 118, pr.), and he was successively chosen as procurator for the Flemish nation on Sept. 30, 1521, June 1, 1525 (Lib. I Nom., 106 r°; 185 r°), as dean on Feb. 1, 1522 (id., 106 r°; 167 r°); and as receiver on Dec. 23, 1522 (Reusens, IV, 246).

At John de Neve’s death (Nov. 25, 1522) he was elected as his successor, at first with John Heem’s of Armentières (Epp. 26, 12, pr.; 29, 26; Lib. I Nom., 175 r°; EOO, III, 790, r; Mél. Moeller, 83), and later on, by himself: at least from Nov. 1, 1527 (Ent., 16; Ep. 257) until after Aug. 30, 1529 he was the sole regent of the Lily (Lat. Cont., 391-3). On Jan. 21, 1525 he wrote to Erasmus that he would always be as welcome there as in de Neve’s time (Ent., 53; 18); nor did he allow the Master’s spirit to become extinct in his lecture rooms: he kept his books as classics, whereas they were removed from other pedagogies (Ent., 54), and he even introduced the teaching of Greek on Jan. 1, 1528, in the face of the general disfavour (Ent. 17; Ep. 257). Notwithstanding his regency and his lectures he was promoted licenciate of divinity on June 5, 1526 (de Jongh, *53) in presence of some of his friends, Cranevelt and l’Apostle probably amongst them (Epp. 188, 191). About that time he seems to have often preached in St. Peter’s against Luther’s Reformation (de Ram, Disquis., 26), and in acknowledgment of his eloquence and erudition he was appointed by the town authorities as plebanus, or vicar of that church (Man. Pleh., 1 v°) at the death of William Joannis of Vianen (Nov. 20, 1529 : de Jongh, 155, *39, seq.; Mol., 514; FUL, n° 957 & 1839).

On Feb. 27, 1530 he was elected University Rector (Lib. VI Act., 88 r°), and on July 12, the honour of the Magisterium in divinity, was conferred upon him (de Jongh, *55; V. And., 106); the high dignity with which he was invested furnished the extraordinary experiment of a rector submitting to a test by his own subordinates (V. And., 55), and added great solemnity to his Aula Doctoralis: presents were offered to him by the town (Archives of Louvain : Comptes de 1529), the University (Lib. VII Act., 8), the Faculty of Arts, the Chapter of St. Peter’s, Louvain, and that of St. Donatian’s, Bruges (Schrevel, I, 631). On this occasion Mark Laurin, and probably several other friends resorted to Louvain, and it was perhaps not without purpose that the Dominican Eustace van der Rivieren, a professor of divinity (de Jongh, 107, seq.), attacked the study of...
languages in his solemn oration; which two days later, the Carthusian John van Heemstede, reported to Erasmus (EOO, III, 1747, a). On April 23, 1531 de Corte was admitted to the Council of the Faculty of Divinity, and on Sept. 30 following he was empowered to give the lecture which was connected with the place of Plebanus (de Jongh, *57-*60; V. And., 78; Analectes, xxxix, 302-3; xl, 97-106; Archives of Louvain, Comptes de 1531, f° 121).

He showed great prudence and vast erudition in his professorate (V. And., 403, 380; Guicciardini, 50, 240; Bonilla, 601; Schrevel, I, 103, 371), in the course of which he was twice elected as Rector, at the end of February 1538 and 1548 (Reusens, I, 265-7; Vern., 32). As vicar he was zealous and discreet, especially in difficulties resulting from suspected doctrines; he was often consulted officially in actions against heretics (e.g., Peter Alexander of Arras, 1543: Henne, IX, 76); still he shielded the great Gerard Mercator against all pursuits (Henne, IX, 59). Nor did he neglect the worldly interests of his charge, describing in a rescript to the imperial commissaries the income of his office, 1533 (Man. Pleb., 18), and contending with the dean of the Chapter, Ruard Tapper, about the rights of incense (Man. Pleb., 6 r°; Mol., 875). Being as pleban a rightful trustee of many University institutions (Man. Pleb., 121, seq.), he took an active part in the management of the Castle, of the Porc, and of several Colleges: Arras (Ep. 17, pr.), Standonck (Ep. 46, pr.), Houterlé (Ep. 97, pr.), Adrian VI. (Epp. 17, 76, pr.), and especially Busleyden (Epp. 95 & 96, pr.). So for many years he looked after the material, as well as the intellectual, welfare of the Collegium Trilingue, of which he defended the interests against Rescius, 1539-47 (FUL, no 1450 & 1451; no 1437 : 11, seq.). After having given up the administration of the Lily to John Heems, who, in 1531, became the only regent, and in return paid him an annual pension of 40 Rhine florins (Reusens, IV, 190), de Corte inhabited a house belonging to that institute, at the corner of New Street and Savoy Street (FUL, no 1139 : 1-3), which he shared with his mother; she died on April 7, 1547, and was buried in St. Peter's (BaxF, I, 134). During the difference between Heems and the Faculty about the property of the Lily, his experience and acquaintance with the affairs were often recurred to, especially in 1560 (FUL, no 1138 : 59-75; Reusens, IV, 196, 198, 204), the more so as he was himself implicated: he had to lay an action against Heems' heir, Antony de Pyper, alias Heems, on account of a rent of 40 Rh. fl. on a house, St. Antony, in Dorp Street, evidently the mortgage for his pension.

In 1546 Curtius had been appointed with R. Tapper as examiner of the Bibles to be printed by Bartholomew de Grave (Ann. Univ., 1861 : 261); later on as censor of books; and by Pius IV.'s bull of July 1, 1560, as inquisitor (Arch. Roy., Etat & Audience, 1177c). In 1559, at Michel Drieux's death, he was nominated to replace him, and to join Antony Perrenot, Viglius and Francis Sonnius (ep. de Ram, Sonnitus, xvii, 61) as a commissary for the new dioceses. In 1560 Philip II. appointed him to the see of Bruges, which choice was confirmed by Pope Pius IV. on March 10, 1561, and with Nic. de Castro, bishop of Middelburg, he was consecrated at Mechlin on Dec. 26, 1561. He resigned his charge of pleban into the hands of
the Louvain Town Council on Jan. 31, 1562 (Man. Pleb., 1 v.), and on the following day he took possession of his see through his procurator Adam Zwynghedau, the Bruges official (Ep. 43, pr.). Having made his solemn entrance into his native town on Feb. 8, 1562 (Schrevel, I, 630-9), he did not find there the ready acknowledgment he might have expected (Hoynck, I, i, 185). He had to contend with St. Donatian’s Chapter, jealous of their privileges and autonomy (Schrevel, I, 615-678; 717-738; 850-5); with the Bruges Town Council, desirous of asserting their authority, even in religious ceremonies and matters ecclesiastical (Schrevel, I, 690-711; 738-764; 301-317); with the Regent Mary, dreading to approve of his invoking the Church’s canons, and of his refusing religious burial to Anglicans, 1563-65 (Schrevel, I, 707-711; Gachard, Corr. Phil. II : II, 198, 361; Arch. Roy., Etat & Audience, 1177, f° 123; G. Rahlenbeck, Mémoires de Jacques de Wesembeke : Bruxelles, 1859 : 194-8). To all these difficulties he constantly opposed calm dignity and patient energy, his position soon strengthening when on Sept. 3, 1564, he succeeded to Claude de Carondelet (Schrevel, II, 73) as Provost of St. Donatian’s, and consequently as Chancellor of Flanders and as secular judge of the Provostry and of the Chapter’s dominion (Schrevel, I, 679-86; 643-5; Comp., 79; Hoynck, I, i, 40, 185). He introduced salutary changes in his diocese (Schrevel, I, 711-13), devoting all efforts to the instruction of the people (Schrevel, I, 284; 301-316; 321-2; 686-690; II, 83), in which, on account of his great age, he was helped by one of his disciples, Antony Gaespoel (Schrevel, I, 375-7; 688-90; II, 116), and by the Jesuit Robert Clayssoone (Schrevel, II, 116; Imago Primi Saeculi Societatis Jesu : 748).

Having promulgated the decrees of the Council of Trent (Schrevel, I, 713-738; II, 103-119), he had put his hand to their execution, when in 1566 the storm of Iconoclasm broke loose (Schrevel, I, 704, seq.); it passed by Bruges, but it paralysed all energies (Schrevel, I, 785-849), and prevented him from reaping what he had sown in sadness: he died in the Provosty on Oct. 17, 1567. He was buried in his Cathedral (Gaillard, I, i, 39; Hoynck, I, i, 444), and according to the will made on May 17, 1565 (Schrevel, II, 119; Duclos, 444, 516), one scholarship was erected in the Lily, and two in Houterlé College (FUL, no 1234, 2461; Ann. Univ., 1842 : 178; cp. Mol., 618; Schrevel, I, 856).

His had been a life of action; he did not edit any books; of a manuscript Commentarium in Psalmos, incipiens a Ps. Cl, by him, which is said to have been entrusted to the former Bruges Jesuit convent (Hom. Rem., III, 152), and of some homilies (Sand., Brug., 67) all traces seem to be lost. Only a few of his letters have survived: some are official, referring, e. g. to the College Adrian VI : 1531-1540 (FUL, no 2714) or to his diocese (Schrevel, I, 736; 837-64; II, 103; de Leyn, Esquisse &c., 133, 141; &c.); others were prompted by friendship or by his bent for erudition (Ent., 53; Hor., Lips., 756). The regular correspondence which he kept up with the Mechlin councillor Cranevelt is greatly interesting for the knowledge of the earnest and prudent erudite, who, amid the passionate contending of headstrong conservatism and improvident innovation, gave an enlightened example of judiciousness, combining humanism and
Ep. 83 209
divinity, and applying to mental activity the device which, long before he added it to his crest, had been the leading maxim of his life: "Festina lente".

Cp. Manuale Plebanie St. Petri, Louaniij, inceptum a Roberto Malcotio, as well as the Rekeningen Mathysens van Craesbeke, vanden Chysen, sommighen Renten ende Pachten toebehoorende heer ende M. Peeter de Cortte, etc., from Christmas 1555 to Christmas 1569: MSS., in-4°, in the archives of St. Peter's, Louvain; Alph. de Leyn, Esquisse Biographique de Pierre de Corte (Curtius), Premier Evêque de Bruges: Louvain, 1863 (with portrait); Sand., Fland., II, 46; 173 (portr.); Comp., 22-26; Bax H, II, 197, seq.; Bax F, I, 134; Doct. Loc., 14 (with coat of arms); Gall. Christ., V, 249; Hom. Rem., III, 151; FG, 334; BN.

SALUE, OR<natissime Precep>tor.


7. Tayspilij Peter Tayspil, one of Cranevelt's colleagues, born at Nieuwerkerke, near Armentières, c. 1480, was a reputed jurisprudent (Henne, V, 37; VII, 145). He was a member of the Council of Flanders for several years (Est Br., 384: 1509); on Sept. 12, 1522, he was appointed to the 7th lay seat in Mechlin Parliament, which he left to become President of the Council of Flanders, taking the oath on Nov. 7, 1527; on Nov. 24, 1531, at the death of John Cauiler, Lord of Aigny, he was invested with the presidency of the Privy Council as well, John de Carondelet remaining the Chief (Ep. 56, pr.). In 1529 he seems to have tried to mitigate the rigour of Charles V.'s Placards (Collect., 90), and from 1537 he had to contend, especially in Ghent, with the growing opposition against the subsidies required by the Emperor (Henne, IV, 222, 252). He died on April 30, 1541, and was buried with his wife, Jossinne de Houplines († June 18, 1537), in the Carmelite Church at Ghent (Hoyneck, III, n., 311; Henne, VII, 128). His brother is mentioned in Ep. 118; in 1532 his daughter Mary married, at Ypres, John de Deurnagele, Lord of Vroyland, one of whose children became the wife of the humanist Guy Laurin (Br. & Fr., I, 243, 365). Cp. GCc, 75; GCF; 66; GCA, 63 v°; GMC, 76; GCR, 17; CPRic., II, 7; CPT, 23.
Louani, Eidibus Decembribus. Ex Lilio.
Tuc Celsitudinis deuotissimus client<ulus,>
Petrus Curtius a Brugis.

Eruditissimo pariter ac Eloquen-
tissimo V. I. professorj Mgro.
Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario
Concilij Maioris Mechliniensis.

84. Pope CLEMENT VII.
to the Archduchess MARGARET of AUSTRIA

Rome
II 10 [f° 15]
16 December 1523

After the fall of Rhodes, Philip de Villiers de l'Isle-Adam purposed
to go and offer his services to the Pope or the King of France
(Pastor, II, 117; Alb., 127; Lepitre, 232; Pasolini, 103). His fleet had
to contend with storms and winter in Candia; his men with epidemy
in Messina and Naples, and it was only on Sept. 1, 1523 that he
reached Rome. Adrian VI, who offered him and his knights a
shelter in the Vatican (Pastor, II, 145; Lepitre, 233; Pasolini, 119),
had already looked out for a new seat for them, and had asked the
King of Portugal's advice on the subject on June 30; his last days
were saddened by the Grand Master's rueful tale (Ep. 73, 22). After
his death the Knights stayed in the Palace (Brewer, III, 3356-7), and
guarded the third door of the Conclave (Alb., 127; Brewer, III, 3547).
No election could have been more favourable to the order than
Clement VII.'s, for he had worn its badge for several years, and had
been its protector as Cardinal (cp. II. 10-14). He granted it the town
of Viterbo for a temporary settlement in December 1523 (Lepitre, 234),
and since some princes contemplated abolishing the congregation
in order to annex its commanderies, he referred in his first con-
sistory, Dee. 2, 1523, to the help he expected from its speedy
reorganization in the face of the growing danger from an attack
by the Turks (Pastor, II, 437). Consequently Philip de Villiers
informed Henry VIII. on Dec. 26, 1523, that God had sent a Pope
devoted to them, who left nothing undone, and had already written
letters to Kings and Princes showing his intentions in this matter
(Brewer, III, 3864). The present document is a copy (by an unknown
hand) of one of these letters. On account of wars and political

83. 13 Eidibus| PC2; Jdibus PC1 15 Petrus| MS. : P.

83. 13 Lilio| Vern., 129; V. Aud., 261; Reusens, IV, 168.
troubles the Grand Master had to wait long, and suffered many rebukes before the wish he had already expressed on Dec. 6, 1523 (Brewer, III, 3610), became a reality, when in March 1530 Charles V. enfeoffed him and his Johannites with the Malta Islands: Pastor, II, 449; Brewer, IV, 1934, 5196, &c.; R. de Vertot, Histoire des Chevaliers Hospitalliers de St-Jean-de-Jéridsme : Lyons, 1842 : II, 193-217.

D<uci>ssse Burgundie

DILECTA IN CRISTO FILIA SALUTEN.

Maxime nobis cure sunt res dilectorum filiorum Magistrj et Conuentus Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jherosolimitanj, que cum semper alias fouende, complectendeque fuerunt, tum vel maxime hoc tempore, propter eam calamitatem quam cum magno Cristiane Reipublice vulnere acceperunt, Christianorum auxilijus sunt adiuuande. Nos autem et religio maxime mouet, et ipsius Magistrj virtus et animj fortitudo, vt cum sede sua pro fide Christj, maxima Thurcarum vi, quam diutius sustinere non potuit, eiciend, non possimus nisi cum quadam misericordia intuerj. Accedit etiam quod precipuo quodam animj affectu sumus jn eam religionem, quam a primis etatis nostre temporibus professi sumus, et quamdiu Cardinalatum gessimus, eius patronijus semper libtissime suscepimus. Sed tamen jlla jmprimis quod nobis a Deo data est cura apud animum nostrum excubat, vt in ipsius Deij causa nos principes prebeamus. Itaque jn eam cogitationem jncumbimus, vt jnterea dum aliquid bonj consilij cum Principibus Christianis de Rhodo recuperanda inimus, alicubj virj religiosj et pro Republica Christiana multa et grauia perpessj collocentur, quo et se recipere, et tractas vires colligere, et eas jn jnfideles, quemadmodum semper sueuerunt, convertere possint.

Que nostra consilia cum pro sua quisque Christianus Princeps parte juuare debeat, voluimus jn presentia Nobi- litatem Tuam hoc admonere, curares efficeresque pro Tua jn Deum pietate, vt eius religionis negocia, quecumque jn Tua

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ditione habebit, ex equitate et religionis commodo con-fi-
ciantur, eiusque privilegia et immunitates non modo villa
ex parte non abrogentur, sed firma et jnuiolata perpetuo
maneant, denique quibuscumque rebu(s) posse?, et libenter
commodares. Quod cum feceris, quamquam quod pium
animum Tuum facere conuenit feceris, nobis tamen pergrat-
tum et benefactorum retributorj acceptum feceris, jdeque vt
facias Te etiam atque etiam hortamur.

Datum Rome, die xvj Decembris 1523, anno primo.

85. FROM MARTIN VAN DORP

Doctor John de Winckele, born in Louvain in 1490, matriculated
already on Feb. 28, 1500 as student of the Falcon, where to all
evidence he made Cranévelt's acquaintance (Excerpts, 93). He passed
his actus determinantie on Nov. 15, 1502 (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art.,
198 v°), and became M. A. in 1506, being the first of more than a
hundred competitore (Promotions, 67). He started studying law,
but suffering from a complaint for which the physicians saw no
help, he turned to medecine, in which he promoted as doctor in 1515
(Mol, 565; V. And., 231). He entered the University Council on
Nov. 29, 1514, and kept in close touch with the Faculty of Medecine,
as a member of which he was elected Rector on Feb. 28, 1552 (Reu-
sens, I, 267). On Oct. 13, 1520 he married Margaret, daughter of James
Bogaert, professor of medecine (V. And., 229). His father was a
John de Winckele as well, a son of a native of Antwerp John, and
a daughter of John Boels, to whom he succeeded in 1462 as secretary
or notary to the Court of the Conservator of the Privileges in the
University (V. And., 73). He had become M. A. on May 14, 1449

84. 28. priuilegia &c.] cp. Lepitre, 233.
(Mol., 861), and promoted as LL. B.; his first wife, Catherine Vul-lingex, died Aug. 17, 1483 (cp. Lib. II Int., 132 r°); his second, Mechtilde Stuerbaut, outlived him. As early as 1462 he had bought a house in Hoelstraat, next to the Calster-Put, and by subsequent purchases he had acquired nearly all the property about the alley called tKaer, between Hoelstraat and Mayor Street, near Adrian of Utrecht's houses: FUL, no 2183-8. He made them into a large mansion, and by his will of June 10, 1505, he decided that if his children should not leave any descendants, his house should be made into a University College, which he endowed with nearly the whole of his ample property and his furniture, including several pictures by Thierry Bouts and his son Albert. He died on June 17, 1505: FUL, no 2175-6.

Half a century later John de Winckele, medical doctor, made his will on Dec. 20, 1549 and a codicil on Sept. 11, 1554; since there was no offspring neither of himself nor of his sister Clara, he decreed the erection of the College conceived by his father, and added to its patrimony the greater part of his own acquisitions, with the exception of some bequests towards the building of St. Peter's Church and of the H. Ghost, and a few legacies, amongst others, to his executor Ruard Tapper, to his colleague John Heems (Ep. 26, pr.) and to his dear friend Peter Curtius: FUL, no 2177-9. He died on March 27, 1555, and with his wife, who had preceded him on Oct. 3, 1545, he was buried in St. Peter's: Mol. 565; 618-9; Ann. Univ., 1841: 184. After his death his paternal house, which was built of wood and clay, was replaced by a fine edifice in stone (FUL, no 2180), and became Winckel College, which, according to the wish of the founders, was exclusively intended for students of law: FUL, no 2181-2; 2191-2232; Mol., 631, 625; Vern., 215; V. And., 299; BaxH, VI, 877; Reusens, III, 139.

**Martinus Dorpius Craneueldio suo Salutem D. P.**

Si ad alium quamquam istius senatorij ordinis primariaeque dignitatis virum scribendum mihi foret, Craneueldi mortalium candidissime, profecto vererer tarn familiaris, tamque diluta utj salutatione, videlicet ne in portu, quod aiunt, impingerem, et gratiam, quam tota captarem epistola, in limine primo perderem. Siquidem ita nunc est comparata viuendi ratio, ita assueverunt animj et aures solemnibus titulis, et venenato illi Euge, ut summam ignominiam esse ducent plerique, si quis illud non identi- dem, atque adeo millies occinat, succinat, recinat.

Verum enim miuo alia est ratio corum, qui literis non prepostere, neque sinistra Minerua instituti sunt; quorum in numero tu vel precipius es, mi Craneueldj, qui cum a puerio iam inde blandis Musarum amplexibus fotus es,

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4. in portu] Erasmus, Adagia: E00, II, 211, d.
tum insigni eruditioni parem atque adeo maiorem etiam
morum facilitatem, candorem ac simplicitatem copulasti,
vt non temere, neque falso dixerit mihi annos abhinc
aliquot, eximius ille Literarum Antistes Erasmus : 
Ghelrios
pre nobis semper dexterum aliquid obtinere ? ! Nam cum
tu forte Louanij sub prandium in domo doctoris Winckel
salutares Erasmum me presente, et paucula essetis collo-
cuti, digressus, rogauit, quisnam, et cuias esse, respondi
Ghelr<ium te> esse, Nouiomagum, vtriusque juris docto-
rem, et alia quedam, que tu<m mihi> visum fuit adijcere.
Mox ille tanquam certus sententie sue, de absenti, quod
verius est, judicium subnexuit quod jam dixi : 
Ghelrios
pre nobis se<i>mpere> aliquid dexterum obtinere'. Que laus,
ut mihi videtur esse verissim<am> ita in neminem eque
conuenit atque te.

Sed quorsum abripior? Num enc<omium) tui institui,
aut Ghelriorum? Sane hoc quidam aduersis iratisque
Gratijs male nati pen<em> priam> Francum, aut alium quem hau<em> pro>
 nostris factionis, quamuis probatum alioqui virum. O curuas ho-

ominum mentes et iniquas! Quis hoc cac<ode>mon persuasit
Christianis, ut ita dissideant animis, qui ex Christ<i> insti-
tuto omnia habent communia! Equidem amo Francos,
amo Gh<rios> amo Craneueldium neum atiam etiam
obseruo ; amo Gerardum Nouiomag<em>um>; denique Sarmat-
as amo, et Hirlandos, si modo Christianis moribus sunt.

TrosTyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur', aiebat ethnica
i<lla Dido.> Que mens utinam, ο superj! principibus nostris
esset, quando commod<i>us se> haberent res humane, que
nunc miris tempestatibus bellorum s<ursum ac> deorsum
iactantur !

17. annos] this meeting probably took place on an occasional
visit of Cranevelt to Louvain, between July 1517, when Erasmus

came to stay there, and July 1520, when he visited Bruges (Allen,
IV, 1129, 1141) and introduced
the pensionary to More (Allen,
IV, 1145).

20. Winckel] John de Winckele,
M. D., was like his father a
prominent personage in the Uni-
41. Tros &c.J. Enaeis, I, 574.
Ergo, quod huius loci est proprium, audebo posthac quoties videbitur, familiari et amice te scribere, uti aliquoties feci, et erit interdum ut prolixe tecum agam et pene obstreparam, tametsi nullus fere vestrum tam occupatus est, ut non vel inter prandendum cenandumque, vel sub noctem aut lucem amici epistolam legat. Sed vetant interim negotia respondere? Ea cur con-fite re? Siue respon<des siue non, semper> boni consulam. Scio tibi non va<care tabellis respon>dere <omnibus; felicissimum aliquoquin futurum> si subinde pauculis signis <meas ad te literas agnosceres. Interim fortasse nunc mi>raberis quod ferme import<une quidquid mihi veniat in mentem sic scribam tibi, ut hactenus tota e<pistola merum videtur exordium. Eo plus estimo tuam comitatem quod non nescio quam inhum>anum sic> aliquorum regni pro-cerum ingenium, qui se quidem deos ac heroas esse autumant, nos ignobile vulgus umbras volitare ac nume-rum esse! Quo illustrior est laus humanissimi pectoris tuj, mi Craneueldj, qui quum in isto ordine sic emineas, ut nullus dignior sit esse primus, mea quidem sententia, tamen tam incredibili candore tu te ad infimos quoque demittis, ut tibi istam felicitatem omnes gratulari, nemo possit inuidere. Fastuosis, arrogantis, superciliosum odium est paratum; comes ac civiles amant hostes quoque. Sed de his nimis multa, que apud alios malo quam apud te: nam nec apud te, neque apud alios, vel te vel alium quempiam predicabo qui sit indignus.

Vides ut non possim extricare me hoc loco: nondum quicquam ad literas tuas, in quibus excusas primum raram scriptionem; quod nihil erat necesse, crede mihi, mi Craneueldj! Quum tibi commodum erit, quam vacabit, quem cum amico garrire libebit (si non est hoc humillius a me dictum), tum vel longam vel breuem, vel Rhodianam epistolam si videbitur ad me scribas. Boni consulam quic-
quid eius erit. Noui negocia tua ardua, inextricabilia, assidua; vulgare est ut apud amicos ipsorum occupationes excusemus, quam ob rem non scribamus. At mihi hic eodem videtur esse paulo minus verus. Neque est enim fere tam quispiam obstrictus negociijs, ut epistolam non possit amici legere, verum respondere, et quidem longitundini accepte epistole, ut sumus non raro loquaciores qui studia hec ignobilis ocij sectamur: hoc molestius est viris rempublicam curantibus, hoc minus facile est, aut proelue.

Quod res amici mei tuo haudubie patrocinio absoluta est, scio et meminero quid tibi debeat. Non valde essem propensus ad requirendum tum aut tui similium officium, quam res sese amicorum offerit, nisi humanitatis ratio et me qui requiro urgeter, et ab eis magno subinde operae urgetur. Breuiter, apud te nihil non audebo, quicquid equitas, modestia ac communis amicicia probare videbuntur; sed ea lege audebo, ut tibi, incolini mutua inter nos benevolentia, ius sit, ut esse debet, vel nutu obsequi, vel renatu recusare, ut casus dabit, et temporis, negocii, tuorum collegarum, et similium circumstumiarum ratio flagitat pro re nata.

Porro non temere felicitati mee gratularis, quod rursus cum Musis meis, mihi quidem quavis volupitate suavioribus, quavis fortuna charioribus, quavis denique digne dignitate magis expetitis, in gratiam reducerim, rursus quousque contu-

bernum indissociabile unixerim. Ea res mihi sic cordi est ut me nihil posthaec, auctore Deo, poterit diueller e a meditatione in quam ardere; et spero futurum, ut Lit
erarum Sacrarum studium breui ubique floreat. Redi bit eloquentia animis doctima optima, rectaque pietate exsa-

110 tiatis. Det Deus ut mox profligatis stultiissimis erroribus, religio Christiana vegetior, puriorque existet! In terim m<alum quotidie ingrauescit, viso> quo de rectissime excla-

112 quo de| on p 3
mess illud poete: O seclum insipiens et facetum, immoderatus, quas nugas, quae deliberam, quae
insanias magnis librorum quadrigis in Literas Sacras conuexerunt! Nullo consilio, nulla dialectice, nulla retileuentia, solum sophisticis quibusdam coacxationibus summa balbutie, pari impudentia ac arroganti
tum, qui quidq in sordidas buccas veniebat, qui quidq temulentum
et vertigine agitati, cee per nebulam ac caliginem visi sunt videre, id euomebant! Rem profecto deplorandam ut si qua unquam alia! Itaque miserabiler tu contaminata
sorbobas, incyta omnium disciplinarum Theologia? Tot
spinis sophisticis, tanta barbarie, tam incredibili perplexi-
tate arguiterum, captioqueque laqueis ac gryphis vincens!
Neque vero solam in scholasticis elegantiam desydero,
quam alioqui, ut optarem accedere multis quidem de causis,
tamen non requiram pertinaciter: sed decret ratio, consi-
lum, judicium, sensus denique communis. Non peruide
bant scopos auctorum; non noverant status eorum que
agebantur; non habebantulum quod sequerantur; non
exquirebant neque in philosophis, neque in sacris, quid
quadraret, quid hereret, quid consentaneum, quid pugnans
esse; vt recte ac vere dicit Melanchton: "Prestare non
degustare Literas, quam tam infeliciter attingere Neque
futurum est unquam ut, non dico bone literae, sed omnino
recta studia restituuntur, nisi dialectice ac rhetorice in ludos
reueocentur. Nani quam hodie apud adulterines artistae
noster — hoc est, adulterine artifices — deblaterant, non
est magis dialectices nomine digna, quam coccyx lusciniæ.
Aristoteles sane geminam meo judicio dialecticem tradidit,
sed profixe, sed obscure ac inuolute, quod pene proprium
est eius, precipue in dialecticis ac physicis. Ea de re scis
quid est in epistola quadam eius apud Gallium profida.

Mihi ergo consilium est Literas Sacras sic publico audito-

134. Melanchton] Dorp was acquainted with Melanchton; yet he was very prudent about acknowledging his friendship: de Jongh, 161; Hor., Lips., 706 & 759; De Melanchtone simili-
busque rebus hactenus neque
144. consilium] Dorp wrote to Martin Lipsius: decreveram...
enarrare, adiutore Christo, ut videant auditores summam negocij quod tractatur ac scopum, quem rhetores vocant statum cause; deinde quibus argumentis, epicherematibus, signis, exemplis, jsagogis ea summa stabiliatur; tum quid ornamentorum persuadendi gratia accedat, que schemata, qui tropi; que efficacia, que perspicuitas; omnia ceu in tabella ob oculos ponere, ut certum aliquid perspiciant ac domum referant. Hoc Augustinus in uno aut altero loco omni ope tentavit demonstrare ac indicare; sed passim eadem <negligentia peruersa et rudis que jam a pro>bo Christiano illo Pericle f(uerat notata, nostris temporibus preuaelu. Deinde> quo parasangis prior<es concionatoribus nostri ei antecedunt! Olim illi viri>bus eloquentie nanciscebatur paganorum animos : hodieum isti turbas 160a concionibus prop>elle<re videntur crassa et barbara dictione!> 

Nam quos queso tantopere refert bene ac eloquenter dicere quam eos quibus animos Christianos formandi munus est delegatum? Quod quidem munus — o Deum immortalem! — quam indignis modis tractant rane nostrre sophistice, et ptobyryannorum examina! Nihil satis dignum dico, mi Craneueldj, rei indignitate! Nemo in ciuitate bene instituta, calceolariam profitter potest qui artem non didicerit; nemo barbam radere, nemo vestem 170ne interpolare quidem. Et ad hanc longe nobilissimam concionandj functionem temere, impudenter, arroganter prosiliunt imperitissimj nostri histriones, pallio, chorda,
cuculla freti, ingenio stupidj, eruditione plusquam nulla, balbutie infantili, clamoribus dumtaxat stentoreis, gesticulationibus circulatorij ac. mimicis, vultibus tyrannicis, hypocritica sanctimoniae specie, avaritia insatiabili, gula philoxenica! Huiusmodi stipitibus — o miseriam! — Paulinum munus passim concredimus, qui vel frusto panis ut adulentur, ut huc illuc impellantur, animum inducere solent, ociosi, ignaui, ventris animalia!

Neque tamen eadem velim pertica metiri omnes. Sunt inter eos et pauculi sane bene ingeniati, bene instituti literis, non male feriati. Sunt quidem, sed quotus quisque, obsecro? Fere fit ut fullonum, textorum, calceolariorum liber ex ima fecis plebe cucullas amiant, quo labores paternos ac sudores suffugiant. Parentibus fortuna deear qua curare possent suos recte institut; deear iudicium; consilium est unum aut alterum ex liberis paulo beatorem post se reliquere, atque ita unum detrudunt in cucullam;
aisque is mox ceu persona sumpta, mox titanicum obtuens, censuram sibi vindicat in monarchas, in patres, in plebem, in vos etiam, consularis dignitatis primarios viros! Jactat sese in suggestu, vociferatur, subsultat, ceu persona sumpta, mox titanicum obtuens, censuram sibi vindicat in monarchas, in patres, in plebem, et mare celo! Hec tot seculis patimur! hanc extremam infelicitatem non est qui sustollat!

Quod si adulescentes rectius instituerentur; si via recte concionandi ac ratio preformaretur ac judicaretur, aliquid commodius hec haberet longe clarissima concionandij functio. Quod ut fiat, vestrum quoque erat curare, nisi pluris sit cauere ne calceolarius sit imperitus, quam ne stultissimus sit animorum magister! Ego certe, quamquam video rem inuidie futuram obnoxiam, siquidem vero video inuidie proximj, sicut et ego re ipsa sepe commerci; tamen nihil moraturus ero quin illam rem magno animo aggrediari pro virili parte; nec multum mihi intererit cui os ledam, ne irrita sint omnium eruditorum

conanima. Sum>mum in hoc negocium omnibus viribus incumbam, et posthac tanta>na in corruptaque doctrina juvenibus dispensabitur.>

Magnifica sane polliceris, inquies; fato<er, sed bona spes habet animum meum, fore, ut Christus consilium hoc provehat, ac bene fortunet, qui dignatus est inspirare; sine quo, quid possunt vel minimum humani conatus?

Tantum de [studijs,] et nimium id quidem : si quid meum apud te in literis nimium esse posset, presertim quum te respondend]j] pro indignitate detestande iustum volumen [vix] etiam sat]is sit. Et sunt in c<am rem ab Erasmo nostro tam multa, tam pia, Christianaqae, et tanta eloquentie vi conscripta, ut ferrea corda queant

gandi tedi<um,> non adhibeo limam, malo quidem Consilio ; sed quid faciam? ita homo sum. Sed pene preterieram : audio Erasmin literis Illustri ssime Domine honorificis in

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223. Erasmo] cp. his Querela Pacis undique gentium ejecte profligateque (Basle, 1516); his letter to Francis I : Feb. 21, 1516/7 (Allen, II, 533); his adage : Dulce bellum inexpertis (EOO, II, 951, a), edited separately as Bel
dom (Basle, Froben : April, 1517) and reprinted several times (Bib. Er., I, 22). Cp. Extracts from the Writings of Erasmus on the Subject of War, edited by the Sociciety for the Promotion of Peace : London, 1817; &c.

Au<lam> Burgundicam accitum, et Dominam ampliter pollicerj. Si tu tuo consilio ac p<a>trocinio, non Erasmo solum, quod scio facis, sed his etiam, quos nosti rectis stud<ijs deditos,> prodesse possis, non es admonendns mihi ut facias. Jd quod ego mej gratia <non> dico : didici fortunam meam rebus meis attemperare ; parua quidem est, sed pars<mo>nia magnam facio, et quod Erasmus al<icubj ait, 'Minuendis sumptibus <meis> augeo censum'.

245 Sed ipsi literis, ipsis studijs consultum cupio, que quidem, ut video, nullis rabularum assultibus de loco suo moverj possunt; tame<n> si qua dignitas, si qua honestas per te ac tuos collegas accedere queat, id n<obis> elaboretis. Vis dicam apertius ? Si quando cum oppidorum magistratibus, cum oppidorum prefectis, itu ut sepe fit, incidat de his rebus sermo, ut il<lis> studia studiososque quos nov<eritis commendetis, ut in ludos suos eruditos viros magnis stipendijs asciscant; rem esse imprimis utilem Reipublice, et l<ibe>r<orum suorum salutj necessariam, qui quidem seminarium sunt ciuitatum ; poteritis et indicare, qui videantur teneris animis prelegendj auctores, nem<pe> Erasmica omnia, Quintilianus, Cicero ; sine dialectice pura quidem illa, et a sop<his>ticis repurgata, sine rhetorice non constare ullam genus studiorum ; deinde u<t> pruden-

265otes iuenilium animorum formatores, mites, benignos requirant, qui fo<uere> sua commoditate possint, ut in<firmi animj studia ament, ampectanturque, ut non prius ode-rint quam degustent, quod superiorj seculo quidam Phala-rid<es> effieebant, asini Archadici, ac Cumane pecudes, <qui feru>lis, lorisque <ta>ntum conscindebant etatem iniurie obnoxiam, u<t> odia in studia nonnumquam <struerent invicta. Hec mala auertenda, mi Craneueldj ; hec tuos collegas cur<a afflicere deberent maxima, qua bono publico magis pro<ctand> quam de latifundijs, de stil<licidijs et similibus disceptando! Fortasss adest huius mali remedium pro>pius, quam possem ali<unde querere...

Clarissimo viro D. Francisco Craneueldio, artium et V. J. Doctorj et Consiliario C. M. Mechliniensj, Dño. et amico candidissimo.

271 of a last line only ]de con[ or con[ remains 263 quidam] cp. Ep. 74, 25.
86. From Pedro Juan Oliver

Brussels
13 January 1524

A few words on the right edge have been mutilated.

Pedro Juan Oliver, Olivarius of de Valencia, in which town he was born, was probably connected with the Court and thus made the acquaintance of Cranevelt and of Erasmus, to whom he wrote on March 13, 1527, from Valladolid (EEO, III, 1858, c; Ent., 192; cp. FG, 67, 417), referring in a friendly way to Mercurino Arborio de Gattinara, to his secretary Alfonso de Valdés, to John de Vergara and other chief personages of Spain, as well as to Guy Morillon (Allen, II, 532) and to Cornelius de Schepper (Ep. 249), who was there at the time. He had studied at Alcala and Paris, and was famous as mathematician and philosopher, and is said to have argued at Toledo with Gaspar Conterano and Baldassare Castiglione on passages of Aristoteles’ books concerning tides. He travelled in Germany, England and France, where he was for a time preceptor of Queen Catherine de Medici, and he stayed a few years with George of Austria, Prince-Bishop of Liége (1544-1557). Still his great renown is that of a leading Spanish “Erasmita” and humanist (Bonilla, 193); indeed he edited several classics adding commentaries and notes: Pomponius Mela’s De Situ Orbis, 1539; Pliny’s second book of Naturalis Historia, 1536; Cicero’s De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum, 1538; and Somnium Scipionis, 1538; Solinus’ Polyhistoriae, 1538; &c. He translated some classics into Spanish (Altamira, III, 552, 598), and wrote De Inuentione Dialectica Libellus (Paris, 1510), a Confirmatio about the Eucharist (Cologne, 1553 : Hurter, II, 1461), and De Prophetia et Spiritu Prophetico Liber (Basle, 1543). Cp. Jöcher, III, 1062; Jöch. Forts., V, 1078; Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada Europeo-Americana : Barcelona, 1920 : xxxix, s. v.; Cezador, II, 12.

Dolo, mi Granauelle, quod te insalutato discesserim, sed in hac re neque tu es culpandus qui occupationibus publicis detinebaris, neque ego qui pro me sedulo feci vt ante discessum te inniserem. Adagia Erasmi & Nouum Testamentum vna cum Grammatica Vrhn grecia restitui

5. Vrbani] this Greek grammar (the first that was couched in Latin) by Urbanus Bolzanius, of Belluno, a Minorite (1443-1524 ; Allen, I, 159, 50) was printed by Aldus Manutius in Venice in Jan. 1497 : Institutiones Graecae Grammatices. A second edition (Grammaticae Institutiones iterum per quam diligenter elaborata, was published in Venice by J. de Trivulzio, alias Tacuino, in 1512, and reprinted by Giles de Gourmont (Paris, n. d.). Urban worked at a third edition when death overtook him (cp. A. Castrifranz anus, Oratio habita in Funere Urbani Bellunensis, e Minoritana familia unius ; Venice, B. de Vitalibus, 1524); his works on Greek (he contributed to the Θεομορφος Κήρας, Αμαθείας και Κήποι, Κήποι, Εὐαγγέλια, Νευρω πολικική, Κήποι, and αὐτοκράτορος, Αμαθείας και Κήποι.
ancillae tuae. Vicisti me profecto meritis, sed non voluntate; ego & habui semper tibi gratiam & habeo, quam & si referre non possum, non alius facio: nam qui habet, & non potest referre, satis refert, quam habet. Dabo operam vt posthac usui tibi esse possim. Salutabis verebis meis Dominum Lapostolium, idque accuratissime; fac me minorit mei honoris, tu quoque, mi Cranauelle, non me desere in re tam ardua, & que fortassis verget in dedecus, & que nomen meum, quamuis exiguum (nisi viderint dii), obscurare poterit. Salutat te Dominus Legatus quam offici osissime. Bene vale.

Bruxellae, Idibus Ianuarij. D. xxiii.

Tuus ex animo

Petrus Oliuarius

Valentinus.

Eruditissimo ac clarissimo Viro

Domino Francisco Cranauello,

Nouiomago, a consilio Caesareo

Mechlinensi, Mechliniae.

87. FROM ADRIAN BARLANDUS

Louvain

16 January <1524>

Barlandus wrote this letter in a less careful hand than the address or than Ep. 62; it was handed to Cranevelt by the Bishop of Utrecht's tabellarius, who took to Duurstede the reply to Geldenhouver's message: cp. Ep. 88, i.

ORNATISSIME DOMINE DOCTOR,

Quij has tibij reddidit, publicus est tabellarius Episcopi Traiectensis: venit js Louanium missus a Gerardo Nouio-

\[\text{\'A\delta\omega\nu\iota\varsigma\sigma\varsigma, published by Aldus Manutius, Venice, Aug. 1496 : Brunet, V, 806, 1012) are recommended by Vives in his De Tradendis Disciplinis (VOO, VI, 336 ; cp. Watson, 148).}


12. honoris] possibly a case for a lawsuit laid before Cranevelt and his colleague: there is no trace of it in the records for 1523-4 (Arch. Roy., Gr. Cons. Mal.).

15. Legatus] maybe an envoy from Charles V. to Margaret of Austria, in whose service Oliver travelled.
mago, conterraneo tuo et veteri amico nostro. Hic scripsit mihi ut per literas te certiorem facerem, et hunc hominem ad te mittarem per quem de tuis rebus omnibus ad se scriberes.

Apud nos est rerum nouarum omnino nihil. Ego docendij laboribus conficior, et hec sola negotia jn causa sunt quod scribam rarius : cæterum assidue memor humanissimj simul ac doctissimi Craneueldij nostri. Cura ut valeas, jntegerrime Domine.

Louaniij, pridie Antonij,
Tue Dominationi addictissimus
Adrianus.

Prudentiss. & eloquentiss. Viro
D. Francisco Craneueldio, Cæ-
saris Consiliario, Mechliniæ.

An mester Frans. Craneuelt,
raetsheere. Tot Mechelen.

88. From Gerard GELDENHOUWER

II 4 [fe 7 : D] 21 January 1524

The right edge is a little damaged, and of the name of the month only the first letter remains; still no doubt is possible, since Cranevelt noted on the back : Rua, xxvii Januarij'. It was written in reply to Cranevelt's answer to the message that the Bishop of Utrecht's messenger had handed to Cranevelt with Barlandus' letter : Ep. 87.

S. P.

Vicesima prima Januariij ternas a te recepi literas, quæ eo mihi gratiores erant quo tu ab ineunte Ætate semper fuisti gratissimus. Ago humanitaj tuæ gratiam, quod tam diligenter ad me veterem amicum, imo fratrem tuum scriptseris. De anno 24 id metuo quod tu, id spero quod

87. 13 Tue Dominationi] MS. : T D 88. 2 quo] prob. r. quod


Ego, mj domine, cepj legere Homelias diuj Chrysostomj in Genesim, quæ me inter ha!C mala mire consolantur. Absque sacrarum literarum lectione, nouit Altissimus, non possem, ne vnum diem quidem, ferre quæ fero inter tot petulan<tes> et miseri insulanties nebulones. Est mihi cubiculum, in quo haæ scri<bo,> semotum procul ab alijs, in quod quasi in portum quemdam confugio; id ædicu<la> arcis huius vicinum est, vicinum etiam cubiculo Reuere<dius> Domini Traiectensis; quare duobus nominibus t<utus> hic sum, et quod aulicj raro ad sacram illam ædiculam veniant, et cubic<ulum> Reuerendissij Domini Traiectensis nullus nisi vocatus adpropinquare audeat. Mallem liberius, imo Christo viuere, sed in nassam incidj, ex qua eluctarj facile nequeo. Cona<bor> (faunte Christo) vt breuj quouis modo liberius Christianoque homine digni<us viuam.>

Jnterea bene valebis, et orabis pro me. Salutabis meis verbis honestissiam <vxorem> tuam, vna cum dulcissimis liberis, totaque familia tua. Commendabis etiam me Domino De<canos>, caeterisque amicis isthic et Louanij, et scribes quam sepiissime.

Dorestatj, 21 J<anuarij,> anno 1524.
Toto pectore tuus
† Gerardus Geldenhouerus
Nouiomag<us.>

Doctissimo atque humaniss. V. J. Doctorj

Dño. Francisco Craneveldio, consiliario Caesaræ Maæ in magno Senatu Machliniæ, præceptorj meo vnice observando. tho mechelen ten huysë my heer deken vâ sinte rombouts, by den kerkhoff.

89. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

II 5 [f° 8 : E] January 1524

The letter is mutilated on three sides, and of the date, on the last line, only a few strokes on the edge of the paper are left, namely the top of what seems to be a '9' and the 'br' of 'Febr. Most probably it was '9 Gal. Febr.', which, without informing the initial remark (II. 1-4), allows sufficient time for this letter to reach Mechlin, and to be answered by Craneveldt before Febr. 2, when de Fevyn replied by Ep. 91.

This letter mentions some reports circulating in Rome according to which Erasmus should have been summoned by Adrian VI. to come and clear himself from every suspicion. This rumour may have been caused by a wrong interpretation which Stunica and his partisans put on a letter sent by one of the Pope's 'famiæres', to all appearance Peter le Barbier. Indeed the contents and tone of the reply, dated Sept. 16, 1523 (Nolhac, 114), are quite in conformity with the epistles which Erasmus wrote to him in [July] 1522, on April 17, 1523, and in the last days of July 1524 (EOO, III, 740, c; 766, c; 901, n); he was moreover the humanist's only correspondent in the Pope's 'familia': for Thierry of Heeze had then only written one formal and obsequious letter (Ent., 12; Lat. Cont., 394), and consequently cannot have been the friend of old standing to whom Erasmus stated his case in frank confidence (Nolhac, 113-4).

Peter le Barbier, Barbierus, of Attas, was in 1501 chaplain in Philip the Fair's household, and followed him to Spain in 1502 (Gachard, I, 345-6; 369). A few years later he matriculated in Louvain, where he probably studied divinity: 'Magister petrus tonsoris de attrebat'o: Aug. 13, 1510 (Excerpts, 96; another entry, Dec. 1508-Jan. 1509, mentions: 'petrus barbier de betunia': Lib. III Int., 148 v°). In 1513 he is recorded with Nicolas of Hertogenbosch amongst Thierry Martens's correctors (Iseghem, 90, 237); further, on Oct. 25, 1515, as chaplain of the Emperor's 'Grant Conseil' (Gachard, II, 494), and in 1516 as that of John le Sauvage, Chancellor of Burgundy (Allen, III, 628, 52; II, 410, pr.). That year he made an agreement with Erasmus about a Courtrai prebend, in which John de Hondt (Ep. 134, pr.) was a party, and which is frequently mentioned in their correspondence as the Pensio Curtracensis.
From the rather obscure references it seems that matters lay thus: Barbier had a prebend in St. Mary’s of that town; probably against some pecuniary advantages he transferred it to Erasmus, who having no wish to fulfil its duties, passed it to John de Hondt (Allen, II, 436; 443; 483, 6; III, 751). The latter possessed the parish of St. Giles, Waes, and some benefices at St. Nicolas, Waes, at Ghent (Allen, IV, 1094, 21, 37; 1245, 30) and in the Utrecht diocese (Allen, III, 751, 9); they were placed at Erasmus’ disposal, who, probably in payment of what was owing, gave them to Barbier, who could enjoy them even though absent, being a member of the Imperial Court, which was to be duly attested every year by letters of Significamus (Allen, IV, 1094, 24, seq.). Public documents validating these transactions had been drawn up in Rome, but they did not tally with the private agreement; for they declared that, with the reservation of an annual pension, Barbier had transferred his Courtrai prebend to John de Hondt (Caullet, 94, 166), and that he was the righteous possessor of the small benefices which had been the latter’s (Allen, IV, 1094, 37), in so much that about 1521 he wanted to transfer them to his brother Nicolas (Allen, IV, 1245, 30; EOO, III, 902, 9). Erasmus must have been aware of this dubious position, to which Mark Laurin called his attention on June 30, 1524 (FG, 28, 33); for both pension and the benefices would have been lost for him in case of Barbier’s death, who had only signed a private acknowledgment (Allen, IV, 1245; EOO, III, 804, 4). Nor was he without misgivings about the clauses of the agreement between de Hondt and Barbier (Allen, III, 751, 10), through whom the pension was paid until nearly 1522, even though he was absent from Belgium (Allen, III, 913, 4; IV, 1235, 2; EOO, III, 804, 8; FG, 162, 6). In consequence in 1524, and again in 1526, he contemplated having the pension settled on the younger and seemingly more trustworthy Algoet (cp. Ep. 58, pr.; FG, 29, 18; EOO, III, 902, 1; 938, 8). Cp. FG, 209, 346; Reich, 184.

Meanwhile Barbier had gone to Spain with John le Sauvage in 1517 (Allen, III, 628, 52; 695; 794; IV, 1198, 8), travelling with the Court to which he belonged as chaplain of the ‘Grant Conseil’ (Gachard, II, 509). He used his influence to secure some revenues in the Indies (Allen, II, 476, 12; 532, 28), where he eventually was promised the bishopric of Parià, which seems never to have been erected (Allen, III, 913, 6; IV, 1225, 350, 356; RE, 86, 97).

At his patron’s death on June 7, 1518 (Bas. Brux., I, 81; Allen, IV, 1114, 3), he entered Adrian of Utrecht’s household, at whose request he probably wrote and induced Erasmus to make peace with the Louvain Theologians (Allen, IV, 1225, 1). Hence the declarations of orthodoxy in all the letters after Aug. 13, 1521, which Erasmus expected Barbirius to show to his master (Allen, IV, 1235, 31; Nolhac, 118), especially after Adrian had been elected pope; for Peter followed him to Rome as ‘a sacris’, though he occasionally was sent on administrative missions (Burman, 123, 204). To him Erasmus mentioned his trouble with Stunica as early as June 26, 1521 (Allen, IV, 1216; EOO, III, 718, 1), and circumstantially related his difference with the Louvain Divines (Allen, IV, 1225; 1235; EOO, III, 740, c; de Jongh, 195, seq.), or wrote apologies of some humanists...
(EOO, III, 766, F; Lat. Cont., 383; Kalkoff, II, 102), with ever recurring protestations about his own good faith (Nolhac, 114). He felt sufficiently rewarded hearing from Barbier that the Pope had dictated himself, the two briefs that were sent to him (EOO, III, 708, a; Collect., 147). At Adrian's death, Barbier stayed in Rome, and belonged, at least for a time, to Clement VII.'s 'familia' (Paquier, 275); he was moreover on excellent terms with Alexander (Omont, 45). In April 1524 he entered the service of Charles de Lannoy, Vice-King of Naples; at his death he probably returned to Belgium. Since July 1524 (EOO, III, 804, b; FG, 28, 16; 162, 28), he had tried to obtain the deanship of Tournai; after long contestations it was finally secured in 1529 (Gall. Christ., III, 251; Sand., Fland., III, 466; FG, 129). At the end of 1529, difficulties arose between him and Erasmus (Ent., 105; FG, 129) about the pension, which, though paid regularly by de Hondt, was now and again intercepted (EOO, III, 1176, b; 1747, b; FG, 162). In the following years he and his procurator John de Molendino, a Tournai canon, were referred to with anything but friendliness (Roersch, Lettres, 8; OE, 201; Erasm., II, 607; IV, 793, seq.; Ent., 132). On July 9, 1533 Barbier tried to placate the old man (FG, 224); he was then in financial straits and, in quest of prebends, he appealed to Alexander on June 28, 1532 (Paquier, 274, 294), being probably still burdened with the several orphaned nephews to whom he referred on Dec. 7, 1529 (FG, 129, 30). In his later years he fulfilled the duties of his office and may have taken part occasionally in inquisitional proceedings; he died at Tournai in 1551. Cp. Allen, II, 443, pr.; FG, 299; FUL, n° 2472: draft for a procuration to be given by his executors for the collecting of some money due for his pension on the bishopric of Cadiz, from St. John's 1551 to St. John's 1552.

Diego López de Stúñiga, Zuñica, or Stunica, professor of divinity at Alcalá, and a collaborator for the Polyglot Bible, had written some Annotationes on Erasmus' Novum Instrumentum of 1516, which Cardinal Ximenes prevented from being edited during his lifetime (Allen, IV, 1128; 1216, 16), and to which Erasmus replied with an Apologia (Louvain, Sept. 1521; EOO, IX, 283; Allen, IV, 1235, 33; 1236, 36). In 1522 Stunica came to Rome and published two more books, each of which elicited an Apologia (EOO, IX, 355; 375; FG, 10). Erasmus expanded on the disagreeable controversy to friends, who like Peter Barbirius (Allen, IV, 1235, 33; EOO, III, 718, b; FG, 225, 46), Paul Bombasius (Allen, IV, 1236, 57), or James Ziegler of Landau (EOO, III, 738, n), might have suppressed further attacks. Stunica mentioned it to Vergara, Jan. 9, 1522 (Allen, IV, p. 625), but made rather a bad impression (EOO, III, 711, a); he intrigued with Leo X. (EOO, III, 709, n), and, seconded by Sanctius Caranza (EOO, IX, 401; 429), with Adrian VI. (EOO, III, 738, f; 776, f), who to all appearance, gave no encouragement (EOO, III, 795, n; 864, b). During the interregnum and the first weeks of Clement VII.'s pontificate, he renewed his attacks (EOO, III, 782, c); he published, in 1523, a list of suspect and scandalous propositions taken from Erasmus' works, and accused him of Lutheranizing. Some friends advised the humanist to repair at once to Rome to defend himself; he pleaded illness in Jan. 1524 (EOO, III, 781, n; 782, f), edited an Apologia in reply
Ep. 89

(Basle, March 1524; EOO, IX, 383), and appealed to the Pope who took him under his protection and sent was a laudatory letter and a present: Ep. 101. The happy event was announced to all the friends (EOO, III, 792, b, r; 795, b; 778, b; 812, c; 813, r; 864, d); it caused a complete change in the controversy. Stunica published two more pamphlets in 1524, probably in the first weeks of the year, but by 1527, his mind had completely changed (FG, 427; Ent., 109), in so much that, notwithstanding Erasmus' defence against what he thought to be an attack, on June 8, 1529 (EOO, IX, 391), he even intended communicating privately to his former antagonist his notes on the fourth edition of the New Testament, 1527. He died in Naples, 1531, after having been created Cardinal in March 1530 (Pastor, II, 388, 575); his executor, Cardinal Inachus, Bishop of Burgos, fulfilled his wish and placed at Erasmus' disposal his criticisms on the last edition, with the request to excuse the accidental bitterness of tone in a man who, though fiery of temper, had been pure and simple of life: Aug. 28, 1532 (FG, 210). Cp. Allen, IV, p. 621; Bonilla, 125-16; 629, seq.; FG, 427; Bib. Er., I, 11, 173; Céjador, II, 47.

S. P.

Ad te toto quidem Januario mense — cuius me fere pudet — nihil, mi Craneueldj: non tui oblivione, aut negligentia ulla, quae mihi imputari posset; verum miro undique rerum omnium silentio. Ac ne nunc quidem argumentum 5 ullum tua praestantia dignum est, nisi si vehiculas nosse cupis.

Ex Vrbe interim nihil accepi posteaquam commigravit illic Erasmi famulus, nisi quorum argumentum tibi perstrinxi. — Quid moliretur illic Stunica? omnia quae actitata sunt cum Pontifice Maximo defuncto (ut Laurinus ait), intellego insidiosa, etiamsi uix credibile est, duobus diplomatibus amicitia testata & confirmata cum Erasmo! Sed

1. Januario] apparently to offer the customary wishes, as he did the other years: cp. Epp. 33, 134, 173.
8. famulus] one of Erasmus' amanuenses had been to Rome a little while before (cp. l. 20) taking the letter dated Sept. 16, 1523 (Nolhac, 114; Orbaan, 185); his report, if not himself, reached Bruges in Dec. 1523. It cannot have been Algoet, who in July-August 1524 was still a stranger to Peter le Barbier (EOO, III, 902, a); it is more likely that it should have been Charles Harst (cp. Ep. 172, pr.).
8. perstrinxi] de Feyn's letter of Dec. 1523 referred to here, is probably lost.
11. diplomatibus] Adrian VI. wrote to Erasmus on Dec. 1, 1522 and on Jan. 9, 1523: cp. Ep. 28; EOO, III, 737, d; 744, d.
quid adiijcit quo dictum confirmet? authoribus certe Theodorico Hezio, Petro Barbyrio euocatum e Basilea; destinatum concertationis locum, quo, si <se non> e Pontificis sententia defendisset, tutatusque fuisset olenlia q<uedam> de esu carnium et Lutheranorum uelut sentina, non <dubito quin> profectum cum Prinçipe illo nostro duriuscule fuisset actita< tum>. Vtcumque autem sit, mihi uix fit uerisimile, quum ille suus <minister> Rhomæ agens aut hoc odoratus fuisset, et que d<ixerit> Stunica eodem argumento eademque opera adpinxisset.<br><br>De Viue nihil audio: tamen intelligo ex Anthonio Naige-ra recepisse literas meas cum libris quos dono misi; si quicquam forte audisti, ut sciam. Hic noster ille Westhuzius, sacerdos <monachus> Carthusianus per uicos obambulat, liberatus a uoto, <cum> vxorcula adultera belle se oblectans: diceres scelestum, <in>humanissimum! Prognoste omnes qui de diluuo; uides quam fo<rites> lapsi sint; adhuc uiiimus, sed ut ratio tempusque fert diony-<siace>, quantumuis mors jmpenderit. Quod <si sapis,
hanc a)\ansam accipis : n\<ec inutili\s moetus fuerit. Vale,  
\<mi Craneueldi, cum vxore liberisque tuis. Carlus,\> soror  
et familia tota uicissim \<te salutant.....

35 \<Brugis,\> [9] \<Calendas Fe\>br\<uarias.\>  
\<Tuus Feuynus.\>

Consummatiss. Juris Vtriusque Doctorj  
D\no. \& Mag\no. Francisco Craneueldio,  
Consiliario Mechlinien., D\no. \& Patrono  
singul\ri. obseruando.

90. From \bf John Louis VIVES

\bf Oxford  
25 January 1524

This letter takes up the two first pages of a double leaf; the third  
is blank and the fourth has the address with a well preserved seal,  
which is reproduced here; Cranevelt noted under it : \"Rtv. xij  
Februarij a° 1524 a n(a)ti(vita)te\". The epistle is written by an  
English scribe, probably B, who wrote Ep. 80, although it is in a  
much thinner and finer hand. He was evidently more proficient in  
calligraphy than in syntax, for Vives complains about his inaccuracy  
(ll. 122; 133), and had to correct many mistakes besides adding  
cedillas and the marks of punctuation. Vives wrote the last alinea  
(ll. 122-135) and the address. The letter is sadly damaged at foot,  
and a waterstain dissolving the ink has made a few words very  
indistinct on the right edge of the second page.

\bf Vi<ues Craneueldio suo S.  

Ad binas litteras tuas, quas mihi Morus noster reddidit,  
hactenus respondere distuli, quod aulica occupatio, velut  
castrensis quaedam opera, me totum sibi diebus bisce ven  
vindicauit vt non modo scribere, sed ne librum quidem aspi-  
cere permiserit.  

Quum hac fecisset iter Regina, venissetque vna Rex

\bf 89, 37 On the back Cran. made these sums : 7 \times 16 = 112 + 7 = 119  
6 \times 16 = 96.  
90. 3 vendicauit r. vindicauit

\bf 90. 1. litteras\] probably in reply some to Bruges in Sept. 1523 :  
to Ep. 80; Peter Dominicle took Ep. 73, 2.
ipse — ausus contemnere veterem superstitionem qua oppidum hoc reges vetabantur ingredi; — quum ergo hic essent, quesitum ex me probissima illa et sanctissima matrona, ecquando esse futurus plus quam diem vnam aulicum? Nam antea quoties aulam inuisebam, vel nox ipsa reddebat me domum, vel certe postridianus dies, memoria veteris dicti : · Sic fugito vt ne praeter casam · illa me diitius in aula volebat manere, quod nulla re magis selectetur quam confabulationibus de litteris sacris, de virtute morum, de vita et ipsa quae in ea probe aguntur, vel secus. Promisi me fer<ius> istis Natalis et Epiphaniae Domini in regia continenter futurum, idque ita egi in arce Vindisorae, quae ab<st> a Londino ad xx lapidem. Spectaui tumultus, strepitus, exhilarationes festi multiformes; ius tus tesserarum folior<iumque> tauros et vrsos molossis obiectos; camelos, et quidem saltantes; cantus musicos omnis generis; chorées; comèdios; caenas spl<en>didas, commes sationes crebras! Quis inter hac locus vel legendi vel scribendi?

Et tamen cum Regina interdum philosophabam, cuUIS animo nihil purius aut Christianus fateor vidisse me. Nuper quem cymba veheremur ad monasterium qu<oodam> sacra rum virginum ob rem diuinam, incidit sermo de prosperis et adversis vitae huius. Illa : · Ego vero ab<er si> Vives corrected many evident mistakes made by the scribe, especially in the Greek texts : 7 ausus] V; ausi S; — 17 Epiphaniae] V; Epiphaniam S; — 63 caput] V; capud S; etc.

19. Spectaui] cp. the accounts for the Christmas Revels of 1522 and 1524 in Brewer (III, p. 1557; IV, 965), those of 1523 being missing.
28. monasterium] viz., the famous convent of St. Saviour and SS. Mary and Bridget, generally called House of Sion, at Isabelworth, near London. Vives refers to this conversion (which, however, took place, as he says, quum a Sion ad Richemundi cymba revéheremur') in his 56th symbol, „Stabilissima Fortuna Stuttissima", of his Satellitiae, 1324 (VOO, IV, 40), as well as in an undated letter to Giles Wallop: VOO, VII, 208. Cp. Watson, lxxix.
posset, vitam quandam optarem commistam et temperatam ex vtrisque; nollem omnia aduersa, sed nec omnia prosp-
ep. Quod si alterutrum in extremo optandum sit, malim mihi omnia contigere asperrima et infelicissima 
quam secundissima; nam mihi videtur calamitosi homines egere consolatione, sed nimis prosperi mente.
Quis non pectus tale veneretur ac adoret! Sic de illa et eius coniuge sunt mihi alias dicta permulta, et dicentur 
plura suo tempore.
40 Heri redditus sum libris et studijs; ac vercor ne etiam morbis. Σύ δε Δηαοκήδην έμοι εν γρήγορος, ου και τά άλλα 
όπάντα: ίτω δε ού γ'άρρ ίπτρό με δειν γρήγορα, άλλα άξιοι 
χαθαρωτέροι, οιον έν Φλανδρία έχετε, μάκαρες άθρωτοι, ή έν 
Βρούνα νίς, έν άργυρώδε Μαγλινίς, ή μάλλον έν Φλανδρώποις 
Broýris! Goudanum salutabis quum redierit, et per hunc 
Nouiomagum, si aliter non licet.
Quod scribis esse hoc tempore qui factis et rebus vetus illud Pyrrhi dictum compr<obent, quibus sit aut sollicitans 
superstitio aut illaboratus thesaurus prudentia, plane ita 
est. Nec desunt qui malint etiam superioris Dionysij faci-
nora) remulari, nec verbis illius abstinentes, tanque per-
uerse sunt religiosi, vt omnem religionem sitam esse 
contemnenda. Nam de Germania ea narratur nobis, vt gaudeam equidem in remotissimas 
mundi partes degere vitam quo rarius, serius et pauciora 
perferuntur. De Vasanaro audieram ante, sed si docti 

_34 contigere] r. contingere_ 33 Nam... epistolam (68) underlined by C

41. Δηαοκήδην] the famous Crotona physician: Herodotus, 
Historia, III, 125; &c.; Aelian, Varia Historia, VIII, 17; &c.
43. χαθαρωτέροι] MS.: χαθα-
45. Goudanum] Herman Leth-
maat may have been absent from 
Meclin with his patron John de 
Carondelet: Cp. Epp. 56, pr.; 80, 74; 
Allen, I, p. 612; PO, 277, &c.; 
Huter, II, 1452; HEp., v. 33.
48. dictum] unknown to me.
50. Dionysij] viz., Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, 
who cynically affected irreligion 
and robbed temples and statues: 
Aelianus, Var. Hist., 1, 20; cp. 
EOO, IV, 236, d-f; Pauly; &c.
56. Vasanaro] John of Wasse-
naar: cp. Ep. 72, 23; Cranevelt 
had evidently referred to his
homines sapiant, aut mihi <monenti> voluerint auscultare, nā isti qui per cædes et iniuriam humanæ gentis vitam sibi ad immortalitatem <adornant>, longe fallentur, obscuriorque erit illorum memoria quam cuiusuis aurigae aut sutoris.

De hoc Pontifice melius omin<abatur>: certe ipse est caput et author tragædiae huius, qua Christianus orbis concutitur. De Romanis ipsis quid spe<randum> est, quibus placet Julius, displicet Adrianus? Vtinam iste tam Clemens sit rebus, quam nomine, quamquam malim εἰρήνοποών sal<tem>: sed mutari potest in contrarium, ac Leo; denique cor regis in manu Dei est. — Habes ad priorem epistolam. <Quoad posteriorem,> que tamen habebat diem antiquiorem, delicias modo amoris continebat, in qua verissime dixisti amī<citiam nostram> confirmatiorem esse quam vt fulcimentis illis indiget litterarum. Quantum ad me attinet, nescio quid res <futuræ> afferre possent; sed ita nunc sum affectus vt videatur animo meo non posse elabi Cranaueldius, etiam<si apud> Scythas aut Syrtes diutissime agerem sine vllis tuis litteris. Sed hæc inter nos jam, vti par est, vetera!

<Dominum> Knickt officiosissime pro me salutabis: vir est omni laudis genere <dignissimus>, m<eique amantissimus. D>einde> quod me deamet non falleris; sed nescio quem ad modum v<ilesceret doctus conuiendo vi>ris amplissimis, alioqu<in generosis; vt & ists tantum genus despe<ctius ac inferius videtur conviictione illius et Me<cenatis, qui plus nobilitatis origini quam ingenio tribuunt; et, qu>od Horatius de Vergilio dixit, infra rem <viri boni non est in amicum adsumi a potenti, dummodo caute dignus adsu-

83 ac] added by V between the lines

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dead, Dec. 4, 1523: Henne, III, 351.
78. Knickt] William Knight (1476-1547), LL. D., archdeacon of Chester, was sent by Henry VIII. on missions to Spain, Italy and the Netherlands from 1512 to 1532 (Brewer, III, IV). At the time of this letter he was residing at Margaret of Austria’s Court in Mechlin, where he had arrived on April 7, 1523 (Brewer, III, 2939). In 1541 he became Bishop of Bath and Wells. Cp. DNB.
matur. Honore hi non affecti sunt pr>opterea quod ama-
bant mirifice mutu<o, sed quod placuere patrono qui turpi
secernere valuit honestum præclarumque, non patre, sed
pectore puro.

Tres meos libros (de Feminæ Christianæ Institutione
ferme typis mandauit typographus; nulla tamen res mihi
fastidiosior> quam titulus operis tam invidiosus; in quibus
ego singulares sum fato, vt semper libros mei preponantur
[Tres meos] tituli, quibus amicos ne pilo quidem flam
comendantior, inimicis vero inuisior, medijs contemptior :
[nam] prorepti ingenti de opere ex titulo existimatione,
ingressi tanto omnia interuallo sub promissione [tituli]
reperiunt. Biblio[po]lae sua tantum spectant comoda, et
fortassis liber fit vendibilior illecebris tituli, sed plerunque
[inuenitur viliior postquam est lectus, et ego odiosior.
Cæterum præterita reprehendi citius possunt quam corrigi.
Liber exiit [iam e nostris manibus] us et factus est publicus ;
de me quam quisque habebit opinionem, non vehementer
sum solicitus : salutem enim consequam [um] etiam
nullo libro a me edito. Prosit modo liber legentibus, et
augeatur religio ac Christi gloria, [satis est; nosmetipsi]
nihil sumus : Christo seruendum est qui manet in ætern-
um : illum referenda omnia, non ad nos ipsos. [Nollem
impedire] quin de me sentiat deoque meus operibus quisque
pro libito, modo propositum animi mei sit Christi gloria.
Hoc vnnum [specto; de caetero] nulla est tanta inuidia aut
linguæ procacitas que me vel tantulum commouere queat.
Non video reculas hominum [dum] cuncta oculorum meo
rum acie Christum intueor. Tu velini me amice, vt soles,
admonenas si quid parum recte preceptum a nobis videat,
præsertim animo tam turbato, vt nosti, et si quid desy-
deres. Εύ οίδας γάρ, πόσαν χάριν καὶ ήδρ, καὶ οίδα τέω νοοθετήτι,

93 quam &c. on p. 9 vt 96 comendantor] r. commendator 99 comoda] r. comoda
113 me] added by V between lines 115 Christum] added by V in margin

91. libros] evidently the De
Institutione Foeminae Christianæ,
which Vives finished in April
1523 : Ep. 53, 54 : the title which
de Fevyn quoted does not seem
to have been changed afterwards.
It was printed by Hillen in Ant-
werp, 1524, and must have been
issued about this time : cp. Ep.
102.
118. οίδας] prob. read οίδα.
118. νοοθετήτι] read νοοθετήτι.
καὶ τοιούτω φίλοι τὰ πρὸς μοι πρωτεία λαγχάνουσι. An non præstat admoneri priuamim ab amico, quam incessi publice ab inimico?

Vides qualem mihi ascini ministrum; nec credas esse alterum qui melius posit hec scribere in tanta schola! Tanta est socordia! Est desidiosissimum genus hominum!

Quod non tam illis imputo quam genio loci; nam in me non sentio vigorem illum pristinum. Optima matrona vxor tua cum tota familia saluebit a nobis. Andraeæ hactenus profuerit vita mercatoria quod non facile a mercatoribus falletur; & hunc mihi salutabis; simul Dominum Robyn-

Oxonie, festo Convensionis Diui Pauli, quum scripsisset autographum abhinc dies quindecim; sed iste non modo male scribit, sed lente; idcirco ne sis admiratus si posthac rariores ad te epistolæ dedero, nisi mittam autoschedion, quod ita video necessum vt faciam.


91. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges

II 7 [fo 11 : G] 2 February 1524

The letter is damaged on three sides, so that of a postscript at foot only a few strokes are left. Cranevelt made clearer one word in the passage about sermone and replaced one word by a milder term; which suggests that he showed it to a third party. On the back of the letter he wrote a few words, but as they are near the edge of the paper there remain only these : '... wt et es uwen daich'.

90. 122 Vides &c. to end] in V's hand 134 dedero] V2; dederim V1.


127. Andra] Andreas was Cranevelt's trustful amanuensis and probably secretary, who was highly esteemed, not only by the Councillor's friends, as Vives, de Fevyn (Epp. 150, 107, 127, &c.) and James Nieulandt (Ep. 186), but even by his colleagues, as results from Epp. 264 and 265.
Quod dedi \textit{in proximis literis ad} te, id \&si poteram albapheto nostro obscurare, quod cl\textit{anculo} author mihi dixisset : tamen fretus tabellario qui tuas mihi sepe reddidit, commissi certe apertius, eoque magis quod Oedipum prestare non uis. Profecto, mj Craneueldj, si res ita se habet, miror huiusmodj facinus consciere quemquam, ne dicam cogitare uelle, presertim literis aduocare tantum Principem. Sin id commentus est, aut suspicione, ipse adeo heros, leui ductus, sibi male metuerit. Profecto quid credam \textit{in presentia anceps animj sum. Quare quo magis hoc expiscere : Decanus (quo authore scripseram) is agit apud uos; ex illo (sed ut de me taceas) conquiras licet. Adiecit libros quoque treis ab Erasmo editos : quorum primo, de Ratione Concionandj; altero, Precandi; \textit{3° Confitendj} Rationem prescriberet. Quæ omnia mihi\textit{i} fidem fecerant ut priora crederem, incredibilia \& stupenda alia<s.>}

Dorpium laudo qui aliquando resipuit. Vtinam ille num quam prior in Moriam! Hic ego, quod aures mee aliquantum

\begin{enumerate}
\item proximis\textit{Ep. 89}.
\item albapheto\textit{prob, a conventional, alphabetum', each letter having a value differing from the ordinary use, which the inversion in 'albapheto' is perhaps meant to express.}
\item quod... author\textit{the news about Erasmus (cp. Ep. 89, 9-19) might have been divulged if the letter had gone astray.}
\item Principem\textit{viz., Erasumus : cp. Ep. 89, 18.}
\item Decanus\textit{Mark Laurin, dean of St. Donatian's : cp. Ep. 89, 10; he may have gone to see some of his relatives in Mechlin : Ep. 82, 21; FG, 83.}
\item Ratione Concionandj\textit{Erasmus' Ecclesiastes, which was not published before 1535 (Bib. Er., I, 78), had been announced as being in the press and shortly forthcoming in March 1523 (Epp. 49, 26; 58, 15). As early as March 29, 1519, Erasmus had been asked by John Becker to compose a Concionandi Rationem (Allen, III, 932, 18), and judging by a letter to Judocus Jonas, June 1, 1519 (Allen, III, 985, 53), it seems that he was then contemplating the scheme; from these repeated announcements by his amanuenses, as well as from his letter to John Botzheim, Jan. 30, 1523 (Allen, I, p. 34, 21), it appears that it was more than a pious wish; in the second edition of that letter, Sept. 1524, he even expressed a hope to publish it that same year.}
\item Precandi\textit{Modus Orandi Deum : Basle, Froben, Oct. 1523 : Bib. Er., I, 120.}
\item Confitendj\textit{Exomologesis, sive Modus Confitendi : Basle, J. Froben, 1524 : Bib. Er., I, 104.}
\item Dorpium\textit{Evidently Cranevelt had mentioned to de Fevyn the change in Dorp's opinion as expressed in Ep. 85.}
\item Moriam\textit{cp. Ep. 24, pr.}
\end{enumerate}
tenerule sint, fastiditis cucullatis, do operam hoc presertim tempore sac<ro> Theologie illi puriorj. Nam perdere bonas horas illis in<deptij> auscultandis uix sano cuquium consultiit uidetur. Mire & stu<te> blaterant, neque docent cum numquam didicerint, plane jnantes & rid<iculi.> Evang<elium non predican; tantum si quid e lacunis Sco<ti> (si> Minorita sit) deprompserint, hoc iterant, jnculant, repe<nt> et mansum (quod aiunt) in os inserunt; qui Dominicalis ordi<nis sunt) ij Thomam solum, aut questiu-nculam de lana caprina; Car<melite per> Alexandrum, Holcot, Lyranum, Gabrielem, S. Nicolaum, et ceteros tutantur. Atque itu dum perpetuo sibi constant, nihil edif<icant !>

C marked by a vertical line in the margin the passage from l. 19 to the end.

F; changed into tenerule and made more distinct by C.
F; crossed off by G, who wrote over it : ineptijs quorumdam
27) is FI

24. Scoti] John Duns Scotus (c.1265-1308), the Doctor Subtilis; belonged to the Franciscan Or- der : KL; CE; &c.
29. Lyranum] Nicolas de Lyra (1270-1340), Minorite, the ' Doctor Planus et Utilis ', author of Postillae and Moralitates on the books of the Bible (1339) : Hurter, II, 558; KL; CE; &c.
29. Gabrielem] prob. Gabriel Biel (c. 1425-1455), of Spires, the 'Ultimus Scholasticus'; he wrote a Collectorium on Peter Lombard's Sentences : KL; CE; DThC; Hurter, II, 983; Allen, II, 575, 32.
29. S. Nicolaum] It is not prob. that St. Nicholas, Pope (858-867), is meant here; he wrote several epistles, of which one to the Emperor Michael was reprinted in 1536 (Bib. Er., II, 43, 32), but which were not generally known (Hurter, I, 774). Nor can de Fevyn refer to the famous mediaeval divines, like Nicolas of Gorham (c. 1210-1295), Nicolas of Cla-manges (c.1367-c.1434), Nicolas of Diakeseihi, of Vienna University (c. 1300-1433) or Nicolas of Cues (c. 1401-1464), since they were no saints (Hurter, II, 416, 798, 830, 894; DThC; CE; KL; &c.). Most likely he alluded to the pamphlet Vita S. Nicolai, sive Stullitae Exemplar (c. Nov. 1519) : printed in 1520 with W. Nesen's Epistola de Magistris Nostri Locaniensibus to U. Zwingle : ZO, VII, 389-401; 378), which was a bitter satire against the Carmelite Nicolas Baechem of Egmond, the Louvain professor of divinity (de Jongh, 223, 132), who was Erasmus' chief opponent in Brabant and had often attacked him from the pulpit; de Fevyn hardly felt any sympathy for him : cp. Ep. 61, 16.
De arte tua quid scribam? iam doctior sum edendo carminia qui numquam antehac meditatus sum carmen. Sed aliquantum hic torserat me, & laboriosum uidebatur conferre literulas cum sylabis. Vale, mi Craneudj.

ii Februarij. <Salutem tue ux>orj dices meo no<mine.>
<Tuus Feuynus.>


92. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

II 8 [ff° 12, 13 : H]

This letter, which is a little damaged, takes up a double leaf, of which the third page is blank and the fourth has the address. It was taken to Mechlin by Reginald Helin: cp. Ep. 93, 1.

S. P.

<Tuas literas ac>cepi: priores Carnialium die datas a Joanne Rio tuo, etiam nostro; alteras hesterno die, laconicas. Illis delectabar ob diligentiam Bacchanalium die, & hominem alioquin occupatitisimum potuisse, aut saltem libuisse vacare nugis. Ex alij sanctexi quod & 'juuabat,

91. 32. carmina] prob. a poem with which Cranevelt had helped his friend.


2. Rio] probably John del Rio, or Ryo, who to all appearances belonged to a family of meridional merchants who had settled at Bruges; he may be identical with the 'Riu' who is mentioned as a senator in Ep. 129, which should explain his acquaintance with Cranevelt. A Jehan del Rio is mentioned as the father of Francis del Rio († Jan. 8, 1552), born in Savoy (Gaillard, I, 1, 192), merchant of the Spanish nation in Bruges (Est Br., 393, 487, 592 : 1511-1528), where he married Catherine de la Torre or del Castle in 1511, and became the founder of a great family: Br. & Fr., II, 31, 39, seq.: Hoyneck: Arch. Roy. Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 312 : 90: action against Ger. Bombelli, April 1524, with which this visit to Mechlin was possibly connected.
& admiratus sum vehementer, me ex Viue nihil intellexisse priorem, cum hic agam loco paululum propinquiore, et quibuscum scribam cum lubeat: te isthie esse loco semotiore, et rescisse quid ageret, ut valeret.

P<arum,> mi Craneueldj, tibi inuideo amari te ab <illo> plurimum: nam, ut ommittam causam, etiamsi friuola si<ta,> certe agnoscit uesterem Feuynum, uest tua caus<ta!> Quid si intellegat que Briardus? que ia<mult> pridem fortass is virtutis tuae emuli? Non e<esse> plebeium te Senatorem: illum esse te Secuolam; pa<ndectas,> Julianum, Papinianum pre te ferre in responsis, j<n> consultibus, plebscitius. Nolim palpare te, amicum no<669>rum & familiarem. Atqui congratulator ordini primum: tibi u<669>tra,> amico meritisimo & laudatissimo; sed laudatum la<udo> ab eius ordinis collega, uiro bono quamquam juuenc. Quid? ille non cedit tibi? ymo dolet rogar i<s> priuquam rogatus sis sententiam! Hoc-cine est fucatum? Jdipsum vel jurejurando <afirmab>o adseruisse! Projnde, mi Craneue<ldj, longe cum ab>sit quin tibi jnuideam, uest glorie tu, certe predicator tuas opes, ilam jduolam jngenuam, ilam intellexisse; tuas & eas ueras animi dotes, non potui non loetari merito tuo fuisse celebreatas a conlega; & ut amare te perpetuo uelit Viues

8 loco semotio| corrected into semotiorem and changed again 16 consultibus, plebscitius| MS.: Coss. plebscit. 21 rogatus| FI; non rogatus FI 23 Proinde &c.| on f' 12 s

13. Briardus] Lambert de Briarde, who had passed through Bruges in July or August 1323 (Ep. 71, 4). Cp. Ep. 18, pr.; GCM, 4, 71; C. Préc., I, 60; GPT, 67; FG, 310; Paquot, IX, 345; Malines, 357.
15. Secuolam] several members of that family were famous as jurisprudents: Q. Mucius Scævola, an erudite in \textit{Jus Pontificium} ; the two Q. Mucius Scævolā, praised by their disciple Cicero: one an augur; the other, a \textit{pontifex}, author of the first scientific treatise of \textit{Jus Civile}; further Q. Cervidius Scævola, Papinianus’ master: Cp. Pauly.
21. dolet rogar] having been appointed on Jan. 1, 1521/2, de Biarde had precedence on Cranevell in Parliament.
noster! Doleo tuas, tibi prius redditas quam mihi, plusquam laconicas!

30 De Clemente sperare licet quod tu optas!

Jn literis prodijt hoc nouum ab Erasmo, Novembri excusum: Liturgia, seu mauis, Sacrum integrum, Deiparae Lauretane consecratum, quo libellulo uisus est obseruare quae hactenus (quantumuis reluctante Lutherlo) jn missa celebranda Ecclesia obseruari, siue anatabathmicon, graduale & secretiora. Sed plane placuit, quod decreuerim illius nomine absoluere sacrum, quod rediens ex Italia Taro fluuio periciitatus fuerim, & ut fit, iuucatco Deipare illius locj nomine, subito mihimet restitutus fuerim.

35 Tibi meas redditurus est Robert frater, Reginalbus, nunc a consiliis Dominorum a Franco: eum si (ut spero) tractaris humaniter, profecto me tibi multis nominibus obstrinxeris; est & perhumanus & sane uir bonus. Vale, mi Craneuldj, & salutem vxorj liberisque; <jubent> te saluere

40 Carlus & familia tota.

X° Calendas Martias.

Tuus Phoevynus.


30. Clemente] Pope Clement VII.
32. Liturgia] Virginis Matris apud Lauretum Caelae Liturgia, namely a Mass in honour of Our Lady of Loreto; it was dedicated to a great favourer of that devotion, Theobald Bietrich, vicar in Porrentruy, near Basle, in Oct. 1523, and published at Froben's in Nov. 1523 (EOO, V, 1327; Bib. Er., I, 181). The Archbishop of Besançon, Antony de Vergy, gave it his approbation on April 20, 1524; and on Bietrich's request Erasmus added a 'Concio' to it and had it reprinted in May 1525. He again dedicated it (May 4, 1525) to Theobald Bietrich, as a token of the hearty affection that had sprung up between them: cp. EOO, III, 843, c; 902, e; 952, e; FG, 30, 304; Ent., 69; Erasm., III, 787.

35. anatabathmicon] I do not know this name of a part of the Mass, probably suggested by ἀναβαθμοί, psalmi graduales: DAL.

37. Taro] a stream washing Fornovo and joining the Po below Cremona.

93. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
21 February 1524

The Lommelinus mentioned here and in other letters (Epp. 46, 34, and 53, 45) is to all appearance Gregory de Lomelini or Lommelin, son of Giles, a Genoese merchant in Bruges, who belonged to the powerful family that in the xvth century did considerable business (Gil. v. Sev., IV, 48, 426; Est Br., 4, 15, 18, 32, 91, 92, 218). Without doubt he is the party recorded in contracts passed there in 1496, 1514 and 1519: Gil. v. Sev., VI, 390; Est Br., 448, 507, 508: he died 'estate proiectiore', but can hardly be identical with the Gregory Lommelin of Genoa, who is mentioned in contestations at Bruges in 1456 (Est Br., 41, 43). In that town he possessed several estates and had made several friends, Cranevelt amongst them. In the first months of 1523 (Epp. 46, 34; 53, 45) he seems to have been involved in a difficulty which did not turn out in his favour, and to which de Fevyn ascribed his death. His succession was entered upon by his nephew Melchior Lomelini of Genoa, whose right was contested by 'Magister Francis', Gregory’s natural son, who matriculated in Louvain on Aug. 7, 1517 (Lib. III Int., 234 v°); and though the latter had been legitimated at his father’s request, the Bruges magistrates decided the question in his disfavour on March 18, 1525 (Est Br., 586). From Bruges the Lomelini removed to Antwerp, where they counted amongst the leading bankers in the second half of the xvth century (Ehrenberg, I, 345, 347, seq.; II, 200). Cp. Br. & Fr., V, 443.

[Fevynus suo Craneueldio Salutem.]

Robertii frater cum isthuc iret Reginaldus, non potuj rogatu Caroli, qui tibi hominem commendarj cupiebat, non aliquid ad te literarum dare. Quod cum subito hesterno uesperj confecissem, simul cum dicto seni obtemperans, excidit mihj quod te scyre uoluit bonus patruus. Jtaque, mi Craneueldj, si nescis, obijt Lommelinus, vir tui aman\n
2. Caroli] Hedenbault. (cp. Ep. 60, 9) was more than a townsman and business friend to Lommelin (Est Br., 507), since through his grandmother he belonged to his family: Br. & Fr., V, 4.
5. 8. Costa] Andrew de la Costa was more than a townsmen and business friend to Lommelin (Est Br., 507), since through his grandmother he belonged to his family: Br. & Fr., V, 4.

2. Caroli] Hedenbault. (cp. Ep. 60, 9) was more than a townsman and business friend to Lommelin (Est Br., 507), since through his grandmother he belonged to his family: Br. & Fr., V, 4.
5. 8. Costa] Andrew de la Costa was more than a townsmen and business friend to Lommelin (Est Br., 507), since through his grandmother he belonged to his family: Br. & Fr., V, 4.

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Christus Optimus Maximus; certe in hunc usque diem probe beneque se habuit.

Mi Craneueldj, aliquandiu medidatus sum ad Nouiomagum, sed nescio qua id commode efficere queam; quare te rogo rescribas cui tuas committas, & qua tuto credas literas tuas. Audio illic bellum esse apertum : itaque metuo ne id commode liceat, nisi quem tu habeas cui des. Vale.

9 Ca{lendas} Martias.

Restitui nobis Erasmus Questiones Thusculanas; tu eas si me audis tibi comparabis; sunt & elegantae & e media philosophia deprompte. Iterum vale, & salutem domino Enghelberto van den Dale, collegae tuo, vxorj & liberis. Yale.


94. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges

II 11 [f° 18] 21 March 1524

This letter still has part of a well preserved seal: cp. Ep. 161.

MJ CRANEUELDJ OPTIME ATQUE HUMANISSIME SALUE.

Quid ad te scribam nescio; nam nihil est quod scribam nouj. FontArabie deditum est; sic ferunt quin ea arce fuerunt. Dominus Joannes Fonseca hesterno die hispanice

93. 11 habuit| F2; habuit quantumuis F1 16 quem| F2; quid F1

the western Pyrenees, had been occupied by Admiral Bonnivet in Oct. 1521; after having been successfully defended by the French, it surrendered to the imperial forces about Febr. 27, 1524; Brewer, IV, 121, 124, 146, &c.; CMH, II, 44-6; 418-23.


concionatus est coram Natione. Nunc cum legatus quidam Britannie isthac prefecturus sit apud Ferdinandum, apud doctorem Knick expiscare possis quamam ulterius progressurus sit. Alloquutus sum jllius secretarium, sed non uacabet diutius alloqui, quod uix equo exilierat petasatus.

De reliquo si quid sit quod scire nos expediat, ut ne fugiat nos. Ac ne culpam desidie ullam mihi (siue crimen mauis) jimpingas qui nunc rarius scribam : sum profecto animo totus consternatus ; scies autem post quam ob causam, quae mihi non leuis uidetur. Indigna me patj judies perjnde ac si commigrandum, nosti, & ut fabula sim vulgo. Suggero jn sumptum abunde, neque cessat vrgeret ut plane exhauriar si huic commoror. Vale, mi carissime Craneueldj. Te salutai Carlus, Robertus, Rodericho, Fonseca qui sese nunc jnuitauit; nam ego (quod apud te dixerjm) vix patrem si viuat!

Brugis, 12 Calendas Apriles.

Tuus <Fevynus.>

Clarissimo Jureconsulto D. & Magro.
Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario Mech-linieñ, Amico longe Integerrimo.

95. ERASMUS to JOHN ROBBYNS

II 15 [f° 22] 31 March 1524

This document is a copy made from the original, probably by a scribe; it was collated either by Robyns or Cranevelt, who struck

94. 8 uacabet] F2; uacaret F1: by an oversight the e was not corrected into a

4. legatus] probably the messenger who announced to Ferdi-nand of Austria the news of his admission to the Order of the Gar-ter. To that intent he sent George of Halewyn, Lord of Comines (cp. Ep. 56, pr.; Sand., Gandac., 45) to England as his deputy on May 16 (Brewer, IV, 337, 338); on June 29 the latter was at Calais waiting for a conduct to cross the Straits (Brewer, IV, 457).
off, not only two words written twice by mistake (ll. 11 & 18), but also a sentence which was rather disobliging for the Paris divines (ll. 9 & 10). The folds in the document and traces of sealing wax on the back suggest that it was communicated amongst friends.

The original of this letter was handed to John Robbynys by Livinus Algoet (Ep. 58, pr.), who had carried from Basle some more epistles: one to another of Jerome Busleyden’s executors, his brother Giles, which is lost (FG, 30, 1); one to John de Carondelet, dated March 30, 1524, quite similar in spirit and contents to this letter (EOO, III, 794, α); one to Goclenius in Louvain, written on April 2 (EOO, I, ***3 v°), and one to Mark Laurin, only known through the reply (FG, 28, 10). From Bruges Algoet crossed to England (EOO, I, ***4 r°); maybe he carried the two pictures of Erasmus by Holbein which are mentioned in an epistle to Pirckheimer of June 3, 1524 (EOO, III, 1704, c); he brought back a letter from Thomas More to Cranevelt (Ep. 113, 13), and on his return to his master he was entrusted with replies from Robbynys (June 28 : FG, 27), Mark Laurin (June 30 : FG, 28), Giles Busleyden (July 1 : FG, 30), and with Vives’ letter of June 16 (EOO, III, 801, a). He was back in Basle on July 21 (EOO, III, 1705, α).

John Robbynys (Ep. 17, pr.) was the influential patron of the Collegium Trilingue’ to whom Erasmus had applied at the nomination of John Becker (Allen, III, 805) and in the difficulty with Rescius (Allen, IV, 1046). He had now again informed him of the danger of Goclenius’ leaving for a better post (EOO, I, ***4 r°); to this letter of thanks Robbynys replied answering point by point, on June 28, 1524 : FG, 27.

Conrad Wackers, generally called Goclenius (Gockelen), was born at Mengeringhausen, near Arloisen, in Waldeck, Westphalia, at the end of 1489, or in the beginning of 1490; he began his literary education at Deventer (Allen, IV, 1209, pr.), and matriculated first in Cologne, Nov. 10, 1510: Cont. Waldeck, Pad. d.; arl.' (Keussen, 669), and then in Louvain, Febr. 28, 1512 : Conradus Wiekart de Waldeck, paterbonensis dioec., pauper ' (Lib. III Int., 172 v°). Here he studied in the Castle, and became M. A. in 1515 (Lib. I Nom., 184 v°). He afterwards took orders in the Liége diocese and gained his living in the University town by teaching Latin (Allen, IV, 1018, 12); on Oct. 3, 1518 the Faculty of Arts nominated him to the first vacancy at the collation of the abbot of Floreffe (Lib. I Nom., 184 v°). He was the candidate proposed by Busleyden’s executors to replace Adrian Barlandus at the end of November 1519; indeed that humanist resigned his professorship in the Collegium Trilingue, since, beside his board and lodging, the Latin teacher was not to earn more than half of what his two colleagues gained (Ep. 62, pr.; Nève, Mém., 377), one of them being Rutger Rescius, who was then hardly more than one of Martens’ readers, and had still to learn from James Teyng what he had to teach (Ep. 150, pr.; FUL, no 1437 : 17). Notwithstanding Erasmus’ and Barlandus’ efforts to further their own candidates, Goclenius was appointed; he started his lectures on Dec. 1, 1519 with such an unmistakable superiority that Erasmus defended him against all contradictors (Epp. 62, 96, pr.), and knit up with him a lifelong and untroubled intimacy. If the success of his teaching surpassed by far that of his colleagues, his wages
were considerably inferior to theirs; to prevent that he should follow Barlandus' example, the executors Giles Busleyden, Antony Sucquet, Nicolas van Nispen and Bartholomew van Vessem, decided on Feb. 6, 1522, that henceforward the same fees should be paid to the three professors (FUL, n° 1437 : 67, seq.). Other patrons soon solicited Wackers' services: Robert de Cray, bishop of Cambrai (Ep. 23, pr.), offered him abundant wages (FG, 27, 12), in so much that Erasmus, desirous of securing to the College the great artisan of its prosperity, wrote to John Robyns and Giles Busleyden advocating a further increase (EOO, 1, ***4 r° ; FUL, n° 1437 : 18). Immediate satisfaction was given to that wish as is seen by this letter (FG, 27, 12); still it was kept a secret in order to avoid envy, and from 1524 to 1538 the yearly accounts regularly mention the twelve Rhine florins which the president paid, to a certain person by order of the executors' (FUL, n° 1437 : 18; n° 1450 & 1451).

This increase in his wages and, even more, the executors' kindness bound Goclenius for the whole of his life to the College in which he lived since Nov. 1, 1520, and where he occupied the room that had been intended for Erasmus (FUL, n° 1436 : 92 v° ; FG, 14, 23). Still he did not keep aloof from the University, to whose Council he was admitted on Feb. 29, 1521 as a member of the Faculty of Arts (Lib. VI Act., 21 v°). He was elected procurator of the latter on June 1, 1525, and dean on June 1, 1526 (Lib. I Noni., 185 r°, 200 r°). On July 18, 1522 he had been nominated to the first vacancy at the collation of the abbot of St. Bavô's, Ghent, and on April 19, 1525 to that of the Chapter of St. Mary's, Antwerp (Lib. I Nom., 171 v°, 184 v°). On the strength of this nomination he obtained a prebend in St. Mary's, Antwerp (Biercxens, II, n, 230), which, however, was contested, since he had not the intention of residing in the town. Erasmus, when writing to him, mentioned the difference on May 3, 1525 (EOO, III, 1435, n); and again on Nov. 7, 1533 (EOO, III, 1479, n); on May 29, 1536 he reiterated his thanks to a friend, a Councillor — maybe Cranevelt — who, a while before ("olim"), had procured the sentence that had restored Goclenius to his rights, and was helping him again in a suit, prob. for revenues refused to the absent canon (EOO, III, 1520, n; 1521, n). Cp. OE, 330.

The references to those difficulties, which Erasmus suspected to be due to Jerome Aleander's contrivances in Rome, have been wrongly understood as if Goclenius had had some trouble on account of his doctrines (Nève, Mém., 146; id., Renaiss., 76; Nic. Clen., 22). Still Wackers' career was as smooth and calm as his temperament was prudent and sedate; he was one of the most influential and prosperous members of the University (Lib. VI Act., 183 v°, 185 v°); and his excellence as poet (Collect., 72), orator, improvisator (Nève, Mém., 144-149) and erudite, was universally acknowledged (Sandys, II, 215); few contemporaries received such unconditional praise from the nice critic that Erasmus was (cp. Allen, IV, 1220, 12; 1237, 34; EOO, III, 1406, c; &c.). Through his faithful affection for the great humanist he was considered as his 'alter ego' in Brabant: indeed, all the friends and acquaintances resorted or wrote to him; he consequently became intimate with More (Allen, IV, 1220; Nève, Renaiss., 140, 171); Peter Giles (Isegem, 302); John Oom van Wyn-
gaerden (Ent., 59); John Dantiscus; Simon Riquinus (FG, 133, 14); James Jaspar (FG, 193, 19); Hajo Caminga (FG, 228, 24); Hector and Ausonius Hoxvirius (Gabbema, 517-520); Angelus Resendus (V. And., 400), &c., not to mention the Louvain friends and colleagues Dorp, Rescius, Alard, Gerard Morinck (Ep. 77, 76; FG, 101, 12), Martin Lipsius (Hor., Lips., 752, &c.; FG, 78, 7, 79, 7), John van Heemstede (EOO, III, 1747, 9), and others. His fame as professor was extraordinary; students flocked to hear him (EOO, III, 1747, 9); amongst them were his two successors Peter Nanning (Paquot, XIV, 59, 62) and Cornelius Valerius (Paquot, XII, 146); the humanists Cornelius Musius (Opm., Hist. Mart., 67), James Cruckius (Schrev., I, 265), Adrian Junius (Paquot, XIV, 62) and Viglius van Zuichem (Hoynck, I, 1, 7, 67, 71; II, 1, 230); further Georges of Egmond, who became bishop of Utrecht (Hoynck, I, 1, 67), and Erasmus’ amanuenses Fr. Dif (OE, 439), Livinus Algoet (Ep. 58, pr.), Ch. Harst (Ep. 172, pr.; Allen, IV, 1215, 22), Nicolas Kan (EOO, III, 267, 7: 1524) and Lambert Coomans (EOO, III, 1514, 4). As he was rather stout, thick-necked and inclined to indolence (EOO, I, 1014, c), he rarely left Louvain and the College where the inmates profited by his society, which in Jerome Busleyden’s idea, was to be the great advantage of the institution (Nève, Mém., 376, 379). He became the preceptor and literary mentor of several of these collegers, who belonged to the most conspicuous families of their countries; thus, amongst others, Cornelius of Zegerscapelle, Arnold Sasbout (Ep. 111, 68), Jerome and Adrian Sandelin, Cornelius and Peter Susius, John Erasmus Froben (Erasm., II, 605); Herman Falco de Busbeek, Balthasar de Coenrinck of Vienna (EOO, III, 1513, 9; 1514, 9) and Michel of Horrion (EOO, III, 1465, c) profited largely by his zeal and his private lessons, which they generously repaid in money or with presents in gold or silver (FUL, n° 1437: 63, seq.; n° 1451: J. van der Hoeven’s Manuœa: f 3, seq.; Erasm., IV, 776). The great influence which he exercised on his disciples was decisive for the prosperity of the College (Nève, Mém., 298, 332); it was readily acknowledged by his patrons; at least from 1533 they invited him to assist at the audits; after the death of the president Josse van der Hoeven (Sept. 10, 1536: cp. FUL, n° 1663; V. And., 278) he fulfilled the function of vice-president (FUL, n° 1451), until, old before his days through study and teaching, he fell ill, suffering in his head, and died on Jan. 25, 1539.

He was buried in St. Peter’s and his monument was adorned with an eulogy and his portrait (Foppens, I, 189; Nève, Mém., 144); at his funeral his friends (e.g., Alard;CTR., 49, 50) and disciples covered the church doors with epitaphs, and his successor, Peter Nanning, pronounced a pathetic, though somewhat pompous, Funeris Oratio, which was printed in 1542 (Louvain, Servatius Zassenus). Nicolas Beken or Clenardus mentions him in his Epistole (CLE, 81); Nicolas Grudius praises him in his Funera (25, 138); Andreas Resendius dedicated to him a poem about Louvain and its University (V. And., 400), and one against the Literaturæ Oblatratores (Basle, 1531).

Goclenius, who had worked much and spent little, left an ample heritage, which in the absence of any will, was to go to his nearest relatives. In his room the University promoter and notary, assisted by a supervisor of the College, Peter de Corte, and a professor, Rutger
Rescius, found a great amount of money and many gold and silver cups; they locked them up in a chest. That hoard excited Rescius' envy, in so much that he claimed part of it on the strength of Busleyden's testament, stating that the students were to pay a yearly tax for the advantage of living and talking with their three professors, who were to go shares in these profits. Still that regulation had been abolished on Febr. 6, 1522, and what Goclenius had received, had been the requital of his own personal exertions. Consequently the University Rector, Michael Drieux, compelled Rescius to deliver into his custody the chest which he had hidden in the College on the day of Wackers' funeral (FUL, n° 1437 : 11, seq.); at the request of the Emperor's fiscal procurator, it was to remain under his care until the Brabant Council should have settled a suit with the heirs. Another difficulty cropped up: amongst Goclenius' money was a considerable amount which belonged to Erasmus; indeed the latter's confidence in his friend had been so great that he had once requested him to look for a house in Louvain (Allen, IV, 1209), and that on several occasions he had deposited money with him; in his will of 1527 he had asked him to edit his complete works, and to dispose of a sum according to his intentions; in his latest will he entrusted him with the distribution of 1000 gold coins (P.S. Allen, Erasmus' Money and Rings in 1534, in The Bodleian Quarterly Record : Oxford, 1918 : II, 142; EOO, I, 223; Hoynck, II, 1, 223). Boniface Amorbach, Erasmus' executor, communicated with the University allowing them the disposal of the money that was left; on June 7, 1539, this letter was read at the meeting of the Deputies, and accordingly the heirs were advised of the matter (Lib. VII Act., 244). Having grown distrustful through Rescius' unwarranted claim, the latter refused to acknowledge the title of Erasmus' executor. When Ruard Tapper, as dean of St. Peter's, urged the payment of Erasmus' legacy of 200 Rh. flor. to his church, and Mary of Hungary backed his request, the Rector, Ghisbert Loyden, could not comply with the demand on account of the sequester, and the refusal of the heirs' procurator John Altenanus: Aug. 4, 1539 (FUL, n° 1441 ; Lib. VII Act., 249). When on Aug. 30, 1539, the sequester was taken off, the University decided to examine Goclenius' letters and papers before parting with the precious chest, and to await the arrival of Mary of Hungary's Councillor and deputy in the matter, Louis de Schore (Lib. VII Act., 256, 258). On Sept. 27 the Rector and some professors inspected the documents and found that Erasmus' donation of the money was not real, as the heirs would have it, but merely fictitious, and the University decided not to let the hoard go out of their hands (Sept. 28 : Lib. VII Act., 259). On Oct. 3 a messenger was sent to Basle to communicate with Amorbach (Lib. VII Act., 260, 261), whose answer was read by the Rector at the meeting of Jan. 22, 1540: the money was to be used by the University in alms and distributions to poor students. When this was announced to the heirs, they refused to desist from their rights and called the promotor before the Court on July 23, 1540 (Lib. VII Act., 265-6, 280); still after that date the affair is not mentioned any more in the Acta. Without doubt the University was enabled by the sentence to execute Erasmus' pious wishes, as can be gathered from Peter Opmeer's statement
that at Goelenius' death about two thousand ducats of Erasmus' money were found in his possession, and that they were distributed amongst the poor (Opmeer, I, 476 b); that may account for the 80 Rh. flor., which, according to Molanus, each of the Faculties had had to dole out from Goelenius' legacy (Mol., 605).

Goelenius' literary inheritance is comparatively small owing more to his professorship than to his indolence, on account of which Erasmus opined that he preferred being 'obesuslus' to 'polygraphus' (EOO, I, 1014, c). Indeed most of his works date from the very early years of his career: a metrical Luecurationum Erasmicarum Elenchus, printed in Helius Eobanus' Hodeporicon, with a letter of Peter Giles, Antwerp, May 21, 1519 (Louvain, Martens : Iseghem, 302; Allen, III, 870, pr); a poem in Martens' edition of the Colloquia, Nov. 1519 (BB e, 424; Iseghem, 320; Allen, IV, 1041, pr.); some notes on Cicero's de Officiis, &c., in an edition by Erasmus and himself, Basle, 1528 (Allen, IV, 1013, pr.); a translation of Lucian's Hermeticus, Louvain, Martens, 1522 (Iseghem, 324), dedicated to Thomas More on Oct. 29, 1522, and rewarded by a cup full of gold coins (Nannius, Funeris Oratio: A 4 v°); finally an edition of Lucan's Pharsalia, printed by M. Hillen, Antwerp, Febr. 1531, for S. Zassenus (a copy was in Louvain before 1914: BallBiB., XIX, 406). There is further an epitaph of 7 distichs on Martin van Dorp by him (V. And., 102); in the xviith century the Collegium Trilingue possessed a manuscript containing notes taken during his lectures on Cicero's Pro Milone, Pro Lege Manilia, Paradoxa and the Somnium Scipionis (CTril., 47, 48).

A collection of his letters to Erasmus is preserved in the Basle Library; some addressed to other friends are still extant: to Jerome Aleander (Brom, II, 33); to John Dantisus (ZGE, IX, 481); to Damian a Goes (DG0, c 2 v°; c 4 v°); to Nicolas Olah (OE, 438, 484, 594, 599) and to Hector Hoxvirius (Gabbema, 517-520). Several of Erasmus' letters to him (amongst them the last he probably wrote: EOO, III, 1521, a; June 28, 1536) were published in the very first collections; they testify to the hearty affection and deep esteem of these great men for each other (Allen, III & IV; EOO, III, Index; the letter of May 3, 1532, without name of addressee, was evidently written to Goelenius: EOO, III, 1435, d). There further exist letters to him from Nicolas Olah (OE, 444), Viglius (VE, 79), Alard (Agricola, I, a 2 v°; Selecte Similitudines: Cologne, 1538) and Melanchton (MO, I, 947).

Cp., besides Nanning's Funeris Oratio, Re, 428; Mol., 604; Ver., 310; V. And., 279; CTril., 47-50; Bib. Belg., 141; Joy. El., 221; Miraeus, II, 29; Foppens, I, 189; PF, 481; Bax H, VIII, 24-25; Nève, Mém., 143-9; id., Renaissance, 139; Sax., Onom., 39, 584; Reusens, IV, 506; FG, 301; Allen, IV, 1209, pr.

Copia.

S. P. Ornatissime Vir.

Habeo gratiam quod Goclenio nostro aliquid honorarij muneris datum est, non tam ob ipsum donum quam quod
hac vestra benevolentia retinetur in theatro suo. Quid enim sunt duodecim floreni? Ego tenuissimus plus dedi ne deseret suscipiam; hoc enim habeo certum, non facile successurum jili similem.

Jam non semel Gallorum Rex magnis promissis jnuitat me in Galliam: vult jnstituere trilingue collegium Lutetiae; sed hac tenent excusaui, videns mihi certamen futurum cum Theologis, qui mire debacchantur in grecas literas. Ego jam senex missionem quero, atque vtynam contingat! Video meam senectutem in huiusmodi seculum jucidisse, vt quocumque me vertam, multa ferenda sint: in vtraque parte sunt que mihi displicent; et interim dum neuri me addico, vtrinque discerpor. Adrianus Sextus fauit; fauet et Clemens Septimus; fauet Cesar; sed nec benigne horum, nec tauere frui licet: jlico clamet populus Lutheranus: „Corruptus preda defecit ab Evangeli!“ Certe in Luterana faczione video multos tam seditosos tanque furiosos vt jili federi numquam sim accessurus. Si videro principes, sepositis affectibus priuatis, velle consulere glorie Christi, adero; sin minus, certe approabo meam conscientiam Deo.

3. retinetur] the opening sentences of Erasmus’ letter to Goclenius of Sept. 25, 1525 (EOO, III, 773, c) imply that the latter had complained about the exiguous wages: cp. Allen, III, 884, 2; EOO, 1, ***4 r°.

7. jnuitat] Francis I. had invited Erasmus in 1517 when he contemplated founding his Collège de France (Lefranc, 46; 81, seq.; Allen, II, 522, &c.); the project was abandoned during several years; in July 1523 Claude Chansonnette was sent to Basle to engage Erasmus (Vischer, 31; CaE, 10; Allen, III, 852, s&); who mentioned it in several of his letters of this period: to Pirckheymser, Jan. 9, 1524 (EOO, III, 743, r); to Clement VII: Febr. 13 (EOO, III, 784, b); to John de Carondelet, March 30 (EOO, III, 794 b); to Goclenius, April 2 (EOO, I, ***4 r°); cp. EOO, X, 1665, v; &c.


18. Corruptus preda] the suspicion that Erasmus should have been paid for opposing the reformers was expressed by Hutten’s friends (HO, II, 332-333); he refers to it in his letters: to Mark Laurin, Febr. 1, 1523 (EOO, III, 759, b); to Goclenius, April 2, 1524 (EOO, I, ***4 r°); cp. EOO, III, 805, a; 845, c; &c.

19. seditosos] cp. EOO, III, 818, a, 1099, r; 1218, c; &c.; Mourret, 338; &c.
Deus te seruet incoluern, vir honorande.
Basilee, die Jouis post Pascha.

Erasmus Roterodamus tuus, aex tempore.

Honorabili viro Ioannj Robyns
Decano Mechliniensis ecclesie.

96. FROM ALARD OF AMSTERDAM

II 12 [f° 19]

The date of this letter, which is not added, may be safely deduced from the place it occupied in the collection; apparently it reached Cranevelt after he received de Fevyn's message of March 21, 1524: Ep. 94 (II 11), and before he wrote out the letter for John Robyns, April 13: Ep. 98 (II 13).

The letter itself is carelessly written, several words and letters being struck out, others being added over the line. Part of the left edge has become indistinct through the waterstain, and a sentence in the margin, next to II. 15-18, is quite illegible. The address still has the seal which, however, is neither entire nor clear; it represents a heart with part of a vein at the top and a segment of a circle with three or four indistinct letters of an inscription. It evidently was a favourite symbol with Alard, for on his portraits in woodcut in his Dissertatio in eium tares, Antwerp, A. Dumesius : 1541, in his Oratio in Nuptias Jacobi Valeoleti, and his Syntaxis Concionum, printed by R. Rescius, Louvain, in 1542, there is also found a heart bearing the word του (= Ιησού) and surrounded by the inscription : Ό ερός έστι, Χρίστου, και τουτού έσταυρομένου (cp. Paquot, XI, 406).

Alard of Amstebdam, son of Conrad, was born about 1490 in the town from which he took his name. He enjoyed for a time the lessons of Erasmus' friend and school-fellow, William Herman of Gouda (Allen, II, 333, 37; I, 33, pr.). In the first teens of the xvth century, he taught Latin at Alkmaar, having as colleague Bartholomew Decimator of Cologne (Allen, I, 23, 67), and, amongst his pupils, Peter Nanning (Agricola, II, A2 v°; 171); there he got from Barbara Vrve, or Liber, of Soest, the first documents of his favourite author Rudolph Agricola (Agricola, 11, 171; Ρ. S. Alien, The Letters of Rudolph Agricola, 1906, in Eng. Hist. Rev.: xxii, 308, seq.). Alard was a kinsman of the abbot of Egmond, Meinard Man, of Wormer (1509-1526: Matheus, Chron. Egmund., 140, 259; HEp, H, 76, 79; Hoyneck, III, 1, 201; Allen, II, 304, 101; III, 676, 38), a great favourer of learning and humanists; through him he probably became acquainted with Martin van Dorp (1514: Allen, I, 78, pr.), for whom he procured a manuscript of Agricola's Dialectica, printed in Jan. 1515 (Louvain,
Martens: Iseghem, 248; Eng. Hist. Rec., xxi, 304). About that time Alard was in Louvain; he witnessed Charles of Austria's solemn entrance into that town (Jan. 23, 1515); still he studied at Cologne, where he matriculated on Sept. 12, 1515, as a paying student in arts (Keussen, 752), and where John Murmel of Roermond dedicated to him his edition of Persius (Cologne, Sept. 1517). Occasionally, however, he stayed at Louvain; from there he wrote two letters to Erasmus, July 1 and Nov. 11, 1516 (Allen, II, 433, 485). Probably he owed his introduction to that great man to the fact that he had known William Herman; in his quest for literary documents (Eng. Hist. Rec., xxi, 306), he had even secured a volume of poems and compositions by these two friends, dating from their school-days at Deventer (Allen, II, 433, 36; I, pp. 581, 610); from that collection, which is now in the Gouda Town Library (MS. 1323), he afterwards edited Erasmus' Carmen Bacoliurn Pamphilus (Leiden, 1538). The two letters show an evident desire to court Erasmus' favour: one included a translation of his Greek poem to Our Lady of Walsingham (EOO, V, 1325, a; III, 1561, a; Inv., 19); the other related Alard's findings in his researches for Agricola's manuscripts; they were rewarded with the dedication of the Epistola Eucherii ad Valeria¬num (1517: Allen, III, 676; Iseghem, 288).

As soon as Erasmus settled at Louvain Alard took his permanent abode there, earning his living by private teaching. He, too, wanted to contribute his share in the success of the 'Collegium Trilingue' and announced on March 7, 1519, by a bill on St. Peter's doors, that on the next day he was going to lecture in that institute (de Jongh, 200, *12). He had chosen as subject a treatise by Erasmus, probably the Ratio Verae Theologiae: Martens had published a reprint of it in Nov. 1518, for which he himself had composed some commendatory verses (Iseghem, 291). As he had not matriculated, and as the matter to be read was theological, the Faculty of Divinity protested, and the University prohibited the lectures, advising Busleyden's executors the irregularity (V. And., 357; Ep. 2, 6, n.). When, at the end of November 1519, Barlandus resigned his professorship, he proposed Alard as his successor; still the executors were not willing to appoint a man who, a few months before, had discontented the greater part of the University; for after many difficulties they had managed to make an agreement for the College on Sept. 20, 1519 (de Jongh, 200, *13). They chose Conrad Wackers (Ep. 95, pr.); Erasmus had put forward another candidate, not James Teyng of Hoorn, although Peter Nanning (in his Funehris Oratio C. Goelenii: B3, v) asserts that he had been Goelenius' competitor; for being chiefly versed in Greek, he would have better replaced Rutger Rescius, who even at a time was taught by him (FUL, no 1437: 17). More probably Erasmus wanted to have Herman Busch appointed, whom he had already before recommended to the executors, namely in Sept. 1519, when Barlandus, after completing the year for which he had been engaged, was said to think of leaving, as results from a letter of Oct. 21, 1519 (Allen, III, 884). A few weeks later, when Barlandus' resignation had become a decided thing, he, to all appearance, made him come at once to Louvain; for the College accounts mention a sum of money paid to
Erasmus to indemnify, somebody whom he had sent for from Germany for the Latin lecture, but who had arrived too late, as the vacancy had already been filled’ (FUL, n° 1436 : 36 r°); most probably this entry refers to Busch, who in 1518 was at Spires, and in 1520 in Worms (Allen, III, 830, pr.; Bianco, I, 639; FG, 313; Goldast, 151), whereas Geratinus was then in or near Louvain (Allen, III, 622, 31).

After Goclenius' nomination the disappointed parties criticised what they considered to be Erasmus' choice; consequently the latter wrote to Barlandus, praising the new professor (begin of Dec. 1519 : Allen, IV, 1050; Ep. 62, pr.); to Alard he sent from Antwerp, Dec. 7, 1519, the epistle addressed, Cuidam 'Αναγλώττω’, in which he declared that Busleyden's executors had been decidedly against him, and added that his impudence estranged many people from him, and might well be the cause why the abbot — evidently Meinard Man — had so little intercourse with him (Allen, IV, 1051). Alard never found grace again in his eyes and the few references to him in Erasmus' correspondence are far from flattering (EOO, III, 1024, r; 1422, n; 1513, r; Erasm., II, 604); that in the colloquy Domestica Confabulatio (1522 : BB, r, 441; EOO, I, 635, n) is at least dubious: 'Homo minime mutus est. Quod auribus diminutum est, lingua pensat'. Indeed Alard was 'natura surdaster, sed lingua volubili', to which he himself alludes quoting this Antischenicum: 'Regium est cum facias bene, audire male' (Opem., Hist. Mart., 131; cp. Bib. Belg., 34).

Alard was never officially appointed by the University; still he stayed at Louvain studying and teaching, as he implies in this letter, and working occasionally as reader for Thierry Martens (Epistole divi Pavli Apostoli omnes, 1522 : Iseghem, 323). He became a priest and applied himself to divinity under James Latomus, to whom he dedicated his Dissertatianae tres (Antwerp, 1541), and Ruard Tapper, who was his intimate friend, as appears from two letters in that same book (de Jongh, 247). He did not break off with the humanists, remaining on excellent terms with Cornelius Gerard (Allen, I, 17; p. xxii); Cienardus (Agricola, II, "3v"); Dorp (Hor., Lips., 706, 759); Barlandus (Ep. 62, pr.); Cordatus (Ep. 71, pr.); Martin Lips (Hor., Lips., 702; 706; 751-9); Goclenius (Agricola, I, a2v); Melanchton (MO, III, 673); Rescius and Nanning (Agricola, II, a v°, 171), and living on intimate footing with John and James Valeolsetus (Barlandus, Libellis Tres : Antwerp, 1520 : D4 v°; Ep. 71, pr.; Paquot, XI, 413) and Damian a Goes (Paquot, XI, 409). Still as his predilections went to controversy and theology, he devoted most of his writings to such subjects and so gained the sympathies of Herman Lethmaat (Ep. 56, pr.; Theophilacti... Epist.; HEp, U, 39), Corn. Crocus(Ent., 114; Epistula Corn. Croci : Cologne, 1531, c iij v°), Alb. Pigge (Ep. 97, pr.; Gabbema, 96) and several others of his countrymen who then were struggling against anabaptists and sacramentarians (Paquot, XI, 409-412). Happily these foes did not require in their antagonist a great depth and thoroughness, which are lacking in Alard's tracts. He evinced a real bent for poetry; numerous are the verses scattered about in his own books and those of friends; they comprise recommendations (Iseghem, 292; Allen, I, p. 610; II, 433, 30, &c.), epitaphs on Erasmus, Man, Dorp, Goclenius, J. van Campen, C. Gerard, &c. (Mol., 602; V. And.,
254; Bax H, VIII, 45; CTril., 49; Nève, Mém., 244; Allen, I, p. xxiii, &c.), epigrams, odes, descriptions of contemporary events, &c. (cp. Del. Poet. Belg., 1, 9-11; Theophilacti... Epistola, interprete Alardo &c.: n° 11 of Zur Geschichte des Humanismus: Katalog xlv of J. Halle, Munich). They evidently were pleasing to his friends and are most interesting for the history of humanism, to which, however, he made a far more valuable contribution by the collected edition of Rodolph Agricola’s writings; it is without doubt his greatest achievement; he had worked at it ever since his youth (Eng. Hist. Rec., xxi, 302-9), and finished it only in 1539 after many sojourns at Cologne (Agricola, I, 458-9), where it was printed by J. Gymnich. About that time Alard was teaching at Amsterdam, where he had as pupil Peter van Opmeer (Opmeer, + 1 r, 481; Paquot, IV, 30), and found a congenial friend in Nicolas Kan, or Cannius, Erasmus’ former amanuensis, who succeeded him as preceptor (Paquot, XI, 412). Later on, he returned to Louvain (Coll. Trilingue, 1339; College of Adrian VI., 1542); he died there in 1544; over his tomb in the Minorite Church was written the epitaph he had composed himself, alluding to his name, Al-aerd’: Tota tegit tellus qui Tellus Tota vocatur.

The list of his works (some of them adorned with his portrait in woodcut) is given by V. Andreas, Bib. Belg., 34; Foppens, 38 (with portrait) and Paquot, XI, 408-416; to these may be added the Passio Domini Nostri Jesu Christi (Amsterdam, Dodo Petrus, 1523), and an Epitome Assis Budaeici (Antwerp, Thibault, c. 1525), or, at least, the verses on its title; cp. further Allen, II, 433, pr., 30.

Cp. Miraeus, II, 37; Paquot, XI, 404; FG, 291; Allen, II, 433, pr.; III, p. xxv; Hep, II, 125; BW; Hurter, II, 1446; Lindeboom, 218, seq.


1. ‘Εβη και. &c.] prob. a quotation. 4. bacchanalia] Shrove Tuesday, Febr. 9.
4. Valramus] Walram Ticheler : cp. Ep. 16, pr.; he was born at Kampen; before coming to Louvain he had studied at Cologne, where he matriculated as a paying student in arts in Dec. 1519 (, Walr. Tiecheler de Kempis ’), and passed his actus determinantiae ’ on June 4, 1521, under Magister Quirinus of Wylich (Keussen, 818).
concinatnos, e quibus opusculis aliquot ipse restituit, per-
ditis quaternionibus tamen nonnullis; alia desyderantur
adhuc. Cum abesset cum hero, puerj offendorunt quædam
in triclinio eius. Sub Pasca, clam omnibus, egij cum homine,
vt Christus præcipit esse corripiendum fratrem; pollicitus
est se redditurum quicquid inuncasset; atque ita dimisi
eum, offerens adhuc coronatum vnum vt Hilarium redir-
ret; quam pecuniam recusauit, respondens omnia mea
mihj esse in tuto. Habes inacturam meam; tu si quid potes,
adnitere vt resartiatur; nota est tibi inopia nostra; miseris
& improbis laboribus hinc inde corrado, vt Louanij hæream.
Si quid poteris, prospice mihi aliquam conditionem meis
studijs commodam : paratus sum quouis migrare modo
honestum aliud munus offeratur. Commenda mihi iuue-
<ne> aliquot fideliter instituendos.

Prodijt Athenæus e græco versus cum alijs quibusdam
recondita! eruditionis. Obsecro age amicum in restituendo
Hilario; renunciatum est mihi te recipere reditus annuos
Valrami : subduc ej tantulum, quo compenses. Bene vale-
bi<s> humanissime Magister Franciscœ.

M. Francisco Cranenueldio, iurisperitorum
eloquentium eloquentiss., et eloquentium
iurisperitissimo, incomparabilj amico.
Mechlinœ.

97. FROM ALBERT PIGGE

Rome
9 April 1524

This letter, in Pigge’s nice and neat hand, still has the crested
seal that is reproduced here, and that was used for all his subse-
quient letters.

96. 12 ipse] over the line 17 se] id. 20 meam] id. 27 e græco] in margin

96. 15. Pasca] March 27.
27. Atheneus] the , editio prin-
ceps’ by Marcus Musurus was
printed in Venice, 1514, by Aldus
Manutius and Andrew Torresa-
nus; the Latin translation by the
Venetian Natalis de Comitibus,
printed in 1556 (Basle, H. Petri),
is announced as the very first.
Albert Pigge, or Pighius, born about 1490 from a patrician family at Kampen in Overysssel, matriculated at Louvain as a rich student of the Falcon on Feb. 28, 1507 (Excerpts, 95). He may be the ‘Albertus de Campis’ who passed his ‘actus determinantiae’ on May 4, 1504: Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 213 v°; on April 3, 1509, he was proclaimed the first of the 148 licentiates in arts of his year, under the presidency of Adrian of Utrecht (Lib. V Fac. Art., 275 r°; V. And., 244; Promotions, 68). He passed the ‘actus birretationis’ under John Driedoens of Turnhout on June 14, 1509, presided in the Falcon some of the acts of the Faculty, and was admitted to its Council on Aug. 29, 1511 (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 278 v°; 297 v°; 312 v°; 318 r°), which implies that he taught philosophy in his pedagogy (Reusens, IV, 393). He started studying divinity under Adrian of Utrecht (Pastor, II, 28), and about 1512 he was the first bursar of the College erected in compliance with Henri de Houterlé’s will, under the presidency of Driedoens, who was his master alike in divinity & mathematics (Reusens, III, 168, seq.). He was bachelor of theology and had taken orders when on May 9, 1515, he was nominated by the Faculty of Arts to the first vacancy at the collation of St. JMin’s Chapter, Utrecht, and on Aug. 15, 1516, to that of the provost of St. Martin’s of the same town (Lib. 1 Nom., 78 r°, 110 v°). The following year the latter nomination was granted to Ruard Tapper, on Aug. 3, 1517, because his fellow-student Pigge had left Louvain (Lib. 1 Nom., 124 r°). The assertion that he went to Cologne and graduated there as D. D. (Mol., 523, V. And., 244), is not warranted by the University records; probably he passed into France.

Although, as his contemporary Paul Jovius remarks, nature had played with him, hiding his erudition under an ugly face, and his eloquence under a disagreeable voice, he soon gave evident proofs of a great intelligence. In 1518 he published at Paris his Adversus Prognosticatorum Vulgar... Astrologiae Defensio (Paris, 1518), and since in 1516 Leo X. had asked the Louvain University’s advice about the changes to be brought into the Calendar and the dating of Easter, he wrote in 1520 a letter to the Pope: De Ratione Paschalis Celebrationis, deqoe Restituctione Ecclesiastici Kalendarii, which, with his De AEqvinoctiorvm, Solslicioramque Inuentione, was printed at Paris in 1520. In the next few years he wrote an Apologia and a Defensio of the ‘Alphonsina posilio’, against the new theory set forth by Mark of Benevento (Paris, 1521-2; Mol., 577; de Jongh, 87). He was called to Rome by his former master Adrian VI. and entered his household as ‘cubicularius secretus’ and as his adviser for his reforms (Burman, 138; Pastor, II, 83); in return he obtained the right to a prebend in St. Martin’s at Utrecht. At Adrian VI.’s death Pigius had no employment and even lived for a time on the leavings of Jerome Aleander’s table. This friend encouraged him in his period of poverty and ill health (Friedensburg, 238-240; Brom, II, 108-110); before half a year was gone, he had procured him a place amongst Clement VII.’s ‘cubicularii’.

Pigge soon gained his new master’s favour (Epp. 108, 114, 196, 220, &c.); for him he constructed some geographic instruments; wrote a treatise on the Calendar and the dating of Easter (Orbaan, 19, 198); further a book, De Progymnasmatif Geographicis, dedicated to him
(Orbaen, 40), a tract about the Russians: *Nova Moschoviae* (Friedensburg, 240, printed in Venice 1543: Paquot, II, 186), and one about the Greek Church: *Adversus Græcorum Errores* (Orbaen, 63; Pastor, II, 554). He went on various diplomatic missions; on one of them he nearly perished at Bologna on account of the breaking down of a bridge in 1530 (Paquot, II, 176); in March 1531, he was sent with presents to Ferdinand I. (Pastor, II, 449). In return for his services he was amply provided with benefices: on Nov. 24, 1524 Clement VII. requested the St. Martin's Chapter of Utrecht to allow him the whole extent or the greater part of his canonry, although absent (Brom, I, 182); in 1526 he proposed him for a prebend at Liège coveted by Aleander (Paquier, 262, 264; cp. Almeloveen, 68-72; Ep. 152, pr.) and again on Aug. 2, 1528, for the parish of Alfen, as well as for that of St. Nicolas in his native town Kampen. He obtained this rectorate, which, on Jan. 16, 1531, was enriched with an additional benefice (Brom, I, 683, 686), and which he only resigned in 1539. He used his influence in favour of Erasmus, and wanting to prevent the opposition against the Reformation from being weakened by internal dissensions, he wrote the famous letter to the Louvain divines to dissuade them from any further attack; cp. Recueil, 48; Balan R, 558-9; de Jongh, 237.

He was not less agreeable to Clement VII.\'s successor, Paul III, to whom he had taught mathematics (Opmeer, I, 470 a), and who on July 23, 1535, granted to him, besides a liberal present, the office of provost and archdeacon of St. John's at Utrecht, vacant by John Ingenwinckel's death (Brom, I, 100; HEP, U, 84). As he had been urgently requested to return home (cp. Ep. 114, so), he left Italy and took personally possession of his new office in that same year (Matthæus, Nob. Hol. Ult., 441). At that time all his attention was turned to the struggle against the Reformation; on the announcement of a General Council, which roused a great contradiction, he published at Cologne, in Oct. 1537, his *Apologia Indiciæ a Paulo III. Ro. Pont. Concilij adversus Lutheranæ Confessionis Rationes plerasque* (cp. G. Morinck's criticism: MM, 225, seq.); it was only a prologue of the greatest of his works, the *Hierarchiae Ecclesiasticae Assertio* (Cologne, 1538: Orbaen, 199), which he dedicated to Paul III, May 25, 1538, and sent to him from Brussels, May 9, 1539 (Friedensburg, 241: Brom, I, 971; Paquot, II, 182). It was warmly praised by Cardinal James Sadolet: Feb. 27, 1539 (SE, 1002; Brom, I, 971; cp. Friedensburg, 279); John Leland wrote against it his *Antiphilarchia in Alb. Pighium* (Bale, Index, 227; Paquot, II, 184).

About that time Paul III. proposed him for a prebend at Liège, which, however, had not become vacant in a month reserved to the Holy See. Moreover, Pigge's secular rights on the villages of his Provostry, Wilnes, Mydrecht, &c., had been contested by the Utrecht fiscal procurator, and he had had to lodge an appeal before Mechlin Parliament in Feb. 1538. By the sentence of May 11, 1538, his rights of jurisdiction and taxation were acknowledged, but the 'jura regalia', which he had claimed, were reserved to the emperor, and both parties were enjoined to share the expenses of the suit (Arch. Roy., *Gd. Con. Mal.*, n° 838, ff. 20-23). No wonder that with his growing
interest in polemics, a stay in Louvain, in May or June 1540, made him regret his provostry at Utrecht where he had failed in finding one congenial friend (Friedensburg, 242). To the Cardinal Marcello Cervini, legate in Belgium and future pope Marcel II. (Friedensburg, 245), he expressed his yearning for the University town; his desire to live and work there had already before made him request at Rome for a dispensation of residence, and caused him now to apply for the provostry of St. Peter's at Roger de Tassis' appointment as dean of St. Mary's, Antwerp, in 1540 (Diercxsens, II, ii, 73). Indeed although he may have taken more than a friend's concern in the Marquis of Bergen's son (Friedensburg, 241), his interest in polemics was quite genuine. On May 9, 1539, he had sent to Rome an answer to Henry VIII.'s attack against the pope's right of convening a General Council (Orbaen, 207; Brom, I, 767), as well as a pamphlet asserting the authority and truth of Rome's sentence about his marriage, against that of the seven Universities; his own copy of the latter work had been taken away subrepticiously and sold to the King of England (Friedensburg, 241, 242). He was working at a book, Περὶ Ἀργυρίων, in defence of the Roman Hierarchy recently abolished in the Scandinavian countries (Friedensburg, 242, 243, 244; Gabbema, 32), when on Oct. 1, 1540, Paul III. requested him to take part in the Religious Colloquy at Worms (Friedensburg, 246), with which order Pigge readily complied.

When that conference was over, he went with his friend, the papal legate Giovanni Morone, to Ingolstadt, where in February, he wrote a report of a dissension he had had with John Eck at Worms about original sin, justification and grace. He started printing his memoir, wishing to state the real facts and to prevent the reformers from being led into any false belief, for he accused Eck of approving feignedly some of their errors. The latter, on the contrary, did whatever he could to prevent Pigge from publishing his book; whereas the Cardinals Giovanni Morone and Gaspare Contarini, legate to the Ratisbon Diet, as well as the divine John Gropper (PE, 71), took up position for Pigge, Antony de Granvelle seems to have been under Eck's influence (cp. his letter to Morone, March 1541: Friedensburg, 473); the Emperor suspended, at least for a time, the publication of any document about the dissension (Friedensburg, 247-256; Brom, I, 826). A first part of his book came out with a letter of March 7, 1541; on June 15, a few days after the Diet broke up, the second had been sent to the office (Friedensburg, 256); it was issued at Venice with a preface dated Aug. 13, 1541. Both were corrected and reprinted as Controversiarum Prœcipuarum in Comitijs Ratisponensibus Tractatarum... Explicatio (Cologne, 1542: Gabbema, 33, 177); later on was added to it his Quæstio de Divortiato-rum Nosis Conjugiis & Vxorum Pluralitate sub Lege Evangelica.

From Bavaria Pigge had gone to Italy; in Oct. 1541 he advocated at Venice the choice of a German town as the seat of the General Council, and vindicated Charles V.'s Ratisbon policy (Friedensburg, 257-258; Orbaen, 52). He thence returned to Utrecht and continued working at his polemic books; some of them were printed: De Libero Hominis Arbitrio et de Divina Gratia Libri X, against Luther, Calvin and others, dedicated to Cardinal James
Sadolet (Cologne, 1542); *Ratio Componendorum Dissidiorum & Sacrificiendi in Religione Concordia* (Cologne, 1542 : Gabbema, 159); *Diatriba de Actis VI. & VII. Synodi* (Cologne, 1542 : Brom, I, 463; Orbaen, 54); *Apologia adversus Martini Buceri Calumnias* (Mayence, 1543); one still exists in manuscript at Rome: *De nostrae Salutis et Redemptionis Mysterio* (c. 1540 : Orbaen, 201); of other works only the titles seem to have survived: *De Missae Officio* (Miraeus, II, 69); *De Immensa Dei Misericordia*, which his friend Alard offered to see through the press on Feb. 5, 1542 (Gabbema, 96); an *Apocalypsis Amedei Heremitae*, which the Cologne Carthusian Gerard requested from his executor J. Vorstius in 1543 (HEp, D, 115), and finally a *Compendium of the Corpus Juris Canonici*, which his nephew, Stephen Wynants Pigge proposed to be printed by Christopher Plantin in Nov. 1575 (PE, 40, 86, 90).

This nephew, a sister's son, educated through the generosity of Albert Pigge, whose name he adopted, †Stephanus Vinantii Pighius*, became famous as numismatist and humanist (Roersch, 137). With his brother Henry he was recommended to Cardinal Marcello Cervini, Sept. 1, 1542, by his uncle, who feared that he would leave them less assets than debts (Friedensburg, 259). The reply dated Oct. 27, 1542, advised him to transfer his prebends to his nephews, and promised him his patronage (Gabbema, 36); Sadolet, whose help had been asked as well, wrote to Paul III. on the subject, Nov. 22, 1542. Meanwhile Albert was sorely troubled by care and by an illness, from which he died on Dec. 26, 1542 (HEp, D, 115).

He was buried in St. John's, and a monument with his picture by Scorel was raised; the inscription on it and that on his grave paid a well earned tribute to his work. His nephews, however, found little consideration in Utrecht, for Henry's prebend in St. Mary's, and Stephen's succession to his uncle as canon and treasurer in St. Martin's, were contested; they applied to the Papal Court, and on Jan. 22, 1547 a brief was sent to Queen Mary of Hungary, requesting her to protect the relatives of the man who had so well deserved of the Church (Brom, I, 112: 1543; Friedensburg, 259). Stephen Pighius found on many more occasions in what high esteem his uncle was held by men such as the Cardinals Pole, Sadolet (SE, 877, 735, 1002), Morone, Hosius (PE, 70, 79), Farnese, Contarini; as John Cochleus, John Gropper, &c. (PE, 48, 58, 71). James Latomus wrote a poem in his honour (Del. Poet. Belg., III, 99) and Paul Jovius records him in his *Elogia* (Jov. EL, 192). Although some of his opinions were taken exception to (cp. e.g., R. Tapper, *Explicatio Articulorum* : Louvain, 1557 : II, 32, seq.), his writings were considered by friends and enemies as one of the most authoritative expressions of the doctrine of the Catholic Church until the promulgation of the Council of Trent (cp. H. Gough, *General Index to the Publications of the Parker Society*; Cambridge, 1855 : 602; Wood, I, 175; RE, 460, 490; Hurter, II, 1442; K. Werner, *Geschichte der Apologetischen und Polemischen Literatur der Christlichen Theologie* : Schaffhouse, 1865 : IV; &c.

A namesake, a friar in a convent at Leiden, called himself Stephen Pighius' uncle, and requested his assistance on Febr. 26, 1558 (PE, 239); he may have adopted as his convent name that of his brother Albert, in grateful remembrance of the great polemist.
Besides his books, some of Albert Pigge's letters have come down to us: a series of 19 have been edited by Friedensburg (238-259); others are scattered amongst the works of his friends: to John Sterck of Meerbeek, his former master (1522: Collect., 75; cp. Almeloveen, 69); to Gerard of Hamont, prior of the Cologne Carthusians (1540-1542: Gabbena, 31-35, 177); to Cardinal Cervino (1541-2: Brom, I, 826; Orbaen, 190); to Herman Lethmaat (1525-26: Almeloveen, 68-72).

Cp. Guicciardini, 161; Mol., 523; Opmeer, I, 480 b, with portrait; Mireus, II, 68; Bib. Belg., 38; Paquot, II, 175; Hoyck, III, 1, 256; Foppens, I, 42, with portrait; Sax., Onom., 70, 589; FG, 403; ADB; Hurter, II, 1442; Friedensburg, 238.

S. P.

Etsi occupatior nunc eram quam vt vacaret scribere, & festinantia tabellarij vix sineret scribere necessaria, haud potui tamen preterire Franciscum meum, quin nouarum rerum quas hic habemus, nec omnino leues, nec penitendas, eundem participem facerem; que, qualesnam sint, accipe breuibus.

Renunciatum est Pontificij nostro tam per Venetum Senatum quam per proprios exploratores Egiptum vma cum Arabia & Syria vniuersa descuissse ab Imperio Turchae, & ex Bassanis (quos vocant) vnum sibi constituisse Imperatorem & Sultanum; quod felix faustumque sit reipublice Christianae, si modo verum sit. Hac de causa creditur cum Hungaris de foederibus egisse vt omnibus viribus suis illos repetere posset. Vtinam nunc saperent Principes Christiani, & tantam hanc oportunitatem rej pulcherrimae preclarissimaeque nullo negotio conficiendae, haud paterentur elabj ex manibus.

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8. Egiptum &c.] like his predecessors Clement VII. was in touch with Solymán's enemies within the Turkish Empire. In March 1524 messengers from Arabia had given bright prospects, and negotiations had been taken up with Achmed Pasha, who was the leader of the revolt in Cairo (Pastor, II, 438). This rebellion paralysed for a time the Sultan's preparations for an invasion into Hungary, but it was crushed by the end of April: Brewer, IV, 296, 320, 354, 357; Balan S, 28; CMH, I, 94.

10. Bassanis] probably meant for the descendants of Abbas ben Abd-al-Motalleb, or Abbasides; the last of the Caliphs of the Abbasid line, the weak Mohammad Abu Jafar, Imam, reigning at Cairo, resigned his Caliphate to the Sultan Selim in 1517; since then the Sultan of Constantinople and his successors have claimed to be the Imams or supreme rulers of the Islam: CMH, I, 94.
In Pontifice nouo magna profecto spes mihi videtur; multa vidi in eo euidentissima argumenta sincerissimi affectus ad rem Christianam omnj ope adiuandam. Plura certe duobus aut tribus mensibus hic correet & restituit, quam Adrianus, felicis recollectionis, per annum integrum; cuij tametsi non deereat bona voluntas, deereat tamen experientia rerum istarum. Misit, ante hebdomadas aliquot, Capuanum Archiepiscopum, venerabilem senem, virum sibi charissimum, & pene alteram animam suam, ad Reges Christianos inter se conciliandos, idque cum festinantia magna & per dispositos mutatosque eos. Renunciatur non leuis spes pacis inter eos componendi. Hoc scio omnj illum studio sincerissime adnitij, vt Reipublicae Christianae labanti succurrat. Cuipus vota vt fortunet Christus eiiam atque eiiam cupimus! Gallicus & Imperatorius exercitus equis fere viribus apud Insures contra se adhuc subsistent. Vtimam inspieret Deus mentem his Principibus nostris vt mittant vtrumque aduersos hostes fidej nostrae! Sed plura scribo quam cogitat<um!>

Gerhardj nostrij Nouiomagi apud Reuerendissimum Dominum Traiectensem opera & commendatio magnu mihi vsuj esse poterit in negotio Canonicatus mej Traiectensis;

18. Pontifice nouo] Clement VII. had made a good impression from the beginning; he had settled the Italian affairs, introduced reforms in his Court and in the governance of the Church which had been readily accepted, whereas Adrian VI. had not succeeded in gaining the Cardinals' confidence on account of his ruthless severity and especially of the fact of his being a stranger and a barbarus: Pastor, II, 172, seq.
25. Capuanum] Nicolas of Schonberg (1472-1537), Archbishop of Capua since 1520, Clement VII.'s friend and councillor (FG, 419; ADB), was sent to the reigning princes in consequence of a decree of the consistory of March 9, 1524, with a view to negotiate peace. He started on March 11 for Blois where he met Francis I.; he left on April 11 and found Charles V. at Burgos. From there he went on to England, passing again through Blois on May 11; Pastor, II, 179; Brewer, IV, 153, 170, 282, 284, 354-6, &c.
39. Canonicatus] Pigge apparently wished to take possession of, and to enjoy, although absent, the income of the Utrecht prebend and treasury which Adrian VI. had conferred upon him. Cp. Ep. 114, 5.
quem tamets pro humanitate sua & antiqua familiaritate & amicitia nostra omnia diligentiss facturum pro me nihil dubitem, haud tamen erit inutile, si Dominatio Tua ad illum scripserit quod vt faciat, eciam atque eciam rogo. Vale, Franciscus humanissime, & xxorj amicisque iste omnibus me commendai ex animo.

Roma, quinti Ida Apriles, 1524.

Tuæ Dominationis amantissimus
Albertus Pighius.

Clarissimo viro D. Francisco Craneueldio, Senatorj Mechlinensi. Mechliniae.

98. JOHN ROBBYNS TO PHILIP MAJORIS

Mechlin
13 April 1524

This letter, in which many words are corrected, struck off and added between the lines, is a rough draft made by Cranevelt at Robbyns' request. It answers a message from the dean of Cambrai Cathedral where, to judge from this document, Robbyns had recently obtained a prebend; still, either its possession or the right to appoint his successor appears to have been contested. The verso is blank.

PHILIP MAJORIS had been appointed Dean of Cambrai Cathedral on May 18, 1517 as the successor to Michel de Paire († May 17, 1517). He became in later years Mary of Hungary's confessor, almoner and councillor, and he was sent by her on embassies to Charles V., Henry VIII. and Francis I. He left many monuments of his generosity, chief amongst which is the Cambrai College which he founded and endowed. He died at Brussels on February 22, 1555. Cp. Gall. Christ., III, 72; M. Le Glay, Cameracum Christianum: Lille, 1847: 98.

Reuerende, Honorande ac Charissime Domine.

Premissa debita commendatione, accepi literas Reuerende Paternitatis Vestre, duodecima huius mensis ad me

Quamdiu lis he(c) pendebit (si modo sit lis, ac non potius appellanta calumn(i)a) nihil sperent isti a nobis sese consequuturos. Re pacata & tranquillitate redditia, faciemus quod amicis consultum videbitur, ac imprimis Reverende Paternitati Vestre, quam ad nestoreos annos Christus optimus Maximus seruet incolumem.  

E Machlinia, Jdibus Aprilis, 1524.  

Joannes Robynus.

Philippo Maioris,  
Decano Cameracen(si.)

De fructibus prebende per sacellanum receptis habeo gratiam; si quid erit in quo vicissim possim gratam facere eamdem Reverendam Paternitatem Vestram, nihil erit quod recus<em.>
99. FROM JAMES NIEULANDT

Bruges

II 14 [f° 21] <middle of April 1524>

This letter still has the seal which is reproduced here, and which probably belonged to the writer's father; cp. Ep. 105. There is no date mentioned; still judging by the place of this epistle in the collection, it may be supposed that it reached Cranenvelt after April 13, when he wrote Ep. 98 (II 13), but before he received either de Fevyn's, dated April 24 : Ep. 100 (II 16), or the copy of Erasmus' message to Robbyns, with which, to all probability, Algoet arrived at Mechlin by the middle of the month : Ep. 95 (II 15), pr.

The writer of this letter is the son of one of Cranenvelt's best friends at Bruges, HENRY NIEULANDT, whose father and namesake had already died in the eighties of the xvth century, and whose mother, Heizoeote, daughter of William van der Beursen, had married Henry van Wij before 1486 (Gaillard, I, n. 147, 464; 516, 521, 504). Henry Nieulandt lived in the house Cranenburch, on the west side of the Market Place, in which Maximilian of Austria was kept a prisoner for a few weeks in Febr. 1488, and which the Town Council often rented on festive occasions; at the solemn entrance of Charles of Austria in Bruges in April 1515, he and his aunt Margaret witnessed from Cranenburch the tourney held in the Market Place, whilst themagistrates had hired for the occasion the windows of the contiguous house 'De Mane' or 'Lostel a le Lune', which was Henry Nieulandt's as well (Gachard, II, 542; Cad Br., 250; Duclos, 243, 432).

He was a thrifty merchant (cp. Cad Br., 331, 332); although dealing in groceries (Gaillard, I, ii, 343), he traded with oversea countries (Est Br., 398, 649); his shop was an 'apothecarie', and he himself belonged to the Goldsmiths' Guild, keeping his own crest, 'a helmet on a shield' (Br. & Fr., IV, 228). He was often invested with public offices, as those of 'chef-homme' (1498, 1511, -15, -17, -19, -25, -28, -34, -38), councillor (1504, -30), treasurer (1509, -10), consul (1509), alderman of Bruges (1512, -14, -17, -20), and orator of the Provostry (1509); he was provost of the noble confraternity of the Holy Blood in 1511 (Br. & Fr., IV, 228; VI, 317; Sand., Fland., II, 29). He had married in 1483 Barbara, daughter of Colard or Nicolas Lauwereyns and Clara Moreel (Br. & Fr., IV, 228; VI, 317; Gaillard, I, ii, 147). The Henricus filius henrici de nulandt, de brugis', who matriculated on Febr. 4, 1502 at Louvain in civil law (Lib. III Int., 93 v°) is possibly their son, who then must have died young, for in 1524 they had only one son (Ep. 105, 23), evid. born in their maturer age. They had at least one daughter, Judoca, who, when this letter was written, was in Mechlin; she may have been staying with some relations, possibly Josse Lauwereyn's family (Ep. 74, pr.), who, like Henry Nieulandt's wife, had as father a Colard or Nicolas Lauwereyns and may have been a relative (Br. & Fr., III, 50); but it is not at all improbable that she was married by this time, and lived at Mechlin, which would explain the greetings to the 'affinitas' and consanguinitas' (II. 16, 17).
James Nieulandt, or as he called himself, Neochthonius or Nio-
landus, first studied at Bruges, and went to Louvain in June 1524
(ep. Epp. 105, 109, 110), matriculating on Aug. 31 (Lib. III Int.,
318 r°), as „minorennis“ student of the Lily, in which pedagog
Cranevelt’s friend, Peter de Corte, was regent and took special care
of his education and his studies. In Oct. 1526 he started studying
law (Epp. 205, 207). From Louvain he returned to Bruges, in which
town he was several times „chef-homme“ (1536, -40, -42, -46, -51),
councillor (1533, -38, -49), treasurer (1553, -55), alderman (1539, -45,
-52, -55) and consul (1553). In 1536 he became a member of the society
of St. George; in 1538 trustee or administrator of the Beggard School,
and in 1554 tutor of the prison „de Donekerkamer“. He had a son
and namesake who was councillor of Bruges in 1568, chef-homme
in 1574, and alderman in 1577 (Br. & Fr., IV, 228; Schrevel, I, 340;

To all appearance Henry Nieulandt had been godfather to one of
Cranevelt’s children and is consequently often called „susceptor“
(Ep. 103, n); like Henry Zwynghedau of Bailleul (Ep. 43, pr.) and the
„Morela“ (Ep. 105, pr.), he lived on intimate footing with the
councillor’s family, which explains the great interest taken in
James’s studies and in his general welfare.

The school to which Nieulandt refers is without doubt that of
St. Donatian’s Chapter. It was entrusted to the care of a Rector
Scholarum and his submonitor, or auxiliary teacher, who were
under the supervision of the scholaster, at that time John de Feyyn
(Schrevel, I, 138, seq.; 212; 247). It was chiefly attended by the
chorales and the refectionales belonging to the Chapter (Schrevel, I,
30, seq.). From May 4, 1523 to 1530 Gerard Bachusius was rector,
having succeeded to Leonard Clodius : Epp. 55, 39, pr.; he obtained
a canonry in St. John’s, Hertogenbosch, on June 1, 1537, which he
resigned in favour of Paul van Velthoven (1539) for a prebend in
St. Mary’s, Bruges (Coppens, II, 117; Gaillard, I, n, xii). In 1524 he lec-
tured on Terence’s Adelphoe, and had it acted by his boys at Shrove-
tide, and again in August, probably at the breaking up; for on Aug. 31
Gerardo Bachusio, ludimagistro, propter Adelphos Terentii eximie
per juvenes actitatos dantur quatuor canne vini ex quatuor officiis“
(Schrevel, I, 134). The second master or submonitor, who explained
Plautus’ Curelilio and had it acted as well, may have been Adrian
Chilius, who on Sept. 19, 1530, succeeded as Rector Scholarum to
Bachusius, but who had certainly been active in that school before
(Schrevel, I, 56, n 3). He left a proof of his abilities in the metrical
translation of Aristophanes’ Plutus and of Lucian’s Podagra dedi-
cated to Mark Laurin; the former was acted by his pupils in 1533
(Schrevel, I,135); both were printed at Antwerp by M. Hillen in 1533
(BullBiB., xix, 409). The letter he wrote to Erasmus on the Sunday
evening after Corpus Christi (Ent., 190), on the entreaty of Simon
Gryneus, professor of Greek at Basle, belongs to 1531, June 11, as
it coincides with the latter’s return from his visit to Oxford and his
quest for manuscripts in England (FG, 181, 32-37; 364; Stapleton, 80,
235), whereas the presence at Bruges at that time of Algoet and
John Bebel, who are mentioned, offers no difficulty (Ep. 58, pr.;
EOO, III, 1752, κ). Chilius after having been three years, Donatianæ
inventutis moderator", as he called himself in that letter, became vicar in his native village Maldeghem, and died there in June 1569 (Schrevei, I, 223-5; 135; Bibl. Belg., 9; Sand., Brug., 11; BN).

Salue, Vir Clarissime.

Quod literis tibi rudibus plus satis obstrepam, doctasque tuas aures nugis meis lascassam, boni precor consulito; sum enim ego nondum ad vnguem affermatum, et adhuc operam do literis istis (vt vocant) melioribus, et vt ita dicam Ciceronianis. Praelegit mihi ante Bacchanalia Pedagogus quidam non omnino indoctus, Curculionem Plauti, personamque indui Palinuri serui; idem prelegit partem Versificatorie Despauterianae; alter ita docet Adelphos. Mater orat si videatur in rem meam, vt prouideatur de preceptore cui demander; id ideo fit quod nullum habeam congeronem mee classis. Huius si lubet illam facies certiorum: studebit promereri pro loco et tempore.

Vterque parens recte et basilice valent. Si dignitati placet tue, salutabis meo nomine tuam optimum vxorem, vna cum liberis te patre dignis; preterea sororem Iodocam (vt alint) Nieulandt, totumque cetum et affinitatis nostre et consanguinitatis meo nomine salutabis. Sed desino plura, quoniam sat prata bibere; me sempere consulito: nani vna hirundo non efficit ver. Vale v<ir> doctissime et felicissime.

E nostro Helicone apud Pasificum Donatianum, Brugis.

5. Pedagogus] maybe Adrian Chilius.
8. Despauterianae] John de Spauter's Ars Versificatoria was first printed by J. Badius, Paris, 1511 (BB, p. 294). The accounts of the St. Donatian's Chorales for 1529-30 mention: Symoni de Molendino, bibliopolae, pro prima parte Despauterii cum figura, Adriano de Landtheere de Aertrycke, chorali seniori, empta,...
11. congeronem] the pupils of the Chapter School were probably of a lower standing and certainly did not enjoy much freedom.
18. sat prata &c.] Virgil, Bucolica, Ecloga III, 111.
22. Pasificum] apparently a mistake for 'Pacificum'.
Tuus famulus,
Iacobus Neochthonius.

Domino Francisco Craneueldio,
consuli Mechlinensi, viro unde-cunque doctissimo.

100. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

II 16 [f° 23] 24 April 1524

S. P.

Roberto fratrj hodie literas ad te dedj, sed biduo ante scriptas, quibus binis tuis respondj. Nunc quam esset qui isthuc iret, non potuj committere qujn aliquid scriberem. 

Jtaque, mi Craneueldj, Viuem nostrum scito nunc hora quarta Brugas adpulisse saluum & jncolumem; is cum de Rege & Regina plurima adferat auditu digna, tum certe vel unum jnter rhegias dotes precipuum refert : nihil illis tam esse cordj quam optare pacem firmam. Jn Rege esse ornamenta plurima, uel si corporis siue animj dotes spectes; literatos amare omneis; in ijs lingue latine column, Erasmum, Morum plurinj facere; Reginam tanta esse pietate ut nihil preterea desyderes; nobilitatem affectam literatis omnibus; se adeo ipsum tam honorifice acceptum ut nihil non debeat Regi, Regine, Cardinalj.

13 acceptum] F2; exceptum Fi (ex, however, is not struck off, ac being simply written over it)


1. literas] probably lost.


6. Rege & Regina] cp. Ep. 80, 2; 24, seq.

10. Erasmum] Froude, 95; Inel., 5; Pollard, 22, &c.; Allen, I-III.


14. Cardinalj] Wolsey was Vives' patron in the first years that he stayed in England: Brewer, IV, 1187, notes; VOO, V, 1; Watson, lxxviii; Bonilla, 169, 639.

Brugis, viij Calendas Mayas. Salutat te jmpense Vives, patruus & soror, vxorem liberosque.

Tuus Joannes Feuynus.


101. Pope CLEMENT VII. to ERASMUS

Rome
30 April 1424

This letter was evidently one of the many documents which Erasmus at different periods sent to Cranevelt or his other friends in Brabant to show them in what high esteem he was held by civil and ecclesiastical authorities, and to furnish them with arguments

100. 15 Quæ... noster (18) ] underlined, prob. by C.

to answer the growing host of his slanderers (cp. Ep. 139; other
instances are Epp. 9, 28, 120). It occupies one page, the verso being
blank; it was evidently shown to the friends, which accounts for the
folds in the paper. That it was copied from the original, probably
by one of Erasmus' amanuenses, appears from the mention ,A
tergo', preceding the address, as well as from the fact that, on
l. 8, after the word 'adferebatur', two others were written, and
crossed off at once: 'erroribus patefaciendis', which occur further
on I. 10; they evidently were the first on a line, which the scribe
mistook for the one immediately preceding; this error points out
the great length of the lines (this particular one has 84 letters
besides spaces and punctuation marks); consequently the original
document was to all appearance the oblong papal brief with the
text written lengthways.

This brief was sent in reply to Erasmus' letter of Febr. 13, 1524
(EEO, III, 783, n), to which Clement VII. answered acknowledging
the accompanying Paraphrasis in Acta Apostolorum, printed by
Froben at Basle in Febr. 1524 (EEO, VII, 631). Judging from its
place in the collection of his letters, the transcript reached Cranevelt
in August or September 1524.

Besides this copy, which represents the document that was
actually sent, and is dated April 30, 1524 (indicated in the textual
notes by A), there are several drafts, or copies of drafts representing
the message before it was dispatched from Rome (indicated by R);
they are all dated April 3, 1524; three of them were available to
me: one,

Rt, is a xvith century copy, among the Vatican Manuscripts
(Barber. Lat., 1499, f° 299 v), edited by G. Brom in the
Archivalia in Italio: II, 350. A second,

Rh, is an official copy by a scribe, printed by P. Balan in the
Monumenta Reformationis Lutheranae, 1521-1525 : Ratis-
bon, 1884 : 324. The third,

Rc, is the draft by James Sadolef from which Rh was made;
it is reproduced by P. Balan in his Monumenta Seculi XVI
Historiam Illustrantia: Innsbruck, 1885 : 10; in this book
(on p. 12) is another and longer draft in Sadolef's hand,
probably the first, to which Rc was preferred: these three
last documents are in the Vatican Archives (Brom, I, 181).

Apparently Clement VII.'s brief was delayed a long time: having
been composed in the very first days of April, it was not sent off
before the last of that month; for the date of this copy is to be
considered as the only correct one; indeed briefs were never sent in
two issues; bulls generally were, but even then both of them bore
the same date. The copy itself proves trustworthy; it contains only
one mistake ('differret' : I. 23) besides the misreading 'Campegio'
for 'Campegio' (I. 22); strange enough, there is no trace of correc-
tions by another hand: Erasmus was probably too eager to divulge
as quickly as possible this most welcome message. With all that it
is not mentioned in his correspondence before July 21, 1524: on that
day Theobald Bietrich of Porrentruy offered his congratulations for
the great mark of favour (FG, 31,28), which he learned either by letter
or by verbal report, for he lived near Basle; on July 21 also, Erasmus
announced his good fortune to Pirckheimer (EOO, III, 803, a), to whom he had mentioned in his preceding letter of June 3 that he had sent epistles to the Pope and Campegio (EOO, III, 1704, n); evidently Clement's brief had not reached him at that time. Since Campegio was to forward the Pope's letter and present, the round-about way by Nuremberg accounts partly for the delay; still it is hardly conceivable that it should not have reached Basle before the middle of June if it had been actually dispatched on April 3, and not on the date marked on this copy.

Lorenzo Campegio (1472-1539) a great canonist of Bologna, was one of Erasmus' most powerful friends and patrons; having taken orders at his wife's death, he became bishop of Feltri, 1512, and Cardinal, 1517; he was Papal Legate in England in 1518-19, and after that he returned to Rome as Henry VIII.'s agent (Brewer, III, 119, 646). In 1523 he obtained the see of Bologna and in 1524 that of Salisbury; in 1528-29 he was sent to England to settle the divorce-question. Cp. Allen, III, 961, pr.; DNB; FG, 316; &c. About the time of this letter Campegio was Legatus a Latere for Germany, Hungary and Poland with the mission of finishing the Reformation debate; he had been appointed in the consistory of Jan. 8, 1524 in answer to a wish expressed at the Diet of Nuremberg; he had left Rome on Febr. 1, and had arrived at Nuremberg on March 14 (Pastor, II, 396, seq.). Cp. Ep. 104, 15.

Jacopo Sadoleto (1477-1547) was the cleverest humanist in Rome in the first third of the xvth century, being at the same time poet, orator, author, diplomatist, philosopher and theologian. Leo X. appointed him bishop of Carpentras in 1517, and made him his private secretary (Pastor, I, 430-5). Under Adrian VI. he resided in his diocese, but Clement VII. kept him as secretary from Nov. 1523 to April 1527 (Pastor, II, 549), and Paul III. created him Cardinal in 1536. He was one of Erasmus' most faithful friends and his regular correspondent. Cp. SE; Girolamo Tiraboschi, Biblioteca Modenese : Modena, 1771-6 : IV, 424; A. Joly, Etude sur J. Sadoleto : Caen, 1857; S. Ritter, Sadolet : Rome, 1912; Sandys, II, 115; FG, 415; Hurter, II, 1510; Lauchert, 385-411; &c.

CLEMENS PAPA VII.

Dilecte Fili, Salutem et Apostolicam Benedictionem.

Ex tuis literis et ex eo libro quem ad nos in Apostolorum Acta conscriptum misisti, facile perspeximus tuam erga
nos observantiam coniunctam pari beniuolentia, spemque
magnam coeptimus te, quem Deus omnipotens doctrinæ
ornamentis insignem esse voluisset, pro eiusdem Dei causa
arma sumpturum que essent tuo tanto inge no et ei pietati
quam profiteris consentanea. Sic etiam ad nos multis ex locis
adferebatur, tibi ita agere in animo esse, iamque suscep-
tum, vel potius institutum quoddam opus quo multorum
praue sentientium erroribus patefaciendis tuae scientiæ
lumen accederet; quod nobis auditu fuit iucundissimum.

Magni enim fecimus semper literas et doctrinam tuam,
inque hac sententia, et nostro paterno animo erga te, siue
in hanc Vrbem te contuleris, siue constiteris alibi vsiam
vbicumque certe fueris, nos intelliges esse constantes.
Itaque et quod ad te ab obtrectationibus liberandum atti-
net, interposuismus auctoritatem nostram, et quoniam non
est nostri iudicij neque animi, tuam virtutem et eam quam
in nos monstras huiss egregi voluminis dicatione opti-
mam voluntatem, irremuneratam relinquere, mandauimus
directo filio Laurentio Sanctæ Anastasiae presbitero Cardi-
nali Campegio, nostro et Apostolice Sedis de latere Legato,
vt is tibi nostro nomine quoddam munusculum differet.

9. opus] probably the de Libero Arbitrio, to which he referred in
his letter to the Pope (EOO, III, 784, a). It was printed in Sept.
by Hillen at Antwerp (Rb. Erasm., I, 20).
14. Vrbem] in his letter Eras-
mus had said that although
invited to Brabant and France,
nothing but death and his cal-
culus could keep him away from
Rome : EOO, III, 784, b.
16. obtrectationibus] Erasmus
had complained about slanderers
at Rome, amongst whom Stunica
was the worst : EOO, III, 783, v:
cp. Ep. 89, pr.; already by March
1524, Clement VII. had imposed
silence on him (Jortin, II, 414;
Bludau, 137).
22. Campegio] Erasmus had
written to Cardinal Campegio
about Stunica’s calumnies (Ba-
 lan R, 305) and had mentioned
him in his letter to the Pope: it
probably induced the latter to
send through him the present he
23. munusculum] 200 florins,
which Campegio sent by his
messengers : cp. EOO, III, 803, a;
1705, a; 810, a; 813, f;
972, a; 778, n; Lat. Cont., 385;
Allen, I, p. 43, 12.
Mox honesta nobis occasione oblata, etiam tuae consuletur dignitati; quod vt promptius et maiori etiam tuo merito facere debeamus, tuum erit in Dei gratiam ac nostram, ac leuamentum laboris nostri, eos qui a sensu veræ pietatis auersi sunt, corrigere nobiscum vna et docendo, et monendo, et scribendo, vt et nos beniuolentia tua, et Christiana res doctrina eruditioneque perfrui possit.

Datum Rhomæ apud Sanctum Petrum, sub annulo piscatoris, ultima die Aprilis M. D. xxiiiij, Pontificatus nostri anno primo.

Iacobus Sadoletus.

A tergo:
Dilecto filio Desiderio Erasmo Roterodamo, sacrae theologiae professori.
The most important intelligence which this letter imparted, was that of Vives’ projected marriage which is referred to in several epistles of this period (Epp. 100, 106, 107, &c.) and which was announced to Erasmus on June 16 (EEO, III, 801, n). On May 26 the scholar married Margaret Valdaura; his friend John de Fevyn presided at the ceremony, which was gratefully acknowledged by a presentation copy of the De Institutione Fœminæ Christianæ (now in the Library of the Royal Palace, Madrid) bearing the inscription: „Joannis Phoeyuni. — Authoris operis huius. dono. — n. s. 1524. Brugis — quo anno coniunxisti & conligasti — vxori. margarite Valdaure — Sacrati festo die ’ (Bonilla, 758). This book seems like a nuptial gift of the scholar to his young bride, for in her family he had spent his free time ever since 1512, and there he had found and admired the ideal models for his famous treatise.

Margaret Valdaura was born at Bruges on June 5, 1505 (if we can rely on the figures of her epitaph as it is reproduced by Ignace de Hooghe (IHM, I, 79); cp. Comp., 242; Gaillard, I, 1, 139, 148); her father Bernard was a Spanish merchant originally from Valencia (Bonilla, 171), who is recorded as established at Bruges in 1498 (Bergenroth, I, 225). He was over 46 when he married the beautiful and young Clara Cervent, a countrywoman; he already was an invalid on his marriage day, and ten years later he fell seriously ill from a loathsome disease; he was tended by her and her mother with an heroic devotion which Vives immortalised in his De Institutione Fœminæ Christianæ (VOO, IV, 196, 198; Mayans, 68, seq.). Through his mother Bianca March (Ep. 32, pr.) he was related to them, as results from Ep. 13, 71, and from his mention of Nicolas Valdaura in his In Pseudo-dialecticos: Febr. 13, 1519 (VOO, III, 67-8). Being intimately acquainted with them and their relatives, he had already before recommended Clara Cervent’s brother Francis, probably a merchant as well, to Crannevelt (cp. Epp. 80, 73; 159; &c.). Six children were born before Bernard was laid up, and two during the illness, which lasted ten years, and finished only with his death. Some of them may not have lived long; one sister, Mary, is recorded on Margaret’s and her husband’s epitaph; and on Aug. 14, 1527 Vives stated that he had three brothers-in-law (Hisp. Ep., 264). One of them, Nicolas, his favourite (August., 1733; Ep. 250), was John Fuertes’ friend and, probably, pupil at Paris in Febr. 1519 (VOO, III, 67); he returned to Paris University in Nov. 1529 to apply himself to medicine (VOO, VII, 218-221; Bonilla, 642); about 1550 he was established as physician at Bruges (Ton Br., 165) and with his sister Mary he paid the last tribute to Vives and his wife by erecting a monument to their memory (Gaillard, I, 1, 139; cp. Mayans, 72-4; VOO, I, 378). A second brother Bernard (August., 1837) lived in Naples in 1558; he contributed to Hubert Golz’s Historie Imperatorum Romanorum ex numismatibus restituta; he was greatly interested in old epigraphs, and wrote De Nummis Antiquis (Sand., Brag., 21; Bonilla, 175; Busch, 315). The third, probably Gabriel (VOO, II, 309), wanted to enter the Church and was recommended to Juan de Vergara on Aug. 14, 1527 (Hisp. Ep., 264).

Apparently Vives continued his abode with his mother-in-law; his letters of the following months show a quite unusually spirited
strength and happy contentment; Margaret evidently exercised a beneficial influence over the despondent scholar, to whom she was an ideal match, and whom she upheld in later life by her courage and devotion (V00, VII, 220; Hisp. Ep., 263). The worldly conditions of the family were, however, not as brilliant as their virtues (Busch, 322); they continued their trade, with which Vives evidently could help them through his royal favour; in April 1525 he was allowed for three years to import into England Gascon wine and Toulouse wood, and to export corn (Brewer, IV, 1293, 1298). Nor were they long without being visited by illness; Margaret suffered from her eye in May 1525 (Ep. 153), and in Oct. 1525 Clara was laid up with a complaint (Ep. 166), which after several months of suffering (Epp. 185, 221, 241, &c.) took her away from her own old mother’s, and her daughter’s affection on Sept. 11, 1527 (Epp. 218, 261; V00, VII, 138). When in June 1544 Cranevelt edited at Basle (John Oporinus) his friend’s remarkable treatise De Veritate Fidel Christianae, which had hastened his death, he stated that he did so at the request of Margaret Valdaura, whose eminent virtues are praised in the introductory letters (cp. ff. z 4 v°; c v°) as they had been before by friends and relatives, and even by no less a man than Thomas More (Ep. 115; Guicciardini, 238). She followed her affectionate husband on Oct. 14, 1552, and was laid to rest by his side in St. Donatian’s, where a monument adorned with their pictures was erected to their memory: Comp., 242; Gaillard, I, 1, 139, 148. Cp. Mayans, 65-75; Namèche, 31; Bonilla, 249; Watson, lxxiii; Wals., Rec. Temp., 223-7.

† Vives Craneveldio suo Salutem.

Ad postremas literas tuas, mi Craneeldj, quae sunt mihi in Britannia reddita, nihil respondi, omnia in meum adventum different; nec sunt multa quibus necesse sit rescribere, praeter quas de annotationibus. Superiore heb domade vases Brugas, sospes aeterna Christo gratia, nisi quod aliquantulum de equitatione ac nauigatione fessus.

Puto me crebro dixisse tibi habere in animo uxoremducere: nunc scio me id facturum postremi diebus huius mensis; quod uertat mihi quam optime! Ducam filiam Bernardj Valdaure, in qua nec opes, nec formam spectau, sed tantum ingenuam & pudicam educationem sub matre atque auia sanctissimis, tum probitatem patris, & meam in hac domo duodecim annorum consuetudinem. Equidem

4. annotationibus] viz., in IFC; cp. Ep. 90, m.
11. matre...auia] Clara Cervent, and her mother, who outlived her; cp. Ep. 218.
ut in hoc negocii multus est ad scopum Christum, sic spero illum effecturum, ne unquam hucus me mej consilij peniteat.

Nihil mihi his multis diebus gratius contigit admonitione tua tam acuta, tam libera, tam amica, pro qua dicj non potest quanta agerem tibi gratias, si hoc nel expectares ipse, uel amicitia nostra pateretur. Utinam uacasset tibi accuratus legere, ac excutere omnia singula! Uides quanta sit typographorum negligentia! quam crassa! ut quem 'uidendum'; & 'millium' pro 'milium'; & 'cogita' pro 'cogitata'; & 'obediant' pro 'obeam' excudunt! Nimi-

ruum non id quod autho<r> sensis, sed quod ipsi intelligunt! Illud risi quod de telo iocaris, in quo tibi, ut par est, ass(e<ntio, nempe coniugato celebs, &si id re ipsa non experto, sed sola formidine! Δέδοιξ <δε δι>λαδή μη πολλάκις το σον βίλος η εκπεσάτην, Σίχορος η στ τω γενέθην μ<εν> γεριζώσαν & crede mihi, est iustus metus: nam non est digitus, sed 'telam' certe scrips<i > est enim Homerj uersus : ίστον εποιχείνεν, και εμον λέγος αντιόρεν. In exemplo de <Locridib-

dibus, ad uerbum retulj Hieronymj uerba. In capite 'Quo-

modo foris aget uirgo',  h<arù '> impressum est pro 'haud'; in codem capite flagitiose cessatum est, duobus uersibus a<i > etiam tribus praetermissis, quos restituere non pos

sum nisi autograplio consulto. <Denique> ferissima expend-

dam : 'attincta' dixeram ab 'attingo', quasi minus esset quam 'aspergo'; sed mutabitur, te authore, ne frustra guttam attigeris. 'Nuptum dare' frequens est ap<ud sc>rip-

21 omnia] afterwards crossed off 37 autograplio] MS. : atograplio
22. negligentia] Hillen's book has many misprints, and justifies Vives' disappointment. In the following notes only those places in IFC are referred to, which seem to be of some importance.
26. telo] IFC, τι ii v, 17 : Telum qua tractat, lectum curaque mariti'; Vives evidently meant 'telam', ίστον, which mistake gave rise to Cranevelt's joke.
28. Δέδοιξ] i. e., Δεδοίξ.
29. εκπεσάτην] r. εκνεσάτην.
31. ίστον] MS : ίστον.
31. Homerj | Ilias, 1, 31.
32. Locridibus] IFC, ι i v, 2 : 'Locridas virgines'.
34. capite] IFC, ι i v, 20.
36. praetermissis] IFC, between last line on f° i ii v and first on f° i ii v : cp. VOO, IV, 140, 14.
38. attincta] IFC, κ i i v, 12 : 'ne gutta quidem amoris sint at-
tincti'.

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tores, ut uenum dare'. Pudicior dicitur ut amicior'; nec in opere sim plici adhibere reformidauj eiusmodj uoces, ut nec el eo quen tiam characteris affectauj, contentus mentem meam explicuisse, præsæfim τυ βασιλεως γυναιξι; τι νυν γραϕω non admodum eruditis, 'Detecte dixj quod testae ailiquando fuerint; altius cogitandum est', sic dixj ut Cicero : 'alte spectare si uoles'; quatenus positum est pro quia', more latino, ut seis'; 'adultum nescio an ipse ita scripsi-rim, an 'adulturum', aut 'adultum ire': si 'adultum', modo culpa mea est. 'Adularj passiue dixj, ut Cicero in Officijs: neque adularj nos sinamus'; nam olim dicebant 'adulo te'. Cetera sunt excusorum, in quis recte coniec-tastj. Utinam tot minj contingerent amicj Craneueldij, quot interle Persarum Rex optatabat Zopyros! Sed uiuas tu mihi quam diutissime : instar mihi eris plurimorum! Optima matronse uxorj tua? salutoni meis uerbis; cuij significabis quae tibj scripsi de meo coniugio; saluebitis & a nostris mulieribus.


Brugis, Εγκαινιοις.

+ Clariss. Viro D. Francisco Craneueldio, Senatori Mechlinien.
103. From John de FEVYN

II 18 [f. 26] Bruges
6 May 1524

To this letter, which is slightly damaged on one edge, a small paper is attached, being passed through a slit in the margin, opposite II. 11-14; it bears the few words on 1. 30. This novel way of adding a postscript, for which there was room enough below the letter, was probably intended to allow Cranevelt to show the missive to his friends without imparting to them an information which evidently was grievous to him. He noted on the address the date on which it reached him: ‘R° xiiij Maij’.

S. P.

Nuper literas a collega tuo, uiro longe clarissimo Lapos-tolo accepi, quibus vnice, ut semper alias, oblectatus sum; ijs cum respondere constituissem per Curtium, qui te isthis conueniet, obrepentibus negociis haud satis commode potuj.

Nunc has nihil agens exarauj; ut uel te excitarem e somno quem ex encenijs contraxisse suspicor.

Mi Craneveldi, scis quam auide desyderio teneatur senex cognoscendj quid pactum sit cum Principe Ghelrio (nam e fama nihil certi comperies), quicum parum amice jnter nos conuenerat, cruento repente bello oborto, uicis adeo utrimque 11011 paucis adustis hostiliter. Niolandus, suscep
tor tibi, confìrmauit ictum esse foedus; jd nero cuius generis sit non facile deprehendas : nam conditiones varia1

10 nos conuenerat, cruento repente bello oborto, uicis adeo utrimque 11011 paucis adustis hostiliter. Niolandus, suscep
tor tibi, confìrmauit ictum esse foedus; jd nero cuius generis sit non facile deprehendas : nam conditiones varia1

15 ergo cum arbitretur patruus esse perspectissi

9 amice| added between the lines

8. Ghelrio] In April 1524 Charles of Egmont attacked and besieged Zwolle, which town, helped by Deventer and Kampen, success-

fully resisted him, so that an agreement had to be made at Hattem on April 29, in conse-

quence of which the siege was raised on April 30. Maybe this agreement is referred to; it was only temporary; on June 14 follow-

ing, a year’s truce was concluded at Heusden between Egmont’s representatives and the leader of the Emperor’s forces, Florent, Lord of Buren. Nyhoff; cxxix-
cxxixi; Henne, III, 356.

literas id te rogaret, sed lippitundine distincter; etiam nosti tremulas esse per ætatem manus.

De Erasmo quod adjeceras, ea copiose ac dilucide singularatim omnia narravit nobis Curtius. Nunc etiam, si dijs placet, in Huttenj locum successit Otho quidam virulentissimus qui demortuam illum scelestum eluget; at illo scelestior: e Carthusiano novus inaritus. Exomologesim Erasmi; Colloquia item ad ducta; in Lucam, in Marcum, in Acta Paraphrases; Commentarios in Oratio nem Dominicum hodie mihi comparavit. Vale, et familiam totam saluta meis verbis. Jubet te saluere Dominus Viues.

6 Maij. Scribam per Lapostolum cum e legatione redierit.

Te Mechlen.

30 Nudiustertius decoxit Rodericho.

Prestantissimo Juris utriusque Doctorj Dño.

Te Mechlen.


21. Otho] Otto Brunfels or Braunfels, who was born at Mayence, c. 1488, and died at Borne, Nov. 23, 1534, had been a Carthusian at Strassburg: prob. through Alexander (Friedensburg, 35), he was released from his vows about Oct. 1521, and became connected with Hutten (H0, II, 263-4); after some wanderings he settled at Strassburg as the headmaster of the town-school (end of 1523 or beginning of 1524). He was greatly interested in humanism, and ever since 1519 he had made laudatory references to Erasmus in his various works; about December 1523, however, he took up the defence of his deceased friend, and wrote the vehement pamphlet: Pro Ulricho Hutteno defuncto, ad Erasmi Roter. Spongiam Responsio (Strassburg, J. Schott, n. d. : Bib. Er., III, 9). With Henry of Eppendorf he tried to harm Erasmus as much as was in his power (EOO, III, 812, n), at least for a while, for already in 1523 he made overtures (RE, 333) and became again his friend (EOO, III, 905, n); afterwards he abandoned religious quarrels for learning, medicine and botany in particular. (cp. ADB; FG, 311; &c.


101. From John de FEVYN

Bruges
1 June 1524

The lower left hand corner, which has disappeared, may have had a figure preceding the 'Cal. ' of the date. Still this is not probable, for the three words 'Cal. Juì. Brugis' are spread out so as to fill the last line, leaving little space on the left. The date which Cranevelt added on the address, 'Rta. iiiij Junij a° 1524' pleads moreover for the nearest possible day.

The Rodericus mentioned in this letter was evidently a Bruges merchant, belonging probably to the Spanish nation (Ep. 94, 17). He had been heavily involved in the failure of a de la Costa and the Friscobaldis with their partners, in June 1524 (Ep. 60, 7-13), and although carrying on his business for a while (Epp. 64, 9; 71, 30), he had to stop payments on May 4, 1524 (Ep. 103, 20). Availing himself of the privilege of immunity against all pursuits granted to churches and convents, he took refuge in the Carmelite Monastery, which he left only in 1528 (Ep. 267). Little else is known about him: he may have belonged to the Portuguese family Rodrigues, of which a Giles is mentioned as a shipowner in 1455 (Est Br., 33) and a Johan as arbiter in 1494 (Est Br., 296), or have been the Rodericus de Navarette, mentioned in a suit at Bruges, March 12, 1524 (Est Br., 576).

Fevynus Craneueldio Suo Salutem.

Quod scyre cupis equid agat Roderichus, ubinam locorum sit, qua de causa uelut ad azylum sese contulerit: ego uero, mi Craneueldij, debiti somnum ignoro (etiam si sint qui grandem dicant); apud Carmelitas latitat quoadusque commodo res componi possit. Frater mens non dubitauit adserere astrictum ere alieno in quinquies libras flandricas; qui nonnihil hominij fauere uidentur 11011 paulo minorem aiunt. Sed ut scribis, nulla in co culpa, tam manifesta adfectus contumelia. Quid autem agat: ego uero id nescio; nam adire in hunc usque diem distuli, quod fortassis augerem dolorem; heri tuo nomine per illius famulum saluere jussi, ut si quid uicissim ad te uellet, haberet cui committeret. Interim nihil rettulit; cum tamen salutarit & Carolum & me in templo.

De Campegio miror te nihil audire, quomodo susceptus

5 quinquies| F2; quinque F1
8 minorem| r minore or minus

---

14. templ] the Carmelite Church: Sand., Fland., II, 114. He did not find the success he expected at the Diet of Nurem-

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sitt a Germanis, cum habueris Richardum Paceum: hic
comes illius & legationis & reditus ex Italia, dicit a quin-
decim diebus fuisse colloquum cum Campegio; tamen
nihil explores ex homine. Prius audieram ex Cancellario
Regis Danorum, redijisse se jucunda; hic dicit omnia dilata
in secundum atque alterum Principum Germaniae conven-
tum.

Othonis libellum adversus Erasmum uidentis, plenum
virulentia plusquam Leyca aut Stonica. Si mihi audiat
bonus illae nostre, profecto non dignabitur responso; atque
utinam numquam bonas horas contruiisset in apologiis
refellendis!

Per Lapostolum non mirabere si nihil scripserim: illius

berg. The growing number of
Protestant princes claimed a
General Council, and, on the Le-
gate's opposition, they insisted,
at least, on a National Council.
On Campegio's refusal to sanction
such a measure, a 'Meeting of the
German Nation' at Spire, in
November, was decided upon; as
it was only a feigned name for
the National Council, it was pre-
vented through Charles V.'s in-
fluence: Pastor, II, 398; CMH, II,
171; FG, 316; Brewer, IV, 320, 332.

Ep. 80, a) had been recalled from
Italy for matters of great impor-
tance (Brewer, IV, 392); he had
met the Duke of Milan (Brewer,
IV, 392) and, prob. on his way
through Germany, Campegio
(Brewer, IV, 320); he had reached
Mechlin on May 18 or 26 (Brewer,
374), where the order awaited
him to go back at once and to be
Henry VIII.'s ambassador with
the Dukes of Milan and Bourbon
(Brewer, IV, 360, 361, 362, 374,
375). On June 11 he was back in
Milan (Brewer, IV, 409, 411).

17. comes] evidently a secretary
or messenger who went onward to
England; possibly Jacques Chastel
(Brewer, IV, 310, 374).

Eriksen Rozenkantz: cp. Ep. 67,
pr.; Dansk Personalhistorisk
Tidsskrift, 2nd ser., VI; Copenha-
gen, 1891: 189-227.

20. Regis Danorum] Christi-
tern II: cp. Epp. 54, pr.; 63, 23,
&c.; Jov. EB, 570; C. F. Allen,
De Rebus Christierni Secundi
Exsulis: Copenhagen, 1841; id.,
De Tre Nordiske Rigeres Historie
(1497-1536): Copenhagen, 1804-72;
Hist. Dan., I, xii; 205, seq.;
Hoop Scheffer, 505; Corp. Inj.,
V, 336; Collect., 105-127; G. W.
Kernkamp, Rekeningen van (den
Amsterdamsehe Bankier) Pom-
petus Oeco aan Koning Chris-
tiana II van Denemarken, 1320-
1523: HU, 1915: xxxvi, 254;
Moeller, 230, 274; Cartwright, 17,
&c.

21. redijisse] Campegio was in
Rome by the middle of June 1524:
Brewer, IV, 416.


24. Leyca] Edward Lee was one of
Erasmus' first and most vel-
lement opponents: cp. Allen, III,
765; Bludau, 86, seq.; de Jongh,
144, 188, &c.; Pennington, 218;
DNB: Excerpta, 58.

25. jile noster] Erasmus.

apparently his eldest son Jerome
had accompanied him to Bruges,
where the family of his deceased
wife Mary de la Garde (Ep. 30,
pr.) educated at least one of his
younger twin sons. Cp. GCm, 16,
84, 86.
enim filium maiorem Hieronymum cum uiderem quotidian,
percontatusque a minore natu, quando senex discideret,
dicebat patri non nihil hic esse negoci. Itaque, ut fit, cum
reliquiter hic filium, nihil minus suspicabar quam illum
abiturum quin abduceret secum adolescentem. Hoc erit ad
excusationem & scripionis moram, et simul quod intec-
derit per fratrem, meo quidem animo bonum, sed fortassis
plus satis curiosum.

Gallos redisse non miror ex Italia, tot belli socijs Eluetijs
prostratis! Sed quis credat Eluetium militem cessurum
Hispano? cederet fortasse tuis, qui nostros Ollandos belle
tractant! Vxorj omnium nostrum mine bene precabere,
& ut feliciter subsidat quevis illa sarcina. Vale.
Calendis Junij, Brugis.

Ornatissimo atq. Integerr[i]. Viro Dño.
& Magrō. Francisco Craneueldio, Con-
siliario Mechlinieñ., dño. singlī. obs"no.

Te Mechlen.

105. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
7 June 1524

This letter, on which Cranevelt marked the date of its arrival :
13 Junij a'xxiiij', was probably taken to Mechlin by John Corne-
put and James Cousin : Epp. 107, 110, pr.). As Henry Nieulandt had

104. 31 negoti] p. negocii 32 illum] F2; illum numquam F1

104. 35. fratem] probably Robert Hel
t 

104. 37. Gallos] after having been

104. 38. prostratis] the report went

104. 39. tuis] viz., the Gelderland

intended going to Louvain himself (Ep. 111, s), de Feyn had given
him a message for Cranevelt, which was never to reach him (I. 12);
the letter which the son was to take, was never written, as he had
left quite unexpectedly (I. 19). These misunderstandings were
explained on the evening of June 7 at a supper at Morela's, when at
Henry Nieulandt's request, de Feyn wrote this letter to Cranevelt
in recommendation of the young student; he sealed it with Nieu-
landt's seal: it is indeed identical with that of Ep. 99. On the next
day the message was entrusted to those who were to have been
his son's fellow-travellers: Ep. 107, pr.

a  The Morela who was godmother to one of Cranevelt's children
(Epp. 43, pr., 93, pr.), was related to de Feyn, for he calls her
'cognata' (Dec. 1523: Ep. 82, 22), and later on, at Hedenhault's death,
when his family had to leave Princenhof, his sister Mariette and
her husband were taken up in her house: there the latter fell
dangerously ill (Ep. 217). The supposition may be risked that she
was Cornelia de Keyt, a daughter of John, a prominent citizen of
Bruges (‡ 1503: Br. & Fr., III, 370, 373; II, 8, 111; IV, 92; V, 72),
and of Louisa Laerken. She had married Livinus Moreel, Lord of
Cleyhem, who probably had died when this letter was written. Heir
of the title, he was to all appearance the eldest son of William
Moreel, Lord of Cleyhem, consul or mayor of Bruges in 1478, 1483
and 1489 (Sand., Fland., II, 28; Br. & Fr., III, 236; Est Br., 219),
who had married Barbara van Ertvelde (Guiard, I, 11, xxx); both
had died in 1507, leaving several children. One of them was
William, consul of Bruges in 1517 and 1518 (Sand., Fland., II, 30),
who is recorded as deceased in 1520 (Est Br., 526). Another son John
was several times alderman and consul between 1506 and 1514
(Sand., Fland., II, 230; Est Br., 377) and married James de Bruay
or de Bethune's widow, Margaret de Deckere, who afterwards
(before 1521) was wedded to Augustin Liarde, a Genoese nobleman
(Ep. 129, pr.; Br. & Fr., V, 71; Est Br., 543). One daughter, Barbara
Moreel, had died in 1499, a widow of Baldwin van Eldinghe (Gui-
lard, I, 75); another, Clara Moreel, had been the second wife of
Colard Laurwereynes to whom she had borne two children, one of
them being the Barbara Laurwereynes, who became Henry Nieulandt's
wife in 1483: cp. Ep. 99, pr.; Br. & Fr., VI, 317. The only survivor
of this family was Cornelia, Livinus Moreel's widow and Henry
Nieulandt's aunt; she may have been the link that brought together
de Feyn, her relative, and Cranevelt, who as pensionary must
have made the acquaintance of her husband and her brothers-in-
law, as well as that of Nieulandt, and gained their affection to
such an extent that they were chosen as sponsors at the baptism of
his children. Cornelia Morcel had two sons, William, and John, who
matriculated in Louvain, in the first days of Sept. 1521 (Lib. III Int.,
320 v°); and a daughter Mary, who married first Michel de Courrières,
afterwards Thomas van de Walle, and died in 1561 (Guiard, I, 111,
136, 137).

JOANNES FEVYNUS CRANEVELDIO SUC SALUTEM.

Literae tuæ, Craneueldj, mortalium omnium optime &
jdem humanissime, cum sepe alias mihi gratissime fuerint,
tum certe postreme maximo me gaudio adfecerunt, quod de vxore quae tam prospere euixa sit, & pacis spe cum
Principe Ghelrio componenda, aut verius sarcienda, mentionem fecerint. Itaque me iam non poenitebat intercapedinum scribendum fecisse, sed potius loetabar: fructum enim magnum humanitatis tue capiebam ex silentio mearum literarum. Quod uero velut in transcursu accusas mirum silentium, suspicabar illud commentitium: tacere meas tibi redditas, aut (ut scribis) uelle elicere in tanto ocio prolixiores mullo. Sed qui posse non prolix euis semper creberrimis respondere? Tamen utcumque agnoui agnouis peccatum, tantum tribuenis amice criminatione.

Niolando patri priores & adeo postremas omnium commisi: forasse non perferuntur. Quid enim si intercedant! Julius quoque filiolo destinaram alias; sed ex patre nihilum tale, & presertim tam subitaneum filij discussem suspicantem, audij cum Bruno isthuc prefectum: hoc si peccatum est, illi imputes licet. Nunc patris precibus (cum apud Morelam, susceptriceem tibi, convenisse) nonnihil tribuen quod se mihi in hoc purgarat, has subito exarauj.

Cum ergo, mj Craneueldj, filiolum illi vuicus sit, eo sano nomine perquam charus, quem velut ad literarum mercatum Louanium ablegat, velim vel mea causa tuis ad Curtium literis hoc adderis: Illi ut cubiculum salubre consigna; solus uti cubet; pedagogus sit neque plane ille durus & sequeros philosophus, & sane non nimium judulgens aetati tenerule: qui justitiae, nedum late, sed etiam gree (est enim hec etas laboris patiens): huic uicissim juuenis auscultabit, ampectetur, obscurabit; vtatur familiaribus et quotidianis convicorumibus non nostratibus (sunt
enim qui male audiant), sed doctis et probatis cum morum integritate & candore, tum etiam eruditione. Et hec si tibi vacat, quae pro tua prudentia copiosius depinges; sin erit cur minus licebit, precepta quaedam, utel Symboła Pythagorea conscribes puero, quibus assuescat, que imbabet. Sed te rogo horiérc uti defectum habeat honorum adulescentum! Hoc erit tibi honorificum & patri, cui pignus & illud margaritum unicum est, juvem oíro olim proficuum. Bene vale, et garrulitate iognoscē.

Sub noctem 7 Junij.

Excellere Juris Vtriusque doctorj Dnô. & Magrō. Francisco Craneveldio, Consilia etrio Mechlinieù., duô. singlr. obser³.

Te Mechlen.

106. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

II 21 [p. 29]

This letter, a reply to Cranevelt’s congratulations on the projected marriage (Ep. 102), is entirely in Vives’ hand. It was wrongly dated June 9, as he stated in a subsequent letter: Ep. 112, 1.5; it still has its seal, similar to that of Ep. 90.

† VIVES CRANEVELDIO suo SALUTEM.

Excusationem meam, quam iussi tibi per Lucenam nunciari, cur epistolis tuis non rescriberem, haud dubito quin acceperis: tanta est enim, ut Dominus illa vertatur in Evangelio inter maximas mundi huius. Nunc scribendum mihi omnino fuit, & desidia omnis exculenda, ubi praetextus eius cepérunt deficere. Tu mihi connubium gratularis, ego tibi nouam prolem: hoc est, tu mihi folia, ego tibi fructus;

105. 38 hortēre F2; detooltere F1

106. 1. Excusationem] viz., Uxorēm


1. Lucenam] possibly a relative of Ferdinand de Lucena, a member of Mechlin Parliament († 1512) and of his son and successor, Tristan (1512-23: GGC, 54; GCM, 44, 52); or the Genoese Lukino de Vinaldi’, a Bruges merchant (1512: Est Br., 130).

7. prolem] cp. l. 16; Ep. 105, 4.
tu mihi ver, ego libi autumnum. Interpretatio illa etymi haec tenus mirifice mihi & arridet & approbatur: faxit Christus vt indies magis; cpiod confido fore, que est puellae probitas & parentum, tum mens & consilium animi mei quam ob rem ad hoc accessi. Tu preter solitum tuum morem iam diu tacuisti; quod equidem miror: quum littere tuae vel in gaudiijs sint mihi iucundissimae, vel in tristitia plena solatiorum.

Vxori tuae si iam peperit, precor fortunatam sobolem; sin noundum, lactum & felicum partum; & tu & illa salubritas impensissime ab vxore, socru, & prosocru. Saluta mihi hospitem meum Lapostolium etiam atque etiam, & hospitem tuum Robynum. Vale, mi Craneveldi optime.

9 Junij, Brugis.

† D. Francisco Craneveldio, iuris-consulto, amico integerr., senatori Mechlinensi.

107. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges

9 June 1524

This letter, which still bears a faint impression of de Fevyn’s seal, has as date , quinto (MS. : q° ; q = abbreviation for qui) Jd ’ ; it reached Cranevelt on ,13 Junij a° 24‘, as he wrote on the back, namely the same day as the letter written on June 7, Ep. 105, to which this missive was to be the corrective and the complement.

It refers again to James Nieulandt, and to his stay in Louvain. Facts must have happened thus. Henry Nieulandt’s wife desired a teacher for her son, who wrote to that effect for advice to their Mechlin friend by the middle of April : Ep. 99. Probably no suitable preceptor was found, and both Cranevelt and de Fevyn (who may have talked about it to Peter de Corte in the meantime : cp. Ep. 100, 17) suggested to send the boy to Louvain. Now, the brother of St. Dona-
tian's parish priest intended going to Louvain as well, and had already engaged a tutor, John Corneput (Ep. 110, 6); Barbara Nieulandt wished that her son might find in them a companion and the teacher he wanted, and consequently the journey was to be undertaken by the three of them. Meanwhile Henry Nieulandt had heard bad reports about the future schoolfellow, to such a purpose that the teacher was not engaged and the son was sent off sooner than was agreed upon: he went to Mechlin with Josse de Brune on or before June 7 (Ep. 105, 9). The evening of that day, June 7, de Fevyn was explained the matter at Cornelis Moreel’s supper, and he accordingly wrote a letter to Cranevelt, Ep. 105, which John Corneput and James Cousin were to take to Mechlin, so as not to raise any suspicion. Still as they might have opened the epistle, nothing was said about the undesirable companion, at least nothing that was a pointed accusation (Ep. 105, 32). During the next days Henry Nieulandt got more evidence about the loose morals of James Cousin, and requested de Fevyn to write this letter, joining to it one to Curtius (Ep. 109, 27), and inviting Cranevelt to do the same.

The parochus of St. Donatian’s, called Pastor laicorum, was then Francis Cosyn, or Cousin, who had been appointed to that post on Dec. 20, 1518. By means of a permutation with John Willenmont or van der Donck he obtained on April 6, 1524 the xith prebend, which the latter had enjoyed since 1506. He retained his rectorship until 1530 when, on July 31, Jerome Clicoveus was nominated to that post. Since Gerard Bachusius (Ep. 55, pr.) obtained his prebend in 1537, it may be supposed that he had died by that time (Comp., 140, 197). His brother James matriculated as minores with several other young men of Bruges (Adrian Ferret, James Romerio, Adrian Demeur and Adrian Gaillard) as rich student of the Lily, on the same day as James Nieulandt, Aug. 31, 1524 (Lib. III Int., 317 v): the events justified later on the suspicion which had been conceived against him, in so far that before six months had gone, de Corte had to send him away from the Lily: Ep. 135. Cp. Gaillard, I., 1, 106, 179; n., 61, 238.

S. D. P.

Septimo Idus Junij, rogatu susceptoris tuj Henricj Nieulandj, scripsi nonnihil ad te quod illi esset cordj filium, quamquam sua commendatione tibi commendatus esset, etiam nonnihil, velut auctario, commendatione mea esse tibi quam commendatissimum. Jd quod minimo certe negotio a me jumptetare debuit.

Herj apud me fuit Viues (nam ipse domj me contineo ob pedem· calceo arctiore, mea certe incuria, coercitum); illi tuas ostendi quibus de vxore, & somnio, nunc uero; risit

affatim; tamen putabat se tibi nunc purgatum, modo sint reddite literae. Sed, mi Craneueldij, vnde tibi in mentem quod insimulor singulis epistolis negligentia? cum pro vnis literis tuis, ternas mittam? Miror certe ego multo vehementius te non fecisse patrum certiorem judiciarum cum

Ghelrio; nam hic perferuntur esse annales; si quid sit quod magis compertum habeas, ut hoc cito sciamus. Nam superet juuisere Principe patruus, si modo opportunitas offeratur, & si tu proficiscare; cuius etiam rei tu facies eum certiorem an aliando destinaris.

Quod autem de susceptoris filio scripsi, uitaret Brugianos, tum non auderam aperte scribere, quod uererer ne aperieretur literae. Pater rogatus ut dehorarere, plane uitaret familiaritatem fratris parocho nostrj, qui debuerat esse jntineris comes, & illi in gymnasio Liliano cohabitare. Quod si juvenis non abierit, jlli hoc dices; sin abierit, scribem tum clam, ne resciat aliquando curatus: hoc enim pater cauerj uult. Scribes item Curtio: alioqui destinarat alio pedagogio instiitandum ni restitissem. Sunt enim patri multa de juuene delata que detegi aut propalarj non sit opus.

Bene vale, mi Craneueldij, et saluta accuratissime puerpe ram, cui bene vorlaut omnia dij propicij; etiam Carolj nomine, qui te salutarj cupit diligenter. Salutabis Andream & liberos meo nomine.

Quinto Jdus Junij.

Tuus Joannes Fevynus.

Te Mechlen.

10. ternas|Epp. 104, 105 and this one; cp., however, Ep. 105, s.
14. patrum|the one year's truce war signed at Heusden on June 14: cp. Ep. 103, s.
16. ternas|Francis Cosyn.
17. Principem|Charles of Egmont.
22 ut... uult (27)| marked by a vertical line in the margin by C
27 Curtio| marked by hand in margin
28 multa... opus (29)| underlined by C
30 salutar|F2; salutata F1
39 Quinto|MS. : q®
This letter, entirely in Piglius' hand, was at once dispatched, either for want of a messenger or from a certain uneasiness at giving great trouble and no news. The address was not added on the reverse side, on which on July 10 was started another letter: Ep. 114. In writing the date, Piglius evidently made a mistake in the year, as appears from the reference to Charles of Bourbon's movements, and from the information contained in the letter on the back (ep. Ep. 114, 19; 43; &c.).

S. P.

Tametsi sciam, vir clarissime, patronos tantos non vocandos ad mediocrem aliquam aut vulgarem operam, tuam tamen humanitatem candoremque animj ita perspecatum habeo, vt nihil dubitem hauillibenter te proprie magnitudinis obliuisej vt amicj consulas vtilitatj, presertim cum ea a te vno prestarj possit.

Adsciuit me nuper Sanctus Dominus Nostor in familiam suam, & a secretis cubiculis sibi me adesse voluit, eodem loco & ordine quem apud felicis recordationis Adrianum obtinebam. Quamobrem aliquamdiu adliuc Roma; manen dum milii existimauj. Vt autem Pontificis lic fauor, quo me non vulgariter prosequj videtur, mihi sit interim vtis & amicis, omnino necessarium est viam aliquam inuenire, per quam amicorum litere quam fidelissime diligentissi-meque ad me perferantur, quam haetenus per manus trapezitarum infidissimam sum expertus.

Excogitauj itaque viam aliam, facillimam simul & securissimam, sed quam tua mihi humanitas aperiat operet. Vide quantum de te presumo! Scripsi enim ad amicos

7. Sanctus Dominus Noster: MS. (there, and often in P's letters): S D N. 13 omnino necessarium est written twice by mistake 19 Vide P2: Scripsi enim P1

7. Adsciuit] viz., about the time when he wrote Ep. 97; indeed it shows that already then he was familiar with Clement VII.'s mind and intentions. He may have omitted to mention his appointment for fear of seeming to forget too soon his former master.
mittant ad manus Dominationis Tuae, quas ad me diriget hoc pacto: conueniet istic Magistrum, quem dicunt, Postarum, cumque rogabit vt quascumque literas illi dederit, mittat cum suis, propria semper manu duobus aut tribus verbis inscriptas, sicut solent, ad socium suum quem hic habet Peregrinum de Taxis, quo non fiat in reddendo mora vilia. Si quando eciam demerendus videbitur ducatis duobus aut tribus, curabo apud amicos & illos quoque reddij Dominationi Tuae. Hanc rem, vir humanissime, vt facias, & vt non leuiter facias, sed tamquam id quod tibi maxime sit cordij, mihi autem & amicis vehementer vtile futurum, non rogo tantum sed eciam oro, sic vt maiorj studio, magisque ex animo non possim; quamquam quod te oro tantopere non eo pertinet, quasi quiequam diffiderem humanitatij tuae, sed tantum vt significem quantopere id cupiam, quantumque id mea intersit. Tam enim id cupio vehementer quam tu id facile poteris & facies libenter.

Nouae hic rej nihil est; Borbonius omnia pacis consilia inter hos Principes interturbat; immo spem omnem adimit; nec enim quieturus videtur quamdiu viuat, nisi victo Gallo dominationem suam, quam sua perdidit temeritate, recuperauerit. Contendit ingredi in Provinciam Galliae (que 21 Dominationis Tuae: MS, there, on l. 28, and often in P's letters: D.T. 37 & facies libenter: between the lines. 38 Nouæ| P2; Nouj P1. 40 viuat| P2; viuit P1

22. Magistrum..... Postarum] John Baptista de Taxis was Charles V.’s postmaster at least from 1520 (Brewer, III, 1130, 2288; App., 9, 10; Gachard, II, 515); his family, originally from Bergamo, Italy, had established ‘posts’ as early as 1164, and their services had been acknowledged by Maximilian with letters of nobility, May 31, 1512. Baptista had succeeded to David and Francis de Tasso or Tassius (1500-1520: Henne, I, 222, 340); he married Christina of Wachten- douch and gathered wealth and honours; on Jan. 5, 1531 his crest and nobility were confirmed by Charles V. at Saragossa (FUL, n=3121, 3122, 3123; Hoyneck, II, n, 121). There were in Italy cor- pondent postmasters, generally relatives, like the Peregrinus referred to on l. 26, and later on, Antony de Taxis (PE, 80, 51, &c.). Their descendants, the Princes of Tour (or Thurn)-and-Taxis, were for centuries the adminis- trators of postal affairs in Central Europe.

38. Borbonius] Charles de Mont- pensier (cp. Ep. 76, s) was about to invade Provence at the head of the victorious army of Italy: CMH, II, 46-49; Brewer, IV, 358, 365, 376, 379, &c.

According to the note on the back, this letter reached Mechlin on 25 June, 1524. It answers one which Nieulandt brought to Louvain and which Cranevelt wrote in compliance with de Feyn’s requests of June 7 and 9, expressed in Epp. 105 (2e-30) and 107 (2e-29), which were handed to him on June 13. If the boy had already left before that date with a letter to Curtius, Cranevelt must have sent a second to communicate the recommendations.

The ‘nepotulus’ referred to, is CHARLES GOSWINS, GOSCAIN or GOOSCAIN (Gosseins), son of John, and Peter de Corte’s sister. He was born at Bruges about 1507, and matriculated as a rich student of theilled on Aug. 29, 1523 (Lib. Ill. Int., 305 r°). He became M. A. on March 19, 1528, being classed 17th out of 103 (Promotions, 77). He applied himself to medicine, gained the degree of M. D. in May 1539 (V. And., 233), and succeeded to Paul Roels as ordinary professor of medicine on June 29, 1536 (Analectes, xi, 99-106; Mol., 567; V. And., 222, 403); he was elected as University Rector on the last day of February of the years 1542, 1547 and 1567 (Vern., 151; Reusens, 1, 108.

108. 45. missitare] Clement VII. had sent Bernardino della Barba to Spain, Dec. 8, 1523, and Nicolas of Schönberg to Francis I., Charles V. and Henry VIII. on March 9, 1524 (Ep. 97, 2e). In April 1524 he refused entering either the imperial or the French leagues, and in May he withdrew his favour from intriguing counsellors such as Alberto Pio, Count of Carpi, and Luis de Corduba, Duke of Sessa. In the first days of June he sent another warning for peace to Francis I., but without result : Pastor, II, 178-181; Balan S, 23.

Epp. 108, 109

291

266-9). He was in minor orders and was nominated by the Faculty of Arts to the collation of the Chapter of St. Donatian's, Bruges, March 26, 1528 (which provision he resigned on Dec. 7, 1531), and to that of the abbot of St. Bertin's, at St. Omer, Aug. 4, 1536. On the strength of this provision he accepted the parish of St. Martin's of Bas-Warneton, Febr. 23, 1539 (Lib. I Nom., 206 r°, 240 v°, 286 r°, 320 v°). He evidently contemplated entering the Church; still at the banquet celebrated in 1556 by the Faculty of Medicine on the feast of their patron-saint St. Luke, he became engaged rather rashly to Fortuna or Florence, daughter of his master and colleague John sBruynen, or Braunen, of Someren (V. And., 232), and after his marriage he had to resign his prebend in St. Peter's, as well as the lesson attached to it (Mol., 567), James van der Varent being appointed in his place on Dec. 1, 1556 (V. And., 235). He continued exercising his art in Louvain, and went to attend his uncle Peter de Corte in his illness at Bruges, in the first weeks of 1566 and in Aug.-Sept. 1567. As one of his heirs and executors, he erected with Matthias van Craesbeke the scholarships in the Lily and in Houterlé College (Ep. 83, pr. f.; FUL, n°s 1234, 2461; Rekeninghen Mathysens van Craesbeke van den Chysen, &c... toebbehoorende M. Peeter de Corte, &c., 1555-1569 : MS. in St. Peter's, Louvain : 171, 172, 197, 203-5). He made his will on April 24, 1564, and died on Aug. 24, 1574 (V. And., 233); he was buried with his wife in St. Peter's; they had several children : one of them, Peter, de Corte's godchild, is mentioned in his uncle's testament; another, Nicolas, married Aleydis, the daughter of Peter Vekemans, the Louvain town secretary, on April 19, 1585 (Bax II, VI, 894; Br. & Fr., I, 66, 144; II, 393; Gaillard, I, ii, 76).

Salve humanissime pariter ac doctissime Domine Cranueldi.

Exhibuit mihi tuas literas vna cum literis Henricij Nieu-

landij, Jacobus Nieuelandus, per Jouem puer ad virtutem et eruditionem, quantum coniijeere licuit, apprime natus. Quare ne illius jndolem, simili ac tot, tantorumque amicorum commendationes paruj videar facere, illum proximo, immo intra meum cubiculum collocauj. Nam non erat commodus locus nunc apud eum magistrum cuj illum committere decreuj, ac tuto credere ab omni semotum periculo : scio quantam parentes exigant curam ! Vbi erit locus, poterit facile mutare cubiculum, aut si ita malitis, poterit perpetuo vbi nunc est perseuerare. Socium habebit nepotulum meum, eiusdem pene etatis et eruditionis, nisi quod meus iste paulo

minus est adhuc in authoribus versatus; ceterum egregiae
indolis ac bone expectationis: sic tamen vt separatim suo
quisque lecto dormiant. Quod ad institutionem pertinebit,
quoniam mihi per negotia frequenter non vacabit quum
occum erit a publicis illis lectionibus, curabo vt ad doctum
ac probum preceptorem sit illij recursus, qui ab illo exigat
quotidie pensum, exerceatque tum in ijs que didicit, tum
in hijs que nunc deinceps docebitur. Meo consilio exerce-
itur adhuc vsque ad festum Remigij in authoribus bonis
dumtaxat: nam dialectices plane rudis est, eaque per
maturitatem poterit illij anno proximo instillarj. Non credas
quam nunc sit illius alia, quam solet esse facies, adeo vbique
introrumpunt in reliquas disciplinas humaniores liter.

Non licuit nunc pluribus scribere: per oportunitatem
resarcietur quod nunc omittitur. Domino Feuyno atque
Henrico Nieulando scribam vbi se obtulerit nuncius. Interim
me puta tuis iussis obsequentissimum servulum, et si quid
aliud de puero hoc instituendo decreueris, fac vt sciam.

Vale.

Louanij, prepropere; xvj Junij.

Tuus vere ex animo
Petrus Curtius.

35 Clarissimo eidemque doctissimo Vtriusque
Juris professorj D. Francisco Craneueldio,
Consiliario Cesareæ Maiestatis, Mechliniae.

21. Remigij] the academic year
or ordinarium started with an
oration, the reading of the Stat-
tutes and a Mass in honour of the
Holy Ghost, on St. Remigius’day,

110. From John CORNETPUT

Epp. 109, 110

II 24 [f° 32]

16 or 17 June 1524

This letter is damaged at foot and has lost its date; it was written on June 16 or 17, the \textit{nundiniquartus quintus} (I. 7) after June 13, when the writer called on Cranefelt and handed him de Fevyn's missive, Ep. 105.

a

John Gorneput, Comnepuyt, Corneputius, born at Ghistelles, in the Franck of Bruges, went to Louvain, where he matriculated on Febr. 29, 1516 (\textit{Lib. III Int.}, 220 v°), and, having become M. A., earned his living by private teaching. On Oct. 20, 1533, he was nominated by the Faculty of Arts to the first vacancy at the collation of the Dean and the Chapter of St. Peter's, Lille, and on the strength of that provision he accepted, April 21, 1535, the parish of Roncq, vacant by Bernard Cruweke's death; being a priest of the Tournai diocese, he probably went to fulfil the duties of that office after the delay allowed (\textit{Lib. I Noni.}, 251 v°; 298 v°).

b

In June 1524 Gorneput was in Bruges: the 'pastor' of St. Donatian's engaged his services for his brother bound for Louvain; Nieulandt's mother had nearly arranged for her son to share his lessons; but her husband, having heard of James Cosyn's loose morals, wanted to prevent all intercourse between the boys, and would even have kept him away from the Lily, if de Fevyn had not interfered (Ep. 107, 27). Gorneput, ignoring these circumstances, was fully mistaken about the father's intentions when he suggested to make the two boys board and lodge at de Schore's house.

c

Louis de Schone, Knight, born at Louvain about 1490, was a son of Louis, the town secretary, related to the Pynnock family (\textit{Aprii 14, 1502 : FUL, n° 1438 : 9; Ep. 70, pr.}, and of Elizabeth Edele van der Halvermylen (\textit{Oct. 22, 1556 : Mol., 718; Paquot, IV, 123-7}). He matriculated in June 1504, his uncle, 'magister' Louis van der Halvermylen taking the oath for him (\textit{Excerpt., 94}), and he studied in the Lily, where he gained the friendship of his master Dorpius (Ep. 123, 57). He passed his '\textit{actus determinandi}' on Nov. 8, 1510 (\textit{Lib. V Act. Fac. Art.}, 303 v°), and, having become M. A. and 'lic. utr. juris', he was appointed on Dec. 19, 1519, to the afternoon lesson of civil law, which Gabriel de Mera (Ep. 1, pr.) abandoned for that of Peter de Thenis (Ep. 1, pr.; \textit{Analectes}, xxxix, 291; \textit{Vern.}, 98). He entered the University Council prob. on Dec. 30, 1519 (PF, 262; \textit{V. And.}, 182), and took possession of the prebend in St. Peter's, vacant by Peter de Thenis' resignation, on Jan. 2, 1520 (\textit{Mol.}, 144). On May 22, 1520 he passed his act of, doctor utr. juris' (\textit{V. And.}, 182; \textit{de Jongh, *22}), and was elected University Rector on Aug. 31, 1521 (\textit{Vern.}, 33; \textit{Reus-sns}, I, 263); as results from this letter, several young men of the aristocracy boarded and were tutored in his house.

d

On Nov. 7, 1524, he was called to Mechlin Parliament by Charles V.; consequently he resigned his professorship on Nov. 16, 1524 (cp. Ep. 123, pr.), which was given to Josse Vroeye of Gavere (\textit{Analectes}, xxxix, 294). In 1529 he was appointed judge in matters heretical.
on May 31, 1535, he entered the Privy and the State Councils, taking the oath on June 3, and he occasionally went on embassies (Nyhoff, II, xxvii). In 1538 he was called to Spain, where Charles V. knighted him in acknowledgment of his services and the loyalty of which his device is the expression: *Sustineat Schore* (or prop). He was sent back to settle the Ghent revolt (Paquot, IV, 124), and on Oct. 10, 1540, he succeeded as Chief of the Privy Council to John de Carondelet, who, resigning for his great age, only kept the title of first Councillor (*CPT*, 23); at Peter Tayspil’s death (April 30, 1541: *Ep*. 83, 7) he became also President, and head of the Council of State. He remained a staunch friend of the University, not only attending her festivities (*V. And.*, 185, 361), but helping her in all difficulties (e. g., *Vern.*, 61; *Lib*. VI Act., 197 v., seq.; *Ep*. 95, pr.; *Lib*. VII Act., 199, seq.; *Lib*. IX Act., 80 v.; &c.). His first wife Barbara Wyt, daughter of John, Lord of Berendrode, &c., and of Barbara Vranx, had already died in 1525 (*C Prié*, II, 11; later on he married Anne, daughter of the Brabant Chancellor Adolph van der Noo (Bas. Brux., I, 86; *Hoynek*, III, i, 310), and of Philipotte of Watermael, by whom he had a son, Erard, Knight, Lord of Suerbempde and Wyneghem, J. v. Linc., who matriculated in Louvain on July 23, 1547, and again on May 13, 159 (Lib. IV Int., 215 v., 451 v.), and was three times Mayor of Louvain (Febr. 26, 1610: *FUL*, n° 2753; de Ram, *Lettres*, 8); and three daughters: Elisabeth (*FUL*, n° 2770), Catherine and Philipotte, who became the wife of Arnold of Schoonhoven & Eynatten (*CPT*, 25).

He died at Antwerp on Feb. 25, 1548 (or Dec. '48: *Hoynek*, I, 1, 164; Paquot, IV, 124), and was buried in the Augustine Church of Louvain, where he was commemorated by a fine epitaph (*V. And.*, 183; Paquot, IV, 123), and in which, on Nov. 22, 1541, his widow founded annual services for him and his first wife Barbara Wyt, to be celebrated by the president of Adrian VI.’s College (*FUL*, n° 2747). With her brother-in-law Elias (*CPT*, 183; *Hoynek*, III, i, 295) she had to defend herself from 1556 to 1559 before the Brabant Council against the tutors of her nephew Gregory van Dievon, founder of the College of that name, on account of the heritage of her mother-in-law Elisabeth van der Halvermylen (Oct. 22, 1556: *FUL*, n° 3242-4; 3246; *Vern.*, 226); she died at Liège on May 31, 1590.

Louis de Schore was reputed as one of the greatest jurists of his time (Ep., 123, 57; *VE*, 19, 20; *Vern.*, 107, 298; *Henne*, V, 37; *Gnec*, 51; &c.) he was a prudent and decided manager in those difficult times; his science, his experience and his lofty mind were a precious help to Charles V. in the reforms he introduced in the jurisdiction of this country (*Henne*, VII, 225; VIII, 364). In Nov. 1528 de Schore was sent to Catherine of Aragon as juridical adviser in the divorce-question (Brewer, IV, 4983-43, 46), on which subject he wrote his *Consilium super Viribus Matrimonii inter Henricum VIII.*, *Anglorum Regem, & Catharinam Austriacam*, printed by S. Sassen, Louvain 1534 (Mol., 544; *Schism. Angl.*, 80; *V. And.*, 184; Paquot, IV, 128).

The report about the troubles of Ghent, *Les Mémoires de Jean d’Hollander*, is attributed to him as well (*Hoynek*, III, i, 280-486). *Cp. GGo*, 9 v.; *GGo*, 11; *GGF*, 70; *GGm*, 81; *V. And.*, 182; *Hoynek*, I, 1, 28, 164, 203; II, i, 329; Paquot, IV, 123-8; PF, 262-263; *Box II*, IV, 582; *C Prié*, I, 55, 60; II, 9 (with coat of arms); *CPT*, 23, 183;
Henne, VII, 128; Gachard, II, 161; Papebrochius, II, 300; Coppens, II, 135 (the Louis Schoor, from Louvain, who became canon of St. John's, Hertogenbosch, on June 17, 1511 and resigned in 1546, was prob. not a near relative; the dates fit neither for Louis, son of his brother Elias, who matriculated in Louvain as 'minorennes' in June 1541: *Lib. IV Int.*, 144 v°; nor for the councillor himself, who, however, in the time between his two marriages may have thought of entering the Church; a 'Joannes Scoor Louaniensis' was inscribed as rich student of the Porc on Aug. 29, 1547: *Lib. IV Int.*, 218 v°); Brewer, IV-VI; &c.

Antony Uutenhoven, Utenhoven(s), belonging to the famous Ghent family, was appointed by Charles of Austria on May 16, 1515, as a member of the committee controlling the sources of revenue for the taxation; with James van Steelandt he was a deputy of the Flanders States for Ypres and environs (Henne, II, 126), of which town he was voogd or provost in 1517 (Sand., *Fland.*, II, 277). He probably was identical with Antony Utenhoven, the husband of Adrienne de Baenst, Lady of Santvelde, and father of Antoinette and Anne Uutenhoven (*Br. & Fr.*, III, 79, 83). He died in Ypres, probably only a short time previously to this letter (1. 13). His two sons had matriculated in Louvain on April 8, 1521: 'Nicholaus' and 'Judocus' [filii] anthonij vut den houe, de ypris, morinen. dyoc., nobles, minorennes; iuravit pro eis hospes Mich. van den Doerne (*Lib. III Int.*, 275 v°). The elder of them, Nicolas Uutenhoven, Lord of 'de Gracht', was elected voogd of Ypres in 1531, 1542 and 1543 (Sand., *Fland.*, II, 277); he was a councillor of Flanders, and was appointed to the 2nd lay seat in Mechlin Parliament on June 30, 1547 (*GCb*, 12; *GCr*, 92; *GGC*, 49; *GCM*, 104). He died on August 19, 1549; his widow, Mary Haudion de Ghyberchies, afterwards married John de Griboval (*Br. & Fr.*, I, 472; Sand., *Fland.*, II, 278).

During their minority the two boys were entrusted to the care of Nicolas Uutenhoven, Lord of Markeghem, probably their father's elder brother. He had been for years councillor of Charles V. (*EstBr.*, 387) and of Flanders (Henne, II, 126; V, 38), and had succeeded, in 1520 to Richard Reiniegher, or Reniger, as President of Flanders (Sand., *Fland.*, I, 170; II, 30). He died on Febr. 11, 1527 (*Belg. Dom.*, 40), and was succeeded by Peter Tayspil (Ep. 83, 7); he had been married to Agnes van der Varent and left several children (Nicolas: *Lib. III Int.*, 217 v°; Philippa: *C Priv.*, I, 17); one of them, Charles, who had been sent to study in France, Germany and Italy, became intimately acquainted with Erasmus (*EE*, 1062, x; 1206, c; &c.; *VE*, 8; *OE*, 479; *ZGE*, V, 433; FG, 113, 437; *Erasm.*, II, 592, 606; *Ent.*, 100, 132; *Lat. Cont.*, 380), who dedicated to him the *Opuscula aliquot Joannis Chrysostomi* (Basle 1529: *Bib. Er.*, II, 35), with a letter dated Feb. 6, 1529 (*EE*, 1153, e); he praised the son, but more especially the father for his virtues and his learning, which he probably had had an opportunity of appreciating on a visit to Ghent; and he added a Latin and a Greek epitaph for the deceased friend (Sand., *Fland.*, I, 372). Charles Uutenhoven played a conspicuous part in the history of his town, of which he was an alderman in the ominous year 1530 (*Huyneck, III, ii, 355, 390; Henne, VI, 299, 334; VII, 34), and greatly contributed to the intellectual development of his country (Sand., *Gand.*, 30; *Bib. Belg.*, 129; *Gucci*, 235).
Fere fit, Humanissime iuxta ac Doctissime Domine, vt, quem maxime cupiamus, non adsit praesens satis consilium : id quod mihi nunc vsuuenisse video. Nam et Brugis apud pueri istius parentes, et isticum tecum existentii, ne succurrir quidem quod nunc video esse consultissimum. Sum autem cui Nieulandia commissum cupiat filium, adiunctum silicet fratri pastoris Donatiani, nadiusquattus quintusue tecum coram loquatus.

Patris animum subsensisse videor abhorrere a pedago-gio; id si est ita, aliae patent puero ad me fores. Est hic apud Dominum Ludouicu Schore quem satis conijcio te noscere, aliquantus numerus liberalium juvenum; jnter quos duobus filiolis Antonij Huten Houe, qui Ypris finem vite fecit; quorum et patronus et curator nunc est hodier-nus Flandriae Praeses, simul cum Joanne Domino de Saemslach; duobus, inquam, hijs multa modestia ac morum venustate pueris singulis diebus manue et vesperi priuatem domi sua praecipio. Hijnsne vester commode possit adiungi, quaeo, considerately; nam vni atque alteri facile ibidem locum depreceabor, nec video vbi aut honestius instituivt, aut suauius ali possint. Verum eius vestrum velo esse judiciuim; nec magnopere repugnabo si aequis conditionibus totum me praebere velit pares aut solus, aut in subeluamen vocato aleror: libenter permitto bonos viros opera mea abuti etiam. Habes isticum Dominum Schore, per cuius seruitorem lias mitto: potes coram id

16. Saemslach] John van Schoutheete, Lord of Zaemslach or Saemslach, Knight, was hereditary schoutheete, scultetus, of Waesland & captain of Saeftingen; he was the son of Florent, and he died a bachelor in 1531. His second cousin, also a John van Schoutheete (†1535), son of Josse, Knight, married Catherine Bacx, and succeeded him as lord of Zemslach and as scultetus, after having been several times alderman in Ghent between 1505 and 1532. A third John van Schoutheete, uncle to the latter, son of William, married Percevala Triest, and was alderman in Ghent in 1525, 140, 13 and 50 : Belg. Her., X, 62-64.
agere; meum animum si plenius cupis cognoscere vel nutu sig\[ni\]tica : isthie adero. Parces im\(pro\)hitati : tam libenter enim \(a\ te\) beneficium accipio quam \(a\)
30 quocunque alio; nam tuae gr\(a\)uitati plurimum \(fido;\)
ne\(c\) sine \(inuidia\) cu\(ram\) prudentiamque tuam animad-
verti per\(t\) tempus \(i\)llud brevissimum quo tecum praesens
agebam. Vale, humanissime domine et serul\(u\) tuo\(r\) faue.
Joannes Corneputius Ghistell\(e\)nsis,
obsequijs quouis mom\(e\)nto tibi paratissimus.

[Capissimo vtriusque iuris Doctori
\(D\)no.\) Francisco Cranueildio, Se-
nator\(i\) Mechliniensisi.

111. FROM MARTIN VAN DORP

II 26 \[f° 34\]
21 June \[1524\]

This letter, slightly mutilated at the lower edge, is entirely in Dorp's writing; its seal, similar to that of Ep. 24, is intact; there
can be no doubt about its year-date, as it was answered by Ep. 113.

a On the strength of the privilege granted to the Louvain Studium
Generale by Pope Martin V. on Sept. 9, 1427 and May 1, 1428 (Privil.,
25-29), no matriculated member could be impeached before any judge
outside the University — Privilegium de Non Evocando; — whereas
the suppositi could summon before the Academic Courts any person
or institution with whom they had a difference — Privilegium Tractus
(V. And., 11, 16; FUL, n° 298; 301-5; 336-339). This Privilegium Fori,
chiefly exercised by the Conservator, i. e., Privilegiorum (V. And.,
61; Vern., 43, 67; FUL, n° 300; 5530; 5629-5642), was extended to
benefices and prebends by Adrian VI. (June 16, 1523) and Clement VII.
(Nov. 26, 1523: V. And., 16); it had been confirmed by the Dukes of
Brabant, by Philip the Fair, 1495, 1500, 1504, and by Charles V.,
1515, 1518 (Privil., 16, 21; Privil. Con., I, 186-213; FUL, n° 336);
ratified by treaties with Holland, 1491, and Zeeland, 1509, and
successfully vindicated, e. g., against Brussels, 1495, against Ghent
and the States of Flanders, 1479 (FUL, n° 298; 305; 340-1). The other
lawcourts, jealous of their jurisdiction, often came into conflicts
about that great prerogative (cp. for 1526-27: Lib. VI Act., 62 v°, 64 v°,
72 v°, &c.), which the University zealously defended before Parlia-
ment or the highest Councils in the land (Privil. Con., II, 24-28; cp.
FUL, n° 342-352; 5630-39).

b The actions thus instituted led to expenses exceeding the ordinary
means; consequently new regulations about the taxes levied on the University officials, were devised by Martin van Dorp and the Deputies, and proposed for the approval of the Academic Senate on Jan. 7, 1524; they were all voted, except one, stipulating that the notaries of the Conservator's Court should contribute 25 Rh. fl. yearly. This matter was committed for examination to the Rector and the Deputies (Lib. VI Act., 17 v°, 18 r°), with whom the three notaries remonstrated on the disproportionate levy: two of them, John Vullinck and John Golen, pretended not to earn more than 90 to 100 Rh. fl. a year, whereas the third, John de Mera, did not even gain sufficient to keep him and his family. At the next meeting of the Senate, on Feb. 3, the Deputies opined that the tax seemed iniquitous, and even advocated a rise in the notaries' salary; they moved that the Conservator should revise his charges, and fix their contribution accordingly. That proposition led to a long debate: the opponents adduced that the notaries did service in the Courts of the "Judices Appellatiónum" and of the Apostolic Causes as well as in that of the Conservator, and that they undervalued their revenues, since their predecessor, John de Winekele, when by himself, had paid as much as 100 Rh. fl. some years. When the question was put to the vote, three of the Faculties declared themselves in favour of the taxation of 25 Rh. fl. or thereabouts, at the Conservator's discretion. The Rector, John van den Broeck, or a Paduca, was going to give force of decree to that decision, when the pro-Chancellor, Nicolas Coppin, dean of St. Peter's, protested that in a very difficult affair ("in negotii valde arduo") the Statutes required more than three of the five votes (Statuta Universitatis Locaniensis: tit. V, art. 13 : Mol., 901). The Rector, provisionally concluding the argument, resolved in the sense agreed upon by the majority, but made the decree conditional on the limits of his right (Lib. VI Act., 18 v°-19 v°). The controversy then turned and was monopolised by the question of the validity of the Rector's resolution from a majority of three against two Faculties, and the circumstances that make a matter "valde ardua". Meetings of the contending parties and committees gave no result (Lib. VI Act., 22 v°, 24 r°), in so much that the Academic Senate resolved on May 31, to try another three days' negotiations and then to apply to the arbitration of Peter l'Apostole and Francis de Cranevelt (Lib. VI Act., 25 v°).

c Probably the dread of an official interference by strangers (Lib. VI Act., 24 v°) calmed down the excitement, for no formal intervention is mentioned in the records; jurisprudents like the arbiters, who knew the University Courts from experience, and one of whom, as results from this letter, was privately consulted, may have matured the judgment of the leading men. For Vullinck was too much interested in the affair not to have made use of his acquaintance with the regulations and their petty distinctions, and of the art of argument with which he was familiar, having attended all the Academic meetings as Secretary since 1491 (V. And., 52). He evidently had a hand in the devices that made the discussion swerve in its course. On Febr. 29, 1524, the Conservator requested the Senate to appoint his nephew Wilgefort Cornelii as the fourth notary (Lib. VI Act., 20 v°, seq.), which would have been incomprehensible if the post had been as unprofitable as had been asserted; the
attention was diverted from that unwelcome evidence by the rekindled strife between Rector and Conservator as to who was to appoint the notaries, and by the doubt about Wilgefort's qualification for the office (l. 36; Lib. VI Act., 22 v°). Later on the discussion about de Palude's conclusion from three votes against two, was evidently intended to prevent a thorough search into the circumstances of Vullinck and his colleagues, who by then had estranged many of their former supporters by their tricks and devices. No wonder that on Aug. 30, the Faculties of Law urged the Rector Peter Zelle to execute the resolution passed under de Palude (Febr. 3) and to make the notaries pay the stated tax (Lib. VI Act., 29 v°). The question was moved a last time at the University meeting of Dec. 22, 1524, when, according to the regulations, all the officials had to resign their charge in order to be reappointed. The Faculties of Law and Medicine proposed to readmit the three notaries, and to appoint Wilgefort, if on a second examination he should prove able, and they insisted on the tax decreed. The Faculty of Divinity, which, with that of Arts, had stood on Vullinck's side, left the decision to the Rector and the Deputies; only the Arts opposed Wilgefort's appointment, and as the Rector Adam Bogaert drew a conclusion according to the views of the majority, their syndic John Macket made against it a solemn — and ineffectual — protest on Dec. 31, 1524 (Lib. VI Act., 36-40). Cp. de Jongh, *50.

d  This letter throws a new light on the controversy, which was only known through the reports of the meetings; the statement of Martin van Dorp's view has the more value as from the beginning he had had a leading part in the discussion (Lib. VI Act., 17 v°, 18 v°, 23 v°, &c.), and had been most sympathetic to the three officials and their cause.

M. DORPIUS D. CRANEUS <ELDIO> SUO S.

S. P. CLARISSIME DOMINE.

Nihil dubito, quin mireris nonnihil (nam plurimi etiam indignarentur) quod hactenus epistole tue nihil respondiderim, qui te vel in amicorum negotiis tam paratura soleam inuenire. Desines mirarj, ubi causam silentii mei acceperis. 5

Audieram te proxime huc venturum, et audieram ex homine minime futili atque etiam utriusque nostrum amantissimo, Magistro Petro Curtio, Brugensi. Js aiebat primarium quendam, haud scio ciuemne, an magistratum etiam, oppidi Brugensis hic filiolum adducturum, quocum una tu quoque, ut ei familiarissimus, ad nos vel animo

10 animoj r. animi

8. quendam] evid. Henry Nieu-
Ego quoque, cum multi minime vani affirmarent immeni-
num esse questum notariorum, fui in ea sententia, non esse
iniquum, si quotannis erario aliquid inferrent, hac maxime
de causa, quod grauibus impensis Academia tueretur
Privilegium Consoritorum quam vocamus; quod si periret,
et illorum questus periret omnis. Actum est ea de re sepe
in conuentu Academicot totius; variarunt quidem nonnihil
sententiae: verum semper multo plures nobis subscribant.
Tandem visum est omnibus ut audirentur notarii; qui
affirmarant tam exiguum esse questum, ut ego certe vehem-
enter admiraver, et mox censebamus, si quidem vera predi-
carent, quibus esse stipendium assignare eis, quam qui-
quam subtrahere.

Et si maluissent notarij meum consilium sequi quam quor-
undam aliorum, nihil fuisse subortum dissensionis. Sed
unus eorum maluit per quosdam ea ratione confici quod
volebat, qua prorsus negocio, ex tranquillo, perturbationi-
num reddidit. Negauerunt officia esse Academie, et alia

15. negocis] the tax to be levied on the notaries.
20. notariorum] the notaries or actuaries of the Court of the
Consortorium Privilegiorum Universitatis: Mol., 912; V. And., 73;
in the beginning there was only one, but there had been three
since 1503: John Vullinck (1503-1530), who besides was notary
at the Rector's Court, University Secretary (1496-1530) and head of
St. Peter's Chapter School (V. And., 74, 52; FUL, n° 3; Reusens,
1, 328, 555); John Colen, or Kolen, son of Gisbert (1503-1538 : V.
And., 74); and John de Mera (cp. 1. 46).
25. conuentu] the Academic Senate, or meeting of the Uni-
versity Council: Lib. VI Act., 15, seq.
30. Negauerunt &c.] the controversy as to whether the nota-
ries exercised a University function, is illustrated by the dif-
ferences between the Rector and the Conservator at each vacancy
about the right of appointing (cp. 1. 46, n.); a compromise was
only made in 1709: FUL, n° 5641.
Ep. 111

301

multa, que sit prolixius repetere. Ceterum credo nihil esse periculi ut quicquam soluunt. Nam et ego et plurimj mecum plane censemus, ne mentionem quidem ferendam eiusmod\[30] reij; quin spero facile quietura omnia, tametsi quidam certe iniquissime, et contumeliosissime tutati sunt causam, si vel maxime iusta sit: aliud sedentes locuti, aliud stantes; quod palam in totius Academicie conuentu affirmarent, idem coram eisdem negarunt. Hoc vero animos multorum graui-\[40] ter commouit, nec iniuria; et non desunt qui Jureconsultis, si queant, moliantur malum. Merano faui semper; et is certe moderate hac in re egit; nec una querimonia audita est contra eum; multi sepe subleuauerunt eum suo suffragio; neque enim alius est vigilantior, et qui minus lucetur. \[50] Quod si initio me aut alium quempiam eiimore consulissent, res initio fuisset sopita. Sed unus quidem dolis, technis, importunitate, conuiicijs, clamoribus, conatus est oppressere, et magis excitauit incendium, ita uti fit. Summa est: credo et spero eos nihil quicquam persoluturos; quod ne fiat, ego quoque pro virili annitar. Scribam aliquando prolixius. Bene vale, amicorum integerrime!

Louanij, 11 Kalendas Julias.

Quod si qua in re tibj tuisue gratificarj potero, nihil negabo; nam noui eandem pectoris tui, quem malo alij

42. sedentes... stantes] the notaries' statement made at a private interview — sedentes — with their supporters, was quite different from what they declared when summoned and standing — stantes — as inferiors in the meetings of the University Council or of the Deputies.
46. Merano] John van der Mee-\[40] ren, de Mera or Meranas, possibly a relative of Gabriel de Mera (Ep. 1, pr.; FUL, n° 1958); had been John de Winckele's faithful servant (Ep. 85, pr.; FUL, n° 2175-6), and had been nominated his successor at his death by the Conservator, on June 19, 1505; that appointment was called into question, but eventually ratified, by the Rector and the Academic Senate (Reusens, 1, 555). He exercised that function until his death, 1542 (Lib. VI Act., 229 r); when Mathew Coggen succeeded him on July 18, 1542 (V. And., 71; de Jongh, 237; *23; Lib. VI Act., 229 r; Reusens, 1, 557).
51. unus] evidently John Vullinck, who as University Secretary had nearly thirty years' experience of customs and regulations, as well as personal influence; it was not mere chance that, on Febr. 3, the validity of the Rector's decision was taken exception to by his superior, the pro-chancellor Nicolas Coppin, the dean of St. Peter's, whose scholarcha he was.
60 predicare, quam tibi; id quod nunquam non facio. Quod epistolam ad te meam Moro miseris, ne tu nugas: misisti viro eruditissimo, quem equidem <propter eruditionem> ram suspicio, ut omnes item alios. Nuper scriptis mihi Dominus Jodocus Sasboldus, amicus noster syncerus, se et collegas suos studium curare, ut juventus in omnibus bonis litteris quam optime instituat; <multum de ea re> gaudebam. Vos queso, <Senatores, non permitte> non primas su peraretur a subdito!

Clariss. viro D. Francisco Craneueldio,
70 V. J. professori eruditiss., C. M. Consiliario, Mechlinie.

112. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges 27 [f. 37] 24 June 1524

This letter is in scribe A's writing (cp. Ep. 102, pr.); the two last lines (f. 36) and the address were added by Vives. It still has its seal, similar to that of Ep. 90. It was composed in the same month as Ep. 106, as is definitely stated in the first sentence.
Consequently the date, July 25, must be considered as a mistake of the scribe, who may have thought of dating by the Calends; at the end of that month Cranevelt had left for Gelderland (cp. Ep. 116, pr.).

† VIVES CRANEVELDIO suo S.

Literas, quas tibi scripsi nona mensis huius, non dubito quin acceperis, ut dicis, haud multo post, nempe eodem, ut arbitror, die, mira celeritate, non eius quij pertulit, sed penna mea, quae a septimo die subito in nonum transiluit.

Erat septimus dies, quum nonum posui: hunc enim putabam esse: intelligis mea non referre quo die uinam: omnes mihi dies linea carpentarij, χρή τάσσει τιμήρι τοις ἁγθοῖς ἐορτάζει, ὡς ἐκείνος ἐν τί, Ἐλλάδος ἔζη.

De excusatione euangelica uide ne facilius sit ire quam scribere: mihi certe per id temporis promptius fuisset dare centum passus, quam totidem scripta uerba; tam & si uerba malim semper accipere, quam dare: ὡς ἀδίκεΐσθαι διότερον ἢ άδίκείν. Liberos idem qui dat, curabit quemadmodum alantur: nos illius curae uelut minister tantum sumus magna approbatione obsequijn nostrj, quanto fidentius curam in ipsum deponimus. Nec certiora possumus parare illis alimenta quam per iustitiam Dej. Nostj duas syngraphas: Non uidiustum derelictum; & Querite primum regnum Dej; nisi forte hoc ipsos perdimus & causa uincimur, si tabulis agamus obsignatis, de quo pronunciatum est: Quum haec omnia feceritis, dicite: Seruē inutiles sumus.

De uxoris tuae partu narravij socius mec id quod scribis, incidisse in diem mearum nuptiarum; illa in partem ominis r<α>puit, fore ut uxor mea primo partu filiolam edat. Domum tibi precor laetam, prosper(am);> permutatio, quam dicis, non esset Glauco, ne quid dicam εις παλαΐον και άριστον ξένον contumeliosius. Sed ago tibi gratias: non puto ine usurimi isto tuo beneficio, nam ille se milij amicitiam renunciaturum comminatus est, sj ego ipsij tesseram.

Pacem si fecerimus cum Deo, facile inter homines coibit; sed ille non uult nos esse inter nos concorde(s) cuj discordes sumus. Reliquum est, ut quando nobis spectatoribus modo esse contigit, pute<mus> nos tragediam spoetare, in qua offeruntur nobis alienæ perturbationes pro oblect<a->

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9. excusatione] cp. Ep. 106, 1; Cranevelt evidently had replied that the excuse was good for not having come, but not for not having written.
26. Domum] evid. the house in Beghurd Street, which was larger and more comfortable than the one in the Wool Market which Robbys had placed at his disposal for the time being: cp. Gener. Introd.
26. permutatio] apparently Cranevelt had proposed to Vives to stay at his house instead of at the Apostole's on his projected visit to Mechlin: cp. Ep. 100, 20.
28. ξένον] Peter l'Apostole: cp. l. 42.
30. ille] cp. II, 28, 42.
mento, ut interdum subamara suavilatj sunt. Sed nos, ut uideo, sic spectamus, sicut olim illj Roma, in quos histriones sedilium fragmenta de scena ejaculabantur, ne omnino abirent expertes tragœdiae.

Saluebit Domina uxor, cuj & tibij sit soboles tota saltua, & incolam itij Dominus hospes meus Lapostolius & hospes tuus Robynus.

Brugis, xxv Julij. Val(e.)

Non sinunt me hi calores largius tecum confabulari : ita sum illis & corpore exliactu<s> & animo.

† D. Francisco Craneueldio, iurisconsulto eruditiss., Senatori Mechlinsieï., amico summo, Mecllinieæ.

113. To Martin van DORP

This reply to Ep. 111 was evidently meant to have reached Dorp, for it was closed by means of a small seal still attached to the address (cp. Gener. Introed.); it was either actually given to a messenger, or kept ready in somebody’s pocket to be entrusted to one; for the part of the verso which bears the address and the seal, is soiled through being handled, whereas the rest of the page, which was folded inside, is quite clean. Geldenhouwer’s messenger, who had to take it to Louvain, either did not leave as he had intended, or was delayed so long that the letter became out of date; it was returned to, or kept in, by Cranevelt, who put it into his collection, and sent another, in which most likely he gave his advice on the question of the notaries’ taxation. His silence about that matter here may be due to his distrust of the unknown carrier (cp. l. 3); for the letter might have harmed both his friend and himself, if ever it had fallen into wrong hands.

Josse Sasbout, Sasholdus, M. A., Lord of Spalant, born at Delft from an old patrician family, March 4, 1187, matriculated at Louvain on Oct. 8, 1506 (Lib. III Int., 130 v°). He became a member of the Holland Council in 1515, and was a witness at the translation of the secular power in the Utrecht diocese from the Bishop to the Emperor in 1527-8 (Hoyneck, III, 1, 5, 8, 82; Mattheus, Nob. Hol. Uit., 719, &c.; Rottier, 163). In 1543 he was appointed Chancellor of Gelderland (Hoyneck, II, 1, 310), and died at Arnhein, Nov. 14, 1546.

112. 41 Julij r. Junij 45 Non &c.; in V's hand
Sasbout favoured learning and humanism, and was Erasmus’ great friend and correspondent (EE, 1436, 15; 1513, 3; Ent., 133; FG, 416; Allen, IV, 1092, 15); he himself was a poet, and composed his own epitaph (Guicc., 185). He married Catherine van der Meer, and their son Arnold, who matriculated in Louvain on Jan. 15, 1532 (Lib. IV Int., 41 v°), studied in the Collegium Trilingue from Oct. 31, 1531 to Aug. 14, 1538, being entrusted to Goclenius’ special care (cp. Ep. 95, pr. e; FUL, n° 1450 : 199 r°; n° 1451 : 290 v°; 333 r°; n° 1437 : 50, 63). Alard inscribed to him the Epitome Dialectice Agricole (Paris, 1539: Aij r°). He married Mary van Heermale, became Councillor of Holland, succeeded his father as Chancellor of Gelderland, and on June 1, 1572, was appointed chief and president of the Privy Council, which office he resigned in 1576, retiring to The Hague where he died in 1583 (Guicc., 183-6; Opmee, I, 460, with portrait; CPrisc., I, 56; II, 20; CPT, 30-31; Hoyneck, I, 413, 855; II, 310; BW, NBW). Some members of his family distinguished themselves as erudites: amongst them a divine, Adam Sasbout (Dec. 21, 1516 = Dec. 1, 1553), Franciscan friar at Louvain (Bib. Belg., 3; Hurter, I, 1505; Hoyneck, I, 413, 855; CPT, 31, where he is wrongly called his son); and a poet-martyr, Cornelius Musius (June 13, 1503 = Dec. 10, 1572), (Opm., Hist. Mart., 69; Bib. Belg., 160; — cp. Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 294 r° : Adrianus Sasbout de delft).

Franciscus Craneueldius Dorpio suo S. P.

Literas tuas nuper accepi, Vir ornatissime, pro quibus ac tuo erga me mesoque animo gratias habeo. Hodie ignotus quidam attulit ad me literas a Gerardo nostro Nouiomago, que tibj essent mihique inscriptae : cupit sibj responderj per te noster Nouiomagus, et explorarj quid sit credendum fratibus quibus sepe zelus est non secundum scientiam. Quicquid rei tibj visum, eures ad me mittj : ego facile curabo perferrj Antuerpiam. De Zasboldo quod scribis, gratissimum fuit : item nunc video passim apud omnes bonas literas pueris instillarj, barbariem proffiarj. Nos quantum poterimus annitemur vt in eo studio, que nostre partes erunt, ne vincamur.

Morus recte valet : misit literas per Liuinum Erasmj,

2. literas a Gerardo] viz., Geldenhouver; this letter in which he probably commented on his master’s death (cp. Ep. 114, 43) and requested Cranevelt’s advice, as he also did van Dorp’s, about the course of life to take in future (cp. Ep. 117, 9-23), may have been either f° 35 or f° 36, which are both missing in this bundle.
5. Literas a Gerardo] viz., Geldenhouver; this letter in which he probably commented on his master’s death (cp. Ep. 114, 43) and requested Cranevelt’s advice, as he also did van Dorp’s, about the course of life to take in future (cp. Ep. 117, 9-23), may have been either f° 35 or f° 36, which are both missing in this bundle.
9. 13. Literas] this letter, which is probably lost, may have been either f° 35 or f° 36 of this collection.
egitque gratias quod tam diligenter ac crebro salutarem
per literas, aliquoquin satis occupatus, quam liceat excusare
per negociam, vt ipse scribit; sed nulla negociam tanti sunt,
vt tales amici sint vel negligendj vel contemnendj. Vale,
vin optimo.

Mechlinie, raptim, tertio Nonas Julias a° 24.

Tuus ex animo
Craneueldius.

Eruditissimo Sacræ theologie Professorj,
M. Martino Dorpio, amico præstantis-
simo,
Louanij.

114. FROM ALBERT PIGGE

Rome
10 July (1524)

Pigge was still waiting for an opportunity to dispatch his letter
of June 15 (Ep. 108) when an epistle from Cranevelt (II, 2, 14) reached
him; he replied to it on the back of the delayed missive; as the
space was not sufficient, he wrote the last lines (72 to 88) on a second
sheet of similar paper, of which the reverse side has the address
with a fine seal, like that of Ep. 97, still attached to it. The events
commented upon leave no doubt about the year, which is, however,
not added to the date.

Gerard de Plaine(s) or Pleine, Lord of la Roche (de Rupe) and
Courcelles, son of the Chancellor of Burgundy, Thomas de Plaine,
Lord of Maigny (> March 20, 1507), and of Jeanne de Gros (Henne, I,
35, &c.; 219), was Master of Requests at Charles of Austria’s Court,
and, at least from 1509, member of the Privy Council, in which, in
1510, he temporarily replaced John le Sauvage as president (Henne,
I, 219; II, 201, 323; Gachard, II, 491). Having lost his first wife
Barbara of Neufchatel, he married Anne de Roy (Roy), 1514, by whom
he had several children (Br. & Fr., III, 40). He was sent as ambas-
sador to England in 1520 and 1521 (Brewer, III, 635, &c.; 1211, &c.;
EstPr., 545), and to Rome in Oct. 1523 (Brewer, III, 3463; Gayangos,
I, xvi, 33, 244). He returned to Spain, where, in the first months of
1524, Conrad Vegerius entered his service (Ep. 12, pr.); on May 24,
1524, he again left for Italy as ambassador to the Pope. Still he did
not reach Rome before Aug. 12 (Brewer, IV, 173; 333; 395, &c.; 568, &c.;
Bergenroth, II, 629, 640), and not being successful in his mission,
he was impressed to such an extent that he fell ill on Aug. 25, and
died on the 31st (Brewer, IV, 583, 610, 678, &c.; Pastor, II, 181, seq.).
Erasmus, who had met him in the beginning of the century at his
father’s, wrote to him on March 26, 1524 (EE, 791, f). In 1525 his
widow prosecuted a claim before Mechlin Parliament against the
warden of her children, the Lady of Maigny (Arch. Roy., Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 825 : 97). Her two sons Thomas and Claud matriculated in Louvain, May 28, 1534 (Lib. IV Int., 65 v°).

b. ISMAIL the SAFAVI (Suffavean), or the SOFI, as he was called in the West, Sheikh of Ardabili, a descendant of the Prophet, became in 1502 the first Shah of Persia. As he protected the Shiites, he was threatened with a war by the sultan Bayazid of Constantinople, the chief of the opposite faction, the Sunnites; in consequence of which he entered upon negotiations with Venice and the Western powers. Religious antagonism, and the hospitality granted to his rivals, AChmad’s sons, caused Bayazid’s son and successor, the sultan Selim I. the Grim, to attack Persia in 1514; Ismail was not fortunate in that war, and by 1516 he had lost Tavriz, Sulukdar and Northern Mesopotamia (CMH, I, 88, 90; RE, 69; Opmeer, I, 443; Sir J. Malcolm, The History of Persia : London, 1815 : I, 495-505). He died at Ardabili, Rejeb 19, A.H. 930, and was succeeded by his son TAMASP SOFI (Jov. EB, 253, 375; OE, 146, 480, &c.).

c. An offer of help against the Turks from this natural ally of the Christians, was most welcome in Rome (Pastor, II, 438); the messenger, an Arabian Jew, thence went to Charles V.; he reached Valladolid on July 1, and was received by the Emperor on the following day. He made only a very indifferent impression, so that some took him for a counterfeit messenger: Brewer, IV, 357, 578, 1061, &c.; H. Vogelstein and P. Rieger, Geschichte der Juden in Rom : Berlin, 1895-96 : II, 42, seq.; Sanuto, xxxvi, 76, seq.

d. HENRY OF BAVARIA, second son of Philip, Count Palatine, obtained in 1518-19 a benefice in the Liége diocese (Brom, I, 674); he moreover enjoyed a prebend at Cologne, as well as the provostries of Aix, of Ellwangen and of Strassburg Minster (Kalk., AgL, 129). His brother, the Elector Ludwig V., in return for his support in the Luther question, obtained for him from Clement VII. the appointment of coadjutor to Reinhard von Riedberg, bishop of Worms, March 24, 1524 (Kalk., AgL, 130; FG, 62, 369). On account of his neutrality, Henry was elected to the see of Utrecht on May 6, 1524 (Nyhoff, cxxxiili), without losing either his place of coadjutor and its special advantages granted by the Pope, or any of his other benefices (Balas R, 356, 377; Balas S, 39). He made his solemn entrance into his cathedral town, Sept. 28, 1524; he soon experienced difficulties on account of a sum levied in order to redeem Overysell’s freedom from Charles of Egmont, according to their treaty of Dec. 19, 1524 (cp. Ep. 132, 23). His subjects called the Duke of Gelderland to their assistance, so that he had to wage a war, in which he saw no outcome, except by transferring the temporal power of his see to Charles V., Nov. 15, 1527 to Oct. 26, 1528 (Hoyneck, III, i, 5-120; Mattheus, Anal., 100, seq., and Nob. Hol. Ult., 716-9; 739; Henne, IV, 176-190). After he was restored to his rights, he lost, through his bitter animosity against his vanquished enemies, what little popularity he had left, and was compelled to resign in 1529. He returned to, and administered, his diocese of Worms; to which was joined afterwards that of Freisingen, where he became bishop in 1541-42. He died at Worms on June 3, 1552 (Hoyneck, III, i, 110; II, 1, 320; Gall. Christ., V, 687, 688, 825; Furmerius, 163-173, 415-6; HEp.U., 30; ADB; Allen, III, 612, i3).
Nescio quo pacto mihi idem, quod Tua Dominationi euen-nerit. Nam dum literas has iam obsignassem, postridie daturus eas veredario quij disecessurus dicebatur, reddite sunt mihi tuae quales sunt semper, humanitatis plenissime; quibus quod mihi gratularis Canonicitum Traiectensem, facis pro moribus tuis & amicitia nostra: pro tam amico autem tue de me iudicio, immo potius errore, non sum nescius quantum tibi debeam, quem ex amicissimo in me animo proficiscj nihil dubitem.

Conradus noster saluus peruenit in Hispanias, quem, vt apparent, insanis pereginationibus fata exercere voluerunt: breui enim ad nos rediturus est cum Domino de la Russe, quem Cesarea Maiestas huc destinavit Oratorem suum ad Pontificem Maximum. Ex animo compator egritudinij amicij nostri Dominij Decanj Robynj, qui magis victu quam pharmacis curari desiderat. Sed heu quantum illij repugnant mores nostrates, quibus velis nonnil indulgere oportet.

Vidimus his diebus literas Hismaelis Sophi, Regis Per- sarum, ad Romanum Pontificem, & exemplum aliarum quas scripsit ad Caesarem nostrum, & ad Regem Hungariae, scriptas arabice, sed interpretatas latine iussu Pontificis; quarum hec fere est summa. Significat nostris Turcham facere apparatum quantum potest maximum, vt primo vere sequentis annij terra marique nos vnduque inuadat; sc quidem fuisse ab eodem requisitum ad bellij aduersum nos societatem, eciam magnis oblatis conditionibus; sed hortatur quantum potest nostros principes, vt compositis inter priuatis & testiminos dissensionibus, se preparent omnibus viribus ad draconem istum excipiendum viriliter, immo ad aggrediendum; quod idem se pollicetur facturum; jmmno obtestatur nostros, ut velint annij fortiter, nec ante desis-

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2 obsignassem P2; obsignatus penes me P1 3 daturus might be read daturas 8 in P2; tuo in P1 10 salus P2; non solus salus P1 23 nostris P2; nobis P1


12. de la Russe Gerard de Plaine, Lord of la Roche. 17. nostrates viz., the Dutch: cp. EE, 983; et.; &c.

18. Hismaelis Sophi Ismail the Sofi, shah of Persia.
tere quam bestiam confecerint; quam sperat paruo negotio confici posse. Sed vehementer timeo ne surdis cecinerit fabulam, adeo obstinatj sunt, immo obcecatj, Regum nostrorum animj! Clemens tamen nihil pretermittit, quo illos quoquo modo reductat in Christianam concordiam. Sed nescio quo modo plus haberet auctoritatis Pontifex Romanus in bellis concitandis quam sedandis! Nisi Dominus respexerit ex alto, humanis consilijs video pene omnia desperata! Sed hec apud te liberius, apud quem audeo nihil non nugari.

Presulis nostri mortem diu ante intelleixeram quam venirent tua litera; Noviomago nostro merito acerbissimam, & mihi, certe eius maxime causa. Sed ferendum est fortii animo quod mutare non possumus. Mihi cedem & multo maiore causa luctus fuit in morte pijssimj Patris & amantissimj nostri Adrianj. Sed nostri misertus Dominus: pro Adriano nobis restituit Clementem, iuxta nomen suum in me certe Clementissimum. Reuocor in patriam a parentibus (ne quid celem Dominationem Tuam consiliorum meorum), qui putant me tam sibi quam mihi commodam sedem nactum Traiectj, in qua possim pro dignitate viure, & ipsis presens esse non inutilis, presertim, quod sperant si quamprimum venero, me apud nouum Prsesulem ac Principem nostrum in aliquo praecio futurum. Qua quidem re ita me trahunt, vt retrahant potius. Nollem enim, cum hinc me expediero, rursus relabj in aliam servitutem, eamque indigniorem, qui eciam iams iamdudum molestissime fero. Sed maxime trahit optimus pater iam senio grauis, nescio quanto octuagenario maior, qui aequum censet me adesse senectutj suae, vt aliquem saltem ex me fructum capiat pro tam multis laboribus & impensis.

43. Presulis] Philip of Burgundy (prob. identical with the Philippus de burgundia, de Bruxellis, Camer. dyoc. ’, who matriculated in Louvain on Dec. 7, 1481 : Lib. II Int., 179, v°), bishop of Utrecht, died at Duurstede on April 7, 1524, in consequence of a cold caught in his garden; cp. Epp. 10, pr.; 124, pr.; Collect., 246; Furmerius, 155-162; 411-5; Matthæus, Anal., 100; 205-7; HEp.U., 28-29; 181; Prinsen,37-52; Fruin, 458-60; &c.
53. sedem] cp. l. 5.
Remoratur me e diuerso Clementissimj Pontificis benevolentia, quam scio mihi & amicis vtilem futuram, si modo occasionem expectauero. Non quod ambiam immensa; immo, quia iamdiu refug<it> animus meus ab ambitiosa ista & speciosa, sicut videtur, Principum & <Prælato>rum seruitute, cuperem quod reliquum mihi vitæ largitus fuerit Dominus, ipse mi<hi seruare,> ac viuere & <agere mea sponte, n>on autem ad arbitrium alienum; quod vt<ique Romanus Pontifex mihi> breu<icatenent> mora, dare poterit. Sed graue est rursus optimo piissimoque patrj negare aliquid! Tu, vir optime, si quid habes Albertum tuum consilio adiuua, nam hereo, fluctuque animo, necdum quid sequar potissimum certum habeo. Sed iterum vale : nequeo enim de tabula manum tollere, præsertim cum ad te scribo, cuius candore & humanitate cor mihi perfruj videor quamdiu tecum fabulor scribendo.

Hodie certo accepimus Principem Orangie cum octo aut decem nobilibus ex aula Caesaris, dum ex Barchinona velocibus quibusdam nauibus (quas bergantinas vocant) properarent per Ligusticum Sinum se coniungere exercitiuj

72 mora &c.] on f 40 r 80 Hodie &c. to end] written in a darker ink 82 (quas... vocant)] added between the lines

80. Orangie] Henry III., son of Engelbert II., Count of Nassau-Dillenburg and Vianden, Lord of Breda, Geertruidenberg, Sichem and Diest, commander of Antwerp, &c., born at Siegen, Jan. 12, 1483, Knight of the Golden Fleece since 1505, lost his first wife Frances of Savoy (1511), and married Claudia of Chalonos, sister and heir of Philibert, prince of Orange; at her death in 1521 he inherited that title. He served his liege lord Charles V., whose confident he was, as captain and diplomatist, and followed him to Spain, where, on June 30, 1524, he married Doña Mencia de Mendoza, daughter and heiress of Roderico, marquis of Cagnete or Zenette (Brewer, IV, 395, 358). He died at Breda on Sept. 11, 1538 (cp. Hoynick, III, 1, 370; 397-9; FG, 253; Fruin, 404, 476; ADB; F. Rachfahl, Wilhelm van Oranien und der Niederländische Aufstand: Halle, 1906: I, 79-115; Pirenne, III, 402, seq.). On July 17, 1524 the Prince, with ten gentlemen', mistook a group of French ships near Villafranca for Imperialists; making towards them, he was taken prisoner. On Aug. 13, Margaret of Austria took steps to have him set free, and if not in Oct. 1524, at least in March 1525, he was released (Brewer, IV, 511, 574, 584, 780, 1165).
82. bergantinas] of three brigantines the one carrying the Prince went so far into the French fleet that she could not make her escape, as did the two others (Brewer, IV, 578).
Cæsareo, incidisse sua temeritate & stulticia in manus Gallorum. Dignabitur Dominatio Tua colligatas his literas quam diligentissime mittere Traiectum; quæ eterum atque eterum valeat!

Decima Julij.

Clarissimo viro D. Francisco Crane-ueeldio Nouiomago, Senatorj Mech-liniæn., Mechliniae.

115. FROM THOMAS MORE

London

II 31 [fo 42 & fo 43]

10 August (1524)

Only the signature and the line preceding it (ll. 44 and 45) are in More's hand; the letter itself is written by a secretary whose ministry was employed as well for Ep. 151 and for the address of Ep. 177. He was evidently his master's pupil, for he imitates very closely More's way of tracing the characters, and follows his example in the nearly entire omission of punctuation marks.

This secretary was most probably the John Harris whom Holbein represented in his picture (not in the Basle sketch) of More's household. He married Margaret Roper's handmaid Dorothy Coly (MW, 1457, 6), and gained his living after his master's death as ludimagister. He was at the head of a school in Bristol (Vis. Mon. Eccl., 678) in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, when with his family he left for Belgium, settling, at least for a while, in Louvain (Vis. Mon. Eccl., 684, 686; Bridgewater, 405-6). He matriculated there on Nov. 19, 1565 (Lib. IV Int., 421 r°), and gained a scanty living by teaching Latin and Greek, in which he was very proficient (Stapleton, 7, 8), and by coaching pupils, who lived in his house. He may have worked for the account of his daughter Aloisia's husband, John Fowler (Gillow; DNB), who had also come from Bristol, and had set up a printing office in Louvain (Vis. Mon. Eccl., 686, 688; Bridgewater, 415 v°). Amongst the numerous exiles in the University town he found some acquaintances of More's time, the Clements and the Rastells (Vis. Mon. Eccl., 680, 686, 688; Bridgewater, 405-6; W. Bang, Acta Anglo-Lovaniensia, in Englische Studien: Leipzig, 1907: xxxviii, 234-250), as well as Henry Joliffe, formerly dean of Bristol.
(DNB; Vis. Mon. Eccl., 666; Bridgewater, 494), who showed to him and his family a hearty affection and an unbounded generosity, both in his lifetime and in his will of March 31, 1573. Harris even was one of the three executors of that testament, and amongst the documents referring to its execution, there is an inventory written by him (FUL, n° 3078 : 3-12), which offers with this letter and with Ep. 151 such striking similitudes in the tracing of capitals and minuscules, that there can hardly be any doubt but that they are autographs from the same hand, which in 1574 had even more firmness and regularity than in 1524 and 1525.

b After John Harris' death at Namur, his widow went to live at Douai, where, in 1588, she communicated to Thomas Stapleton her husband's notes and copies of letters, from which was derived the greater part of the intelligence contained in the Vita Thomae Mori (Stapleton, 7, 8; E. F. Rogers, Correspondence of Sir Thomas More, in Eng. Hist. Rev., xxxvii, 547). Probably from the collectanea of More's intimus secretarius, Stapleton learned of the existence of the letters to Francis de Cranevelt, which at that time were in the hands of his son Alard, the Louvain pensionary. He printed two of them in the Vita, one being this present epistle, pp. 76-78; they were obtained through John Kemmers or Camerinus, J. U. D., president of St. Donatian's, at Louvain (V. And., 198; Reusens, III, 132), and through a student from Arras, Maximilian de Vignacourt. The latter probably copied this document at Louvain, for it does not seem to have been taken out of the bundle, since Stapleton, who must have been familiar with Harris's even hand and that of his master, which is larger and less regular, could not have described this letter as written 'ipsius Mori propria manu'. In the textual notes the variants between the original (A) and Stapleton's text (St) are indicated. As the size of the paper of this epistle exceeds that of the others in the collection, the right edge got partly worn and torn off, and what remains is black and soiled. Most probably it was already in that state when it was copied for Stapleton's book; indeed, the text, in one instance at least (variant of l. 12), can hardly have been written by a latinist like More; and the supposition may be risked that for most of the endings of the lines (ep. l. 29, 32 and 37), the xvth century transcriber had to guess as well as the one of the xxth.

c The letter consisted originally of a double sheet; the second, which would have been the now missing f° 43 of this collection, was cut or torn off after the letters had been bound together, for only a strip remains. It is likely that the 3rd page was blank, and that the address was on the fourth.

d The hearty intimacy between More and Cranevelt shown in this and other letters of this collection, began in the summer of 1520, when, on a visit to Bruges, Erasmus introduced them to each other. The acquaintance proved most agreeable: on Sept. 19, 1520, Cranevelt returned thanks for what he considered to be more valuable than Croesus' riches; More, on leaving Bruges, had offered to his new friend a gold coin of Tiberius, and a silver one of Augustus, and to his wife a ring bearing an English inscription, meaning: 'Bona voluntate censeri omnia' (Allen, IV, 1145). As to Erasmus, he was not the least pleased of the three: writing to Cranevelt on
Dec. 18, 1520 about More's satisfaction, he added that he was happy to have reached two aims with one move: "unica filiola mihi duos conciliaui generos" (Allen, IV, 1173, 1-s); a few months later, in June or July 1521, recommending Conrad Goclenius to More, he expressed a hope that he would soon again be thanked by both parties as had recently been the case with Cranevelt, who meanwhile had got so wholly and exclusively a possession of his friend, that he almost felt envious (Allen, IV, 1220, 49-52; Stapleton, 75).

e The introduction of the two men may have happened between July 25 and 29, when Erasmus, probably in Charles V.'s train, passed through Bruges on his return from the Field of Cloth of Gold (Allen, IV, 1129, 1; 1144, 1; Gachard, II, 28). More may have accompanied him at the time (Allen, IV, 1118, pr.; 1184, 21, &c.); still various allusions to the first meeting of the three friends in subsequent letters, suggest a much later date. To begin with, there is no indication whatever of such a visit of More to Bruges in July 1520; and nothing seems to justify his presence in Charles V.'s retinue. Nor can Erasmus have spent then much time at Bruges, since arriving on July 25, he had to leave on July 27 or 28 at latest, as he was in Louvain on July 30 (Allen, IV, 1122; 1123; &c.), whereas Cranevelt's apology of Sept. 19: "plurimum mihi dolet quod, cum adesses Brugis, tam raro te inuiserim, fruolis quibusdam negociis occupatus" (Allen, IV, 1145, 10), does not seem to apply to a stay of two or three days in a town crowded by the passage of the Emperor's Court. On the other hand, Thomas More was at Bruges in the beginning of September, with William Knight, Sir John Witshire, Richard Sampson, John Hewster and Thomas Hannibal, to settle some disputes between England and the Teutonic Hansa, and he returned home soon after Sept. 15 (Brewer, III, 974, 979); now, since according to Cranevelt's statement of Sept. 19, he had frequently called on his new friend after Erasmus' departure: "apud quem post tuam abitionem frequens fui, vocante quidem illo" (Allen, IV, 1145, 6), it follows that either the introduction took place at a subsequent stay of Erasmus in Bruges, or that More should have wasted his time there from July 25 till after Sept. 15, no mention being made of his having left or returned. As it is hardly conceivable that a man of his importance should have six or seven weeks' leisure to wait for a meeting with the German delegates, some of whom did not arrive before Sept. 12, it follows that More did not go to Bruges in July, but only in the second half of August, when as a Royal Commissioner he had to prepare everything for the diet, which was to take place in the first days of September. When the delegates Will. Knight, Rich. Sampson, Sir John Witshire and John Hewster arrived on Sept. 5, they were welcomed, as the records have it, by some of their countrymen, but they expressed their disappointment, since More, Hannibal, Husee and the other commissioners were not ready yet on account of the delay of the deputies from the German towns Lubeck, Hamburg and Cologne (Brewer, III, 974).

f More had already received his Commission for that diet on June 10 (Brewer, III, 868); consequently when he met Erasmus at Calais in July, he may have arranged with him for a second meeting at Bruges in August, at which they were to settle different questions.
There is no indication as to the latter's whereabouts from Aug. 13, when he dated a letter from Louvain, to August 31, when he was back again there (Allen, IV, 1134, 1137). So he may have spent some of these days at Bruges, which town he then must have left about the 27th, passing through Brussels, where he met the brothers Lasky in the Emperor's train (Allen, IV, 1198, 13; ib. p. 33, 4; Gachard, II, 28), and wrote a letter to Leontius (Allen, IV, 1136). The supposition of this second and longer stay of Erasmus at Bruges in 1520 solves many difficulties, and fits in with the different circumstances recorded in his correspondence and already referred to. He then certainly found the opportunity of introducing his two friends to each other, to which event Cranevelt could refer on Sept. 19 as to a "beneficium nuper collatum" (Allen, IV, 1145, 2).

During that second visit to Bruges in August 1520 Erasmus may have met also Geldenhouwer, whose patron often resided at Souburg and Veere (cp. Ep. 10, 4; Allen, IV, 1141, 1), and it is even quite possible that he then was Hedenbalt's guest at Princenhof: the hearty welcome which de Feyn and his uncle gave him, as well as the cluster of genial friends who assembled there — More, Mark Laurin, Robert Hellin, Francis de Cranevelt, Louis Vives, St. Donati's cantor, Gisbert de Schoonhoven (Comp., 99; Schrev., I, 245; Roersch, Ant. Seonk., 142), and perhaps Canon Pipe, Fistula (who either had two Christian names, John & Nicolas, or owes the second to a mistake of Erasmus): Comp., 117, 126; made Erasmus long for that harbour of rest; for his prospects about settling either in Louvain or in England were then growing more and more precarious. On his return to Louvain he looked longingly at those happy days, and he wrote on Sept. 9, not only to Geldenhouwer (Allen, IV, 1141), but probably also to de Feyn, requesting him to induce his uncle to allow him to come and share their board and lodgings (Allen, IV, 1102). This letter, which in the Opus Epistolarum of Basle, 1529, has the evidently wrong year-date 1547 (EE, 264, e), probably belongs to 1520; the tone and contents are quite in keeping with Erasmus' frame of mind at the time, and on the 9th of September, when he sent the two letters off to Flanders, he could mention his stay in Bruges as of very recent occurrence.

S. D. P.

Quantum tibi debeam, mj Craniueldij, uideo & agnosco! Jta nunquam intermittis id facere quod est animo meo rerum omnium iucundissimum, id est, de tuis rebus et amicorum ad me scribere! Quid enim Thomæ Moro aut debet aut potest esse uel in aduersis gratius, uel in letis iucundius quam Craniueldij του φιλτάτου ανδρών απάντων epistolas accipere? Nisi quis ipsius hominis colloquium

1 Craniueldij | A; Craniueldi St (id. L, 6) & agnosco A2, St; magno... A1

praestare mihi possessit! Quamquam quoties tua scripta lego, ita ab illis afficior ut coram tecum interim colloqui ipse mihi uidear! Quamobrem nihil disserte doleo quam tuas lite ras non esse longiores, quamuis et huic quoque malo qualecunque remedium inue niam eas enim quas accipio, perlego sepius, idque lente facio, ut ne citata le ctio nium cito ululatatem auferat. Quae tanta miti tauta.

Quod de Viue nostro scribis, xwi peri gammaon dio, adeo tua sent entiae accedo, ut ne cum optima quidem sine omni incommodo uiui posse putem. Kex gads an tint oyn ege gaimon, oyn ame six nos essi vere Metellus Numidicus mea opinione de vxoribus dixit! Verum id tum magis dicere si non nostrapt culpa praue magis redderentur pleraque! Verumtamen Viues eo ingenio, eaque prudentia est, taleaque est coniugium nactus, ut non solum omnem coniugij molestiam, quoad eius fieri potest, uitare queat, quin magnam quoque oblectationem indidem percipiat! Porro iam omnium animi sic publica cura tenetur occupati, dum bellii furor ad hunc modum ubique ardescit, ut nemini uae cet ad priuatas sollicitudines respicere! Quocirca si quem domestica nego cia vnquam grauare, ea communi malo obscursa sunt. Sed de his satis.

[Ad te] redeo, cuius humanitas et amicitia erga me quoties subit, menti (subit) autem sepissime), omnem mihi tristiciam excutit! De libello que m ad me misisti habeo gratiam; et gratulor tibi uehementer nova pro aucto, neque sane tua magis quam Reipublicae causa, cuia saluti perpetue potius, quam brevi voluptati consulendum.

15. de Viue evidently a remark about his marriage (cp. Ep. 102, 7) and about women in general.
27. bellii furor] the imperial army under Bourbon and Pescara entered France on July 1, 1524: CMH, II, 49.
refert plurimum qui parentes numerosissima procreatione
ipsam adaugeant : ex te enim nisi optimum nasci non potest. Vale et uxorem tuam optimam ex me diligentissime atque officiosissime saluta, cui faustam ac felicem
ualetudinem ex animo precor. Vxor mea et liberi salutem
 Tibi comprecantur, quibus nostra prædicatione non minus
notus et charus es quam mihi ipsi. Iterum vale.
Londinij, iiij. Tudus Augusti.

Plus quam totus tuus
Thomas Morus.

116. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
23 August 1524

In the last days of July 1524 Cranevelt was sent unexpectedly on
a mission to Gelderland : cp. Epp. 117, 1; 118, 4; 119, 6; most likely
he had neither the time, nor the opportunity of inviting Charles
Hedenbault to accompany him on the journey for which the old man
was yearning : cp. Epp. 22, pr.; 29, 2-11. After his return, in August,
he travelled to Flanders, staying at Courtrai (cp. Ep. 121, 18) and at
Ghent; in the former town he wrote and despatched, either through
Henry Nieu-landt or Henry Zwynghedau (1, 3), a first letter to de Fevyn
and one to his uncle, which caused a bitter disappointment. He
afterwards sent a second, which de Fevyn had not yet answered
on Nov. 11 : Ep. 124, 18. The present epistle reached Cranevelt at Ghent
the day after it was written, as he noted on the address : ,,Rto xxiiiij.
Augustij a 24."

S. P.

Literas tuas priores illas, ante profectionem in patriam,
accepis demum e patria etiam mea redivis ; illis non respon
di quod abieras. Hodie tuus susceptor alteras mihi
reddidit, & simul quas ad patruum scribis : eas prelegi

115. 37 te enim nisi St 39 -tissime &c.] on fe 42 e 33 Augustij A ;
Augusti 1524 St 44-45 Plus... Morus [ in More's handwriting ; not in St

116. 1. patriam] Gelderland :
cp. Ep. 117, 2.
2. e patria] Furnes.
3. susceptor] either Henry Nieu-
landt (cp. Ep. 99) or Henry Zwyn-
seni. Ac quantum subodoratus es illum tibi ob subitum
discessum succensuisse! Mi Cræneueldj, non facile credas
quanto labore, quoue ingenio astuque laborarim vt per-
suaderem in te nullam recidere culpam! Quod extra crimen
te esse aś negligentie aut malevolentie nomine, jd uero
est quod huic precipue jncaulcandum duxeram; es enim, ut
si quisquam alius, cum natura & aniui uelut propensione
quadam benignissimus & sauiissimus, tum in scripitione
diligentissimus. Sed tu nosti senes illos, dum se statim
contemni, despici putant! & (ut ille in Catone Maiore)
quam in fragili corpore odiosa omnis offensio sit! Nunc
uici hominem importunitate dum bis, ter, atque iterum
rego ecquid uelit; literas profert quibus prepropere festi-
nationj tuæ jnputat; & hoc utcumque illi concedo. Jnsto
tamen rursus, num scripturus ipse quicquam sit. Dicebat
per ætatem non licere. Atque, ut uerbo jnepthias has absol-
uum: dum uidet mjestem me oh tantulum culpam (si
modo culpa ulla dicenda sit!) tam iunctum syncerumque
amorem discindii, et paratum ad obsignandas literas, jterum
a me rogatus ecquid uellet, ferme lachrymis obortis:

'Salutabis', jnquit, 'eum meo nomine'. Habes fabulam
totam.

Nunc reliquum est, quandoquidem non longe a nobis
abes, hoc aduoles statim; componetur enim res, si quic-
quam modo adhuc illius insideret fortasse visceribus. Sunt
enim quidam jrarum tenaciores ac simultatum; prrectrea
nosti quam 'bos lassus fortius pedem figat'. Si quemquam
amant (ut ille in Moria) nihil est quod illi non optime
uelt; si abalienentur, difficulter amicitia resarciatur. Vel
hec fuerit occasio hue commeandi: juuat enim homi-
nem audire de Principe tuo, eiusmod statu fortunisque.

Interim fuit hic illi quondam familiaris cum aget apud

5 quantum] MS. : qm 19 Dicebat] P2; Dicebat ilii Fl 34 enim] MS. : a. added subsequently

14. in Catone] Cato Maior : Se-
nectuti quum multa adsint pro-
bra, dicebat non esse addendum
malitie dedecus... &c.: Erasmus,
Apophthegmata : EOO, IV, 260, r.
27. non longe] Crænevelt was
then at Ghent : cp. Ep. 1. 45.
31. bos lassus] Erasmus' Ada-
gia : EOO, II, 47, p.
32. in Moria] Erasmus' Moria
Encomium : EOO, IV, 420, a.
35. Principe] Charles of Eg-
Ghelriuin: hic altera occasio est meditandj profectionem in Ghelriam. Vale.

Pridie Bartholomej.

Tuus Joannes Fevynus ad omnia paratissimus.

Clariss. atque Excellms. Juris utriusque doctorj Dno. & Magro. Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario, apud Machliniam.

Te Gendt, in Ghulden Hooft.

117. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

Antwerp

II 33 [f° 45] 4 September <1524>

This letter still has its seal, which is a somewhat larger reproduction of that of Ep. 132.

a After Bishop Philip of Utrecht's death Geldenhouwer found, for a time, a home at the house of Philip of Burgundy, the eldest of his patron's three natural sons in whose instruction he may have had a part (Matthaeus, Anal., 149; Prinsen, 51). This Philip enjoyed a canonry at Our Lady's of Antwerp; his father had obtained for him from Charles of Austria the right of succession to the prelacy of the abbey of Middelburg (Ep. 125, 9); but at the urgent requests of the Bishop's relatives it was transferred to his nephew Maximilian, a son of his brother Baldwin (cp. Ep. 121, pr.), with the reservation of one hundred great Flemish pounds to be discharged by the abbey. Consequently Leo X. appointed Maximilian as abbot on Nov. 12, 1518 (Brom, I, 674), and the pension was paid regularly nearly seven years: first to John, the Bishop's second son on whom it had been settled, and at his death in Rome, about 1520, to Philip, who in the fiction of the law had resigned the prelacy to his cousin.

b After Philip of Utrecht's decease, the abbey contested his right to that pension, and the abbot Maximilian submitted the matter to Cranevelt on Nov. 15, 1524 (Ep. 125). It was probably on the latter's advice that the prelate supported his canons in the ensuing contest, which was entrusted to the decision of the deans of St. Peter's and

of St. James's, Louvain, and of St. Gudula's, Brussels, by dint of Clement VII.'s decree of July 3, 1525 (Brom, 1, 682), in which, however, the canon of our Lady's of Antwerp is called John, evidently through a mistake caused by the fact that the right had passed from one brother to the other. Whatever may have been the verdict, the pension was not often paid: in June 1527 Philip of Burgundy's untimely death at Venice was announced to Cranevelt, and Geldenhouver (Ep. 238) was thus deprived not only of a yearly revenue of eight great Flemish pounds, but also of a home in this country; for having left Maximilian's service, he lodged and boarded at the canon's house in Antwerp on his return from the Saxon journey (Epp. 179, 180).

The third brother, the second of the two that survived their father (Collect., 247), Oliver of Burgundy, whose preceptor Geldenhouwer had been for four years, left Brussels for Naples on May 2, 1522 in the suite of the viceroy Charles de Lannoy (Collect., 48; Prinsen, 38).

Salve plus decies millies, humanissime atque doctissime Domine.

Ter Mechlinia iter feci, te insalutato; rursus ter domum tuam adij, te non presente: hinc est quod nec tu iustam habeas querelam contra me, nec ego contra te. Non minor enim cogente necessitate ego te insalutato abij, quam tu me te inquirente abfuistij. Paria itaque sunt omnia: Craneueldius et Geldenhouwerus, vt semper, ita et nunc sunt non omnino contemnendum par amicorum. Hec hactenus.

Cæterum Antwerpiæ hospitor apud Dominum Philippum a Burgundia; tamen nolim hic figere sedem: Louanum
Semper eligeram senio meo quietum refugium; verum propter falsos fratres cogor hic aniceps et dubius expectare aliquantisper, sic suadente Magistro Nostro Dorpio cæterisque amicis nostris communibus. Nollem me rursus humanis subjicere traditionibus; et vent Christo mihique libere viuam, non sinit mea inopia, licet in hanc rem adsid Pontificis Maximi diploma; hinc est quod te orem, mi omnium mortalium dilectissime Domine ac frater, quid mihi facto opus sit. Principes aliquot multa mihi pollicentur; verum ea quid speciosa, ita incertissima sunt; odique preterea aulicam servitutem; in Selandia habeo parrochiam, que me vix alere potest; cam si adiero, misere mihi erit viuendum. Adsis ergo iam frater frater, et bene vale, vna cum vxiore honestissima et liberis omnibus.

Antwerpie, iiiij. Septembris.

Tuus ad omnia,
F. Gerardus Geldenhouwer Nouiomagus.

Doctissimo atq. prudentissimo V. J.
Doctor D. Francisco Craneueldio,
Senator in magno Senatu Machli-.. , Dëo. ac preceptorj vnice ob-
seruando, &c., Malinis.

10 eligeram | r. elageram 12 aliquantisper| added between the lines 12 Magistro Nostro| MS. : M. nro 16 mj| G1 17 vt| G2; vt mihi G1 22 Ads| G1 26 F. | possibly only ½

16. Pontificis... diploma] prob. allowing him to leave the order and enter the secular clergy : cp. Ep. 179.
21. parrochiam] evidently a provision which he had obtained from Bishop Philip.
26. F. Gerard.] it is noteworthy that in the months when Geld, contemplated leaving his Order, he was very particular in his epistles to Cranevelt to write a proper F for Frater before his signature, whereas he used to make it look more like the cross, which devout people then placed on the commencement of their letters and the address (as Vives did), or before their signature.
118. FROM PETER DE CORTE

Louvain
19 September 1524

This letter, to which the seal (similar to that of Ep. 83) is still attached, was written as an introduction for Antony Corvilain, who evidently did not start on his journey at once, as according to a note on the back it reached Cranevelt only on xij. Octobris a0 24”.

Peter de Corte had been successively appointed by the Faculty of Arts (cp. Ep. 83, pr. a) to the first vacancies within the power of different collators or collating bodies, namely of St. Saviour’s Chapter, Bruges, May 22, 1515, and again, Jan. 5, 1519 (Lib. I Nom., 80 r°; 143 r°); of St. Donatian’s Chapter, Bruges, which had become free at Thomas Zegers of Ardenburg’s departure from Louvain, March 21, 1518 (Lib. I Nom., 136 v°; Ep. 26, pr.); finally, of the provost of St. Mary’s, Bruges, March 11, 1520, and again, Nov. 18, 1522 (Lib. I Nom., 155 v°; 174 r°). On Dec. 23, 1522 he exchanged this provision against that of Antony Corvilain, nominated to the provost of St. Donatian’s (Lib. I Nom., 175 r°); and, as it happened, both were soon entitled to an appointment. For on Jan. 13, 1523, at Nicolas Breydel’s death (Ep. 35, 7), the 14th prebend of St. Donatian’s was unoccupied, and a short while afterwards the place of parish priest of St. Giles, at Bruges, at the collation of the provost of St. Mary’s (Sand., Fland., II, 89), became vacant as well; both candidates, however, saw their rights contested. Francis Bave, a native of Bruges, who was at Rome at the time, had obtained the provision of the St. Donatian’s prebend, probably through the Emperor’s preces primariae (cp. Ep. 143, 24), in so much that de Corte, considering his case almost as hopeless, requested a new provision from the Faculty, and was nominated on Febr. 3, 1523, to the first benefice to be conferred by the provost of St. Walburgis’, of Furnes (Lib. I Nom., 176 r°).

The action about St. Donatian’s prebend was decided a first time in de Corte’s favour by the Council of Flanders; but, as his opponent lodged an appeal, it came before Mechlin Parliament (cp. Epp. 133, a; 135, 2), where the debate was protracted; it ended in a dispute about the Faculty’s Privilege, which, although granted by Leo X. on Sept. 19, 1513, approved of by Charles of Austria’s placetum’ of Oct. 10, 1515, and extended by Adrian VI. on June 16, 1523 (cp. Ep. 141, pr.), was in great danger of being revoked by Clement VII., and certainly was not welcome to those who at that time ruled the State and the Church in this country (cp. Epp. 141, pr. 16; 143, 19). On Febr. 19, 1525, Margaret of Austria wrote to the President and the members of Parliament in favour of Francis Bave, ordering them not to overlook the Emperor’s regulations for the pretended new privilege (FUL, n° 4691). Probably in order to secure powerful protectors, and to avoid all causes of ill feeling, at least until Charles V. should have approved of Clement VII.’s bull by a placetum’, the Faculty requested de Corte to give up his jus indubitatum’
to the prebend (Lib. I Nom., 207), which became Bave's (Comp., 150), and to indemnify him they nominated him to the first vacancy at the collation of the Cathedral Chapter of Térouanne, June 15, 1528, dispensing previously from the regulation requiring at least one year's space between an appointment and a new provision (Lib. I Nom., 207 r°). On Sept. 1, 1531 de Corte resigned this right of nomination to the Faculty (Lib. I Nom., 235 r°), as in the meantime he had been appointed as plebanus of St. Peter's at Louvain (Ep. 83, pr.).

Antony Corvilain, a native of Lille, matriculated in Louvain as a rich student of the Lily, Dec. 31, 1513 (Lib. III Int., 196 v°). Having become M. A., he started the study of law and obtained his degree of J. U. Lic. about 1523. By 1522 he had been appointed professor of Aristoteles' logic and physics in his pedagogy, of which he was vice-regent by 1524. He was several times elected by the Faculty of Arts to different offices: procurator of the French nation, June 1, 1524, and Sept. 30, 1528; tentator and examinator for the promotions in Arts, March 1528; dean, May 30, 1528, and receptor, June 23, 1529 (Lib. I Nom., 180 v°, 207 v°, 206 v°, 210 r°; Promotions, 76). About 1530 he was nominated professor of Civil Law of the second foundation, and obtained as such a prebend in St. Peter's (Analectes, xxxix, 302, 304: Anthonis Gorvilleyn; the name Joannes', as well as the date 1527 in V. And., 157, are evidently mistakes); he is mentioned as such in the accounts of the Town for 1531 and 1532; those for 1533, 1534 and 1535 are incomplete; in those for 1536 his name does not occur any more, and in his place is indicated Peter Damme, of Tamise (Analectes, x1, 98). There seems to be no further mention of him in the University records; maybe he died in the meantime, or at any rate resigned his office and left Louvain; his later career, if any, seems unknown, and of his work nothing has come to us; the Dictata in quosdam Aristotelis Libros (1528), probably notes taken by a student, which are said to have existed formerly in the abbey of Aflighem (Sanders, Bibliotheca Manuscripta: Lille, 1641: II, 132), have been lost sight of. The John Corvilain who in 1525 is recorded as promotor in the Court of the Tournai Official, syndic or procurator to the bishop elect Charles of Croy (Corp. Inq., IV, 388), may have been a brother or a relative.

corvilain had been successively nominated by the Faculty of Arts to the first vacancy to be conferred by the provost of Voormezeele Convent, Febr. 11, 1519; by the abbot of St. Amand-en-Pévèle, March 1, 1522 (at Adrian of Westcapelle's departure from Louvain); by the provost of St. Donatian's, at Bruges, Dec. 3, 1522, and — owing to an exchange of provisions with Peter de Corte (cp. pr. a) — by the provost of St. Mary's, of the same town, Dec. 23, 1522 (Lib. I Nom., 145 r°; 168 v°; 171 v°; 175 r°). When on the strength of this nomination (cp. FUL, no 4921: copy of the deed) he claimed the place of parish priest or curatus of St. Giles', at Bruges (Sand., Fland., II, 89) his right was contested by Jehan Taispel', brother of the Mechlin councillor (cp. Ep. 83, 7), who had obtained the appointment to that place from mgr. Hughes Rumoldi, alias de Vromia', nominated to the same, possibly by the Emperor using what is called the privilege of the precies primaria. The case, brought before the Council
of Flanders, was decided against Tayspil on Sept. 8, 1523. An appeal was lodged, and from Jan. 15, 1524 onward the lawsuit was examined in Mechlin Parliament (Arch. Roy., Gr. Cons. Mal., no 312: 58, 100, 128, 148, 193; no 313; no 983: 301 v°, 322 v°, 327 v°, 332 v°; &c.; cp. Epp. 133, 135, 189). As in de Corte’s case, the question at issue was not so much the actual appointment to the vacancy, as the acknowledgement of the Faculty’s Privilege, as results from Ep. 188. The debate lasted for years (Epp. 213, 224), and was decided in Tayspil’s favour on June 8, 1527, both parties having to share the expenses (Gr. Cons. Mal., no 827: 133-6); which result may have induced de Corte to give up his claim for the sake of the Faculty. Corvilain obtained a nomination to the first benefice to be conferred by the Bishop of Arras, July 24, 1524, but was still unprovided for on July 28, 1529, when he was appointed to the first vacancy within the power of the Cathedral Chapter of Arras, and on May 5, 1530 to that at the collation of the abbot of St. Bertin’s, at St. Omer (Lib. I Nom., 181 v°, 210 v°, 214 v°). His appointment to a professorial prebend of St. Peter’s, Louvain, made that provision superfluous.

The brother of the Mechlin Councillor Peter Tayspil (cp. Ep. 83, 7) referred to, was John Tayspil, who for a time possessed the 7th prebend in St. Mary’s of Bruges, and succeeded in 1532 to Stephen de Plaines in the 24th prebend (for graduates) of St. Donatian’s, in which church he was buried at his death, Aug. 7, 1543 (Comp., 176; Gaillard, I, 1, 179; II, xvi). He had a brother George, who since 1516 was member of that Chapter as well, enjoying the 17th prebend (for noble graduates); he had before obtained a canonry in St. Peter’s, of Lille, and afterwards, in 1527, he was appointed to the 11th prebend in St. Mary’s, Bruges (Comp., 158; Gaillard, I, 1, 179; II, xvi). In 1537 he resigned his benefice in St. Donatian’s in favour of James Immeloot († April 18, 1569), probably a son of his sister Mary, who had married John Immeloot in 1509 (Br. & Fr., I, 280). A third brother of Peter, Daniel Tayspil, a Premonstratensian, was bishop of Gibel, in part. infld., and suffragan to the bishop of Térouanne; he became abbot of Voormezeele in 1524. He was one of Erasmus’ friends and patrons, and was himself greatly interested in learning and in the renewal of Christian discipline. He died on June 20, 1533; cp. F. Van de Putte) & C. Garton), Chronicle Vormeselen lange: Bruges, 1817 : 14-15; Allen, IV, 1221; Sand., Fland., II, 410, 415; Gall. Christ., V, 351; Ent., 133. They were originally from Nieuwerkerke, children of James Tayspil, who is recorded as Mary’s father (Br. & Fr., I, 280).

S. P., Domine Doctor.

Fui ante dies aliquot Mechlinie vtj mee cause, que isthic agitur contra Franciscum Baue, patronos pararem; te quo-

1. ante dies aliquot] probably whilst Cranemvelt was on his journey: cp. Ep. 116 pr.
2. Franciscum Baue] Francis Bave, son of Adrian, and Louise van Halewyn (cp. Ep. 53, 10) was probably in Rome at Adrian VI.'s
que eram salutatūrus officiij gratia, ac meam causam commendatūrus, si tuj data fuisset copia; que quoniam minime contigit, jd ago per literas modo.

Nieulandus egregiam operarli atque strenuam nauat literis; spero foro vt et parentibus et nobis decorj sit; sic est indole bona et sequaej, quamquam interim plusculum desiderem tum ingenij, tum acrimonie. Sed quotusquisque est numeris omnibus absolutes? Illius patri, si quando te contingat scribere, cupio commendarj.

Est et aliu quidpiam quod te oratum velim : vt eius qui has exhibet causam commendatam habere velis. Est is subregens apud nos, cuj nomen Magister Anthonius Coruiulanus, Insulensis, ordinarius in logica, atque in vtro-que uren licentiatūs ; vir perfecto dignus cuj faueatur, in re presertim que plurimis apparat iustissima. Negocium tamen habet cum fratre Tayspilj, aduersario potenti. Spera nihi-lominus non aduersariorum potentiam, sed cause equita-tem apud vos judices preualituram. Bene vale, Domine mj observuande, cum tua coniuge, cuj bene precor.

Louanij, ex Lilio ; prepropere ; xix. Septembris anno xxiiij.

Tue Dominationis deuetissimus

P. Curtius.

Clarissimo atque eruditissimo V. Juris
Doctori D. Francisco Cranueldio, Ce-
sarææ Maestatij a consilijs, Mechliniae.

death (Ep. 81, 3). He enjoyed the benefice of St. John the Baptist’s chapel, in our Lady’s, at Bruges, which he resigned in 1526; about 1525 he succeeded to Nicolas Breydell in the saccerdotal (xvith) prebend in St. Donatian’s (cp. Epp. 33, pr., 7; 143, 10); and, on Febr. 8, 1541, to Charles Perre-not as Dean of St. Donatian’s Chapter; he died on Sept. 6, 1555, and was buried in the Church of the Carmelites (Comp., 86, 150; Br. & Fr., V, 282; Gaillard, I, 1, 99; ii, 254).


15. ordinarius] one of the four regularly appointed legentes’ lecturing in philosophy in each Pedagogy during the ordinarium (cp. Ep. 109, 21, n).

17. Negocium] the contested nomination to the place of curator of St. Giles’s parish at Bruges.

119. From John Louis Vives

II 37 [r. 54]
4 October 1524

This letter was written by Vives at Calais whilst waiting to cross the Straits to England.

† Vives Craneueldio suo S.

Etiam in medijs tumultibus itineris, quum mei ipsius obliuisce, tu tamen memoriae presens obuersaris. Calicij ad te scribo, trajecturus in Britanniam, Christo propitio, ad continuandos labores aerumnosae vitae hujus, maximo tedium viae, maiore desyderio nouorum amorum.

Mechliniae dictum mirum quam expetierim amplexus tuos, quos negauit mihi fatum meum, vt alia permulta futura mihi iucundissima! Ab eo tempore nec tu ad me scripisti, nec litteras accepisti villas meas; vtrinque cessatum est, puto, eadem de caussa: quod existimaremus vt breul congrederemur Brugis, vt ad nos pertulerat fama, & ipse fortassis destinaras. Caeterum maximus congressus complexxusque vere amicus est animorum; hac ex parte nunquam mihi non es presens, & tecum subinde dulcis-sime confabulor. Noster enim tam confirmatus amor magis voluntatibus tacitis nititur quam alloquijs. Valebit a me optima coniunx cum gratissimo sobolis grege, quem tibi incolu[m] Christus seruet.

Calicij, natali Diui Francisci, patroni tui, 1524.

† D. Francisco Craneueldio, iurisconsul'to, Senatori Mechlinie[n], amico integerr., Mecliniae.
326 1524

120. Ferdinand of Austria to Erasmus

Vienna
II 53 [ff. 70 & 71] 12 October 1524

Peter de Corte had obtained this document from his friends; he sent it to Cranevelt on or about Feb. 3, 1525 (cp. Ep. 138, 3, and the place it occupies in this bundle), writing the address on the fourth page: 'Aan mynen Heere Me Franscys Cranevelt, Raedts-heere van den Grooten Rade te Mechelen, wonende vp Sente Rombouts Kerkhof.' It takes up three pages of a double leaf, the fourth being originally blank; it is in a beautiful handwriting, ornaments being added to the signature, and embellished shafts to the characters of the first and the last lines of each page. Probably Erasmus had this copy made by one of his amanuenses, and he had sent it to his Belgian friends, on account of the laudatory appreciation of his works. The text of this letter (indicated by A in the notes) has been printed in the Leyden edition of the Opera Omnia (EE, 821, v; represented by L); the variants are reproduced in the textual notes. Erasmus answered it on November 20, 1524: EE, 825, v.

a James Spiegel, humanist and jurisprudent, Imperial Councillor, the son of Magdalene, James Wimpeling's sister (RE, 222; Schmidt, I, 88; EOO, I, 1014, n), was born at Schlettstadt in 1483; he studied at Spires, Heidelberg, Freiburg, and, after some years (1511), at Tubingen. Having entered the Imperial Chancery in 1504, he followed the Gelderland campaign, 1504, and attended the Cologne Diet, 1505. For a time he served the Bishop of Trieste, 1506, and after studying and teaching at Vienna, he re-entered the Chancery (before Feb. 1515). At Maximilian's death he spent a few studious months at Schlettstadt, but by March 1520 he was back in the Emperor's service, together with his stepbrother John Meier or Matus (Schmidt, I, 88; FG, 387; RE, 622). He attended the Diet of Worms as Imperial Secretary (Reichstagsakten, III, 220, 230; Paq., Al., 211; 253-272; Balan R., 49, &c.; Kalk., Worm. Ed., 240. &c.; id., AgL, 5, 25), and at the end of 1522 he became Ferdinand of Austria's secretary on Erasmus' recommendation, Nov. 29, 1522 (EE, 735, n). Having resigned in 1526, he went to live and work at Schlettstadt in the intimacy of his old friend Beatus Rhenanus (RE, 10; 369, seq.), and died there June 30, 1547. Cp. G. Knod, Jakob Spiegel aus Schlettstadt: Schlettstadt, 1884-86; J. Knepper, Jakob Wimpeling: Freiburg, 1902; RE, 55, &c.; Friedensburg, 11, 12; FG, 196 (Spiegel cannot be referred to on p. 195, 30), 424; Erasm., IV, 792; Reich, 162; Ent., 52, 128; GaE, 15, 16; Kalkoff, II, 47; Sax., Onom., 606; Allen, II, 323, 12; ADB.
FERDINANDVS, Dei gratia Princeps & Infans Hispanicarum, Archidux Austriæ, Dux Burgundie, &c., Imperialis locum tenens generalis, &c., D. ERASMO, S. Theologæ professori, S.

HONORABILIS, DILECTE.

Si colligis a silentio tui obliuionem, falleris. Nos enim tui habemus memoriam, & merito quidem, qui hac, & maiori, dignus es memoria. Quod autem interpellamus rarius, tute in causa es. Nec enim libet peccare in commoda publica sanctis tuis lucubrationibus obstrepando, quas aude uel legimus ipsi, uel audimus a prælegendibus. Habemus enim & nominis tui, & uigiliarum tuarum studiosissimos praecones, quos minime arbitramur judicio falli. Hii quicquid librorum ex te nascitur, nobis offerunt, scientes nos quando per otium, quod a publicis negociis suffuramur, licet, cum nemine libertius quam cum Erasmo loqui, a quo non hæreses, non scismata, non Antichristos audimus, nec quam impudentissimi tui calumniatores impingunt, adulationem reprehendimus; sed mansuetudinem moderationemque illam tuam, uere Christiani placitis respondentem agnosceimus. Et simul ubi opertet, uirgulam quoque censoriam, qua ostendis qui deceant et uere Christianos Pontifices & Principes mores; quod cum non facias sedi-tiose, adulator noster presidaris, sed ab impiissimis hære-

4. in causa es] on his return from Nuremberg Diet in the spring of 1524, Ferdinand stayed at Freiburg for a while; Erasmus was invited to an interview by his friend John Faber, but did not go (PO, 278; EE, 1703, v).

4. peccare &c.] Horatius: Epist., II, 1, 3:

publica commoda peccem,
Si longo sermone morer tua

6. legimus ipsi] Ferdinand as a youth liked to read Erasmus' "De Institutione Principis Christiani" and so did his brother Charles: cp. Allen, III, 833, pr., 83; 943, 23; 970, 24; EE, 799, v.

8. praecores] namely, his chancellor Bernard Clesius (FG, 302); his minister John Heigerlin Faber (Ep. 28, 131; Friedensburg, 149) and his secretary James Spiegel, whom Erasmus praised in his letter to Mark Laurin, Feb. 1, 1523 (EE, 752, v) and in his Ciceronianus (EOO, 1, 1014, v).
ticis, leuissimis apostatis, perfidissimis desertoribus. Memineris id tibi iure euenisse, non quidem commune cum Regibus et Principibus, ne nostri ordinis rem agere uelle nos putes, sed cum illis sanctissimis Patribus tuis, quos ut foelicissime imitatus es ubique, non potes non referre hac in parte. Non ignoras quas ignominias illi, quos cruciatum, quae tormenta, quae conuicia ipsis tormentis & mortibus acberiora sustinuerint, donec adueniret dies ille, qui eripuit eos malis: sic reposita est merces in coelis operum tuorum.

Sustine igitur, & uriliter age, donec cum Paulu tuo consummaveris cursum, quod te alicubi optare uidemus. Nos autem ut id fiat serius precamur, quo abundare licet his auctoribus & doctrinis, quae Christianae professione proxime accedunt. Tu enim nobis non solum repurgatos dedisti aliquot sanctos Patres qui depugnarunt aduersus nascentis

Ecclesiae hereticos, sed etiam hec tempora nostra quae impurississimae haeresiarchae infoelicia reddiderunt, et seditiosissimi quique perturbarunt, cum paucis (ut horum numerus semper est minor) adiuuas, non obscure quam Catholice sentias, et quid fieri oporteat, indicans.

Sernet itaque te Christus, & det nobis ille occasionem, ut aliquid benevolentiae tibi impartirij queamus. Nam si quid eius alias accepi, id certe pro merito minimum fuit; neque agnouimus hoc adulationem, ut illi tibi impingunt falsa, sed sancta tua studia in communem usum promouere voles, es, sed eam, qua dignus es, eam saltem quae opis erit nostrae benevolentiam offerimus. Hyreneum

23. Patribus] Erasmus had already edited the works of St. Jerome (1516), St. Athanasius (1518), St. Basil (1518), St. Cyprian (1520), Arnobius (1522) and St. Hilary (1523); in the following years he saw through the press those of St. John Chrysostom (1525), St. Irenaeus (1526), St. Ambrose (1527), Origen (1527), St. Augustine (1528-29), Lactantius (1529) and St. Gregory Nazianzen (1531) : cp. Bib. Er., II, 29. cum Paulus ad Timoth.. IV, 7.

46. Hyreneum] the Divi Irenaei Opus, dedicated to Ferdinand's Chancellor, Bernard of Cleves (Gless), Bishop of Trent, Aug. 27, 1526 (EE, 947, a), was published by Froben in August 1526 (Bib. Er., II, 32).
audidius expectamus, & quid a te fieri cupimus, ex Frobenio cognosces.

Datum in ciuitate nostra Vienna, die xii. Mensis Octobris, 50 Anno Dominj M.D.xxiii.

FERDINANDUS.

Ad mandatum Serenissimi Dominj Principis Archiducis Ferdinandj, Jacobus Spiegel.

121. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

Westhoven
28 October 1524

The seal of this letter represents the crest of that of Ep. 132, within a shield of a different form. After he closed and sealed his epistle, Geldenhouwer added, inside the fold, on the back, a postscript of four small lines, the beginnings of which happen to be in the darkest part of a waterstain; only these words are discernable:

iras hisce alligatas
......at M. ordis
......Louvium
......m3

This reading is suggested by a note in the annals of the Order of the Crucigeri, mentioning that Geldenhouwer was amongst the four friars and the five boarders that composed their Collegium at Louvain when Laurent of Gladbach was the Magister Generalis', 1521-1529 (Hermans, I, 1, 156; II, 13; II, 450; 551). As it is certain that the writer of this letter did not stay for any considerable length of time in Louvain during that period, the statement in the Order's records may have to be traced to a permission given to him by his superiors on his insistent requests (II. 1-3). His shrinking back from his life's dream when it was in his grasp, can hardly be explained except by his realising the danger of a stay amongst brethren whom he probably had scandalized by his unruly talk or his loose morals, especially at that time when the discipline of the Order had become more rigorous (Hermans, III, 20), and when the Faculty of Divinity, near which he would have to live, was most wary and vigilant. Cp. Ep. 117, 9.

Maximilian of Burgundy, Lord of Fromont, was a son of Baldwin de l'Isle, Lord of Fallais, Philip the Good's natural child (Epp. 10, pr.;
Maximilian, who from about 1520 resided in his abbey, had made several friends amongst the humanists: with John de Fevyn and Mark Laurin he was on intimate footing (Ep. 124, pr., i-10); Erasmus, who had known him in Louvain, repeatedly praised his great interest in learning, and dedicated to him his translation of St. John Chrysostom’s De Orando Deum, April 1525 (Allen, IV, 1164, 46; Ep. 140, 1; EOO, VIII, 125); Barlandus inscribed to him his locorum Veterum ac Recentium duae Centuriae (Th. Martens, 1524: Iseghem, 335) by a letter of June 18, 1524, dated March 1, 1529 in the second edition (Antwerp, M. Hille, April 1529: A v°: BullBib., xix, 305), and mentioned him and his abbey in the Rerum Gestarum a Brabantiae Ducibus Historia (Antwerp, 1526: 1 v°). Under his administration the convent, which had risen up more beautiful from the ruins to which it had been reduced by the fire of 1492, was adorned by several artists; so John Gossart executed for the high altar a Descent from the Cross (Opmeer, I, 450). Probably through this painter, who also worked for Philip of Burgundy at Souburg, Geldenhouwer came a first time into contact with Maximilian (Ep. 15, 1522); at Erasmus’ request he was again recommended to him, Oct. 1524, by de Fevyn and Mark Laurin (cp. Ep. 124, 3). In the latter half of October he entered his employ, but, as it seems, rather unwillingly (cp. Ep. 124, 3); for, though he highly praised his new patron, and called his service the greatest freedom (Ep. 126, 3-12), he left after a year. Evidently Geldenhouwer was already brooding over his change in life and religion when he accepted the post; afterwards, on his return from Saxony, he continued imposing upon Maximilian’s inexperience and candidness, for the sake probably of financial help, and of the authority of his patronage which disarmed, at least for a time, some too suspicious or too censorious acquaintances (Epp. 180, 3; 230, pr.; Collect., vii, 101).
Charles V., who had opposed Maximilian’s candidature for the Middelburg prelacy, tried, in 1525, to secure for him the office of coadjutor to the aged Quentin Benoist, abbot of St. Ghislain’s and the right of succession; still that provision was granted to Charles de Croy (Ep. 62, pr.). The Emperor’s, ‘consanguineus’ as he is styled in his letter of Aug. 13, 1525 to Clement VII., died in Brussels in 1535, and was buried in his abbatial church; his step-brother Francis of Burgundy (Bib. Belg., 225; Paquot, 1, 395) celebrated his virtues and his accomplishments in an epitaph (Bull Bib., xvii : 154, 218). On Nov. 24, 1536, Paul III. recognised as his successor Cornelius Wilhelmi van der Goes (Brom, I, 448, 689, 714), whom Charles V. had already invested in 1533 with the fees which were regularly granted to the Middelburg abbots (Hugo, II, cccxxvi). Cp. Hugo, II, 195; HEp. M., 8; Allen, IV, 1164, 46; Bull Bib., xvii : 159; Fruin, 451; 462-485; 491; Brewer, IV, 1213; Prinsen, 64, 56.

S. P., Amatissime domine.

Cum iam sex fere mensibus Antuuerpiae anceps consilij haerem, literasque a Magistro Ordinis nostri, quibus fretus Louanium adirem, frustra expectarem, Reverendus ac Generosus Praeul Middelburgensis, Maximilianus a Burgundia, me ad se literis humainissimis et honorificis vocauit; a quo supra quam dij potest, amanter susceptus sum; obtulit meusam suam, cubiculum amplissimum, stipendiumque noti contemnendum. Consuluj amicos quos hic habeo syncerissimos, Cordatum nostrum, Borsalum

2. Magistro Ordinis] the Magister Generalis of that period, Laurent of Gladbach, was elected on Sept. 11, 1521 and died on Oct. 3, 1529; he was a man of exemplary life; he directed the Order towards a stricter discipline, as it had become very lax under his predecessor William a Rivo, who had had to resign his office and to leave stealthily the head-convent of Huy for England (July 19, 1521). His severity probably deterred Geldenhouwer from settling at Louvain (Hermans, I, ii, 5, 10, 13).
4. Borsalum] John Becker of Borselen, dean of Veere; cp. Ep. 12, pr.; he passed his ‘actus determinantiae’ in the Louvain University, March 26, 1496; became B. A., April 8, 1497; Lic. A., April 10, 1498, being promoted the 23rd out of 77 (Jo de borsalia’); M. A., Dec. 4, 1498 (Jö beker de borsalia’); and was admitted to the Council of the Faculty of Arts, Dec. 22, 1502 (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 136 r°, 146 v°, 157 r°, 162 r°, 189 v°).
decanum Veriensem, &c., qui concordibus consilijs persuasent, vt tanti tamque benigni Abbatis famulicio me addiccam: id quod eo etiam libenter feci, quod viderem Antuerpiae pestem grassarj, seditionesque non vulgares ex opinionem varietate subinde pullulare.

Manebo igitur (Deo propicio) hac hieme, apud Dominum Middelburgensem; interea forte altissimus Deus prouidebit tranquillitatem meae, cuius divina voluntas vt fiat in omnibus, orò iugiter. Scis, mi domine, vbi nascam, vt si, aliquando literis tuis (id quod summopere cupio) me dignarj voles, noscas ad quem locum mittendæ sint. Commendabis me uxorum tute honestissimæ, Domino decano Robino, catholicis amicis omnibus. Si quando Feuyno scripseris, ages ej gratias meo nomine, quia ipso cum Laurino author fuit, vt a Domino Reuerendo Abbate accerser. Bene vale, optime domine ac frater in Christo charissime.

Westhouie, in arce Dominj Middelburgensis, 28 Octobris 1524.

Toto pectore tuus
F. Gerardus Nouiomagus.

Prudentissimo ac humaniss. V. I. Doc-

13. pestem] the epidemy — if there was any — prob. was mild and restricted, as it does not seem to be recorded.
13. seditiones] reference is prob. made to the frequent disturbances in Antwerp at the Reformers' open air sermons, when the more conservative part of the population often took the law into their own hands; so about July 25, 1524 a Nicolas Danners, while preaching from a ship in the Timmersset or yard, was taken prisoner by two citizens; he was delivered up to the authorities and thrown into the Scheldt on the following day: Diercxsens, IV, 13; cp. Corp. Inq., IV, 259, 270, 280.
26. Westhouie] Westhoven, an old fortified castle in a picturesque estate near Flushing, was the Middelburg abbot's country residence. When, in July and August 1517, Charles of Austria, waiting for a propitious wind to sail to Spain, was the abbey's guest with his sister Eleanor, his aunt Margaret and his Court, they spent several days in what they called 'ce plaisant lieu' (Gachard, II, 21; Vital, Relation du Premier Voyage de Charles Quint en Espagne: Bruxelles, 1881: 43; Moeller, 313). Nicolas a Castro, Middelburg's first bishop, who succeeded to the abbot's rights, refers to its charms in the report of his visit, Jan. 17, 1562: HÉp. M, 36, 69.
torj D. Francisco Craneveltio, Cæsareo Senatorj, Dīnō. ac Praeceptorj vnice obseruando, Machliniæ. The Mechelen op Sinte Rombouts Kerehoff.

122. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

<London>

II 50 [fo 67] 1 November <1524>

This letter, which is an autograph throughout, and of which the address, in a more elaborate writing, still has its seal, belongs to 1524, as is clearly indicated by the contents, though the year-date is missing; it was sent off from London where, according to de Feyn's statement (Ep. 130, n), Vives was still residing in December.

a It answers an epistle from Cranevelt brought by Livinus Algoet (Ep. 128, 4), whom Erasmus had sent to England with missives and copies of St. Jerome's Epistolæ to his friends Warham, Fisher, Longland, Tunstall, Pace, Bere and Tones, dated Sept. 4 or 5, 1524 (EE, 813-816; 933, ε); with a dedication of De Libero Arbitrio to the King, Sept. 6, 1524 (EE, 816, ρ), and further with a special introduction for the bearer, recommending him and his studies to Wolsey's generosity (Sept. 2 : EE, 809, ε). Algoet passed by Bruges (cp. Ep. 124, 30), and arrived in England at latest in the first half of October. Apparently he contemplated leaving about Nov. 1, when this letter was dated; still his various errands took more time than was anticipated, so that Vives had to add a postscriptum (ll. 10-42), probably a fortnight later, when he wrote also to Erasmus, Nov. 13 (viz., EE, 899, n, where the year-date is evidently wrong). With all that Algoet's departure was so abrupt, that Erasmus ascribed to it the absence of any letter from Mountjoy (EE, 842, 4; 899, ρ); it certainly took place before Dec. 2, when Vives wrote again to Cranevelt, and referred to the present missive (Ep. 128, 4). Along with this epistle, the amanuensis had been entrusted with several others to friends in Bruges and in Brabant; in Louvain he was to meet Thomas Winter (Ep. 136, pr.), in whose 'familia', Wolsey, in answer to Erasmus' recommendation, had appointed him as a companion or a tutor at most favourable terms (Ep. 136, 4-9). Still Algoet did not go straight to Louvain, as he had been told, but probably stayed with his friends and kinsmen at Ghent; he had found a messenger who took to Basle the missives for his master, amongst which was the one of Vives, of Nov. 13; Erasmus, already wrote a reply to it on Dec. 27 (EE, 842, ρ), and sent it to Ghent, along with a letter to Livinus himself, dated Dec. 28; thus the latter could tranquillize Laurin and de Feyn, who felt alarmed at the report of his master's death (Ep. 134, 22-32).
Meanwhile Thomas Winter and the Brabant friends remained without any intelligence; and though Cranevelt had received the letter of Dec. 2, he had seen neither that of Nov. 1, nor Livinus himself; consequently he wrote to Vives, who answered on Jan. 25, 1525, expressing equal surprise (Ep. 136, t-o). This long delay in delivering the Brabant messages cannot merely be ascribed to Algoet's desire for spending a few jolly days; it shows his dislike for study and tutoring; and his disappointment at the situation which Wolsey had offered, and which was not the crowded hour he had hoped for (cp. Ep. 58, pr.). He finally left Ghent for Bruges on January 15 or 16 (Ep. 134, pr.), and then went to Mechlin, where he delivered Vives' letter of Nov. 1 (possibly also Ep. 134) and a representation of the earth, according to Cranevelt's note on the back: 'Ria xvij. Januarij a0 xxv; tunc dedit mihi Liuinus liguram orbis'. This present, evidently a map or a globe, possibly was sent by More or Vives, or may have been given by the messenger himself to make up for the long delay in delivering the missive.

\[ \text{‡ Vives Craneveldio suo S.} \]

Ex litteris, quas ad te Calicio dedi, intellextisti, vt spero, me non esse tui oblitum, nec vlla mea negligentia prætermissum amici officium. Itaque affectu tuo satisfactum esse gaudeo, hoc est, amori querulo : tametsi codem nomine conqueri ipse de te possem, ni sci rem occupatiorem te fuisse, quam cui ad dandas litteras vacarit, ne illud quidem ipsum tempusculum licuerit negoicijs rescindere, quod ipse cuperes amiculo aspersum. Ergo patronum in me habes etiam aduersum me ; cogita nunc ipse, quid in alios? Quamquam qui malum alij ? vt inquit ille : candor tuus vt inuidet nemini, sic neque inuidentiae cuilibet est obnoxius.

Linacrum amimus, litteratorum lumen nemini secundum; nosque impense dolemus tanti amici mortem; non

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13. Linacrum] Thomas Linacre: cp. Ep. 80, 4; in his last years he suffered much from the calculus and died in great pains, Oct. 20, 1524; he was buried in St. Paul's. 

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Cp. EE, 900, a; 842, b; Wood, I, 17; Jov. \textit{EL}, 119; \textit{Delit. Poet. Belg.}, I, I, 85; Opmeer, I, 450, b. 
14. dolemus] a few months before (prob. in the spring of 1524) Vives wrote to him : '... me non alia esse in te observantia, quam in parentem, quoniam tu non minus me, quam filium amare mihi visus es' (VOO, vii, 208).
Ep. 122

illius causse, qui meliore fruitur vita; sed nostra, qui tam erudita consuetudine orbamur; & erat in homine pectus quod serio faueret doctis, nec recusaret illorum gratia quidvis libere loqui, & admonere principes. Οὐς ἁμοιτημοῦδες τοῦτο φημι.

Volo ex te scire, ecquid sentias de libello meo, qui recens Louanij prodijt; sed vide, amabo, mi Cræneueldi, ne quid des meis auribus, vt soles. Scripsit Ruffaldus qui castigationi præfuit, relictum esse a me exemplar Louanij multis locis interlitum & consensus, vt fuerit ipsi diuinandum.

Nondum vidi libellum excusum, sed ex his verbis Ruffaldi suspicor mendose esse editum. Συ μὲν ὥς ἐλλήνιζες ἁγαβήσολην ἁγών τί πάντως έτι αὐτά, βιβλιοσήκγαρίος ήμείς δὲ ἁγνοῦτες τί αὕτως πολυπλασίως, οὐδέ πρὸς τὰ ἔν τῷ άγάνεται μάλλα σχολάζομεν. Λέγον τοῖνοι πρὸς τὰ τὰς παιδείας καὶ ἁγιότης σπουδάζειν περί ὃν μαρτύρομαι τὸν αὐτὸν Χριστόν, πρὸ πάντων ἃν ἐξέλομι συλλαλείσθαι, καὶ διατρίβειν.

Άλλ' οὔτως κελεύει ἡμᾶς διατελείν πράττοντες αὐτὸς Άλλος μόνον λιτανεύειν ἐκείν ένα τὰ παρ’ ήμῶν καὶ πεπραγμένα καὶ πραγματεύουσα διορθώσει εἰς τὰ ήμῶν ὑφήλης, τί ήμεν ἐκ τῶν ἐκείνων, οῖς ἁγνοῦτες τὸν Θεόν ἄπαντα ἑνεργάζεται εἰς ἁγάβον.

Lapostolium mihi saluta hospitem veterem meum, de me humanissime meritu. Vxori tuæ & soboli felicitatem precor. Vale, amice animo meo charissimē.

Ad Calendas Novembres.

Has litteras multo antea accepisses, si negociâ Britannica non essent remorata Liuinum Erasmi diutius opinionem & ipsius & mea.

17 quod ... principes (l. 18): pointed out by a vertical line in the margin (C). 18 admonere principes: underlined (C). 22 Scripsit ... exemplar (l. 23): underlined and marked by a hand in the margin (C). 36 hospitem: meriut (l. 35): underlined and marked by two strokes in the margin (C).
123. From Martin Van Dorp

Louvain

II 39 [f° 56] 〈13 November〉 1524

The last paragraph (II. 56-70) of this letter, which still has its seal (cp. Ep. 24, pr.), implies that it was arranged, if not started, as an introduction for van Dorp's intimate friend Louis de Schore (cp. Ep. 110, pr. c). He had been appointed member of Mechlin Parliament on Nov. 7, 1524 (Ep. 110, pr. d), and probably left Louvain a few days later. That circumstance supplies the date which, on account of the left corner being damaged, has disappeared except for the syllable, 'bris'. Dorp's constant use of the Roman calendar, and the fact that there is space for only 8 or 9 letters, suggest as date, 〈Id. Nouem〉bris'. The newly appointed Councillor did not hand it to Cranevelt at once, as it occupied f° 39 in this collection, whereas f° 36, Ep. 124, reached him on November 20.

a Nicolas Everts or Everaerts, Everahdi, son of Everard and Glycera', was born in 1462 at Grypskerke, near Middelburg, Walcheren. He matriculated in Louvain on Nov. 15, 1479 (Lib. Il Int., 146 v°), and became Lic. Art., March 24, 1483, being the 23rd of his promotion (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 6 v°). He was elected dean of the Faculty of Arts on Feb. 1, 1491 (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 80 v°), when he had already obtained the degree of J. U. Lic. Having been admitted to the University Council, Feb. 28, 1491, he succeeded to Walter de Beka as secondary (postprandial) professor of civil Law, and taught from June 18, 1492 until March 26, 1496 (Analectes xxxix, 275-277); on June 11, 1493, he gained the title of J. U. D. Henry de Bergues, bishop of Cambrai (‡ 1502), appointed him as his Official in Brussels, and, as he was 'clericus', he may have been temporarily invested with a canonry in St. Guido's, Anderlecht, and possibly in St. Gudula's, Brussels (Gestel, II, 14, 53). Still the statement that he was dean of Anderlecht in 1498, and of Brussels in 1506, cannot be correct, considering that his eldest son Peter became J. U. D. in 1520, and that his second son Everard was born in 1498, judging from the figures on his epitaph (Mal. Inscr., 322); nor is there the slightest allusion to these two honours in the many biographical poems by his sons. The supposition may be risked that another Nicolas Everardi was at the time invested with those ecclesiastical offices, since they are quite incompatible with the marriage which Nicolas must have contracted as early as 1497 or even 1496.

b His wife Elisabeth de Bladel or de Blioul, was originally of Mechlin, where, with her husband, she was inscribed in 1500 in the
confraternity erected in Our Lady's Church by Christ. van Schalken
to promote the cult of the Eucharist and to aid the poor (PF, 256).
His 3rd son Nicolas, born about that time, is called Grudius from
his native town Louvain, where his father made a living by the
law, although not as a professor. Maybe he was a judge or an
assistant in one or other of the Academical Courts, which should
explain the great experience of all matters concerning the University
and her different bodies shown in his books, in so much that in
after times he was the authority on her privileges, rights and
customs (V. And., 30, 31, 261, 301; Vern., 26); at any rate he was
elected Rector at the turn of the Faculty of Civil Law, on Feb. 28,
1504 (V. And., 40; Reusens, I, 261). Having left Louvain soon after
his rectorate, he was for a while a member of the Holland Council,
before being appointed to the first ecclesiastical seat in Mechlin
Parliament, May 17, 1505.

In 1509 he became president of the Council of Holland, Zeeland
and Friesland, and on Sept. 20, 1528, at Josse Lauwereyn’s death, he
succeeded him as president of Mechlin Parliament (Henne, VII, 22);
its sessions, for a time, were held in his own house, afterwards
the Convent Ter Stecken. He departed this life, Aug. 9, 1532, and
was buried in Our Lady’s at Mechlin; his wife died an octogenarian

Nicolas Everts was remarkable for his erudition and science,
although not endowed with graceful speech; he was a patron and
staunch friend to Erasmus, who introduced to him Herman Leth-
maat (Allen, IV, 1238, 18-56), and applied to him in his own, or his
friends’ difficulties (Ep. 100, 113; Allen, IV, 1092; 1044, 113; &c.; EE, 796, 4;
Kalkoff, II, 37; Lat. Cont., 389; Kalk., AgL, 91; id., VPE, 38). His
integrity as judge was proverbial, and his experience is amply
testified to by his Topiceorum, seu de Locis Legallbus Liber (Louvain,
Martens : Febr. 1510 : Iseghem, 258; Brants, 86-87), by his Consilia,
sive Responsa Juris, which his sons edited in 1554 (CaE, 17), and by
a Nomenclatura Legum; item Ordo Studii Juris Civillis, printed in
1551 by Rotarius at Louvain (PF, 256). These books, which remained
classical for centuries, largely contributed to the establishment
of national jurisprudence.

Greater fame even came to Nicolas Everts from his pleiad of
children: Peter Jerome Nicolai, Premonstratensian, J. U. D., director
of the Zoetendale nuns of Middelburg, and, later on, parish priest
of Flushing (Mol., 742; V. And., 182; PF, 262; de Jongh, 21; Allen,
IV, 1092, 13); Everard Nicolai, President of Friesland, member and
president of Mechlin Parliament (Mal. Inscr., 322; CPT, 86; GCB, 3,
10; GMC, 5, 88; GCG, 3, 32, 368; GCF, 76); Nicolas Nicolai Grudius, poet,
secretary to the Golden Fleece and the Private Council (Ep. 95, pr. f;
CPT, 184, 265; VE, 19; Mireués, II, 34; GCF, 5; Bib. Belg., 694; Hoynek,
I, 1, 144; II, 1, 302); Adrian Nicolai Marius, poet, member of Mechlin
Parliament and Chancellor of Gelderland (Mal. Inscr., 322; VE, 36;
Mireués, II, 34; GCB, 11; GCG, 32; GMC, 96; GCF, 84; Hoynek, I, 1,
143); Joannes Secundus, Hagiensis, the famous poet and sculptor,
secretary of Charles V., and Cranevelt’s special friend, whose features
he immortalized in a medal (Gener. Introd.; Mireués, II, 33; Bib.
Belg., 561; CPT, 185; Hoynek, II, 1, 77). He had three daughters,
the erudite Elisabeth, or Isabella, who entered a convent at Delft, and copied a manuscript for Corin. Musius (Opn., Hist. Mart., 72); Catherine, who married the Secretary for Holland, Peter van Sinte Pieter (FUL, n° 633; Hoyneck, III, 1, 8), and Helen, wife of Henry Ameuden, advocate in the Brabant Council (Bas. Brux., II, 97).

Cp. Mol., 540, 742; Guicci., 221; JSO, pref.; Opmee, I, 400 (w. portr.); Opn., Hist. Mart., 72, 95; Miraeus, II, 23; Ver., 291; V. And., 177; Bib. Belg., 685; VE, 37; Hoyneck, II, 1. 80; 1, 1, 143; GCM, 3, 6; GCM, 3, 54, 367 (with portrait); GCC, 2, 9; GCF, 3, 43 (with portrait); CPT, 87; CPriv., I, 109; Foppens, 907 (with portrait); PF, 255-57; Bax H, IV, 567; Allen, IV, 1092.

S. P., Clarissime Domine Craneveldi.

Negocium Gerardi nostri Nouiomagi diligenter curavi, quemadmodum meretur et docti hominis et simplicis fiducia. Amo eum unice quom literarum, quas pulchre callet, tum bonitatis causa. Ceterum ex litteris tuis facile perspicio te velle quidem interim de varijs rebus, precipue quae ad eruditionem attinent, prolixius mecum scripto agere, sed negociorum undis alio rapi. Dignissimum erat ingenium tuum, mire felix, Erasmiano oculo; dixisses meo, nam mihi quantum volo, et quantum esse potest, non deest; sed sterile est, et infecundum. Illius autem videmus quoties et quam feliciter pariat fetus omni aequo admirandos. Itidem et tu, si a curis, a magistratibus, a familia, libere ageres, non dubito quin Erasmiane certares eloquentiae. Verum quisque proprium donum habet a Deo, alias quidem sic, alias autem sic. Est et ista pulcherrima, non dico philosophiae pars (quemadmodum ethnicus ille: nihil enim nouerat altius), sed Christianismi, gerere negotium publicum, administrare negotia regionum, tueri oppressos, patrocinari bonis, breuiter, magistratum esse, et iusticie vindicem atque assertorem.

Nec dubito, quin in istis functionibus sepe Scripture Sacre ceu lucernam ob oculos adhibeas, lucentem in loco

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22. lucentem &c.] Ia Petri, i, 19.

10 quemadmodum r quemadmodum
caliginoso tenebrarum huius mundi. Recte siquidem ille:  

Lucerna pedibus meis verbum tuum et lumen semitis meis'. Non eget tua prudentia me monitore; sed quando ita visum est optimo Domino Deo ut fratrum curam agamus, quod nusquam non occinunt Litere Sacre, non improbe videor facere, quod haec dico; que utinam omnibus Christianis queam persuadere, nempe ut modesta pietate, et pia modestia arcanas Literas scrutentur, ut eas in Enchiridion coactas nusquam non circumferant, de his prudenter, grauieter et circumspecte disserant. Quid enim? an solis Rabbinis scripte sunt? Nonne dogmata sua, longa a mundanis dissidentia, Christus voluit esse quam vulgatissima, atque adeo de tectis predicanda? Vbi sunt leues isti ventres qui ingenti supercilio et mira maiestate populum a sacris arcent? nimirum, ut ipsi oracula sint ciuitatum; ut citra sudorem, quod dicitur, et puluerem sua somnia inculcent, et veluti crepent!

At quorsum hec tibi? cui certo scio iam olim esse persuasissima! Celebritatem istam, que calamum tuum cohibuit, non improbo, si non spectat alio; alioqui e Roma haud scio, quid sit sperandum. Cur negem enim manifesta? Tot seculis ante dixit ille: Rome esse venalia omnia, si emptorem inueniant. Proinde nisi Christiane sua temperet illa Domina, non ausim dicere, quid ominer. Vidi decreta Campegii Cardinalis, sed vereor, ut prosint! Negari non potest, quin imperium facile his artibus retineatur quibus initio partum est; eas cur non adhibemus? Issac eosdem puteos fodit quos foderai pater suus Abraham. Vt iusta sint, que sibj vindicant Romani, cur non habent fratrum rationem, qui officidulo gravior leduntur? Atqui non est meum ista corrigere, nempe quia non possum; jdeoque, quod unum possum, submisse apud me suspiro, et gemitus meos ante Deum pronuncio.

41. Celebritatem] Cranvelt probably had expressed his opinion about the advisability of criticism on clergy and religious institutions.  
44. Rome... venalia omnia] Sallust, Bell. Jugurth., 8; 35, 10.  
46. decretorum Campegii] Pastor, II, 398.  
47. Negari &c.] ep. ad Roman., II, 93.  
Ceterum gratulor ordini vestro magnifico in quem coop-
tatus sit doctissimus ac cordatissimus vir Magister Ludou-
icus Schora, quem velim ex animo tibi non minus esse
commendatum, quam ipse sum. Videri fiduciam meam?

60 Noui exacte hominem : eruditionis, et (que multo potior)
integritatis multa exempla edidit. Quid multa? Justi et
veri tenax est; nec alio nomine amo eum; amo autem, ut
si quem alium! Non est ingenium meum ambire noticiam
magnatum, aut etiam consiliariorum; et tamen si quos
video iustos et rectos, ijs me, quando licet, insinuo, precipe
si recta studia vel callent, vel certe amant. Cuiusmodi tu
es imprimis, mi Craneuedlj; <cuiu>smodi eximius ille
patronus meus Preses Hollandie; jtem Sasboldus noster;
<in hoc meo> sanctiore Calendario Magistrum Ludovicum
asscribam. Bene vale, optime Craneue1di.

Louanij, <Idibus Nouem>bris.

Tuus ex animo
Martinus Dorpius.

Eruditiss. utriusque Juris Doctori-
D. Francisco Craneueldio, Consi-
liario Mechliniensi, Dño. et amico
semper observando.

124. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 14 November 1524

Through Bishop Philip of Burgundy's death, April 7, 1524 (cp. Ep.
114, 33; 10, pr.), his 'a sacris' Gerard Geldenhouver lost his living,
and was in great perplexity (cp. Epp. 114, 11; 117, 9-23; 121, 1-3). He
applied, amongst others, to Erasmus, who proposed him as secretary
or literary adviser to Maximilian of Burgundy, and wrote at the
same time to Mark Laurin and John de Fevyn, the Prelate's confid-

72 Martinus Dorpius] MS. : M. D.

68. Preses Hollandie] Nicolas Everts or Everardi.
ents, requesting them to second his recommendation, which they
did successfully on a special visit to Middelburg in the month of
October. The object of their solicitude must have arrived in Zeeland
shortly after their departure, in the latter half of October (Ep. 121, 6);
still he showed very little acknowledgment, for by the middle of
November the two friends at Bruges did not know yet that he had
accepted the post (cp. l. 30; Ep. 127, i-3). Thus de Fevyn wrote this
letter, which takes up the obverse, and half of the reverse side of a
leaf, and which reached Cranevelt about a week later, judging by
his note on the address, R\textsuperscript{m}, xx\textsuperscript{a}, Novembris a\textsuperscript{a} K\textsuperscript{A}.

Adolph of Gelderland, son of Arnold, Duke of Gelderland and
Count of Zutphen, revolted twice against his father, and having
been forgiven twice, he usurped the power a third time in 1464 with
the help of the towns of the "Four Quarters", and at the instigation
of his mother Catherine of Cleves. He kept his father a prisoner
until Charles the Bold, in 1471, reduced the duchy again into Arnold's
obedience, and was himself named the Duke's successor, Dec. 7, 1472
(Nyhoff, V, ix, seq.). Adolph was taken into custody, but escaped;
he was caught, however, when trying to swim the Meuse near
Namur with only one follower, and he was locked up in a fortress
at Courtrai. At Charles's death the commoners of Ghent opened the
doors of his prison, proclaimed him Duke, and wished him to marry
Mary of Burgundy; when Louis XI. invaded Hainaut, he was placed
at the head of the forces gathered by the towns. On June 27, 1477,
he was killed in an attempt to reconquer Tournai, which the French
had taken by surprise, and which remained in their power, since at
the loss of their leader the Bruges soldiery quarrelled with the Ghent
trainbands (CMH, I, 424, 441; Gaillard, II, ii, 13; Matthaeus, Anal.,
59, 60). Adolph had married Catherine of Bourbon; their children
Charles, the future Duke of Gelderland, and his sister Philippa,
were educated at the Burgundian Court, where Charles Hedenbault
made their acquaintance (cp. Epp. 22, pr.; 29, 5).

S. D. P.

Subito nuper accersitus in Zelandiam literis Antistitis
Middelburgensis et Erasmi nostrj, ibi dies non paucos transegì. Sed mihi crede, non tam animj laxandi gratia
quam Nouiomagi amore; qui in familiar Abbatis, nobis
authoribus ascitus, diu expetatus nequedum adpulerat.
Quare ut ne existimes in scribendi officio cessatorem esse
me, vel haec præfari libuit.

A reditu uero nihil non pertuli malorum, cum ex traiectu
periculosissimo, tum potissimum ex uentis quibus undi-
quaque affatim adflabamur. Laurinus adhuc, atque adeo

1. Antistitis] Maximilian of
10. Laurinus] Mark Laurin :
nunc demum a pauculis diebus, sentit malum, nimirum febrem quartanam, & spiritus (ut sic dixerim) difficultatem: nam aliud non occurrit uestebum. Ego, dijs gratia, conuallui primum a febricula: porro autem apostema quod contra-xeram in palato, id demum uenulis fissis, qua parte malum impendebat, curatum est. Vere dies is erat quo rustieus robustissimus non prodisset domo; atque ille tanto magis maturabat reditum. Quare quod ad literas Curtraci datas attinet, primis respondi; posterioribus nondum licuit per valetudinem, et non admodum curaruj, presertim argumento subtristi. Nam de amici animo quid tibi spondeam? Nosti senilem morositatem: illud delirium quo magis pro-mouere studeas, aliquando tum demum fuint magis irrita-biles! Nihil loquitur, nihil cogitat, nihil stertens uoluit

amino quam profectionem illam exitiosam & sibi et suis; quin sub uer ipsum cupit adiungam me itineri, (maximo meo dispmdio) sibi comitem; quod nescio an ex sententia: sed tibi soli dixerim.

De Principis uxorere credo audisse te. Ea fuit dies non paucos in hac regione; in mercatu Antwerpiano nihil mercium non cocomit; jude peragravit Tornacum ut inuiseret patris mariti monumentum. Jnuisit Gndam, Insulas, Ypra, Bruxellas, Machliniam; quae res hunc magis torquet, dum putat si illuc fuisset profectus, etiam Brugas dominam uisere uoluisse. Sed hec hactenus.

Liuinus ille, hac profectus jn Britanniam, dicit omnia tumultus plena jn Germania. Laurinus hesterno die dixit

17. ille] Laurin.
36. Liuinus] he was on his way to England (cp. Ep. 122, pr.), and passed through Bruges by the end of September or in the beginning of October; he most probably brought to de Fevyn and Mark Laurin, as well as to Maximilian of Burgundy, the letters that recommended Gel-denhouwer.
37. tumultus] the revolt of the peasants had started in August: CMH, II, 176, seq.
Ep. 124


18. Calendas Decembres.

Tui amantissimus Joannes Fevynus.

Salutabis vxorem, liberos & familiam totam. De Insu bribus nihil [certum] est, etiamsi constanter patruus adsequeret; si quid habes exploratius ut & hoc sciamus.

Clarissimo uiro Dño. ac Magro. Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario apud Machliniam, Dño. & patrono obser/do.

38 Erasum [more than once] more than once the rumour spread in Belgium that Erasmus was going to accept Margaret of Austria’s repeated invitation and live at her Court: Epp. 129, 13; 139, pr. f.
50. Insu bribus] the imperial troops retreated from France on Sept. 29, and passed through the Alps, closely pursued by Mont-
This letter — a curious example of Geldenhouwer's inconsistency — occupies the obverse and half of the reverse side of a small-sized leaf, the second half having the address. It was sealed by means of a twisted wire or ring impressed several times on the paper over the hot wax. A waterstain has made almost illegible the last words of the lines on the reverse side, as well as the marginal note.

Salve, Doctissime atque Humanissime Preceptor.

Nactus plus ocij et tranquillitatis in contubernio generosi ac valore pij Dominij mej Middelburgensis quam hactenus habui, nolo committere quin, qualcumque etiam oblata occasione, tibj quicquid in buccam forte venerit, veterij mea erga Dominationem tuam libertate, scribam. Verum hac vice serium est quod scribo, oroque Dominationem tuam vt quam primum mihi super hac re pro tua prudentia respondeas.

Ante aliquot annos vacante Abbatia Middelburgensis per mortem Dominij Petrij, vltimj eius prelatj, Reuerendissimus Dominus Traiectensis impetrauit ejdem Abbatiae nominationem a Caesarea Maiestate pro filio suo notho, Domino Philippo a Burgundia, cunque nominationem curavit religiosis ejus monasterij debite insinuarj, inhiberique ne ad electionem procederent. Tandem post multas amicorum preces, Reuerendissimus Dominus voluit filium suum nothum cedere iurj suo ad commodum dominij Maximilianj a Burgundia, consanguinej suj, salute tamen pensione annua centum librarum Flandriae. Cumque, inter caetera,
iam instare scirent religiosi tempus quo interrogaudij essent de consensu in hanc pensionem, clam vocarunt notarium et testes, protestantes de metu Reuerendissimj propter quem consensuros se dixerebant. Eadem hora venereunt commissarij Domini Reuerendissimi coram quibus, nihil contradicentes, libere consenserunt in pensionem. Illis egressis, rursus vocato alio notario, consensum datum reuocarunt clam, ita vt parti huiusmodj reuocatio non constaret. Nihilominus expeditae sunt Romæ bullae huiusmodj pensionis, non sub titillo Philippj, sed volente Reuerendissimo et Philippj consentiente, sub nomine fratris suj Joannis, cum clausula resignandij in seniorem. Heæ bullæ insinuatae sunt Abatij et conventujij; pensio sine contradictione soluta est; tandem prie quam Johannes Romæ more-retur eadem pensionem fratris suo Philippj resignavit utpote seniorij; suntque desuper literæ apostolicae magnis Philippj expensis expeditæ, Abatij et conventij insinuatae; pensio nemine contradictice quattuor annis Philippj soluta est. Nunc tandem post mortem Reuerendissimi incipient aliquot scioli monachi murmure; primo allegantes metum Reuerendissimij; deinde protestationem illam suam clanculariam, item et reuocationem; postremo falsitatem bullæ, quia diecum illam primam expeditam sub nomine Dominij Johannis de Burgundia, cum soli Philippj ius nominationis competeret; in bulla tamen (vt hoc addam) non fit mentio illius nominationis Caesareae Maiestatis, sed saltam assignatur pensio illa Johannis a Burgundia propter vitandas lites [aliasque] molestias quocumque titulo orituras.

Habes casum; vides monachorum fraudem; vides Johannis, piae memoriae et Dominij Philippij pacificam possessionem, non vnius, aut trium, sed fere septem annorum. Nunc, vt fuj fideilis Domino meo viuo, ita etiam mortuo fidelis ero: certe scio nullum potuisse metum immine monachis a Reuerendissimo [Domino Trajectensi,] qui non erat supra Pontificem et Imperatorem, &c. Scio etiam hanc


F. Gerardus Nouiomagus.


126. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

Middelburg 24 November 1524

A waterstain has rendered almost illegible a few words on the left edge of this letter, which was probably handed by one of the Herdings to Cranevelt, who noted under the address the day of arrival : 4 Rta. xvij. Decembris a# 24.

Adolph Herdinck of Hardinck, was imperial quaestor for Bewesterscheselde and Zeeland; in that capacity he was a party in several lawsuits examined by Mechlin Parliament, arising from contested taxations; thus, amongst others, he was involved in 1524 in an action against the heirs of William Cornelis of Cromprevet, upon which a sentence was passed in December 1524 (Arch. Roy., Gr. Cons. Mal. n° 983 : 322-333; &c.); that accounts for a frequent intercourse with Mechlin, where he may even have delivered the present letter.
In 1527 he arrested and conducted to Vilvorde Adrian Cordatus (Ep. 71, pr.). Herdinck took an active part in the construction of dikes to protect the Zeeland polders (1525 : Reygersb., n 1 v°), and a reward was offered to him on April 8, 1528, for obtaining in his district the part of the aids and spontaneous contributions, which Charles V. wanted for his wars (Henne, IV, 214; Fruin, 463).

b His brother Leonard, M. A., had been in Philip of Burgundy's service as secretary, at the same time as Geldenhouwer, which explains the insertion in the latter's Collectanea of a letter addressed to Leonard by William of Lockhorst, canon of St. Mary's, Utrecht, Febr. 27, 1522 (Collect., 34). He entered Antony of Lalaing, Count of Hoogstraeten's service, and afterwards became imperial secretary (1528 : Hoynek, III, 1, 83; Henne, III, 245) and 'a secretis' of the Privy Council (CPT, 181; CPriv., I, 54).

c A John Herdinx of Ghent, possibly their brother, matriculated in Louvain as rich student of the Lily, Febr. 28, 1516 (Lib. III Int., 229 v°); the same name is recorded as one of the parties in a lawsuit before Mechlin Parliament in 1526 (Arch. Roy., Gr. Cons. Mal., n°826 : 248 ; cp. Keussen, 568-9).

d Antony of Lalaing, Lord of Montigny, Estrée and Merchies, acquired through his wife Elizabeth of Culembourg, John of Luxemburg's widow, the lordships of Hoogstraeten, Brecht, Eeckeren, Borselen, Zuylen and Sombreffe; he bought that of Leuze in 1530. He accompanied Philip the Fair to Spain, and was afterwards appointed captain of the imperial forces and master of the household of Margaret of Austria. He was her favourite in more than one way, which made him very unpopular; as the Brussels population treated him with little respect, she even removed her Court to Mechlin, where he built himself a fine mansion. Her partiality, more than his talents, made him successful in his career: in 1516 he was received into the Golden Fleece (Moeller, 255), and was created Count of Hoogstraeten; having been Charles' councillor and chamberlain he became head of the finances (cp. Ep. 140, pr.; 26), and at Henry of Nassau's death, in 1521, stadhouder or governor of Holland, Zeeland and Friesland. He took part in most of the political and military events of his time and died April 2, 1540. Cp. Gachard, I, v-xvii; Henne, VII, 304; IV, 354, &c.; Hoynek, III, 1, 49; n. 395, 443; Fruin, 512; Walther, 65, 142, 149; Bergh, I, 327, &c; Brewer; &c.

S. P.

Literas tuas suauissimas Reuendo ac Generoso Domino meo prelegi, cuj mire placuere, iussisque vt te suo nomine salutarem quam officiosissime. Mirum dictu est, mj Preceptor et Frater omnium mortalium dilectissime, quantae


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δ virtutes in Domino meo eluceant : affabilis est; comis est; adita facillimus; animo pacatissimo et tranquillo; et [contra] omnem vertentis fortunae impetus munito; preterea bonarum literarum et doctus et studiosissimus; [sacrarum] literarum lector amatorque assiduus, in quibus legendis me habet socium. Huic tali principi [in]seruire nonne, mj domine, videtur tibj summa magnopereque ab omnibus expetenda libertas? Sunt tamen (ne ex omnj videar parte beatus) inter monachos quidam, qui hanc mihi foelicitatem inuideant; vœrum multis iam annis disco ineptas inuidorum murmurationes et susurros contemnere. Clanculum obloqui possunt, nocere non possunt. Nihilomi-nus (quantum ad me pertinet) omnia (Paulj exemplo) omnia fiam, [dum] forte tandem, mea et patientia et humanitae victj, respiscant.

Oro vt non graueris literis meis, [in] quibus agitur de pensione (ita dicj ceptum) domini Philippi a Burgundia, quam primum respondere, neque hoc erit [in]gratum Reuerendo Domino meo, nam is vult pensionem soluj; vœrum aliquot primores monachorum huic solutionj resistunt, persuasi forte a quibusdam leuiusculis notarijs et procuratoribus, qui non monasterij honorj et commodis, sed sua avariae consulant.

Questor Selandiae, Adolphus Herdinck, habet isthic habitantem fratrem, Magistrum Leonardum Herdinck, qui fuit secretarius Domini Reuerendissimij Trajectensis, piæ memoriae, et iam est a secretis jllustris Comitis Hoochstratanj, &c.; per eum (si quando alias fidus nuncius non occurrat) literas tuas ad me mittes; oroque vt familiaritatem cum eo et vxore eius contrahas : est enim vir bonus et integer, primæque apud Dominum Comitem Hoochstratanum authoritatissimij. Commendabis me vxorj tuae, liberisque omnius; item Domino meo Decano Robino, Magistro Leonardo

28 (II. 1. 29 & 38) Herdinck[ the abbreviation for er may be read as ar as well
33 eo] 61; afterwards wrongly corrected into eius (MS. : eg)
17. omnibus... omniaj Ep. Ia ad
20. literisj Ep. 125.
31. Hoochstratanj Antony of
Lalaing, Count of Hoogstraeten.
Herdingo, cujus iam meminj et vxorj cius, fœminæ cordatissimæ. Bene vale.

Middelburgi, 21 Nouembris 1524.

Toto pectore tuus,
Gerardus Nouiomagus,
Reuerendi Domini Middelburgensis
a sacris lectionibus.

Prudentissimo atq. humaniss. Vtriusque J.
Doctorj D. Francisco Craneueldio, a consilijs Caesareae Maæ. in Magno Senatu Machliniano, præceptrj vnice obseruando.
To Mechelen op Sinte Rombouts Kerchoff.

127. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

II 41 [f° 58]

Bruges
1 December 1524

An unknown hand — probably the carrier's — added to the address: 'A Monsr. Cranevelt'; the latter noted the day on which the letter reached him: 'Rta. xj. Decembris'.

Jehan de Metteneye, one of John de Fevyyn's friends, belonged to an old family whose members took a leading part in the history of their town Bruges (Sand., Fland., II, 20-29; EstBr., 61, 199, 320, 503, &c.; Br. & Fr., IV, 157; GCC, 44; GMC, 73). In 1508 he was captain of Rupelmonde Castle; in 1511, being Archduke Charles' first pantler, he was sent on a mission by Margaret of Austria to the Dukes of Cleves and Juliers (Henne, I, 273, 276). In 1521 he was one of the 'Maistres d'Ostel' in Charles V.'s Court; still his skill in military matters was occasionally resorted to, as happened in the preparation of the siege of Tournai, in the summer of 1521 (Henne, II, 387). In 1522 he followed the Emperor, as his chamberlain, on his journey to Spain, in which country he died soon after this letter was written (Br. & Fr., IV, 169-170). He was the youngest son of Peter de Metteneye, Lord of Marcke, Captain of Audenarde, Bruges Consul in 1474 (Sand., Fland., II, 27), who died March 1, 1494 (Gaillard, I, 1, 53), and of Margaret de Baenst, daughter of Louis, Lord of St. George (Ep. 67, 30). Jehan de Metteneye's sister Margaret married first Baldwin d'Ongnies, and afterwards Philip Pynnoch (Ep. 70, pr.). His eldest brother Antony, heir of their father's title, Lord of Marcke and Marquillies, apostolic protonotary (Gachard, II, 529), canon of St. Donatian's, Bruges (Comp., 137), member of Charles of Austria's

126. 43 Reuerendi Domini Middelburgensis | MS. : R. D. Mid.
Council (Gachard, II, 193; Henne, II, 201; GPréc., I, 28), served in 1517, July-Sept., as intermediary between Peter Barbier and Erasmus for the payment of the Courtrai Pension (Allen, III, 613, 3-6; 621, 6; 652, 3; Ep. 89, pr.). He died prob. in Dec. 1522: Ep. 12, 20. Cp. Knod, 360.

S. P.

Quod miraris ignorasse me xvij. Calendae Decembres Nouiomagum nostrum apud Antistitem Midelburgensem sese contulisse; ego uero id non iniuria nescisse debo; nam postquam ex Zelandia redij, nullas accepis abs quomam literas. Ac ne ab Cordato quidem, cui preter literas etiam libellos dono misij. Proinde ut mirarj desinas, fac queso id intelligamus ex ipso Nouiomago. Nam quod mihi gratias illius nomine agis, id beneficii fortassis ultro jimpendis: qui ne agnosceret quidem subnecundus ille, qualem tu mihi predicas? Aut mihi non est totus ille cognitus, aut haec egregia dormantia est!

Valctudinem malam Caesaris intellecam e Mattino illic agentj; neque certum quicquam est de rebus bellicis: nisi quod 3. Calendae Nouembres ingressus sit Mediolanum Gallus. Hic mira sparguntur; sed uerisimile fit non inuito Medico, ut quo authore pulsi fuerint, illo restituantur cum Ecclesie protectoribus, principum (arroganti sane titulo) domitoribus! Ac metuo Apulie si pergat insolens! Cazimbrodius e Venetiis scribit paratos ad defectionem. Quare tu

5. Valtudinem] Charles V., who was at Valladolid on May 28, 1524, remained there jusques au dernier jour de septembre: au quel temps Sa Majesté print la fievre quarte, qui luy dura cinq moys' (Gachard, II, 69; cp. Brewer, IV, 780, 930).
8. Medico] evidently Pope Clement VII., formerly Jules de Medici; he seemed displeased with Francis I.'s advance in Italy (Brewer, IV, 871); still at the end of October it was rumoured in Rome that the Venetians had joined France, and that their ambassador was a daily visitor of the Pope, who was going to be the third party in their league (Sannuto, xxxvi, 147; Pastor, II, 183-185; Brewer, IV, 840, 872, 873).
10. Cazimbrodius] Leonard Cazimbrodius was then studying at Padua and often went to Venice: cp. Ep. 55, pr.; Br. & Fr., II, 87.

Brugis, Calendis Decembribus.

Tuus, quantus quantus est,

Feunyns.

tu cessas, sed amici istic omnes: de quibus omnibus mirifice auco cognoscere. Misi ad Feuynum Epistolam meam ad
Adrianum quam existimo me ostendisse tibi Louanij; cui & mandavi, vt vbi legerit, curat ad te perferendum; quod
scio eum facturum, etiam si nullus monuissem. Eam Epis-

tolam hortatu & impulsius amicorum coactus sum in
publicum proferre; & ne putes parum mihi licere in te,
authorem impudentiae meae te feci; iam non potes impro-
bare quod amicus obsignatis tabulis palam testatus profes-
susque est te probare. Velim nihilominus sententiam tuam
ad me priuatim perscribas, et de libellis, qui nouissima
mea fatuara prodierunt.

Res meae Hispanicse sunt tristissimae; qua cogunt me
sepenumero meerori velia dare; vel quam hoc scriberem,
allatum est auunculum quemdam interijisse mihi charissi-

mum; & qui non secus domum nostram curabat ac suam
ipsius. Efficiet Fortuna toties me repente, vt tandem
frustra feriat, nempe in callum durissimum. Sed hac viderit
Christus! Certe nulla tam terribilis fundi ratio est, quod
non natura humana patiendo ferat. Vale, optime & amici-
sime Cranualeldi, & saluta meis verbis optimam coniugem,
quam tibi precor diutissime incoluorem cum dulcissima sobole.

ij. Decembris; Londini.

Ecquid istic vel speratis, vel timetis de rebus Italics? Mea sententia est inter pares nunquam coituram pacem. Simul alter horum coeperit esse inferior, nihil morabitur concordia; & arma hee vel defatigatone abijcentur, vel detrahentur victoria. Iterum vale.

† D. Francisco Craneveldio, iuris consulto, Senatori Mechlinieñ, amico optimo, Mechliniae.

129. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 12 December 1524

This letter was written to introduce to Craneveldt an acquaintance of Hedenbault's, AUGUSTIN LIARD(i), with whom de Fevyn was not personally befriended, as results from Ep. 130, i. He was a noble Genoese, established at Bruges as business-man in the beginning of the xviith century: in 1519 he was one of the guarantees for some Genoese merchants (EstBr., 507-8); in 1521 he dissolved a partnership with Giles de Lamaide, Octavian Scotis and the latter's brothers in Rome (Ep. 75, 7; EstBr., 543). He was the third husband of Margaret de Deckere, only child of John de Deckere and Barbara de Witte, who had been married first to James de Bruay or de Bethune, and then to John Moreel (Ep. 105, pr. a.; Br. & Fr., V, 71). There must have been children of this marriage, since amongst the descendants of John de Witte (c. 1400), who in 1560 complained about the removal of his tombstone from his grave in Our Lady's Church at Bruges, is mentioned a Baptist Liardi (Gaillard, I, 11, 129).

S. P.

Augustinus Liardus, quo uiro & negociatore probo atque integro familiariter vtitur Carolus patruus, isthuc proffiscens cupuiit tibi per me singulariter commendarj. Cum itaque consanguineus illius isthic causam ac litem juntenta-tam coram Senatu habeat, neque non e re sua putet esse si

Epp. 124, 50; 127, 11; &c.
commendata uni cuipiam sit, tibi totum hominis negocium commendó : accelerari (opinor) cupit, & ob id apud senem egit, ne sine literis isthuc iret. Quare te rego iterum atque iterum ne frustra eum tibi commendauerim ; quicquid enim in illum beneficij collocaris, hoc sibi totum imputabit Carolus; nam interim de me nihil dixerim. Ipse item tibi omnia exactius enarrabit; neque feceris injurato.


12 Decembris 1524.

Magnifico uiro & Jureconsulto Excellente

130. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

This letter, of which the seal (cp. Ep. 161) is rather indistinct, was despatched to Cranuevelt with the Epistola ad Adrianum (l. 13; cp. Ep. 128, i) and, most probably, with Ep. 131 as well.

S. D. P.

Nuper tibi commendauj Liardum, negociatorem, quantum coniecturare possum, bonum; is apud Carolum justi-
terat ut quomodocumque commendaretur; illi pateret aditus apud unum quemiam et Senatoribus. Profecto scio te risisse impudentiam nostram; sed quid non impetraret senex, nunc totus (ut est rerum uicissidство) tuus. Nihil est mihi commune cum illo, & homine extero, qui uix agnosceret me.

Interim uero accepi literas a Viue nostro, quem demistor potuisse non aliquid ad uos scribere, cum adhuc agat Londini, nullis (ut reor) studijs degrauatus; est enim in media Aula, cum Rege, Regina, Cardinale & primatibus. Misit ille Epistolam ad Hadrianum de Bello & Luthero: quid expediat tanto bello extinguendo; quomodo item sedari queant Lutherana. Vidisti eam priusquam esset commissa prelo, et hic nult ad te trānsmittam. Mitto igitur tibi eruditam et sanctam & Viue nostro dignam, sed ea uicissim lege ut remittas, nam nullam hic alias inuenias. An 'Symbola' illius habeas, queso te ut certiorem facias me; & si quid ex Vegerio de Medico intellexeris. Nunc mirum est silentium, nisi quod sperare licet pacem; hoc adscribit Viues sibi persuasissimum esse, & ex penitio aula intellexisse : quod nescio an interpretari possum e Cardinale. Nam cum illo & Rege, etiam Regina, scribit esse crebre colloquium. Etiam vtracumque pars vincat, faxit Optimus Maximus Deus ut modo firma sit! Vale, mi Craneueldj, & comparem saluta, liberosque suauissimos & Andream. Soror mea aucta est filiola; Roberti mater extreme egrotat. Jterum vale.

30 Brugis, 12 Calendas Januarias. Tuus Fevynus.

Ornatiss. & Excell™. Jureconsulto Dño. & Magíno. Francisco Cranuitel, Consilìa-
rio Mechliniensi.

131. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

II 44 [f° 61]

This message consists of a slip of paper containing four lines in de Fevyn’s writing; the first words of each are nearly illegible through the waterstain. It is posterior to Ep. 130, which must have been closed when the enigmatical statement which More once had made in their presence came into the writer’s mind, evidently through his reference to war and peace in connection with Henry VIII. and Wolsey: ll. 22-23. He probably wrote down this inquiry at once, and slipped it into the Epistola ad Adrianum despatched with his letter (Ep. 130, 16) in accordance with Vives’ request (cp. Ep. 128, 4).

[Quondam dicebatur] Angol manu esse vtrum uelit, an accendi faces bellj, aut ex[ting]uj; neque non tibi occur-
rere potest quid Morus ea de re abs te rogatus responderit :
’Non ego dico ubis quod habebitis pacem ! ’ [quod nescio]
quomodo interpretabere.

132. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

II 47 [f° 64]

Cranevelt noted on the address the date of arrival, Rta. iiiae. Janua-
rij’. The well preserved seal, reproduced here, represents the bendy

131. 3. Morus] this evidently happened before Cranevelt left Bruges for Mechlin, either in Aug.-Sept. 1520 after the meeting of Calais (cp. Ep. 115, pr. e, f), or in July-Aug. 1521, at the meeting of Charles V. and Wol-
sey (Collect., 117). More was thoroughly acquainted with his King’s dispositions and more es-
pecially with Cardinal Wolsey’s, whose mad desire for the tiara seems to have greatly influenced England’s intervention in the conflict : cp. Pollard, 149, seq.; Creighton, 54; 107, seq.
field (argent and azure) of the Burgundian coat of arms, which is found also on other seals of Geldenhouwer’s letters, though their forms and sizes vary. An identical one is still attached to Ep. 145: in another device, which served for Epp. 69 and 117, the shield is Polish, like in the present instance, but it is a trifle larger; in a third variety, used for Epp. 121, 179 and 183, it has the ordinary form. For a few letters of a later period, Epp. 198, 216, 230, 239 and 240, a fourth seal was employed, in which the Polish scutcheon, surrounded by a circular frame, is divided quarterly, the dexter chief and sinister base being again bendy, the two other quarters having only one bend. These seals evidently belonged to Geldenhouwer’s patrons, or had been originally theirs; for as he used the quartered one (reproduced for Ep. 198) whilst he was in Germany (Epp. 198, 216, 230), and after Philip of Burgundy’s death (Epp. 239, 240), it must have been a present or a keepsake given to him, or at any rate, an object in his possession. Before July 1523, and even occasionally later on (Epp. 125, 238), he merely used a nail or a twisted wire for sealing his letters, and the device with Mercury’s rod seems only to have been employed for Ep. 65.

S. P.

Quamquam non ignorem, te consulendo reipublicæ commodis occupatissimum, nihilominus iore confido vt pro tua humanitate, aliquot horulae minuta hisce legendis ineptius impartias. Scripsi nuperrime ad te indicem quemdam vararum laudum Præsulis mej, que si legisti gaudeo. Cupio enim omnes scire virtutes bonorum, vt vel aliquatenus ad imitantandum extimulentur. Mihi (vt ingenue tardatatem meam agnoscam) cum scribo huiusmodi, calcar quoddam ad virtutis viam ingrediendam additur, licet caro quæ semper concupiscit aduersus spiritum reluctetur et recalcitret. Non tamen non conandum semper aliquid; non diffidendum de Dei Patri nostrj celestis, vt maximj ita et optimj, erga nos fauore, gratia, auxilio. Dum nunc scribo, mj humanissime domine, imo frater in Christo communj patre dilectissime, videor me videre te coram, tecumque non fucata sed simplici et varæ oratione colloquij. Scio te altius virtutis iter ascendisse; scio me adhuc herære in luto miserie et angustiæ; varæm Dominus vt te, sic spero et me tandem data dextera trahet ad se. Interea queso

ad] G²; quod G¹ 7 extimulentur r. extimulentur 15 tecumque] G²; teque G¹ 17 herære] r. herære

oremus alter pro altero, imo pro omnibus hominibus ut saluemur. Hæc pro ratione horum Nataliciorum festorum tibi obstrepisse sufficiat.


Middelburgi, festo die Diui Johannis Euangelistae, 1524.

Toto pectore tuus,
Gerardus Nouiomagus.

Prudentissimo V. J. Doctorj Magistro Francisco Craneueldio, Senatorj Magnj Senatus Machlinien., dno. ac præcep- torj vnice colendo, &c., Machliniae.

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24. Vltraectinum|when, in November 1524, Henry of Bavaria (cp. Ep. 114, pr. d) went to his province of Overysssel to receive the homage of his subjects, Charles of Egmont had already made himself master of most of the towns; he laid siege to Rechteren, but through the intervention of the Archbishop of Treves and his chancellor, an arrangement was concluded at Deventer on Dec. 19 (Nyhoff, cxxxii). 26. oppidulo|Drente with the neighbouring fortress Altena, on the Yssel, along with Koevorden and Diepenheim, were given up to Charles of Egmont for his lifetime, after which they were to go to Utrecht if he died childless. All the other towns were to be restored to the Bishop without delay, who, in return, was to pay 50,000 Rh. fl. within fourteen months, the towns Genemuyde and Enschede and the fortresses Lage and Rechteren being left to the Duke in pledge (Nyhoff, cxxxiii).
133. From Peter de CORTE

Louvain
12 January 1525

This letter, which has an indistinct seal (similar to that of Ep. 83), was apparently written in all haste at the sudden leave of the bearer, Antony Corvilain.

Salve, ornatissime Domine Doctor.

Metuo inturbare serias illas tuas occupationes quibus vndique distringeris; propterea et rarius scribo, et paucio ribus. Tantum id vt memineris si per occasionem possessi anticipate nostrias sententias, litibusque finem imponere: amicis ne desis presertim supplicibus, ac omnia sibi de tua Dominatione pollicentibus. Omnia sunt in nostra causa Sancti Donatianj vtrimque exhibita; ex eisdem actis judicandum est. Vnum hoc superest vt saccus visitandus alij committatur. Promisit Dominus Presidens, cuius vxor apud me fratrem habet, immo fratres, omnem operam. Optarem vt si fierj possit, ante Purificationem Marie definiretur; si hoc fierj non possit, quam citissime post. Coruilanus qui

4 anticipare PC2; accelerare PCI
5 tua Dominatione] MS. : t d.
11 definiretur] PC2; definirj po- PCI

4. litibusque] cp. Ep. 118, pr. a, b, d.
8. saccus visitandus] the case had already been judged in Ghent.
9. vxor] Josse Laureyns had married Jehanne de Gros (Dec. 23, 1500-Sept. 17, 1539), daughter of Ferry, Lord of Oyghem, Nieu- lande, &c., and of Philippine Wielant; she had two children, Margaret and Ferry, when her husband died; she remarried in 1534; from her second husband, Henry, Lord of Lignières, she had a son, Antony, who died at Louvain at the age of 11 (Br. & Fr., III, 44-50).
10. fratres] the youngest, Philippus de mechlinia de gros' matriculated, Feb. 28, 1524, as 'dives Litiensis'; probably his brother John had been inscribed as 'Joannes de mechlinia', rich student of the Lily, Feb. 27, 1522 (Lib. III Int., 313 v°, 287 v°). Philip (+1551) became a monk in St. Bernard's Abbey, near Antwerp; John, marshal of Flanders (+1561), succeeded his father in the estate and in his political life: Br. & Fr., III, 49-51.
12. Coruilanus] Antony Corvilain : cp. Ep. 118, pr. d; for a long while the point at issue in his lawsuit, was whether Tayspil was entitled to step into Hugh Rumoldi's right, which was decided in the affirmative (Gr.Cons. Mal., n° 827 : 133-6).
has exhibit, noster subregens et vtriusque iuris licentiatius, eciam vehementer metuit ne hec reuisio sue obsit cause. Jllam quantum possum tibi commendndo.

Nieulandus recte valet : ac proficit non mediocrer; qui se tibi commendatum cupit. Vale!

Louanij, prepropere, vt caracter indicat vel me tacente. Pridie Iudus Januarij.

Tuæ excellentiæ deditissimus clientulus

Petrus Cartius a Brugis.

Clarissimo Vtriusque Juris Doctorj M. Francisco Craneueldio, Cesajr a consilijs, in suo Concilio Magno, Mechliniæ.

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134. From John de FEVYN

Bruges

II 49 [f° 66] 〈15-17 January 1525〉

There is no date to this letter on which Cranevelt noted the day of arrival: „R. Januarij xvijia". It refers to an epistle from Erasmus, written on Dec. 28, 1525, which reached Livinus Algoet at Ghent by the middle of January. He hastened to Bruges to announce the good news about his master to Mark Laurin, and then left for Mechlin; there he called on Cranevelt and, on Jan. 17, handed Vives' letter to him: cp. Ep. 122, pr.

Judging from the note on this present letter, stating that it was delivered on January 18, it seems as if de Fevyn finished it only after Livinus' departure, whom he may not have met. Possibly Cranevelt made a mistake in jotting down the day of arrival either of Ep. 122, or of this one, and they may both have been handed to him by Algoet. For this supposition pleads the fact that in the collection Ep. 131 takes up f° 66, whereas Ep. 122 — which should have been delivered one day sooner — occupies f° 67. Besides, it is much more admissible that de Fevyn, hearing of Algoet's arrival at Mark Laurin's, should have hastened to meet him, since he was expecting him (l. 11); and most probably it was to him that he entrusted this present missive: in his hurry it was left undated, but, to all appearance, it was written between Jan. 15 and 17.

133. 13 vtriusque] MS. : V. 17 cupit| PC2; cupiuit PC1 19 Iudus| r Iudus

John de Hondt or d'Hondt, Canis or Canius, was born at St. Paul, Waes, in 1186. He was, lic. art. ' in 1506, and, as the notes on his books show, most eager for learning and, phanopinos,' (Caullet, 94). Maybe he is identical with the, Dns. Joannis Canis, presbyter', who matriculated in Louvain, Nov. 29, 1512: he is mentioned as belonging to the Cambrai diocese (Lib. III Int., 187 v°), whereas the territory of Flanders was under that of Tournai. In 1511, he became chaplain in St. Willibrord's, Hulst, and in Our Lady's, Courtrai (Caullet, 173, 168). When Peter le Barbier resigned his canonry in the latter church in 1516, it was given to Erasmus (Allen, II. 436, 5; 483, 6; Caullet, 106), who, with the reservation of an annual pension of 25 pounds, transferred it to John de Hondt, on the recommendation of Livinus of Pottelsbergh, successively general-receiver for Flanders and member of the Privy Council (Allen, III, 751, 2; CPT, 63). John de Hondt took possession of it on Jan. 6, 1517, and in return, transferred his benefices at St. Giles, at St. Nicolas, Waes, at Ghent, and in the Utrecht diocese (Allen, III, 751, 9; IV, 1094, 29, 37; 1245, 33) to Erasmus, who made them over to Peter le Barbier (Ep. 89, pr. b; Reich, 184-5; FG, 1; 3, 30; 146; Ent. 27; Caullet, 155-158). Such was the origin of the Pensio Curtracensis, which was paid by half yearly instalments, either through some friend, like Mark Laurin (FG, 28, 31; 83, 4, 28), or, more generally, through le Barbier, who now and then kept them back, especially after 1529 (FG, 102, 27), which occasioned outbursts of ill humour (Ep. 89, pr.; Ent., 106-7; Roersch, Lettres, 8). Still there does not seem to have been any personal disagreement with de Hondt; at any rate there is no ill feeling in the extant letters to him, ranging from 1518 to 1527 (Allen, III, 751, 913; EE, 795, 3; 804, 3; 851, 5; 1008, 3; Roersch, Lettres, 10).

From Oct. 20, 1519 to April 30, 1520 de Hondt fulfilled the functions of dean of the Courtrai district, and of parish priest of St. Martin's, to which latter office he was again appointed on May 7, 1521 (Caullet, 171). Without doubt he devoted himself to the duties of his canonry and to his books: a considerable number of them, still preserved in St. Martin's, Courtrai, show his interest in divinity, in biblical studies, and, occasionally, in poetry (Caullet, 94). He was elected cantor of his Chapter, March 10, 1541 (Caullet, 162, 163), probably evincing a family aptitude, as two of his relatives, Peter Canis and Cornelius Canis, gained a considerable renown as musicians at that time (Caullet, 92-3). He further enjoyed a canonry in St. Saviours, Bruges (Caullet, 97), and was beneficiary of St. Brice's parish, at Marecke, from March 11, 1545 to April 18, 1550; of the chaplaincy of Assenede; and, from April 3, 1551, of that of the Hulst hospital (Caullet, 95, 99); these offices were sources of profit rather than of additional work, for he seems to have lived constantly at Courtrai. His colleagues occasionally resorted to his services as notary and executor of wills (Caullet, 59, 61, &c.); they chose him as the Chapter's secretary in 1534 (Caullet, 153, 176, 177), and sent him as their deputy on various missions (Caullet, 150, 151); thus he represented them in Ghent at the diocesan meeting preparatory to the Council of Trent, April 9, 1544 (Caullet, 151). He died on Nov. 24, 1571 (Caullet, 96, 154), and was buried in Our Lady's church, which he had generously helped to embellish throughout his life, and to
which, by his will of Aug. 28, 1571, he made some important
bequests, including the foundation of a fifth chorister (Caullet, 95,
156, 157). His colleague and friend Francis Heene or Haemus, of
Lille, celebrated his virtues and abilities in two of his Poemata,
which Plantin printed in 1578. Cp. Caullet, 92-103; Allen, III, 751,
pr.; IV, p. xxvili; FG, 373.

S. P.

Tertio Nonas Januarij reddite fuerunt mihi literae tuae,
quibus unice oblectatus sum, cum ob eloquentiam tibi
prope a natura insitam, tum certe quod esset amore et
humanitate omni ac singulari prope referte. Quod mihi de
Moschouitarum legato attigeras, profecto jucundum fuit;
verum causam cur is huc sese conferret velim adscriptisse;
aneus eum illum monstra quid portentent. Jpsi Imperato-
rem suum principem appellat, et projude miror quomodo
Imperator Barbarus Imperatorem vel salutatione dignabi-
tur. Audio salutationis novum genus. Sciemus certe si huc
sese conferent; decreimusque, Laurinus et Erasmi Liuinus
(cum redderit), salutare, modo sit unus quispiam paululum
humanior, cui urbem Brugam commonebrimos aut regiam;
ac etiam commorentur. Profecto si conjectura locus est,
suspicor ablegatos hos uelut delecturos Imperatorem pacis
& foederis cum Polono jenundij authorem, nam adhuc
5 Moschouitarum legato] LeoX.,
in 1518, and Clement VII., in
1521, tried to induce Vasili IV.,
Great Prince of Moscou, to ac-
knowledge the primacy of the
Roman See (Pastor, I, 163; II,
569, 714). Maximilian saw in him
an ally against the Turks, and
opened negotiations, which
Charles V. took up again, when
Francis I. tried to gain the King
of Poland for his league. A
legate sent by Vasili arrived
with a great escort in Antwerp
on Dec. 22, 1521; he remained at
Mechlin on Dec. 27, 28 and 29,
and met there the Emperor's am-
bassador. In February 1525, Duke
Antony of Padua accompanied
him to Spain: Henne, IV, 116.

7. Imperatorem] Vasili IV., or
Basil, Ruler of all Russia (1505-
1533), who conquered Smolensk
from the Lithuanians, crushed a
revolt in Novgorod, and subju-
gated the republic of Oskov, was
solicited by Clement VII. to
acknowledge Rome's primacy,
in return of which he was offered
the title of King (Pastor, II, 569).
He took the name of Czar of all
the Russians, to which de Fevyn
refers (Jov. EB, 313).
11. Liuinus] on his return,
prob. from his visit to Ghent.
13. regiam] evidently Princen-
16. Polono] Sigismond I. (1506-
1548).

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12 (cum redderit): between the lines
memini audisse me cum Bononie studiorum gratia agerem, 
ex preceptore filij Regis Polonie, male semper illis cum 
Moschis conuenire; e contra hos excursiones crebras facere, 
& prope internecria esse bella, et odium vetus; quale est 
Christianis nobis cum Gallo parum amico.

Hic Erasmum audio denuo obisse mortem, adaugetque 
rumorem is qui pensionis interuentu sacerdotium apud 
Curtracum ab Erasmo consequatus est : adjeicitque mortis 
diem, decimum Decembris. Verum jllius minister Liuinus 
uix adduci potest ut credat, nisi quod de die; et jllius e re 
videtur sumnopere esse qui haec impertierit amicis, velut 
congratulaturis ob pensita<tionum> velut sublationem.

Sed quid audio ? Dum hucusque progress<us> sum, ad-
nunciatur a Laurini acolutho Liuinum e Gandauo iamiam 
redisse; illic sese recepisse literas ab Erasmo, Jnocaement 
festo datas Basilee, ab ipso adeo Erasmo, & sua manu ! 
Quem dij ho<minibus> in annnos multos consequent ! Vide-

mnum enim jnuehi opiniones hominum jmp<ie,> temere & 
amarulente locialues.

De bello nihil abs te jntelligo, quod ego uheementer demi-
ror. De pace jubet bene sperare Viues, utracumque pa<rs>
vincat; sed ego metuo jnsolentiam Cesarianam e victoria pri<sc>am! Destinatur a Gallo Rothomagus antistes in Britanniam: jnde licebit sperare boni quidpiam; sin minus, cum Erasmo componere possis et scribere Epitaphium Paci. Fluctuat enim ille jungens Medicus, et propensus non ab re ad pharmacum Gallis; jnde pendent Eueti. Britannu<s> caudam trahit; Gallus omnia sibi pollicetur Eluetio milite: aut nunc componas pacem vel iniquam, aut sursum uorsum miseas quadrata rotundis! Vale et saluta mihi coniugem carissimam, liberose omneis, quibus ac etiam tibi totum hunc annum faustum foelicemque precor. Jterum vale, mj suauissime Craneueldj.

Toto pectore tuus Fevynus.

Si contingat te huc appellere, patruus jussit adscriberem, non secus ac fratrem te susceptorum.

Eximio Juris Vtriusque Doctorj Dño. & Magrō. Francisco Cranuellt, Consiliario Mechlinieñ, amico syncero.

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38 vincat; &c.; on f. 66 v° 39 priscam- sc- disappeared through hole burnt in paper
41 Epitaphium Paci; underlined (C.) 43 Eveti; prob. r Eveti 44 caudam... rotundis
(t. 46) marked by vertical line in margin (C)

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39. Rothomagus antistes] evidently John Brinon, Lord of Vi- laines, Humières and Antolio, president of the Normanian Parliament at Rouen, chancellor of Alençon, &c., whom Louise of Savoy, Francis I's mother, inten- ded sending to Wolsey early in 1524. He left on a mission for England by the middle of Jan. 1525, and was going to succeed in his negotiations, when the news of Francis' defeat destroyed what he had built up. He returned to France in March, and was sent to Charles V. to negotiate about his captive King in April (Brewer, IV, 271, 909, 1013, 1018, 1106, 1237, 1249, 1287, 1322, &c.).
41. Epitaphium Paci] prob. an allusion to his Querela Pacis undique Gentium ejectae proffigatione, published first at Basle in 1516, and often reprinted before 1525 (Bib. Er., I, 160).
52. patruus] Charles Heden- bault.
135. From Peter de CORTE  

Louvain 19 January 1525

The seal of this letter, similar to that of Ep. 83, is well preserved.

S. P.

Video, doctissime Domine Doctor, non cessasse Coruila-num in suo officio, lubensque ampleret vtriusque nomine oblatum patrocinium, quod vt impendere non grauare, ita neque mihi molestum erit quicquid per tuam Domina-5
tionem in jungetur.

Petis per tuas litteras vt ad te Lodouicij Viuis,, Introductio in Sapientiam', vna cum 'Satellitio siue Symbolo', et eiusdem duabus, de Puerlij Studio Epistolis' detur; 'Senariij' quoque, Proserbiales' greci atque latinj; quos mihi comita-10
tos alio quodam libello qui iam recens exijit, 'De Clementis Clementis Septimij'. Nam, 'Polytica et Oeconomica' grece
apud nos non prostant, sed 'Ethica' tantum, que nisi ex\nscriptis te conjicerem habere, predictis addidisset. Sub

8. Senariij the Senarii Prover-biales, ex diversis poetis græcis a Stobæo collecti, et iam recens ab Ottomario Lesnio Argentino in senarios latinos... versi, was printed by J. Knobloch at Strassburg, in December 1521 (in-8°).
10. De Clementij] probably the pamphlet Factora Caecodæmonem, qvam perpessi sunt Clementij. D. Clementij Sept. Pontij. Maxi-mi, redacta sub interlocutori-bus, Per absolutissimumm Theologum & Oratorem D. Caustum Heidanum. — Insuper Paraclesis [Eiusdem, qua exitulati cos, quos nuper auocauit a sordibus Clementis septimi... Clementia, &c.]—Extreme tandem de Indul prtgentij Compendiolum perbreve. This booklet, comprising 14 leaves in-4°, has no printer's name; the colophon states that it was finished on Nov. 30, 1524. The author dedicated it by a letter dated London, Nov. 14, to John Both(e), Archdeacon of, Fac-ad' (possibly Hereford : cp. Brewer, IV, p. 2701; Excerpts, 104).
11. Polytica... Oeconomica] some of Aristotle's works were published by Martens in a Latin translation : Iseghem, 324.
prelo Alostensis nostrj nunc est Herodianus, grecus historie
scriptor, quem quoniam omnes a Politiano traductum
habent in manibus, facile studiosi adsequentur. Tam serio
precipis vt libellorum precium adscribam, quod certe minu-
tius est quam vt deceat eius fieri mentionem; verum vt in
hac quoque parte tibi morem geram, neve sic interpretare
quasi nolim posthac eiusmodj abs te suscipere mandata,
precium accipe: empti sunt tres isti quos mitto libellj tribus
stuferis. Si Herodianum tibi mittj cupias, aliosque si qui
exibunt, tum demum, vbi ratio creuerit, poteris de renum-
erando precio cogitare.

Quod ad Neolandum pertinet: non omnino vanus fuit
quisquis tandem ille fuit, qui separandum affinem pastoris
Diuj Donatianj fratrem a Neoloando censuit. Nam id vero
verius deprehendj, non esse illum animo ad studia aut
literas propenso, ne quid aliud dicam. Quare quesita opor-
tunitate illum dimisj, ne suam nostris auditoribus affricet
scabiem. Vale.

Louanij, xiiij. Calendas Februarias.

Tuus ex animo
Cartius.

14. Alostensis] Thierry Martens of Alost; this famous printer is
recorded to have left Antwerp for Louvain in 1512; still he must
have had either a branch office or a bookshop in the University
town, as the Faculty of Arts entrusted him on July 28, 1509
and on June 14, 1510, with the printing of some textbooks; he
is said to have come personally to several meetings of the
Faculty, and no reference is made to Antwerp when his name is
quoted; Theodricus Martinj de Alusto’ (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art.,
280 v°, 298 r°, &c.), Cp. Iseghem; Allen, 1, 263, 8°; de Jongh, 109,
120, *34, &c; BN.

14. Herodianus] the book was issued in February 1525 under
the title of ‘HRQIANOY ζης
μετά Μίχανον Μουλιάιος Ιστοριών
βεσγία οὐκτό... Quos Angelus Po-
litianus elegantissime latinos
fectit; Iseghem, 335, & suppl., 27.

15. Politiano] Angelo Poliziano (1434-1494), a famous member
of the Florentine Academy, made a
flowing rendering of the historian
Herodian's works, first published
in Rome, June 20, 1493; cp. A.
Mäbly, Angelus Politianus, Ein
Culturbild aus der Renaissance:
1867: 86-100 ; Sandys, II, 83-86;
Saintsbury, 22, &c.

25. Neolandum] James Nieu-

26. affinem &c. James, brother of Francis Cousin or Cosyn, parish
priest of St. Donatian's; cp. Ep.
107, pr. b.

30. dimisj] from the Lily.
This letter is written by scribe A (cp. Ep. 102, pr.), who apparently had followed his master to England; Vives corrected its text and added the four last lines (ll. 51-55) and the address. The seal is lost.

a Thomas Winter, or Wynter, Wolsey's natural son, by one Lark's daughter, had been sent for his education and his instruction to Louvain, where he matriculated as student of the Porc, August 30, 1518: Thomas Winterle, Anglicus, cantuar. dioc., dives; as he was under age, Magister John (probably Huberti) of Loemel took the oath for him (Lib. III Int., 247 r°). On the same day several country-men of his matriculated also as inmates of the Porc: Maurice Burchynsha, or Birchinshaw, Winter's tutor, who wrote to Wolsey about his charge, Louvain, Nov. 29, 1519 (Brewer, III, 525); Thomas Shelley, a priest; Thomas Barrett and George Shelley: all were put down as students in Canon Law; also John Shelley, a student in Arts (Excerpta, 100). With Birchinshaw, and apparently with Thomas Lupset (FG, 16, 15: April 21, 1523), Winter went to Italy in 1523, where, in December, he fell ill amongst the mountains on his way from Trent to Padua, as Clerk reported, adding that he intended returning to Louvain in March 1524 (Brewer, III, 3594). Complying with Erasmus' request of Sept. 2, 1524 (EE, 810, a), Wolsey sent Algœt to him in Louvain in November 1524: he was to be a member of his familia, and to help him in his studies, thus having the opportunity of continuing his own. The amanuensis pretended to accept the post offered, but never went to fulfil it, probably on account of his aversion to studies and to University life (cp. Ep. 122, pr. b).

b Winter was richly endowed with benefices and enjoyed an income of seven thousand ducats; on August 23, 1525, Lupset wrote that he was going to resign them in order to marry the Earl of Essex's daughter (FG, 47, 2-7). One year later, however, on March 26, 1526, he still was: dean of Wells; archdeacon of York, Norfolk, Suffolk and Richmond; chancellor of Sarum; provost of Beverley; prebendary of Lutton, Strensall, Bedwin, Beverley (St. Peter's), Milton (Lincolnshire) and Norwell (Southwell); and rector of Rugby and of St. Matthew's, Ipswich. He lost most of these benefices at Wolsey's fall, in so much that in 1533, he complained to Cromwell about his straightened circumstances. In 1537 he became archdeacon of Cornwell, which post he held until his death, May 23, 1543 (Brewer, IV, introd., dxxxi; 2054; FG, 442; DNB, under Wolsey).
Ministro Erasmj quid contigerit, cunijere non possum: ita nusquam quisquam ait se illum, ex quo hinc discussit, uidisse; nec litteras quas a me ad amicos habebat, reddidit; nec cum Vintero, quodum Cardinalis nostrj consanguineo, colloquitus est, ad quem recta hinc erat missus, ut in eius esset familia, conditione hau prorsum penuitenda.

In patrem & meos omnes, imo in me ipsum, Fortuna pergit esse suj similis; nam quod fit illis, & mij fac tum puto: ita eos omnes non minus amo, quam ipse me. Sed

Author ille mundj huius, cuius legibus nostra omnia subdiuta sunt, ut rationes causasque uniuscuiusque eventus nouit, sic tacito suo consilio nos consolatur, & iussis suis ut sequoribus animis omnia feramus, ut in eis esse suj similis; nam quod illis, & mi fac turm puto: ita eos omnes non minus amo, quam ipse me. Sed

De Epistola ad Adrianum eiusdem te sententiae adhuc esse gaudeo. Equidem demiror tam tardum me fuit esse: ut nec dum Mechiliniam tertio mense potuerit peruenire.; profecto agnosco prolem: patria longe simillima est, quj nihil existimat molestius, quam iter tacere. Louaniensis chalcographus excusit; nec cum puto tami auidos

9 Sed] Λ2; Sed hoc A1 14 tu, uideo] tu might have been intended for tarnen, the sign of abbreviation being forgotten 18 ut] V; uel A 21 demiror] de-added over the line

1. Ministro] Livinus Algoet; cp. Ep. 122, pr. a, b.
3. patrem] Vives' father prob. was still in bad health or in trouble; cp. Ep. 32, pr., 15.
5. Epistola] cp. Ep. 128, 4-12; Cranevelt evidently had replied acquiescing in Vives' statement.
6. futum] evidently the Introductio ad Sapientiam, &c., printed by Martens in 1524, probably in October, for on Nov. 1, Vives

refers to it as having been issued: Ep. 122, 20. On de Feyva's recommendation, Cranevelt ordered it, Dec. 21, 1524 (Ep. 130, 19); de Corte sent it him on January 19, 1525 (Ep. 135, 6).

25. chalcographus] the Introductio &c. is stated to have been printed by Petrum Martium Alostensein'. This Peter apparently was Thierry's son, to whom the business was, at least nominally, transferred in August 1524, when Adrian Barlandus' Dialogi XLII. were issued under

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mercatores nactum, exemplaria ut omnia distraxerit. Quo-
circa peruelim te unum ex ijs libris curare tibj per aliquem
amicorum, & impendere mihj dieculam aliquam ex illis
ociosioribus, si quas habes, ut tuo iudicio fiam certior,
quantum operæ precij fecerim introducendis ad sapientiam
pueris,imo etiam adolescentibus, nisi mea me opinion falsum
habet; quod nolim accipias pro præjudicio, sed pro causæ
dictione, de qua tu iudicaturus es simpliciter, & eodem quo
meum soles more agere, libere ac plane amice.

Nescio num quid aliu erat in tua epistola, cuj esset
respondendum : nam ea relicta est mihj Londinj inter
sarcinas, quas tumultuario collectas nec uacauit hoc trans-
ferre, nec libuit, remigraturo quantum spero, primis diebus
mensis Aprilis, Christo bene adiuuante. Legatos illos
Moschouitarum nullos dum uidimus; si hos propellit hoc
uel auaricia, uel ambicio, uel bellum, quorsum spectat
afferre hoc plus malj, ubj est ad satietatem? Sin amicitia-
rum gratia & cognoscendj nostrorum morum, ut quæ
optima sint in his accipiant, & fœderum, ut concordes sint
Christianj omnes: & hoc in speciem quidem pulchrum,
sed ut est dementia, & ambicio, & caetera nostra uicj,
periculosum. Cum multis nationibus non haberemus bellum
hodie, si numquam pacem, & amicitiam, & fœdera, & socie-
tates, & reliqua speciosa habuissems nomina; ut quisque
grauius fert offendj se ab amico aut familiarj, quam ignoto.

Vxori optime & familæ multam ex me salutem, &
Domino Lapostolio. Redij Oxoniam; redierunt simul veteres
molestiæ, & superioris anni valetudo. Cura vt rectissime
valeas, nosque vt facis, ames.

his name. Still Peter Martens did
not continue long; for these two
are the only books ascribed to
him; in December 1524, Lucian's
Somnium appeared with the old
mention again : "apud Theodo-
ricum Martinum Alostensem ",
which implies that Peter died, or
left him in the last months of that
year : Iseghem, 82; 333-5.
39. Legatos] Greenevelt evidently
ly mentioned their arrival, as he
did to de Fevyn : cp. Ep. 134, 5;
consequently he wrote to Vives
after Dec. 27.
53. molestiæ] cp. Epp. 80, 11,
seq. ; 90, 40.
55. <Ox>oniæ, xxv. Januarij 1525.

† D. Francisco Craneueldio, iurisconsulto, Senatori Mecllinieñ., amico veriss.

137. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges

II 52 [f° 69]

31 January 1525

This letter was taken to Mechlin by the messenger of the Provost and Chapter of St. Donatian's, evidently the Philip referred to in Ep. 150, i, 47. Probably when opening it, it was torn round the seal, and repaired by means of a piece of paper.

When this missive was written, the first burgomaster of Bruges, the Consul Scabinorum', was Joseph de Baenst, Lord of Melissant; the second, the Burchmeester vanden Course', or the Borough's mayor, was from Sept. 2, 1523 to a short time before his death, in 1526, Master John van Themseke (WetBr., 185-7). He was the son of Christopher (‡ April 12, 1479), and of his third wife Jane Rauleders; and a relative of Georges of Themseke, J. U. D., the provost of Cassel, member of Mechlin Parliament, 1503, and of the Private Council, 1513, who was often sent on embassies (‡ 1535 ; Br. & Fr., VI, 24; Gall. Christ., V, 258; Allen, II, 412, 52; Bas. Brux., II, 9; Comp., 83; GGC, 31; CPT, 67; CPriv., I, 47; Gachard, II, 493, 509, 517; Walther, 62, 213; Brewer, III-V; &c.). John van Themseke was a member of the Confraternity of the Holy Blood, 1508, and held, in his native town Bruges, several times the offices of councillor (1506, -18), alderman (1508, -21, -22), and burgomaster (1507, -11, -23, -24, -25). He married Monica Helle, who died May 3, 1515, leaving him a son and two daughters; he afterwards married Antonina le Maire, Peter de la Bie's widow, who outlived him (‡ May 20, 1545). He died Oct. 9, 1526, and was buried by the side of his first wife in St. Donatian's (Gaillard, I, 1, 79; II, 357, 408, 438, 489; III, 118-9, 138; Br. & Fr., VI, 29-30; WetBr., 168-187).

S. P.

Quod tibi nuper de Ingenti Medico velut obiter attigi, hodie non credas quomodo id eruperit, et omnes inopinato conturbarit. Laurentius ab Aula, procurator negociorum

3 Laurentius] MS. : L (cp. l. 14)

1. Medico] cp. Ep. 127, 16; 134, 42. 3. Laurentius] Laurence ab Aula was probably an agent for transactions to be effected in Rome :

cp. Ep. 204. He may be the father of the Laurence de Aula recorded as Bruges pensionary in 1564 (Schrevel, I, 700), as owner and
Romanorum, acceptit ex Vrbe literas, quibus illi significatum est ignes triduum illic magnificentissimos constructos ob foedus ictum; foederis autem socios — Lucanos, Fluentinos, Senenses — iam basilea recta progradit; quorsum? hoc tu diuinaris. Nam obscurare non possum quin vaticinere illum acciri, adamari; contra nostros parum amicos; fortassisi precluso jtinere, jnterrupto, multis vectibus obuis; nescio quid ominer, quomodo redeant in grati am.

Certe de Victoria (quod ego vehementer miror) ne verbum quidem. Tamen illa nostra priora confirmat alter nostrum Consulum, cuius frater legatione illic fungit solet; Laurentio paululum astu superior: nam hic libere literas exhibet; ille perstringit et se malle id accipi atque intellegi a fratre, modo ne tam tristis nuncij author siet. Et proinde accedo in sententiam Viuis, qui jubet sperare bonam pacem:

inhabitant of a house in Flax Market or Nazareth Place, in 1579 (CadBr., 135), and as husband of Antoinette de la Coste, whose father Omer (1534 +1596) married in 1560 Antoinette Lootins, Lady of Adinkerke (1599: Br. & Fr., V, 13).

6. foedus] An alliance concluded between Clement VII., Francis I., and Venice on December 12, 1521, had been kept secret until Jan. 5, 1525. The Pope, moved by the danger accruing for his States from the expedition of the victor of Milan against Naples, had granted free passage to the Duke of Albany’s army; protection was promised in return, as well as the defence of his own rights on Parma, Piacenza and Ferrara, and of his family’s on Florence. Lucca, Sienna, and the smaller Italian States soon joined them: Pastor, II, 186, seq.; Brewer, IV, 992, 994, 1002, 1017, &c.

7. basilea recta] viz., the emblem of kingdom, the diadem (ἡ βασιλεία) leading: John Stuart, Duke of Albany had already started with part of Francis’ army towards Naples:

Ep. 127, 18; Brewer, IV, 939, 1002, 1010, &c.


11. nostros] the Imperial army, surrounded by enemies, and practically abandoned by Clement VII., was not in a comfortable situation: Brewer, IV, 939.


14. frater] This brother is either Georges, of whom nothing but his name seems to be known; or, more probably, James van Themseke, who, in 1496, appears connected with his powerful relative Georges, J. U. D., then underchaplain to Archduke Philip and Dean of Courtair (Pruin, 410, 413). He became receiver for Douai and Orchies; bailiff of Bruges provost; treasurer (1509), councillor (1520, -26, -28, -32) and burgomaster (1516) of his native town. He married Frances van den Berghe, and left a son, bearing his name, and two daughters (WetBr., 171-194; Br. & Fr., VI, 29; EstBr., 543).

eiusmodj uero non sperabam. Si quid tu habes aliud magis
exploratum, queso te, sciamus hoc propediem. Nam ego
eulim uel jniquam, nam nihil magis odi quam bellum, et
bellum duci. Bene vale, & vxori liberisque ex me salutem
dicito. Salutat te senex & familia tota.

Brugis, pridie Calendas Februarias, 1525.

Tu videto cui tabellario tuas committas; nam primum
hodie librum Iuuis accepi; hic qui tibi reddidit meas, est
Prepositi & Collegij nostrij.

Tuus Fevynus.

Excellentiss. & Clarissimo Juris Vtriusque
Doctorj D. Francisco Craniuelt, Consiliario
in Parlamento Mechlinieñ., amico longe
integerrimo.

138. FROM PETER DE CORTE

II 65 [f° 84]

At the same time as this letter, to which a fine seal (similar to
that of Ep. 83) still adheres, de Corte sent to Cranevelt some books
purchased for him, and the copy of Ferdinand of Austria’s letter :
Ep. 120.

S. P., ERUDITISSIME DOMINE CRANEUELDIJ.

Allatj sunt hisce diebus proximis libellj aliquot recentes
partim ex Germania, partim e Gallia, quos tibj mitto simul
coemptos iii. stuferis. Adiunxj et epistolam Ferdinandj ad
Erasmus, quam ab amicis sum nactus, nulliusque te
sinam expertem quod ad literas meliores pertinere intelli-

137. 24 pridie| MS. : pr 25 Tu videto &c.) in smaller writing, prob. added in haste
before letter was closed

137. 23. senex] Charles Hedenbault.
26. librum] evid. the Epistola
ad Adrianum : cp. Epp. 128, 4;
130, 16.
27. Prepositi] John de Caron-
delet, archbishop of Palermo,
provost of St. Donatian’s : cp.
Ep. 56, pr. c; GMC, 39, 55 (with
portrait); CPT, 22.
138. 3. epistolam] Ep. 120.
4. amici| Goclenius, van Dorp,
or John Vroeye, who may have
had it straight from Erasmus.

Louanij, iij. Nonas Februarias.

Tibi ex animo deditissimus

P. Curtius.

Vndiquaque Doctissimo atque ornatissimo

viro D. Francisco Craneueldio, Consiliario Mechlinieñ.

139. FROM ERASMUS

<basle>II 58 [f° 76] <10 February 1525>

This document is only a slip of paper with four lines in Erasmus' writing; the left end is darkened by a waterstain.

a It conveyed the transcripts of some letters which he had received, and which he communicated with an apologetic purpose. His correspondence refers to a similar 'fasciculum epistolae' from Cardinals, Kings and Princes, sent to his Mechlin friend, who had desired them as a protection against slanderers; they were entrusted to Livinus Algoet, who, as Erasmus related to Transsylvan, July 2, 1525, was attacked and robbed of them on the way by peasants, 'rusticos' (cp. Ep. 68, pr. b; EE, 875, b). Probably that same amanuensis, who was in Mechlin on January 17, 1525 (Epp. 122, 134, pr.), had informed his master of Cranevelt's request for such documents to stop his enemies' obloquy. As Dilft was just then leaving for Brabant, he took with him what copies were at hand (cp. Ep. 140, 38); a more considerable number of transcripts, made ready in the mean time, were to have been delivered at Mechlin by Algoet in the first half of 1525, as on July 2, Erasmus reported them as lost, and the amanuensis as having left his service (Ep. 58, pr.; EE, 875, 8).

b Franciscus van der Dilft, or Dilfus, Knight, Lord of Doorne and Leverghem, belonged to a rich patrician family of Antwerp (Guic., 104; MerTorfs, IV, 67, &c.; Henne, VII, 371). He went to Louvain, and may have been the 'Franciscus van der delft', who, with his

138. 6 erat) PC2; erat neque PC1 7 patiebatur) written in margin 7 maxime) possibly maximum 7 Complicabo) PC2; Contentus PC1

138. 7. tempus] his last letter was of January 19: Ep. 135.

brother Erasmus, matriculated Oct. 30, 1519 (Lib. III Int., 260 v°). After studying for a time under Conrad Goclenius (Ep. 95, pr. e; OE, 439), he went to Basle in Oct. 1524 (EE, 268, a), and Erasmus, counteracting the efforts of some who wanted to turn his 'generosum indolem ad nugas', greatly contributed to his development, and prevented him from going and living with Louis Carinus. The young man himself made an excellent impression, and his generous and refined disposition is praised in the letters he brought on his journey home in February 1525.

e On Febr. 10 of that year, Erasmus dated a message to Cranevelt, Ep. 140, and on the day following, a letter to John d'Hondt, who was requested to pay the instalment of the Courtrai pension to Mark Laurin, to Peter Gilles, or to Dilft himself, if he should hand him the letter (EE, 832, a). The departure, however, was still delayed, for he is referred to as the bearer of a letter of Febr. 24, to Max.Transsyvan, the counterpart and complement of that to Cranevelt (EE, 853, a); his journey was so much the quicker, for already on March 5, he was at Mechlin (Ep. 140, pr.). Dilft did not remain long in his native town, where he enjoyed at that time a canonry in Our Lady's Church; he soon returned to Erasmus, living in his house, and working under his supervision; he even occasionally went on errands, although not as a paid amanuensis. About the end of Dec. 1525 he left for good, as results from the letters dated Dec. 24, 1525, which, arriving in these parts with Charles Harst, he delivered to Cranevelt on Jan. 19, 1526 (Ep. 172), and to Nicolas Everard, President of the Holland Council; in the latter Erasmus calls him 'olim convictor meus' (EE, 901, a). After a while Dilft went back to his old master, and stayed with him till the beginning of 1528, when he took letters, dated Febr. 5, 1528, to Duke George of Saxony and to his Chancellor Simon Pistorius (EE, 1059, c; Erasm., II, 603).

d From Saxony Dilft returned home, passing through Iena where on his request, Melanchton gave him a missive for Goclenius, March 22, 1528 (MO, I, 947). His master's letter of March 18, 1528 (EE, 1067, c) was probably waiting for him at Antwerp; there is no mention in it of a final leave, which, however, is implied in one of March 24, 1528, to Barland's pupil Adrian a Rivulo, a friend, and probably townsman, of Dilft's (EE, 1071, n; Ep. 62, pr.). On July 27, 1528, Erasmus recommended him to Mercurino de Gattinara (Ep. 142, pr. a-d) for an appointment at Court, praising his learning, virtues, talents, and even his outward appearance, which he knew from a 'diutino convictu domesticoque' (EE, 1090, x). In 1529 he was again with Erasmus at Fribourg, for in the last months of that year, he went for him to Francis Bonvalot, treasurer of the Besançon Chapter, and brought back a present in the shape of a cask of wine (EE, 1240, x). In 1530 he travelled to Spain and took to John de Vergara, the archbishop of Toledo's secretary, a letter of introduction and recommendation for a place in the Emperor's Court (EE, 1348, a, c).

e Dilft was once more disappointed, and came back to Fribourg; he returned to Spain with letters dated Jan. 13, 1531; one was to Vergara; another was to be handed in Italy to John and Bernard, sons of Erasmus' old friend John Baptista Boerio (EE, 1349, f; 1550, n; Allen, I, 267, pr.). He stayed in Spain till 1533; in which year he and Vergara wrote to Erasmus at the end of May (EE,
1479, c), and, either between April 25 and June 10, or between June 19 and July 8 (Gachard, II, 106-107), he delivered an oration to Charles V. at Barcelona, which, by imperial permission, was printed in Louvain: *Oratio Gratulatoria ad Carolum V. profligato et Pannonia Solymanno Turcharum Tyranno* (Serv. Sassenus, 1533: OE, 439; Bib. Belg., 228; EE, 1761, a); on this occasion he was knighted.

By the middle of 1533 Dilft was called home by his parents, and married at Antwerp a young widow, who seems to have been rich, and to have suited his abilities and tastes (EE, 1760, p), Cornelia, daughter of Ferdinand de Bernuy, or de Bernouillie, and of Isabeau van Bomberghhe (Br. & Fr., VI, 297). This Bernuy was a Spanish merchant, who had settled at Antwerp in the beginning of the xvi\(^{th}\) century (Guicci., 76; Goris, 374), and was subsidiary alderman in 1555/6 (Papebrochius, II, 408; Goris, 187; the Fernando Bernuy, a Lutheran, Maran', who afterwards made himself notorious at the battle of Austruweel and at the riot of the Meir' Bridge, March 1567, husband of Anna de Coton, was a different man altogether, though he may have been of his family: MerTors, IV, 421, 612; Goris, 587-9, 652). In the first days of November 1533, Erasmus felt disappointed because his multis nominibus charissimus Dilft had met his amanuensis Quirinus Hagius (Lat. Contr., 380), probably in Antwerp or Mechlin, without giving him either letter or intelligence as to the affairs in Spain, merely promising to send his own servant (EE, 1479, c, d). On Febr. 11, 1534, he wrote telling Erasmus of the happiness in his marriage, and invited him to his beautiful home, situated at a stone's throw from the Mechlin walls, offering to abandon it entirely to him in case he should settle in Brabant; he himself would then return to Antwerp (EE, 1760, p). Possibly the Mechlin mansion was only a country seat; for Dilft was in close connection with Antwerp, as he was burgomaster there in 1537, 1539 and 1540, and alderman in 1536, 1538, and finally in 1541; after which year his name is no longer mentioned amongst the aediles (Papebrochius, II, 182-229).

In after times he was appointed as secretary to the Privy Council, being praised as the noblest amongst the learned and the most learned amongst the nobles, and became known throughout Europe as Charles V.'s ordinary ambassador in England (Dierecxsens\(^2\), IV, 65). He arrived there with Eustace Chapuys on Christmas Eve 1544 (Hume-Tyler, VIII, ix; I, &c.), and took more than a mere observer's part in the struggle of Warwick, seconded by Southampton, against Somerset (Hume-Tyler, VIII, ix; IX, ix, &c.). He stood by Princess Mary in her trouble after Warwick's accession to power (Stone, 196), and on May 13, 1550, he was even recalled by Charles V. in order to cover an attempt at removing her to the Netherlands (Hume-Tyler, X, viii, 89). He failed, but on June 6 he drew up, in Mary of Hungary's castle at Turnhout, a new plan which he and his faithful servant Jehan Duboys were to execute with Cornelius de Schepper's help. On June 13, he fell ill, and started raving at Antwerp; he died before June 21, 1550, when Charles V. approved of the plan, which Duboys undertook to work out by himself, and nearly brought to a good end (Hume-Tyler, X, 94, 107, 111, &c.; Stone, 211; Strype, II, 462; III, 1, seq.).

Dilft had kept in close touch with Goclenius, who introduced him
to Nicolas Olah, 1534 (OE, 438, 444), as well as with the friends he made in Erasmus' home (Opm., Hist. Mart., 104, 106). Sigismond Gelenus dedicated to him the: *In Titum Livium Annotationes*, by B. Rhenanus and himself (Lyons, Seb. Gryphius, 1542; RE, 615); and Erasmus, a translation of Plutarch's *Vercenidius*, Febr. 3, 1526 (EOO, IV, 77). He left a daughter, Anne, who married Adrian van den Heetvelde, squire (Mal. Inscr., 428); a son Edward, who married first Helen, or Helwich, daughter of Jerome Sandelin, Knight, Lord of Herenthout, and Catherine de Werve, who died on Jan. 30, 1561 (Mal. Inscr., 101); afterwards Anne de Zoete de Lake, lady of Notax, daughter of Ghislain, and Clara de 'tSerooskerke; and finally, Jossine de Cordes, daughter of John, Lord of the Martière, and Isabelle Preunen (Br. & Fr., VI, 294-7); he was Antwerp consul in 1585-7, 89-90, 94-5, 1602 (Papebrochius, IV, 209-320; Guicci., 104; MerTortfs, V, 269, 316; VII, 615). Edward left several daughters: Catherine († 1650; X Giles de Busleyden; CPT, 220; CPriv., I, 17); Cornelia (X Francis Sandelin: Br. & Fr., III, 113); Mary (X John Bapt. Keereman and Philip Snoy: Mal. Inscr., 41, 43, 435, 437; CPT, 235); and Isabelle († 1612; X John Charles de Renialmé: Br. & Fr., VI, 295-7).

Mitto epistolaram fasciculum que demonstrent quam mihi conueniat cum Pontifice et Principibus. Eas vbi fueris usus, poteris apud te servare, aut remittere per hunc [juvenem Franciscum Dilfft].

140. From ERASMUS

Basle

II 59 [f° 77] 10 February 1525

This letter is entirely in Erasmus handwriting; it takes up the recto of a leaf and one half of its verso, the second having the address, to which the fine Terminus seal, with the inscription 'Cedo Nulli', is still attached: cp. EOO, I, (24); III, 1704, c. Cranvelt added the day on which it reached him: ; Rta. v. Martij (corrected from: Febr.) a° 25. As the size of the paper exceeds that of the other letters in this collection, it is somewhat damaged at the right edge and at the bottom; several words are missing on the two last lines of the recto: of the last only one shaft remains (ll. 28-30).

This message is a reply to one which Cranvelt entrusted to Algoet when he passed by Mechlin, on his way to Basle, Jan. 17, 1525: Ep. 122, pr. It was brought to Brabant by Francis van der Dilfft, along with Ep. 139 and the transcripts, as well as with

2. Principibus] this cannot refer to the letters to, and from George, Duke of Saxony, Epp. 9 and 14, copied in one quire (II, 31; ff 46 to 51) with Leo X.'s bull to Henry VIII. and the answer of the German Diet to the Papal Legate: Epp. 2 and 36.
Erasmus' letters to de Hondt, to Transsylvan (Ep. 139, pr. c), to John de Carondelet (l. 13) and to John Ruffault (l. 26).

b Erasmus was appointed imperial councillor in 1520 (RE, 251), which entitled him to a pension of 200 florins; he received a first payment in Antwerp, Sept.-Oct. 1521 (EE, 740, f; 750, n), as well as the assurance that the money should be remitted every year, even though he should reside at Basle (EE, 794, n). In reply, however, to inquiries made by his friend Martin Davidts, the Anderlecht Canon, Guido Morillon, imperial secretary, informed him on Jan. 10, 1522 that his presence in the country would be required (FG, 5; Kalkoff, II, 56); on May 27, 1522, he advised him to apply to John Ruffault, the Treasurer-general, and to empower one of his friends to collect the amount (Ent. 27). Peter Gilles was appointed as procurator, June 1522 (EE, 720, f), and Vives was requested to intercede with Ruffault, whose son Jerome (Ep. 41, pr.) was his favourite pupil (July 14, and August 15, 1522 : EE, 721, a; 731, a). The result was that the Emperor, allowed the pension to be paid 'extra ordinem', and wrote to that effect from Valladolid, on August 22, 1523 (AASL, ii, 43) to his Aunt, the Regent Margaret of Austria, who declared that in case Erasmus would come to Belgium, he would not only enjoy his pension, but would find other advantages besides. Still the scholar, who had been all but driven from Brabant in 1521, was not anxious to return, and replying on March 30, 1524 to Carondelet, who had transmitted Margaret's letter, he requested at least one year's payment, pleading want; he argued that his absence was properly no absence, as he was working at his editions for the benefit of the country, and, besides, that his health and circumstances did not admit of the journey (EE, 784, a, seq.). But neither these reasons, nor the mention of France's great offers (l. 20-24) could induce Margaret, who was in sore need herself, to allow Ruffault to unstring the State's purse (EE, 804, n; 901, r; 1705, a).

c Erasmus lost no courage; he had several times recourse to his friends at Court: Giles de Busleyden (FG, 30, 9); Cranevelt (l. 5-35; EE, 853, a); Carondelet (l. 10-17) and Transsylvan (EE, 852, b; 874, e). All his efforts were vain, and were to remain vain, as Adrian Wiele, secretary of the Brabant Council, wrote, Nov. 16, 1530 (FG, 163, 30); meanwhile the money owing, which amounted to 800 gold florins on Sept. 1, 1525, was increasing incessantly (EE, 874, e). In July 1527, Mark Laurin volunteered the intercessions of his brother Matthias, Ruffault's son-in-law (cp. Ep. 41, pr.; FG, 83, 16); but, as Erasmus had by then realised, the matter did not lie in the hands of the treasurer, who was very well disposed towards him, since Margaret looked upon his return to Brabant as on an indispensable condition (Sept. 1, 1527 : EE, 1009, v).

d At her death he probably followed Martin Davidts' advice, Nov. 19, 1531 (FG, 195, 11), and applied to Lambert de Briarde (Epp. 18, pr.; 92, 13; Friedensburg, 29; Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 145 : 484), whose acquaintance he had made in Paris, and who was just then longing for a paraphrase by him on the Miserere. Briarde was the best-placed man to promote his interests, as he was President of Mechlin Parliament, and as, after the death of his first wife Mary, daughter of Philip Hanneton, for whom Erasmus wrote an epitaph (CPT, 173;
he had married by imperial approbation of March 26, 1526 (Gr. Cons. Mal., no. 826: 514), Margaret, the daughter of John Micault, the Emperor's receiver-general for the Netherlands (FG, 195, 9-24; 310, 393; CPT, 73). He was, however, not more successful than any of the other friends; nor could Nicolas Olah, Queen Mary's own secretary, procure for his charissimus Erasmus the payment of the outstanding pension, which then amounted to a small fortune (Feb. 28, 1532; Feb. 7, April 19, and Aug. 23, 1533: OE, 201, 278, 351, 399); hence all hope seemed lost; Viglius and Jerome Ruffault were even dissuaded (May 14, 1533: EE, 1757, n) from insisting any longer, and from as much as mentioning again the Fata Morgana that fully justified the misgivings which Erasmus had expressed to Transsylvan on July 2, 1525: Lenta solutio nescio quid mihi profectur sit, nisi forte in campis Elysiis opus erit pecunia! Cp. EE, 874, f; FG, 346.

e John Ruffault or Ruffaut, Ruffaldus, Knight, Lord of Neufvilles, Lambusart and Mauvaux, was originally from Lille, where in 1495 he was Clerk of the Accounts; by 1507 he had entered the Court as Master of the Accounts; he became Councillor to Charles of Austria, and at his accession, in 1515, his treasurer-general of the Finances (Henne, III, 247; Walther, 80-82; 66; Bergh, II, 239; Brewer, III, app. 45; Huycke, III, n. 432), which he remained probably till his death, after Oct. 1540 (Gachard, II, 162). He was Margaret's favourite (Henne, IV, 381), and was most friendly disposed towards Erasmus, to whom, however, he could not give satisfaction (FG, 30, 9). He married the Lord of Ligny's widow, Mary, daughter of Peter de Carlin and Alice Colins; his son Jerome was Vives' preferred pupil and friend (Ep. 41, pr.; 171, 4); one of his daughters, Mary, Engelbert van den Daele's first wife, died Oct. 31, 1528, leaving one child (Ep. 46, 31; CPT, 62); another, Frances, married, probably in Febr. 1523, Matthias Laurin, Lord of Watervliet and Waterland, Mark's brother (Ep. 41, pr.; 82, 31; FG, 83, 16; 380, 414; Br. & Fr., I, 364), who was mayor of the 'France de Bruges' in 1526, -27, -32 and -37 (Sand., Fland., II, 180), and died Sept. 9, 1540, leaving two sons, the famous scholars Mark and Guido Laurin (Ep. 6, pr.; PE, 12, 243; — 131, 134, 151, 152, 181, 248; Sand., Brug., 34, 58; Roersch, 115, 123; &c.).

S. P.

Gratulor Maximiliano nostro, nam susp<icor> te loqui de Abbate Middeburgensi. Gratulor e<tiam> Nouimago: nihil enim vnquam vidi suanius Abba<tis> illius ingenio, nihil modestius.

2 Middeburgensi | r Middelburgensi 2 Nouimago | r Nouimago

1. Maximiliano] Max. of Burgundy : Ep. 121, pr. b-d; he matriculated in Louvain in the first days of Sept. 1507 (Excerptis, 95), and met Erasmus there in 1517.

Ep. 140


Diessci cum venia Aulae; hactenus non licuit redire per valetudinem, non sole<ms> per negotia. Et que hic edidi in gloriarn Cesari<ss> et Ferdinandi, res ipsa indicat. Quicquid offert Ga<lia> constantissime refusaui: nuper thesaurar<ri>am Turonensi, summe dignitatis, prouentu sexcentorum coronatorum; preter episcopas. Hec ad me scripsi Budeus ex ore Regis. Nunc velim nolim, cogor hinc abire,
vel quia bellum videtur ingruere, vel quia vereor ne hic superent Luterani. Scripsi Ruffaldo; Comiti de Hoghestra-
ten nescio an expediat scribere: animus illius mihi non est satis perspectus; ne Leodiensis quid<em>em</em> Malim apud vos viu<em>ere</em>, quamuis m<em>hi</em>ihi <em>non</em> arrideant obtrectationes ist hic monachorum. Interim animum ex euentu> sumam: omnia nunc pendent vndique: consilium capie[tur] ex tempore.


Franciscus hic Canonicus Antwerpiensis, op[time] indolis juvenis, nostrique cum primis stud[iosus,] optima fide perferet, si quid miseris aut scr[ipse]ris.

Basilee, 4° Jdus Februarias, Anno 1525.

Eruditiss. Viro Francisco Cranenveldio,

Mechliniae.

30 sumam &c.; on f° 77 v°

28. Leodiensis] Erard de la Marck: Ep. 51, pr. b; cp. EE, 852, r: Episcopus Leodiensis dicitur anceps amicus, ob Alean-
drum, qui coram blandus est, absens, ut audio, alius est. Et habet fratrem apud Leodienses hoc perniciosiorem, quod omnia potest dissimulare, id quod non potest Aleander'.
29. obtrectationes] suggested by EE, 852, e.
35. Dorpius] in his letter to Erasmus of January 1525 (ep. Epp. 139, pr. a; 122, pr.), Cranevelt probably referred to van Dorp's opinions on teaching and preach-
ing, expressed in Epp. 85 and 123, as he had done before to More: Ep. 111, 60.
141. From Peter de CORTE

Louvain
18 February <1525>

The year-date is missing, but is clearly indicated by the contents: cp. Ep. 135, 11; the seal, similar to that of Ep. 83, is well preserved.

a This letter refers to the Privilegium Nominationum granted by the Popes to Louvain University to prevent her scholars or professors being exposed to poverty and need after a life of study and teaching. On April 28, 1483, Sixtus IV. decided that in Maximilian of Austria's Belgian estates, every collator should once in his lifetime, and every collating body once in twenty years, confer a benefice on a Louvain student appointed by the Rector before the vacancy should occur (Privil., 60; FUL, n° 308). The Faculty of Arts, which counted more teachers than the four other Faculties together, and was hampered both by the restricted number of nominations at the Rector's disposal, and by the subordinate place it occupied in the University, was eagerly looking out for an extension of the privilege. Its members had applied to that effect to William van Enckenvoirt, apostolic protonotary, about whose inefficiency they complained on April 18, 1510; consequently they entrusted the matter to the influential Adrian of Utrecht (April 18-27, Oct. 10: Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 295 r°; 296 r°; 302 r°; FUL, n° 744), who with the help of Charles of Austria, and that of Enckenvoirt and Egenhardt Witte, of Cologne, finally obtained the much desired Privilegium Nominationum (AFAI, 3, 9, 11). Leo X.'s bull of Sept. 19, 1513 (Privil., 65, 73; FUL, n° 745), which reached Louvain on April 19, 1515 (AFAI, 12), empowered the Faculty to give provisions to Masters of Art studying or teaching in the University, reserving preferences of a better class for the older professors. The new privilege was much less restricted than the Rector's; to the area already comprising the Burgundian Netherlands, were added the principedom of Liége, the dioceses of Tournai, of Térouanne, of Arras and of Utrecht, and the town and county of Cambrai; the nominations were allowed twice in a collator's lifetime and every ten years for collating bodies, and they were to be valid in any month, and notwithstanding any other privilege granted to any collator, town or country, or to any other University (V. And., 21; Privil., 65, 73).

b The new favour at once roused jealousy and discontent (Sept. 1516: Paquier, 155); although Charles of Austria's placeta of April 4, and Oct. 10, 1515 (Lib. I Nom., 67 r°; 93 r°; FUL, n° 4682), approved of the bull, some adversaries surmised that the privilege was amongst those which Leo X. revoked on March 31, 1515, and afterwards on April 29, and Dec. 18, 1516 (II. 32-4; Ep. 143, 12; Lib. I Nom., 131 r°). Still on Jan. 30, 1517, the Pope expressly confirmed the Louvain prerogative, which was never to be included in any future revocation, however general, unless expressly specified (Lib. I Nom., 126-134: dated 1516; FUL, n° 744). The greatest opposition came from the Liége diocese, which Sixtus' Privilege had not touched (DPL, I, 341; II, 96). As early as February 26, 1516, Erard de la Marché
empowered Jerome Alexander and John Copis in Rome to act in his name in order to obtain a derogation (DPL, I, 355, 444-8, 464; II, 82); a diocesan meeting, held about Corpus Christi day, 1517, at St. Trond (DPL, II, 24; Reusens, EM, 64), even decided not to acknowledge it, as it was contrary to the clauses of the German Concordate, the stipulations of which the Emperor had ordered to follow (AFAI, 16). Maximilian, however, had not intended curtailing the University of any prerogative, as results from Leo X.'s answer to his letter (MS. Vat. Lat. 3881, p° 195). Still all the Louvain provisions were systematically contested, and if the Chapters of Liège and Utrecht did not imprison the University « nuntius », as happened in Arras, 1517, they refused to recognise the Privilegium Fori, by which the Conservator wanted to compel them (AFAI, 14-18).

c A prebend in St. Lambert's of Liège was refused to no less a person than the Archbishop of Tortosa, Adrian of Utrecht, 1517, which led to a lawsuit. Consequently Bishop Erard sent his Chancellor Alexander to Rome (AFAI, 15-16), and used all his influence with the house of Austria, who did not want to disappoint their new ally (Ep. 51, pr. b). A conference between Liège and Louvain, was opened at Brussels, Oct. 15, 1518, and Margaret sent royal Commissaries, Oct. 19, 1518, requesting the Arts to make an agreement; the Faculty's reply was evasive, although they declared themselves ready to submit to the Regent and her Privy Council; for the deputies insisted on the terms of the bull, whereas Erard wished the nominations to be restricted to the months reserved to the Holy See (AFAI, 17-20; Puncta, 155). Some complaints about the appointment of unworthy candidates (AFAI, 17), the insistence of powerful collators, like de la Marche, and Alexander's intrigues (DPL, II, 118, 123-6, 179) caused Leo X. to appoint the Cardinals Peter Accolti, Laurence Pucci and Julius de Medici, to examine again the Louvain Privileges of Nomination and of Jurisdiction. Charles V., probably moved by Adrian of Utrecht, whose suit was still undecided, put an end to the manoeuvre by a letter to the three Cardinals, Nov. 22, 1520, expressing his surprise at Alexander's interference, and his decision to vindicate the University’s privileges as much, and even more than his own (FUL, no 4682, 4691). The part taken by Louvain in the struggle against Luther, and Alexander’s appointment as nuncio at the Emperor's Court, appeased, at least for a while, all opposition.

d Adrian VI.'s election brightened the University’s prospects; moved by the Faculties of Laws, the Rector contemplated asking for an extension of his own privilege of Nominations (Nov. 29, Dec. 2, 1522: Puncta, 302-308); fortunately for the Arts, no agreement was arrived at in the Academical Senate, as their prerogative would have lost much of its value, if the demand had been granted (Puncta, 252, 307-308). Probably already in March 1522 they thought of applying to the Pope, who for years had been intimately connected with their Faculty (Puncta, 157, 303); on June 2, 1522, they entrusted the matter to two deputies, the regents of the Lily and of the Castle, John de Neve (Ep. 26, pr.) and Cornelius Sculteti, or Braxatoris, of Weert (Reusens, IV, 10; Comp., 154; FUL, no 938), and appointed Nicolas Warry of Marville, as their agent in Rome (AFAI, 22; Puncta, 303,
The latter was sent to Italy presumably to ask for enlightenment on some disputed clauses of Leo X.'s bull (ll. 35-40; Mélo. Moeller, II, 66; BuI, III, 273), such as that about the right of nominating to prebends in Cathedral Chapters, which had been contested in Adrian's case. In fact they wanted a confirmation and an extension of their prerogative; nor could they have had a better chance of success, as the one who was to grant the privilege, had been the 'patronus and impetrator' for Leo X.'s bull (AFAI, 11), and knew from experience both the necessities of teachers and students, and the ill-will created by Leo X.'s favour (Puncta, 252, 303, 354). He signed the 'supplicatio' on June 16, 1523, and so gave an authoritative interpretation to the clauses of which the meaning had caused contradiction (ll. 36-39). The question, thus solved, only wanted the public acknowledgement of the drawing up and delivery of the bull. Warry announced this to the only deputy then left, Cornelius Sculteti, who imparted the news to the Faculty, Aug. 3, 1523 (AFAI, 23; Puncta, 308); unfortunately, Adrian VI. died before the bull was ready (Puncta, 252; Mélo. Moeller, II, 59).

e Clement VII. took up the matter in the first weeks of his office and signed the rough draught of a new bull on Nov. 26, 1523 (Privileg., 82). Still new difficulties were created : Aleander, the Pope's old friend, solicited amongst other clauses, an exception for all benefices at Erard de la Mark's personal disposal, which was eventually granted (Privileg., 93). Unlike Adrian VI., who had been immune against all opposition, his successor was expected to be impressed by the difficulties which the new prerogative was rousing in this country. The collators residing or represented in Rome accordingly remonstrated with the Pope; they were even seconded by some of the Louvain Faculties. Indeed when the Arts heard of their request being granted by Adrian VI., they thought of asking also for an extension to the University's Privilegium Fori, which was as the necessary condition to the safe use of their prerogative. The Faculties of Law, however, refused their aid and consent, unless the University's right of nominating should be extended too, which the Arts repelled, so as not to endanger their own advantage, or to burden too much the collators. Consequently the Laws entreated the Papal Court to revoke the prerogative that Leo X. had granted; an agent was appointed to back their suit in Rome (AFAI, 23), and to represent that the only object of the Arts' Privilege, was to secure and keep students in their Faculty through the allurement of preference, whereas it was prejudicial both to the higher Faculties and to the students themselves (Puncta, 253) ; all this results from the complaints which the Arts made against the Laws in the Academic Senate after Clement's bull had been promulgated (May 31, June 16, and Nov. 3, 1525 : Lib. VI Act., 42 r°, 43 r°, 47 r°, 48 r°). The Faculty of Medicine stood by those of the Laws, whilst that of Divinity favoured the Arts, and even decided on March 16, 1524 to request the intervention of a friendly Cardinal (de Jongh, *49). By the end of April 1524 the bull was about to be promulgated, but unfortunately Aleander managed to delay the dispatch of the documents, as he victoriously announced to Erard, April 26, 1524 (Pouquier, 256).

f No hope was lost, however, and by August 1524, the Faculty,
examining the report of their deputy Cornelius Sculteti for what
he himself and Nicolas Warry had done, gave him a full approba-
tion, and appointed as second deputy John Stercke, of Meerbeke, in
the place of John de Neve, deceased (AFAI, 23-24). A new cause of
difficulties had arisen meanwhile in Rome from the fact that to the
supplicatio which Adrian VI. had signed on June 16, 1523, some
clauses had been added either by, or on the order of, Cardinal
William van Enckenvoirt (AFAI, 24; Puncta, 310). The latter was ill
disposed towards the Faculty, and may have been influenced both
by Aleander and by the interests which he had in the Liège diocese
cp. pr. m). The collators that did not altogether oppose the Faculty's
Privilege insisted on these clauses, whilst the actor or orator
Nicolas Warry urged the suppression, cassatio, of those unfavour-
able additions, which falsified and altered the meaning of Adrian's
approval and signature (11. 42-43). That question was debated for
more than a year in the committee of the Signatura Papae, and was
still undecided when Margaret of Austria mixed in the contest.
Evidently influenced by Erard, by the collators, and by some of
the Emperor's orators, she sent to the Faculty a letter, dated Sept. 18,
1524, declaring that their solicitations in Rome for a confirmation,
or rather for an extension, of their privileges displeased her, and
that the collators had lodged a complaint with her on that account
(AFAI, 24; Puncta, 26, 309). In another letter (possibly to a court of
justice) of Sept. 22, she assured to all and everybody that the
Emperor had stated his displeasure with the request for an ampli-
fication of their Privilege made in Rome by the Faculty of Arts
without his knowledge and consent, and that he intended refusing
the permission to use whatever favour that might be thus obtained
(FUL, no 4691). That unequivocal disapproval disconcerted the loyal
members of the Arts; the two deputies Sculteti and Stercke did not
want to expose themselves to the indignation of Charles V. and of
his Regent, and resigned their charge. It results from Margaret's
letter to Mechlin Parliament of Febr. 19, 1524, that the Faculty
promised to desist from their request, and even communicated to
her a copy of the letter by which they ordered their agent in Rome to
cease his soliciting (FUL, no 4691). In September 1524, they actually
sent to Nicolas Warry the money necessary to pay all the debts
contracted in the obtention of the Privilege, which proves that
they intended winding up the whole affair and making a complete
submission.

Happily for the Faculty the question had been solved in the
meantime: when their revoking letter reached Rome, their request
had been granted (cp. II. 48-50). Help had come from a quarter from
where it was hardly expected. Nicolas Warry had written to his
friend Erasmus, who in all these intrigues saw the band of his old foe
Aleander (EE, 810, a). He applied to the Datary John Matthew Giberti,
Sept. 2, 1524, and warned him of the harm that was going to be
done as well to Clement VII.'s fame, as to a University that was in
no respect inferior to that of Paris, and fully deserved the favour
that was requested (EE, 812, a; cp. EE, 267, r). Giberti's reply, which
though dated October 19, 1524, reached Basle only by the end of
November (FG, 34, 5), announced the Faculty's victory as a decided
fact; it praised her merits as a nurse of learning; and declared that the equity of her cause had had more weight than the multitude and the great influence of her adversaries; Adrian's favour had been augmented rather than lessened, even though a personal exception had been made for Erard (FG, 32, 6-25). Consequently the letter, which Charles V., at the request of the Louvanists, wrote on Dec. 18, 1524, to Peter Accolti, Cardinal of Ancona, asking his patronage for the Privilege, and mentioning his application to the Pope himself, came when everything had been decided.

Although the Emperor seemed gained to their cause, Margaret of Austria was as hostile to the Arts as ever; she communicated to them some complaints formulated by the Faculties of Law against the prerogative, which, they said, had been obtained ' surreptice & obreptice '; the Faculty's syndic John Maquet was sent to her with a reply, 1525 (AFAI, 24). On Feb. 19, 1525, writing to the President and the Councillors of Mechlin Parliament, she stated that the Faculty had continued their solicitations in Rome contrary to the Emperor's wish and to their own promises; referring to the case of the prebend in St. Donatian's, which, as she said, was contested against Francis Bave by a Louvain student, she ordered proceedings against him and all the University members; she urged the judges to adhere strictly to the imperial regulations, and not to make any allowance for the so-called newly-obtained Privilege (Epp. 118, pr. b; 152, 17-23; FUL, n° 4691). Indeed, although the question had been settled by then, some time was to elapse before the apodictical proofs of the Pope's decision could reach this country. Still the Faculty had been assured of her victory; the Rector — probably John Scarleye, a member of the Arts, — had sent a letter of thanks to Giberti, who replied on March 15, 1525, praising both the Faculty and the University (de Jongh, 256). The bull Rationi congruit, dated Nov. 26, 1523, finally reached Louvain by the end of Sept. 1525, as in the Libri I Nominationum it is copied between the transactions of the 27th and the 30th of that month (f° 187 r°); it may have been brought by Nicolas Warry, who was elected as dean on Sept. 30, probably in recognition of the services he had rendered as the Faculty's protector or ' prases '; as Erasmus called him (EE, 287, r).

Nonsuiting in Rome, the adversaries hoped to prevent the Emperor from sanctioning Clement VII.'s bull, and loudly complained about the enervation of their powers of collation. The question was entrusted to the Procurator-general, who eventually summoned the Faculty before the Privy Council. The Arts did what they could to avert the danger. During his deanship (Sept. 30, 1525 to Feb. 1, 1526) Nicolas Warry, referring to the great difficulties he had experienced in Rome from the collators on account of Enckenvoirt's clauses, advised to gain by largesses some of the powerful enemies at Margaret's Court (AFAI, 24). Moreover, temporal concessions were made to Erard (Paquier, 301), and the sympathies of influential courtiers, like John de Carondelet (Lib. I Nom., 182 r°) and Laurent de Blioul (Lib. VI Act., 64 r°), were gained to the Faculty. In 1527 both Charles and Margaret's dispositions had become favourable; consequently the Arts removed all causes of ill feeling by ordinations against abuses, and decided not to prejudice the Emperor's right of
the Preces Primariae (AFAI, 25), for which some of the undoubted
claims, like de Corte’s, were sacrificed (Ep. 118, pr. b). The contest
in the Privy Council between the Procurator-general defending the
collators’ rights, and the Faculty with those she had nominated
(AFAI, 27), was still undecided in 1531, when Charles, after his
coronation at Bologna, arrived in this country (Gachard, II, 49, 98).
The Faculty empowered some deputies (cp. AFAI, 28; May 2, 1531), who
approached him for the solving of the difference; three Councillors,
appointed as judges, heard both parties, and finished by making up
an agreement, which led to the placetum of Clement’s bull,
signed by Charles at Ghent, May 12, 1531 (FUL, no. 744, 4682; Privil.,
104; AFAI, 28; Paquier, 300-301). Cp. Puncta, 251, seq.; 302, seq.;
FUL, no 4690 : Epitome Historica Privilegiorum Nominandi ; Exposi
tio Privilegii Nominandi ; Louvain, 1758; A. van Hove, Les Conflits
de Juridiction dans le Diocèse de Liege à l’Epoque d’Erard de la Marck
(1506-1538) : Louvain, 1900 : 56-73; FUL, no 4687 : 1-15; de Jongh,
255-257; &c.

This letter was written in the midst of the controversy, when the
Faculty was eagerly looking out for Clement VII.’s decision, and
when collators systematically contested all Louvain provisions,
merely to delay them until the day on which, as they hoped, the
famous Privilege was going to be revoked. That indecision about
the Pope’s mind, and the reluctance of siding either with or against
Margarit, may have prompted Mechlin Parliament to postpone
Curtius’ cause forGattinara’s (II. 8-14); whereas, on the other hand,
the Faculty of Arts for the sake of her Privilege abandoned some
claims and advantages, sacrificing the present to secure the future.

William van Enckenvoirt or Enckevoort, born in 1464 at Mierlo,
near Eindhoven, studied at Louvain in the Porc (Vern., 133), and
became Licenciate in Laws. He went to Rome before 1489 (Fruin,
395), and entering the papal Court as procurator, he became successivily, familiaris under Alexander VI., 1497; chamberlain, apostolic
secretary, and protonotary under Julius II. and Leo X. (Burman, 96,
149; Mel. Moeller, II, 102, 112; Fruin, 458; Kalkoff, I, 92; Kalk.,
AgL, 22, 69, 81; Matthaeus, Anal., 179; AE, 82). His friend and
countryman Adrian VI., whose procurator he had been in Rome
until 1522 (Sanuto, xxxii, 79; Pastor, II, 35, 56, 720), secured his
services on his arrival in Italy. The new Pope found in him a great
helper for the reforms in Court and Church, as Enckenvoirt was his
counterpart in earnest piety, in slow prudence and conscientious
generosity (Brom, II, 101, 104; AE, 100; Pastor, II, 56, 62, 65-8, 80-6;
Burman, 74, 123; Brewer, III, 2891; de Jongh, *29). About Aug. 27,
1522 he appointed him as his datary (Brewer, III, 2506), and on
March 11, 1523, as his successor to the see of Tortosa; a few days
before his death, on Sept. 10, 1523, partly to reward him for his
collaboration, partly to secure his position in the hostile Papal Court
(AE, 66; Burman, 216; Pastor, II, 56, 146), he created him Cardinal —
the only one he appointed (Sanuto, xxxiv, 402-10; Burman, 136).
Enckenvoirt assisted his master during his illness and at his death
(Alb., 112; Burman, 139; Pastor, II, 143-7), took care of his property
(Ep. 76, pr.; Brewer, III, 3547; Burman, 217), arranged his funeral in St. Peter’s (Burman, 80, 143), induced Paolo Giovio to write his
biography (Burman, 85, 338; Pastor, II, 153-4), and erected the
Collegium Adriani VI. in Louvain through his procurators Peter
van den Male, John Robbys and Nicolas de Porta (Epp. 76, pr.;
81, pr. b; V. And., 305; FUL, n° 2471, 2473). He shared his master's
liberality towards the new institution, and obtained from Cle-
ment VII. the bull of July 18, 1533 by which the 'personatus' of
the parish church of Assehe, which he enjoyed, was incorporated
with the College in order to provide the means for four scholarships
(Mol., 625; V. And., 306; FUL, n° 2713-2727).

Under Adrian VI.'s successor Enckenvoirt represented Charles V.'s
interests in Rome, as he had done since 1510 (Bergh, I, 227; Balan R,
48, 83; Huyck, III, i, 95), and he took care of the church of St. John
and St. Paul, of which he was Cardinal. He rebuilt S. Maria dell' Anima,
endowed it richly, and had it adorned by Michel de Coixe
who, in 1531, painted his portrait in a fresco representing St. Barbara
(Pasolini, 51-2). By dint of Clement VII.'s permission, Sept. 16, 1530
(FUL, n° 2472), he transferred to this church Adrian VI.'s mortal
rests, and raised the stately monument to his memory (Pastor, II,
149; Burman, 80; Pasolini, 123). During the 'Sacco di Roma' his
palace was ransacked, and a high ransom was exacted from him
(Pastor, II, 282); still he was Charles V.'s staunch friend; he helped
effectively to bring about an understanding between him and the
Pope in 1532 (Pastor, II, 351), and was rewarded by his election as
Bishop of Utrecht on Oct. 1, 1532 (Brom, II, 146; Mattheus, Nob.
Hol. Uit., 799; id., Anal., 113; Guicci., 215; Huyck, III, 1, 114; 1, 1,
112; HepU, 31; Furmerius, 173-4; Frain, 479; Hoop Scheffer, 461;
Henne, IV, 190), as well as by the honour of assisting Clement VII.
at the anointing and the coronation of Charles V. in St. Petronio's,
Bologna, Febr. 24, 1530 (Pastor, II, 386; Gachard, II, 88; Brom, III, 45).

On account of his position Enckenvoirt counted many friends, as
Jerome de Busleyden (Busi., 237), Erard de la Marck (DPL, II, 128-9,
132), Jerome Alexander (AE, 63, 72, 78, 84, 97; Paq., Al., 153, 285, seq.;
DPL, I, 352-3; II, 220-5; Brom, II, 95-105; Kalkoff, II, 60), Margaret
of Austria's secretary, Remacle d'Ardennes, of Florennes (Ep. 154, pr.
b; Busl., 81; CPT, 178; AE, 76, 86; Gachard, II, 494; Mal. Inscr., 395;
Kalk., AgL, 22) and, of course, his colleagues John Copis, Thierry
de Hecze (Ep. 228, pr.), John Ingenwinckel, John Winkler and Nicolas
Vegeirius (DPL, I, 352; II, 26; Ep. 12, pr.). Though helpful to others
he did not neglect his own interests; the multiplicity of his benefices
even required Leo X.'s special dispensation, Sept. 20, 1515 (Pastor,
I, 576), and did not escape bitter criticism (Burman, 217). He enjoyed,
besides the parish of Assche (ep. k), prebends at Hertogenbosch,
1496 (Coppens, II, 113), Antwerp (Dierexsens², III, 369), Utrecht, 1505
(Burman, 44), Liège, 1506, and Mechlin, 1505, obtaining preferments
as years went on: he became dean of St. John's, Hertogenbosch,
taking possession of his office through Gerard Naets, Dec. 22, 1521
(Coppens, II, 87); provost of St. Saviour's, Utrecht, at Adrian Florens'
elevation to the Cardinalate (Huyck, III, i, 205), and archdeacon of
the Campine, June 19, 1515 (AE, 97; DPL, I, 451); at Philipibert
Naturelli's resignation, April 1, 1513, Adrian of Utrecht acting as
procurator, he was appointed provost of St. Rumbold's, Mechlin,
where his portrait still adorns the Chapter Room (Gestel, I, 40;
Laenen, I, 179; II, 104, 212; Mal. Inscr., 88; Malines, 81).
These benefices, with his very lucrative offices of datary, pro-
curator and papal notary, as well as those of collector in the
Liége and Utrecht dioceses (1507), brought him great wealth, to
which, however, he was not addicted (Brewer, III, 2771); for he
was as generous in his lifetime as in his will, which he entrusted
to the execution of his friend Peter van der Vorst (Ep. 244, pr.).
When he died in Rome on July 19, 1534 (Ep. 56, pr. a.; Pastor, II, 541),
his fortune went to S. Maria dell' Anima, where he was buried, to
charities, to pious foundations in St. Rumbold's, Mechlin, and to
the almshouses he had erected in honour of the xi. Apostles in his
native Mierlo, Aug. 25, 1531 (Coppens, III, 393-5; Papebrochius, II,
178; Orbaan, 229; &c.).

Enckevoirt evidently did not share Adrian VI.'s sympathy with
the Faculty of Arts, for whose prerogative he failed to work in 1510
(Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 295 vo), and whose interests he seems to have
opposed after his patron's death (cp. f). The Nomenclator Cardina-
lum printed at Toulouse, 1614, attributes to him an Oratio ad Facul-
atatem S. Theologiae Lovaniensem, of which little further is
known (Bib. Belg., 313); possibly this ascription was caused by a
confusion with Adrian VI. (cp. Reusens, Synt., xxii, xxxv, 155, &c.),
on account of his title of Cardinalis Durtusiensis; at any rate no
mention is made of his visit to Louvain in the excerpts from the
records of the Faculty of Divinity, 1523-1534 (de Jongh, *48-*62), and
he probably did not leave Italy after 1520. It seems as if he favoured
Jerome de Busleyden's institution, as apparently through him his
sister's sons Michael and William Lombarths van Enckenvoirt, who
matriculated as minorennes in Louvain, Oct. 11, 1512 (Lib. III Int.
186 vo), entered the Collegium Trilingue, and were its first inmates,
possession for his uncle of the Utrecht diocese (Hoynek, III, i, 114),
and succeeded him as archdeacon of the Campine, as canon and
dean of St. John's, Hertogenbosch, April 8, 1527 (Coppens, II, 88, 113),
as provost of St. Saviour's, Utrecht, 1528, and as canon at Liége,
where he died, May 1, 1556 (Hoynek, III, i, 206; Lib. IV Int., 228 vo;
Knod, 320; Mil. Moeller, 113). Cp. Burman, 44, &c.; Hoynek, III, i,
205; Bat. Sacr., I, 244; Diercxens', IV, 65; Coppens, II, 87; III, 304;
Reusens, Synt., 133, 135; Pastor, II, 56-7; Pasolini, 51, 56; G. Brom,
De Nederlandse Kardinalen, in De Katholiek : Utrecht, 1912: clxi,
247; MerTorfs, IV, 10, 234.

Nicolas Warry Marvillanus, from Marville, near Longwy, in the
former duchy of Luxembourg (Guiccc., 294), matriculated in Louvain
(, Nycolaus de warrity de maruilla, Trevir. dioc. ), Aug. 30, 1508, as
poor student of the Falcon (Lib. III Int., 146 vo). He became B. A.,
Jan. 26, 1510, Lic. Art., Jan. 28, 1511, and M. A., April 1, 1511, being
promoted the fourth of 148 competitors (Lic. V Act. Fac. Art., 286 vo;
291 vo; 308 vo; 311 vo; 312 vo). He studied theology in which he
promoted as Baccalarius Formatus (1517), and taught Aristoteles' log-
ics and physics, probably in his pedagogy the Falcon (Lib. I Nom.,
135 vo, 159 vo). Being known to his countryman Jerome de Busleyden,
his often did duty as his private secretary; he is mentioned for
writing his will and some deeds, in the executor van Vessem's
accounts (FUL, vo 1436 : 35 vo). The Faculty of Arts, of which he
was an influential member, nominated him successively to the first
Ep. 141

vacancies at the collation of the provost of St. Peter’s, Seclin, Nov. 7, 1517; of the abbess of St. Gertrude’s, Nivelles, Dec. 3, 1519 and June 28, 1520; of Our Lady’s Chapter, Cambrai, March 22, 1526, and of the abbot of St. Amand (in Pabula), Aug. 3, 1527 (Lib. I Nom., 135 r°, 136 r°, 159 r°, 199 v°, 204 r°). He was several times elected to hold offices in his Faculty: as dean (Sept. 30, 1517; June 1, 1520; Sept. 30, 1525), receiver (June 23, 1521) and procurator of the ‘Natio Gallica’ (Feb. 1, 1515; May 30, 1517; Feb. 1, 1518; Sept. 30, 1518; id., 1519; Feb. 1, 1521; id., 1526; Sept. 30, 1527 and May 30, 1528: Lib. I Nom., 69 v°, 122 r°, 136 r°, 140 v°, 151 v°, 153 v°, 158 r°, 163 v°, 166 r°, 197 v°, 198 r°, 204 v°, 206 v°).

In consequence of the decision taken at the Faculty’s meeting of June 2, 1522, he was sent to Rome as agent to obtain from Adrian VI. the confirmation and the extension of the Privilege granted by Leo X. (AFAI, 23; Puncta, 308); he was successful in his mission, but had to stay in Italy to defend the acquired prerogative as well against the efforts of the collators, as against Enckenvoirt’s malevolent contrivances (cp. f, g; AFAI, 24; Puncta, 310). In his difficulties he applied to Erasmus who wrote in his favour to Giberti, Sept. 2, 1524 (EE, 810, n), and who, a few weeks later, imparted to him in a missive dispatched through Froben, the intelligence gathered about what nearly had been decided against the ‘miseros’ of the Faculty, whose protector, ‘praeses’, he was, by Clement VII., evidently the ‘Quirinus’ of the letter to Goclenius, Basle, Oct. 15, 1524: EE, 267, r.

On his return from Rome the Faculty expressed their gratitude by electing Warry as dean on Sept. 30, 1525 (cp. h). On Oct. 18, 1525 he became an inmate of the Collegium Trilingue, of which he was chosen president in succession to John Stercke of Meerbeke on Jan. 21, 1526; he directed that institution until his death, on Nov. 30, 1529, up to which day his salary was drawn and his accounts made up by his two executors, his predecessor and friend John Stercke, and the fourth of his successors, Nicolas van der Borch (FUL, n° 1450 : 87, seq.; 88 v°; n° 1451 : 1, seq.; 71, seq., 211 v°; cp. however, V. And., 277). He was buried in St. Peter’s, near St. Nicolas’ altar. He was honoured by Cranevelt’s and Jespersen’s epitaphs (FG, 192, 24), but more by the appreciative letters which Erasmus wrote to him (Sept. 26, 1526 and March 19, 1528: EE, 955, n, 1069, n), and by the acknowledgment of the beneficent influence of his studies and teaching: indeed on Aug. 14, 1527, that great patron of the Trilingue dedicated to him as a class-book his translation of St. John Chrysostom’s Libellus de Babyla (EE, 996, c; Bib. Er., II, 35). Under Conrad Goclenius’ regency a ‘Nicholaus Warrinus Marullanus’, who probably was his nephew, entered the College on Feb. 22, 1538 (FUL, n° 1451 : 287 v°; possibly OE, 188). Cp. Nève, Mém., 99, 309, 388; Reusens, IV, 497.

Salve et tu vicissim, Ornatissime Domine Craneueldj.

Ex tuis literis intelligo te eccepisse et meas, et illis adiunctos libellos; hortarisque ut cum primum absolutus fuerit Herodianus, ad te veniat: en eum tibi, coemptum

vj. stuferis. Expectauimus hic diu libellos e Germania, in
quibus 'De Modo Orandj' Erasmi; sed perfidj bibliopolæ,
quo desyderium nostrum sit impotentiús, et lucrum illorum
maius, rem in nundinas Francfordienses protractorunt.

Quod vereris ne quicquam de mea causa statuj possit
durante negotio Cancellarij, vehementer molestus est,
eoque molestius, quod nesciam quando ej negocio finis
imponetur. Saltem posset dari mea res reportatorj, quem
vocant, vt per ocium visitaret, atque sic celerius possit
definirj, peracta Cancellarij lite. Ad eam rem efficiendam,
si quid possis, confido te non defuturum Curtio.

Adscribis te nonnihil audisse de rebus nostris, hoc est
Facultatis Artium, quod nobis succenseant aulicj pariter
ac prelatj regionis huius; jd quod iamdudum scio, sed
miror quod sic preter causam. Primum enim si intelligant
prelatj quanta leuentur cura ac sollicitudine, addo eciam
periculo, quæ adsunt collationj sacerdotiorum, gauderent
ex animo sibj has qualecumque dispositionesauferrj,
quamquam per nostrum Privilegium non omnino tolluntur,
sed tantum quod duasacerdotia per totam cuisslibet vitam
suspenduntur. Deinde coguntur ferre Romanas prouisiones,
reservas, expectatius et mandata, taceo quibus stabularijs
et quam ineptis hominibus concessa : cur non equanimius
doctis per Universtitatem aut Facultatem Artium
prouiderj? Maxime quod fere acceptent omnes in mensibus
apołicis, vsed nullum est collaribius graumen. Cete-
rum quod addis, nos prosequij in Vrbe vt restituamur ad
Leoninam : salua eorum qui hoc rettulerunt reuerentia,
nnumquam scrupulum vllum habuimus, Leoninam vel esse

6 nostrum| added between the lines 11 mea res| td. 14 si| PC2; sit PCI 25 mandata,
taceo| PC2; mandata, cur non equanimius taceo PCI 28 omnes| added between the lines

8. causa] cp. Epp. 118, pr. b;
138, s.
Gattinara : cp. Ep. 142, pr. a-d.
15. rebusj the difficulties of the
Faculty of Arts to have her Privi-
lege nominations confirmed by
the pope, and acknowledged
by Government : cp. pr. c-j.
23. duo sacerdotia] cp. pr. a.
24. prouisiones, &c.] cp. Durand

De Maillane, Dictionnaire de Droit
Canonique et de Pratique Benefi-
cicale : Lyons, 1770; J. B. Riganti,
Commentaria in Regulas... Can-
cellariae Apostolicae : Cologne,
1741.
note to l. 24.
30. prosequij cp. pr. d.
31. Leoninamj víz., 'bullam',
Admonet nos, of Sept. 19, 1513 :
Privil., 65.
reuocatam vel modificatam, post declarationem super hoc expeditam anno decimo septimo apud Leonem ipsum.

Fateor nos illic habuisse sollicitatorem apud Hadriandum pro declaratione impetranda super certis dubijs ortis ex verbis bulleij, vtptote quo pacto debeat attendij valor fructuum in sacerdotijs; num eciam deducij debeant anne pensiones super illis constitute; et quorumdam similium, sine quibus adhuc possemus, vt in initio concesserint, vtj Leonina.

Declarationem illum impetrata noster sollicitator apud Hadriandum et rursus apud Clementem (nam dolo Encke-uoort erat signatura Hadrianj falsata atque corrupta). Metuunt prelatij alia grauiora quam sint : eam ob causam infensiones sunt. Quod si veritatem sciant, quam non grauentur de nouo, non, ita opinor, obsisterent.

Sed hec nihil faciunt ad causam meam, vtptote qui nolim illum declarationem Hadrianj producere; litere reuocatio nostrij sollicitatoris Jllustrissime date, serius illuc perlate sunt, nam antea omnia nostra fuerant in tuto. Hec apud te apertissime ac synercissime loquor. Vale.

Louanij, xviij. Februarij.

<Tuus ex animo,
P. Curtius.>

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55 Eerbaren, Weerden ende Wysen Heere Meester Franchoys Craneuelt, Raedsheere vanden Grooten Rade van onsen Keysere, Te Mechelen, vp Sente Rombouts Kerckhof.

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33 post declarationem] PC2 ; a declaratione PC 1 42 Enckeuoort] between the lines 46 obsisterent PC 2 ; obtsisterent PC 1

33. declarationem] Leo X.'s bull Dignum censemus, of Jan. 30, 1516, which probably reached Louvain in Oct. 1517, as in the Liber I Nominationum it is copied between the reports of the transactions of Sept. 30, and of Oct. 26, 1517 (ff. 126-134).


36. dubijs] cp. Privil., 69, seq.; Mél. Moeller, II, 66; the regulations of Leo X.'s & Clement VII.'s bulls have been the objects of numerous contests : cp. FUL, 4693, seq.; 4715, seq.; 4756-4779; Privil. Con., 118-592.


43. falsata] cp. pr. f.

47. causam] cp. l. s.

48. declarationem Hadrianj] the supplicio signed on June 16, 1523 : pr. d.

48. litere] cp. pr. f-g.

A post-scriptum (ll. 28-31) was added between the signature and the date; the year is missing, but is sufficiently indicated by the contents.

a  Mercurino Arborio, called de Gattinara from his family-seat in Piedmont, born June 10, 1465, married at 25 to relieve his widowed mother. Having studied law at Turin, he became Duke Philibert of Savoy's confidant. At his death he gained for his widow, Margaret of Austria, a suit against her brother-in-law, and in return became her councillor and minister when she was entrusted with the regency of the Netherlands, March 18, 1507 (Henne, I, 134; Walther, 90-92). In 1508 he was appointed president of the Burgundian Council at Dôle, and at John le Sauvage's death, June 7, 1518, he succeeded him as chancellor of Castille, or Great Chancellor (Gachard, II, 60; Bergh, I, 104-106; Walther, 101, 104, 117, 150, &c.). As one of Charles V.'s chief advisers in all subsequent political events (Pastor, II, 115, 125), he showed himself an able, prudent and energetic diplomatist, and a strenuous worker; as one of the principal actors in the proceedings against Luther and in the making up of the Edict of Worms, he used more moderation than Aleander (Paq., Al., 176, seq., 251-268; Pastor, I, 292, &c.; Kalk., Worm. Ed., 24, &c.; Kalkoff, I, 16, seq.; Kalk., AgL, 24, seq.).

b  Gratefully remembering that he owed his advancement to Margaret of Austria (Henne, II, 101), he prepared her return to power after her disfavour, and caused the triumph of her anti-French policy over that of de Chièvres (Henne, I, 142; II, 343, seq.). He shared her hatred and distrust against France, and is responsible to a great extent for his master's bitter tone before, and his irreducibleness after, the breach with Francis (I. 22: cp. Henne, II, 304, 362). Though one of the artisans of the Madrid Peace, he kept the victor within the bounds of consideration (Henne, IV, 91; Pastor, II, 207); later on, he warned Charles V. of his duty to liberate Clement VII., who, however, had disappointed him in his hope of being appointed Cardinal after his wife's death (Pastor, II, 212, 319).

c  Gattinara was thoroughly devoted to his master's honour and welfare, and gave a rare example of disinterestedness to the courtiers of his days (Kalk., AgL, 91). Arts and letters found in him a liberal patron (Wauters, Les Environs de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, 1855: I, 41); he had grouped about him some of the leading humanists like Maximilian Transsylvania (Ep. 68, pr. b); John Lallemand (Kalk., AgL, 88; Walther, 165), John de Vergara, Alonso de Valdés (EE, 973, c), Guido Morillon, Corn. de Schepper (Ep. 249, pr.) and Pedro Juan Oliver (Ep. 86, pr.; Opn., Hist. Mart., 22), who, though matriculating for divinity in Louvain, Aug. 1, 1521 (Lib. III Int., 277 r°; Kalk., AgL, 154), was evidently attached to the Court (EE, 1858, n). He was well befriended with John Dantiscus (ZGE, v, 429), and literators like Eobanus Hess (Del. Poet. Germ., II, 1440), Corn. Grapheus and James
Wimpfeling, gratefully recorded him in their writings. He was a generous and effective protector to Erasmus (Kalkoff, I, 89; II, 56): he wrote in his favour to the Divines of Louvain in March 1527 (EE, 974, 8; FG, 67, 34; 78, 34; 88, 37), and kept up with him an almost regular correspondence (Allen, IV, 1150, 1197; ZKTh, xxix, 593-7; ZKG, iv, 628). After the Peace of Barcelona, to which he had greatly contributed (Pastor, II, 308, 575), Gattinara was created Cardinal, Aug. 13, 1529, a few months before his death, which befell at Innsbruck, on June 5, 1530 (FG, 146, 4; Gachard, II, 95). Cp. his autobiography edited by C. Bornate, Miscellanea di Storia Italiana, 3 : xvii (1915), 231; id., xviii (1879), 61; Arch. Roy., Cart. & Man., n° 17555; Brewer, III, &c.; Bergenroth, II, 33, &c.; Kalk., Worm. Ed.; Balan R., 71-2, 345; L. M. G. Kooperberg, Margaretha van Oosten- ryk: 1908 : 196, &c.; 343-404; Henne, II, 346; FG, 357; Allen, IV, 1150, pr.; Sax., Onom., 78; Creighton, 75; &c.

On Nov. 12, 1511, whilst President in Dôle, Gattinara bought, in the neighbourhood of the town, the castle and estate of Chévigny from Claude de Champdivers, and, with the assent of William de Vergy, marshal of Franche-Comté, took possession of the fee on Nov. 25, 1511. Anne and Margaret de Champdivers, Claude's nieces, married to Claude and Nicolas de Cicon, summoned him on Nov. 8, 1512, to deliver up the property against the sale price, by dint of a Burgundian custom allowing relatives to buy back family estates within the space of one year and one day, on refunding the price paid and discharging the expenses. On Gattinara's refusal, the Dôle bailiff ordered him to surrender his acquisition, Nov. 15, 1512; he lodged an appeal before the Burgundian Parliament of which he was President. On that account the sentence given there was objected to by the plaintiffs, and finally broken by Mechlin Parliament, which enjoined him on Oct. 26, 1515 to abandon Chévigny. The lawsuit, which was rousing a passionate interest, grew in extent on account of subsidiary actions for abuse of power and slander, and entailed a conflict with Marshal de Vergy. Gattinara appealed to Margaret in June 1516, and after a few months haggling about cognizance and jurisdiction, the matter was again entrusted to Mechlin Parliament on June 18, 1517, where he was once more nonsuited, Oct. 31, 1517. He contemplated applying to the Pope, and thus roused against him his own master, whereas his conflict with the Burgundian feudal authorities compelled him to resign his presidency in Dôle. His appointment as Great Chancellor brought him another chance to have his cause tried; after a few years' serenity, the suit-at-law was again put before Mechlin Parliament, whose inertness must have jarred upon the excitement of the jurist wounded in his pride. Even in his will, made at Barcelona on July 23, 1529, he urged that the action should be pushed on with insistence until Chévigny should be restored to him or his heirs. Reference to that famous law-suit is made in Ep. 141, 9, and many subsequent letters (Epp. 159, 160, 161, &c.). Cp. Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 815 : 148-164; n° 817 : 206-226; Walther, 28-38; 202.
Sexto Jdus Februarias accepi tuas, natali tuo datas; iis quum nihil perscribas noui, quod ego maximopere cupieram, metuo ut ridiculum sit quicquam jumptari tibi in media aula, et alterius legatorum socio. Quod legatione funguntur, illud utcumque tollero; quam autem ob causam, mirum est tanto premi silentio, presertim si pacis spes ulla esset: id alicubi vniciuipiam excideret, et adderet non paucis animos, quibus vnice cordi est Christianos Principes conciliari. Quod si (exempli causa) mare traiciunt ut in foedere Britannum continant, id uero non parui duxerit quispiam cordatiur! Et hucet! hoc est quod miror cur suspensos tenes nos, aut cur non obiter gustum prebes, quo leuemur hac sollicitudine.

Auemus illa gallica, et quicquid jnde adferrj possit siue sal, seu piper, aut aliud quiduis sit; multo autem magis pacem quam Christus vltimo Eulogio tantopere nobis inculcat. Cur tanto dierum spatio Gallus primae legationis egit partes? Vt repetundarum reum postulet Csesarem? Nani destinauit copias eo. Et quod mirere, Neapoli creditus est quam autem [P2; quam uero autem FI] hac [F2; hanc FI]

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1. natali] Cranevelt was born on February 3, 1485.
4. legatorum] on Febr. 4 Margaret of Austria wrote to Wolsey to give credence to her ambassadors Adolph of Burgundy, Lord of Veere and Beveren, admiral of Flanders (cp. Ep. 54, 11), and Josse Lauwereyns, president of Mechlin Parliament (Epp. 74, pr.; 153, 17, &c.) and thus Cranevelt's socius; the Emperor's secretary Jehan de la Sauche went with them; they left Mechlin about Febr. 12: Brewer, IV, 1060, 1076, 1077, 1079, 1092; app., 23, &c.; Reygersb., q 4 r°.
17. Gallus] an allusion to the protracted residing in England of France's secret spy Jehan Joachim di Passano (Ep. 127, 24), and the welcome given to the president of Rouen, John Brinon (Ep. 134, 39), whilst the Imperial ambassador, Louis de Praet, was treated very cavalierly (cp. Ep. 150, pr. b; 28-43; Brewer, IV, 1083).
18. repetundarum] Henry VIII. had repeatedly advanced large sums of money to Charles V.; it lay in the French interest to point out the latter's remissness in using and refunding them: Brewer, IV, 827; 1212, s.
19. copias eo] Henry VIII.'s envoy in Italy, Sir Gregory de Casale, who in Oct. 1524 had had some negotiations with Odet de Foix, Lord of Lautrec, French general and envoy, on financial affairs (Brewer, IV, 760), was sent to Charles de Lannoy on Jan. 16, 1525, bringing comfort and money to the Imperial army: Brewer, IV, 1017, 1052, 1054, &c.; 1075, 1078, 1083, 1085, 1102.
Epp. 142, 143


Brugis, pridie Dominice Sexagesime.

Salutabis vxorem liberosque omneis ac familiam totam nostro omnium nomine, & si quid sit nouj, ut scianus; vel cur legatione fungantur : nam pacem jnsperatam (uolo jnparatam dicere) audio.

Totus ex animo tuus

Fevynus.


35 Francisco Cranlielt, Consiliario Mach- linieñ., d. s. obserds.

Te Mechlen.

143. FROM PETER DE CORTE

Louvain

II 57 [fo 75] 6 March <1525>

This letter, of which the seal (similar to that of Ep. 83) is still extant, was evidently written in a hurry, judging from the indistinct writing, the erasures and the unusually large number of abbreviations.

142. 20 Cesari MS. : Ces. 27 pridie] MS. : pr. before which there is a long upright stroke 29 Salutabis &c.] added after letter was written, between date and signature 30 uolo might be read nolo

142. 20. mortuus Cesar] that report was announced from Rome to Wolsey by Sir John Russell, Jan. 30, 1524 : Brewer, IV, 1045.


21. vester] prob. Charles V.


23. pax] cp. pr. b.


24. Cristato] evid. the Gallus'.


S. P., Clarissime Domine Craneueldij.

Prodijt tandem libellus Erasmij, de Modo Orandi', non quidem Basilee impressus, sed Colonise, ex insidijs opinor interceptus, nam diu nimium Frobenius nostrum exercuit desiderium. Exijt preterea libellus quidam Melanchtonis; et tabella in quas redactj sunt Erasmi, de Vtraque Copia Commentarij’ : eos per hunc tabellarium ad te mitto, emptos ij. stuferis cum blanco.

Vt autem de meis quoque rebus aliquid scribam : non possum non mirarj hunc nouum adversariorum nostrorum conatum, qui si solidis niteretur fundamentis, iam criminale nobiscum ageretur! Sed sperant miserj vt quod recta assequi nequeant, id oblique extorqueant. Si Priuilegium nostrum est reocatum, vt nunc Procurator Generalis per eos subornatus assumit, cur non expectant super hac re vestram, vel potius ecclesiasticj judicis sententiam? Nam in hoc opinor totus cardo vertitur. Produxit Baue, meus

1. Modo Orandi] G. Hittorpius, a Cologne printer, reproduced on Feb. 13, 1525, for his townsman Eucharius Cervicornus, Erasmus’ Modus Orandi Deum, first published by Froben in Oct. 1524: cp. Epp. 141, 5; 142, 25; EE, 840, 8; such stealthy reprints were not uncommon: Bib. Erasm., I, 121.


3. tabelle] prob. a synopsis of Erasmus’ De Duplici Copia Verborum ac Rerum Commentariit Duo (Bib. Er., I, 65) printed systematically.


adversarius, quicquid in eam rem adducj potest, et nihilo-minus secundum me iudicatum est Gandauj. An vero eius rej interpretatio ab Illuustrissima Margareta expectanda est? Rideo istorum vel cecitatem vel insaniam! Diplomatibus pontificij hec res, quod ad titulum pertinet, est vel confirmanda vel infirmanda.

Placetum habemus super Leonis Priuilegio expeditum; tamen quod Imperator ipse impetrans illic sit atque supplicans, eo non admodum egmus, vt et recte discernit eruditio! Per literas istas clausas, immo, ne per patentes quidem, Illuustrissime, nostro opinor iurj non posse incommodarj, potissime iamdudum quesito, et quod iudicis auctoritate sit stabilitum. Vale, cum optima coniuge tua, cui cupio commendarj.

Ex Lilio, Louanij; pridie Nonas Martii.

Tuus ex animo
P. Curtius.

Weerden, wysen ende notabelen Heere
Meester Franchoys Craneuelt, Raedtsheer
inden Hooghen Raet van Mechelen,
vp Sente Rombouts Kerckhof.

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24. Imperator] this remark implies that Bave had a provision through Charles V.'s right of the 'preces primariae', which explains as well why the Faculty induced de Corte to give up his claim : cp. Ep. 141, pr. i; AFAI, 25.
26. literas] evidently the letter which Margaret wrote to the President and Members of Mechlin Parliament on Febr. 19, 1525, ordering them not to allow a Louvain student to molest, by dint of a so-called new Privilege, Francis Bave in the possession of a Bruges prebend : FUL, n° 4691; cp. Epp. 141, pr. h; 152, v.
This letter is entirely in Vives’ handwriting.

Peter Garsia(s) or Garcias de Laloo, a native of Middelburg, studied in Paris; there he was intimately acquainted with Vives, who in his notes on the Civitas Dei, relates how one day at a meal to which they had been invited, a tablecloth in asbestos was not consumed, but rendered purer and cleaner by fire (August., 1839). It was probably there also that he gained his title of M. A.; the name of the University, Parmuse’, mentioned by Wood (I, 668) is evidently a misreading for ‘Parisiis’ or ‘Parrhiisius’, negligently written. On Aug. 15, 1518 he matriculated in Louvain as a student of civil law (Excerpts, 99), probably attracted by Vives, whose lessons he followed (Bonilla, 77). Maybe also on his advice he went to Oxford, where on Oct. 27, 1523, he became bachelor of civil law; Wood, who mentions this detail, does not record that the title of licenciate was granted to him, as is stated here, but adds that about 1523, Laloo was ‘a Lecturer or Canon of Cardinal College in Oxon.’ (Wood, I, 668), which is hardly possibly, since Wolsey did not erect his College before 1525, when Laloo had left England and probably had just been appointed to some office in Mechlin.

Nothing seems to be known of Peter’s later life. He possibly was a brother to Louis de Laloo, son of Alphonso de Laloo, and of Isabella de Valladolid and Cigoles, who was high bailiff of Walcheren and Middelburg; he had married Marie Baesdorp; their son Alphonso, born in Middelburg in 1533, matriculated in Louvain on Febr. 3, 1550 (Lib. IV Int., 216 r°), became secretary to Philip II., 1580, to the Privy and State Councils, and died Aug. 18, 1608 (CPT, 208-210; CPriv., I, 298). An Andreas Laloo is recorded as regent of the Pedagogy of the Castle, Louvain, from 1600 to 1603 (V. And., 253; Reusens, IV, 16).

† Vives Craneueldio suo S.

Non tam fuit mihi gratum iudicium de libellis meis tuum, quam quod te quadamtenus ex eis profecisse testabaris, vir ista eruditione ac probitate. Quid enim aliud mihi præceptis illis quærebatur, quam aliquid legentium ad sapientiam progressus? Neque enim ad ostentationem ingenij & vanitatem quandam philosophamur, sed vt et vitam nostram præceptis sapientiæ accommodemus, simul

dictis exemplisque nostris alios ad similitudinem nostri incitemus, adducamusque; taetsi omnium animos ad eum modum duo pessima vicia, ambitio atque avaricia, occupa-runt, vt aditus ad saniora consilia nullus sit relictus. Ita fit, vt ex bonis suasibus qui non placent, rideantur; qui probantur, excidant. Nec enim est vsquam, vbi hæcant.

Hic de pace agitur, haud dubie communi omnium; & interim ali j alijs minantur atrociissima: credo, vt pacis conditionibus ex terrore quam commodissimis vtantur. Nec tamen dubitatur, quin bellum sit grauiissimum futu-rum, si hic institutus impetus pacem non absoluat. Sed hæc Christus viderit, seu nos potius, qui eo vsque peruexi-mus nostra scelera, vt nec augeri possint bello, nec minuantur pace. Quutosquisque si coeat inter Princeps pax vlla, pacem ipse cum Christo faciet?

Est istic Petrus Lalous, Middelburgensis, quem hic licen-tiatu ciuilis iuris donauimus, homo mihi longe amiciissi-mus, quem velim familiarem tibi facias; nam et ino-les, & ingenium, & iudicium, sat scio, vehementer tibi approba-buntur.

Quæ in libellis annotasti, fuerunt mihi vsque adeo grata, vt sint visa perpauca. Vtnam admouisses plura! Plane ita est, vt dicis: deprauarunt illi nonnulla loca, dum se crederent corrigrere, vt in ea colitur’, ’æquentis est’. Puto me scripisses ’meruit’; quod si tale praeteritum nusquam est, analogia & grammaticæ formulæ sum falsus. ‘In bonas artes eruditio’ dictum est Gelli, ex Marco Varrone. ’Honera’ quidam scribunt & ’honustus’. Tra-

9 taetsi] r tametsi 21 Princeps] r Principes 26 scio] V2; scio tibi V1 29 admouisses] possibly admonuisses for admonisses


28. libellis] namely Introductio ad Sapientiam; Satellitium, sue Symbola; Epistolæ duæ de Ratione Studii Puerillis; they were printed by Martens in August or September 1524: cp. Iseghem, 334; Ep. 136, 21.

30. illi] evidently the printer and his staff, as well as Jerome Ruffault, who had seen the book through the press: cp. Ep. 122, 22.

34. In bonas &c.] Ad Sapientiam Introductio, § 345.


here lineam' videto dici an possit; 'quatenus' recte pos-
tum est pro 'quoniam', vt apud Plinium: 'quatenus non
datur nobis diu viuere, saltem faciamus aliquid, quo nos
vixisse testemur'. "Ω προτρήστατε, τόσον αύξα σοι, καὶ
μεμνήσω γὰρν; "Ὅτι ὅπω καὶ φίλως νομίζετείς, καὶ ἐλευθέρως.
Διατέλησον, δέομαι, τὸῦτο ποιῶν.
Matronam optimam, vxorem tuam, salutabis mihi, cum
suauissimis liberis. Saluebunt a nobis hospes meus Domi-
nus Lapostolius, & hospes tuus Dominus Robynus.
Oxoniea, vii. Martij 1525.
D. Francisco Craneuldio, iurisconsulto,
Senatori Machliniën., amico veriss.

145. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

Middelburg
15 March 1525

Cranevelt noted on the back of this letter the date of its arrivai :
'Rom prima Aprilis a° 25'; its seal is identical with that of Ep. 132.

S. P.

Cupientij mihi ad te scribere, forte fortuna honestissimum
argumentum occurrit. Js qui has tibj exhibuit literas,
vriniusque juris professor, vir et vitae integritate, et omni-
genae eruditione ornatus, nescio qua injuria affectus, non
vliciscendj, sed se innocetiamque suam tuendj causa,
isthic adest. Cuj si consilio auxilioque adfueris, rem facies
& mihi longe gratissimam, et ipsius eruditione, tuaque
humanitate dignissimam. Non opus est vt pluribus tam
probj virj causam tibj commendem : ipse enim est qui sese

145. 6 isthlc| G2 ; isthac G1

144. 36. quatenus] VOO, i, 270, 28.
37. Plinium] C. Plinii Caeclii
Epistolae, III, 7 : Caninio suo.
39. τοῦ] added between the
lines.
40. μεμνήσω] prob. r. μνήσω.
41. Διατέλησον] probably r.
Διατέλεσον.
Epp. 144, 145, 146

10 tibi facile insinuabit, tuque nosti (pro tua prudentia) quid huīusmodi viris operæ impartiendum sit.

Ego (Deo dante) intra paucos dies Utroicium aditurus sum; illinc vb rediero, verboquise scribam Dominationis tuae de statu rerum meorum omnium. Commendabis me honestissimae coniugi tuae, liberisque omnibus. Bene vale.

Middelburg, xvi. Martij 1525.

Cordatus iussit tibi vxorique salutem adscribē.

Tuus ad omnia,

F. Gerardus Nouiomagus.

20 Prudentissimo atque humaniss. J. V.

Doctor M. Francisco Craneeldio, Caesarem Maui. a consilijs, Senatorique Machliniæ, sive. ac prœceptorj meo vnice obseruando, Machliniæ.

146. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

The events commented upon leave no doubt about the year-date.

Tabellarius qui tibi meas reddidit, cum iam iam discessurus erat, tum demum adīt me, ut si quid isthic uellem, quam cellerrime id facerem: non miraberis ergo breuitatem

145. 19 F.] might be only + 146. 3 celer(?) r celer.
epistole. De Gallo tu omnia illa, monstri similia. Heri
Florenas scriptis e Bononia, ac fere in nostri sententiam,
quam iam olim obscure perstriuxi, de Ingentj Medico;
[n]am cum suas dedisset quinto Nonas Martias, visus est
ille hortatus fuisset [Ven]etos commenatum ut denegarent
Caesarianis! Quae si vera sunt, quid hec noua portendent?

Aut qui pretextus quo purget se? Certo certius est Floren-
tinos, & Principatus Senarum ac Luce quoque — prezertim
primos illos — non fuisse dignatos oppidij transitu
Germanum, Hispanum vel peregrinum illac iter facientem;
atque huius instinctu! Haec passim hic sparguntur uti
compertissima. Genuenses item tertio prope die antequam
haec improuisa adnunciarentur, iam omnia inuerterant
velut selectu noui ducis. Sed fors viderit quorsum hec
spectent!

Accitus erat e Bononia eque Roma Aesculapius medicus
qui Pontificis nepotem curaret. Rex captus detinetur adhuc
Papiae: jnde opinor aut Cremone, aut Mediolanensi arce
conservari tuto poterit; sunt enim loca quae nec azellus,
quantumuis auro philippeo onustus, adeat, duce prezertim

4. Gallo] Francis I. and his
defeat in the Paradiso Mira-
bello 'near Pavia: cp. Omont,
44; Pastor, II, 189, seq.; Brewer,
IV, 1120, 1123, 1124, &c.
5. Florenas] Nicolas Herco of
Epp. 127, 19; 142, 24; Pastor, II,
183-188.
8. ille] Clemens VII.
10. Florentinos &c.] the Pope
cased the Florentines to lend
100.000 ducats to Francis I., and
the records mention that the
Italian towns gave free passage
and victuals to the French troops,
whereas they disliked the Im-
perial forces: Brewer, IV, 853,
1072, 1083, 1108, 1109.
15. Genuenses] Brewer, IV, 1102,
1126.
20. Pontificis nepotem] Giovanni
de Medici, commander of the
Papal troops and Francis' Italian
ally (Brewer, IV, 872; CMH, II,
50), was wounded in his leg by a
hand-gun whilst resisting a sally
from Pavia a few days before the
final battle (Brewer, IV, 1064-5,
1109, 1219; Omont, 46). In 1526
he was again at the head of the
Papal troops fighting for the
League; in December he was
wounded at Borgoforte near the
Po in a skirmish against George
von Frundsberg, and died shortly
afterwards at Mantua (CMH, II,
54; Brewer, IV, 2723, 2762).
20. Rex captus] Francis was
taken into Pavia after the defeat;
his was in the Castle of Cremona
on Febr. 27, and, on March 12, in
that of Pizigatone, in the custody
of Ferdinand de Alarcon, one of
the Spanish captains (Brewer, IV,
1131, 1164, 1178, 1219).
23. auro philippeo] Philip of
Macedonia, being told of the

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Bononio, cuius magne atque adeo primæ partes sunt.  
25 Malum ingens videtur impendere Gallorum regno, exercitu  
Hispano & Anglico integro: faxit Deus Optimus Maximus  
ut tandem pax componatur.

Vale, mi Craneueldj. Salutat te Carlus, soror et frater,  
qui prope ex hii bacchanalibus extinctus nuper est. Sed  
30 reualuit utcunque.

Brugis, 20 Martij.

Tuus Jo. Fevynus.

Ornatissimo viro Dúo. & M. Francisco  
Craneuelt, Consiliario Mechlinieñ., Dúo.

35 singulariter observando.

147. From William Zagarus

Zierikzee

29 March (1525)

The year-date is supplied by the place of this letter in the collection.

a William Zagere or Zaghere, Zagams (Sagarus), had, to all appearance, made Cranevelt’s acquaintance at Louvain; he is prob. the ‘Wilhelmus Sagher’, or ‘Zaghere’, of Goes, who matriculated on Aug. 31, 1507, as paying student of the Porc (Lib. III Int., 140 r°), who became B. A. on Febr. 6, 1509, and having being promoted the third on 148 competitors, March 17, 1510 (Promotions, 69: Saghen), became M. A. on June 6, 1510, in his Pedagogy, ‘mgro. Adriano de berlandia’ presiding (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 273 r°; 293 r°; 298 r°). That explains his intimacy with Adrian Barlandus, who wrote to him his Epistola de Ratione Studii, and composed in his honour a Carmen extemporale, vt amici epistolam dono missam Iseta fronte excipiat’; both documents were first printed at Cologne, 1603, in the Historica (pp. 276-282; BB, b, 288). They were written to congratulate Zagarus on his being entrusted with the direction of the Latin School of Zierikzee, where he was teaching, and, in 1522, had met Geldenhouver,

difficult access to a hostile castle,  
asked: Ei χελεπόν οὕτως ἐστίν,  
ὡστε μηδέ ονόν προσελθεῖν γρυσίον  
κοιμίζοντα; (Plutarch, Reg. &  
Imperat. Apophthegmata:Philippi, XIV.)


28. Carlus| Hedenbault.
28. soror| Éleanor.
Ep. 51, pr. a.
29. bacchanalibus] prob. Shrove Tuesday, Febr. 28.
whom he presented with a Parisian pint (Ep. 27, 3). A few years later, on Dec. 27, 1536, Nicolas Clenardus mentioned him in a letter to Joachim Politês, also a native of Goes (Paquot, VII, 192), as being probably the cause of that young man’s leaving the study of medicine for that of law (CfE, 85).

b On the strength of this partiality, the supposition may be risked that William had studied jurisprudence before leaving Louvain for Zierikzee, and that he is identical with the ‘Guiliam Segers’, a Zeeland councillor, who took Jaspar Lievens’ place in May 1530 at a court to judge some heretics in Middelburg (Hoop Scheffer, 510, 480); with the ‘M. Guiliam Zegers’, Holland Councillor, the Count of Hoogstraten’s deputy to Mary of Hungary on the question of the Melchiorite heretics, June 1, 1534 (Arch. Roy.: Registre sur le Faict des Hérésies et Inquisitions; fol. 580), and with the ‘M. Vilhelmus Zagarus’, whom Hajo Caminga on Sept. 2, 1533, mentions as imperial councillor for Friesland at Leeuwarden, and whose greetings he sends to Erasmus (FG, 229, 16). On Dec. 16, 1538 the Governor of Friesland, George Schenk of Tautenburg announced to Mary of Hungary the death of ‘Mr William Zacharus’, ordinary councillor, and requested her to appoint again an experienced and learned man of a certain age in the place of the clever and skilful one they had just lost (J. S. Theissen, Centraal Gezag en Friesche Vrijheid: Groningen, 1907: 175).

Vir optime, Domine Franciscse Craneueldj,

Ecce qui has adfert Cornelius Lucca est, homo literatus & probus, quicum aliquando in ædibus vnis, atque in vno cubiculo mira concordie vnitate vixi ; ita dum illum cominus & penitus perspectum habeam, non possum non dolere quod non sit tam fortunatus quam idipsum cognomine dicitur. Est adversarius quidam eius qui illi apud Procuratorem Generalem fabricam struxit satis iniquam, sic ut illj dica sit impacia grauis & grandis. Rem totam ipse melius expon& ; queso te, Domine, ob literas & fìdem viri huius, vt si quid potis es (potes autem plurima), ipsum vt

1. Cornelius Lucca] probably identical with the Cornelius Lucke, a priest, who was Adolph of Burgundy, Lord of Veere and Beveren’s candidate for the parish of Sinoutskerke, in Zeeland; the second collator to that preferment, Cornelius de Goes, abbot of Middelburg, patronized a Cornelius Willaert. The matter was laid before the Utrecht Official on May 2, 1537, and was decided in Lucke’s favour, who, however, did not enjoy the benefice very long, as he died before June 20, 1541, when both collators appointed Giles Brugman as his successor (Fruit, 481, 491).

5. fortunatus] ’Lucke’ is equivalent to ‘luck’.
adiutes. Jdipsum te orari iussit Franciscus Zanddicus nost-
ter, qui mihi hanc prouinciam vt ad te scriberem dedit. 
Bene vale, & nobis clientulis amando impera. 

Ex Ziricæa, quarto Calendas Aprileis. 

Tuus Zagarus, 
adde quod lib&.

Viro opt. D. Francisco Craneueldio, 
Caesaris in primaria curia Senatorj, 
dño. meo precipuo. 

148. FROM PETER DE CORTE 

Louvain 
31 March 1525 

a The book, written by Taxander, which de Corte sent to Cranevelt on March 31, 1525, was dedicated to Erasmus' great contradictor Edward Lee, and published by Simon Cocus, Antwerp, March 21, 1525, under this title: Apologia in eum librum quem ab anno Eras-
mus Roterodamus de Confessione edidit, per Godefridum Ruysium, 
Taxandrum, Theologum. Ejusdem Libellus quo taxatur Delectus 
Ciborum, sive Libcr de Carnium Esu, ante biennium per Erasmum 
Roterodamus enixus. It roused Cranevelt's indignation, so that on 
April 3 (Ep. 149) he wrote to Dorp, asking who the 'Ruysius' was 
of whom nobody had ever heard before. It found its way to Bruges on 
April 8 (Ep. 150, s), and before May 16, it had reached England; 
More was as disheartened as Cranevelt, and repeatedly inquired 
directly or through Vives, about the man who hid under the pseudo-
donym (Epp. 151, 10; 157, 43; 160, 17; &c.). In his letter to Noel Beda, 
of April 28, 1525 (EE, 858, r), Erasmus mentions the Apologia, and 
ascribes it to a Louvain Dominican. In his letter of June 15, 1525, to 
the same, Vincent of Haarlem is named as author (EE, 867, e); and 
an indignant complaint is made about him on July 1 to the Faculty 
of Divinity (EE, 1087, s: the year 1528 is evidently a mistake for 
1525); in an epistle of July 2 to Maximilian Transsylvanus, it is 
added that with the help of a fugitive English member of his order, 
he had brought out that anonymous attack, because a few years 
before he had been stopped by the Vicar of his Order, prob. John 
Faber, prior of Augsburg, from writing against Erasmus (Ep. 172, 12; 
EE, 875, e; Kalkoff, I, 77).

147. 11. Zanddicus] Francis 
Zantdyck was town secretary of 
Zierikzee. He was evidently 
aquainted with Cranevelt; 
Adrian Barlandus mentions him in the dedicatory letter of De 
Ratione Studii, addressed to Wil-
liam Zagarus: Historica: Co-
logne, 1603: 281; BB, 8, 288.
b Vincentius Dierckx, or Dirks, Theodorici, of Haarlem, — so called because he was born at Beverwyk, near that town, 1481, and had entered there the Dominican Order in 1500, — studied at Paris under Peter Crockart of Brussels; he became B. D. about 1513, and taught in 1514 in the house of his Order at Paris; he left that town to join the newly erected province of Low Germany (1515), whose Chapter, meeting at Utrecht, approved of his title of Bachelor on May 3, 1517, and allowed him to continue his studies. That same year he entered the Louvain University, and promoted as Licentiatius and as Doctor of Divinity, June 30 and Oct. 13, 1517 (Mol., 514; de Jongh, *41, *42). He became professor or Regens in his convent at Louvain, and having been appointed member of the Academic Senate, Aug. 31, 1519 (V. And., 104), he was allowed to teach divinity at the University, Sept. 30, 1519 (de Jongh, *44). On Aug. 29, 1521, the Faculty chose him as her dean (de Jongh, *46); on Feb. 25, 1525, he was her deputy at the Rectorial election, and on Oct. 1, 1524, he pronounced for her the customary Latin oration, which, with the reading of the statutes, preceded the opening of the Academic year (Lib. VI Act., 31 r°, 40 v°). In the last weeks of 1519 he went to oppose Luther and the Augustines at Dordrecht, in which he was not very successful (Allen, IV, 1164, 73; 1165, 6; 1186, 16; Hoop Scheffer, 77); in 1525 he became definitor of the Province; and he had recently been appointed as inquisitor for the Utrecht diocese (Hoop Scheffer, 310), when he was attacked by a painful tympanites, and died on Aug. 4, 1526 (Bat. Dom., 67; de Jongh, *52, &c.; EE, 946, b; 974, c; 979, e).

c With Peter Fabri of Nijmegen, Diercx published in Paris in 1514 the third part and the supplement of St. Thomas' Summa (de Jongh, 82); he also edited Peter de Palude's commentary on the third and fourth books of the Sententiae, which he dedicated to Michael of Pavia (Paris, 1517-18); still he is best known by his difference with Erasmus. From his arrival in Louvain (Allen, IV, 1196, 8) he had attacked him in his sermone, in so much that by 1520 he was considered with Nicolas Baechem of Egmond as his bitterest foe in the University town (Kalkoff, 1, 61, seq.; 76). An interview led to no result (Allen, IV, 1196, 31), and with great vehemence he continued criticising in his sermone the paraphrase of the New Testament, and linked the name of their author to Luther's. Erasmus repeatedly applied to the Rector, Godschalk Roemondt (Oct. 18, and Dec. 1520; Allen, IV, 1153; 1164; 1172; Kalkoff, 1, 76, 82, 106), and as that proved ineffective, he wrote, about March 1521, a sharp satirical letter: Obrectatori suo Pertinacissimo (Allen, IV, 1196). Although he had touched Diercx to the quick, he had to complain of a new attack of his to the Faculty of Divinity in June 1521 (Allen, IV, 1217); after which he was assailed only by his friends and by members of his order, especially Laurent Laurensen Rufus, of Frieslant, Phrysius (de Jongh, 218, 226, 238; Allen, IV, 1164; 2; 1196, 26; Kalkoff, II, 41, 55; Hoop Scheffer, 287). Cp. Paquot, VIII, 150; Bludau, 79; de Jongh, 171-172; Allen, IV, 1196, pr.

d The question of the authorship of the Apologia remains a puzzle; both van Dorp and de Corte either answered Cranefelt's inquiry verbally, or their letters are lost; so that their opinion on the
subject is not recorded. At any rate it is not admissible that Vincent Dierckx should be alone responsible, for he praises himself too much in the book, and declares that he and Nicolas Baechem of Egmond are the divines. Erasmus, whose Louvain friends were both numerous and well informed, did not impute the work to him alone after July 2 (EE, 885, $a$); in a letter to Bil. Pirckheymer, Aug. 28, he stated that the Apologia had originated in the, sceleratissimus nidus Dominicanorum', being the joint work of four friars, whose four names make up the pseudonym Godefridus Ruysius Taxander Theologus affixed to the title (EE, 886, $e$).

e  Godefridus indicated the famous preacher, and author of some devotional works in Flemish, Godfried Stryrode or Stryroy, of Diest, who promoted as licenciate and doctor in divinity, July 30, 1532, Febr. 11, 1533, and lectured in the Louvain convent, of which he was prior when he died, Nov. 10, 1549 (V. And., 107; Bib. Belg., 294; Belg. Dom., 151; Paquot, VII, 401; Reusens, V, 193; de Jongh, $54$, $60$; Hurter, II, 1519; Ch. Caeymaex, Katholieke Kanselredenaars der Nederlanden: Roulers, 1901 : 44). He was responsible, according to Erasmus, for the title.

f  Some of the poetic ornaments of the style, with which Grownvelt found fault (Ep. 149, 27, 42), were attributed to Ruysius or Walter Ruys, of Grave, Gravius, one of Martin Lipsius's friends (Hor., Lips., 706); in June or July 1524 he had written to Erasmus, apologising for the difficulties caused by some members of his Order, and suggesting an improvement in the printing of the Paraphrases, at least that is what can be derived from the latter's reply, July 26, 1524 (Hor., Lips., 706). On that occasion Ruys, who had not shown himself on the prosenium yet, received the confidential advice to abstain from mixing in the quarrel; still one year later he was accused of having had a hand in the Apologia. Ruys wrote: De Rituibus olim circa Baptizatos & Confesentes Observatis, besides (CXIII) Praefationes (Cantoge, 1530), and died as prior of the Nijmegen convent on May 29/30, 1534 (Bib. Belg., 300; Sweerts, 296; Bat. Dom., 133).

g  The third part of the name, Taxander, seems to have belonged to a Cornelius of Duiveland, Duvelandus, who possibly was called van Kempen, Campensis or Taxander (cp. Ep. 160, 19; EE, 1109, $f$). He is said to have written the greater part of the book. Still the 'venom', as Erasmus wrote, was added by Vincent Dierckx, referred to as the Divine, Theologus; who, being prevented from answering the scathing letter of March 1521, availed himself of the occasion, and incited his students and friends to the composition of the Apologia which reproduced sentences of his writings. Such was, according to Erasmus the genesis of this book, which he said to have learned from intercepted letters sent to him from England, where the book was as soon known as in Belgium (Ep. 154, $g$); he repeated the same explanation to Nicolas Coppin and to the Louvain Faculty of Divinity, Sept. 6, 1525; to Thomas Lupset, to Peter Barbirius, Oct. 3, 1525 (EE, 889, $h$; 908, $f$; 894, $c$), and finally to Cranvell, in his letter of Dec. 24, 1525 (Ep. 172, 7; EE, 924, $A$; 931, $A$).

h  Meanwhile Erasmus and his friends repeatedly expressed their dissatisfaction in Rome with the unceasing public attacks of Nicolas
of Egmond and Vincent Dierckx, in so much that when Thierry of Heeze left for Liège, Clement VII. entrusted him with a secret mission in Louvain on that account. As the complaints to the Datary became more insisting, Albert Pigge, who was not friendly disposed towards Baechem, wrote on July 12, 1525 to the Faculty of Divinity, stating that the Pope had nearly issued a brief to silence the two friars; dissuading any further molesting, and even suggesting that satisfaction should be given to Erasmus (Recueil, 48-51). That letter hampered Hezius in his confidential mission, for although he made Egmond and Dierckx promise to abstain from naming Erasmus or from calling him a heretic, he justified their criticisms in his report to Giberti, Oct. 26 & 27, 1525; he did not mention the Apologia, and he suggested that the Pope's interference should be kept a secret as far as possible (Balan R, 552-563; Ep. 228, pr.). Erasmus, who seems to have been ignorant of Hezius' mission, introduced Dierckx as Vincentius Dominicanus in Funus (EOO, I, 811, c), one of the additions to his Familiarium Colloqium Opus, issued in February 1526 (BB, e, 460); he hardly softened at his untimely death: whereas the name of the obrectator pertinacissimus had been suppressed in the edition of the Epistolae ad Diversos, Basle, Aug. 31, 1521, except in one instance, when, by a malicious mistake, it was left in : ‘mi Vincenti’ (cp. EE, 979, r), the Opus Epistolorum of 1529 (Basle) substituted for the civil and non-committing ‘N.’, the fictive name, Bucentes, scarcely more than a paltry pun and a mean insult.

Salue, Ornatissime Domine Craneueldj.

Memor sum mej officij : prodijt libellus quidam Taxandrij, nescio cuius; epistola indicat conscriptum Louanij, aduersus Erasmum; eum ad te mitto per presentem lato rem; item et alterum quemdam, continentem acta Concilij vetustij, comparatos vna iijs stuferis. Exijt quoque et alius liber Judoci Clichtouej aduersus Lutherum, sed opus est grande, et meo iudicio frigidum; proptererea non misj. Vix vacauit hec paucula verba scribere; quare bone consules 8 bone) r boni

6. Clichtouej] Josse Clicthoven, born at Nieuport, was trained at Louvain and, from about 1488, in Paris; he became Fellow of the Sorbonne, 1499, and Doctor of Divinity in 1506. He was a candidate to the succession of Michael of Pavia, Charles' confessor, May 1517, but was found less attractive than John Brisselet (Moeller, 251); he returned to teach and study in Paris, and wrote several treatises against Luther (Allen, III, 594, 14; Bib. Belg., 590; Hurter, II, 1441; Feret, II, 30-41), and died there, Sept. 22, 1543. In 1525 Quentelius printed in Cologne the three books of his Antiletheres, to which is referred here (BB, c, 444). Cp. J. A. Clerval, De Judoci Clichtouei... Vita et Operibus : Paris, 1894; Herminjard, I, 20-22; 42, &c.; 180, 238; II, 386; Bulaeus, VI, 157; &c.

7. grande] it contains 190 in folio leaves.
breuiatatem. Meam causam non tibi rursus commendo, vt
cui scio eam esse quam commendatissimam. Vale.
Louaniij, ultima Martij, anno XXV.

Tue Dominationis addictissimus clientulus,
P. de Corte.

Baudeo potest tua Dominatio aliquid dare nostro nomine,
nisi mercede succintim innocis ius fieri poterat.

Weerden, wysen ende notabelen heere
Meester Franchoys Craneuelt, Raedtsheere
vanden Grooten Rade van Mechelen,
vp Sente Rombouts Kerckhof.

149. To MARTIN van DORP

Mechlin
3 April 1525

This letter — taking up the recto, and the top of the verso of a
leaf — is Cranevelt’s rough draught, carelessly jotted down, with
many erasures, and without address or signature.

S. P.

Vidi superioribus diebus, Optime Dorpi, libellum recens
æditum per Gulielmum Ruysium, Taxandrum. Js sese
appellat theologum, cum nihil sit minus, et virulentissimis
conuicijs incessit Erasmum nostrum, orbis decorem simul
ac delicium. Non potuj, fateor, non commoueri tam im-
proba hominis petulantia, si modo quisquam sit istoc
nomine. Nam cum perconctatus sum apud quosdam, an
virum nouerint, nemo vnquam Taxandrum vel de facie
nouit, vel auduiuit hoc cognomentum. Proinde arbitrantur
sub facto nomine fabulum hanc agi a peruersis quibusdam
rabulis, quibus nihil antiquius est quam cum ipsi nulla sint
jn parte laudis constitutij, vt hominem optime de literis
literisque omnibus meritum jnuidis dentibus Theoninoque lacessere. Nam vt lacerent, arbitror iam antea satis prouimium.

Sed nihil dubito quin hec petulantia tandem sit in illorum caput, et maximo illorum male, reeditura, qui libellos eiusmodi plusquam furiosos audeant spargere in vulgus, cum ipsi post tabellas interim, Apellis more, delitescant. Sed ille multo probabiliorc consulio, vt admoneretur quid in picturis inesset vicij, vt emendaretur; jsti vero interim o内容  won! Eciam si male audient ab omnibus quibus modo vlla sit fibra aut vena paterni sanguinis, tamen gaudent spargere suum virus, ne videlicet oco torpescant; cum quibus longe preclarius actum videretur si Endimionis somnium, aut vituli potius marinij, steterent, septa dum lune tangitur vmbra! Jste vero Taxander, dignus taxo, trifurcifer, qui literas scribit xj Jdus Martias; qui Sacras Literas inuerit; qui cum religionis causam agere se profiteatur, jnfrunita lingua calamoque pernicioso criminalorum plusquam ethnicum agit & balatronem; idem scilicet facturus est doctis omnibus Erasmum male Christianum esse, jn his presertim operibus que sunt ab eruditissimis quibus, et summis principibus jta laudata vt magis non possint!

Habeo, si proferre velim, diplomata Pontificum Romanorum, et aliorum Principum literas, easque permultas, et recens scriptas, quibus docere possum quid de sanctissimis Erasmi lucubrationibus sentiant; quorum singularem ad optimj quique pluris facient, opinor, quam istius aselli Archadici, inconditus vas in rebus sacris; qui — vtpote ex suis flosculis alicunde collectos — preter <Vergili>anos, Horatianos, Ouidianosque versiculos, quos

17 et... malo] *between the lines* 18 vulgus] *C2: publicum C1 19 tabellas] *might be read* tabulas 21 in picturis[/*between the lines*/ 21 vero] *doubtful reading* 22 the three Greek words added in the margin 25 cum] *between the lines* 26 aut] *doubtful reading* 28 trifurcifer] *between the lines* 30 pernicioso criminalorum* id. 32 est] *id.* 32 male Christianum esse] *C2: male sentire C1 32 male] r malum 33 presertim] *between the lines* 36 diplomata; C2; literas C1 37 literas... scriptas] *between the lines* 39 singularem* id. 41 inconditus... sacris* id. 42 vtpote... collectos* id. 43 Vergilianos, Horatianos* in margin

tamen corruptissime citat, vix quicquam afferit quod ad rem pertinere videatur. O miram nugatoris audaciam, et auricular cucculo perpetuo insuendum, vt pro censore tam literatissimi hominis, Morionem prestet vulgo et puorum turbis! in quen nuper illud distichon gree scripsimus audaculi, <per illos videlicet> amentes <animi,> quod dici turbis, prouocat:

Ταξάνδρῳ μωρόν μωρώτατα πολλὰ γράφοντι
'Ατραπός έλξ κόρακας εστίν ἐτοιμοτάτη.

Vale, vir eruditissime, et nugas nostras bonj consule. Mechlinie, 3° Nonas Aprilis, MDXXV.

150. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN
— FROM RUTGER RESCIUS TO MARK LAURIN —

Bruges
II 67 [ff. 86-87]
9 April 1525

This letter occupies three pages of a double leaf, the fourth having the address with a seal without any imprint. It contains the copy of part of a letter from Rutger Rescius to Mark Laurin, which had been brought from Louvain by Philip, Laurin's tabellarius — evidently the Chapter's messenger, — who had requested Cranevelt to give him an epistle for de Fevyn: cp. II, 1, 47.

Louis of Flanders, Baronet of Praet and of Woestyne, Lord of Elverdinghe, Vlaminginge, Spiere and Meersch, son of Louis, and Isabel of Burgundy, was born in Bruges on Nov. 25, 1488, a few months after his father died (Aug. 24, 1488). He studied for a time in Louvain where he matriculated on Febr. 8, 1501 (Excerpts, 93; Allen, IV, 1191, 13). In 1507 he took part in the campaign against Gelderland (Henne, I, 164), and successively became Charles of Austria's councillor (Henne, II, 201), captain of l'Ecluse, bailiff of Ghent (April 20, 1515-Jan. 20, 1522) and High Bailiff of Bruges and the 'Franç' from Nov. 6, 1523 to May 6, 1549. Gerard Bachusius (Ep. 55, pr. b; Ent., 31) tutored him at Bruges from 1520 until May 1522, when he was sent to England as resident ambassador (Ep. 72, 33 n; Henne, III, 10; Sand., Fland., I, 150; Brewer, III, 2255; &c.).

Here he met Vives and gave him, if not the inspiration, at least the encouragement to write the De Subventione Pauperum and the De Consultatione, the latter being dedicated to him (VOO, ii, 238; iv, 420; Bonilla, 167, 184). When by the end of 1524 and in the first weeks of 1525, Wolsey's policy turned towards France, de Praet was,
for that minister, too keen an onlooker and too dangerous and outspoken a person; for a man who, like the Cardinal, thought but lightly of a breach of international law, it was not difficult to get him out of the way; on Febr. 11, 1525, he intercepted the ambassador’s correspondence and broke open his letters. On account of some so-called false reports, de Praet was reprimanded in presence of some councillors, and confined to his own house (Brewer, IV, 1083, 1154; Pollard, 113; Creighton, 108-110). Wolsey even went as far as to complain about him through his resident ambassadors in Spain and in Brabant; and Margaret of Austria, who ignored the real purport of the case, apologized on March 4 and April 6 (Brewer, IV, 1148-9, 1154, 1247-8), for it seemed as if the King and his Chancellor were so highly incensed that they even thought of inflicting a punishment (Brewer, IV, 1480). In fact Wolsey had nearly provoked hostilities with the most powerful prince in Christendom by his assuming behaviour, of which the insane rashness became the more evident when the news of Francis’ defeat reached London. Happily for them that Charles V., who felt all the gravity of the offence, did not desire war on that occasion (Gayangos, III, 1, 50, 76, 78, 92; Brewer, IV, 1190); he wished, however, for some good means... to punish the Cardinal’; on March 26, de Praet was requested not to show any displeasure (Brewer, IV, 1213), and was informed, on Aug. 25, that his master was ‘highly satisfied’ with his ‘good and loyal services’ in England (Brewer, IV, 1585). Ct. Stow, 523.

c He left Britain in May 1525, and after staying a time in Bruges where his wife was dangerously ill, he was sent on Aug. 25 as ambassador to Louise of Savoy in France (Brewer, IV, 1413; 1583-5; 1815; Henne, IV, 85, 94, 97). He afterwards joined the Emperor, whose second chamberlain he was, and placed at his disposal his devotion, his prudence and his great experience in military, diplomatic and administrative matters. He took an active part in the expedition against Tunis, and in the wars against Gelderland and France (Henne, VI, 90; VII, 347; VIII, 150; IX, 221; Huy, II, 1, 308). He was sent on several missions to Brabant, Utrecht, Cleves, France and England (Brewer, IV, 6142; Huy, I, 1, 156; III, 11, 291, 313; Henne, IV, 137; V, 117), and was his master’s confidential adviser (Brewer, IV, 2456, 3201, &c., 5554), and one of the members of the comptrolling board of his Finances (Henne, V, 170). In 1531 he was appointed as one of Gattinara’s successors; that year he was made a Knight of the Golden Fleece (Guicc., 71); and having administered Holland, Zeeland and Utrecht as Governor up to 1544, he exercised that office in Flanders (Henne, VIII, 340). Although criticised by some for his private life (Reiffenberg, 410), he was highly valued by Mary of Hungary, whose confidence he enjoyed, and whose affairs he practically managed, together with Antony Perrenot de Granville, until the end of his glorious career, Oct. 7, 1555. He is buried in his estates in the church of Aeltre, next to his wife Jossine van Praet, Lady of Moerkerke, daughter of Charles, and of Passchina van Halewyn, whom he married at Bruges on Oct. 23, 1517 and who preceded him on Dec. 2, 1546, leaving him one son, John (Br. & Fr., I, 261; III, 62; Sand., Fland., I, 388, 384; Lib. IV Int., 67 r°).

d Louis de Praet was a great favourer of learning and of erudites:
Erasmus and Vives found in him a "fortissimus patronus" (VOO, ii, 238; vii, 136-7; 140, 143; 170; Mayans, 164; Bonilla, 222, 229); others, like Eustache Chapuys, Henry Cornelii Agrippa, Nicolas Olah, were his staunch friends (AO, ii, 318; OE, 414, 465, &c.), or, sought his patronage by offering books, as in Aleander's and Viglius' case (AE, 83; Hoyneck, i, 155; ii, 1, 303), or by dedicating them to him: Badius' edition of H. Goethals' Summae Questionum (Paris, 1520); Balbus' De futuris Caroli Augusti Successibus Vaticinium (Bologna, 1529); B. Georgievich's De Turcarum Ritu et Ceremoniis (Antwerp, 1514) and Antony Schonovius' Eutropius (Basle, 1546: Roersch, Ant. Sconbh., 146, 164).

He himself successfully cultivated literature, which made Erasmus doubt whether "literis sit ornator an stemmatis" (EE, 1065, β; 1154, f). Cp. Hoyneck, i, 1, 155; Guicc., 239; Brewer, III, &c.; Allen, IV, 1191, pr.; BN; FG, 407.

Rutger Ressen or Rescius, from Maeseyck (Dryopolitanus), became B. A. in Paris, in the winter term of 1513-14 (Roersch, 38); he studied Greek there under Aleander (MB, vi, 333) and gave private lessons. He afterwards taught for a while at Alkmaar, where he met Alard (Ep. 96, pr. e; Agricola, II, 171), and then came to Louvain where he matriculated Oct. 4, 1515 (Excerpts, 98). He was one of Thierry Martens' correctors, and lived in his house (Allen, II, 546, 9; III, 617, 21; Iseghem, 104, 140, 262); thus he became acquainted with van Dorp, John Paludanus (Ep. 1, pr. c), Barlandus, Geldenhouwer, Lambert Hollonius, Pascasius Berselius (Allen, II, 546, 5; III, 617, 20; 674, pr.; 904, is), and gained Erasmus' esteem and affection (Allen, IV, 1046, 22; 1237, 31). At the erection of the Collegium Trilingue, the executors preferred him to Erasmus' candidate, James Teing of Hoorn (cp. Ep. 218, pr.; Allen, III, 691, 15), because his demands were less ambitious, and they appointed him professor of Greek, although "aduc juvenis et grecia magis studiosus quam peritus". He started his lectures on Sept. 1, 1518, entering the College as boarder on Oct. 18, 1519 (FUL, n° 1436: 91 v°, 92 r°, 94 r°). In his zeal for his office he even took for a time private lessons from his competitor Teing after he had taught some years himself. On account of that zeal some suspected him of having had a hand in a nocturnal prank intended to frighten the Rector, John Calaber, into the withdrawal of the prohibition of lecturing made to William Nesen, Nov. 29, 1519 (de Jongh, *14-*16); he consequently was confined to his rooms in the College, but was soon restored to liberty through the intervention of Busleyden's executors (de Jongh, 200-204, *19; Allen, IV, 1046, pr.).

Rescius was very successful in the first years of his teaching, in so much that Francis I. tried to secure his services in 1525 for the Collège de France (EE, 1018, λ). In that year he married Anna Moons, and was nearly dismissed as professor (EE, 1017, ε); he practically ceased to be an inmate of the College, and to supply the deficiency of his scanty wages, he kept boarders: among them Peter Cerf, who is recorded to have been molested by the Inquisitors (de Jongh, *65-*67; OE, 188, 271, &c.; 520; 550). When in 1529 Thierry Martens retired from business, Rescius started a printing office with the financial help of John Sturm, who left after one year, and was succeeded by Bartholomew de Grave, or Gravius, bookseller, sub...
Sole Aureo' in Ship Street (Iseghem, 106). These various interests impaired the professor: even in the choice of a hook on which to lecture, he was far less directed by its excellency than by his own material profit; thus he chose in 1536 as classic Theophilus' Institutiones Imperiales, which entailed difficulties with the Faculties of Laws, to whom that matter belonged, March 8, 1536 (Lib. VI Act., 155 v°, &c.). That way he deeply aggravated his former friend and protector, the great patron of Busleyden's institute, Erasmus, who branded him in one of the last phrases he wrote: 'ille totus ad quas-tum spectat, & graviter perdit istud Collegium' (June 28, 1536: EE, 1522, n; 1436, a; 1179, n).

As with all his sources of profit, Rescius was in continual straits (G1E, 99, 101), he was unfortunately led into an infamous action against the College. Being the oldest professor at Goclenius' death, he had the opportunity to investigate the records and the Founder's will, which stipulated that students were to pay a certain sum for the benefit of living and talking with their professors, who had to go equal shares in the produce. This stipulation had been abolished by the executors, and replaced by an increase in the salaries, on Febr. 6, 1522. Still as Goclenius, who had had many private pupils, had left a large number of gold and silver coins and other objects, Rescius claimed a share in them on the strength of the clause in the will, and hid the chest containing the treasure on the day of Goclenius' funeral (‡ Jan. 25, 1539). As at the request of the heirs, the Rector compelled him to give it up (Ep. 95, pr. g), he wanted the College to indemnify him for what he thought to have lost. On Dec. 12, 1539 he started a lawsuit, insisting on the execution of all the stipulations of Busleyden's will, and claiming the payment of a huge sum of money which had been kept back from his dues. It was not difficult for the patrons of the Trilingue, Ruard Tapper and Peter de Corte, to prove that Rescius' services had been engaged, not in the hypothetical College devised by Busleyden and found impracticable, but in the actual College, which, under the given circumstances, and with the means at their disposal, the executors had erected by dint of the power granted by the very will. Non-suited twice in the Rectorial Court, as well as in that of the Judges of Appeal, Rescius had introduced his suit a third time on June 19, 1543, when he fell ill and died on Oct. 2, 1545.

His widow continued the action in justice, which was decided again in the College's favour; she married first John Loncin, and then a former boarder, the famous professor John Wamesius (1557 ; V. And., 191; Bib. Belg., 579). Bartholomew Gravius continued the printing office by himself, and Adrian Amerot, who had replaced Rescius in his illness, succeeded to his chair (MB, xiii, 57-64).

Rescius left three children; his literary legacy comprises some letters to Olah (OE, 167, 188, &c.) and his Greek reprints. He helped to form erudites like Corn. Musius and Paul Liebaert, Leopardus; famous lawyers like Gabriel van der Muyden or Mudæus, Viglius ab Ayutta and Hajo Caminga (Bib. Belg., 100, 714; Hoynck, i, i, 7; Opam., Hist. Mart., 67-9; 104-6; FG, 228, 8), and at least two of Erasmus' amanuenses, Livinus Algoet and Nicolas Kan (Ep. 58, pr.; Lat. Contr., 375). He was well acquainted with the leading
humanists like Vives, Barlandus, Cordatus, Mark Laurin, Nannius, James Jespersen and Nicolas Olah (OE, 167, 199, 210, 418, 505, &c.); with the great Clenardus, who was his intimate friend and correspondent (CIE, 96, 99, 101; MB, vi, 330-343; Nic. Clen., 184; Iseghem, 341); and, at least after 1530, with Francis de Cranevelt: he dedicated to him his reprint of Plato’s De Legibus, 1531, to which the Mechlin Councillor responded with his translation of St. Basil’s Homelææ, 1534-1535. Cp. FUL, n° 1437; Schardius, I, 662; V. And., 282; CTrtl., 66; Bib. Belg., 805; PF, I, 508; Bax H, viii, 38; de Ram, Cons., 46-50; Nève, Mém., 202, 304; FG, 410; Reusens, IV, 515; Roersch, 37-55; Allen, II, 546, pr., and Collegii Buslidiani Primordio, in MHL.

S. P.

Tabellarij nostri jimportunitatem, ut qui adegerit, atque adeo extorserit, abs te ne vacuus rediret, summopere laudo. Sed illud multo magis in homine summis negotiis addicto, quod multa nocte non desideratus sis calumum capiisse.

5

Libellum virulentum, cuius meminiisti, hesterno die acceptavit Laurinus; illum hodie ad me missurus est, quando quod licet in publicum prodire. Sum enim affectus illo pessimo et acerbo dentium cruciatu et molaribus penultimis, et, quod caput genasque pungit, superiore capitis partem pittitum eroso. Malum est non inter suprema dolorum genera a Greculis connumeratum, sed quod aut aequare possit, aut quam proxime accedere; nam hic interuenit dolor capitidis: quo malo quid acerbius atque atrocius? Nunc dies est nonus quo laboro; primis diebus plus minus sex non quieju horule momento; vt omnem quam sit cerebrum vacuum & corpus maceratum ex priore jejunio. Certa assiduo capitis dolore crucior, quae me res prope adegit ad rerum omnium desperationem; neque edo quicquam nisi summo labore; neque capesso somnum, quantum aut lectum demutem aut sedeam dormituriens. Tamen per Christum speramus meliora.

Vxor Rainerij filiiolum peperit nono mense a conceptu.

Pratensis cum reditum destinasset, inque eam rem ministrum premitteret qui recte omnia disponeret, affectus est non parua contumelie nota ab Jdolo Anglicano. Nam quum videret Gallorum Legatum circiter pugne diem pugnum et ferme abiectum, neque haberi rationem cuius nomine legatione fuissetur, illud indignissime tulisse ferunt; porro autem litteras quas in eam sententiam, velut quærer TRANS, gemens hortansque, ad Imperatorem scriperat, a duobus veredariis fuisset interceptas, Regique fuisset redditas. Quae res videtur judicio esse Anglos male fuisset sibj conscios, et subueritos id quod reipsa deprehenderunt: nimirum ne res eorum tandem palam fieret. [Hic] rumor diu sparsus fuit illorum Reuerendissimum male audire, quod pepigisset nescio quid clanculum cum Gallo, quem diebus prope octo capite cesum non defuerunt qui diceron.

De rebus Germanie, etiamsi te nihil latere arbitror, tamen literarum Resciij, viri grecj, exemplum ad te transmitt. Scribit [enim ad] decanum Laurinum in haec verba:

Nactus tabellarium opportunissimum, nempe Philippum tuum, non potui committere, Domine Laurine, quia ad te perscriberem res quasdam nouas & inauditas, quas proximis Calendis Aprilis nobis narravit quidam, quondam scholasticus Louaniensis, qui ob easdem mittebatur a Marchione Badensi, Vicario Jm-

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35 velut &c. on f. 86 v° 38 esse] F2; fuisset F1 44 Germaniae] MS. : Ger. (on l. 53 : Gernia.)

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45. Resciij] Rutger Rescius : cp. pr. e, seq.
47. Philippum] cp. l. 1.
52. Marchione Badensi] Margrave Philip of Baden, who distinguished himself by his humanity in the repression of the revolt of the Peasants : CMH, II, 191). He had taken part in the campaign against Charles of Gelderland, 1507, and administered since 1519 the estates of his father Christopher, turned insane; thus he and his brother Bernard ruled Luxemburg every other year, although not with due respect for the Emperor’s authority, nor with sufficient disinterestedness; it occasioned many difficulties with Margaret of Austria, and ended, after the famous quarrel for the estate of Rodenmacheren, in Philip’s resigning as governor of Luxemburg, Feb. 19, 1528 (Henne, I, 152; II, 245; III, 321; IV, 9; 217-222).
Ep. 150

peratoris in Germania, ad Dominam Margaretam & Aulam nostram. Hec autem hunc in modum se habent.

In loca vicina Vlme, oppido Sueui, conuenit exercitus conscriptus ex rusticis factionis illius qui nomine Euanglicorum sese jactitant. Numerus eorum, ut perscriptus est ad Dominum Marchionem Badensem, fertur esse centum & viginti millium. Castrametati sunt in septem locis, vt commodius eis commenatus supe-
ditetur; in singulis castris sunt quindecim millia, quibus breui decem millia adiuncta sunt, judiesque fit maior numerus eorum. Dux Wittembergensis petuit cum eis inire federa; responderunt ei, nullum se velle cum ipso habere commercium, quum constet illum querere mundana & sua; se autem agere nego-
cium Euangeli & libertatis Christiane. Habent in exercitu suo sexcentos consiliarios, quorum nutu
omnia aguntur. Habent concionatores multos, quos singulis diebus audient. Miserunt legatos suos ad Vicario Imperatoris cum quibusdam articulis, super quibus cupiunt sibi & Christianis reliquis administrari justitiam. Articuli autem maxime attingunt Episcopos et prelatos Ecclesie; quidam etiam principes. Nolui iu-
terrogare ex legato qui cum illis ad Dominam Marg-
aretam a Vicario Imperatoris mittebatur. Audiumus tamen antea multos ex articulis esse de tollendis gra-

55. Vlme] in March 1525 the various groups of Peasants held a kind of parliament at Memmingen, near Ulm, in Swabia (CMH, II, 179).

63. Dux Wittembergensis] most probably Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg, who had been dispos-
sessed of his duchy in 1519 for his harsh government; he adopted Luther's reform, and tried to regain his dominion during the interregnum; he offered in vain to enter into a league with the Peasants, signing even as one of them, 'Utz the Peasant'. In February 1525 he started recon-
quering his duchy with ten thousand Swiss infantry, but as they were recalled home after the battle of Pavia, he had to give up what advantage he had gained, and take to flight. It was not before June 1534 that he was restored to Wurtemberg (CMH, II, 41; 146; 181; 218-21).


71. articulis] a program of religious and social measures and reforms was drawn up at Mem-
mingen, on March 7, 1525 (CMH, II, 180).
uaminibus Germanie: nolunt amplius soluere decimas; cupiunt liberari a teloneis & nescio quibus aliis one-ribus. Episcopi et Principes Germanie conati sunt conscribere exercitum ad resistendum eis, sed ne vnum quidem iuuenire potuerunt qui nomen dare vellet. Respondent se nolle pugnare contra suos; posse enim incidere ut uel parentes vel fratres occiderent. Multi etiam suspicantur multas Civitates cum illis esse foederatas...

Tu, mi Craneueldi, expende quantum malorum agmen hinc jimpendere videatur, nedum in Germania suboriturum, sed orbi toto Christiano. Bene vale, et saluta mihi dilligenter vxorem & desyderatum Joannem, liberosque omnes & bonum Andream. Te resalutat Carolus, soror, & familia tota.

Brugis, Palmarum festo.

Tuus Jo. Feuynus.


151. FROM SIR THOMAS MORE

II 74 (f° 94) 16 May <1525>

The various items referred to leave no doubt about the year-date of this letter; it answers one which Cranevelt dispatched after having received de Fevyn's of April 9 (Ep. 150: cp. l. 14). It is written, address and all, by a scribe, which is evident from the mistake in de Fevyn's name: l. 14: cp. Ep. 55, 38; without doubt he was the John Harris who wrote Ep. 115 (cp. pr. a). The signature and the line that precedes it are in More's handwriting in a weaker ink. His seal, which is reproduced here, was applied rather strongly, so that

150. 89 dilligenter] r diligenter


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it tore the paper. Under the address are the imprints of at least two of the rings referred to (l. 17); they are larger than those sent in Ep. 102, measuring about 20 mm. diameter. After the letter was closed, it was doubled up again and fastened by a thin string passing through the middle, inside one of the rings; part of its reversed imprint is seen near the edge over the address which was folded inside. That was probably done by Vives in Bruges, to whom More sent this letter, along with a bundle of messages which had arrived for him in London, after he had left Britain. As no messenger was at hand to take it to Mechlin, he kept it till June 20, when he dispatched it inside his own, Ep. 157 (cp. pr., l. 9), which immediately followed in the collection (H, 95 : cp. Ep. 159, 27). On the right top corner of the back an unknown hand wrote: 'Dit zyn veel verscheyden briuen, soe van Erasmus Lourus (for Morus?) Vives ende andere geleerde mannen'.

Literas tuas, mi Craniueldi, suauissimas letus accepi quas Gandau ad me dedisti, ex quibus intellexi et te, et tuos omnes recte valere, id quod mihi fuit gratissimum. Ego quoque, ut vicissim de me cognoscas, meique omnes belle valemus, Superis gratia.

Vives noster, cum tuas accepi, ad vxorem decesserat. Libellus ille ineptus de quo scrisisti, aduersus Erasmum nostrum editus, iam pridem apud nos erat; quj et mihi et multis alijs visus est sub ementiti authoris titulo emissus; quamobrem cuperem per te inquiri quis verus author fuerit; quis ad typographos attulerit: potest enim forsam ab eis disci. Quod si comperiri potest, quæso certiorum facias me, vt mihi innotescat etiam iste asinus qui alterius fere polle sese texerit. Feninum convaluisse tam gaudeo quam morbum sensisse doleo: cui, atque vxori tuae optimae, salutem ex me dicas rogo plurimam. Noui in meis rebus nihil est. Mitto tibi et coniugi annulos aliquot consecratos munusculo, et salutem multam. Vale, vir diarissime.

2. Gandaul] in the execution of his functions Cranevelt often went to various places; he had been to Ghent in August of the preceding year; Ep. 116, pr., 45.
17. annulos] cp. Epp. 13, 69, 102, pr.; FG, 46, 36; on July 18, when Vives wrote to Cranevelt, their receipt had not been acknowledged yet: Ep. 159, 27.
152. FROM PETER DE CORTE

Louvain 27 May 1525

II 70 [f° 90]

A fine seal, similar to that of Ep. 83, still adheres to the address.

a This letter was written during van Dorp's last illness. He had been suffering for a time from a difficult digestion attributed to his bad habit of resuming his studies immediately after meals; in the collapse, which was the result of constant exhaustion, he was visited by a sore that attacked his gums and jaws, and which the physicians were unable to cure. He piously departed on May 31, 1525, in the fortieth year of his age or thereabout, and was buried in the chapel of the Carthusian Convent. His death was considered as a calamity by the humanists: cp. Epp. 157, 25; EE, 876, b; 884, a, 899, A; epitaphs by his friends appeared in the Ciceronianus printed at Basle in 1529 (EE, 899, e; Ep. 176), and a laudatory chapter was devoted to his decease in the chronicle of the world's story by Adrian Barlandus (Memorabilis Obsidio Ticini, siue Papiæ, &c.: Antwerp, 1526, [B 8] v° : BB, n, 274; Barl., Hist., 231). Cp. Ep. 24, pr., and the sketch of van Dorp's life by Gerard Morinck in MHL.

b Besides his rectorate of Schiedam, which he had obtained in 1515 (Bat. Sacr., II, 205, 247), van Dorp enjoyed as benefices the parish of Oversche, and a chaplaincy at Noordwyck. Albert Pigge in vain tried to obtain the former, as results from his letter to Herman Lethmaat, August 12, 1525; the John Pelsken, who was nominated to it, was not long in possession, for he died in 1526, as Pigge mentioned to Lethmaat, Nov. 9, 1526 (Almeloveen, 68-72; Ep. 97, pr. f).

S. P., ORNATISSIME DOMINE CRANEUELDI.

Prodijt rursus libellus (immo vero libellij) ex officina

152. 1. libellus] viz., Iacobi Latomie de Confessione Secreta. Eiusdem de Questionum Generibus, quibus Ecclesia certat intus & foris. Eiusdem de Ecclesia, et Humanae Legis Obligatione. This book was dedicated to Rodolph of Monckedam, May 6, 1525, and...
Latomius, qui molitur struere perpetuo aduersus Erasumum. Exemplar vnum mitto, emptum duobus stufiris cum dimidio. Percurrj verius quam legj; neque enim per egritudinem periculosissimam Dorpij nostrj, cuj pene assiduius adsum, licet vel tantillum respirare. In eo fuit, atque propemodum adhuc est, Dorpius articulo, vt humanitus desperare cogamur ne reualescat; proinde votis nunc potissimum apud Deum per amicos agitur, vt literis melioribusque studijs seruetur vir ille, qui longissima vita est dignissimus. Nam, dij boni! qualem ac quantum in hoc homine facerent literae factam! Neceauit se nimio studio; natus est inde morbus medicis nostris incognitus; pollicentur tamen nunc meliora & factus est a biduo recreator.

Causam meam rursus tibi commendoo; optarem expedirj negocium ante Joannis; non dubitarem impetrare, nisi esset Procuratoris Fiscalis actio, a qua metuo ne nostre

printed by M. Hillen, Antwerp, in 1525 (BullBiB, xix, 298; Paquot, XIII, 54; de Jongh, 178, &c.).

2. Latomius Ep. 46, pr. b-c; Latomius succeeded to Jaspas Andreas, a Frenchman, as president or Pater of John Standonck’s, Domus Pauperum, Louvain, by the middle of August 1502; John Volucris took his place, Whitsunday 1505: FUL, n° 2033; cp. also FUL, n° 1101, 1066, 2079, 4481.

2. molitur &c.] as early as 1519 Erasimus suspected James Latomius, ‘Hephestion’, to have incited John Briart against him, and to have caused all the difficulties he met with in Louvain (de Jongh, 176-9; Allen, IV, 1029, 3; 1113, 13; 1123, 17). His De Triem Lingvarvm et Studii Theologici Ratione Dialogus (Antwerp, 1519), although not naming Erasmus, seemed to be directed against him, in so much that the latter wrote an Apologia (Antwerp, March 28, 1519; Bib. Er., I, 11), to declare that he did not consider the Dialogus as being aimed at him (Allen, III, 934, 3; Bib. Ref. Ne., III, 28, 41; BullBiB, xix, 161, 104); the Louvain professor replied by an Apologia pro Tribus Linguæ (de Jongh, 175-6; Paquot, XIII, 50). The first of the three libelli of 1525 is directed against John (Ecolampadius, who answered by his Elleborum, Basle, Aug. 18, 1525; although Latomus had refrained again from mentioning Erasmus, it was generally supposed that there were hints at his wavering in various places: ‘Ssepe taxat Erasumum, quem nominare non audet’, (Ecolampadius wrote to Parel on the subject, July 25, 1525 Joannis Ecolampaditii Huldriickii Zuinglii Epistolaram Libri quarum: Basle, 1536 : 208 v°; EF, 875, f ; 886, d; 908, e; 1087, b; Paquot, XIII, 54; Herminjard, I, 370).

15. Causam] cp. Epp. 118, pr. h; 133, 4; 141, 8.

17. Procuratoris Fiscalis] without doubt de Corte refers to James Stalpaert van der Wielen, attorney-general in Mechlin Par-
cause postponantur. Si tamen tua Dominatio mihi spem possibilitatis dederit, quantumuis difficulter possim abesse, Mechliniam ad sollicitandum veniam. Et profecto non debe ret, meo iudicio, Procuratoris Fiscj actio nostre priori admiscerj, quod sit omnino alia, vtpote super delicto, seu excessu intentata. Cuperem super hac re certior flerj, quid tuae Dominationi videatur; quod vbi resciero, mea omnia ex tuo arbitrio componam. Vale, et nostra (quod facis) negociar cordj habeto.

Louanij, sexto Calendas Junias, anno XXV.

Tue Dominationj addictissimus clientulus,

Petrus Curtius Brugensis.

Celeberrimo Vtriusque Juris Doctorj Mgrō Francisco Craneueldio, Consiliario Cesaris in Consilio Magno Mechlinieñ.

Te Mechelen vp Sente Rombouts Kerckhof.

153. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges
27 May 1525

Except for the address, this letter is entirely in Vives' handwriting; its fine seal, similar to that of Ep. 90, is still adhering.


liament : Ep. 143, pr. a. On May 27, the Court had proceeded in his absence with the action debated between Tayspil and Corvilain; when the latter arrived in Louvain in the evening of the same day, he already knew that Stalpaert intended causing some trouble and delay on that account; which de Corte tried to prevent by writing at once to Cranevelt. In fact on the next session, June 3, all those who were then pleading in Parliament their rights to a benefice from the Louvain Nom-
Vives Craneueldio suo S.

Redditus sum Brugis meis et vxori desyderatus et desyderans, mi Craneueldi, ad x. diem Maij, Christo gratia. Omnes offendi latos & incolumes cætera, nisi quod vxor laborabat adhuc ab oculo dextero ex humore qui e capite defluxerat, & accensus oculus cum palpebra & male parte corripuerant grauiter et periculo; ipsa alioqui morbum metu augebat; noctes et dies flebat, verita ne ex eo morbo remaneret vnocula.


Quam vellem conuenissem te hic, quum adesses! Sed spero me visurum te Machliniae ineunte autumno; nam per æstum non ausim me in iter dare. Cum præside vestro collocutus sum sæpe in Britannia : de te optime atque honorificentissime et sentit, et loquitur. Fac quandquidem propius accessimus, vt ex literis tuis intelligamus, quid valeas, quid agas.

Hæc epistola erat properanter scribenda; ideo breuior erit, tum quod e capite non satis belle habeo; alioqui decretum erat tecum copiosissime nugari; quod fiet pro-

1. Redditus &c.] cp. Ep. 151, 6. 9. alcedonia &c.] cp. Plautus' Casina, 26. — Charles V. and Henry VIII. were contemplating invading France to recover their rights: to that intent conferences were held and delegates sent (Epp. 142, 4; 156, pr. c); still as propositions were made to the English Court by the Regent Louise of Savoy, no eagerness was shown in London, and the year passed fast on, and there seemed yet no preparation: Brewer, IV, 1301, 1307; Stow, 521-3.


4. præside] viz., Josse Lauwereyns, president of Mechlin Parliament, who together with admiral Adolph of Beveren and Jehan de la Sauche, had been sent to England from February to June 1525, to negotiate about the joint action against France: Epp. 74, pr. a; 142, 4; 156; pr. c; 157, 49; &c.; Brewer, IV, 1060; app., 23-42.
ximis literis, Christo adiuuante, nam recipiemus veterem nostram consuetudinem, aliquantispe intermissam. Opti-
mae vxori tuae salutem. Vale.
xxvii. Maij, 1525.

Dño. Francisco Craneneldio, iuris
consulto, Senatorj Mechilinieñ.,
Mechilinie.

154. FROM NICOLAS HERCO FLORENAS

II 72 [f° 92]
4 June <1525>

This letter, in Herco's handwriting, contained the poem by Cataneo, Ep. 155, referred to on II. 19-25. On the seal, which is still adhering, an impression was made with the edge of a thin wavy metal plate. The year-date is clearly indicated by the contents.

a Nicolaus Herco, Florenas or de Florenis, from his native town Florennes, in the prinedom of Liége, evidently lived for a time in Bruges whilst Cranevelt was pensionary (cp. Epp. 204, 212). He married a native of Dunkirk (Epp. 244, 253), and went to study medicine in Bologna University, where he was still residing when this letter was written. He shortly afterwards left for Rome (Ep. 181), and lived on intimate terms with Albert Pigge (Epp. 192, 197). He returned to Belgium on April 10, 1526, and visited Cranevelt at Mechlin, leaving for Antwerp the day after his arrival, June 16, 1526 (Epp. 194, 196). He settled at Bruges as medical doctor, and attended de Feyn's 'patruus' and his brother-in-law (Epp. 199, 204, &c.). Still, save Henry Zwynghedau, he had few friends (Epp. 204, 212); he was merely an acquaintance to de Feyn and to Vives; the latter even appears to have had only an indifferent opinion of his science (Ep. 206). He left for Arras, possibly for lack of success, by the end of January 1528, which town was then made insecure by the incursions of the French (Ep. 253).

b He may have removed from there to Mechlin, as he intended (Ep. 253), and thus have become befriended with Nicolas Everardi and his family. Possibly through him, possibly through Margaret of Austria's physician John van der Vorst (Ep. 204), he became appointed in the Emperor's Court as 'medicus', and consequently followed Charles V. to Spain, were he was in Monçon ' or in Barcelona from June 18 to Dec. 30, 1533 (Gachard, II, 107). On July 2, 1533 he welcomed to the latter town Janus Secundus, who brought him intelligence from his wife; he had even expected that she would have availed herself of the occasion to join him (JSO, Itin., 68). He

153. 27 salutem] MS. : S.
may have been the Nicolas whom Glenardus mentioned in a letter to John Vasaenus of Bruges (CIE, 139-140). In 1541 he had been knighted; he stayed at Court, and had become the Emperor's Archiater or first physician; and Hubert Thomas in his De Tungris et Eburonibus, allisque Inferioris Germaniae Populis Commentarius (Strassburg, 1541) counts him with the poet Remacle d'Ardennes (cp. Ep. 141, pr. m; Paquot, XI, 42) and with his own father amongst the three great men whom, about that time, the town Florennes had given to the erudite world (Schardius, I, 662). The Mgr. Nicolas de Florenis, married to Clara van Nispen (Nov. 10, 1601), who died in Mechlin, Feb. 2, 1610, as procurator of the Great Council, and as actuary of the ecclesiastical court, may have been his son (Mal. Insc., 134).

c John Clement, a nobleman, son of Robert, was trained by William Lily in St. Paul's School, after which he entered the household of Thomas More, whom he accompanied to Louvain and Antwerp in 1515, as results from the preface to the Utopia (ML, 22 r°, 54 v°). He was very proficient in Greek and Latin, helping Colet, and tutoring More's children (Allen, II, 388, 173; 468, 12; Brewer, II, app., 17). By 1518 he was in the service of Wolsey (Allen, III, 820, 9), who, in the autumn of 1518, sent him as his Reader in Humanity to Oxford, where he was an inmate of Corpus Christi College (Stapleton, 60; Wats., Relac., 54). Having resigned by the end of 1519, and being succeeded by Thomas Lupset (Allen, IV, 1087, 615), he applied himself to medicine. He seems to have been studying in Louvain, when Erasmus left for Basle, and in the last days of March 1522, he travelled to Italy (Allen, V, 1256, 122; 1271, 115; LE, 290); there he promoted as M. D. at Sienna, March, 30, 1525, and worked with Lupset at the Aldine edition of Galenus, April-Aug. 1525. In the first half of 1526, he married his former pupil Margaret Gyge or Giggs, born in 1506 in Norfolk, More's kinswoman and adopted daughter (Stapleton, 234), who throughout her life took an active share in his studies, and helped him in his translations from Greek. On Febr. 1, 1527/8, Clement entered the College of the Physicians, in which he often held the offices of councillor and censor, and which he presided in 1544. He was attached to Court, and sent by Henry VIII. in 1529 to attend Wolsey at Esher (Stow, 552). Afterwards he practised medicine near Marshfoot in Essex. Thomas More, who, a few hours before his execution, sent back to his good daughter Clement. [Margaret Gyge] her algorisme stone' (MW, 1458), was consoled by her, and by Margaret Roper and her maid Dorothy Coly, on his way to the scaffold, and given a decent burial; she religiously kept the martyr's hair shirt, and in acknowledgment of her faithful behaviour, Sir Thomas Elliot brought her Charles V.'s appreciative message in 1540; her husband, together with all More's near relatives, was imprisoned for a time after his death (Stapleton, 340-1; 346; 348; Guilday, 41).

d During Edward VI.'s reign John Clement left England for religion's sake, and settled in Louvain in the colony supported by More's friend Antony Buonvisi (Schism. Anglt., 305). His son Thomas matriculated on July 20, 1547, with another of More's godchildren, Thomas, William Roper's son; he himself was inscribed in Jan. 1551 as 'medicine doctor, anglus, nobilis'; he did not take the customary oath 'ex rationabili quadam et occulta causa', although
promising to keep what was generally sworn to (Lib. IV Int., 228 r°, 261 r°). On Jan. 2, 1549 matriculated his son-in-law, William Rastell, nobleman, More's nephew (Lib. IV Int., 246 r°), whose wife Winifred Clement, John's eldest daughter, unfortunately died on July 17, 1553, and was buried in St. Peter's. Besides his wife and children, had come over with Dr. Clement, Sister Elisabeth Woodford, who since the suppression of Burnham Abbey, 1538, had become part of his family. In 1548 she entered St. Ursula's Convent of the Austin Canonesses, Louvain, where, after a few years, she was followed by Margaret Clement, who was elected prioress in 1569, and resigned in 1606 (Gilday, 99, 378-380; Sister Elisabeth Shirley, Life of Mother Margaret Clement : 1611 : MS. in Newton Abbot Priory).

During Mary I.'s reign Dr. Clement, whose belongings in England had been seized on Febr. 7, 1550 (Wriothesley, Chronicle, II, 34), and who, like William Rastell, had been excepted from Edward VI.'s general pardon of March 31, 1552 (Strype, III, 238-240), returned to his native country, and was the Queen's physician (PIE, I, 227). At Elisabeth's accession, he resorted a second time to Louvain, and matriculated, with his son Thomas, in March 1562 (Lib. IV Int., 379 r°). His daughter Dorothy entered the Convent of the Poor Clares at Louvain; with his wife and his daughters Helen and Bridget, he resided for a time at Berghes [-op-Zoom] (1568 : PIE, I, 227) and settled in Mechlin. He was one of the most august and influential members of the colony of exiles, and is frequently mentioned with his children in wills and deeds of that period (William Rastell's will : Englische Studien, xxxviii, 238; H. de Vocht, Thomas Harding : Eng. Hist. Rev., xxxv, 239; H. Joliffe's will : FUL, n° 3078). On July 6, 1570 his wife died; he followed her on July 1, 1572, and was buried next to her tomb in St. Rumbold's, Mechlin, for which he had composed an epitaph.

Besides writing an Epigrammatum et Alliorum Carminum Liber, John Clement translated into Latin Nicephorus Callitxus' homilies and Gregory of Nazianzen's, and Pope Celestine's epistles. From the wealth of documents at his disposal, he supplied (Jan. 29, 1568) some material towards Arias Montanus' Polyglot Bible, printed by Christ. Plantin, 1568 (cp. its preface, and PIE, I, 227). A few years later (about 1575), his son Thomas, father of Dr. Caesar Clement, dean of St. Gudula's, Brussels, 1618-1626 (Bas. Brux., I, 55; II, 12; Gilday, 116, 310, 380-2), requested Pope Gregory's help for him and his family; he offered to translate into Latin some of his father's Greek manuscripts, which had escaped destruction in the removal from England and in the ransacking of Mechlin, and of which he subjoined a list (P. Gilday, The English Catholic Refugees at Louvain, 1559-1575, in Mél. Moeller, II, 177 ; 183-189), Cp. Vis. Mon. Eccl., 686-688 ; Bridgewater, 405 r°; 406 r°; Stapleton, 7, 335, 341; Mol., 786; Pits, 764-6, 768-9; Wood, I, 138; W. Bang, Acta Anglo-Lovaniensia (in Englische Studien : Leipzig, 1907 : xxxviii, 238-250); DNB (and sources quoted); Allen, II, 388, 173, IV, 1233, 57; p. xxiv; Brewer, IV, 1939, s.
SALUE, CLARISSIME DOCTOR.

Abhinc dies aliquot superioribus literis tuis tumultuarie respondij, quod singulis particulis respondere non vacabat, neque propter accelerationem occurребant. Quod si roges num nunc magis vacet? dicam, mihi a practica redeunti et pransurum ituro, famulus quidam diversoris germanus nostrates aliquot Roma aduenisse nunciat; eos a prandio mox abituros, si quid forte nunciare vellem: antequam prandeam, vt facio, scipturum me dico. Erat enim quod ad te scribere volebam; nam et si ad alios velim, haud quaquam vacat.

Eram nuper hora pomeridiana satis diu cum Johanne Maria Cataneo, qui latinis et grecis literis ceteros anteire in Italia dicitur; compositum librum, quem nunc recognoscit, 22 M. versuum, quij et vitam Christj Jesu, et historiam naturalem et bellicam complectitur; neque apud eum eram quod his rebus nunc operam dare vacet, sed quod superiore hieme egrotarit, eumque sequerer doctorem qui illi medebatur, sicque illj familiarissimus factus sum, vt vir est humanissimus. Meminit inter fabulandum ludj latrunculorum num ludere scirem; scire negabam; sed mihi esse virum amicum non mediocrem neque indoctum, qui huius ludj artem calleret. Hunc latinum fecisse se dixit; eius mihi copiam faceret rogauj. Si, inquit, scribere lubet, prelegam; porrexit calamum et attramentum, prelegitque; ego scripsi, vt eius tibj fieret copia; huncque mitto. Plura ex eius officina, si his rebus nunc operam dare liceret, ad vos mittere possem; atquj vt nunc postulat elas, alijs danda est opera. Vtinam a puero tales viros cognoscere licuisset!

Perdidimus 18. Maij Magistrum Petrum Pomponacium,

2. respondij this letter is prob. lost.
30. Pomponiacum] Pietro Pomponazzi, born at Mantua, Oct. 16. 1462, called Peretto on account of his small size, was renowned as philosopher; he taught in Padua, Ferrara, 1509, and in Bologna, 1512; here he died, May 18, 1526, and was buried in the church of St. Francis. Cardinal Ercole Gonzaga was his pupil (Pastor, II, 265, &c.); his friendship with Pietro Bembo and Giulio de Medici

3 acceleratione r acceleratione 16 quod between lines
philosophum, ex calculo; vocatus est ad eas lectiones Augustinus Niphus de Sessa, ex Salerno, primus Italie philosophus. Sperant Bononienses illum se habituros opere Sanctissimij; dati sunt cuidam fratre, qui eum sollicitaret, xxx. ducati; offerunt Bononienses quotannis viij C. ducatos; Carolus Ruinus, quia non libenter legit, nunc habet quotannis xiiiij C.; Louanij non credo esse aliquem qui plus habeat.

Eo ipso die quo litteras tuas accepi, mane dicesserat Ioannes Clemens, Anglus, quem salutare iusseras. Nunc apud nos est Georgius Agricola, fere eiusdem etatis, Ger-

Economicae nelle Provincie Napoletane: Milan, 1882; Lauchert, 685.
32. Salerno] Nifo did not accept Bologna's offer.
36. Ruinus] Carlo Ruini, of Reggio, a jurisconsult of great renown, studied at Pisa, and taught successively at Ferrara, Pavia, Padua and Bologna; here he gathered at times 600 students, and earned yearly 1200 scudi.
He numbered among his pupils Andrew Alciati, Marco Mantova, Lodovico Cato, and Ugo Buoncompagni, who became Pope Gregory XIII. He died at Bologna in 1530. Cp. Tiraboschi, VII, 707.
40. Clemens] John Clement:
35 viij C.] H2; viij M H1 39 dicesserat r discesserat
32. Niphus] Agustino Nifo, Niphus, born at Sessa Aurunca, near Capua, in 1473, studied at Naples and Padua. Being famous as philosopher, he was appointed by Leo X., in the Academia Romana, 1513, and successively taught in Pisa, Bologna and Salerno. He died either in 1538 or 1545. He took part in most controversies of his days, defending Averrhoes' and Aristotle's doctrines, and attacked Pomponazzi's theories in his De Immortalitate Animi, Venice, 1518. His works, comprising commentaries on Aristotle, and treatises on metaphysics and political economy, were edited in Venice, 1559, and Paris, 1654. Cp. Joy. EL, 171; Opmeer, 1, 452; Tiraboschi, VII, 421; Nourisson, Machiavel, Paris, 1874; Tom. Fornari, Delle Teorie
manus, et in arte medica et literis grecis et latinis probe eruditus; quj nunc Roma venit, quo ego 13. huius mensis proficiscj statuj. Emj pro vxore mulam; equum quero, et hac septimana emam, Deo adiutore; famulum eumdem quem mecum duxi adhuc habeo, juuenem optimum. Vbj ego Rome fuerim, ad vos rescribam: interim amicis me commendatum velim, ante ceteros, tue coniugj.

Casum sororej et etiam nostrorum Louaniensium immo-destiam, molestissime tulj; molestiam eorum, si amicis non obssent, equiore ferreus animo. Sed huiusmodj pro parte Louania studia sunt, ne dicam potationes; apud Italos nulla caupona est; si quis sua sponte domj crepare vult, vinum sibj comparat; nature satisfacimus et bibendo et edendo, a nullo admoniti: vinam sic apud nos esset!

Vereor quasi jn patriam reditum quia jam commessationes nouj; Deum tamen precor, vt aliquando redire liceat, quamquam adhuc non cupiam. Nam id scio futurum, vt ex Italia discussus grauissimus sit, cum adventus fuerit desideratissimus; cuius spero numquam penitebit. Vale.

Quarta Junij.

Vos salutat vxor mea maxime, que Italice nunc didicit a matronis; si junior aduenissem, virj habitu ornata nos tranj artem addicere potuisset. Jterum vale.

Tibj vt astricteissimus, ita oblatissimus,

Nicolaus Herco de Florenis.


1555. He wrote in an exquisite language the famous books Ber-summus, sive de Re Metallica Dia- logus, 1528; De Ortu et Causis Sub- terraneorum, 1544; De Natura Fos- silium, 1546; &c. Cp. F. L. Becker, Die Mineralogen G. Agricola und Werner : Freiberg, 1819; Fr. A. Schmid, Georg Agricola's Ber- mannus, mit Einleitung: Freiberg, 1806; Sax., Onom., 162, 606; ABB. 49. sororej] possibly one of the natives of Florennes studying at that time in Louvain; Joh. de Florinis', who matriculated on Febr. 15, 1524; or 'Jaspar Florennas', for whom Gabriel of Cassel took the oath, as he had not come of age, July, 1526: Lib. III Int., 310 v°, 332 r°. Cranevelt may have acted in Herco's place as a kind of warden to a young man, about whose behaviour some complaint had been made.
155. **Poem by Giovanni Maria CATANEAO**

This poem was written down under the author's dictation by Nicolas Herco, who sent it to Cranevelt in his letter of June 4: Ep. 154, 19-25; the latter added to the title: 'Joannis Mariæ Catanej, viri apud Italos vtraque lingua eruditij', and wrote under the last line: 'Missit Florenas iiiij. Iunij anno xxv.'

**Giovanni Maria (Giammaria) Cataneo**, an erudite born at Novara, studied under Giorgio Merlani or Merula, and became secretary to Cardinal Bandinello Sauli (Pastor, I, 11, 119, 133, &c.). He edited a commentary on Pliny the Younger's *Epistolae*, with his Panegyric of Trajan, and a biography (Milan, 1506); and he translated Aphthonius' *Progymnasmata*, some of Isocrates' orations, and three of Lucian's dialogues, one of which was dedicated to Paolo Giovio. In his mature age he turned to writing Latin poems; one celebrating Genoa was dedicated to Cardinal Sauli; another, to which Herco refers, related the life of Christ (Ep. 154, 19); he further anticipated Torquato Tasso in narrating Godfrey of Bouillon's great feats in his *Solymidos*; part of it was dedicated to Bembo, who evidently had not as favourable an opinion about his poetic power as Herco. Consequently the poem was left unfinished, and Cataneo turned again to prose; writing two dialogues *De Polestate et Cursu Solis ac Lunae*, and *De Ludis Romanis*. Death overtook him at the time of Charles V.'s coronation by Clement VII. in Bologna, about the middle of February 1530; to secure some of his benefices, his friends kept his decease a secret, and spread the rumour that he had only resorted to the curative *Aquas Vetulonias*. Cp. Jov. El., 147 (portr.); Opmeer, I, 462; Sax., Onom., 6, 577; Tiraboschi, VII, 1346; Bertolotto, Genua, Poemetto de Giovanni Maria Cattaneo, con Introduzione, e Appendice Storica: Milan, 1894.

**LATRUNCULORUM DESCRIPTIO.**

Calculus equalis numero niveus nigerque
In tabula, quadrís que picta coloribus eisdem,
Hinc atque inde acies geminas et bella parabant :
Jdem ordo, viresque pares, spacentiumque dabantur
Camporum par agminibus. Rex atque marita
In medio loca prima tenent; ac proxima vterque
Veles habet laterum custos; equitesque sequuntur
Inde duo; totidemque duces pro cornibus adstant.
At peditum generosa phalanx in fronte locata
Pugnam ineunt primij; et si fors aspexerit villos,
Prœmia queque metunt obliquō vulnere; nec fas
Solus eques priua donatur lege, cateruas
Fundat vt hostiles transcendens ordine terno :
Veles subque vaga predonis imagine campum
Discurrens obliqua petit. Verum ordine recto
Tela inimica duces quatiunt; datur equa potestas
Omnibus ire in equo pugnantibus atque redire.
Bellipotens Regina, furens vt fortis Amason,
Nunc paruo mucrone ferit, duraue securj,
Nunc ense aurato transuersum verberat hostem,
Intorquetque procul jaculum, celeresue sagittas,
Atque aciem ju totam laxas effundit habenas.
Ipse suas inter turmas et tela tyrannus
Versatur, spacio metuitque absedere longo.
Aut equo ancipitem dissoluunt federe martern,
Aut non ante abeunt quam Rex conclusus ab hoste
Alter colla dedit leto captiua triumpho.

156. FROM SIR THOMAS MORE

London
II 68 [f° 88]
6 June (1525)

This letter, of which the seal has disappeared, is entirely in Thomas More's hand.

The year-date, which is missing, can hardly be derived from the contents. The reference to Luther is very vague. The projected visit strongly suggests 1521, when More came to Bruges in Wolsey's company, August 14 to 26 (cp. Allen, IV, 1223, pr.; Ep. 11, 6; Collect., 14, 116-123); for which supposition pleads: first, the indication of Bruges on the address, implying that Cranevelt was still connected with that town; further, the absence of any reference to the stay contemplated in the preceding and following letters. Epp. 151 and 177. On the other hand, that silence may be only apparent, for many a thread is lost in the web of this correspondence; nor is the mention of Bruges on the address conclusive; indeed, like as Ep. 151, May 16, 1525, was directed to Ghent in reply to a letter sent from that town (cp. Il. 2 and 30), so this brief note may have answered one which
Cranevelt wrote during his short stay at Bruges in May 1525 (cp. Epp. 153, 15; 158, v-11); or possibly More simply added it as a reminder for the messenger, who probably had to deliver it there, since Vives often saw to the despatch of his missives from Bruges to Mechlin (cp. Ep. 157, 9).

b A far more reliable indication is supplied by the place which this letter obtained in Cranevelt's bundle of *eruditorum virorum epistolae*; though not rigorously exact, their order is fairly accurate; with few exceptions, it represents that in which missives, and even copies of documents (cp. Epp. 95, 101, 120, &c.), reached him. A very small number of letters — which possibly were overlooked, made use of, or communicated to friends — are out of place, and that only a few weeks, at most one or two months; only one epistle takes rank amongst those of a different year, namely Ep. 249, dated October 17, 1527 (f° 207 : II 177), coming with those received in May or June 1528: Epp. 261, 263 : II 176, 178 : f° 206 and 208; as Cranevelt was absent from Mechlin (cp. Ep. 250), it may have been forwarded and gone astray. Considering that almost regular order, it is greatly improbable that this letter of so important a personage as More should have been cared for so little, that it was placed several years out of its proper stead, which was in the first bundle; and it may be safely assumed that it belongs to 1525, along with those epistles amongst which it was placed.

c That year-date is corroborated by More's humorous remark of l. 4; his intimate standing with Cranevelt and his wife, is hardly conceivable if there had only been a few months' acquaintance to justify it, as would have been the case if the letter had been written in 1521 (cp. Ep. 115, pr. d-g). The way in which, in his next letter, Feb. 22, 1526 (Ep. 177, 16), he offers his greetings to *Dominum uxorem tuam et item meam*, is evidently an allusion to the joke of this epistle, and suggests a very short interval between the two. Possibly in May 1525 More was expected being sent on a mission to Margaret of Austria concerning the joint attack against France, which, for months, had been occupying the attention of the London and Mechlin Courts (cp. Ep. 153, 9, 11); Cranevelt, who must have been aware of his friend's projected visit, naturally sent him in all haste a short note with the most cordial invitation to come and stay at his house, which led up to the joke in More's reply. In June 1525, however, there was a complete volte-face in England's policy, and negotiations were entered upon in July for a truce with France, in which Sir Thomas More was to take a prominent part (July 29 to Aug. 30 : Brewer, IV, 1398; 1525, 26, 31, 70, 71; 1600-1). The suddenness of the decision in May on a mission to Mechlin, and of its withdrawal in June, explains the absence of any mention of the contemplated visit in the letters of May 16, 1525 and Febr. 22, 1526 (Epp. 151 and 177). Josse Lauwereyns, who in consequence of the veering in politics, returned from England after June 11 (Brewer, IV, app., 42: Ep. 153, 17), evidently was entrusted with some message or other from More to their common friend.
Epp. 156, 157 433

Mi Craneuelli, Salue.

Litteras tuas breues accepi, quibus cogor respondere breuioribus. De Luthero quod audisti uerum est. Aduentus meus dilatus est, sed in Augusto spero me futurum tecum. Interim vale cum vxore, diurna mea, nocturna tua, domino uero communi.

Londini, celeriter; vj. Junij.

Tuus Thomas Morus.

Ornatissō. uiro D. Francisco Cranauellio, Brugis.

157. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges 20 June <1525>

This letter is written by amanuensis A (cp. Ep. 102, pr.); Vives corrected it and added the last line (ll. 54 & 55). Inside it he folded More's of May 16, Ep. 151, containing the rings, which have left a faint imprint; both letters were fastened by means of a thin string passing through the middle, and making a second hole in More's (cp. Epp. 151, pr.; 160, 13, n). The knot was covered by the seal which still adheres; this seal, reproduced here, may have belonged to Francis Syrvent or Cervent, his mother-in-law's brother (cp. Epp. 80, 73; 102, pr. b), who took the letter to Antwerp; or to Peter Gilles, to whom he handed it on (Ep. 159, 32); as it was delayed very long, it made Vives rather anxious, as results from his inquiries on July 18 and 25: Ep. 159, 2; 7; 27; 31.

Vives Craneueldio suo S.

De uxoré pulchre tu quidem omnia, & acute, imo etiam prudenter, nempe ueteranus miles ex rerum usu; sed nos rudes adhuc nitemur magis uiribus, quam arte: etsi in hisce rebus quondam periculum est, quod seruus ille para-
satum monet in comœdia, ne hæc fortitudo erumpat in nerum denique; ideo & ars quoque addiscenda, cuius puto esse caput segnus artem exercerj.

E Britania accipj fasciculum epistolærum, in quo inerat quædam tua ad me, illinc remissa, & hæc ad te Morj cum annulis. Hæsit aliquot diebus apud me expectantem, cuj possit tuto credj. Principum bella lentus morbus, ut uides, & febris, sicut medici dicunt, τῆς. Grauis istud e Germania, ut uerear ne ludum iocumque illos alteros esse dicas, præt huius rabies quæ dabit. Hoc demum est asserere Euangelium, tercentis milibus armatorum militum late omnia popularj, & quacumque ingreditur, clades ac strages dare! Non tot millia policebatur sibi Christus ipse, nempe x. legiones angelorum; istj quinquaginta legiones habent, quamquam non angelorum, quod res ipsa indicat. Summa rerum ad pecuniam pertinet; nimirum hoc cauetur quinto, sexto, & septimo capitibus Matthæj, & multis dictis Apostolorum. Plane sceleribus nostris speciosos titulos quaerimus. Sed hæc ad alium fortasse pauca, certe ad te nimia.

Abijt ad superos Dorpius? Utinam illic theologetur plausibilis! O incertas utique nostræ rationes! Insere nunc, Mælibee, pyros; pone ordine uites! Prefecto non minorem mihijs nuncius dolorem inussit, quam si idem de fratre germano audiuissem. Fecerunt doctj omnes iacturam, quos reverebatur. Fecimus & studiosi, quibus fauebat, quos qua poterat adiuuabat. Erat, plane ciuillez & adeo Christiane Candidus. Faxit Christus, ut ad sedes illas revolarit, quas Ipse apud Patrem suum parauit puris atque innoxijs animis, hoc est amicis suis!

5. comœdiaj possibly Terence's Eunuchus, 812, 813.
18. x. legiones] Vives mistakes x. for xii. : St. Matth., xxvi, 53.
Rex noster inuolutus est bello ab amicis ueteribus; quod ipse nec quæsierat, nec utile sibj esse arbitrabatur, nisi quatenus amicus uel gratificarij, uel commodare est utile; & quod bellum in tua manu est suspicere, non est in tua ponere. Quid quærijs? indignjs sumus quiete temporum, quo-niam sanctitatem totam in extremis labijs posuimus! Evangelium, Christus, charitas, pietas, religio, fides, hæc ëv ἔκαρο
τις γλώσσας: ἀλλὰ ἐν καρδιά questus, & latrocinia!

Velim olfacias, cuius sit libellus Taxandrj, & ad me perscribas, aut ad Morum, quj hoc cupit cognoscere. Ego opera quedam instituj tanto argumento, ut referre non ausim, ne me insanire arbitreris; nam meipsum mej pudet, quj tantum sim mihij de me plicitus. Vxorem tuam con-

ualuisse uehementer gaudeo; eam tu mihij accurate saluta-

bis; liberos etiam articulate. Præsidem uestrum habes hominem in primis humanum ac facielsem; ex eo de rebus Britannicis intelliges. Vellem fuisses hic in meo adventu: congressj &collocutj fuissemus iucundissime; <i>ampridem

enim desydero te uidere atque alloquj.

Saluta mihi Dominum Lapostolium & reliquos <amic>os.


Domino Francisco Craneueldio,
iuriuconsulto, Senatorj Mechili-

nieñ.,

Mechiliniæ.

38 suspicere] r suspicere 39 sumus] V; sumus nos A 54 Saluta... Vale (55) In Vives' writing

35. Rex noster] Vives prob. refers to Henry VIII., who seemed to be induced against his choice to take up arms by his old allies Charles V. and Margaret of Austria, whereas he wanted rather to resume the conversations with the French ambas-
sador, which Francis I.'s defeat at Pavia had brought to a stop: cp. Epp. 134, 39; 142, 17; 153, 12; Brewer, IV, 1371; 1378; 1379, &c.; Stow, 521-523.

40. extremis labijs] Isaias,xxix, 13; St. Matth., xv, 8; St. Mark, vii, 6.


49. Præsidem] Josse Lauwe-


51. Vellem &c.} Cranevelt had passed through Bruges a few days before: Ep. 158, 10.

Nuper cum in patriam eundum esset, iam tum animo
destinaram silentium resarcire nostrum; verum, ut fit,
tam subito accercitus, vix tantum ocij dabatur quod reli-
quum esset ad sarcinulas componendas. Accelerationis
porro caussa erat, quod properandum erat ad affinis nup-
tias; dejnde quod tardius reddite fuissent literae, quam par
erat, quibus accersebar.

Quod igitur ad tuas attinet incerto die datas, (neque enim
adscripseras diem,) non poteram non admirari tam celerem
dissessum tamque matutinum. Ego sub octauam comparui
apud Niolandum, nihil minus suspicans quam quod depre-
hendebam; alioquin ipse te priori die conuenisscm. Cete-
rum, quando ita e re tua expediebat, excusationis accipio
causam. Nunc me oblecto cum Vvies, amico communi;
vtinam tu confabulationibus doctissimi hominis intersis !
Numquam non adest illi argumentum ac materia quæ
oblectet! Sed uelim in amicorum gratiam aliquid prelegeret,
etiamsi rogare id uix audeam !

De Germanico tumultu jlla tu melius multo nosti quam
hic nos. E Louanio scriptum est Viui, post cedem vtrimque
maximam, Euangelicos victores. Regem Gallorum aiunt

1. patriam] Furnes.
2. silentium] his last letter is
dated April 9 : Ep. 150.
10. dissessum] Cranevelt had
been in Bruges, probably only
for a night, after Vives returned
from England, May 10, and before
May 27, when he referred to that
11. Niolandum] Cranevelt’s
friend and ‘susceptor’ Henry
20. cedem] Georg Truchsess
von Waldburg, general of the
Swabian League, being outnum-
bered, had had to negotiate with
the Lake bands near Weingarten,
in April 1525; in May, the insur-
gents made themselves masters
of towns and castles in the va-
rious Rhine districts, Alsace,
Wurtemberg, Styria, &c. (CMH,
II, 182).
has been lately taken to Genoa,
and an army by sea is being
prepared to carry him to Naples;
Wolsey from Venice, 
June 3, 1525, adding that the
report went that he would sail

Brugis, Joannis Baptista festo die, 1525.

Tuus Joannes Feuynus.

Excell[m]: Juris utriusque Doctor[m].

Dn[o]. & M. Francisco Cranueldio, Consiliario Mechliniæ, d. s. obs[50].

Te Mechlen.


on the 29th. On June 8, Charles de Lannoy wrote to Henry VIII. that on account of the danger of the voyage, he was taking the King to Spain: Brewer, IV, 1383, 1392, 1405, 1406, 1418-9, &c. Cp. Ep. 159.

22. Angl[u]s] Henry VIII., or at least Wolsey, had not gone in very earnestly on the question of a joint war against France; Brion seemed to have been better acquainted with their minds than Charles V., who in the beginning of June, showed that he had, had grievous reports about Wolsey', and thought his demeanour very strange': Brewer, IV, 1378 (p. 615); 1379; 1709; Stow, 523.

23. Veriensem] Adolph of Bur- gundy, Lord of Veere (Ep. 54, 14), had been sent on a mission to England with Josse Lauwereyns and John de la Sauche on Feb. 4, 1525; they came back after June 11, but do not seem to have been more agreeable to Henry VIII. or Wolsey than Louis de Praet had been (Epp. 142, 4; 153, 17; Brewer, IV, 1371, 1709, 1776; app., 42; &c.


29. Traiecti] at different times trouble had arisen at Utrecht on account of heresy or sedition: Corp. Inq., IV, 367, seq.; V, 109; Hoop Scheffer, 316-332.

This letter and its address were written by amanuensis A (cp. Ep. 102, pr.); Vives finished it with a few lines on July 18 (ll. 27-31), and as it was not dispatched, he added two or three postscripts at various intervals, as results from the different ways of writing (ll. 32-33; 34-36; 37-38), the last on July 25, when it was actually sent off. The seal, similar to that of Ep. 90, still adheres; a strange hand, probably the carrier's, wrote under the address its translation in Flemish: 'Aen> myn heer Franciscus Craeneuelt, raetsheer te Mechelle, op Sinte Rombouts Kerckhoff'. Cranvelt noted the day on which it reached him: 'Rta. iij. Augustj a^e 25√', which supplies the year-date. The letter, being folded up and fastened by the usual slip of paper, was moreover tied up by means of a thin string passing through the middle, probably to attach it to others (cp. Ep. 160, pr.).

Peter Gilles, or Gillis, Aegidius, born about 1486, belonged to an old family of Antwerp (MerTorfs, I, 505, 517; III, 64), where his father Nicolas was second town treasurer. He had an excellent training in the schools of his native town, and soon entered Thierry Martens' office as corrector (Iseghem, 229), thus making Erasmus' acquaintance, who in the first weeks of 1503 supervised at Antwerp the printing of his Locbrati necelc Aliqvat (Iseghem, 219; Allen, I, 164, pr.). In 1509 he was appointed as second town actuary, and in 1512 he succeeded Adrian van der Blic as chief ab actis or graphiariaus (Génard, VI, 387). This post did neither interrupt his humanistic studies, nor his connection with Martens; for he had his hand in many of the latter's publications: Ang. Poliziano's Epistle, 1510; Rud. Agricola's Opuscula, 1511; Erasmus' Epistle, Oct. 1516 and April 1517; and More's Utopia, 1517 (Allen, The Letters of R. Agricola, in Eng. Hist. Rev., 1906: xxi, 302-304; Iseghem, 229, 230, 265, 268, 270).

Peter Gilles' name is suggestive of the intimate friendship with which Erasmus honoured him, as well for his attainments, as for his candid and affectionate nature. On his frequent visits to Antwerp, he was his regular guest (Reich, 163, 184, 202, 205, 210, 226, &c.); on the occasion of his marriage with Cornelia Sanders, Sandria, August 1514, he composed the Epithalamium, which in Aug.-Sept. 1524 was included amongst the Colloquia, with the addition of some allusions to the erection of the Collegium Trilingue (Allen, II, 312, 86; 356, 13; III, 715, 56; EOO, I, 746, v; BB, s, 453). He dedicated to him, on Oct. 15, 1514, his Parabole, sive Similia (Iseghem, 252; Reich, 160; EOO, I, 559); and at the death of his aged father, in the first half of November 1517, he wrote to him a most appreciative letter (Allen, III, 715; cp. 712, t). When More visited Brabant in 1516, Erasmus introduced him to his Antwerp friend, and from a meeting in his house the famous Utopia is supposed to have taken its origin (ML, 5, r-[37] r). Quentin Metsys' diptych of Erasmus and Gilles, which was started in May 1517, and sent as a present to More by the end of
September following (Allen, II, 584, 6; III, 681, 9; 684, 11), is a memorial of the affection that united these three men. About 1526, however, Erasmus, who used to entrust Peter with his financial interests (Reich, 191-2; 200, 227; Allen, III, 712, 9, &c.; 736, 2; 754, 4; FG, 29, 15; Ent., 27, &c.), complained about his becoming less careful (Nève, Renasss., 99; EE, 929, c-e; FG, 56, 5; &c.), and the old cordial friendship ended up in a mutual distrust (Ent., 129; Roersch, Lettres, 8).

c. That estrangement probably originated from Gilles' inability to mind any other interests except those of his family in the sad affliction which visited him. His wife died in August 1526 at the age of 30, leaving him several children (EE, 951, d); amongst them were Nicolas, born about 1515, John and Joachim (Allen, II, 516, 1-4; III, 715, 28; MerTorfs, VII, 614). He remarried, but soon lost his second wife, for Erasmus printed an epitaph on both of them in his translation of Xenophon's Hieron, sive Tyrrannus, published at Basle in 1530. These successive losses evidently told on Gilles, who resigned his office in 1532, being succeeded in it by Peter de Coele-nere (Génard, VI, 387), and died on November 11, 1533.

d. Through his conspicuous post in Antwerp, and even more through his humanistic pursuits, Peter Gilles was acquainted with most of the leading literary men of his days; not only with his friend and collaborator, the Antwerp a secretis Cornelius de Schryver, or Graphus (Ep. 179, pr.), who dedicated to him his In Diocletianum... pro Divo Pancretio... Exprobatio (Louvain, Martens, 1515: Iseghem, 248; Collect., xxxi), or the Antwerp 'gymnasiarcha' Nicolas van Broekhoven Buscoducensis, and his 'hypodidascali' Livinus Linius and Adrian Luce, to whom he refers in his preface to Erasmus' translation of Complures Luciani Dialogi, printed by Hillen, Antwerp, 1518 (BullBib., xix, 159; MerTorfs, V, 588; FG, 22, 5); but also with the Louvain professors John Paludanus and Martin van Dorp (Iseghem, 269, 230); with Geldenhouwer (Prinsen, 24, 125); Jerome de Busleyden (ML, 51 r²), Vives (August., 1602), Beatus Rhenanus (RE, 91, 428, 570), Conrad Goclenius (Iseghem, 302), Nicolas Olah and Cornelius de Schepper (OE, 486); Antony Clava (Iseghem, 271; Allen, III, 788, 5); Alonso de Valdés (ZITHh, xxxix, 600); Cuthbert Tunstall (Allen, II, 516, 5), and many others (cp. Kalkoff, II, 108; FG, 11, 35; 15, 24; 164, 5; Ent., 1, 3; Iseghem, app., 21; &c.). In consequence of these connections, Gilles composed several poems or wrote letters in recommendation of his friends' work, or of some of the publications of his former patron Martens (Iseghem, 229, 242, 306; de Jongh, 122; BB, s, 154). Cp. Anv. Inscr., I, 30.

e. Besides such laudatory verse, he composed poems and epigrams on public events, and epitaphs on conspicuous contemporaries (Deltl. Poet. Belg., I, 1-8); he published some with his Threnodia, sive Lugubris Cantio in Funus Imp. Caes. D. Maximilliani (Antwerp, 1519); also Augsburg, 1519), and in his Hypotheses, sive Argumenta Spectaculorum, quae... Caes. Carolo... Civitatis Antverpiensis antitites... sunt edituri (Antwerp, 1520: BullBib., xix, 162-3; MerTorfs, IV, 16). His metrical translation of an epitaph by Antipater is quoted by Erasmus for his adage: Ibyci Grues (EOO, II, 342, c).

Gilles was interested also in the history of his native town (Guicc.,...
67), and his poem entitled *Celebrium Brabantiae Oppidorum Descriptio* was printed in the *Germaniarum Historiarum Illustratio* (Marburg, 1542 : Prinsen, 130). Of more earnest character is the fruit of his juridical studies, *Summae sive Argumenta Legum Diversorum Imperatorum*, ex *Corpore divi Theodosii*, published by Martens in 1517 (Iséghem, *app.*, 21), and the *Enchiridion Principis ac Magistratus Christiani, sive Praeceptiones ad docendos Principes ac Magistratus*, gathered from various authors, with the help of Cornelius Graphens, and printed in Cologne, 1541 (Prinsen, 125).

Soon after Peter Gilles, died his brother, a canon and cantor of our Lady’s at Antwerp (*ZGE*, ix, 518; *EE*, 951, r), who was probably identical with the Francis Gilles referred to as entrusted with messages from Antwerp to the Frankfort Fair for Erasmus in 1526 (Allen, III, 715, 15). The Michael Gilles, imperial secretary with Guido Morillon (*EE*, 791, r; 852, *n* Corn. Graphens’ preface to his *Divi Caroli... ex Hispania... Reditus* : Antwerp, [1520 : a ij r]), was apparently closely related to him; possibly also the „Petrus Aegidi“*, recorded by John Stercke amongst the first inmates of the *Collegium Trilingue*, from Oct. 1520 to Oct. 1521 (*FUL*, n° 1450 : 84 r). *Cp. Bib. Belg.*, 719; *Diercxsens*, IV, 64; *Guicc.*, 106; Iséghem, 135; *FG*, 289; *Nève*, *Renaiss.*, 78; Allen, I, 184, pr.; *Sax.*, *Onom.*, 657; *BN*.

**Vives Craneveldio suo S.**

*Accepi τὸ σῶν ἐπιστόλιον, ex quo intelligo, non esse redditam tibi epistolam meam bene iustam, quam dedi mense proximo per Syruentum, fratrem socrus meae, cuius est initium De vxore, qua respondebam duabus tuis. Exemplar est apud me; posces cum voles : transcribetur tibi exiguo negociō.*

*Abest tibi vxor? scio non fuisses defuturos qui exclamassent : ὅ γὰς μακάριε- και ταύτα τραγεδιώς μάλα- sed hi, quibus inuitis nullus locus est satis latus, vt Ciceroni Quinto, qui Pomponiam haberet aliquanto, vt Marcus signifìcat, duriusculam, & in qua interdum humanitas desyderabatur. Vide*
Caesarum & Francicum non potuisse tantis regnis contineri!
Hic ego potius exclamem: quid satis est, si Europa parum?
At tantam & tam numerosam Aeliorum familiam vnus
agellus capiebat, alebatque; videlicet, quod inter eos optime
conueniret. Franciscum narrant Caesaris iussu Setabem
missum, oppidum agri Valentini.

Gattinarium istum, cuius in epistola tua meministi, non
nou, nisi sit il. άρχιγραμμεύς. En quam sum ambitiose
magnorum nominum memor! Nomina non edisco, quia
nihil peto. Nos in tantis caloribus pene liquefimus, nec in
publicum nisi vespertinus admodum prodeo, vt noctua.
Jta sum aestus impatiens; rigorem facilius fero: credo
quod huic promptius est mederi, quam illj. 'Αλλά τι ή δίκη
25 έστι του Καττινάρου; 'Η και ήμείς τοσότω ευδαιμονεύεθε, ός και
περί των ξενών εί και έννητων κρύνειν υμάς;

Jn proxima mea epistola inerat Mori quaedam cum annu-
lis argenteis, quo numero, non sat scio: fac certiorem me,
an sit reddit. Matronae tuae optimum salutem ex me pluri-
mam; itidem et Lapostolio meo, et Robyno tuo.


Syruentus literis suis scribit, dedisse se epistolam meam
Petro Aeidgio transmittendam ad te.

Antuerpiam cogito Calendis Augusti; inde Louanium istac:
35 nollem te insalutato et non viso, vt proximo anno; spero

15 videlicet] MS. : vz. 15 optime] V; optimo A 24 huic] written a second time and
crossed off 27 Jn proxima... istuc (l. 38)j in Vives' writing 29 salutem] MS. : S.
14. Aeliorum] cp. Valer. Max-
16. Setabem] Francis arrived
at Barcelona on June 17 and by
the Emperor's order, he was
taken to the province of Valen-
cia, to Patina (June 20); other
reports state that he was kept at
Chatea or Chatina (a stronghold
also in Valencia, commanded by
a Spaniard, Cabanylls), under
Ferdinand de Alarcon's guard
(Brewer, IV, 1426, 1439-40, 1442,
1485, 1488, 1494, 1504, 1557).
18. Gattinarium] cp. Epp. 142,
pr. a-d; 160, 35; VOO, vii, 168.
25. τοσότω] ή τοσότων or
30. Lapostolio meo &c.] meo,
33. Petro Aegidio] Peter Gilles;
in his notes on De Civitate Dei,
Vives called him, homo apprime
eruditus, & amicus omnium quos
norim candidissimus atque inte-
gerrimus' (August., 1602).
34. Antuerpiam] Epp. 160, 1,
seq.; 17, 35; 181, 16.
nos congressuros, neque enim aberis, vt alias. Rursum vale.
Hæsit hæc epistola apud me vsque in hunc diem natalis
Diui Jacobi, tanta est raritas profliscientium istuc.

Dnō. Francisco Craneueldio, iuris-
consulto, Senatorj Mechiliniensi,
amico integerrimo, Mechiliniae.

160. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

II 77 [f° 97]
Bruges 2 September <1525>

This letter, which evidently belongs to 1525 (cp. Ep. 160), was
written by amanuensis A (cp. Ep. 102, pr.); Vives added the two
last lines (ll. 45-48) and the address; it occupies the obverse side of
a leaf and one third of the reverse; it was not only fastened by the
usual slip of paper, but was also pierced in the middle and tied by
a thin string, as was the case for Ep. 159; its seal, similar to that
of Ep. 90, is well preserved.

VIVES CRANEUELDIO SUO S.

Sic fert saepe negociorum ratio, ut illuc eas minime, quo
cogites maxime, ut ego Mechlinam, ubi dicebar a clarissi-
mis viris expectari, te videlicet & aliquot alius prime istic
note; quorum alloquiis, equidem inuitissimus, carui! Sed
redeundum erat domum multis de causis; illa potissima
quod plurimum mihi temperis nihil agendo deperierat,
quod est mihi hoc tempore quam parcissime dispensan-
dum: vt cui multa sunt breui absolenda, aut certe produ-
cenda inchoata, & formanda rudia &que informa. Adde
his quod nihil est mihi peregrinatione molestus.

Commodum reuersus accepi litteras tuas bene veteres,
datas ad quintum Calendas Sextilis; meas demiror fuisse
resignatas, & signum mutatum: άλλα ού κανόν τουτο. Nihil

159. 36 congressuros[ V2; congressuro] neque VI

159, 34-36; 163, s.
12. meas] evidently Ep. 157, as
results from l. 35.
13. signum] this refers to the
seal adhering to Ep. 157, which
is not that of Vives; evidently
the original one came to grief,
erat quod celatum velim; proponant si veliat, vel pro
15 valuis templorum. Sic cum hominibus vt apud Deum,
iuxta veterem sententiam! In rebus Germanicis alcedonia,
φασί. Taxandri libro narravit Petrus Aegidius, quum essem
Antuerpiae, non praefixum commenticium nomen, sed magna
ex parte alienum : nam est Ruysius quidam Campiniensis
pica, ut tu dicis, in Zelandia.
"Ανθρωπος μωρω ονόματι μὲν δὴ, θυμοτάτος, πράγματι δὲ ἀνομίω-
tatos. Άλλα τι ἐρωτάς; Περὶ τῶν ἐργῶν τῶν παρὰ μου ἀφοιμένων;
Dicam illud tantum, quod est de Homero apud Silium:
Carmine complexus terras, mare, sydera, maneis;
25 Atque haec ipsa prius quam cernerem....
vellem adesses: subleuares fessum, & laborantem adiu
uares. Sed nos si aliud prestare non poterimus, saltem
conatus nostras dexterioribus illis ac felicioribus trademus,
velut in cursu lampada; hoc est, vel adiuuabimus multorum
studia, vel quod est proximum, excitabimus;
Inuentas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes;
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo;
Omnibus his niuea cinguntur tempora vitta.

and as the letter included one
from More with rings, Ep. 151, Francis Cervent, the bearer, or
possibly Peter Gilles, to whom it was eventually handed (Ep.
159, 29), put on his own for security’s sake; in fact under the
lozenge of paper on which it is impressed, are discernible two
kinds of wax: a dark brown variety covers and overlaps the
red kind, which is used by Vives (e. g., for this epistle); which
shows that the letter had not been opened, as results also from the
clean and neat holes through which the string that fastened it,
was passed, apparently only once.
20; thanks to Truchsess’ energetic
management, the Peasants’ Re-
volt in Germany was completely
-crushed by the end of July 1525:

19 quidam] V; quidem A 24 Carmine] V; opere A 24 manes] V; honestum A

CMH, II, 189-190.
22. ἐργῶν] Vives had started
his work De Subventione Pauper-
rum, the subject of which he
kept a secret even for his great
friend Cranenvelt: cp. Epp, 157, 45;
163, i-12: 171, 7.
23. Silium] Silius Italicus, Pu-
nicia, xiii, 788, 790:
Carmine complexus terram,
mare, sidera manis...
Atque haec cuncta, prius quam
cerneret, ordine terris
Prodidit.....
29. lampada] Lucretius, De Re-
rum Natura, II, 78; Varro, de Re
Rustica, III, 16, 9; EOO, II, 84, e.
31. Inuentas... vitta (l. 33)] Vir-
gil, Æneis, VI, 663-5.
O vtinam in his curis liceat spiritum Patri reddere!

35 Miror te nihil meminissem epistole quan ad te dedi postremis diebus Julij: vereor ne non sit reddita. Τὴν τοῦ Γαττινάρου δίκην ἐν τῇ 'Αντωνερτίχ ἢν ἀηκοδός γεγενήσθαι περὶ ἄκροπόλεως, ἢ πύργου τινὸς. Quasi sit locus aliquid, qui possit a morte defendere! & hec uocantur seria! & περὶ τὴν δοξην, nugas!

40 Si quis praepositera clamet omnia, ipse tanquam magis praeposterus rideatur. Pro certo etiam habetur τὸν ὑμέτερον προστάτην, ἢ πρὸτον δικαστήν, μετακαλεῖσθαι πρὸς τὴν Ἱβηρίαν, καὶ, ὡς νομίζωνται, γεννησάμενον κακοκελάριον. Ἀγαθὴ τύχη. Et missam fidem publicam ad iter pedestre. Ecquando prefecturus sit, cupio cognoscere; — et de Erasmo, si quid audis.

Vxor & socrus resalutant te & tuos, quibus omnibus salutem precor.


Dnō. Francisco Craneueldio, iurecon-
50 sulto, Senatori Mechliñ.

161. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
II 78 [†° 98] 7 September <(1525>

This letter takes up the obverse, and a little more than half of the reverse side; Cranevelt wrote on the address: 'Rescripsi xvij° Septembris'. John de Fevyn's seal representing C. Mucius Scævola holding his hand in the fire, is printed off more clearly on this letter than it is generally; it is reproduced here. The year-date is abundantly proved by the contents: cp. Ep. 162, 1.

160. 39 defendere &c., on f° 97 v° 45 et de Erasmo &c., in Vives' writing

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160. 35. epistola; Ep. 159, which reached Cranevelt only on Aug. 4, whereas he wrote to Vives on June 28: l. 12.
36. Γαττινάρου] cp. Epp. 142, pr. a-d; 159, l8; &c.
37. ἄκροπόλεως] the castle and estate of Chévigny: Ep. 142, pr. d.
42. προστάτην] Josse Lauwe-
43. feyns (Ep. 74, pr. a) was said to have been appointed successor to Gattinara, who wanted to resign, since in the preparing of peace with France, Charles V. preferred de Lannoy's policy to his: Armstrong, I, 148-9; Brewer, IV, 2058.
Salve plus millies, Craneueldi Humanissime atque Optime.

Literas tuas nuper accepi, quibus te bona valetudine esse facile perspexi: quo nomine plurimum loetor. Nam auebam scyre qui valeres. Quod autem tibi cessator in literis vdeor, tu mihi in causa es, quoniam semper tuis inseris literis de causa Mercurina, ut que totum inturbet obruatque, vix ut vacet fortassì nostris legitundis! Jtaque malui intermittere scriptionem, quam importunius obstrepere homini occupatissimo, presertim vacationum diebus.

Sed extra jocum: scripsi ternas ad te, quas dare constitu-ram Viuj nostro; neque enim alius erat cui dare volebam, cum non pauci lusissent me in opera eorum mihi oblata. Verum ut audio ex tuis, ille cum idipsum significasset patruo isthuc venturum se, delusit probe astu uno, sed ratione diversa; literas enim meas illi, saltem illarum argumentum, dixeram die uno, cum altero clam conferret se Antwerpiam; neque non volebam illi in sinum effudisse quod subjude alias tibi committere consueueram. Jtaque commotus rei indignitate conscidi simul omnis, et mihi crede, perpauci sunt qui isthuc ueniant, cum Illus-trissima agat nunc apud Ollandos; et scribendj genus erat quod nolebam in alienas incidere manus.

Nunc interim obuenerunt letiora que vel uelitum ierent: primum ille noster senex bonus, iam diu versane profectionem, cum nihil in hunc usque consti-tuisset, hesterno die sigillatim singulis, primum ministro,
dein mihi, post affini, sub vesperam significauit se tertio
Jdaum Septembrium diseessurum. Causa autem profectio-
nis (quod inter nos dictum sit vt ne vxor quidem tua
conscia sit) cum varia sit, tamen hec vna vel omnium
precipua est : quod cum nuper male se habuisse, exequi-
toresque delegisset prestantiam tuam, Malinum velut sor-
orum meum tutorem, meque velut coexecutorum ; postea
ut reualuit hec libere effutijt apud affinem sese sic habere;
jlle commotus grauiter quod nihil illi tribueretur, nescio
quid, impotentiori animo, judignius sene visus est reecisse.
Interim mirum fuit silentium. Senex ut est singulari pru-
denitia, quod suspicetur multa posse jnuertj (et animus
semper fuit illuc eundi) et fortassis veretur ne id obtingeret,
quod ex ano bne uelt vnecipium nostrum, siue adeo
ipsi ministro Guillelmo, ex legato aut donatione caussa
mortis; in qua tum fuit sententia adhuc perstat; et quod ijs
amplius : etiam si Craneueildius, inquit, ue[et,] nunli concres-
dam, quam vobis tribus; de reliquo si quid mihi humanitus
in itinere obueniat, ille solus resciet; ac ne te celem quic-
quam, date mihi literes sunt reddituum Gandauensium ac
Brugensium. Tibi, [amicissime] Craneueldi, concreditum
iri puto quicquid es thesauri, gem[marum, vel] numerat
pecunie, vasorum urgenloren. Si quid sit quo [nobis
tuam] operam accoinmodare possis, apud senem seu co-
mandatione singula[ri, aut] qua alia ratione, quoeso te, ne
agraeris jmpartiri : rem fecer[is pergratam !]

33 sic] between lines 36 Senex &c.] on f. 98 v. 38 id] F3; id illis F1 40 Guillelmo|
ac Brug : 49 commenda-] r commenda-

31. Malinum] possibly William Malineus, Charles V.'s a cubicul-
la, or his father, whom Charles
and Philip Hedenbault must have
known at Court. William Malineus
was born in Bruges of a
noble family; he followed his
master on all his travels and
referred to his adventures in his
letters, of which Justus Lipsius
praised the style; amongst his
correspondents were Paolo Giyvio
and Louis de Praet. He translated
Louis ab Agila's Commentario-
rum de Bello Germanico a
Carolo V. Cae. gesto Libri II,
printed by J. Steels, Antwerp,
1550. He died in Brussels on
Jan. 1, 1580 and was buried in
St. Gudula's, next to his wife
Hyppolita Reynen (†Oct. 1, 1579),
who had borne him a son : Bib.
Belg., 327; Bas. Brux., I, 134;
Sand., Brug., 36; Hom. Rem.,
1, 303.
164, 22.
Bene vale, mi Craneueldj : et si quid modo unquam intelligas quid ilic agat, an mansurus, et quandiu, ut perscribas fidis nuntiis ; si possibile tibi sit ut auertas a profectione ob ea que tibi comperta habes, id facito summa rationum et argumentorum ui. Nam ego non ausus sum attingere, neque suadere aut dissuadere : tu nihil non potes; ego metui ne ofl'enderem.

In re literaria legimus opusculum de Non Irascendo, de Curiositate, Erasmo interprete : opera digna : primum illud, quod numquam e manu excidat. Iterum vale, et vxori liberisque ex me plurimam salutem dico.

7. Idus Septembres.

Totus tuus
Joannes Feuynus.

A mon treshonn. Sr. et amy Monsr. M' Fransois Craneuelt, Sr. du Conseil a Malines.

162. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

II 79 [p. 99]

Bruges
11 September 1525

This letter, which has an indistinct Scevola seal (cp. Ep. 161), reached Cranevelt eleven days after it was written, as he noted on the address : Rta. xxij. Septembris a0. 1525'.

SALUE PLUS MILLIES, DOMINE CRANEUELDJ.

Quae tibi alias et abhinc diebus perpaucis scripsi, ea cum fuere eiusmodj quae arbitrabar te scyre expedisse, profecto etiam nunc visum fuit ut tibi impartirem que interim contigerunt. Abijt ergo is noster de quo crebro!

Et certe letus hodie discessit senex. Vtinam modo omnia
secunda, et vento prospero suum jnuisat herum! Hic jll
magni virj stupent cum vel sint ausi oppedere Joui! Nunc
saxa aut truncos cerneres, seu stupor sit, aut lethargo sacri-
ficarint. Si quid fidei nostrae commissionem est, id uelim tibi
sol concreditum; reliqua in reeditu, apertius, coram, ex
homine cognoscas.

Vale, et si quid sit nouj, aut ex Hispanijs, aut Germania,
aaut Italia, Britannia, jd ascribe, queso te. Nam hic renun-
ciatum est nobis certissimis nuncijis, quinta huius pacem
inter Gallum et Britannum Londinj conclusam, altero
postea die publicandam. Et ea quoque de re literae e
Londino: Dominam ab Alanzon reuocatam; Borbonium
iter remetiri quod meditabatur in Bersalonen;
nunc Gallos in presidium (velut relegatos, sic ut gustes
fraudem dolosque gallicos) Marchionj Salluciorum, ad


6. herum] Charles of Egmont,
7. magni virj] probably the
authorities of the town and of
Princehof, amazed at the auda-
city of a man in the Emperor’s
pay, going to visit his most im-
14. pacem] the Treaties of the
Moor, between France and
England, which Brinon and di
Passano had negociated (Epp.
142, 17; 156, pr. c), were read out
on Aug. 29 and signed on the
next day, and as the powers of
the French envoys were not suf-
cient, they were to be ratified by
the Regent Louise and Parliament
within eight days; they were pro-
claimed on Sept. 6 in England
and on Sept. 22, at Lyons: Brewer,
IV, 1570, 1600-4, 1617, 1622, 1659,
1663. The news of the conclusion
of that peace evidently gave rise
to the false reports referred to on
11. 17-22, which were probably
assumed as logical consequences of
the veering policy.
17. Alanzon] Francis I.’s sister,
Margaret of Angoulême, Duchess
of Alençon, afterwards Queen of
Navarre, was sent by Louise of
Savoy to treat with Charles V.
for her brother’s delivery and
for peace : cp. Ep. 169, 24; Brewer,
IV, 1532, 1537, 1557, 1558, 1563,
&c. Accompanied by her mother
as far as the Spanish frontier,
she entered Spain at the end of
August and visited Charles V. in
September: Brewer, IV, 1573,
1595, 1658; Armstrong, I, 150.
of Bourbon, intended sailing
from Italy to Spain, for which
purpose Louise of Savoy gave
him a safe-conduct, and put six
galleys at his disposal to escort
his ships from Genoa to Barce-
lona, Aug. 11-Oct. 15: Brewer,
IV, 1558, 1563, 1624, 1655, 1702, &c.
20. Salluciorum] this erroneous
report probably originated from
the disturbances which in August
took place between the Spaniards
and some disbanded foot in the
dominions of the Marquis of Sal-
luzzo, who was an ally of Fran-
cis I., and was included in the
treaty of peace between England
and France, published at Lyons
on Sept. 22: Brewer, IV, 1625,
1659.
numerum peditum xx. millia, equitum sex millia, Alpes transisse.

Brugis, xijma. Septembris 1525.

Tuus Feuynus.

et mgro. Francisco Craneuelt, Consilia-
rio Mechlinien., D. S. obseruando.

163. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges

II 80 [f° 100]

17 September <(1525)

This letter is written by amanuensis A; Vives added the last three lines (ll. 21-26) and the address. The seal, similar to that of Ep. 90, is well preserved.

VIVES CRANEVELDIO SUO S.

Vereor ne quae tu dicis tibi factum somnia, ex somniis
meis sumas veris ac γνησίος. Sed haec παρὰ τῷ Χριστῷ imo
penes Eum solum; Ipse scit me purum ac pium institutum
ad opus afferre; reliqua disponat Ipse ex vsu nostro, qui

vnum nouit quid demum usui sit nobis. Vadimonium deser-
tum vtique nihil demireris, si inscriptiones videas, vt illas
Graecorum apud Pliniun. Sed erant & alia, quae me a
longiore itinere retrahent! Fœtum hunc meum autummo
tore tardiusculum cseteris; verum sat cito, si sat bene.

5 Obstetricans nullus mihi πρετερ Christum satisfaciet; Illius

163. 6 demireris] V; nimiris A

163. 1. somnia&c.] evidently a reply to Cranevelt's remark about the
subject on which Vives was working, elicited by a passage in his
5. Vadimonium &c.] an allusion to what C. Plinius Secundus writes
in his preface to his Naturalis Historia (§ 24 ; edit. C. Mayhoff : Leip-
zig, 1906) about the titles of Greek books : ο ια, Μουσαι, πα-
δέκται, ἡγεμόνες, λαμβύνει, πίναξ,

χειδίων : inscriptiones, propter
quas vadimonium deseri possit;

at cum intraveris, di deaeque,
quam nihil in medio invenies !

8. itineret] Vives apologizes for
not visiting Cranevelt on his
journey to Antwerp in August :

160, 22.
numen præsens ac dexterum imploro; alieni & abortiuus eiicietur partus, & minime vitalis.

Profectionem τού ὑμετέρου Προστάτου audio differri, quod is recuset ire; & sapit mea sententia, qui iucundam quietem præferat speciosa molestia. Britannos seis pacem fecisse cum Gallis, consensu, sicuti ferunt, & approbatione Cæsaris. Nos hic habemus inducias, non inducias. In Hispania omnia tam vel incerta, vel occulta, vt ex duobus tabellariis, qui heri illinc venerunt, nihil omnino licuerit cognosci, quum attulerint magnos litterarum fasces.


xvii. Septembris; Brugis.

Lapostolio, hospiti meo, & Robyno, tuo, salutem ex me permultam.

D. Francisco Craneueldio, iureconsulto et Senatori Mechlinieñ., amico maximo,
Mechlinæ.

164. From John de FEVYN

Bruges
30 September 1525

At the same time as this letter de Feyyn sent one from Arnold van den Gruythuyzen to Cranevelt: cp. l. 9; Ep. 165, 3.

163. 19 cognosci] V; cognoscere A 21 Vxor &c.] in Vives' writing
22 optima] supply coniunx 25 salutem] MS.: S.

164. From John de FEVYN

Bruges
30 September 1525

At the same time as this letter de Feyyn sent one from Arnold van den Gruythuyzen to Cranevelt: cp. l. 9; Ep. 165, 3.

163. 19 cognosci] V; cognoscere A 21 Vxor &c.] in Vives' writing
22 optima] supply coniunx 25 salutem] MS.: S.
Henry de Groiff, hereditary provost of Erkelents (1509), was one of Charles of Egmont’s favourites. Although hampered by a more than ordinary corpulence, he took a leading part in the liberation of Friesland from the yoke of Albert and George of Saxony, Nov. 1514, and was appointed stadholder in that province in the beginning of 1515. He had to contend with the invading Saxon armies and the Black Band; moreover the Frisian nobles and towns, willing to recognize his master as protector, but not as hereditary lord, complained about the lack of disinterestedness in his management and about his little consideration for their liberties (Nyhoff, pref. 3, xxii, xxiv, lxvi, lxxxi, &c.). Leaving Friesland in Feb. 1518, he was appointed as redditarius or receiver-general for Gelderland on May 17, 1518 (Nyhoff, 604), in which capacity he had a prominent share in the affairs of the duchy; he assisted at Charles’s marriage, and represented him at diets and conferences: Cologne, 1527, Gorcum, 1528, Zwolle, 1532, Groningen, 1536, and Nijmegen, 1537 (Nyhoff, 689, &c.; 874, 931, 1009, 1143; pref. 2, lxxii; pref. 3, xxxi). He generously helped his master with his personal fortune, which procured him, amongst other advantages, the estate of Broichkeave, in Veluwe, 1530 (Nyhoff, 296, 524, 597, 679, 963, 974, 1100). In return for the mansion Grondstein, near Arnhem, included in his wife’s dowry, the Duke bestowed on him the estate of Staveren and a mill on Uddelermeer, Nov.-Dec. 1524; by which exchange, as well as by the appointments as Commander of Renen, 1527, and Drostan Hattem, 1531, he publicly acknowledged the signal services of the loyal Erkelents, who remained as faithfully devoted to him in the gloomy evening of his life as he had been in the victorious noontide (Nyhoff, 397, 427-30, 444, 826, 830, 887, 999, 1002, 1154).

S. D. P.

Quod mihi scribis commendaturum te senem amicis illic tuuis veteribus, profecto, mj Craneueldi, ago tibi eo nomine gratias. Nam animum illum iam diu perspectum habeo. Nunc is non eget, nam redijt, adeo etiam nunc ut serius venissent tue quam ut profuissent quicquam. Ceterum ultro adijt tuos quos ex sermone familiarj alias deprehenderit ex animo vostrissimos; in ijs autem conuenit Arnoldum, Ducalem Consiliarium; quod quo tibi magis perspectum cognitumque esset, literas illius ad te mittuo.

Quam honorificè fuerit susceptus, non dubito quin credas

1. senem] Charles Hedenbault.
7. Arnoldum] Master Arnold van (den) Gruitthuyzen, or Gruithuizen, Licentiate of Laws, was Duke Charles of Gelderland’s councillor, and is recorded as such in most of the important deeds, and in the reports of conferences, meetings and missions from 1516 to 1532 (Nyhoff, pref. 3, lxvi, lxxiii, lxxix, xc; 541, 598, &c., 1009.
ita rem se habere: donatus est munere plane regio, nimirum vaso argenteo. Sed hoc ille nihil facit. Tantum sufficit seni herum vidisse, et eum quem a puero vinee adamanuit. Vellet etiam uicissim te conuenisse, cum ei legissem tuas posteriores, ut aperiret qualem patronum repperisset. Qui si talis tatusque est qualem predicat, profecto vel diademate regio dignus est, seu formam, mores principi decentissimos, & prudentiam inspicias; huius certe judicio, omnibus numeris reliquis huius ætatis principes anteit.

Porro animus idem in hunc semper fuit qualem abiens reliquerat; id quod non immerito hic miris effert laudibus. Et de Nouiomago procul vitando (quod Guillielmo imprudenti, et archanorum nostrorum inscio excidunt), datis in hoc latronibus ac satellitio. Que uero urba habuerit cum nescio quo Erclens presente Duce, ea tantum ululat degustanda prebuit. Nunc eius rei gratia tanto est nobis commodior, quod nobis non admodum reclamantibus ac reluctantibus profectus est; et leuatus est angore, quem ex delatione per Erclens (opinor) factura contraxerat. Vale.

Pridie Calendas Octobres 1525.

Tuus Fevynus.

Along with this letter were dispatched two others which Crane-velt was to send on to Gelderland: II. 8-11.

S. P.

Literis meis postremis signifcauj tibi patrui reditum, quam amanter, quam humaniter, & item honorifice susceptus a Duce fuisset. Misi vna literas Arnoldj, Consiliarij Ducalis, ad te, quibus non dubito te fuisius jntellexisse haec omnia. Nunc rogatus sis ab sene vt suas quoque legas, si non credis nobis: quas tibi mittimus apertas, ut simul ac legeris, reseras. Videbis, mi Craneueldj, affectum huius & ja Ducem & suos; sed rogat te vnice vt Viersen dandas cues. Nam hic renunciare possit Principi, hunc saluum atque jucolmem redisse; preterea commendabit Carolum illi singularissime: et poterit alteras dare ad Consulem Tielensem.

Nos hic valemus, et plane loetor ex animo hunc a reditu esse commodiorem. Prius perpetue erant propemodum querimonie; nunc hic revixit, et ut festiuiter ludit, repurgavit quicquid in animo insederat veneni; plane est alius ac fuit, vt ex Demea commutatus sit in Mitionem paulo

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1. Literis[ Ep. 164. gratulate Bishop Henry of Bavaria on his accession, at Utrecht, Jan. 1525 (Nyhoff, 676, 830, 834). On Jan. 9, 1522, Charles requested the Chapter of St. Martin's at Utrecht to grant him a prebend, which demand he repeated on April 3, 1529 (Nyhoff, 712, 945). He himself gave him conjointly with Henry of Amstel, the post of receiver of the tithes and taxes in Veluwe, Feb. 8, 1522 (Nyhoff, 716), in reward of the loyal service which he fulfilled at least until the last months of 1536 (Nyhoff, 1114). 11. Consulem Tielensem] cp. Ep. 243, pr.

17. Demea... Mitionem] the two aged brothers in Terence's Adelphoe.
clementiorem. Vtinam perpetuum sit! Est enim (quicquid modo dixerim) absente turgido illo, ut sepe alias, magis comis; nunc fere plus satis, atque adeo in immensum humanus.

Viues bene valet, vxorque. Soror nostra proxima partuj est. Ego plane, ni hic tam subito redisset, iam meditabar instituere familiarum, qua sollicitudine & cura hic nos liberaut. Jussit te saluere, vxorem, & liberos Carlus ex animo, doletque non vacasse illi ut inuisisset uos; sed non licebat, dum veretur id quod dominij, ubi absunt. Vale, mi Craneueldj.

Brugis, Francisci die festo, quo utinam isthic fuisset!

Tuus Jo. Feuynus.

Rogat senex ignoscas quod ad te quoque non scripserit; quamuis enjm sue prolixiores sint, tamen id non sine maximo labore consecut. Mi Craneueldj, pro tua prudentia non grauabere vel literis ad eum tuis gratular; &; te uiam vel admonitium literis meis, expectasse potius ipsum, &c. Vale.

Eximio Juris utriusque doctorj Dño. & Mgro. Francisco Craneuel, Consiliario Machlinien., Dño. S. obserd.

166. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 18 October (1525)

Cranevelt noted on this letter: , Rño. xx&. Octobris a& 25 .

S. P.

Accepimus hodie primum literas tuas, xmo. demum die postquam conscripseras; quibus mirifice delectatus est
patruus, quum essent perhumane, et amoris erga illum jndices. Dolebat autem non fuisse citius redditas, ne jngra-
titudinis jncusaretur crimin ab ijs quibus promiserat sese responsurum simul atque Brugas redisset; et summopere metuebat ne jntercidissent, aut tabellariorum jncuria, aut tu isthinc abfuisses uspiam legatione aliqua.

Nunc cupijt patruus sese tibi excusarj quod ad te quoque non scripserit, cum alioqui prolxiiores in Ghelriam mise-
rit; si expendisti (id quod non dubito fecisse te) quam egre characteres duxerit ea etate, et manu semper prope tremula, nunc sursum, nunc deorsum, nunc oblique; profecto id solum illi suffecerit ad excusationem. Tamen uoledat id me scripto committere, quo tibi magis innotescet, nulla id obliuione tui fecisse. Accipies ergo ja bonam partem, et simul salutationem, qua jubet te jnpartirj plurima. Saluto et ego Fevynus vos omnes, liberosque omnes dulcissimos. Vale.

Brugis, Luee festo.

Viuem nondum conuenj; sed is bene valet; mater vxoris male habet.

Tuus Jo. Feuynus.

Clariss. Juris .V. Doctorj Dino. Francisco

Craneuel', Consiliario Mechlinieñ.

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167. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges 25 October <1525>

This letter was written by amanuensis A; Vives added three lines (ll. 23-27) and the address; it still has its seal, similar to that of Ep. 90. An unknown hand wrote under the address: 'hop de kerc-
hoff van Sinte Rombout'; and Cranevelt noted the day it reached him: 'Ra. vi[(tima)] Octobris a° xxv'.

166. uoledat] r uolebat

166. 4. citius redditas] probably Cranevelt only received Ep. 165, Oct. 4, with those for Viersen and the 'Consul Tielensís', on the day on which he replied: Ep. 165, 5-12.


21. Viuem] prob. Cranevelt had sent to de Fevyn a letter to be handed to Vives.

Vives' acquaintance with the great Hellenist William Budé dates from his visit to Paris with his pupil Cardinal William de Croy (cp. Ep. 1, pr. d) in June 1519; they met twice, and were full of admiration for each other's erudition and accomplishments, as results, for Vives, from de Croy's letter to Erasmus (probably posterior to the Paris visit : Allen, III, 958, 112), and for Budé, from two letters to Erasmus, one of June 10, 1510, which Vives took, and another of June 30, in which the young erudite is praised and spoken of as the glutinum between the two great champions of humanism, who had already had some differences (Allen, III, 987, 1-5; 992, 1-2; 810, 896, 906). That Λοδοβίκος Βιβεύς should have been a κολλαστήρος between them, did not quite please Erasmus (Aug. 9, 1519: Allen, IV, 1004, s, seq.), and Vives does not seem to have grasped the full sense of the term before the publishing of the correspondence of his two friends in Erasmus' Farrago Nova (Basle, Oct., 1519), as results from his letter of March 7, 1520 (Goldast, 222). Still Budé was not so far wrong in his surmise, since Vives certainly caused a revival of friendliness between them, and prevented the delay of two letters of September 1519 (Allen, IV, 1011, 1015) in reaching Louvain, from leading to another breach (Feb. 2, 1520). He himself had written repeatedly, and Budé had replied (Aug. 19, 1519, Jan. 2, Feb. 2, April 23, 1520 : BE, 19 r°, 21 v°, 25 v°, 81 v°; BERép., 43, 51, 52, 66; Allen, IV, 1023, sq) testifying to an appreciation which filled Erasmus with envy (Allen, IV, 1066, 52; 1073, 76).

Their mutuai esteem became intimacy on another stay of Vives in Paris between May 2, when Budé wrote to him (Bonilla, 706-712; BE, 99 r°; BERép., 67), and May 14, when he left Paris so as to reach Arles by the 17th (BERép., 69). The welcome he gave to the young Spaniard was most cordial; hence his really enthusiastic encomium when writing to Erasmus, June 4, 1520 (Allen, IV, 1108, 109-196), to which the latter replied in June in two different epistles (Allen, IV, 1104, 35; 1111, 80). During this visit Vives made the acquaintance of Budé's wife, Roberte le Lieur, whom, a few years later, he introduced amongst the models of womanhood in his De Institutione Foeminae Christianae (VOO, iv, 209). Then the war put a stop (l. le) to their intercourse (BE2, 31 v°; BERép., 83 : Jan. 10, 1521 ; Allen, IV, 1181, 137; 1233, 175): still their cordiality remained unaltered, whereas the animosity between Erasmus and Budé, notwithstanding their regular letters, broke out anew at the appearance of the Ciceronianus, as results from the former's letter of Sept. 1, 1528 (EE, 1105, c), to which Vives replied on Oct. 1 following (VOO, vii, 190).

The interrupted relations were only taken up again by the end of 1529, when Vives recommended to Budé's favour his brother-in-law Nicolas Valdaura, who went to study medicine in Paris (cp. VOO, vii, 218; Ep. 102, pr. b). His wish that the young student might supply the means of an unintermitted correspondence, may have been realised; still only two letters seem to have escaped loss; one of Sept. 1, 1532 (Goldast, 212); another, written in the beginning of 1533, is quoted in the De Conscribendis Epistolis (VOO, ii, 294-5) : it testifies to a brisk intercourse, which is implied also by an occasional mention of a friend's visit, like that of Claude Baduel in 1534 (L. De
laruelle, Guillaume Budé : Paris, 1907 : 275). Their mutual esteem, however, is attested by less perishable monuments; thus Vives warmly recommended his friend’s works and methods in his commentaries on De Civitate Dei, 1522 (August., 1573), in his letter De Ratione Studii to Charles Mountjoy, 1523 (VOO, i, 277, 279), in his De Disciplinis, 1531 (VOO, vi, 90, 332, 336, 337, 344), his De Conscribendis Epistolis, 1536 (VOO, ii, 314), and his Linguae Latinae Exercitatio, 1538 (VOO, i, 404). Cp. Mayans, 41-43; 72; Bonilla, 94; Watson, lxx.

VIUES CRANEVELDIO SUO .S.

Inscriptiones & librorum argumenta explicarem tibi coram omnia, φιλάτει δηλαδή ἰδωδη, ἵνα: epistole credere non ausim, ἵνα μὴ ἡς ἡς ἐξελήφθη, si in alienas manus incidat. Nec tamen citius pariam quam elephantus, ni forte abortiar: 5 non quidem partu illo elephantj novennalj in vulgus credito, sed biennij, quemadmodum eruditj tradunt.

Hispanus tabellarius pauca admodum attulit, et ea in- certa. Congressos Principes rumor sparsit, parum άΰθεντικώς. Sunt qui aiant Gallum ægrotasse Segobrigæ; ad eum, officij gratia, venisse Cæsarem, vt inualidum alloquio solaretur. Morus factus est Cancellarius Lancastriae; minus est honoris & fructus haud exiguj, quod obtinebat Vinfeldus, qui

1. Inscriptiones &c.] Vives refers to his work on the relief of the poor; cp. Ep. 163, 5, seq.
3. της Ελεον της Λανδαυ της άνετος] epistole credere non ausim, ἵνα μὴ ἡς ἡς ἐξελήφθη, si in alienas manus incidat. Nec tamen citius pariam quam elephantus, ni forte abortiar: 5 non quidem partu illo elephantj novennalj in vulgus credito, sed biennij, quemadmodum eruditj tradunt.

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3. ἡς Ελεον της Λανδαυ της άνετος | epistole credere non ausim, ἵνα μὴ ἡς ἡς ἐξελήφθη, si in alienas manus incidat. Nec tamen citius pariam quam elephantus, ni forte abortiar: 5 non quidem partu illo elephantj novennalj in vulgus credito, sed biennij, quemadmodum eruditj tradunt.

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in Hispania Legatus interijt; hoc demum est 'legatum obire'. Accipiet in singulos annos supra mille & quingentos angelatos; quæsturam resignabit alterij.

A Budæo accepi nuper litteras primas a cepto bello; ait se aula explicatum, &sj ægre; nec minores se habere functiones amplissimi officij Lutetiae, quam in aula; multa legere, sed οὐδὲν πρὸς τὰς Μούσας: filiis suis acturis cum eo leges, nisi iam ὠμονέρων ὄν, ὀικονομικῶτερον δικαδίκην. Addit se habere ab Erasmo litteras, quis scribit, se statuisse Basileam monumento suo visendam facere.


xxv. Octobris; Brugis.

Fac intelligam ecquando putes recessurum Præsidem vestrum.

D. Francisco Craneueldio, iureconsulto, Senatori Mechlin., amico integerr.,

Mechliniae.

16. Budæo] the great French humanist William Budé (1467-Aug. 23, 1540). who had been a royal secretary from 1497, was called to Court by Francis I. in 1519; he was appointed Royal Librarian in 1521, and Master of Requests in 1522, succeeding to Bishop John Calveau of Senlis (‡ June 1522 : Gall. Christ., X, 1430). He entered Parliament on Aug. 21, 1522, and he described his duties in his letter to Erasmus of Dec. 14, 1522 : BO, i, 378; BERep., 130; L. Delaruelle, Gaillanne Budé : Paris, 1907 : 81, seq.; Allen, II, 403, pr.; Jov. EL, 170.

19. filiis] probably Budé's sons were practising as lawyers in Parliament under him; his eldest son Draco or Dreux (cp. BE, 76 v°; BE², 54 v°-62r°) became the King's advocate in the Court of Subsidies and married Barbara de Paillart; another, Antony, Lord of Marly and Frossy, who married Mary le Blanc, was comptroller-general of the King's Savings; and his son-in-law John Anjorrant, Lord of Claye and Juilly, husband of Catherine Budé, was councillor in Parliament and President of the Requests : E. de Budé, Vie de Gaillanne Budé : Paris, 1884 : 240-241; 297-9; L. Delaruelle, Gaillanne Budé : Paris, 1907 : 84.

21. litteras] Erasmus wrote to Budé on Aug. 25, 1525, enumerating a long list of evils, which closes with the statement that he had always dreaded going to France; Quanquam hic hæremus non absque gravi periculo. Nec est quo fugiamus. Et si esset, haec valetudo indicit oculum : EE, 885, c.

Epp. 167, 168

168. From John de FEVYN

Bruges

26 October (1525)

The seal of this letter, similar to that of Ep. 161, is still adhering.

S. P.

Reddidit mihi literas tuas idem tabellarius cui meas quoque cum patruj literis commiseram; quæ mihi multo gratissime fuere, quod non cessabat querj de te senex quod non responderes magis propere. Alteras hodie primum

5

scriptas reddidit Officialis; ijs quantum attingis de Sutore probe & ingenue notato ab Eraso, ego non intelligo rem ipsam, an hoc dialogo faciat, an opusculo Linguae'; quod nondum absului, aut potius legi totum, nam gustaui tan-

10

tum. Certe, ut dicis, plane vir est diuinj ingenio et memoria tenacissima, tam grandi etate, tot sumptis & exanthlatis laboribus!

Opus ' de Non Irascendo' videris non legisse; ibi origi-

15

nem jracundie, quibus jnitiis nascatur, et rationes quibus medecare morbo, omnes exacte describuntur. Quod si senj

1. meas &c.) Ep. 165; cp. pr.
5. Officialis] Henry Zwynge-

dau, of Bailleul : cp. Epp. 43, pr. b; 212, 19.
5. Sutore] Peter le Cousturier († 1537), doctor of the Sorbonne, 1510, became a carthusian at Preize, near Troyes, after having taught philosophy at Paris. He took part in several controversy-

ies, standing up for the strictest observancy. In his De Tralatione

Bibliæ (Dec. 1524) he attacked, amongst others, Erasmus' trans-

lations. The latter replied by his

Adversus Petri Svtoris, quondam

theologi Sorbonici, nunc monachi

Cartustiani, Debaeacationem Apo-

logia (Basle, J. Froben, Aug.

1525 : EOO, IX, 737), dedicated to

John de Selva, Lord of Cormières,

president of Paris Parliament. Sutor replied in June 1526 by an

Antapologia, which induced

Erasmus to add an Appendix to his Prologus in Supputationem

Columinarum N. Bedae, Aug.

1526 (EOO, IX, 805); he further

ridiculed him in his colloquy

Synodus Grammaticorum (March 1529) for the improperly coined

word Anticomarita on the title of an Apologia, edited in 1526

BB, r, 473 : March 1529; EOO, I, 825, b ; 906, b ; Bib. Er., I, 10, 178). Cp. Feret, II, 392; Buleeus,

V1, 187-190; 192, &c.; Delisle, 67;

EE, 868, n; 886, c; 906, r; 924, n; &c.
7. Linguae] first published by

J. Froben, Basle, August 1525 :

Bib. Er., I, 117.
placet aliquando audire illa nostra philosophica, profecto conferret nonnihil ad affectum illum senibus peculiarem. Nam lingua quantum noceat, ipse olfacis, et que in eam rem non paucus absunt probis, cordatis, & tam synceri amicis ! Desyderamus in Psalmos siue Paraphrases, siue ut arbitraris, Erasmij Commentarios, sed omnium primum ju gratiam preceptoris Borsalj, de Ratione Concionandi', quod hoc opus aggressus sit illo velut impulsore. Allegorias in Evangeliwm nondum expectamus : opus olim conceptum; sic enim ju 'Compendio Theologico'. Vale, et cuj tuas des, queso ut bene prospicias; nam bis uideor recepisse prope apertas.

Brugis, 7 Calendas Nouembres.

Salutem jussit adscribi senex vxorj, & liberis dulcissimis. Tuus Feuynus.

This letter still has its indistinct seal, similar to that of Ep. 161; Cranevelt noted on the address: 'Rescripts xxvj. Novembris qe. KE'.

S. D. P.

Superioribus diebus venit hoc Lupzetus, & simul Richardus Paceus, apud Venetos Britannorum Regis nomine aliquandiu legatione functus. Prior ille rogatus a Viue ecquidnam esset noui, dixit se compertum habere Lutherum vxorem duxisse, juuenem, nobilem, quondam sancti-
monialem, sed judotatam, propterea quod cum intraret monasterium se et sua Deo dicasset. Authorem aiebat (sed nolim spargi) Erasmum, qui hoc perscripsisset cum adhuc ageret Patauij studiorum gratia. Nuptie uero fuere admodum foecunde, nam xij° die ex quo contraxerant, peperit prolem bona muliercula: bella bellam. Quales, inquit Erasmus, depredicant Euangeliste, tales fuere Lutherane. Oecolampadius stupenda de Sinaxi, quae nos legitimus, etiamsi malim collocare bonas horas alia in re: faxit Christus ut Erasmus illius speciei contundat hominis amentiam! Nam Corpus Christi negat sub pane, aut illius (ut loquuntur) specie consecrarj; meras esse simplicium imposturas exhibere adorandum!

De Borbonio arbitror audisse te viij. Octobris adpulisse Barchinone; Imperatorem contraxisse cum Lusitana, cum dote octies centenum millium; Hispanias, quod hoc impe-trassent a Cæsare uti faceret, addidisse vndecies centena millia; quæ si uera sunt, periculum fuerit ne pax male

1523; in 1521 she refused to marry D' Glatz, declaring she had higher views, Luther namely, or his confident Amsdorf. The former, however, preferred at the time her companion Ave von Schönfeld: Grisar, I, 438-442, 482-3; Köstlin-Kawerau, I, 728, seq.; Enders, VI, 394, &c.

8. Erasmum] Erasmus sent word about Luther's marriage to Thomas Lupset in his letter of [Oct. 4] 1525: EE, 908, c; he announced that same news to Daniel Mauch, one of Cardinal Campegio's secretaries, on Oct. 10 (J. Baronius, Prescriptiones adversus Hæreticos Perpetua: Mayence, 1602: 143), and in two letters of Dec. 24: one to Cranevelt, Ep. 172, 46; the other to Nicolas Everard, EE, 900, d (cp. Ep. 172, pr.).

10. peperit] this news proved false, as Luther's eldest child John was born on July 7, 1526 (Enders, V, 359); Erasmus, who had repeatedly announced the wrong report, corrected it in his letter of March 13, 1526, to Franciscus Sylvius: EE, 919, e; cp. Grisar, I, 481-483.


15. Erasmus] cp.EE,909,n;931,A.
20. Lusitana] Charles V.'s marriage with the Infanta Isabella of Portugal, daughter of Emmanuel, sister of John III., was decided on Oct. 20, and sworn to by Charles V. on Oct. 27, 1525; it was celebrated at Seville on March 10, 1526 (Brewer, IV, 1710, 1723, 1749; Cartwright, 48).
21. Hispanias] Spain had been in favour of the marriage with the Portuguese Princess ever since 1518; the Cortes of 1525 had even consented to pay the subsidy Charles V. wanted, in order to refund his English loan: Armstrong, I, 55, 157; Brewer, IV, 1378.
Epp. 169, 170

cum Gallo coeat. Borbonio Heleonora, ob egregium facinus, 25
addicta; et nunc tota Italia (ut illi dixerunt) deuotis animis
Alterna Martinj Liberalium.

Tuus Feuynus.

Ornatissimo Jureconsulato Dño. & Mgro.
Francisco Craneueldio, Consiliario Mech-
liniensi, Dño. Suo Vnice obseruando.

170. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
II 89 [f° 109] 30 November <1525>

The seal, similar to that of Ep. 161, is still adhering to this letter, which takes up the obverse and one third of the reverse side of a leaf.

a Livinus van Pottelsberghe, Knight, Lord of Wissekerke, Vinder-
hauete, Meerendré and Ter Broucke, son of Livinus, and Livina
Snibbele, was Privy Councillor and Master of Requests, Councillor of Flanders, and receiver-general of Charles V. for his domains and taxes in that County. He also was high bailiff for Termonde (1517-1518), of which town his family was originally. He was acquainted

169. 26 Pontifex... Florentia\] MS. : Pont. Vene. Flor.

169. 24. Gallo\] Margaret, Duchess of Alençon, had been sent to Spain with the hope of enticing Charles V. into a marriage (Ep. 162, 17; Brewer, IV, 1485; Arm-
strong, I, 150). Louise of Savoy wished her son to marry the widow-queen of Portugal, Elea-
nor, and thus to substantiate several of his claims in Italy; Henry VIII. was strongly opposed
to that scheme, which, however, succeeded: Brewer, IV, 1421, 1464, 1485, 1628, 1723, 1800, 1891.
24. Heleonora\] Eleanor of Austria, Charles V.'s sister, widow
of Emmanuel, King of Portugal, had been promised as a reward for the Duke of Bourbon's defec-
tion in 1523; two years later that match was strongly opposed by

Charles de Lannoy : Henne, III, 325; Brewer, III, 3225; IV, 1439, 1520.

25. Italia\] at Louise of Savoy's instigation a league was secretly preparing in Italy by the Pope and Venice, who had nearly gained the Duke of Milan, Frances-
cisco Sforza's consent. It was disclosed and put an end to in October by the loyal Marquis of Pescara, who had been tempted with the offer of the Kingdom of Naples: Brewer, IV, 1686, 1719, 1748, 1749; CMH, II, 52.

27. Liberalium\] in the Belgian provinces the feast of St. Martin is celebrated by public rejoic-
ings, dances, and bonfires from times immemorial up to the present day.
with Erasmus, to whom he recommended John de Hondt for the Courtrai prebend (Ep. 134, pr. b). He married Livina van Steenlant († April 3, 1562), daughter of John, and Catharine de Neve; he died July 29, 1531, and was buried in St. Michael's, Ghent, in the Vinderhaute chapel, in which he had erected an altar in 1525, adorned with his crest, and his and his wife's devices: Plvs-est-en-lvy and Ma-foi-est-tele (Fl. Or. Inscr., I, 1, 243-256). In memory of his eldest son Florent, who matriculated in Louvain, Jan. 24, 1515 (Lib. III Int., 210 r°; cp. 131 v°, 297 r°) and died at study at Orléans, he founded 10 scholarships in the Hieronymite school in Ghent, 1521, which foundation was augmented (to 13) by himself, 1525, 1529, and his widow, 1542, 1546; it passed to the Ghent Seminary, into which the said school was transformed, 1569. Another son, Francis, also high bailiff of Termonde, succeeded his father in his estates. Cp. Br. & Fr., I, 129; 132 (erroneous); CPT, I, 30; BN; Allen, III, 751, 2; Henne, II, 126, 183; 201, 323; III, 244; EstBr., 575; Sand., Fland., I, 166, 392; III, 235; Fl. Or. Inscr., I, 1, 210.

On several previous occasions Livinus van Pottelsberghe had used his great influence with towns and councillors to induce the States of Flanders to pay the subsidies required by the Emperor for his wars: 1522-3 (Henne, III, 294, 303). In 1525, when Margaret of Austria requested new subsidies, the example of Hertogenbosch could not induce those of Ghent to consent to the new levy; they even urged that no tribute could be taken from the towns and castellanies in their quarter without their consent. Margaret ordered the Count of Gavre (cp. l. 16) to examine the privileges they invoked, but she insisted on collecting the taxes. After several months' haggling, a delegation was sent to Mechlin on Oct. 28; but Ghent remained as obstinate as ever; they opposed any subsidy being paid by any township or village under their authority, even though it had been promised. Margaret used prudence and leniency, whereas they became more and more aggressive. In the first days of November twelve of the best citizens lodged a complaint against Pottelsberghe, whom they accused of a breach of their privileges, since he had tried to obtain the aids of the towns without their leave; they even charged him with embezzlement, suspecting him of having converted to improper use some of the money raised in the County since Charles V.'s return from Spain (Brewer, IV, 1737). Margaret temporized, and the question was still unsettled in May 1526, when she went herself to Ghent, and obtained the payment of all the towns and castellanies of Flanders except Ghent; this provisional settlement only embittered the feelings on each side, and led to the open revolt of 1539 and its ruthless chastisement of 1540: Henne, IV, 68-74; Hoynck, III, 280, seq.

S. D. P.

Si vales bene est. Nos omnes, dijs gratia, optime valemus, nisi quod soror a partii aliquantum laboraut; sed

nunc meliuscule habet. Senex jubet te centies millies; ymo
vult potius te exoratum, ut si quas responsius e Ghelria
recepis, eas quam celerrime ad nos remittas. Miratur
enim tantum illorum silentium, quum ipse re præstiterit,
quod discedens illis pollicitus fuerat; quare ne hac in re
mora sit, si per ocium licet, quo vel tuis doceam illos
cessatores.

Hic audiuimus de Pottelbergho quiddam quod miris
modis afflixit animum senis. Nam illi bina millia mutua-
rat priusquam in Ghelriam proficisceretur. Sed meliora
omnamur; vt enim sit repetundarum reus a turbulentu
jullo Gandauorum ciue postulatus; tamen vix credo ut tam
jungens summa fuerit. Vtcumque autem sit, migrauit Gan-
dauo et Fienus cum familia, & simul Podelbergius. Vereor
plane jntestinum aliquot ex ijs atque huiusmodj jnitij, et

3 teq add salvere 11 afflixit] r afflixit 13 enim; MS. : n., added afterwards
13 repetundarum reus] MS. : b reus a repetundarum 15 summam... et (16) marked by
two vertical strokes in margin (C) 16 Podelbergius] cp. l. 10 17 aliquot] r aliquod

3. Senex[Charles Hedenbault : 
cp. Epp. 166, 1; 168, 1.
11. senis] Charles Hedenbault : 
14. Gandauorum ciue] probably
meaning the average citizen : in
1524-25 John van Saemslach (cp.
Ep. 110, 16) and John Alaert were
mayors; in 1525-26 Roland de
Baenst and Henry van der Came-
ren (Sand., Flind., I, 159).
15. migrauit] as the mob grew
riotous and assaulted such coun-
cillors as were known, or sus-
pected, to be siding against them,
many of the royal partisans left
the town with their households.
Pottelsbergho removed to Ter-
monde : Henne, IV, 69; Brewer,
IV, 1737.

16. Fienus] James II. of Luxem-
burg, Count of Gavre, Lord of
Fennes, Sotteghem, &c., Knight
of the Golden Fleece since 1491,
son of James I., and Mary de Ber-
laymont, belonged to the royal
dynasty of Luxemburg. He had
married, on June 15, 1594, the
Lady of Auyx, Margaret of Bruges
of Gruuthysse, daughter of John,
and Lady Mary d'Auxy; they had
a son James III., who married
Aline de Croix, who died child-
less; and a daughter Frances,
who married John, Count of Egm-
ont (Br. & Fr., I, 78; Moeller,
107, 111, 265). James II. was
appointed in 1507 head of the
Finances, and became Governor
of Flanders at his father's death
(† July 12, 1547 : Henne, II, 126;
Walther, 63-66; 97; Sand., Flind.,
III, 157; Allen, I, 175, pr.); he
induced the States to pay the
subsidy requested, 1522-3(Henne,
III, 294, 305; IV, 213), and took a
leading part in all campaigns in
this country from 1521 to 1525
(Henne, II, 377, seq.; 422; III,
327, seq.; IV, 18; 38); he was one
of the chief agents in the differ-
ence between Ghent and Mar-
garet, July-Nov. 1525 (Henne, IV,
71-122). He died on July 22, 1532 :
cp. Henne, IV, 249; V, 108-10;
Walder, 63-66; Sand., Flind., I,
203; Brewer, II-V; EstBr., 403,
528, 575.
citule bellum, quod omnium esset atrocissimum: pecunia fere omni exhausta, absente Principe; et nunc (ut ferunt) bello cum Venetis suborto, jnsolentiore Cæsariano milite a victoria Gallica, illorum agris, aut saltem socio- rum, depopulatis! Ac de Pontifice non desunt qui dicant calcar addere pellendo Italia milite Hispano; inque hoc Eluetios mercenarios conduxisse! Quod si ita est, plane Viues et ego futurum auguramur vt jngens aliquod malum jmpendeat Symonum turbe, et Italie, omnium malorum parenti, vindiquaque deuastando optimo et ad predam comparato Hispano milite! Vale.

Prædie Calendas Decembres.

Salutabitur vxor, & liberi ac familia tota nostro omnium nomine.

Tuus Jo. Feuynus.

De fortuna mala Adrianj Baue nihilum scripsi; neque res tuit: huius filiolor, annos natus quattuordecim, cum ob merita mala et grandius aliquod peccatum vapulasset a patre, jnsequentj post die, cum struxisset jnsidias patrj, saltem illius bonis, inueniretque patris armarium apertum, trecentas flandricas libras abstulit fere in numerato, latita- uitque aliquamdiu. Nunc audio repertum, et nescio quo ablegatum, ne prefectus quicquam resciscat. Faxit Christus ut sit absque iuncto commodo tam probi ciuis & senis aman- tissimi!

Ornatissimo Juris utriusque doctorj Dño.

& Mgré. Francisco Cranuelt, Consiliario

Mechlinien., d. s. obserd. Te Mechlen.


171. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges

10 December (1525)

This letter takes up the obverse and nearly half the reverse side of a leaf; the seal similar to that of Ep. 90, still adheres. It is written by amanuensis A; Vives corrected it (ll. 34-35) and added the two last lines (ll. 39-41) and the address.

VIVES CRANEVELDIO SUO S.

Quod dicis te olfecisse tandem, quod ego tanto amico tam diligenter occultaram, est quidem ea pars operis, ἀλλὰ πολοστόν μόριον. Εὐθεῖον οὖ ἦττον σοι πάντα ἐν δηλώσαμιν, εἰ παρὸν ἐσυγχρ. ἦ τῷ Ρουφάλῳ, ταμετσί iuueni amicissimo.

5 Socrum ita pertinaciter tenet morbus, reuellj vt nulla vi queat; videtur quidem refrigerata febris, sed ipsa, misere imbecilla, nec ingredi valet, ac ne consistere quidem sine vertigine & exanimatione, fastiditis cuiuscumque generis cibis, somni magna noctis parte expers, & interidiu pene pervigil. Sed melius speramus, quam videmus. Nam haud parum est eam non peius indies habere, quae ad hunc modum sit affecta.

Domum nihil aliud me quam cura temporis reduxit; cuius primam debere esse rationem non ignoras iis, qui

2. occultaram] evidently the subject of his work on the relief of the poor : cp. Epp. 157, 45; 160, 22; 163, 1; 167, 1.
3. ἦττον] MS. : ἦττον or ἦττο.
4. Ρουφάλως] Jerome Ruffault, abbot of St. Adrian’s of Grammont (cp. Epp. 41, pr.; 140, pr. e; 144, 30), was still at Louvain about the time of this letter; on Dec. 24, 1525, he renounced there the right of transferring to anybody else the claim which, as coadjutor of the abbott of St. Vaast’s at Arras, he had on a pension of 400 Rh. flor. on the property of the Abbey of Middelburg, and promised to disclaim that pension when becoming abbot; this declaration was made to Maximilian of Burgundy (Ep. 121, pr. b-d), and was ratified by the prior and the monks of Middelburg on Jan. 6 and 7, 1526 : Fruin, 469-470; Gestel, II, 192.
exorsi sunt aliquid magnum, si non re vera, saltem proportione virium suarum; quippe his decet homines sua omnia metiri. Ita quottidie cubitum concedo, vt videatur dies fuisse breuissimus, & progedior in opere callipedis more: videlicet nauigo plerumque inter scopulos; quos si semel evadam, liberior deinceps erit cursus. Quam illud non decebat arcessere te a Meclinia vsque? scilicet tanti erat me alloqui? prætereo quod fui semper animi dubius vsque ad eum ipsum diem, quo iam erat discendendum.

Ad apotelesmata me reuocas in filiola sororis vxoris tuae quæ ego vel abolerj penitus cuperem, vel sic nominari, vt tu facis, per iocum quendam, tanquam pueriles sint lusus. Nam quo fiducia in mundi rebus collocatur maior, hoc minor erga Deum relinquitur. Multi de fatis-suis astra consulunt, ceu haec non penes vnum essent Deum. Ventorum cognitio solius est Dej. Non parua est ad idololatriam inclinatio aliunde quærere; quo fit vt contenti his quæ cernimus, Deum paulatim negligamus.

In Homeri versu non vnum pes superfluit, sed vna syllaba, & quidem breuis; si legas αὐτίκ' ἐπειτα (quod non est ap[ud] hunc poetam rarum), nihil erit scrupuli. Nec dico tamen duas illas litteras me au[tho]re eradandas: fortassis mysterium linguæ græcae in eis latet quod me fugit, vt alia permulta, non modo in eo sermone, sed alio quocumque.

Saluebis cum optima coniuge a me et meis omnibus; saluta istic amicos. Vale plurimum.

x. Decembris; Brugis.

D. Francisco Craneueldio, iurisconsultiss. Senatori Mechlin., amico veriss.
172. FROM ERASMUS

Basle
24 December 1525

This letter is entirely in Erasmus' writing; it still bears a distinct Terminus seal (cp. Ep. 140, pr.), and has on the address Cranevelt's note: "Rt. x. Januarij a° 1526." It was handed to him by Charles Harst, who had come to Brabant accompanied by Francis van der Dilft; the former went from Mechlin to England, taking a letter from Cranevelt to More (cp. Ep. 177, 2); whereas the latter continued to Antwerp, and delivered at The Hague the letter to Nicolas Everard of the same date as that to Cranevelt, and probably one to Erasmus Schets at Antwerp (EE, 900 c; 901, a; Roersch, Lettres, 2; Ep. 139, pr. c). As the size of this leaf exceeds that of the others in this collection, the right hand edge is sullied and partly worn away.

a Charles Harst, born in 1492 or '93, probably at Wissembourg, in the diocese of Spires, studied at Cologne, matriculating Oct. 28, 1510 (ό. H., de Wyssenbruck, d. Spir.; Keussen, 666), and at Orléans, where he probably got some degree in laws (Allen, III, 866, c). By 1521 he settled for a while in Louvain; he worked under Conrad Goclenius (Ep. 95, pr. c), matriculating on January 22, 1522 (ό. h., wichjenburgen., spiren. dioc.; Excerpts, 102), and met Erasmus (Allen, IV, 1215), whom he accompanied later on as far as Coblenz, and served as letter-carrier between Basle and Brabant, 1522-3 (EE, 751 e; 720, e; 730, c). In April 1524 he was living with him at Basle, and thus met Simon Gelenius, who later on dedicated to him Symmachus' Epistola (Basle, Froben, 1549); as well as the troublesome Henry Eppendorf (EOO, I, ***4 r°; PO, 293; EE, 1731, e). In the summer of 1525 he went to Rome, passing by Padua and Venice, and meeting Thomas Lupset, Leonard Casembroot, Reginald Pole, Christopher Truchsess, and the Asulani (EE, 918, c; FG, 41, 38, &c.; 44, 15, &c.; 49, 30; 51, 41; Nolhac, 110). In the last days of December he left for Brabant with Francis van der Dilft; he passed by Mechlin, and taking a letter of Cranevelt to More (cp. Ep. 177, 2), he crossed for England. He remained rather long, returning only in March 1526 (cp. Ep. 182, 14; FG, 55, 39, &c.) with letters to Cranevelt from More (Ep. 177), and, at least, from Polydore Vergilius and John Longland to Erasmus (EE, 933, r; FG, 54, 38, &c.). He did not stay long in Basle, leaving by the end of June for Louvain (cp. Ep. 195, 4), where he shortly afterwards married Catherine van der Clusen, with whom he had evidently fallen in love a good while before (EOO, I, ***4 r°; Ep. 195, 5).

b For a few years he probably earned his living by tutoring and keeping students in his house, as Nicolas Episcopius implies in the dedication of his first publication, Poliziano's Opera (Allen, Erasmus, A Lecture: Liverpool, 1922 : 24); still it is hardly possible that he knew from experience, as he was born in 1531, whereas Harst had entered the service of John III., Duke of Cleves and Jülich, in March 1530. He probably owed that appointment to Erasmus, who since 1529 was paid a pension by Duke John, and was befriended with his first councillor John von Vlatten (Allen, III, 829, 12; FG, 443). He
was sent to Basle in May 1533 with a letter of Vlatten and the yearly pension (FG, 217, 23). He attended the Worms meeting of 1535 (FG, 275, 22), and visited Goclenius at Louvain, and Viglius at Spires by the end of 1536 (VE, 34). He was entrusted with several missions: to Ferdinand of Austria, 1538, to Spain, 1539, and later on to Charles V., 1544. He was sent to England in the suite of Anne of Cleves, and remained there from 1540 to 1544, returning in 1547 and again in 1556 (Brewer, XV; XIX; XX, 315). He had been appointed by that time as Councillor of the Duke of Jülich and Cleves (cp. Mameranus, *Catalogus Familiae totius Aulæ Cesaris*: 1547 : 38, 113) and had settled at Dusseldorf. He attended the Augsburg Diet, 1550-51, the Conferences of Innsbruck, 1552, and Bacharach, 1553, and the Augsburg Meeting of 1559; in that year he lost his wife (+ Jan. 16, 1559). He himself died at Xanten in 1563, leaving two sons, Charles (canon at Münstereifel and parish priest of Pier from April 18, 1551, until his death, 1568); and Conrad; also a daughter Suzan. Cp. FG, 366; ADB; O. R. Redlich, *Jülich-Bergische Kirchenpolitik am Ausgang des Mittelalters*: Bonn, 1907-15; I, 86*: 278; 282; 363; 396-9; 401-4; 430; II1, 411-4; II2, 6*: Allen, XIV, 1215, pr.

S. P.

Solent comoediarum tumultus exire in nuptias. Id<em> videtur futurus exitus Luteranae tragoediae. Duxit vxorem, quondam virginem vestalem. Et vt scias aus<pi>cata catas nuptias, paucis diebus post decantatum hymen perit nova nupta. Carolus hic ostendet, si vac<as>sponsum et sponsam ad viuum effigiatos.

Libellus Ta<taxandr>di a quatuor scurris Dominicanis com<positus est, q<quod> et titulus indicat: Godfriedo datus est titulus; Cornel<ius Texander> scripsit; Galterus Ruiss addi<dit flosculos; Vincentius ab Haerlem, ad quem est me expostulat<oria> epistola, addidit suum pus, quod ante annos ali<quot> parabat omere, sed a Vicario suo coher<citu<s fuit.>>

9 Texander] r Taxander 10 me] r mea 12 omere] r omere

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1. comoediarum] Erasmus wrote nearly the same to Nicolas Everard: EE, 900, c; cp. 1071, e.
12. Vicario] the Dominican Vicar-General for Lower Ger-

many, to which Louvain belonged, was James a Calcar, prior of Utrecht, from 1515 to his death, 1524 (Belg. Dom., 16). Erasmus most probably refers to John Faber, of Augsburg (1470-1530), who after studying in Italy, returned to Augsburg, where he became prior. From 1511 to 1524, he was Vicar-General for (Upper) Germany, to which the Belgian convents belonged until 1515, when the Province of Lower Germany was created; he thus may have kept a certain influence on Dierckx. About 1520 Erasmus had a high opinion of him, and introduced him to several of his friends at the Imperial Court: Gattinara, Erard de la March. Albert of Brandenburg, James Villinger, Conrad Peutinger, Oct. 3-Nov. 9, 1520, when he met him in Louvain and Cologne (Allen, IV, 1149-52; 1156). Most likely he applied to him in his difficulties with Dierckx, who may have been prevented from answering the satirical letter of March 1521: Ep. 148, pr. e. John Faber became entirely estranged from Erasmus about 1523, as results from a passage in the Spongia (EOO, X, 1648, a-b; EE, 1228, f; 1362, f). He had some trouble in 1525, when he was expelled from his house, and he died in obscurity. Cp. FG, 350; N. Paulus, Die Deutschen Dominikaner im Kampfe gegen Luther, 1518-1533: Freiburg i. B., 1903: 292-313; ADB (Johannes Augustanus, wrongly said to be originally from Fribourg, Switzerland); Kalk., Worm. Ed., 167, 203; id., VPE, 6, seq.; 11-21; 37, &c; Hurter, II, 1248.

14. Dominicanus] Lambert Campester, a German Dominican, who was at Lyons from about 1516, wrote some theological books, two of them, Heptacolon and Apologia, being directed against Luther, 1523. He made a spurious edition of the Colloquiorum Formulae, printed at Paris by Peter Gromors in 1524, as Erasmus related in the second edition of his Catalogus Lucabrationum, (Sept. 1524 : Allen, I, p. 9, 37, to p. 12, 27). Of that book no copy is known to have survived; still there can hardly be any doubt about its having existed, as Erasmus' description is too accurate, and as he mentioned it with indignation to antagonists like Noel Beda (June 15, 1525), who had every means at their disposal to examine the truth of his assertion and give him the lie: EE, 868, a; also 884, f; 886, c; EOO, IX, 79, n. Campester escaped, ingloriosus, from Lyons, as it seems from this and other letters (1. 15; EE, 924, a; 931, a); and, according to Erasmus, he ended by becoming a protestant preacher at Zorst or Soest, in the duchy of Jülich (Oct. 5, 1532 : EE, 1453, a-b). Cp. QuétEch., II, 52; ADB.
Basiliae, pridie Natalis Domini Anno 1525.

Eras. Rot. tuus, manu propria.


173. From John de FEVYN

II 87 [f° 107] Bruges 5 January (1526)

To this letter is still adhering the Scævola seal: cp. Ep. 161. It evidently belongs to 1526.

a James Lefèvre, of Étaples, Faber Stapulensis (c. 1455-1536), had been trained in Paris, and in Italy under Hermolaus Barbarus. He taught philosophy and letters in Paris for several years, and turned about 1512 to exegesis, applying to it the method that had led him in his editions of philosophical and mystic works, like those of Aristotle, Dionysius the Areopagite, Ruysbroeck and Boethius. His erudition and his affability gathered a group of humanists round him, such as Budé, Josse Clicthoven (Ep. 148, 9), William Farel (Ep. 198, 19) and Gerard Roussel, and gained him the patronage of Margaret of Angoulême and of his former pupil William Briçonnet, who appointed him as his secretary, 1504, and established him to work in his abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés in 1507.

William Briçonnet (1471-Jan. 25, 1534), abbot of St. Germain-des-Prés since 1505, was the son of Charles VII.'s minister of finances, who had taken orders, and had become Archbishop of Narbonne and Cardinal; he accompanied him in 1511 to the Council of Pisa († 1514: Pastor, I, 50). William became Bishop of Meaux in 1516, and took possession of his see about 1518; as he was an ardent favourer of humanism, of the revival of biblical studies and of Church reform, he replaced the Franciscans, who until then had done the preaching in the diocese, by young clerks formed by James Lefèvre. The latter rejoined him, and was appointed administrator of the 'Léproserie', 1521, and vicar-general in 1523; he was the soul of what was called the 'Cénacle de Meaux', the group of young 'évangeliests', who wrote French translations of the New Testament, and of the Epistles and Gospels, and various tracts in French, which they distributed and explained to the people; although sincerely attached to the Church, they were eager in their want for reforms, proposing measures of which some were praiseworthy, but others unpractical and even dangerous. Having been prevented by the Bishop and his protectors, Margaret of Angoulême and the King, from causing trouble, the Sorbonne divines availed themselves
of Francis' imprisonment to condemn as suspected of heresy some of the pamphlets distributed, and, in general, the proceedings introduced in the diocese, March 23, 1525. As the Bishop's prestige was impaired, the 'evangelistes' were afraid of the severity of the laws, and took to flight (EE, 866, v; 1708, v). The Franciscans and other favourers of the Sorbonne cried out victory; the Paris D. D. Corion, invited to preach at Meaux by Martial Masurier, D. D., parish priest of St. Martin's, July 17, allowed himself such liberties that the Bishop summoned him before him; in reply the Faculty of Theology decided on Aug. 1, to lay a claim against Briçonnet and James Lefèvre before Paris Parliament (Brewer, IV, 1802-3). The cause was for a while complicated by the interference of the impetuous popular element, but ended by an understanding with the Sorbonne on Dec. 1, 1526: Delisle, 64-68; 72, 73; RE, 151; Herminjard, I-III, especially I, 3, 43; Enl., 38-9.

The events of 1525 had broken up the Cénacle; some members like James Pauvan and William Farel were driven to Protestantism; others returned to Catholic tradition: Gerard Roussel, who became Margaret of Angoulême's confessor, and Michael d'Arande, later on bishop of Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux (Mourret, 399-403). As to James Lefèvre, who already in 1521 had been summoned before Parliament by the Sorbonne for his opinions about the three Maries (Herminjard, I, 49, 78), and had been suspected again of heresy in 1523, he lacked in 1525 Francis I's protection to stop every pursuit; his writings were submitted to a severe examination (Delisle, 70-75), and he himself had to shelter in Strassburg in the house of Capito (Ep. 198, 24). Early in May 1526, however, the King caused the old man to be called back (Ep. 198, 24), and procured him liberty and protection for the rest of his days. Cp. Jov. EL, 293; RE, 37, &c.; Herminjard, I-III, espec. I, 3; FG, 351; L. Delaruelle, Guillaume Budé; Paris, 1907: 45-54; BERRÉp., 13, 14, 22, 59; Mourret, 398-404; Allen, II, 315, pr.; Del. Poet. Belg., III, 103; AO, II, 69, 77.

S. D. P.

Hoc anno nullas adhuc accepi abs quoquam literas; certe nullas abs te, quamquam tu abunde excusatus es mihi. Et eas abs te malim expectare quae nos aliquando exhilarant de pace aut foedere, si quod modo pepigit legatus Gallorum; quae auide expectamus, quandoquid cessationem dierum plus minus xv. bellii jnchoati jutelleximus. Itaque si quid profecerit Gallus (nam non dubito quin nunc Bri-
tanno pacato aut corrupto, jnuiigilent atque elaborent ad pacem), aut quomodocunque transegerit negotium, queso
te ut jnippets. Nam nunc Nauarre Regulo e carcere ulut
emisso, quin Gallorum Rex hoc ipsum conetur, quis dubi-
tet? Et hercle! rumor fuit effugisse; sed uanus. Ego non
dubitem cum Erasmo Roterodamo bono Regi precari fort-
tunam tranquilliorem.

De Fabro apud Lutetiam : is ulut Lutheranus profugit;
Episcopus Meldensis, alterum Gallie decus, ob eandem
sectam detinetur captus. Quorum haec? An ut Rege capto
sursum versus omnia misceantur? An ut jnuidi & illius
honoris, fame, boni atque lionesti nominis emuli corruant?

Quis haec suspicetur de Fabro? Viro & sancto, & vnde-
cumque docto, tum judicio summo? Atque haec omnia
Laurinus, homo jmpense curiosus, & plus satis credulus,
ne loquar absque authore. Oecolampadius ob libellum de
Sinaxi Basilea exulat. Lutheranorum secta frigescit ob

10. Nauarre] Henry d'Albret, King of Navarre, had been taken
prisoner by the Marquis of Pes-
cara at the battle of Pavia; and
was kept for the payment of a
ransom; he escaped from the
castle of Pavia, thanks to the
aid, it was rumoured, of his
Spanish guards; a woman pro-
cured him a rope ladder, which
being too short, he fell in the
moat; he was dragged out by
two knights and taken straight-
way to Lyons, where he arrived
on Dec. 24. His flight was con-
sidered to be of importance
on account of his popularity
amongst the Biscayans; Brewer,
IV, 1837, 1839, 1866, 1909, 1938.
12. effugisse] Francis I. had
tried to escape from his confine-
ment, but had been betrayed by
his footman Chapin, as Nicolas
Perrenot de Granvelle related to
Margaret of Austria on Nov. 18,
1525 : Henne, IV, 94.
15. Fabro] James Lefèvre de
Étapes.
Tu ne palinodiam recantas eorum quae prioribus literis commiseras de seminariis bellorum malis, atque adeo spe jubes nos esse meliore: vide, queso te, quibus authoribus id asseras. Ais nautas foelici navigatione secunda & propera ex Hispanijs huc applicuisse, qui renuntiarint adeo rem

173. 25. nuptias] cp. Ep. 169, 4, 41; Luther's marriage did not only lay him open to his opponents' attacks, but disappointed many of his followers: Enders, V, 195; Grisar, I, 471-2; 480; 508; MW, 361; Mourret, 342.
174. 5. rem ipsam] evidently the peace concluded in Madrid on Jan. 14, 1526; a semi-official report of it came to Court on Febr. 6 through Louis de Praet,
ipsam confectam; plane ut jubes tecum gaudeo, etiamsi Princeps Fienus nihilum acceperit, et Burdegaliae proclaimatum aduersum Hispanos bellum jntelligam. Viui tuas literas dedi, & quibus volebas alius.

10 Nunc, mi Craneueldi, rogatus ab amico certe non vulgarj, ut nonnihil illi operarum commodarem, profecto non potuj non moremgerere; quandoquidem nullius omnino fraude id sit; js autem est collega meus dominus Pipe; ut omittam comitatem, & hominis amantissimj nostri festiuitatem, et sermones quos subjinde miscemus jucundissimos, seu joca ceu seria desyderis, omnium horarum quantum ætatis proyectio fert. Homo plane bellus & jucundus. Huic est lis, causa seu controuersia, coram decano Robino, amico communj, judice subdelegato, cui assessorum te prebere audio.

15 In ipsa certe causa eo uentum est, ut hic actor admissus fuerit testium productionem facere ad articulos suos probandos (vtar enim dictione sua). Jam vero obtinuit prorationem ad testes producendos vsque ad Purificationem Deipare; jntra quem terminum non potuit producere ad examinandum, propertrea quod commissarius cause absens fuit, jd quod aperte etiam constabit per literas commissarij ad judicem; ex quo ergo manifeste liquebit per eum non fusisse culpam jn mora. Tamen metuat excludj ad plures producendos, neque possit omnia perficere, presertim ante Purificationem, tum habita ratione temporis hyemalis, tum propter absentiam commissarij, qui nobis est a secretis. Quo fit ut jllius no[mine] te rogem ne grauere tuum efflcere apud judicem — quin potius jn hoc enitare, elabores, — vt ne jn causa hac precipitetur, sed tempus prorogetur, illius

oficio] exuberante, donec et quoadusque commissarius omnia rite legittime ad judicem expedita remiserit; jd quod fortassius citius fuerit, quam quisquam putet. Quo nomine mihi rem omnium feceris gratissimam, si jn hac re bonum senem subleues. Bene vale, mj Craneueldj humanissime atque optime.

Brugis, nuptiarum celebrj festo ministre sororis C., 1526. Resalutat te Carlus patruus, et familia tota, liberosque omneis tuos, vxorem, matronam sanctissimam et castissimam.

Tuus Joannes Feuynus.

Excellma. Juris utriusque Doctorj Dîo.
& Mgrô. Francisco Craniueldjo, Consiliario Machlinieñ., amico Integerr^.

175. From John Louis VIVES

Bruges
17 February 1526

This letter, which is a remarkable illustration of the state of mind created by the struggle between tradition and innovation, occupies the obverse, and half of the reverse side of a leaf. It is written by anamnensis A (cp. Ep. 102, pr.); Vives added the last lines (ll. 56-60) and the address. It included a copy of an epitaph on van Dorp, Ep. 176; and its seal, similar to that of Ep. 90, is still adhering.

VIVES CRANEUELDJO SUO S.

Προσέδεξα την έπιστολήν την σήν, η υ.άλλο ν δμηρόκεντρα, ούτος έκ των του έκεινου έπων έρασιωθησας, ικμειο μεν δωκης συ ου πάλαι έκ του ξόου άρισκόμενος τη 'Όμηρου σκια συνελθειν, ικμοιος την παρά

175. 1. δφιηρόκεντρα] evidently poems made up from quotations from Homer; at least one was an epitaph on van Dorp; it was sent also to More and Erasmus : cp. 1.36; Epp. 177, 15; 195, 1’s 152, pr. a.
Λουκιάνφ Μενίππψ έκείνω. Vt iam etiam referre nobis Aristarchum quendam possis, qui quod vsu & lectione Homeri tritissimos haberet aures, diceret facile, qui esset illius versus, qui non; vnde & notas excogitarit, quibus versus insigniret. Et tu me de Homero interroges? Quin potius ego te!

Sed de disciplinis: quale est hoc seculum, mi Cræneueldj, in quo iniuriam se credat accipere, qui errori eximitur? Nec secus ferat ægre quam qui viciososis oculos ex tenebris in lucem diej proferatur? & error sit, quicquid vel non placet, vel non intelligitur? Transeo quod, quemadmodum ferunt, olim Mydæ quicquid attigisset, solitum esse in aurum conueritj, sic nonnullj hoc tempore omne ignotum vocant hæreticum! Nec vili tutiores sunt ab hoc crimine, quam qui omnes accusant! Nec vili habentur magis Christiani, quam qui omnes vocant hæreticos! Ne putes me hic iocari: sunt non pauci, qui Christianissimos eos esse arbitrantur, qui multos appellant hæreticos! Ex omni hominum memoria, nullam fuisset ætatem existimo, in qua magis inuisum fuerit adiuvare studia, quam hac, in qua sectis & dissensionibus fracta & concisa sunt omnia! Vna restat spes, quod opinionum commenta delet dies, naturæ iudicia vera & solida confirmat. Atque vitam scopuli essent sirenæj corruptellæ istæ artium: esset saltem obtentus voluptatis, qua capti homines minus mirum esset illic detinerj, ac consenescere. Nunc vero præterquam quod sunt noxieæ, sunt etiam amarissimæ, vt nec alliciant species, nec remorentur selectione, aut fructu. Nec vafricia est in caussa, sed in alijs quæstus, in alijs ambitio, in plerisque omnibus ignoratio meliorum, tum malle didicisse, quam
discere, & ægerrime ferre viderj nihil esse actum studio tot annorum.

Dorpij epitaphium videram ante. Ti δύναται ούκ ἄρεσκειν τού Ἔρασμου; Seculum hoc vocat 'pessimum'; haud dubie ita est ijs, quos aliquam tenet vitae cupiditas. Sed mihi felici ssimum videtur, & morientibus aptissimum! Tot sunt in eo incommoda, vt nemo sit paulo cordatior, qui non optet cum Paulo dissolui, & esse cum Christo! Nihil est tutum, nihil gratum; loqui fraudi est, tacere fraudi est; quasi ni reclames, estimeris consentire; aliis omnia sunt hæretica, aliis friuola. Quæ antea erant tolerabilia, & inust excusationibus condonabantur, nunc in suspicionem trahuntur maioris mali. Aliis nisi intrepide Deum negligas, & diuos omnes contemnas, non es satis Christianus; & nisi latrocinieris, hypocrita iudicaberes; & operibus fideere, non fide!

Quod inter hæc solacium aliud, quam acquiescere cogitassus? & sic se comparare, vt bona sit quisque fiducia se ad Christum venturum, vt nulliam erit datum odio, nihil gratiae; omnia nuda & certa!

Scripsi & ego epitaphium Dorpio nostro, vetere Romanorum more, ac modo solutum numeris; quod ad te mitto.

Salutamus te ac tuos, ego et mei omnes. Cras Christo bene fortunante, cogito in Britanniam.

Ecce mihi alia abs te epistola et 'Oµηρόκεντρον' non vacat respondere; ex Britannia, vt spero, rescribam; iterum vale.

Brugis, xvii. Februrarii, 1526.

D. Francisco Craneueldio, iuris consultis, Senatori <Me>chlinien., amico veriss.
The epitaph sent to Cranevelt in Ep. 175, is written by amanuensis A; it is reproduced here line by line, with abbreviations and punctuation. It was first printed in Erasmus' *Ciceronianus*, Basle, 1528 (indicated in the textual notes by E), and reproduced by Ph. Labbé in his *Thesaurus Epitaphiorum Veterrvm ac Recentivm*: Paris, 1666: 540. A shorter epitaph, wrongly ascribed to Vives is also published in the *Ciceronianus*: cp. Epp. 260, 261; Bonilla, 603, 664.

I. L. V. V.

*Tu quidem properas viator, sed nos abs te exiguum morulam poscimus, tua ne magis caussa, an nostra, vbi hæc cognoueris, censeto.*

*Mart. Dorpium Theolog., qui sic vixit, vt terra esset eo indigna, sic mortuus est, vt cælum videretur illum terris inuidere, mors, superor. ministra, mortalibus eripuit, immortalibus reddidit. Aiam tulit deus, carnum morbus, ossa nobis ad solatium relicta nos hic condidimus. amicis talem mortem precamur, inimicis, ne quid dicamus par. Christiane, talem vitam. Ecquid te penitet hem tantam cognosse?*

*Vale*

*Mart. Dorpio. Naldic. .N.*

*Gratulab. illj, mest. sua causs. amico*

*BN. Mer. solatio viuor.*

.F.C.

*I. L. V. V.: not in E 10 par.] with abbrev. for -um : parum 12 Vale] E : Vale et Vive 13 Mart. &c. to end; not in E 15 viuor.; with abbrev. for -um : viuorum

Nostro : van Dorp was born at Naaldwyck : cp. Ep. 24, pr. a.
177. FROM SIR THOMAS MORE

London
22 February <1526>

Except for the address added by the secretary who wrote Epp. 115 and 151, John Harris (cp. 115, pr. a-b), and evidently did not know Cranevelt (cp. l. 20), this letter is an autograph. It was entrusted to Charles Harst, who delivered it at Mechlin by the middle of March, as is noted under the address:..Rtv. xvj. Martij a°, xzzzz', which year-date, though not added by More, is sufficiently indicated by his allusions to the Treaty of Madrid and to Dorpius' death (ll. 6, 14).

Dulcissimæ mihi fuerunt literæ tææ, Cræneuæle charissime, quas mihi reddidit Harstus. Picturas coniugum cum tua descriptione conferens, perspexi plane id quod gaudeo, uel domìnæ causa te nondum senescere, quum adhuc sis tam egregius formarum spectator.

Conuenit inter Monarchas pax, quam diu duratura nouit Deus; ego perpetuam opto, nec omnino despero. Sic sunt edociti bellorum mala, ut satis uideant ex re sua non esse ut repetant. Sperarem tamen securius, si paulo mitioribus conditionibus quam quæ, non satis certo, feruntur, inita fuisset concordia. Nebulones qui conspirarunt in Taxandri nugas, uelut serpentes euomito ueneno, sese abdiderunt in tenebras, sed infamia scurrarum ursatur in luce.

In morte Dorpiæ plurimum profecto perdiderunt bonæ

4 quæm] M2; quæm tam MI 8 edocit] M2; edocto MI

5. formarum] evidently Cranevelt had passed a remark on Catherine de Bora's good looks; Erasmus described her to Lupset as 'puellam mire venustam, ex clara familia' (EE, 908, c) ; and to Dan. Mauch, as 'puellam elegante forma' : J. Baronius, Præscriptiones &c. : cp. Ep. 109, 5-8.
7. conditionibus] the stipulations of the Treaty of Madrid are given differently in all letters of the first half of February : cp. Brewer, IV, 1963, 1969, 1987, 1988, &c. They probably were derived from one-sided reports dwelling chiefly on Charles V.'s advantages ; which made them appear rather heavy on Francis I., not only to More, but also to de Fevyn (cp. Ep. 178, 15-21) and others.
8. Dorpiæ] cp. Ep. 152, pr. a-h; More's remark seems to imply that Erasmus had communicated also to him his opinion about the authors of the Apologia, as he had done to Cranevelt : cp. Ep. 172, 7-9.
10. conditionibus] Hav.
literae; cui quod tam elegante carmine iusta soluisti, uehementer, mi Craneuelde, laudo. Dominam uxorem tuam et item meam, meo nomine, rogo, saluta plurimum. Vale, doctissime Craneuelde, et animo meo charissime.

Londini, xxij. Februarij; raptissime.

Dño. Cranephfeldio, Mechliniensi consiliario.

178. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

From John de FEVYN
Bruges
7 March 1526

The Scævola seal (cp. Ep. 161) is still adhering to this letter.

S. P.

Videor tibj taciturnior fortassis quam par sit, & hoc presertim tempore tam loeto, tamque alacri, ijs letissimis de pace nuncij. Mi Craneueldi, jure esset quod mirarere, si me nondum nosses totum; sed nescio quosnam inuenias homines, quos neque pudet quicquam, et jmponere juat! Pararam ego ad te, simul atque abisset Viues, tuis responsiusas, quas vna cum jllius ad te, in fasciculum collegeram; verum qui nobis a secretis est, Comes, abijt subito, et non salutato. Conscidi itaque, & indignabundus, meas.

Nunc te rogari jubet (quod opinor me alias scripsisse) senex neu desinas commendare se Wierzeno, et adeo ut iteras quoque ab eo extorqueas. Cupit enim per hunc velut iuntnuncium hero commendarj. Quid uis me adscribere? Nisi huius luctum, quod uereatur ex legibus foederis omnia

7. jllius] Ep. 175.
Principi aduersa. Jpsi vidimus xl., plus minus, articulos, qui si obseruentur, mirum quo sit redacta Gallorum summa potentia! Olim Romanj subituri cum hoste pacis leges, prescribant uti honesta, neue jniqua expeterentur; omnia hic restitutioni obnoxia sunt: ut quæ de suo cedant, juterim omittam. Christus Optimus Maximus faxit vt in rem utriusque sit!


Brugis, Nonis Martiiis, 1526.

Tuus Feuynus.

Clarissimo Jurisconsulto Dno. Francisco Craniueldio, Consiliario Mechlinieñ., etc.

15. Principi] by the Treaty of Madrid, Francis I. took the engagement not to assist Charles of Egmont in any way, and even to induce him to proclaim Charles V. as his righteous heir in case he should have no legitimate offspring; if he should refuse, Francis was to help the Emperor to conquer his duchy: cp. Epp. 182, 7; 184, 7; Henne, IV, 100; Brewer, IV, 1891.


22.Nouiomago] cp. Ep. 179, pr. a. 23. Subuentione, Joannis Ludovici Vivis Valentiui De subuentione pauperum. Siae de humanis necessitatibus. Libri II.; was dedicated by a letter dated Jan. 6, 1526 ([A.1] v°), to the Senate of Bruges, and especially to Joseph deBaenst and John vanThemseke, who were then mayors or consules (2nd edition: [G3] v°; Ep. 137, pr. a; WetBr., 187). It was the first book printed by Hubert de Croock (cp. Epp. 61, 4; 185, 19); he finished it, according to the colophon, xvi. Calendas Aprileis M.D.XXV', evidently before Easter. Without doubt de Fievyn made his statement from hearsay, as he wrote it down ten days before the issue of the book, which he only saw on March 22: Ep. 182, 26. The Subventio found a ready sale, for de Crook reprinted it already, Mense Septemb. M.D.XXY', with an additional quire, [H1]-[H2], containing a letter and Annotationes, on the book by 'Frater Ioannes Moyardus Cartusius', 27. abisse] cp. Ep. 179, pr. a.
179. From Gerard GELDENHOUWER

Antwerp
10 March 1526

This letter bears the imprint of the seal with the Burgundian coat of arms in an ordinary scutcheon, which was used also for Epp. 121 and 183 : cp. Ep. 132, pr.

a Gerard Geldenhouwer, who already since 1518 had felt a decided partiality for Luther (cp. Ep. 209), went to Germany in 1525 to make the acquaintance of the leading reformers. He previously had laid down the dress of his order of the Crucigeri, and wore that of the secular clergy, possibly that of the laity, which would explain his over-anxiety of not scandalizing Cranevelt's wife or his Zeeland friends (ll. 18-20; Ep. 180, 7, 19). He left Antwerp on Sept. 17, 1525, passed through Amsterdam and Deventer, Osnabrück and Bremen, and went to Wittenberg. There he attended the lectures of Luther, Melanchton, Justus Jonas and others, and became acquainted with Carlstadt and with the chief reformers, admiring their life and teaching. On Nov. 8, he left Wittenberg and went to Brunswick, near which town he was robbed and nearly killed; he continued his way through Hesse, and by the via regia to Antwerp. There is an evident contradiction between this and his other letters to Cranevelt, and the report of his journey in the privacy of his Collectanea : Itinerarium Gerardi Geldenhaurii Noviomagi Vitebergam anno 1525 (Collect., 78-82; Prinsen, 64, seq.). In the latter he boldly speaks out his thorough sympathy with John de Backer and John van Woerden (Collect., 78, 82), which he took good care not to show to his friend; he stated as aim Bohemia, and said that he was only prompted by his thirst for knowledge of foreign nations and their customs (ll. 2-8). Far from being sent to Saxony by some of the Zeeland Principes viri to inquire into the state of Church and schools (Prinsen, 65), he left his patron Maximilian rather abruptly (Ep. 178, 27); and felt it necessary to explain his conduct to Adolph of Burgundy, Lord of Veere, on Nov. 13, 1526 : Ep. 209; it was only by that letter, and one of about the same date to Cranevelt, Ep. 210, that he lifted the mask he had been wearing even to his intimate friends for nearly eight years.

b Cornelius de Schuyver, Scribonius or, more commonly, Grapheus, born at Alost, 1482, published through his townsman Thierry Martens a few bundles of poems in 1514-5 : Exprobatio... pro Divo Pancratio, dedicated to Peter Gilles; Androtheogonia, and Carmina ad Divam Virginem Deiparam (Iseghein, 244-8 ; Ep. 159, pr. d). After a journey to Italy he settled in Antwerp, where he probably had studied, and where he was appointed town secretary. In 1520 he wrote a pamphlet at Charles V.'s election as emperor, and a poem, Divi Caroli... ex Hispania in Germaniam Reditus, which he dedicated to Mercurino de Gattinara, June 26, 1520 (Antwerp, M. Hillen : Bih. Ref. Ne., VI, 589-604). He was famous as humanist for his poetry; also for his wit, his eloquence, and his accomplishments as artist and musician; he lacked, however, the prudence and circumspection
found in less gifted natures. It is significant that in June 1521 he presented his friend Albert Dürer, then a visitor in Antwerp, with a copy of Luther’s De Captivitate Babilonica (Corp. Inq., IV, 77); and that although a layman, he edited John Puffer of Goch’s Epistola Apologetica (Aug. 24, 1520) and De Libertate Christiana (March 1521). The criticism on religious and moral abuses, which this founder and spiritual director of the Mechlin Thabor Convent had written down ten years before Luther’s birth, was particularly insisted on in Grapheus’ preface to the De Libertate (Bib. Ref. Ne., VI, 35, 345). On that account the inquisitors accused him of propagating Lutheran doctrines and had him arrested, Febr. 5, 1522 (Génard, VII, 126); on April 23, 1522, he retracted his errors in a memoir (Corp. Inq., IV, 105), and made a public abjuration, first on the Brussels market-place, April 29, 1522 (Collect., 46), and from the rood-loft of Our Lady’s Church, Antwerp, May 6, 1522 (Génard, VII, 126; Diercxens2, III, 365). He was condemned to an imprisonment of two months and to a perpetual exile within the outer walls of Brussels. He was kept, however, for several months in a Brussels prison, where he wrote a Querimonia in Carceris Angustia, addressed to his friend Geldenhouwer (Corp. Inq., IV, 152), and an appeal to John de Carondelet for his freedom, or for his removal to Antwerp to help his wife and family (Bib. Ref. Ne., VI, 257-263; Corp. Inq., V, 143-156; FG, 12, 2). After he left prison, he was retained for more than five months in a less strict confinement in the Beghard Convent in Brussels, where Peter Wichmans was requested to visit him (FG, 15, 15; Corp. Inq., V, 265); until through the intercession of the Antwerp mayor van Ursel he was set in liberty: ‘restitutus est’, as Nicolas van Broekhoven announced to Erasmus on November 3, 1523 (FG, 22, 4; Lat. Contrib., 382-4; Diercxens2, III, 365).

c He probably was not reinstated at once into his office of secretary, since for several years he seems to have been busy as teacher; in that capacity he wrote his Conjugandi et Declinandi Regulae, 1528, and edited a choice of sentences from Terence, 1533; thus becoming qualified as collaborator to Peter Gilles’ Enchiridion Principii et Magistratus Christiani (1541 : Ep. 159, pr. e). Moreover he took more than a benevolent interest in his brother John’s bookshop and printing office (BullBIB, xix, 303); in connection with which he probably wrote about a poem to be printed, to Erasmus, who, though unable to grant his request, encouraged him, on March 7, 1529, in his trouble, and expressed his regret not to be near them to help both him and his brother (EE, 1162, a). That sympathy was quite genuine, for he bequeathed to him a considerable sum of money in the will sent to Goclenius on April 2, [1524], with the express mention that he thought that he was in want, although worthy of a better fortune (EOO, I, **** 4 v°; **** 2 v°). Grapheus was reinstated into his office as secretary at latest in 1540, and though cautiously helping heretics in distress (Epp. 239, 240), he abstained from interfering with theological questions, and devoted himself to his work, to study and poetry; in 1534 he celebrated his patron Lancelot d’Ursel, who had saved Our Lady’s Steeple, 1533 (Papebrochius, II, 174-6); in 1542, he took an active part in the defence of his adopted town against Martin van Rossem’s bands; and in 1549 he arranged the festivities
at Philip II.'s solemn entrance in Antwerp (MerTorfs, IV, 65, 127). He had married Adriana Philips in 1515; she died on Aug. 17, 1556, and he followed her on Dec. 19, 1558; they were buried in front of St. Christopher's altar in St. Mary's: Anv. Inscr., I, 157. His son Alexander, also a humanist and poet, succeeded him as secretary in 1554 (‡ 1585: Goris, 49; MerTorfs, IV, 610, 617; Guicc., 106).

Grapheus was befriended with most of the great humanists of his time, not only with erudites like Erasmus (Ent., 157; EE, 1491), Peter Gilles (Ep. 159, pr. d), Adrian Barlandus (Iseghem, 244), Geldenhouwer (Collect., 72, 124, &c.) and Euricius Cordus (Del. Poet. Germ., II, 930); but also with political men like Thomas More (ML, X, 1087), Maximilian Transsilvanus, Cornelius de Schepper, and Nicolas Olah (OE, 559, 563, 586-92). The list of his works comprises besides those described by Valerius Andreas (Bib. Belg., 150) and J. Noel Paquot (Paquot, VI, 189-196), and those already referred to, several scattered poems about Antwerp and her Senate, her principal church, and her public events (Anv. Inscr., I, 439; Guicc., 59, 67, 78; OE, 586-92; Del. Poet. Belg., II, 477-523; Papebrochius, II, 174); also an edition of Pomponius Gauricus' De Sculptura, dedicated to John de Carondelet, 1528, and a book, probably a letter, Ad Mariam Hungarie Reginam (Inv. Cloet, 33). Cp. Diercxens, VII, 183; Guicc., 106; Papebrochius, II, 174-177, 313, 353, 450; Paquot, VI, 187-197; FG, 363; Collect., 72, 138; Prinsen, 152; Allen, IV, 1087, 355; Sax., Onom., 122; Iseghem, 139; Bib. Ref. Ne., VI, 4-9, 267-75; I, 595; Kalkoff, I, 57, seq.; II, 70, seq.; 102, &c.; Génard, VII, 125, seq.; 395; O. Clemen, Johann Pnpper von Goch: Leipzig, 1896: 58; 269-275; W. M. Conway, Literary Remains of A. Dürer: Cambridge, 1889: 115, 123, 130; RHE, 1911: XII, 310.

Salve, Doctissime Preceptor et Frater in Christo Charissime.

Audisti (sat scio) me his hibernis mensibus eam Germaniae partem, quae est intra subsolanum et vulturnum, ad Bohemiam vsque peragrasse, et id philosophico more. Ipse enim melius nosti hunc semper fuisse morem priscis illis vèrætatis studiosis, vt viros doctrina excellentes, aut fama aliqua insignij celebres, inuiserent et coram audirent, multorum hominum mores, multorum videre et vrbes. Hoc animo et ego proficisci coepi et peregrinarj.

Hoc itaque vere, propicio Christo, decreuj ascendere per Rhenum, et veterem preceptorem et amicum Doctorem Erasmum inuisere, cumque eo quædam conferre quæ ad
rem salutis mæ maxime pertinent. Interea dum hoc iter adorno, mutato cultu, si quid literarum ad me dare voles, ero Antwerpiae aut apud Dominum Philippum a Burgundia, aut apud Magistrum Grapheum. Commendabis me vxorj dulcissimæ et liberis omnibus. Ego te adijsem nisi timerem scandalum vxoris tuae; te enim non credo tam inflrmum, vt propter mutatam vestem contra fratrem amantissimum offendaris, precipue cum diploma habeam Romani Pontificis. Bene vale, optime frater et doctor clarissime.

Antwerpiae, 10 Martij, 1526.

Toto pectore tuus, Nouiomagus.

Clarissimo atque doctissimo V. J. Doctorj

D. Francisco Craneudio, Consiliario Machlinieñ., Dño. meo Colendiss.

Machlen, bi Sint Rombouts Kerckhoff.

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180. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

Antwerp
18 March 1526

Geldenhouwer made a mistake in dating this letter, as Passion Sunday fell on March 18, and not, as he wrote, on March 19. Cranevelt noted over the address : Misi xxæ. Martij tres aureos quos petijt : cp. Epp. 183; 230.

SALUE PLUS MILLIES IN CHRISTO SERUATORE NOSTRO.

Literæ tuae fuere mihi gratissimæ, sicut tute ipse es mihi omnium mortalium gratissimus pariter et charissimus. Redij nuper ex Selandia a domino et optimo Præsule...
meo; huic cum profectionem hanc meam secundam indi-
cassem, non displicebat quod me aliquot mensibus ex
hise regionibus subtraherem; ita enim fore putabat, vt
fama, quae de mutato cultu meo spersa est, tempore lan-
guescat. Pollicebatur etiam se suppleturum id quod deear
viaticij; verum cum iam socii mej parati sint, et ignorem
quando dominus meus aliquis pecuniola missurus sit, oro
vt dominatio tua mihi commodato mittat tres aureos elec-
torum, vt vocant, per aliquem fidum aurigam, aut alium
quempiam, in domum dominij Philippi a Burgundia, cano-
icij, &c.; ego cum rediero exoluam, Deo volente.

Rubore suffundor cum hac scribo; varum sociorum
meorum importunitas, que non sinit expectare pecunias
Selandicas, cogit vt tibj grauis sim, huiuscemodij a dilectione
 tua petendo. Jps venissem ad te, nisi obsisteret infirmorum
scandalum. Commendabis me dielictionam vxorj, et dulcis-
simis liberis tuis. Ora, queso, Deum pro me, vt cum salute
reuertar ad te. Opto te, mj frater et domine, semper fœli-
citer valere.

Antwerpiae, 19 Martij, Dominica videIicet in Passione,
1526.

Toto pectore tuus,
Frater et seruulus,
Gerardus Nouiomagus.

Doctissimo atque humanissimo Vtiusque
Juris Doctorj D. Francisco Craneueldio,
Consiliario Machlinie,n, Dño. meo vnice
obseruando.

Tho MecheIen, op Sinte Rombouts
Kerchoff.

7 spersa[ r spara 14 exolum] r exoluam 16 sinit] indistinct; seems sint
23 videIicet] MS. : Y.

5. non displicebat] without doubt Geldenhouwer did not
reveal to his patron the real
purpose of his second journey,
not any more than he did for the
first : Ep. 179, pr. a.
7. mutato cultu] cp. 1. 18; Ep.
179, pr. a.
8. Pollicebatur &c.] Maximi-
liam's mere promise to supply
what was wanting for the viatici-
cum, implies that he was not
very favourable to the journey;
maybe it was only a shift of
Geldenhouwer's to induce Crane-
velt to send the money he needed.
19. scandalum] the "mutatus
cultus" : cp. 1. 7; Ep. 179, 13; 16.
181. From Nicolas HERCO FLORENAS

Rome
21 March <1526>

The seal of this letter bears two or three imprints of the small bezel of a ring; an unknown hand, prob, the carrier's, wrote a few words in a faint ink on the address, which having been in the waterstain, have all but disappeared : only the word 'francho' stands out clearly.

† Saluus sis, Vir Clarissime.

18 huius mensis tuas accepi literas, Dominica in Quadragesima scriptas, nobis longe gratissimas, presertim uxorj, que tanto desiderio patrie tenetur vt numen aliquid descendisse ad nos dixeris, quando literas aliquas accipimus. Per hunc cursorem nullas alias accepimus; id enim arbitrantur forte amicj nostrj, in patriam numquam nos redituros, et se operam perdituros si ad nos scripserint. Atquo aliter longe instituit uxor mea, cuius impulsu ego nunc dicessum paro ante medium Aprilis. Equum enim arbitratus sum ej obtemperare in hac re satis equa, que mihi in omnibus hactenus obtemperauit. Haudquaquam enim par vita est Rome mulierj honeste alienigene, et viro, aut curtisane, vt dicunt; ipsa perpetuo sola est. Nam si que nostrates sint alie mulieres, earum vita talis est, aut conditio, vt ipsa consortium tale non ambigat, malitque domj sedere, quam cum his conversarj. Romane non facile extrarias admittunt in familiaritatem suam. Has ob res ad reditum magis me vrget; veretur ne difficilius Roma me auellat si diutius morer. Deus sua pietate nos reducat saluos. Vale.

Rome, 21 Martij.

Nouj nihil habemus : in Lombardia tamen aliquid latuit

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22. Lombardia] as it was feared that the Duke of Milan was not going to ratify the treaty of Madrid, the commander of the Imperial army in Lombardy sent a thousand foot as a safe-guard to Cremona. In March they had entered Piacenza, in the Pontificial States, much to Clement VII.'s displeasure : Brewer, IV, 1883, 2008.
inter Hispanos et Capitaneum Ecclesie. Iterum vale. Vxor vos maxime salutat.

Tibi astrictissimus Florenas.


182. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 22 March (1526)

II 99 [t° 120]

The Scaevola seal (ep. Ep. 161) still adheres to this letter, which was sent off with a copy of Vives' De Subventione Pauperum (ll. 26-28). Before closing the letter de Fevyn folded into it a strip of paper, on which he had written the postscript, ll. 33-34, and which Cranevelt attached in a slit cut into the margin.

a  Christiern II., the fugitive King of Denmark (cp. Ep. 54, pr.), fully deserved the name of tyrant for the dreadful Stockholms Blodbad' (Hist. Dan., I, 270-1), and for the ruthless way in which he revenged himself on Torben Oxø, and on the abbot of Nydal (Hist. Dan., I, 271-3). He resided with his family at Lierre from the end of 1524, continuing his reckless and disorderly conduct, whilst his wife and children lived in penury. Margaret of Austria was highly displeased at the favour he showed to Lutherans, in so much that she insisted on the banishment of his chaplain Hans Monboë, and of Prince John's tutor, the Lunden Canon Nicolas Petri, possibly identical with the 'Nicolao Petro', whom de Fevyn mentioned in connection with the King, July 8, 1523 (Ep. 64, 3: Cartwright, 43-45). Queen Isabella (Ep. 64, 25), who clung to her husband with angelic faithfulness, was ailing from hardships and anxiety, and unable to afford the stay at Aix-la-Chapelle which her physician prescribed. On Jan. 19, 1526, she died in the Abbot of St. Peter's country residence at Zwynaerde, near Ghent, whereto she had removed for a change of air (Enders, V, 314-8; Cartwright, 44-48). Christiern took his children to Ghent, to Margaret's great annoyance; then intended leaving with them for Germany; after a few weeks' haggling he consented, however, to abandon them to her against the payment of all his debts. On March 5, she returned with them from Lierre to Mechlin, where she educated them in her palace in loving compliance with the trust committed to her by their dying mother. As Isabella's death had broken all the ties that bound him to the Emperor, to his Aunt and to Brabant, Christiern left for Saxony; he intended raising an army to reconquer Denmark, but did little more with the lawless bands in his service than harass peaceful Friesland and plunder and harrow up the coast of the North Sea (Cartwright, 48-50; Brewer, IV, 1709, 2013, 2025, 2051).
Epp. 181, 182

Jo. Feuynus S. Craneueldio S. P.

Accepi nuper literas tuas perbreueis, quibus satis perspexi nondon fuisse meas tibi redditas, quandoquidem idem argumentum attigeram, nempe de pace summorum Principum: inter quos, ut spero, nunc demum pax firma. Quod autem in tuis meministi Ghelrij, ne interfet quietos, certe id est eiusmodi quale tu nondum auguratus es. Nam noster senex ille bonus dolet hunc exclusum a foedere, nisi iudignam se conditionem captet; quid si non se suo gladio iugulet? dum arces exhibere cogitur quibus aliquando propugnetur: atque hoc est quod metuat ne in socios atque amicos exercitum coegerit. Sed meticulosus, ut est hoc genus hominum, sit, semperque angatur: speramus & nos prudentiorem futurum quam vt Scarabeus Aquilam!

Carolus Hassius hac transit, sed non conueni hominem ne de facie quidem notum. Viui nuper & Encollio una opera scripsi; hic non respondit, cum summapere appeterem illius sententiam. Ex Viue satis cognosco, quod tibi dixerim, Brugas desyderari; adiecit illic nonnihil ab alienatos esse quorumdam animos. Ego optarim, modo absque in commodo amici, id ita esse, modo nos frui homine liceret! Sed cum fortunis quas Britannia suppeditat! Mirum certe est eos tam instabiles, tamque infidos, cum promissis magnificis allectarint inuitarintque hominem! Danorum Tyrannum audimus in Germaniam profectum: cuius non meministi.

Cum huc usque inferbisset stylus, misit opusculum declarare war to the then almighty Emperor.

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8. conditionem] of proclaiming Charles V. as his heir, since he had no legitimate children: cp. Ep. 178, 15.
13. Scarabeus Aquilam] Erasmus' Adagia: E00, II, 869, a; evidently Hedenbault was afraid that Charles of Egmont might declare war to the then almighty Emperor.
quoddam Viuis Senatui Brugensi dicatum Niolandus. Ipse videbis quid in re sit. Tamen est quod loeter emissum: ut istis inuidulis innotescat, quantum vir litteratus præstare possit quavis in re, quocumque scripti genere, modo veliti! Bene vale, cum tuis omnibus; resalutant te omnes.

22 Martii.

Curabis ne quis impressedor habere possit, priusquam aliquammulti hic sint diuenditi.

Omnibus modis ornatiss. viro Dno. & Mgno. Francisco Craneuelt, Senatorj Machlinieñ., amico Incomparabilj.

183. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

II 98 [f° 119] 24 March 1526

This short note (of which the seal, similar to that used for Ep. 179, is preserved) was as Geldenhouwer's receipt for the three gold coins asked for by his letter of March 18, 1526: Ep. 180, n; Cranevelt wrote under the signature: , de iij. aureis receptis per Nouiomagum, xxiiij. Martij a° 1526'; they probably were never refunded.

DOMINE DOCTOR,

Recepi literas tuas vna cum viatico; ago gratias Dominatj tuæ; quum, Dej gratia, ad vos rediero, dominationem tuam inuisam, et de omnibus certiorem faciam. Bene vale.

Profesto Incarnationis Dominicæ, 1526.

Toto pectore tuus,
Frater Gerardus Nouiomagus.

Doctissimo atque humanissimo V. J.
Doctorj D. Francisco Craneuelle,io,
Consiliario Machlinieñ., Dño. vnice obseruan".
S. P.


Dolet profecto senex non esse inclusum federe hoc in hunc usque diem felicem Principem; et miratur que scribis de aggere per Cluuensem perforato; sed hec illj nunc paulu-lum sunt leucilula, quandoquidem tussi nunc discruciatur, que illj peculiaris fuit 4 mensibus continuis. Ego metuo ne illj phthisis inde suboriarit; nam parum admodum esitai, et vix concoquit stomachus, quod alias audius sumere solebat, nisi ciborum varietas in causa sit. Jpse ob haec angor, et mihi propemodum luctari videtur, quamquam illj animus sit semper presens. Faxit Christus ut propediem scribam plausibiliora! Jd quod futurum arbitror si reuales-cat; sed have tibi, nam hau dausim alij. Bene vale, mi Craneueldj optime atque humanissime. Saluta, queso te, vxorem tuam feminam optimam, et liberos dulcissimos, Andream.

Brugis, Nonis Aprilis, 1526.

Tuus Feuynus.

Clarissimo Juris Vtriusque Doctorj Dño. & Mgr. Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario Mechliniensj.
185. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

This letter and its address are written by amanuensis A (Ep. 102, pr.); Vives only added the final greeting and the date (ll. 36-37); the seal, similar to that of Ep. 90, is still adhering.

When Vives arrived in England in the latter end of February 1526 (cp. Ep. 175, 57), some of his former friends and patrons did not give him the accustomed welcome; the 'animi abalienati quorundam', to which de Fevyn referred on March 22 (Ep. 182, 18), and the sailing against the current, which he mentions in this letter (l. 22), are without doubt allusions to the estrangement of Wolsey, who granted or denied favours according to the veerings in his policy, and generally made foreigners responsible for what he considered the mistakes of their monarchs. Thus he refused in 1526 his sympathy to this subject of Charles V., and ignored the promises of protection and preferment he had lavished on him three years before, when France was their common enemy. Possibly Vives' letter about peace to Henry VIII., Oct. 8, 1525 (VOC, v, 175; cp. Ep. 217, 9), had thwarted him or given him umbrage; at any rate Vives was removed from his professorship in Oxford. This dismissal may be connected with the Cardinal's endeavours to secure for that post the services of the great Erasmus (EE, 931, b), or, with more hope of success, those of the famous Latin professor of the Collegium Trilingue Conrad Goclenius (Ep. 95, pr. c-f). When Robert Wingfield's successor as resident ambassador at Margaret's Court, John Hackett, came to Brabant, he went to Louvain for that purpose on the first day after his arrival, May 7. Goclenius requested him to express his gratitude to Wolsey for the offer, promising to come to England as soon as he could 'be rid of some charges'; still he stipulated that in return for his practice and the profits he enjoyed in Louvain, and for the preferments he should have to abandon, he wanted at least forty pounds a year (Brewer, IV, 2177). Probably the matter was dropped, as no mention was made afterwards of this proposal. The memory, however, of the excellent lectures delivered by the son of Valencia in Oxford did not end with Wolsey's favour; in 1534 the University Council expressed a wish for professors 'from beyond the sea, as was Mr. Vives' (Brewer, VII, 308).

VIVES CRANUELDIO SUO S.

Homerocento tuus placuit mihi, ἀλλὰ οὐχ οἶδα ἡλικὴ ζωῆς τοσοῦτῳ δοκιμαζόμεθα. Mihi omnia visa sunt pulchre fluere; sed ut sunt non varia modo hominum judicia, sed etiam

1. Homerocento] prob. another epitaph: 1. 7; Epp. 175, 36; 195, 2.

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inhaquae, vereor ne cuj aliqua videantur paulo coactiora. 

Itaque preme aliquantisper, & redi ad eum refrigerato 
inventionis calore, atque ita recognitum, & quibusdam 
mutatis, iube sepulchro inscrib. Ἀνεσχηματισμένως dico 
mihi non improbarj; nec puto alium posse exactiorem esse 
ea in re iudicem quam te ipsum, tantopere versatum in 

Homero. Ego vero, vetus græcissator, non possem tantum 
praestare: vix in Vergilio!

Nescio an legeris meum libellum ' de Subuentione Paupe-
rum ', bene mendosum, nempe Brugis excusum: συγνώμη 
prωτοπείρω! Lege quæso, sed vt soles, annotata de singulis 
sententia tua, quam ad me mittas.

Pacem speramus certam & diuturnam fore, tum quod 
Gallus caėsus fit ignauer, tum etiam quod acceptus huma-
nissime & benignissime. De Turca minantur nobis quidam 
atrocessima: τὰγ’ ἠλδόμενοι multum poterit in nostra discor-
dia; in concordia vero nihil dubitem spondere futurum 
prædæ Europæ gentibus.

In rebus meis nauigo hic nonnihil adverso flumine; sed 
spero me nauigaturum, nam incipit afflare secunda qua-
dam aurula. Nihil magis specto quam domum, quietem, 
25 ocium, in quo absoluam inchoata multa, & rudia expoliam.

Si quid videatur tibi in libello de Pauperibus vtile reipu-
blicæ, communica, quæso, cum ijs, qui rem possint et 
adiuare, & promouere. Domino Præsidij vestro officiosis-

14. πρωτοπείρῳ] this remark 
implies that Hubert de Croock (cp. Ep. 61, 4), who was chiefly 
bookseller, and printer and seller of pictures, had not published 
any books before.
177, 6; 178, 8; &c.
Henne, IV, 93.
18. Turca] The Turks were 
musterings forces at Nandoralba, or Belgrade; already in February 
1526 they were ready to cross the 
Danube to invade Hungary. King 
Louis II., and the Vaivode of 
Transylvania, and, in their 
names, the Pope, appealed, in 
March, for help to the Christian 
Princes, to whom they commu-
nicated the enemy's design of 
gathering a fleet to attack them 
in the coming spring: Brewer, 
IV, 1957-9, 1992, 1998, 2027, 2050, 
2056; MIHH, v, 70-75.
19. τὰγ’ ἠλδόμενοι] Vives hoped 
for a union of all the Christians 
to oppose them.
22. rebus meis] his position in 
England : cp. pr. a.
23. Præsidij] Josse Lauwereyns: 
Ep. 190, 42.
sime dices ex me salutem; idem Domino Lapostolio, &
30 Robyno; simul optimae coniugi dignissimae prosperpima
valetudine. Socrum meam scribunt mihi vehementer egro-
tare; qui nuncius maiorem me in modum conturbauit,
nam non est mihi, vt scis, alio quam matris loco. Saluebis
a Moro nostro, & filiabus facundissimis & fecundissimis,
35 nam duae pepererunt iam, tertia gerit vterum.
Vale plurimum.
xiii. Aprilis; Londini; 1526.

Domino Francisco Craneueldio, iurisconsulto, Senatorj Mechiliniensi, amico veris-
simo,
Mechiliniae.

186. FROM JAMES NIEULANDT

This letter of a dutiful student to his powerful protector belongs
to 1526, as results from the allusion to Heems' promotion (l. 13); it
still bears the seal, marked by a few lines in ink and by the imprints
of a sharp point, prob. of a penknife.

a At John de Neve's death, Nov. 25, 1522 (cp. Ep. 26, pr. a-e), the
Faculty of Arts appointed as his successors to the regency of the
Lily, Peter de Corte, one of the legentes or professors of philosophy
of that pedagogy, as well as John Heems, who had been taken as
co-regens by the deceased on account of his ill-health, and who had
bought at least part of Leo Outers' share. They were ordered to
make up an agreement about their respective rights and liabilities
to be submitted within ten days to the deputies to whom the Faculty
entrusted the 'visit', or stock-taking, of the establishment (AFAI, 22).

185. 29 salutem] MS. : S. 36 Vale &c; in Vives' writing
185. 30. coniugi] she probably had been ailing.
34. filiabus] More's daughters, Margaret, married to William
Roper, Elisabeth, to John Daunce, and Cecily, to Giles Heron, were
very proficient in learning; Vives evidently often visited the family
(whose features were perpe-
tuated about that time by Hans
Holbein), and knitted up a hearty
friendship with them, especially
with Margaret, to whom he refers
in his De Consorthendis Letteris :
'Margaritæ Roperæ meæ, quam
ego ex quo primum novi, non
amavi minus quam si mihi esset soror germana' (VOO, ii, 308;
Stapleton, 89; 221-240; Allen, IV,
1233, 30-77; Watson, lxxv; &c.).
The articles of concord having been accepted, the two regents managed the Lily until November 1, 1527, when, after Heems' appointment as professor of Medicine, de Corte became the only regent (AFAI, 27; Epp. 26, pr. g; 83, pr. b; 257, pr.; Ent., 16; Lat. Contrib., 392-3). In his turn Peter de Corte resigned in April or May, 1531, entering the Faculty of Divinity, and Heems requested to be reinstated as regent; the Faculty consented on condition that the interests of the Lily should not suffer, and provided the Faculty of Medicine would allow him to return to the Arts; Peter de Corte was indemnified by a pension of 40 flor., and Heems continued as sole 'moderator' (AFAI, 28; Ep. 83, pr. d). In Jan. 1548 he took as co-regens John Planson on account of old age; but the Faculty, as well as his own legentes, headed by Adrian Amerot, contested his right on the buildings and on the appointing of his lecturers (1550). He was confirmed in his claims of proprietor by the Rectorial Court and by that of the V. Judges, but the Faculty refused to acknowledge him and his candidate as regents (1553). In that fix, the matter was entrusted to arbiters, who had not come to an understanding at Heems' death (July 1, 1560), when a grandson of the founder of the Lily, William Viruli, even requested to grant the pedagogy to the Jesuits (Aug. 2, 1560). On Aug. 10, 1560, an agreement was reached with the heirs, who, against the advantage of several scholarships at their disposal, left the Faculty sole owner and manager of the 'Fleur de Lys'. Cp. AFAI, 51-74; FUL, nos 1138; 1227-31; Reusens, IV, 178-211.

S. P.

Facit insignis tua virtus, Consul Scientissime, ac tua in nos benevolentia vt dignus sis quem omnes ita miremur eundem & amemus, nam id tuae necessitudini debeo quod ne verbis quidem exprimere possim, tantum abest vt scribere queam. Adfuit hic noster familiaris Andreas, ex quo & tibi omnibusque bene esse, & me abs te non modo diligi, sed etiam vehementer amari intellexi. Ego quoque, Domine Consul, amo te ac tus omnes; teque non secus ac vitam propriam charum habeo, et cum sine te sum, dimidium anime mee carere video. Nos omnes valemus & viuimus suauiter, Musis propiis.

Apud nos nihil est noui: solummodo illud, quod noster

1 Consul] MS. : C.; op. I. 8 : Cons.; written in full in Ep. 205 l. 12 : consul scientissime 7 intellexi] between lines

moderator Magister Ioannes Hemius Lauream, aut si mauis, Gradum Doctoralem; quod te audisse opinor. Litere tue admodum a me desiderantur, nam absque illis hec vita non videtur vita, sed potius somnium; illas vnice amo ac expeto. Qua de re tuum erit, si modo benignitati tuae placuerit, animo dosideranti satisfacere. Salutabis si tuæ humanitati visum fuerit, vxorculam, va cum liberis, ac cura valetudinem tuam. Si hec tuo palato tum docto, tum probo, minus sapiant, ea lege condona, vt aliquando meliora accepturus.

Louaniij, vij. die Maij.

Tuus ex animo
Iacobus Neolandus.

Magister Petrus Regens iubet te ex animo salutari; qui scripsisset, nisi ocupatior solito fuisset.

Doctissimo domino F. Craneueldio,
Cesari a Consilijs, Megghelinie.

13. moderator] the regent of the Lily, of which Nieulanidt was an inmate: Epp. 99, pr. b; 107, pr. a; 109, 2, seq.; &c.
13. Hemius] John Heems of Armentières (Ep. 26, pr. g; FUL, n° 1227-31) was a member of the Faculty of Arts, who appointed him as tentator Baccalaurundorum ' in the Lily, January 1522 (AFAI, 21). He was Lic. Medic., and being appointed successor to Adam Bogaert, who entered a convent, Nov. 23, 1523, he promoted as doctor on April 25, 1526 (V.And., 232; Mol., 565, 598; BuxH, VI, 882; VII, 149; PF, 361). Heems, already a priest by 1520, had been nominated by the Faculty to vacancies to be conferred by the abbot of St. Winox, Bergues, and the bishop of Arras, June 12 and Dec. 23, 1522, and accepted the parish of Hadinghem, which, however, was disputed to him by Damp Gerard de Longue Espèe', O. S. B. The matter was laid before Mechlin Parliament in April 1524, and was concluded on June 12, 1525, in his disfavour (Gr. Cons. Mol., n° 131, 145, &c.; n° 825 : 46). From 1525 on, he was nominated to several other vacancies, accepting on Jan. 2, 1532 a prebend in Arras cathedral, which, however, was again contested; in 1557 he transferred one of his benefices to Adrian Amerot (Lib. I.Nom., 157 r°; 162 v°; 169 r°; 171 v°; 175 r°; 184 r°; 197 v°; 213 r°; 238 r°; 241 r°; 243 r°; cp. also 200 r°, 239 r°, 273 r°, 316 r°).
This letter was written on the feast of St. Servatius, Bishop of Tongres, May 13; Margaret of Austria, who had left Mechlin on May 8 for Ghent to induce that town to comply with the Emperor’s requests (cp. Ep. 170, pr. b), was expected in Bruges on the following day; as it took her longer than she anticipated to reduce their opposition, her visit to Princenhof had to be postponed; on June 2, she had not yet arrived (Ep. 191, 22); at last on June 4 she was in Bruges, which town, however, she soon left, as she was at Audenarde on her way back to Mechlin on June 7-9 (Brewer, IV, 2161, 2177; 2300; 2305).

S. D. P.

Quod de sorore mea natu minore scyre cupis, mi Craneueldj, an ea nupta sit cuiquam, non dubito quin ab optimo illud proficiscatur animo; ut cui cordi sint amicorum res atque ipsius tuae. Jlla adhuc est inuupta, sed matura tamen uiro; egitque non paucos dies hic apud senem, cui res uidetur esse cordi ut cupiat bene collocatam. Verum qua dote, jd uero jncertum est. Nam alias data est mihi conquirendi uirum illa meque dignum atque gratum; cum eo uentum esset, ut diceres transactum negocium, hic nescio quem pretextum semper repperit. Denique alias jta egimus omnia, ut cum trecentis potuisset elocari florenulis : hic resileret; causa erat quam nollem propalari (vni tibi dicere quoduis ausim) ; quod nollet se spoliare priusquam mortem obisset! Quae si nobis expectanda est, fatis committere malim! Nam huius verbis ianibus ductari : quid aliud expectes quam moram ex mora nectere? Nollet se exuere (vtar illius uocabulis) vel sororis suæ causa! Quae cum mihi comperissima sunt, et animus senilis ille paulo attentior ad rem, vel sui consuerendi: qui tandem memet vram,

5. egitque] as Margaret of Austria was expected in Princenhof (cp. 1. 23), Hedenbault had apparently requisitioned his niece to act with her sister as lady-in-waiting : cp. Ep. 191, 24.

Brugis, die Sernacier, 1.5.2.6.

Nouiomagum jntellexit senex obsidione premi; quod Deus omen a vestra familia auertat! Illustrissima crastino die expectatur.

Tuus ex animo Joannes Feuynus.

Excell°. Juris vtriusque Doctorj Dño.
& Mgro. Francisco Craneuelt, Senatorj Mechliniensj, Amico jnt. omnes om-
nium Carissimo, Mechliniae.

188. FROM PETER DE CORTE

Louvain 15 May 1526

To this small letter, the seal, similar to that of Ep. 83, still adheres.

SALUE PLURIMUM, DOMINE CRANEUELDJ, DOCTORUM HUMANISSIME & HUMANORUM DOCTISSIME.

Habet Coruilanus harum lator apud vos causam: queso vt si quid possis, illj prosis et recte consulas; neque tantum illius negocium geritur, verum totius Facultatis Artium; quare si recte de illo merueris, eadem opera et

187. 27. Nouiomagum| evidently a false report, caused by the continual enmity between Nijmegen and the Duke, of which Hedenbault had recently been a witness: ep. Epp. 164, 22; 201, 40.

28. Illustrissima| Margaret of Austria.

188. 1. Coruilanus| Antony Corvila

1. causam| the contest about his right to the parish of St. Giles', Bruges (Ep. 118, pr. d), to which had been added the contravention of the Regent's order: Ep. 152, 17. Cp. Ep. 213, 32.

Facultatem Artium tibi deuinxeris, que nolit erga tuam Dominationem ingrata videri. Rem suam ipse rectius exponet.

Si non obstaret pudor, orarem tuam Dominationem vt ferijs istis per octauas Sacramentj Louanium recurreret,

non tamen per occupationes liceret; nam die Martis intra easdem octauas, quinta Junij, honor mihi deferetur quem Licentiam in Sacra Theologia appellant; esset mihi tua presentia vehementer decori. Bene vale, vir ornatissime.

Louanij, die xv. Maij anno XXVJ.

Tue Dominationi addictissimus clientulus,

Petrus Curtius.

Ornatissimo pariter ac eloquentissimo Vtriusque iuris Doctorj D. Francisco Craneudio,

Cesaree Maiestatj a consiliis, Mechlinie.

189. FROM PETER DE CORTE

II 113 [f° 135] 26 May 1526

The small-sized letter still has its seal, similar to that of Ep. 83. It was sent to Mechlin with some books, and on the back Cranevelt made two sums, both being a multiplication of 3700 by 4; under the product of which, 14800, he added 7400 and 3700.

S. P., Ornatissime D. Craneudij.

Quanti meas literas, aut amicitiam potius, feceris, sat intellexi ab Anthonio nostro Coruilano, quamquam et id

188. 5 tuam Dominationem (also on II. 8, 15) MS. : t D. 10 tamen] between lines


12. Licentiam] de Corte promoted as Licenciatius in S. Theologia on June 5: cp. Ep. 189, 5; de Jongh, *53; that promotion being celebrated with great solemnity (cp. FUL, n° 125, 126, 127, 493; Mol., 1019, 1027; de Jongh, 65), he had invited several of his friends besides Cranevelt: Peter l'Apostole (cp. Ep. 189, 9), de Fevyn, who excused himself on account of ill health (Ep. 191, 28), and probably Henry Nieulandt (Ep. 191, 2).

189. 2. Anthonio] Curtius had written "Magro Anthonio", but he crossed off the "Magister", as with the following, nostro 'it would have conferred unrighteously the title of Doctor of Divinity: cp. Epp. 117, 12; 192, 12.
senserim prius multis argumentis. Adieceris quoque et hoc auctarium cumulo tuorum in me beneficiorum, si ad nostram Licentiam veneris; ea celebrabitur die v. Junij: modo tamen id sine tuo incommodo fieri possit. Tanto sum confidenter ad petendum tuum sinum, quod putem ferias esse a seriis forensibusque vestris negotiis. Opiner et dominum Lappostole hue venturum si illius patiatur valetudo.

Mitto per harum exhibitorem Orationem quamdam Quodlibeticam, certe non indocam, apud nos habitam; preterea 'Hyrperaspisten Diatribe' Erasmi, si forte nondum habeas, et Lathomij 'Responsionem ad Elleboron, de Primatu Pontificis', deque alias quibusdam dogmatibus Lutheranis: coemptos vij. steteris. Bene vale.

Louanij, ex Lilio; die xxvj. Maij anno XVC. XXVJ.

Vxorj me commendatimi queso facias, rectissime quo Neolandum valere dicas.

2 Anthonio PC2; Magistro Anthonio PCI 3 quoque between lines 
13 Hyrperaspisten r Hyrperaspisten
Tue Dominationis clientulus addictissimus,
Petrus Curtius.

Clarissimo Vtriusque Juris Doctorj ac
consulj in Senatu Mecliniensj D. Fran-
cisco Craneueldio.

190. FROM JOHN DE FEYVN

Bruges
31 May <1526>

This letter was taken to Mechlin by 'M. N.' (probably Henry Nieulandt), who went to Louvain to de Corte's promotion : cp. Ep. 191, 2. Judging from the opening lines it seems as if there had been between this letter and that of May 13, Ep. 187, one by which de Feyvn announced to Cranevelt at least Hedenbault's, if not also his own illness; it may have been the now missing f° 126 of this bundle.

Si vales bene est. Ego & senex nunc meliuscule habe-
mus, nisi quod jllius appetitus est paululo sedatior; certe
frus non admodum diuexat, uti antehac crebro diuque.
Ac de me fortassisi ignorasti nulla mea culpa : laboraui
enim sanguinis fluxione densiore, non ijs locis quibus ut
plurimum contigit; sed in ore circum fauces sub palato.
Atque ut intelligas morbi (ut coniectare possum) ortum :
anno superiore cruciabar vehementer dente molare extre
superiore ordine ; illum coactus permisi extrahendum; ymo
ut verius dicam, cyrurgus me non jubente eradicauit ; cum
autem illi vicinus me perpetuo vexaret, et cruciatum huic
potius imputarem, fortuitu nocte vna, priusquam hic extra-
eretur, erupit sanguis plus minus hemina. Ego putabam
esse sputum, siue saliuam muis, nihil minus suspician
quam sanguinem : porro autem quod meminissem doloris
dentium, et multa essent in natura que subjude latent nos.
Simul atque surrexi, deprehendi omnia sanguinoenta : stragulum, puluinum, lectum ! Accerso cyrurgos, medicos : vnus aiébat sponte nature fluxisse, quod oppletus essem sanguine; alius ignorabat originem; 3\textsuperscript{us} alter putabat venam fuisse lesam; cuius autem accederem sententie, plane dubius eram. Vtcumque sit, continuo triduo promisi omnia Christo, nam medicamentum adhibere jncertum, & loco tam periculosi. Profecto mallebam exti'ema opperiri; et hoc suadebant post diutinam altercationem, cum viderent vix posse sisti; nam vix mouebam labrum quin defueret uelut riuulus, aut cum bos jugulatur; cum ederem, esita-bam vna sanguinem, quod me aliquamdiu commouit ne jude suboriretur quidpiam malj. Nunc, Deo gratia, bene habeo, quod mihi et amicis Deus bene vertat ! Vale.

Pridie Calendas Junias.
Resalutat te senex & familia tota.

Tuus Joannes Feuynus.

Praestantissimo Jureconsulto & Senatorj
longe Clarissimo Dn. & Mgro. Francisco
Craneueldjo, Amico Jntegerrimo,
Mechliniae.

191. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

II 111 [f° 133]

Bruges
2 June (1526)

The Scævola seal (ep. Ep. 161) still adheres to this letter.

S. D. P.

De valetudine mea scripsi ad te pridie Calendas Junias, cum esset oblatus M. N., qui casu jnter coenam hoc adfìr-
masset jturum se Louanium Curtij causa. Jtaque non

190. 3\textsuperscript{us} alter| one of them should be crossed off

191. 1. scripsi| Ep. 190.
2. M. N.| probably Henry Nieu-
3. Curtij| the celebration of his

Fevyn’s letters is he indicated
as such, or spoken of in the same
official way.

188, 10; 189, 5.

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mirabere, nihil me respondisse tuis quibus de pace confirmaras animos nostros omnis. Nunc varia sparguntur, incertum an ex affectibus hominum, an velut compertissima: primum, non velle male Britannum Principem, sed illius Cardinalem; fortassisi illius, & sui Principis causa, quandoquidem nihil preterea possit, cum ab hoc destitutur.

10 Viues illa omnia eadem; ijs atrociora: quod miretur Rex non solvere Caesarem fidem qua se astrinxit; non dubites quin de mutuo. Rursus, Gallum pendere in quas parteis sese inclinet: nam restituta Burgundia, quid aliud agit quam gladium prebet quo se jugulet? Sin hoc refugit, velut perfidus, et ex Anglo pendere cogitur; quid expectare liceat quam bellum huius Angli impulsion susceput? Nam

7. Britannum &c., Henry VIII.'s personal sympathies had always been for the alliance with Charles V., and Wolsey had had to resign himself to it. The first signs of France's getting the upper hand, Jan. 1525, coincided with the waning of the King's affection for Catherine, shown by his fancy for hunting and wild pleasures; also by the favour bestowed on Henry Fitzroy, his illegitimate son by Elizabeth Blunt, June 1525. Wolsey saw his time, and brought his master round to his own frankly anti-Spanish policy. England, however, could not take the lead of the events, for Parliament had rejected the request for the 'Amicable Grant', and a complete breach with the former ally would have entailed disaster. Still other ways were open: in 1524-25 Wolsey had caused Charles V.'s initial reverse in Italy by not keeping any French forces this side the Alps: so he now encouraged, by the treaty of Aug. 30, the opposition of Francis I. and of the Italian States to the seemingly overpowerful Victor: Brewer, IV, 2186; Pollard, 164-8; Creighton, 108-122; W. Busch, Cardinal Wolsey und die

12. mutuo] on May 21, 1526, Edw. Lee, English ambassador in Spain, advised Wolsey to urge Charles to pay his debt, as he had the money from Portugal, and added that he would never pay if he did not pay then: Brewer, IV, 2183, 2196.

15 Gallum] on the one hand Charles de Lannoy, sent on embassy to Francis I., had to announce on May 16 to Charles V. and Margaret the utter failure of his pro-French policy; on the other, Clement VII. was afraid that the King might after all come to terms with the Emperor, and did not feel secure before the conclusion of the 'Liga' of Cognac, May 22, 1526 (Brewer, IV, 2154; 2155; 2182; 2185-6; 2202; 2221; 2226; Pastor, II, 207-211.

16. bellum] the Pope and the Italian Princes, encouraged by England's, at least moral, support, were longing to free Milan and Italy from the Imperial armies; they did what they could to prevent Francis from executing the clauses of the treaty he had signed: Brewer, IV, 2144; 2185-6; 2227; Pastor, II, 207-9.
legatorum jus ijs per Morum violatum est, cum Orator Caesaris scriberet quam duriusculce habitus esset, literis interceptis; et in hunc diem vltimae pacis leges nihil restituuerint. Quare te oramus si quid aliud habeas, ut ne pigeat perscribere: auemus omnia illa cadem, quibus peruersi torquentur!

Bene vale, & me apud Curtium (modo Louanium proficiscare) excusa accuratissime. Sorores mee nunc hic egerunt aliquamdiu, et adhuc expectant an Illustrissima ventura sit Brugas; alias jsthuc venirem : decreui enim omnes amicos aliquando jnuisere.

Brugis, 2. Junij.

Saluta vxorem meo & omnium nomine.

Tuus Feuynus.


192. FROM ALBERT PIGGE

Rome 2 June 1526

This letter, which still bears its fine seal, similar to that of Ep. 97, is dated 1525, which is evidently erroneous for 1526, as results from the mention of Herco’s departure from Rome for Brabant, where he arrived on June 16, 1526 : cp. Epp. 194, 196, 197, 204. Pigge made a similar mistake on June 15, 1524 : Ep. 108, 46. Along with this letter, for the postage of which Cranevelt paid x. stuferos (Ep. 196, 2), was sent a Breve Apostolicum, and a letter to Nic. Herco : Ep. 196, 1, 21.

Tuas literas, humanissime Craneueldie, quas ad Albertum Pighium & Nicolaum Florenatem, Clarissimos Medicos
Epp. 191, 192 507

inscripsisti, recepi ego solus, & solus earum percepvi voluptatem. Florenas enim noster cum charissima sibi coniuge, quorum dulcissima consuetudine inter hos aulicos estus sum aliquamdiu recreatus, iam hinc discesserant ad decimum octauum diem Aprilis; quos puto iam esse vobiscum aut affuturos proxiime.

Plurimum tibi debeo pro tam magnifico Medicj titulo, quo me exornasti, atque eo quidem amplius, quo nullo meo merito. Sed ita tibi locari libuit, & mihi non fuit ingratum. Nollem tamen eæ literæ cum tali titulo incidisset in Nostros Magistros Louanienses Theologos, qui indignum scelus proclamarent, ex Louaniensi Theologo, factum Romanum medicum : lesæ enim theologice maiestatis hoc crimen esse; quos ipse non ignoras quam sit periculosum offendere. Qui si mihi nunc parcant, quod sum notus Pontificij, si quando tamen, quod breui futurum spero, apud vos vixerio, in me sua arma ac fulmina expedient.

Quod si deinceps eciam ad me solum tam iocos quam seria tua scribere dignaberis, non desiderabis meum nec in rescribendo officium; nec si quid aut pro te aut pro amicis hic per me fieri volueris. Ob id breuior sum, quod Nicolaus noster supplebit cetera. Vale, vir ornatissime.

Roma, die secunda Junij, 1525.

Tuus Albertus Pighius.

Clarissimo Viro Dũo. Francisco Craneieldio, Senatori Mechlinieũ, Dũo. suo obseruandiss".

9. Medicj ep. Ep. 196, 4. 12. Nostros Magistros] the Doctors of Divinity : cp. Epp. 117, 12; 189, 2; their Faculty, especially the board, called Strictum Collēgium, took precedence of all the others in all University meetings and processions (Vern., 79; V. And., 75), which prerogative they energetically maintained and had even recently (Aug. 1520) vindicated against the Faculties of Laws : de Jongh, *22.

10. Nollem tamen eæ literæ cum tali titulo incidisset in Nostros Magistros Louanienses Theologos, qui indignum scelus proclamarent, ex Louaniensi Theologo, factum Romanum medicum : lesæ enim theologice maiestatis hoc crimen esse; quos ipse non ignoras quam sit periculosum offendere. Qui si mihi nunc parcant, quod sum notus Pontificij, si quando tamen, quod breui futurum spero, apud vos vixerio, in me sua arma ac fulmina expedient.

11. factum] P2; me factum P1 25-1525] r 1526

16. offendere] probably an allusion to Erasmus' satirical description of the ' Magistri Nostri ' in his Mortæ Encomium : EOO, IV, 470, c; or to W. Nesen's Epistola de Magistris Nostris Louainiensibus to U. Zwingli (ZO, vii, 378), and to the indignation it roused at Louvain : Ep. 91, 29; de Jongh, 223; Schelhorn, AL, 1, 248.

17. notus Pontificij] St. John, xviii, 15, 16.
193. From John Louis VIVES

[[Bruges]]

June 105 [f° 127]

10 June <1526>

This letter, which evidently belongs to 1526 (cp. Epp. 185, i, 12; 200, 10), is in the writing of amanuensis A (cp. Ep. 102, pr.). Vives added the last lines (ii. 32-33) and the address; for the first time in this collection he signed by his monogram J L V, reproduced here.

VIVES Cranevelldio suo S.

Epistolam tuam scriptam ferijs Diui Marci accepi reversus Brugas. Gaudeo probari tibi meam censuram ἡμιακαοεμίν. Tuam legi perlibens; miror non plura esse tibi annotata, nisi fortasse in illis exclamationi: Ohe! Quod sonantis tibi videtur esse 'plus' quam 'magis': ego etiam addo, non modo φασμικωτερον, sed etiam aptius. Itaque parebitur tibi. 'Tigna' & 'tignos' existimo dices posse, etiamsi 'tigni' non occurrunt memoriae. 'Sibq' posui, propter grammaticos, sed idem oportebat factum in 'fraudatus fuero'. Verum festinantia effecti, vt interdum vulgatum editionem sequer, non expensam. 'Fido tibi' & 'te' dicitur, sicut apud Caesar: 'affinitate Pompej fidebat', & 'Ciceronom illo consensus', ac saepe alibi. 'Hesiam' scribo more graeco Ἡσαίαν. Reliqua κακογράφου vicia. Multae a multis scribuntur ad me laudes. Crede mihi, nulla est earum quae grata, atque ista tua tam candida & prudentes admonitio; itaque ago tibi gratias quam maximas; & te precor vt sic pergas in alii meis operibus facere.

1. reversus] he returned on May 21: ep. l. 35.
12. affinitate &c.] Caesar, de Bello Civili, iii, 83.
13. Hesiam] cp. note to l. 5.
14. Reliqua] the misprints are very numerous in the first edition, March 1526, as well as in the second, Mense Septemb.'1526, by the same printer Hubert de Croock, although the title mentions: 'Ab autore ipso recogniti': Ep. 178, 23.
Περί τῆς εἰρήνης incerta omnia faciunt οἱ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος τῇ
tύρω, βασκαίνοντες, οὕς τοῦ Χριστοῦ διάδοχοι τοῦ εἰρήνης διδασκάλου, καὶ κήρυκος. Αὐτοὶ μὲν ἕλεγον, εἰρήνηκως τον λαόν προσαγορεύοντες, τὰ δὲ ἄσκοψιν, μεγάλη, ἐνωπιστηρίου κυριότητι, ἢ ἀποστομάζουσιν, εἰ τίς τι βούλεται ἐρωτάν.

Atqui iam hoc nec Deo, nec hominibus probatur, inturbari pacem orbis per eos, a quibus in primis decebat pro curatum & conseruatum. Vide quo deduxerunt rem opes immodiāce! Dicunt conjurare multos adversus Carolum: at hoc est Caroli fatum, vt vincere non possit nisi multos, quo clarius vincat. Dej potius sunt hæc, vt ostendat hominibus quam imbecilles sunt nostræ vires adversus potentiam suam. Si rursum eatur ad arma, vehementer metuoc, ne contingat quod Homerus tuus inquit de Joue:

ός δὲ πολλῶν πολιῶν κατέλυσε κάρηνα,
ήδ' ἐτι καὶ λύσει · τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἑστὶ μέγιστον.

35 Brugas redij postridie Pentecostes. Spero me visurum istic vos omnes hac aestate, Christo propitio. Saluta optimam uxorem, & Dominum Praesidem, & Robynum, & Lapostoliun, vt soles. Cura valetudinem tuam, & me, vt facis, ama. x. Junij; Brugis.

40 Velim ex te cognoscere quales videntur tibi leges illæ

35 Brugas &c.; in Vives' writing 36 omnes] between lines
194. From Nicolas Herco Florenas

Antwerp
19 June 1526

This letter, which John Gillius took to Cranevelt (I. 5), evidently belongs to 1526, as results from the movements of Nicolas Herco. He left Rome on April 18, 1526 (Ep. 192, 6), and journeying either slowly, or by a roundabout way, he reached Mechlin only on June 16, 1526 (Ep. 196, 20), a few days before Pigge's letter, dated Rome, June 2 (Ep. 192), was handed to Cranevelt (Ep. 196, 1). He left for Antwerp on June 17, and from there he went to Bruges, where he was in full activity as physician on Aug. 24: Epp. 199, 37; 204, 5.

SALUUS sis, Doctissime Domine Doctor.

Postridie quam Antberpiam appulissem, Theodricum Verstrale conueni, hortatusque sum vt que haberet ad te mitteret. Hodie in Bursa interrogaui num misisset; respondit se nondum inuenisse cui tuto committere potuisse.

Dixi illi Joannem Gillium ad vos iturum; ille tuto quicquid velle committi posset; pollicitus est et sarcinulam et nummos missurum; quid facturus sit, nescio ego. Postea Joannem Gillium conueni, quid me presente ad Theodricum familiarem misit, vt sj quid mittere velit, si h committeret;

194. 1 Antberpiam] cp. l. 19: Antwerp

194. 1. Theodricum Verstrale] evidently identical with the Theodricus a Stralen* to whom James Nieuwenhout wished to have a letter forwarded, Oct. 14, 1526: Ep. 205, 30. As he was acquainted with Cranevelt, Herco and Nieuwenhout, he probably was a Bruges banker or merchant established at Antwerp, who kept in connection with his former townsmen.


5. Joannem Gillium] probably a messenger or agent, who may have been of Peter Gilles' family (cp. Ep. 159, pr. a-f).
Epp. 193, 194

prius alium quempiam si scuissem, id curassem. Si quid est quod voles aliiud, nuncia ac impera.

Seire cupio quid nouj apud vos seij, num ex Vrbe ab Alberto quiequam acceperis, vt ad illum scribam, et suam negligentiarnm accusem. Non possam satis mirarj quid obfuerit, quod non miserit vt promiserat aut literas, aut alia que habet. Tibj et vxorj gratias agimus agimus immortales de humanitate in nos vestra, vosque omnes cum cetera familia saluos cupimus. Vale.

Antberpie, xix\(^\circ\) Junij.

Sj quid voles, ego hospitatus sum jn Alba Regina, non longe a Statera vel Libra Publica, fere e regione Digo de Hara, Hispanj. Iterum vale.

Tuus quem nosti,
N. Herco.

Clariss. Vtriusque Juris Doctorj
D. Francisco Craneuelliou, Consiliario,
Mechlinie.

21. Statera] the Oude Waeg, or public scales, in a street still called by that name (Vieux Poids Public), opening into WoolStreet: MerTorfs, i, 106; iv, 106; vi, 190; &c.

21. Digo de Hara] Diego de Haro, a Spanish merchant, established in Antwerp in the first years of the xvi\(^\text{th}\) century, owned by 1507, and at least until 1527, one of the leading concerns for the import and export (especially to and from Lisbon) of silver and copper, cloth and spices; he bought extensively properties and estates, and became a shareholder in the monopoly of alum (1521). He occasionally lent considerable amounts of money to Margaret of Austria and Charles V. (1522; Ehrenberg, i, 358; ii, 38; Guicc., 76; Goris, 21, 206, 374), and most probably financed with his brother Christobel de Haro, of Burgos, Magelhães' expedition in 1519-22 (cp. Ep. 68, pr. a; Goris, 190). To all appearance he was the father of Francesca de Haro, married to Maximilian Transsylvanus, who died very young, and was immortalised by Janus Secundus (Ep. 68, pr. b; JSo, 223-4; Del. Poet. Belg., IV, 224). In the Louvain matriculation registers is found under Febri. 8 1525, M. Antonius de Haro, Hyspanus' (Lib. III Int., 322 r\(^\circ\)), and under Aug. 22, 1531, Joannes de Haro of Antwerp (Lib. IV Int., 36 v\(^\circ\)), probably Diego's son, who was elected alderman of his native town in 1535 (Papebrochius, ii, 180), and in whose premises one Juan Sadornil was trading on March 1, 1536 (Goris, 548).
195. FROM ERASMUS

This letter, which is entirely in Erasmus' writing, bears the Termi-
nus seal: cp. Ep. 140, pr.; it was taken to Brabant by Charles
Harst (cp. I. 4).

S. P.

Ne tu feliciter in vtraque lingua pangis carmen! In
Epitaphio greco spiras Homericum quiddam. Demiror te
inter istas occupationes studiaque tam diuersa, vacare
Musis! Carolus Harstus juxta praeceptum Evangelicum,
cupit reliquere patrem et matrem, et adherere uxori suæ: 
omnis illi mora longa est. Cupit esse commendatus hu-
manitati tuæ. Bene vale, cum tibi charissimis.

Datum Basilee, 8 Calendas Julias 1526.

Eras. Rot.

Ornatiss. D. Francisco Cranenveldio,
Senatori,
Mechlinæ.

196. TO ALBERT PIGGE

This reply to Ep. 192 in Cranevelt's writing belongs to 1526, as
appears from Ep. 194 (cp. pr.); he evidently intended it to be dis-
patched, as he closed it up, and sealed it by means of the seal with
armorial bearings reproduced here. It was delayed either for want
of a messenger, or because Herco's letter was to be sent along,
so that at the arrival of Ep. 197, it became insufficient, and was
replaced by a more adequate answer; it entered this collection by
the end of the year, as it comes after a letter delivered in Mechlin on
Dec. 24, 1526, and before one sent from Bruges on Jan. 3, 1527 : 
Epp. 212 and 219 (ff° 151 and 153 : II 127 and 129).

195. 2. Epitaphio] most probably on
Dorp: cp. Epp. 175, 36; 185, 1; 260.
4. praeceptum] St. Matth., xix, 5;
St. Mark, x, 7; Genesis, ii, 24; Ep.
ad Ephes., v, 31. Harst married
Catherine van der Clusen in Lou-
vain, probably shortly after his
arrival in Brabant: cp. Ep. 172,
pr. a.
Literas tuas, ornatissime Pyghi, vna cum Breui (vt vocant) Apostolico, accepi, soluique pro portatura .x. stuferos; habeoque gratiam tue humanitati, quod tam amanter ad me scribas. Quod te medicum appellarim, nondum me poenitet. Arbitror enim multo melius agi cum multis aegrotis, si talibus medicis, qualis tu es, sese salutemque suam committerent, que nunc sepe de vita periclitantur. Sed modestiae tuae est abnuere titulum, quum re ipsa prestes in omnibus hisce disciplinis dignis homine libero. Nec ego te tamquam transfugam e castris theologiciis ad rem medicam contulisse te putabam, sed velutj exploratorem; nam et astrologicas rationes & alchimicas arbitror te ita percurrisse velutj magnis nature miraculis oblecteris, non vel aurj vel argentj cupiditate; quod nunc tibj abunde suppiditabit Clementissimus iste Clemens, quo tam benigno vteris et vteris. Vale.

Machlinie, xxvij. mensis Junij.

Tuus quantus est, Cranueuldius.

Venit huc ad xvij. Junij noster Florenas cum vxore, ac postridie profectus est Antwerpiam; ej literas tuas misi.

Ornatiss. viro Dno. Alberto Pyghio, Philosoephio ac Theologo,

Rhome, in Palatio.

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197. FROM ALBERT PIGGE

Rome
7 July 1526

Pigge's seal, similar to that of Ep. 97, still adheres to this letter, which included one to Nic. Herco.

Vehementer sum anxius, mi Francisco humanissime, de Florenate nostro, num quid forte aduersi aut illi, aut vxori, acciderit in reditu. Jta omnia cogitacione percurrens quecumque in longa via solent incidere,omnia metuo; haud enim scio cui debeam imputare quod hactenus nullum de eo verbum audierim. Tu si quid habes, me libera quam primum hac de communi amico sollicitudine; aut si iam dudum applicuerit ad vos, his adiunctas literulas illij curabis perferendas vbicunque erit. Vale feliciter, & tuum Albertum ama vicissim.

Rome, die septima Julij, 1526.
Tue Dominationis amantissimus,
Albertus Piglius.

Ornatissimo viro Dno. Francisco Cranecueldio, Senatorj Mechliniensi, prono suo & amico integerrimo, Mechlinie.
Soluat. port.

198. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

Worms
21 August 1526

This letter, in very small writing, takes up the obverse and one third of the reverse side of a half folio leaf; it still has its seal, reproduced here, bearing the Burgundian coat of arms divided

197. 11 septima] r septima 12 Tue Dominationis] MS. : T D
17 Soluat. port.] with abbreviation for um or ur : in Pigge's writing

197. 2. Florenate] Nicolas Herco having left Rome for Brabant on April 18, should have arrived there within a month, and Pigge should have heard of him at latest about the end of June : Epp. 192, 4 ; 194, pr.
quarterly, probably made by a signet ring formerly in the possession of Geldenkouwer's patrons: cp. Ep. 132, pr.

To all probability Geldenkouwer left Antwerp soon after March 24: Epp. 180, 9; 183; following the Rhine he reached Strassburg three days after James Lefèvre of Etaples had departed, about the end of April: cp. note to l. 25. The intense religious movement in this town made a great impression on him, and he considered it his duty to write a letter to the Princes gathering at Spires for the conference opening on June 25, to urge them to realize the schemes of the Reformation, whereas, by another, he encouraged their great promoter Philip of Hessen: Collect., 177; 189; 199.

**Gratiam et pacem per Christum.**


3 incolunt] written in margin 7 e publico] between lines

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2. Basileam] Geldenhouver had given as pretext for his second journey a visit to Cranevelt's great friend Erasmus: Ep. 170, 9-12.
4. mores] cp., however, note to l. 28.
17. Fabricius Capito] Wolfgang Fabricius Kœpfel or Köpfli, Ca-
Capito Doctor, Doctor Hedio, Matthæus Sellus, Otho Brunsfelsius, Martinus Bucerus; gallice verno concionantur Farell- 

pio, from Hagenau (1478-1541), promoted as D. D. at Freiburg, 1505-1512; being appointed at Basle, 1515, first as preacher, and then as prov. of theology, he helped Erasmus in the edition of his New Testament. He was Albrecht, Archbishop of Mayence’s chancellor, and preacher at his Cathedral, 1520-1523; from an opponent to Luther he became an adept after a visit to Wittenberg, 1523, and settled in Strassburg, 1523, where he worked with Butzer, composing with him the Confessio Tetrapiolitana, 1530. He married Ecolampadius’ widow: Friedensburg, 13-15; J. W. Baum, Capito und Butzer: Elberfeld, 1860; ADB; FG, 319; Herminjard, I, 21, 29, &c.; Allen, II, 459; Herminjard, 56, 70; ZO, vii.

18. Hedio, born at Ettlingen, Baden, 1494, studied at Freiburg and Basle, 1519, where he made Capito’s acquaintance; he followed him to Mayence, 1520, and became preacher at Court there, and D. D. He also left in 1523 for Strassburg, where he was appointed Cathedral preacher, and married Margaret Dreess, 1527. He afterwards interested himself in juridical studies, and translated Vives’ De Subventione Pauperum, 1533; Bonilla, 780; Ep. 178, 22; he refused to conform to Catholic rites in 1531, and died of the pest, Oct. 17, 1552: cp. ADB; FG, 368; Herminjard, I, 45, &c.; MO, iv, 823; v, 156; PO, 278; CaE, 29; ZO, vii.

18. Matthæus Sellus] Matthew Zell, from Kaisersberg (1477-Jan. 9, 1548), taught for several years in Freiburg University, and became parish priest in Strassburg in 1518. He married there in 1523 Catherine Schütz (1497-1562), who on account of her kind devotion to religious refugees was called the ‘Mother of the Reformers’: Abr. Löschner: Epicedion et Narratio Funebris in mortem... D.
Febr. 1524, he was prevented from defending heretical theses before the University. After a visit to Zwingli, and a quarrel with Erasmus (EE, 823, a-824 c; 834, e, &c.; FG, 27, 2; Epistola at Fratres German. Infer. : E00, X, 1617, f, seq.), he settled at Montbéliard until he was expelled as dangerous, 1525; he then took refuge at Strassburg, until the Berne town authorities appointed him as 'pasteur', first at Aigle, about Febr. 1527, and then at Morat, Jan. 22, 1531 (Herminjard, I, 193, &c.; II, 230). He zealously propagated his creed under difficulties in Western Switzerland for the remainder of his life; having gained Geneva to his views, 1534, he invited there in 1536 John Calvin as reader in divinity: F. Penisson, Treize Années du Ministère de Guill. Farel: Montauban, 1883; Herminjard, I-IX; Mourret, 399-403, 408, 419; FG, 353; F. Humbel, Ulrich Zwingli und seine Reformation im Spiegel der... Literatur: Leipzig, 1912: 79-80; ZO, viii, 354; Hermelink, 157-168; NBG.

21. Simon Robertus] Simon Robert, Tornacensis, who had worked as a priest at, or near, Tournai, joined the Reformation, and was entrusted with a parish, — possibly in the Meaux diocese, — where he may have made the acquaintance of Farel and Gerard Roussel. He 'suffered for his opinions', and took refuge at Strassburg in Capito's house. In May 1528 the Berne authorities appointed him as 'pasteur' of Bex, on Farel's recommendation, whom he succeeded at Aigle in 1530, and in whose correspondence with Butzer, (Ecolampadius and others, reference is frequently made to Robert and his wife: Herminjard, I, 450, 457, &c.; II, 53, 127, 130, 134, 143, 243, 454, &c.

Franciscus Lambertus] Francis Lambert (1487-April 18, 1530), from Avignon, was for 20 years a Franciscan, and a lecturer on divinity and apostolic preacher in his order; he left it after a controversy with Zwingli, July 12, 1522. He visited Erasmus on his way to Wittenberg, where he made Luther's acquaintance and was introduced to George Spalatin. He hid under the name of Johannes Serranus, preached, attacking his former brethren (Bib. Belg., 236), and wrote pamphlets to justify his change of religion. On July 15, 1523, he married a Christina, from Erzerberg, servant to the physician Aug. Schurf. He left Wittenberg, Feb. 1524, preached a few weeks at Metz, and went to Strassburg, where he published a De Sacro Conjugio, 1524, and some commentaries on the Prophecies. His writings and his letters to Francis I. and to some towns, were unfavourably judged by Farei, Peter Toussain and others, 'evangelici', and even by Luther, who disliked his assuming presumption. In the autumn of 1526 he answered Philip of Hessen's invitation to become his Court preacher; he went to Homberg, and assisted at the Disputatio of Oct. 6, 1526 (cp. note to I. 59). Having resided for a time at Cassel, he became professor of divinity in Marburg, July 1527, and died there from the 'sudor britannicus', a few days before his wife and his children. Cp. F. W. Hassencamp, Franciscus Lambert von Avignon: Elberfeld, 1860; AO, II, 117-20; Schelhorn, AL, IV, 307-389; Herminjard, I, 100-151, 170, 238, 257-60, 303, 312, 367, 371, 383, 416, &c.; II, 127, 239; Hermelink, 109; ZO, viii, 356, 516; NBG.
liam Principis Hessorum. Ante triduum priusquam nos Argentoratum veniremus, reuocatus erat in Galliam Jacobus Faber Stapulensis, et quidam Vedasti, qui Argentina propter Verbum Domini exulauerant.

Ad Basilæam profectus fuissem, sed dehortabantur me Argentinenses, apud quos pessime audit Erasmus, quod ijs duobus annis, multa mendacia per literas suas et per

23. Principis Hessorum] Philip the Magnanimous (1504-1567) lost his father in 1509; his mother Anna of Mecklenburg, Landesmutter', ruled in his place until Charles V. declared him of age, 1518. He married Christina, George of Saxony's daughter, 1523, and having accepted the Reformation, 1525, he took a leading part in the religious and political events of his days: cp. CMH, ii, 196, seq.; ADB: Collect., 86, 199.

25. Faber Stapulensis] cp. Ep. 173, pr. a-e; at the end of April or in the first days of May 1526, Francis I., returning from captivity, recalled Lefèvre, Roussel and d'Arande from exile, as had already been promised by Margaret of Angoulême (Herminjard, i, 409, 421, 440). Lefèvre, who had taken at Strassburg the pseudonyms of Antony Peregrinus and Coracinus (Herminjard, i, 404, 406, 408, 410), was even invited to Court, as Vives wrote to Cranenvelt (Sept.: Ep. 292, 293), and as Erasmus announced to Pirckheimer (June 6, 1526: EE, 940, e), without doubt from first-hand evidence, as Faber had visited him at Basle on his way to France: EE, 938, d (May 16, 1526); 972, b; 979, e (Cp. Hurter, ii, 1301; NBG; BB, e, 298-301.

25. Vedasti] John Védaste, a native of Lille, having preached about the Reformation at Metz, was imprisoned like John Chastelain, an Augustine, arrested in May 1524. Their friend and countryman Francis Lambert of Tournaï (cp. 1.24), wrote in their favour to the authorities of Metz and Besançon without avail. The people learning that Chastelain had been executed on Jan. 12, 1525, stormed the prison and set Védaste free. He went to Strassburg, and was Capito's guest with Lefèvre, Roussel and Robert of Saxony's daughter, 1523, and (ZO, viii, 355-6); he was much liked for his modesty by the evangelici, and mentioned with cordiality by Pierre Toussaint and Ecolampadius. In Sept. 1525 Farel proposed him for the post of pasteur of Neuchatel to Zwingli: cp. Herminjard, i, 347, 365-70, 371, 381-3.

28. Erasmus] several of the Strassburg Evangelici, who had been Erasmus' intimate friends, and had been encouraged by him in their ideas of the reform of abuses, were disappointed that he had attacked Hutten (PO, 293; EE, 818, b; 818, 2; 835, 2; Ep. 103, 22) and Luther, and criticised (Ecolampadius cp. 1.25). As he openly disapproved of their licentious living and of that of their followers, they retorted in their sermons and writings, to which he replied by the Epistola in Pseudo-Evangelicos, Nov. 1529, and the Epistola ad Fratres Germaniae Inferiores: 1530-1 (EOO, X, 1573, a; 1589, e). Erasmus was particularly vexed at the complete change in the feelings of Geldenhouwer, or Vulturini Neoconsus, as he called him, after his arrival in Strassburg: EOO, X, 1573, a; 1591 b; 1599, r; 1603, 2; 1628, r; EE, 1291, c; 1301, b; 1747, c; 1749, a; Collect., 101; Prinsen, 88-97. Cp. Ep. 240, pr. g.
famulos, nominatim autem per Leuinum et Harstum maligno sperserit apud Anglos et apud nostrates, de innocentissimo, modestissimoque Oecolampadio, qui in hanc vsque diem Basilae Evangelium publico stipendio docet; quiique nuper e Baden Helvetiorum, gratia Dei, victor disputationis contra Eckium et Fabrum Constanciensem redijt ad suos;
deque Zuinglio doctissimo christianissimoque theologo, cius domus omnium peregrinorum pauperumque receptaculum est, quique apud Tigurinos suos ita predicat, ut aduenae, imo totus orbis Evangelij fructus ibi perspiciant, si aut vera narrantibus, aut oculis suis credere velint; ciiues et matronae omnem superfluum cultum deponunt, et ad eam frugalitatem peruererunt, ut tanta ciuitas, quasi vnum coenobium videatur: si tamen vnum tale fuit coenobium!

45 Comitia Spirensia iam solutuntur. Heri tamen Wormatiam adhuc aduenit Johannes, Dux Pomeraniae, cum formosissimo filiolo tredecim annorum. Quid in Comitijs actum sit, non est mihi admodum curae, idque tu facile resciueris ab aulicis (si) aut oculis; voluerunt velint.

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36. Zuingli] Ulrich Zwingli (Jan. 1, 1484-Oct. 11, 1531) from Wildhaus, Toggenburg, studied at Basle, and further at Glarus, where he became parish priest, 1506, and met Henry Loriti Glareanus. He imitated Erasmus' zeal for humanism and for religious reform, although quite orthodox; he was appointed people's priest of Zürich Minster, 1518, through the influence especially of Oswald Geisshüssler Myconius, the Minster schoolmaster; having opposed Bernardine Samson, a Franciscan, Feb. 1519, he became frankly anti-papal, and went farther than Luther in his doctrinal tendencies. He married Anna Reinhard, John Meyer of Knonau's widow, April 2, 1524, and having organized his State-Church of Zürich by the end of 1525, he devoted the rest of his life to fighting the Anabaptists, Luther (for his theory of the Last Supper), and his political opponents; he died in the battle by Kappel. Cp. G. Wunderli, Huldrych Zwingli und die Reformation in Zürich: Zürich, 1897; FG, 450; Allen, II, 401; CMH, II, 306; Paulus, 180; Hermelink, 85, 97, 105; Herminjard, I-II. Erasmus' intercourse with Zwingli, or Glaucoplatus, as he called him, had been most friendly up to 1523, when he openly declared against Hutten and Luther; in Sept. 1524, he felt that the distance was growing speedily: a cold silence and a mutual distrust soon replaced their former warm sympathy: EE, 818, c; 819, a; Ent., 52; FG, 35, 16; 64, 21; 191, 4.

38. Tigurinos] the inhabitants of the canton of Zürich: Caesar, de Bello Gallico, i, 12.


46. Johannes, Dux Pomeraniae] Duke Bogislav X., of Pomerania, was succeeded in 1523 by his sons George and Barnim; the latter was a Lutheran. Evidently Geldenhouwer made a mistake in the Christian name, possibly mixing it up with that of John Pomeranus, or Bugenhagen, the reformer. Duke George married Emily of the Pfalz, 1513, and died May 9/10, 1531; after which his brother Barnim XI. (1501-1544) introduced the Reformation in Pomerania: CMH, ii, 170; ADB; ZKG, xix, 47.
Spalatinum, Adamum Fuldanum; quorum contiones in Comitijs habitat typis excuduntur, vt totus orbis iudicet. Ferdinandus item Archidux habuit concionatores duos, Johannem Fabrum Constantiensem Doctorem, et quemdam Minoritam calopodiatum, ventrem capacissimum, &c.

Turca dicitur inuasisse Ungariam, regiamque urbem Offen expugnasse; vtrum vaerum sit necne, me latet; forte est aulicum, de more, commentum. Episcopi mordicus sua tuentur. Principes (vt dicitur) seculares nihil aliud quam Evangelium in ore habent, Romanumque Pontificem exercentur indies magis ac magis. Parce tumultuarie scribentj: dum enim multa scribere conor, omnia, vt sunt, confuse scribo. Vtinam, mj domine, possem tibj aliquando vicem rependere beneficiorum mihj exhibitorum! Si velles, paratissimus essem docere hic, aut vbicumque Dej voluntate futurus sum, filios tuos, haberemque non minorem eorum curam quam mej ipsius; neque obulum aliquem peters, preter expensas necessarias ipsorum. En offero

56. Adamum Fuldanum| Adam Kraft or Kraft (possibly the son of the Nuremberg carver of that name: ½ 1506: ADB) belonged to the group of Erfurt reformers; from 1523 he was preacher in Fulda. He entered Philip of Hessen’s service as Court preacher and, with the Duke’s chancellor Feige, he opposed in the famous Homberg Synod, Oct. 6, 1526, the stringent organisation of a State-Church proposed by Francis Lambert; Luther, to whom the question had been submitted, opined in favour of the milder form of the ‘Visitation’, which was consequently adopted. He also resisted Lambert (who at the Marburg Colloquy, in the first days of Oct. 1529, had been gained to Zwingli’s opinion) in the controversy of the Last Supper (Hermijnard, II, 128, 240, 241). Kraft was appointed professor in the University erected by Philip of Hessen at Marburg, July 1, 1527, with the revenues of the suppressed convents; and was occasionally sent by his patron to religious conferences, like that of Worms, Oct. 1540 (Prinsen, 117-8). He died in 1556: Hermelink, 79, 109.

59. Johannem Fabrum| ep. 1, 35.

61. Turca] the Turkish army underSolyman had invaded Hungary, where political quarrels and unaccountable negligence had prevented all serious opposition; the final battle in the plain of Mohács took place on Aug. 29: CMH, I, 96; MHH, v, 70-75.

62. Offen| Offen was only occupied temporarily after the disaster of Mohács.

70. paratissimus| Epp, 210, 10; 216, 20.
tibj tuisque hunc animum et hoc corpusculum : vtere me, 75 quando voles.

Preterea nihil habeo quod addam. Pecunia, quam mihi commodato dedisti, non tibj peribit, sed soluetur etiam cum foenore. Si quid scribere voles aut mittere, id mittes Wormatiam, ad aedes Doctoris Theobaldj, Medicij Comitis 80 Palatinj, hac inscriptione, qua ne agnoscar a nostratibus presertim vtor : Magistro Gerardo Nouiomago, a secretis Dominj Maximiliani a Burgundia. Salutabis meo nomine coniugem tuam honestissimam, vna cum libris, totaque familia; coalescat, queso, amicicia nostra, imo vna nobis- 85 cum senesceat, que a parentibus nostris orta, nobiscum sine offensa creuit, quod non posset, meo judicio, melius fierj, quam si tuos mihi instituendos commendares. Salu- tabis et Dominum Decanum Robinum, item Doctores Feuynum et Laurinum, quos meo nomine hortaberis ne posthac nimium Domino Erasmo, aut cuiuis hominj, etiam doctissimo, sanctissimo nostro judicio, tribuant : omnes enim carnem, affectusque carneos circumferimus. Sed

76. Pecunia] cp. Epp. 180, 10, 183. 79. Doctoris Theobaldj] most probably Theobald Fettich, of Kaiserslaubern, who was physician of the Palatine Count, and of Henry of Bavaria's locum-tenens on the see of Worms, Bishop Wolfgang of Affenstein (cp. Ep. 114, pr. d). At Erasmus' request, Dec. 5, 1526, he obtained leave from the Suffragan Bishop for Jerome Froben to inspect and borrow Greek manuscripts from the collection gathered by the Bishop and humanist John of Dalberg, at Ladenberg (1482-1503 : EE, 957, c; FG, 62. Seven years later he supplied Erasmus with a Greek manuscript for his edition of Claudii Ptolemaei de Geographia Libri Oeto (Basle, 1533). which was dedicated to him, Febr. 1, 1533 : EE, 1461, c. Otto Brunfels inscribed to him his Catalogus Illustrium Medicorum (Strassburg, 1530), praising him for his acquaintance with history and Hebrew; Henry Petri put his name to Raban Maur's Commentarius in Jeremiam (Basle, 1534). Cp. FG, 353.

79. Comitis Palatinj] Louis V. (1478-1544), Elector Palatine since 1508, who had bargained with Rome for his attachment to the Papal See (cp. Ep. 114, pr. d), and remained doubtful as catholic and as Charles V.'s ally throughout his life: CMH, 11, 238; Kalk., Worm. Ed., 272-3, &c.; Allen, i, p. 28, 16; EE, 1735, a.

81. Nouiomago] it follows that he was known generally only by the name Geidenhouwer, except evidently amongst his close friends.

84. coalescat &c.] cp. 1. 70.
90. Erasmo] cp. 1. 28.
adhærent simplicij Verbo Dominj, quod manet in aeternum, cum caro, que fenum est, exiccatum fuerit, et flos eius deciderit, &c. Bene vale, dulcissime frater.

Apud Vangiones, 21 Augusti 1526.

Tuus frater et servulus,
Gerardus Argyrophylax, Nouiomagus.

Prudentissimo V. J. Doctorj M. Francisco
Craneeldio, Caesareae Mai. Aconsilijs,
in Senatu Machlinie. &c., Dno. vince
observando,
Machlinie.

199. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 24 August (1526)

II 115 [f° 137]

This letter belonging to 1526, as results from its place in the collection, and from the events commented upon, takes up the obverse, and one fourth of the reverse side, to which the Scaevola seal (cp. Ep. 161) still adheres. Cp. Ep. 201, pr.

S. P.

Nonis Quintilibus accipi literas tuas plane breuiusculas, quibus vel ob hoc ipsum non respondi quod testarentur esse te multo occupatissimum. Et ut uere tibi dicam, parum admodum libuit, male adfecto animo. Nam senex noster (ut alias scripsi) a Paschate languit; soror grauida grauisima febre correpta est; Robertus adflnis e tertiana acutissima (nimirus putribus humoribus ex compostione largiore plenus) ebdomadas tres lecto decubuit.

199. 94 exiccatum] r exsiccata
198. 93. Verbo &c.] cp. l. 53.
96. Vangiones| Caesar, de Bello Gallico, i, 51.
98. Argyrophylax] Geldenhouwer used this new translation of his name (cp. Ep. 7, pr.) in his Epistola ad Germanorum Principes in Conventa Sprensi, 1526 (Strassburg, 1529 : Collect., 189), written (and possibly printed) a few weeks before this letter.
199. 4. senex] on April 5 de Fevyn wrote that Hedenbault had been ailing for four months : Epp. 181, 19; 190, 1.
At prior ille vetulus noster cum Laurentij festo proximo 10 ferme subito de repente e medio sublatus esset, tamen adhuc ne tantillium commoueri potest, ut amicis, ut parentibus, ut mihi (quo non hoc genere propinquorem) quicquam suorum secretorum impertiat. Sic est illi animus qui semper antehac: nimirum ille querulus, morosus et plane patruus! Qua sane res male habet me, non equidem mea causa. Nam nihil aut perpusillum expecto, quandoquidem ut externum tractat me; sed sororcularum gratia, quas quum vnice deamare deberet, tamen nihil minus uideo curare hunc, quam quomodo prospiciat toti familiæ servorum. Id quod equo non jmprobo; sed huius gratia despici, contemni, pro nihilo ducere affines, cognatos, propinquos convictis simos, judicarim ego nature legem hac in re preposteram. Vt enim equum est bene merentes premio adficere, contra jniquum est parentes foris exclusi.

Ipse nequedum reualuit, & probe dissimulat, ubi utcumque meliuscelque habet, annosque Nestorios policetur. Sed mihi crede, metuo ne non aliter euenuit ac putet. Nunc vrget cruciatque podagra; nunc manus tremule; rursus alius ex siccitate, natura astrictor: totus est absuntus et excucus ex appetitu quo destitutus est. Et proflnde optarim alium, nunc extrema prope senecta, in cognatos affectum: quem vtinam sibi notus aliquando jnduat! Quorsum enim uerbis & aulicis & ampullatis opust, cum amicitiae ratio alia postulet? Sed hæc hactenus, & tibi plus nimis; sed mihi non tempoerno quin tibi euomam quicquid in animo insidet.

De Roberto medicus Florenas non audet certius quicquam spondere, etiamsi viribus polleat. Ego rectius valeo, nisi quod hæc presens in nostra familia cerno summo gemitu; quanta enim esset rerum omnium vno sublato jnuersio! Sed dij meliora! Vale, mi Craneueldj, & si quicquam noui

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30. exuccus] r exsuccus 37. non audet &c.] on f. 137 o
sit in literis, in re bellica, ut impertias. Viui salutem atque vxori ex me dicito.

Bartholomej festo.

Tuus Joannes Feuynus.

Clarissimo ac prestantissimo Juris Vtriusque doctorj dño. ac Mgřo. Francisco Craneueldio, Senatorj Machliniensi.

200. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Louvain
4 September (1526)

In August 1526, Vives stayed for some time at Cranevelt's house in close intimacy with his friend and his wife, to whom from then on, he always referred as to 'his sister'; leaving Mechlin he went to Louvain, and wrote this letter, which still bears his seal, similar to that of Ep. 90; it is entirely in his writing, and was delivered by a Spaniard on his way to Antwerp.

† Vives Craneveldio suo S.

Non statueram spectare homines istos nutantes bene potos, sed persuaserunt mihi amici nimium violenti, esse spectaculum iucundum; itaque mansi hic; nec possum extricari, tanta est apud currus frequentia. Cupio de te, ac sorore mea, et tota familia cognoscere; simul de salubritate vestri coeli, de qua videbam probissimam sororem tandem pere anxiam. Sed venit mihi in mentem non esse causam cur adeo impense metuat, quum nullie fuerint anno loc nebulæ, quas medici affirmant esse insaluberrimas.

Famulus meus oblitus est adferre secum librum hispanum De Rebus Rusticis; itaque reliquit in armario tuo.

199. 42 in re bellica| uncertain whether crossed off 200. 8 adeo] between lines

200. 1. spectare &c.] Vives refers to the Louvain 'kermesse' (on the first Sunday in Sept., that year Sept. 2), and its famous procession : E. van Even, L'Omgang de Louvain : Louv., 1863.
3. sorore mea] Cranevelt's wife.
11. De Rebus Rusticis] probably a Spanish translation of Moderatus Columella's, or Taurus ëEmilianus' books De Re Rustica.
Dabis, queso, huic Hispano perferendum Antuerpiam ad Syruentum; illinc transmittetur ad me Brugas. Spero me cras, aut perendie discessurum hinc; iter faciam Brussella, & per Gerardi Montem. Vale multum cum tuis, et amore meis!

iii. Septembris; Lovanij.

D. Francisco Craneveldio, Consiliario Mechlinieñ., fratri meo ex aio charo.

201. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
5 September 1526

This letter in de Fevyn’s writing, which fills up the obverse, and more than half of the reverse side, still has a faint impression of the Scaevola seal (cp. Ep. 161). Next to it in the bundle comes a leaf, f° 139, which is blank on one side, and has the address on the back in de Fevyn’s writing: , Eximio Juris Vtriusque Doctorj Dito. & Magro. Francisco Cranuelt, Consiliario Mechliniensj, D. singurl. observando’. The paper was folded so as to contain several letters, evidently from friends at Bruges — amongst them probably one from Vives, Ep. 202 : f° 140 — which de Fevyn dispatched to Mechlin along with his own of Aug. 24 (Ep. 199 : f° 137 ; cp. 1. 2) and the present one.

Germain de Brie, Bréxius, of Auxerre, was John Lascaris’ amanuensis, in Venice, in which town Erasmus made his acquaintance, and inserted three epigrams by him in his Adagia (Venice, 1508). He afterwards studied at Padua and at Rome (FG, 158, 18); then served for a time Cardinal Louis of Amboise, who appointed him archdeacon of Albi; and, later on, John de Ganay, Chancellor of France, until his death, May 27, 1512. A poem on Hervé de Porsmoguer’s heroic defense of the Chordigera Nacis, the ‘caricke’ le Cor- delier de Brest, burnt with the Regent at the naval battle in the Bay of Bretagne, Aug. 10, 1512 (Brewer, I, 3388; Slow, 490; Audin, 61), procured him the appointment of secretary to the Queen. In after years de Brie became canon of Our Lady’s, in Paris, and Francis I.’s almoner, and he bought the estate of Gentilly, near Paris. In

Aug. 1526, he received there Lascaris’ visit (Ent., 69, 78), and he
invited Erasmus (EE, 883, e : Aug. 25, 1525), with whom he kept a
regular correspondence (FG, 73, 157; Ent., 66). He was befriended
with the great humanists of his country James Toussain, Bérault,
Deloynes, Philip du Mont, Peter Viterius (Ent., 36, 78, 94, 143), and
especially William Budé, on whose account he even started a mild
controversy with Erasmus, who had seemingly prejudiced his merits
by placing him on a line with Josse Badius in the Ciceronianus of
NBG; RE, 215; SE, 476, 179, 187, 694; BERep., 30, &c.; p. 19;
Nolhac, 54, 105.

b The way in which Brixius had represented the English, and espe-
cially the Captain of the Regent, Sir Thomas Knivet, in his poem
Chordigerae Navis Conflagratio, published in Paris, Jan. 1513, had
hurt Thomas More’s feelings; he humorously pointed out several
inconsistencies of the poem in a series of epigrams (ML, 237-241),
which circulated amongst friends before they were printed by
Froben, Basle, 1518. Brie, who evidently had seen them before Aug.
1517, replied by another poem Antimorus, which he edited in Paris,
1519, as Erasmus’ efforts to suppress it proved vain; the indignant
man even added to it an attack on the Utopia (Allen, III, 620; IV, 1045,
1117, &c.). More replied by letters to Brie and to Erasmus (ML, 429, 476;
Allen, IV, 1093; 1096), and by some more epigrams (ML, 271-2), which
remained unanswered; Stapleton, 16; Audin, 61-63; Seebohm, 260-1;

c In the solitude of Gentilly Brie worked at a translation of St. John
Chrysostomus’ De Sacerdotio, of which Erasmus had edited the
Greek text in April 1525 (Bib. Er., II, 35), mentioning in the pre-
face to B. Pirckheymer, March 14, 1525, that a new rendering, to
replace that by Anianus, would be welcome: Jortin, II, 451-2. Brie,
who had taken up the task, completed it and had it printed by
Badius under the title Joannis Chrysostomi Dialogus de Episcopatu
et Sacerdotio, sive de dignitate et onere Episcopi Libri sex : Aug.
1526. As the printing was not to de Brie’s taste, he sent a copy to
Erasmus, requesting him to ask Froben to reprint it (Aug. 11, 1526 : 
Ent., 66-7). In his reply of the same month (EE, 904, v), Erasmus,
though praising Brie’s work, stated that Froben was not anxious
to publish it, as it brought nothing new; he advised him to latinize
a treatise that had not yet been rendered; and he also announced
Froben’s plan of editing a translation of all Chrysostom’s works,
which came out in Aug. 1530. James Teyng published a translation
of at least part of De Sacerdotio in the same year (Antwerp, M. Hil-
en: BullBIb, xix, 301), and in 1599 David Hoeschel edited Primus
et Secundus Dialogus B. J. Chrysostomi de Sacerdotis Dignitate,
cum versione latina Jacobi Geratini et Germani Brixii : Augsburg,

S. D. P.

Qui meas tibi redditurus est literas, js mihi excusationis
loco esse deberet quando alteras priores nondum restitue-

rit; quare si que culpa iuteruenerit, illi imputes. Interim varie affectus fuit frater tum febre tertiana, ac de valetudine firmiore parum admodum respondet medicus. Jiaque heremus et ipsi, cum ab hoc salus dependeret. Carolus nudiustertius prope inter prandendum et tussi acerrima exta fuit ac suffocatus (vtar enim illius verbo); nunc reliquit ea hominem; fortassis ut vehementius media hyeme impetat.


Prodijt libellus e greco per Brixium, Mori emulum, in latinum translat us Chrysostomi : profecto si talis est Brixius, quamquam ingenue fateatur ijs velutj primicijs adiutum, gratulatior Moro, qui tam eruditum habuerit adversarium; gratulatior etiam orbi, qui tales tamque insignes producat uiros! Nihil uidi eruditius, nihil absolutius, nihil magis authori correspondens! Vbiqne est sui similis, siue dum expatiatur similibus aut locis communibus Chrysostomus, siue dum negocium, perpetuumque argumentum tractat! Non eque certauit Cicero cum Roscio,

atque hic translatione omnifaram scatente uerborum proprietate, delectu, exquisitissimoque dicendi genere, etiam in latina inferior greca posthabeatur, quantum ad orationis filum attinet.

De pace nondum confirmata plane miror, cum Pontifex Maximus pacis spes unica esse deberet, cum & nomen hoc postulet; dein Christus, in cuinis locum se jigerit, tantopere commendarit ultimo ulul Eulogio. Qui e Lutetia scribunt, iij propensos Gallos adfirmant; tamen omnia esse militum plena; fortassit sui tutandi causa; metuunt enim Borbonium, quantumuis dissimulunt.

Iu Nethuria ferunt [t]uari populos urbium, pressurit insignium; si quid uero aliud sit, queso te, ut rescis-cam. Hic noster male Nouiomagis imprecatur: nam cum Arnichemi ageret, illorum legati olfecerunt adeuntasse; Dux autem non immemor uite anteacte, et que illic patra-

30 quantum &c.; on P. 138 e – 31 Pontifex Maximus] MS. : P. M.

35. militum plena] Henne, IV, 120.
36. Borbonium] As Francis I. had refused to restore his possessions, the Duke of Bourbon had been named Duke of Milan instead of the faithless Francesco Sforza; he arrived on July 5 to assist the Imperial army in the siege of the Milan citadel, which surrendered on July 25: GMH, II, 53.
38. populos] the raised taxes caused difficulties; an account was even claimed by the people; Duke Charles, on the other hand, instigated those of Utrecht and Groningen to open revolt: Nyhoff, pref?, cxxxvi, cxxix.
40. noster] Charles Hedenbault.
41. legati] probably those who had been sent by Nijmegen to complain about one of their citizens having been arrested on Sept. 18, 1525, at Hertogenbosch, on account of the Gelderland coins he had on him; the Duke wrote to that effect to the authorities of that town, Sept. 20, 1525 — evidently at the time of Hedenbault’s visit: Nyhoff, 849.
42. uite anteacte &c.] on account of the feud existing for years, the Duke had very often imprisoned Nijmegen citizens and seized their goods — que illic patrarat, — whereas the town had arrested preferably Charles’s personal friends, such as Jasper van Merw vyck in 1521: Ep. 164, 22; Nyhoff, 691, 696, 699, 702. As in Sept. 1525 they were on hostile footing, the Duke was afraid lest his enemies should revenge themselves on Hedenbault, whom he evidently praised on every occasion for his loyal attachment from the days of his childhood — non immemor uite anteacte. — It might be possible that Charles Hedenbault should be identical with the „Karolus de Hedebant“,.
rat, jussit ob id quartriduum domi se contineret; fortassim
ne abuentem obseruarent, aut etiam juterciperent. Tanti
constitit illi profectio Ghelrica! Non sine uite summo dis-
crimine, stipatoribus ab Duce datis qui abducerent abeun-
tem; "cauerent unice ne quid attingerent fines Nouiomago-
rum! Sed hae tibi, que si senex recordetur, aut animo
infigat suo, meritissimo te amare debeat. Bene vale, mi
Cranenueldj, & vxori proboissime, liberisque jucundissimis
me commenda; et Andree nostro.
Nonis Septembrisbus 1526.

Manus nota.

Jnsigni Jurisconsulto Dño. Francisco
Cranenueldiv, Consiliario Machliniensj,
Amico longe Carissimo.

202. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges
II 117 [f° 140]
[beginning of] September 1526

This letter, to which the seal, similar to that of Ep. 90, still
adheres, was written by amanuensis A; Vives added the last two
lines and the address. The lower left hand corner having disappeared,
the day of the month is missing; in all probability this missive
was sent off shortly after Ep. 201, possibly under the same cover,
in the leaf that ranks as f° 139: cp. Ep. 201, pr.; for both de Fevyn
and Vives mention the pamphlet about the Treaty of Madrid and the
messages which Livinus Algoet had brought from Paris on Sept. 4.

On May 16, 1526, the Paris Professors of Divinity censured Eras-

mus' Colloquia (communicating their condemnation to their Louvain

mentioned as Charles of Gelder-
land's ' aruiger' in a deed of
Oct.3,1496 (Nyhoff, 191); still the
Duke was at that period in war
with Maximilian and the Bur-
gundian House, and Hedenbault's
absence from Princenhof should
be unaccountable at such a time:

201. 46. stipatoribus &c.] cp. Ep.
164, 22. At the time this letter was
written, discord had broken out
again; for on Oct. 26, 1526, Henry
Collart was ordered to proclaim
the two Nijmegen mayors, Josse
van Rantwyck and James Canis,
as felons and murderers, and,
on Dec. 30 following, to seize all
goods belonging to citizens of
that town: Nyhoff, 860, 869.

51. Andree Cranevelt's confiden-
tial servant: cp. Epp. 90, 127;
186, 5.
colleagues on Sept. 1), and approved of Beda’s refutation of Erasmus’ and Faber’s books on the Gospels and the Epistles, which was then printing. On July 9 they acknowledged receipt of a pamphlet, which Erasmus had just sent to Parliament, In Censuras erroneous Nat. Bedae Elenchus (cp. Ep. 207, 5), and decided to examine it thoroughly. On Aug. 17, however, President Charles Guillart summoned their dean Philip Odouart, their Syndic Noel Beda, and canon James Merlin, and declared to them that the King had ordered Parliament to seize all Beda’s publications against Erasmus and Faber, to prohibit their sale, and to enjoin the Faculty not to publish anything against anybody without their formal consent. The measure was so drastic that at the interview of Aug. 18, Guillart and his Parliament felt sympathetic with the professors, who were totally prevented even from safe-guarding faith and morals.

It was proposed that an application should be made by the Faculty to the King and a list of articles submitted; still no agreement was reached, and the latter were only ready on Dec. 15 after four days’ discussing; they were then sent to Francis and some chief officials, amongst them the Chancellor Antony du Prat; a series of passages from Erasmus’ and Lefèvre’s writings, which had been censured, were added, and measures were proposed against their authors. The result was not satisfactory, for on July 9, 1527, the King, writing from Écouen, complained to the University about Beda, who still continued condemning Erasmus’ publications; and requested that a reply should be given at once, and that the professors who should resist his orders, were to be arrested. Still the Faculty went on examining Erasmus’ books, and brought out a censure against them on Dec. 16, 1527. Cp. N. Beda, Apologia adversus clandestinos Lutheranos (with the text of Erasmus’ letters): Paris, Badius, Febr. 1, 1529; Delisle, 22-26; 69-77; Buleus, VI, 192-210; Duplessis, II, 147-77; Feret, I, 134-140; de Jongh, 252; and Ep. 234.

VIVES CRANEVELDIO FRATRI SUO S.

Vehementer me quidam conturbabunt qui nunciarent luem istic incrudescre. Spero futurum rumore vanum, & famam hac in re obtenturam ingenium suum ac veterem morem, vt vires acquirat eundo. Sed si ita sit, quod averat Christus, consule vel periculo tuorum vel metuj : subduc te Louanium ad socrum. Nusquam vt puto eris commodius, si modo soror mea tantis per pejun affecticulis illos, quos visus sum mihi subodorar! olim ex aliquot verbis & tuis &
fratris vxoris tuae; qui idem illud nuperrime quum illic essem, refricavit, etsi ego iniecta aliarum rerum mentione averti aliorum fabulam. Sed ita sunt fratres & propinqui: gaudent interdum dolorem suum verbi testari, atque aperi quid in fratribus desyderent; & nihil secius amant; nec libenter paterentur alios de fratribus ad eundem modum maledicere; neu exteris concederent in fratres eam licentiam quam ipsi sibi sumunt! Άλλα μηδέν λέξτ,ς αν τα, αδελφή· neque enim decet me Gereris nosse mysteria, hominem profanum!

Hispanum librum reliquit minister apud te; credo te illum Hispano cuidam tradidisse, per quem ad te Lovanio de ea ipsa re scripsi. Puto vidisse te Apologiam Madriciae Conventionis pro Rege Galliae; quo nihil potest aut impudentius dicij, aut stultius! Miror illum potissimum delectum ex tanto doctorum numero, qui id ageret; & tam ineptam orationem velut approbatam autoritate regia!

Litteras accepi e Lutetia, quis scribitur Regem misisse litteras ad Senatum & ad Collegium Theologorum: sibi non placere tales edij libros, quales sunt Sutoris & Bedae in Erasmum & Fabrum; se curaturum posthac, ne sit cuilibet
impune insanisse; velle se interesse vociferationibus Sorbonicis, & effecturum vt in posterum disputetur magis e dignitate rei, & loci, & opinionis tantae Academiae. Simul Fabrum accivit, ter eum complexus primo congressu; statuit illum restituere in pristinum honoris & dignitatis locum, cum magnio dolore istorum, qui [b]onas omnes artes cum suis professoribus vellent exustas.

Vale.

[ ] Septembris 1526; Brugis.
Salutant te mé tuisque omnes; tibi & sorori meae,
vxori tuae optimae salutem.

† D. Francisco Craneveldio, Senatori Mechlinii., Fratri meo ex animo charo,
Mechliniae.

203. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 27 September (1526)

On the back of this letter, which still has its Scevola seal (cp. Ep. 161), Cranevelt noted the day it reached him, along with one from Nic. Herco, viiij. Octobris: cp. Ep. 204, pr.

King, who had tried in vain to prevent his bitter criticisms, exiled him in 1533, when he censured his sister Margaret, the Queen of Navarre’s Miroir de l’an pecheresse (Feret, I, 147-50). He died at Mont-St.-Michel on Febr. 8, 1537, founding some scholarships in Montaigu College by his will: M. Godet, La Congrésation de Montaigu, 1490-1580: Paris, 1912: 59-60; P. Caron, Noël Beda: Paris, 1898; Delisle, 12-38; Feret, II, 4-47; Bulæus, VI, 200, 238, 249, 256, 963; Herminjard, I-III; NBG.


Feuynus Craneueldio Salutem.

Literas tuas priores vna cum pileo tuo paululum largiore recepi; pileum ipsum simul ac recepissem, curauj dandum Eckio, qui jubet te saluere vna cum vxore. Alteras tuas omnes ad Florentatem medicum, VIuem, reddidi : valent omnes belle. Sed de Ungaris nihil meministi, cum hic rumor sit de cede non parua, & Rege cum regnj primoribus ceso; Fuccheros aiunt horum authores. Valebis una cum vxore, quam jubet saluere senex & familia tota.

Brugis, 27 Septembris.

Tuus Feuynus.

Clarissimo Jurisconsulto Dñ. ac Mgro. Francisco Craniuelt, Consiliario Machlinien.

3. Eckio] cp. Ep. 206, 1. This Eckius may be identical with, or related to, Mr. Pierre van der Eecke, pensionary of Bruges in March 1496 (TonBr., 111), which would explain his acquaintance with Cranevelt. Possibly he was father, or grandfather, to the first Archdeacon of Bruges, James Eckius, or van[der]Eecke, canon of St. Donatian’s, 1569-1588 (Comp., 92, 179; Schrevel, i, 296; II, 200; Gaillard, i, 1, 77; cp. Bor. & Fr., II, 72-73; IV, 58; V, 306; Sand., Fland., II, 71.


5. Ungaris] cp. CMH, 1, 96; MIII, v, 70-75; Brewer, IV, 2100, 2464, 2496, 2508, 2510, 2530.

6. Rege] King Louis escaped from the battlefield in the plain of Mohács, but in crossing a brook his horse slipped on the bank and he was drowned : Aug. 29, 1526.

7. Fuccheros] the Fuggers or their agents, who had great interests in Hungary; the three brothersUlrich, George and James Fugger, having lent large sums of money to Emperor Maximilian, had received, amongst others, a grant for the copper mines of the region of Neusoll, which they worked from 1495 with the illustrious Hungarian family Thurzo. In June 1525 James’s enemies accused him of having delivered adulterated copper to the Royal Hungarian Mint, and King Louis confiscated mines and stocks, and arrested the men. Antony Fugger, who succeeded James († Jan. 30, 1526), was restored to his rights, as the accusation proved false; still it had entailed a considerable loss; it prevented him from granting to Louis the full amount of money which would have spared him the disaster of Mohács : Ehrenberg, 1, 90, 116, 120-1; Wenzel, A Fuggerek jelentősége Magyarország történetében : Budapest, 1882 : 28, 138, 147, 155; Brewer, IV, 2485, 2652.

8. senex] Hedenbault.
This letter, which contained one to John van der Vorst, Margaret of Austria’s physician, still has Herco’s seal, which is reproduced here. Cranevelt wrote on the back the day it reached him: ‘R. viij. Octobris a. xzg., zcz.;’ cp. Ep. 203, pr.

a John Vranex, of van der Vorst, Margaret of Austria’s physician (Henne, V, 59), had married Mary, daughter of John Sucquet, Knight, of Bruges, Master of the Requests, member of Parliament from 1503, and Charles’ envoy to Denmark in 1519 (Gachard, I, 371; GGM, 45; GGC, 61; Henne, II, 248). John Sucquet, who died at the end of 1522 (being succeeded by Engelbert van den Dale on Jan. 17, 1523; cp. Ep. 46, a), left less property than debts, so that John van der Vorst and his wife, applying to Parliament, obtained, in May 1523, a decree declaring them without liability to debts beyond assets descended. With one exception, the creditors consented to that decree on Nov. 6, and to meet their demand John Sucquet’s house at Mechlin, the ‘Hanneken’, between the Dyle and Calchofstrate’, near Hanswyck Convent, was offered for sale by decision of Parliament of Nov. 24, 1523, and disposed of on Sept. 3, 1524 (Gr. Göns. Mal., n° 824 : 96-100). As the assets were insufficient, the various claims and their right to priority, were examined by Court until June 1525 (Gr. Göns. Mal., n° 313 : 116 v°).

b John Sucquet’s brother Antony, Knight, member of the Privy Council, Jerome de Busleyden’s friend, and one of the organisers of his College (CPT, 65; CPriv., I, 63; Collegii Buslidiani Primordia, in MHL), was the only creditor who protested against the decree of May 1523; as his nephew had taken away a fur and other objects from his father-in-law’s house before the inventory was made, he urged that he should be declared simply heir, and be held responsible for the whole extent of the debts. He laid an action before Parliament on Jan. 15, 1524, but died before it was ended (Aug. 31, 1524). It was continued by his widow Isabel de Waele of A xoele (Gaillard, I, i, 140) and their children. Still as it appeared that the fox hide, and the bundle of papers and parchinents, which Mary Sucquet had taken from her father’s house, without considering them as part of a heritage, were not worth writing down on an inventory, sentence was passed against Antony’s widow and heirs on May 12, 1525 (Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 825 : 10-12; n° 313 : 13 v°, 61 v°, 85 v°, 94 v°, 101 v°, 131 v°).

c Little seems to be recorded of John van der Vorst, who knew Erasmus, and took a great interest in his health, as results from Peter Wichmans’ letter of March 22, 1523, which announced John Sucquet’s decease (FG, 15, 26). He prob. was not a relative of Peter van derVorst’s: cp. Ep. 244, pr. His widow died on March 2, 1551, and was buried in SS. Peter and Paul’s, Mechlin; on her tombstone the name of her husband is mentioned as : ‘M. Jan Vranex als [alias] cand. Vorst’ (Mal. Inscr., 407: the name Subrets is evidently a misreading for Suckets).
† Saluus sis, Vir Eruditissime.

28 Septembris Feuinus ad nos vesperj abs te misit litteras, undecima Septembris scriptas, longe me hercle! gratissimas. Alias per quemdam sacerdotem abs te accepteram cum adduc a consuetis exul edibus, apud Abbatem Dunensem agerem, in cuius edibus hospitatus fui vsque ad quartum diem Augustij, donec scilicet aliam domum conduisses, non longe a Bursa, quondam Petrj Cheualier, post Magistri Laurentij de Aula, nunc vero cujusdam Hispanij; quam ad annum conduxi, donec commodior se aut venalis aut conducticia offerat. Institutius enim, si se offerat occasio, tandem propriam habere domum, maluis semque nunc emere quam conducere; sed oportunam quero, que habeat hortum et sita sit commode.

Tibj vero qui sic feceris, congratulamur, Deumque ora pro eius beneficio et superos omnes ut felix ac fortunatum sit. Nihil suauius proprio esse potest : nos nostra nobis pro arbitrio accomodamus; aliena aut non licet, aut alius immutamus. Summe mihi placabant edes e quibus ego hinc abiens discessi; sed Roma reditus piane incertus, Magistro Joanni Claissen.

3. Bonin van Meulebeke († March 9, 1531), and was chosen as executor of his will of her second cousin, John de Witte, first Bishop of Bruges, ex Lillo: Feb. 21, 1487.
4. Petrj Cheualier: he is recorded as arbiter chosen by the Paris merchants in an action at Bruges against Spaniards, concluded by an agreement on July 1, 1518: EstBr., 498.
5. EstBr., 498. John Glaissone was elected alderman of Bruges in 1527, 29, 30, 33, 38, 42, and 47, and treasurer in 1531, 32, 41, 46, 48 and 49; he died during the latter office (being succeeded by Antony Humbelot), between Sept. 2, 1549,
538 1526

20 Claissen scripsi, vt ab his me absolveret; cuius rei nunc sero penitet; eas conducxit ad tres annos medicus ille cuij eas reliqueram. Sed aliquando se quippiam nobis offeret. Sunt longe cariores Brugis edes quam solent, propter lanificos arbitror, quij nunc singuli suas habent edes et officinas, quibus tamen nunc prouisum est. Sed ita fit, vt cum carius quippiam esse semel ceperit, non facile vilescit; sunt etiam cariores quia aes non habemus.

Ego dist iij semper tibi respondere, vt vna cum literis decem stuferos remitterem, quos pro nobis expendistij; nec scio an nunc mittam : mittam quidem sj nuncium nactus fuero oportunum; nunc incertus quis has deferat scribo. Sj nunc non mitto, per primum curabo quem repperiam cuij committere possim, aut si cuij hic datum velis, nuncia; et quicquid aliud est, si forte quippiam est, quod apud nos curatum irj velis. Vxor nunc rectissime valet, Deo gratia, que sic vos valere cupit omnes. Charissimam matrem nostram, tuam coniugem, nos saluere cupimus. Vale.

Brugis, ultima Septembris.

Amicij hic valent; sed Robertus Hellinc nondum omnino conualuit, quiui longe grauissimo morbo laborauit; eum visitauit mecum Physicus Illustissime Domine, dum hic esset : ad quem nunc scribo; id oro, vt literas nostras ad eum deferrij eures vbj commode poteris. Vale iterum, ac vale.

when he was elected, and Jan. 5, 1550, when his widow rendered his account of the execution (Schrevel, II, 55, 59; WetBr., 189-211). They left at least two children, a son Robert, Jesuit, who in 1560 occupied for a time the chair of divinity in the new School, and assisted Peter de Corte in reforming his diocese (Schrevel, I, 274; Ep. 83, pr. f); and a daughter Mary, who married Francis van de Woestyne (Br. & Fr., III, 238). Mary de Witte married a third time and became Arnold van den Kerckhoven's wife (Br. & Fr., V, 69, 72). Mary de matrem nostram evidently Cranevelt's wife.


41. Physicus Illustissime] this physician of Margaret of Austria is most probably John van der Vorst, who is called by that title in all the records of Mechlin Parliament, 1523-25 (cp. pr. a), and may have visited his wife's relatives at Bruges.
Epp. 204, 205

Tibj astrictissimus,
N. Florenas.

Ornatissimo viro D. et M. Francisco Craneuellio, Consiliario, Dıo. meo in primis obs°., Machlinie.

205. From James NIEULANDT

Louvain

II 121 [f° 145] 14 October 1526

This letter, to which the seal — a shield with two wavy, vermiculated streaks — is still attached, belongs to 1526, although Nieu- landt dated it 1525: it is evidently contemporary with Ep. 207, which is a reply to the letter Cranevelt wrote in compliance with Nieulandt's present request.

† 1525, 14 Octobris.

S. P.

Si mihi inciderit dubitatio, Doctissime domine Craneueldj, de tuo erga me amore, copiosiori tecum agerem epistola, vt mihi in ha re patrocineras; sed hercle! vt es homo amicus amico, non dubito quin hac in re ostendes, quam sim tibi cure. Progressus sum, vt nostj, vir doctissime, nunc ad Bauonis festum ad Phisicam Aristotelis, Peripateticorum

6. Bauonis[ the ordinarium, or academic year, started on Oct. 1, the feast of St. Remigius and (in other dioceses) St. Bavo, with a Mass, the reading of the Statutes, and an oration by a professor of one of the five Faculties in turn (Epp. 109, 21; 148, pr. b); the public lectures in the Faculty of Arts started originally on the day after St. Dionysius', Oct. 10 (FUL, n° 710 : "9, "48).

6. Phisicam[ in the Faculty of Arts the students were to read Aristoteles' Logica for nine months; after which were ex- plained the same author's, octo libri phisicorum, tres libri de celo, duo de generatione, tres metheororum, tres de anima, quatuor propriorun naturalium, scilicet, de sensu et sensato, de memoria et reminiscencia, de sumpno et vigilia, et de longitudine et breuitate vite' : FUL, n° 710 : "9, "23.

6. Aristotelis[ the procuratores, representing the four groups of the Faculty, and forming its board, were asked to swear to several articles: one being : Item, quod sustinebitis doctr-
principis, cum meis sodalibus: non tam nomen captans, quam partim ne viderer contemnere ipsum Aristotelem, aut preceptoris mandatum; partim etiam ne mihi possit obijci ex Erasmicis Adaigis prouerbium vulgare: Ab equo ad asinum descendisti.

Nosti (nisi fallor), consul scientissime, quid amantissimus meus pater de meis studijs in animo non solum conseperit, verum & tibi sepius scripserit, nempe vt valedictis his, darem operam Jurj. Quare cum meus pater Domino Curtio nihil adhuc scripserit, — an negotijs distentus, aut si liceat dicere, negligentia obliniosior, certe ignoramus; ac miramur hominem ad scribendas literas negligentissimum, ac procrastinatorem mirificum, presertim si illi res sit cum amicis quorum illi sit & humanitas cognita & explorata facilitas; — quare oro vt hac in re sis mihi patronus, aut si mauis pater, ac indica, si placuerit, Domino Curtio voluntatem patris. Nam ille, vt est benignus, tuam in nostris negotijs sententiam accipiet, ac tuo calculo addet & suum. Quod si hoc vnum, humanissime domine, impetravero, do fidem me nulli prorsus occasioni defuturum, rerumque posthac & temporum plane omnes articulos excessurum, donec tibi pro studio erga me tali & animo tandem proprio modo referam gratias.

Si placuerit, salutabis Vxorculam, cum Liberis amantissimis ac totam denique familiam. Salutate te Dominus Curtius
tu i amantissimus, idque abs te effici cupit vt illi rescribas, num patri hoc placeat vt adeam Jura. Precor ne nos diutius suspensos teneas. Valetudinem curabis, ac nos vt soles ama. Domine Craneueldj, oro vt hanc epistolam cures vt reddatur Theodoreco a Stralen, Antwerpie, sed tabellario fido, si placeat, trades: nam nonnihil continet quod ad rem spectet.

Tuus ex animo paratissimus amicus,
Iacobus Neocthonius.

D. Francisco Craneueldio, LL. Doctor scientissimo, C. M. a consiliajs,
Mecghelinie.

206. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
17 October <1526>

The Scevola seal (cp. Ep. 161) still adheres to this letter. On the back Cranevelt made two sums: an addition: 15 + 14 = 29, and a multiplication: 3 \times 25 = 75 \times 4 = 300.

SALUUS SIS PLURIMUM, ORNATISSIME CRANEUELDJ.

Scyre cupis quid de pileo ad Eckium misso egerim: ego uero illi simul atque acceperam, tradidi in manus, quod aiunt; id quod ipsum tibi scripsi. Porro autem interim alia obuenerunt in nostra familia quae non possum non sine lachrymis perscribere: nam soror quarto Idus Octobres, cum hora nona vespertina peperisset satis feliciter, [die] post insequente, hora noctis tertia, obijt mortem; ac dehn altero post die proles. Ceterum illa an ex anxietae et animi merore, quem ex mariiti valetudine mala concepit, an ex partus dolore, aut perfluuo, aut etiam humoris retentione, sublata sit, profecto nescio. Obstetrix tamen atque ego
presens (nam alie alio distrahcebantur) mirabamur profecto

tam subitam mortem: uix ut pedem mouisses, dixisses

extinctam: adeo illa seua de repente surripuit mihi caris-

simam!

Maritus item e stomacho laborat, et Florenas diffidit de

salute; alius illo, Viue authore, paululo doctior, spondet

salutem. Sed ego illi subscribo, nam exhausto corpore &
viribus defectis decumbit. Velim tamen, atque optarim

20


16 Calendas Nouembres.

Tuus Feuynus.

Ornatissimo Juriscoss. et Senatorj Jute-
gerrjmo dño. Francisco Craneueldjo,

Machliniæ.

207. FROM PETER DE CORTE

Louvain 5 November 1526

This letter, to which the seal, similar to that of Ep. 83, still

adheres, was handed to Cranevelt along with some books; he noted

on the back: H16, viij. Novembris a' XXVJ,' and calculated under

de Corte's signature the sum he owed : 18 + 16 = 34; he afterwards

crossed off the 18, probably the price of the Vitruvius, which he

first thought not to be comprised in the total; he also struck off 34,

so that only 16 remains, evidently corresponding to what his friend

had stated : l. 16.

Salve plurimum, Ornatissime Domine Craneueldj.

Vix tandem mihi tue redduntur die duodecima postea-
quam scripte fuerant: tanta est hominum negligentia,
dicam an perfidia? Libros quos petijstj coemj quotquot

inuenirj potuerunt: Erasmus 'de Matrimonio'; jdem

206. 12 mirabamur] F2; dicebat Fl 207. 1 diej] PC2; post PC1


207. 4. Matrimonio] Christiani Matri- moni Institutio : Basle, John

206. 12 mirabamur] F2; dicebat Fl 207. 1 diej] PC2; post PC1

Stockwell 1528, mense augusto : Bib. Er., I, 110.
Epp. 206, 207


20 Neolandum tuo iussu permisi vt iurj det operam, pariter ac bonis literis subeisiuis horis ; habebiturque a me cura vt quod dignum se est, faciat. Bene valeat tua excellentissima Dominatio. Misissem libellos istos nouos sine mobili, si mature contigisset certus nuncijus : ceterum priusquam fidum nactus esse, metuebam ne Mechlinie prostat, & tunc frustra mitterem.

25 Louanij, ex Lilio, die va. Nouembris anno 1526.

5 Galenj Galeni Exhortatio ad bonas artes, praesertim medicinam, de optimo docendi genere, & qualem oporteat esse medecum, Erasmo interpure : Basle, J. Froben, 1526, mense augusto, which contained Responsionesque ad propositiones a Beda notatas, and, besides an answer to Sutor's Antapologia (Ep. 168, 5), the pamphlet de Scriptis Clictouei : Bib. Er., I, 178.

7 Vitruuius there was an edition of Vitruvius and Frontinus, by Phil. de Giunta, Florence, Oct. 1513.

19. Georgium possibly the messenger who went to Basle, taking at least a letter from Vives, in May or June 1522 : EE, 717, e; 720, c.

Tue ornatissime Dominationi deotissimus,
Petrus Curtius.

30 Excellentissimo Vtriusque Iuris Professorij,
necon Cesaree Maiestatis Consiliario D.
Francisco Craneueldio, patrono ac amico
incomparabili,
Mechlinie.

208. FROM ALBERT PIGGE

Rome
9 November 1526

The seal, similar to that of Ep. 97, still adheres.

SALUE, VIR ORNATISSIME.

Non possum non vehementissime admirarj de Florenate
nosto, quid illj acciderit postquam hinc discessit a nobis,
quod nullum nec ab illo, nec de illo verbum acceperim.
Adducj non possum vt credam illum tam cto oblittum
amicitiae nostrae, sed nec tam diuturni silentij vlam causam
vaeco exccogitare. Quare tuam humanitatem oro, vt illum
v hicumque erit, tuis literis admoneas esse memorem &
officij, & amicitiae nostrae. Sunt quedam, que ab illo vehe-
mente expecto, & satis miror quod me voluerit expectare
tam diu. Habeo & ego quedam que puto illum non minus
expectare, sed quo mitterem, nesciebam. Jam tercio scripsi,
 nec quicquam respondit. Decretum est itaque, nihil ad
illum scribere priusquam responderit : quod vt quam
primum faciat, tuae imprinis humanitaj cure erit.

Nouarum rerum nec libet, nec licet quicquam scribere.
Turbarum & malorum vundique plena omnia, eruptura

1. Florenate] cp. Epp. 194, pr.,
13; 196, 29.
3. de illo] Craneveldt's letter of
July 27 (Ep. 196) was not sent
off, and the one written in its
place was evidently delayed.
11. tercio] Epp. 192; 196, 21;
197, s.
16. Turbarum] on Sept. 20, 1526,
Vespasiano Colonna raided Rome
with his troops, causing great
havoc in the Papal Palace, where
Pigge lived (cp. Ep. 212, 4). It
was the beginning of the war
between the Italian States and
the Emperor, which ended in the
'Sacco di Roma ' : Pastor, II,
227, seq.; CMH, II, 53.

Rome, die nonta Nouembris 1526.

Tue Dominationi deditissimus,
Albertus Pighius.

Clarrisimo Doctissimoque viro D. Franciso Craneueldio, Senatorj Mechlinieñ., patrono suo plurimum obseruan0.,
Mechliniae.

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209. GERARD GELDENHOUWER
TO ADOLPH OF BURGUNDY

Worms
13 November 1526

This document is a copy written by Geldenhouwer himself, and sent (probably through Grapheus, Epp. 179, pr. b; 210, 1o) to Cranevelt (without an address, so as not to endanger him) at the same time as Ep. 210. It was evidently communicated to friends and acquaintances, as appears from the worn-out folds and the sullied back.

GERARDUS NOUIO MAGUS ILLUSTRI AC MAGNIFICO PRINCIPI DOMINO ADOLPHO A BURGUNDIA, DOMINO VERIENSI, BEUERENSJ, &c., CAESAREARN CLASSIUM RERUMQUE MARITIMARUM DUCJ AC PREEFECTO, S. P. D.

Non dubito, I1lustris Princeps, quin inter eos, quibuscum in I1lustrissimj Optimique Principis Domini Philippi a Burgundia, Episcopi Vltraiectijn, magni patrui tui, famulicio versatus sum, sint qui tacite secum mirentur, cauil-

lenturque quod vitae genus, cui multis annis adsueuerim, immutarim. Quibus per te — patere id queso, mi Heros, vaeri amans — rei gestae rationem reddere, quantum Dominus dederit, conabor.

Octauus iam annus est, quod ex Saxonia libri ad nos deferrj cœpere, quosego, nouarum tum rerum cupidissimus, nouorumque librorum emax, emi ac legi. Multa in his supra quam credijs possit placere, praecipue tamen ipsa nudissima vaeitas, citra omnem luctum expressa. Eodem tempore prodierex Italija, ipsaque Roma, ex duabus aut tribus item Academijjs, fases, aceruire librorum contra Saxonicos illos æditi, quod superbiam, auariciam, questum sacrificorum pontificumque vulgo traducere videbantur. Quare et hos empons diligentissime legi, et seposito in utrosque affectu, pro ingenij mediocritate causam causae, rationem rationi, Scripturam Scripturœ contuli, comperique, Dei gratia, Saxonicos illos apostolice euangelicheaque doctrinae longe proximus accedere, quam hos qui nescio quos titulos, quam maioritatem et obedientiam (vt dicunt), quas humanas doctrinas magno fragore detonabant.

Nec tamen cito credij : vœrum cum illis saepe etiam contulj qui a pontificijjs doctrinis stabant; qui nihil adferre potuerunt, quam longam consuetudinem, temporum prescriptionem, scita maiorum, non solum sine aliquo Sacrarum Literarum presidio, vœrum etiam contra ipsam purissimam, simplicissimamque Christi doctrinam, vt æditis quoque libris apertissime ostensum est.

Tandem post mortem Optimj Praesulis, patruj tuj, visum est mihi operœ precium ipsam Saxoniam, Mysiamque adire; illosque doctores, qui ab Euangelio stare videbantur, videre ac audire, id quod et ipse patruus tuus non semel suaserat. Profectus jtaque in Saxoniam, nouam vidi rerum faciem. Ociosa silicet illa, auaraque mendicabulaprofligata; templorum diuorumque inutilem culturn imminutum; pau-

35. patruus... suaserat] this assertion probably deserves as much credit as that about the aim of his two journeys, as he imparted it to Cranevelt : ep. Ep. 179, pr. a, 3, 16.
perum curam auctam, — maximum fidej per charitatem
operantis argumentum; — sancta ac spiritualia cantica in
naubus, curribus, agris, plateis passim decantarj; comes-
sationes, ebrietates, fornicationes, adulteria, homicidia ab
omnibus detestarj, eosque qui his inquinati fuerant, ad
meliorem vitam, Christo duce, redire! Non potuit non
placere mihi, licet vicijs non mediocribus adsueto, hoc vitae
 genus, in quo nullus fucus, nulla hypocrisis, nullus questus
est, sed sola Christi, et spiritus eius libertas.

Redij tandem in patriam, sed expertus semel salutaria
doctorum honorumque virorum colloquia, animus quiescere
non potuit, quin et Evangelij praecones, qui eam Germaniae
partem, qua Rhoeno contigua est, Dej verbo pascent,
adirem. Jucitabat etiam ad hoc, vt varum fatear, quod
apud nostros omnia pro pontificij legibus videbam non
rationibus Scripturisve agi, sed minis, blandicijs, deceptionibus,
deinde aqua et igni, ita vt ex ipsis supplicijs
 tyrannicam doctrinam quisque dijudicare posset.

Ascendi jtaque Rhoenum Argentoratum vsque, et non
minora evangeiae doctrinæ exempla ibj vidj quam apud
Saxones. Quare gratias Deo agens, qui me in hoc tempus
conservauit, consultis imprimis Scripturis Sacris, consultis
bonis viris, excussa conscientia mea, vittaque priore quam
egregie personatus histrio egeram, hoc vitae genus, Deo
auspice, elegi, quod certus sum Deo esse gratissimum: in
eoque, Ipso dante, perseuerabo. Rideant alij, damnent,
explodant: oportet Deo magis obedire, quam hominibus.

Hæc, Jllustris Princeps, his qui me in tenebris simula-
tionis, aulicisque licentijs pariter et delicijs nouerunt, res-
ponsa velim. Fidej vero mæe rationem omnibus reddere
paratus sum: imprimis autem Carolo Cæsari Augusto,
cuius familiae, honesto satis titulo, ante decennium, ad-
scriptus sum.

55. supplicijs] in his report of
his first journey he expressed
his deep sympathy with John
de Backer and John of Werden
or Verda: Collect., 78, 82.
70. familiae] about 1514 Gelden-
houwer entered Charles of Aus-
tria's Court as his 'Sacerdos Sa-
cellanus’; as he calls himself in
the Pompa Exequiarum... Regis
Ferdonandi, 1516 (Collect., 205);
to all appearance this office was
only honorary, as he did not
Caeterum, quantum ad tuam magnifici\textit{\textgreek{\textsuperscript{\textacute{}}}t}iam attinet, non crediderim eam mihi alieniorem factam, quam semper fuit. Jdeo, quum nuper mihi Germanicus quidam dialogus, authore non adscripto, oblatus esset, isque semel atque iterum lectus dignus videretur, qui etiam a nostratibus legeretur, eum vtcumque latinum feci, dignumque judiciau\textit{\textgreek{\textacute{}}}t qui sub nominis tui auspicio aedatur, legatur, dijudicetur. Continet enim, preter alia frugifera, modum quemdam Sacras Literas tractandj, deque obscuris earum locis, conuitia et calumniam inquirendj. Leta itaque fronte, vt soles, hunc Nonni\textit{\textgreek{\textacute{}}}magi, seruuli tibi addictissimj, laborem suscipito, beneque valeto.

Apud Vangiones, 13 Novembris 1526.

\begin{flushright}
\textit{\textgreek{\textacute{}}}\text{210. From Gerard GELDENHOUWER}
\end{flushright}

This letter is only a slip of paper, bearing the address on the full stretch of the reverse side; it accompanied Ep. 209, and was handed with it to Cranevelt, prob, by Grapheus (l. 10) : cp. Ep. 238, 1. Through the waterstain a few words on the lower left hand corner, have completely disappeared.

Habes, mj domine ac frater longe omnium charissime quantum ad carnem pertinet, rationem vitæ quam nunc, Deo opitulante, viuo : eam omnibus amicis Louanij, Brugis, &c. communicare debes. Non erubesco Christi doctrinam, que Patris est, ne forte eru\textit{\textgreek{\textacute{}}}t et Ipse me coram angelis suis. Oro vt aliquando veterj amico tuo scribere accompany his master on his journey to Spain in 1517 (Gachard, II,502). He was probably attached to the person of the Præfectus Maris, Philip of Burgundy, to whom he owed his promotion, in whose house he lived (Collect., 205), and who took him into his service on his being appointed as Bishop of Utrecht. Cp. Epp. 10, pr. a; 240, pr. b-c.

205. ante decennium in his letter to Charles of Austria, Antwerp, Dec. 25, 1527, he repeats that statement : Collect., 181. 77. latinum feci] that work seems to have escaped notice.
non dedigneris: sunt Antwerpiæ qui sciunt quomodo litteræ mittendæ sunt. Non habeo, mi frater, quod ad te mittam: Kalendaria enim mea cum Almanach, et Prog-

nisti ca a Graphæo petes. Si tibi aut liberis tuis seruire possem, scis quam libens id facerem. Scribe saltem ali-
quando [et me] doce, hortare, argue, et consolare. Christus

Jesus te vnæ cum coniuge, liberis, totaque familia conser-

uet, et [væra] doctrina sua illustret.

Toto pectore frater tuus,

Cherardus Geldenhouver.

Dño. Doctorj Craneueldio Nouiomago,

Senat°rj Machlinieñ., &c., Machliniae.

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211. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges

11 November 1526

The imprint of the Scævola seal (Ep. 161) still adheres to this letter.

S. D. P.

Mitto tibi carmen quoddam Gallicum, hoc est leuiculum,
quale fuit conscripsisse Apologiam, velut ludum in re

summj momentj. Jtaque si tibj placeat, mittam & alia, non

illius generis. Bene vale.

210. 16. Cherardus] Ch- possibly meant for Gh-

211. 3 aliai F2; alias F1

210. 7. Antwerpiæ] without doubt Cornelius Grapheus : cp. 1. 10; Ep. 179, pr. b-d.

9. Kalendaria &c.] it seems as if Geldenhouver was responsible for some of the famous, unius anni libelli, qui arabica voce almanack... passim appellantur... libelli mendaciourum', containing fanciful prognostica and astrological details, which in his time were attributed to the Lou-
vain Faculty of Medicine, not-

withstanding the protestations of the University (Mol., 571); they were attacked by men like Pigge (Ep. 97, pr. b) and ridiculed by Rabelais (Éuvres, ed. Moland, 585; cp. de Jongh, 83; BullBIB, xix, 265-6). Possibly he devised them as a popular and profitable article for the printing office and bookshop of Grapheus' brother: Ep. 179, pr. c.

5 Yrsus atrox, Aquileque leues, captius & Anguis
Cesserunt flamme iam, Salamandra, tue.

Hoc carmen ceu congratulatorium & remuneratum fuit
affluxum tapetis cubiculi Pro-Regis Neapolitanj, cum is
legatione fungeretur Cesaris nomine apud Gallos. Porro
autem is descedens reliquit quattuor :

Vrsus iyers cessit; cessit vel lubricus Anguis;
At Volucris summo, non ita, sacra deo :
At tua, teque sagax circumulstrando, videbat
Quo te, quo pullos prenderet vngue tuos.

Haec, si dijs placet, et serio ludunt Gallj ! Quasi nihil sit
violare jusjurandum ! Polluere se nota jnsignj, nimirum
perfidie, cum ille hoc vnico ceu dicteriolo juret : La foy de
gentilhomme ! Vale.

Brugis, 14 Nouembris 1526.

Tuus Feuynus.

5. Vrsus] probably Henry VIII.
of England.
5. Aquileque] Charles V., in his
different attributions of Emperor,
King of Spain, Duke of Burgundy,
Brabant, &c.
5. Anguis] Francis I.
8. Pro-Regis] Charles de Lannoy
(1487/8 - Sept. 23, 1527), Lord of
Sanzeilles and Steenockerzeel,
son of John, Lord of Maingoval,
and Philippine de Lalaing, dis-
tinguished himself as a youth in
the lists and on the battlefields.
Being appointed Vice-King of
Naples in 1522, he served his
master with loyal energy, and
was rewarded with the title of
Count, Febr. 10, 1526; the Prince-
dom of Sulmone and the Duchy
of Asti were bestowed on him in
return for his part in the victory
of Pavia. In the discussion for
the ensuing peace, he favoured a
pro-French policy against Gatti-
nara (Ep. 160, 42; Henne, IV, 102),
and was even sent to France as
ambassador, where he could only
ascertain the failure of his con-
ciliatory efforts. At his death at
Gaeta, Charles V. lost a wise
statesman and a great captain,
besides a confidential friend.
Lannoy had married Frances de
Montbel, and left several children:
Henne, V, 110; Moeller, 111, 255;
Armstrong, I, 145-180; Brewer,
II-IV; BN.

9. legatione] Charles de Lannoy
was sent to France at the end of
April 1526, to summon the King
to keep his promise or to make
express denial’; he arrived at
Cognac in the first days of May,
and left by the middle of June :
Ep. 191, 12; Brewer, IV, 2143,
2163, 2165, 2182, 2185-6, 2202,
2243, 2354.

14. pullos... tuos] prob. allusion
to Francis I.’s two sons, kept as
hostages in Spain.
17. La foy &c.] at the signing
of the Treaty of Madrid, Francis
having sworn after Mass on the
Gospel to keep his faith, Lannoy
asked him for his word of honour
as a knight. The King bared his
head, and laying his hand in
Lannoy’s, promised on his word
as a gentleman to return to prison
in six weeks, if all the conditions
were not fulfilled : Armstrong,
I, 155.
Epp. 211, 212

Ornatissimo Viro Dīo. Francisco Craniueelt, Consiliario Machlinieñ., Dīo. s. obseruando.

212. FROM NICOLAS HERCO FLORENAS

Bruges

II 127 [p 151]

2 December <1526>

This letter occupies the obverse, and more than half of the reverse side of a leaf; it still has its seal, similar to that of Ep. 204. It was written in answer to inquiries from Cranvelt, who noted on the back, 'Rt. 24 Decembris'; the many marks in the margin and the sentences underlined show that it greatly interested him in his convalescence. Having been entrusted to a student on his way to Louvain, it was delayed for nearly three weeks: cp. Ep. 215, 24.

† S. P.

Nuper intellecti ex Domino Feuino te male habuisse; quo tamen morbo laborares, aut laboraras, nesciebat. Doleo, me hercle! vir eruditissime, apud vos me non esse, aut te apud nos Brugis non agere! Soleo semper, vbicumque locorum sim, doctum aliquem aut doctos deligere, quibuscum simplex ac libera sit familiaritas. Brugis nunc neminem habeo: continuo domj, aut apud infirmos sum. Nam nostri Brugenses non solum non appetere mihi videntur doctos viros, sed etiam abhorrere, vererique, ne male cedat sj doctum virum consulant! Verum eorum dementia facile negligentem si quis hic essent docti, cum quibus familiariter viuere liceret; quorum copiam istic habetis. Vnum Domi-
num Officialem habeo, virum mihi amicissimum, sed apud quem non liceat tam frequenter esse, tum propter negotio-
rum nostrorum diuersitatem, tum etiam propter locorum intercapedinem: ipse apud Sanctum Saluatarem agit; ego apud Bursam; quod si mihi paulo vicinior esset, raro separati viueremus!

Nunc enim aliam instituj vitam: nullis conuiuo in prando, immo nec ad mensam domij venio, sed jn biblioteca quippiam sumo; vesperi, die toto in literis ac infirmis consumpto, reliquam partem cum amicis expendere malim, et quidem literatis, quam cum nostris temulentis, quij nec bibere, nec edere libere sinunt: hic vt edas hortatur; ille, vt quantum volet haurias. Jn mensa apud euplas an immorij an immoraj illos dicam nescio; quid ipsis contingat nescio; me cruciarj pessime scio! Quod si cum quoam tunc de re literaria comminiseij liceret, vbi nunc multa afficimur molestia, animum recrearemus, vt vos istic simul facere mihi persuadeo. Sed vxorj, que semper nobis paruit, semel optemperandum erat: ipsa summe Brugas redire cupierat; reliquum est vt cum ea, ac cum multis amicis vite nostre reliquam portiunculam transigamus!

prebend in St. Mary's. His right, however, was contested by John de Taxis, son of Antony, who obtained an Imperial decree and a sentence of the Council of Flanders, Dec. 22, 1526, declaring null and void the action instituted against him in the Conservator's Court in Louvain. On Henry's request, Jan. 2, 1527, the University decided on Jan. 12, 1527, to urge her Jus Tractus (cp. Ep. 111, pr. a-c), and applied to Margaret of Austria (Lib. VI Act., 22 r°; 64 r°, v°); probably Adam suffered from the disfavour under which the Faculty and her Privilege were labouring (cp. Ep. 141, pr. i). He was compensated, however, by the 1xth prebend in that same church, and he succeeded his brother as Official in March 1532; he died June 21, 1566 (Gaillard, I, ii, xii, xv, 51, 455). The Jacobus, filius Joannis', and Hugo' Zwynghedau of Bailleul, who matriculated in Louvain, Nov. 24, 1529 and April 26, 1536 (Lib. IV Int., 19 v°, 85 v°), were probably near relatives, as well as the Francis Swinghedau, who died as canon of St. Mary's, Bruges (Gaillard, I, ii, xxxii).

Sanctum Saluatarem]Henry Zwynghedau was dean of the Chapter of St. Saviour's Church (Gaillard, I, ii, 455), situated in Stone Street, at about 700 meters from the Bursa: Sand., Fland., 11, 87.


Cum has hucusque scripsissem tue ad nos a Cornelio Despars misse sunt, longe, me hercle! gratissime, ac multis ob res: presertim tamen quod te conualescere intelligerem, ac etiam quod ea noua ad nos perscriberes. De rebus Romanis nihil audio. Vereor ne noster Albertus sua etiam per predam amiserit, quia in Palacio erat: nihil ab eo accepit posteaquam Brugis sum. Vtinam Imperator vt eum


42. Cornelio Despars] Cornelius Despars, or Despaers, Lord of Ten-Berghe, son of James, and Elizabeth de Louf, matriculated in Louvain on Sept. 4, 1502 (Lib. III Int., 99 r°); he helped to manage his native town Bruges, as councilor in 1507, -14, -18, -26, -29; as, 'chef-homme' in 1516, -25, -30, -35; as alderman in 1532, and as mayor in 1533 (WetBr., 169-197); he represented it at the Diet of the Hansa in Lubeck, 1530 (EstBr., 610, 613). He was a member of the Guild of Saint George from 1532, and was provost of the Confraternity of the H. Blood in 1524. He died Febr. 26, 1536, and was buried in the church of St. James, to the restoration of which he had greatly contributed. He had married Catherine Strabant († Sept. 1553), and left several sons: Robert matriculated in Louvain as student of the Lily, Aug. 28, 1529 (Lib. IV Int., 15 r°) and died in Paris in 1538; Nicolas (1522-1597), husband of Anne Claeys-Avezooto (Gaillard, I, 1, 94), administered Bruges in the troublesome times at the end of the xviith century (WetBr., 225-239), and resumed a history of Flanders, 405-1492, begun by his grandfather James, and continued by one of his descendants until 1681: Cronycke van den Lande en Graescepe van Vlaenderen: Br. & Fr., II, 464-7; Schrevel, I, 329, 743; EstBr., 636, 649; Sand., Brug., 64; id., Fland., II, 29-31, 172, 413; CadBr., 294.

44. co:ualescer] cp. l. 1.

46. Albertus] Pigge.

47. Palacia] the Vatican, where Pigge had his rooms; it was ransacked by Colonna's troops: cp. Ep. 208, 16.
respondisse scribis, faciat; sperarem quod aduentus eius in Italiam tumultum sedaret. Dij bene vertant!

Ego, vt scribis, per tempus Italie valefeci; inuitus tamen hic sum, ac vj quadam ductus! Huc nemo se confert: nec mercator, nec nobilis exerter: perpetuo cum eisdem agendum est; magis placeret, sj te, ac alios amicos interdum videre liceret!

Doleo de morbo tuo; de reubarbaro, quo scribis te vtj, non est quod suadeam aut dissuadeam, cum ex tam paucis <tuam eg> ritudinem nouisse non possum. Cupiditas illa edendij, <nisi prude> nter agas, te decipiet; que conuelles-<tibus passim imponit, <utpote facile sibi> persuadentibus, corpus ex egritu< dine in> alidum refie< ciendum esse. >

Defectus tamen ex morbo v> entriculus bene <operari nequit; et omni ca> lore cessante alieno, corporis partes refrigerate manent. Frigidior igitur quam ante egritudinem, ventriculus plus quam bene conquere possit, desiderat; cuj tu si obtemperes, materiam novj morbj subministras, quia quod crudum ad corporis partes ex ventriculo deferetur, illas haud quaquam nutriet, sed incommodj alciuus occasio erit: qua occasione conualescentes decepti, frequentor reci-

65 duant, ciborum cupiditatj obsequentes. Satius enim esset non quantum appetis, sed quantum conquere potest ventriculus ingereres. Dicit Galenus noster, illud non nutrire quod ventriculum per os ingreditur, sed quod probe con-

citur. Nullus autem cibus seipsum conicit, sed facultatem requirit valentem, quam post morbum raro reppeerias. Hec adijcere voluj ne cibj hec appetentia prudenti viro imponat.

Sj quid sit quod voles, prolixius ac cllarius de casu tuo

56. reubarbaro] the medicinal virtues of this plant are enumerated by Dioscorides, De Medicinali Materia : III, 2: Ιτιςι Pz ; and Pliny, Nat. Hist., xxvii, 128-130: Rhecoma; cp. EOO, l, 606, b.

58. Cupiditas &c.] cp. Hippocrates, Aphorismi, I, 7-11, and Galenus' Commentarlii on them.

ad nos scribe; habes tamen istic in hac re meliores. Sed
80 tibj persuasum habeas, velim, neminem esse qui cum
majerj amore aut libentius tibj operam dabat quam nos,
siue presentes, siue absentes; nec quemquam scio cuius
valetudo adversa maiores nos afflictet dolore quam tua;
quam Deus Optimus Maximus secundam et longam tibj
prestet, cum coniuge pudicissima, simulque venustissima,
85 cum qua, nunc atque olim, comminiscyt tarn familiari
ter licet! Nunc aut quod sedes figere statuj, aut quod matu-
rior est etas, amicorum multo appetentior sum quam sole-
bam; aut quod nunc veros ac synceros per absentias ex-
pertus sim, nec absentium amicorum sine animj dolore
90 meminisse possim. Vale, tua salutis memor. Hodie apud
Joannem van der Strate cenaturj sumus.
Brugis, 2a Decembris.

Tibj astrictissimus,
N. Herco Florenas.

95 Clarissimo Vtriusque Juris Doctori,
D. Francisco Craneuellio, Consiliario
Imp., Mechlinie.

213. FROM PETER DE CORTE

Louvain
6 December 1526

This letter, to which the seal, similar to that of Ep. 83, still adheres,
bears Cranevelt's note: , Rha. vija Decembris a° XXVJ'.

212. 91. Joannem van der Stratej
this friend probably belonged to
the ancient Bruges family origin-
ary from Betfenkerke or Straten
(Sand., Fland., II, 200). He was
probably identical with the John
van der Straten, who married
Catherine Loppin, widow of John
Metteneye (+ 1503: Br. & Fr., IV,
166), father of 'Franciscus van
der Stratj', who matriculated
in Louvain, Sept. 15, 1522 (Lib.
III Int., 294 v°), and studied in
the Lily (Ep. 257, 1, s); possibly
also of the John van der Straten
or Stratus, who obtained the
2nd prebend in St. Donatian's in
1547 and died in 1552 (Comp.,
110; Schrevel, I, 42). Cp. Dierx-
sens?, IV, 56; Br. & Fr., I, 132;
IV, 30, 255; Lib. IV Int., 348 r°;
Gaillard, I, 11, 80.
John van Paesschen, de Pascha, Pasc(h)asius, son of Arnold, and Mary Picquot, was born in Brussels. He was probably educated partly at the house of his uncle John Pycquot, or Picquot, canon of St. Rumbold’s, at Mechlin (cp. FUL, n° 5614), where he entered the Carmelite Convent. He studied in Louvain, and promoted doctor of divinity on February 6, 1504, on which occasion Adrian of Utrecht delivered an oration in his honour (Reusens, Synt., 199-202; V. And., 98). He was for some time regens or terminarius in the Louvain house of his order (Reusens, V, 357), and returned to Mechlin, where he officiated as prior, when Nicolas Baechem of Egmond entered that convent, and when, on June 21, 1511, his uncle John Picquot paid out to the community the capital of a rent bequeathed by John’s aunt Catherine Picquot, which his father Arnold van Paesschen was to enjoy during his lifetime (FUL, n° 1998). He was famous as preacher, and his zeal for the purity of faith probably pointed him out as theological adviser in the proceedings against heretics; thus he assisted at the degradation of the three Antwerp Augustines in Brussels on July 1, 1523 (cp. Epp. 65, v; 66, pr.), and it was even to him that Francis van der Huist wrote what he had learned of the recantation of Henry Vos and of John van den Esschen from their confessors, who had been standing near the scaffold (cp. Ep. 66, 4); on which letter prior Pascasius jotted down an account of the execution (Paquot, V, 21-2; PF, 55; Diercxens’, IV, 1-5; contradicted by Enders, IV, 184-6; Corp. Inq., IV, 204-210; V, 416; Kalkoff, II, 79-81; 106-8; Bib. Ref. Ne., VIII, 1-114; Clemen, I, 40-52.

As results from Curtius’ statement, Pascasius made a confusion between reform and linguistic studies, and Erasmus sorely complained to Cardinal John de Carondelet that he attacked in his sermon the Collegium Trilingue on account of the great importance given there to Greek and Hebrew (EE, 972, r; de Jongh, 247). Possibly Nicolas Baechem was responsible to some extent for these attacks, which cannot have done great damage, except amongst the popular class. Pascasius’ name is mentioned for the last time in 1532, when he resigned his priorship to Martin Cuypers; he left several works in manuscript: a chronicle of his Mechlin Convent from 1508 to 1530 was kept there until the end of the xviiith century; and a devotional book on the Passion of our Lord, which was edited in Louvain, 1563, by Peter Calentyn, chaplain of the Béguinage, there: Een Devote Maniere om Gheeste-lyck Pelgrimagie te trecken tot den Heylighen Lande, seems to have greatly contributed to the practice of the Way of the Cross (H. Thurston, Stations of the Cross : London, 1906 : 82-92; de Jongh, 101). Cp. Bib. Belg., 548; BaxH, II, 177; Paquot, V, 20-26; Reusens, V, 357.

Although the Council of Vienne, 1311, had recommended the teaching of Greek in the Universities to promote the spirit of proselytism, there was throughout the Middle Ages an hostility to, or at least a suspicion about, the study of that language on account of the numerous heresies lurking in the religious books written in that tongue, and of the licentiousness pervading some of its profane literature. Two centuries later, the Renascence had a hard struggle to procure it a place next to Latin in the process of intellectual development; and its necessity for learning in general, and for
religious knowledge in particular, had to be pointed out by More to no less a man than Dorp (Apologia pro Moria : ML, 413-7), or by Henry VIII, to his Court preacher (Allen, III, 948, 199). The great progress of Greek studies indicated by the increasing output of reprints and lexica, as Erasmus pointed out in his preface to the Dictionarius Graecus, printed by Froben under James Ceratinus' name (July 1524 : EE, 802, 3), made theologians and monks more obstinate in their opposition. To many of them, Graece scire haeresis est’, as Erasmus wrote to Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg, Oct. 19, 1519 (Allen, IV, 1063, 239); quicquid erit... Graecitatem conditum, suspicium appellabitur’ (EE, 931, 3), he declared on April 25, 1526; and long before the time this letter was written, he had complained about some preachers to John de Carondelet: Ubi sunt isti Cameli verius quam homines, qui blaterant ex Greecis literis nihil aliud oriri quam haereses? Quo quidem vociferentur in publicis concionibus, mirantur si quibus videntur esse aegere’ (Jan. 5, 1523: EE, 703, 3). Other humanists, though less bitter, were quite as decided on the subject: Nicolas Clenardus wished in 1530 tandem cogantur Graecari vel nostri hostes’ (CIE, 55), and Budé, who in several letters railed at the insipidity of his adversaries (BERep., 142, 168), judged it necessary to write a proper vindication of Greek in De Transito Hellenismi ad Christianismum : Paris, March 5, 1535. Cp. P. de Nolhac, Le Grec à Paris sous Louis XII, in Revue des Études Grecques, Paris, 1888: I, 61-67; Rottier, 172; Age Er., 118, seq; Creighton, 145; Froude, 25, 146-8; Taylor, 44, 361; Sandys, II, 19, 128.

d  Godschalk Rosemondt was born about 1483 of a distinguished family at Eindhoven; he matriculated in Louvain as a student of the Falcon on Nov. 6, 1499, a few months before his brother John, who was inscribed for the same College on Febr. 28, 1500 (Lib. III Int., 79v°, 81v°). He passed the actus determinantis on Nov. 6, 1499, became B. A., April 31, 1501, and, being classed the third of his year, April 2, 1502, he promoted M. A. on July 26, 1502, under Nicolas Baechem of Egmond (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 170 v°, 184 v°, 193 v°, 196 v°). Whilst studying theology, he taught philosophy in the Falcon from May 1504 (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 213 v°, 289 v°), and entered the University Council on Aug. 31, 1509 (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 281 v°). He had become Bachelor of divinity in December 1510 (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 304 v°, 318 v°) and Licentiate in April 1515, and, being a priest, he was successively appointed by the Faculty of Arts to the first vacancies at the collation of the abbots of Florisfe, April 27, 1515, of Lobbes, July 30, 1515, and of Affligem, November 5, 1518 (Lib. I Nom., 75 r°; 85 r°; 142 r°). In 1515 he succeeded Antony Crabbe in his professorship and in his secondary prebend in St. Peter's, and entered in Oct. 1515, the Faculty of Theology, promoting doctor of that science in 1516 (V. And., 103; de Jongh, 213, 216, 229, 233, *40). He was Adrian of Utrecht's disciple, and special friend and confident, in so much that he was chosen with John Briart and Nicolas de Porta as executor of the will he made on Sept. 26, 1512 (FUL, n° 2472).

e  Rosemondt played a conspicuous part in his Faculty, of which he was elected dean on Aug. 31, 1519, thus presiding the meeting of Oct. in which Luther's writings were condemned (de Jongh, *43;
He succeeded John Briart in 1520 to one of the chief professorships and to the corresponding primary prebend in St. Peter's (V. And., 78-9; de Jongh, *45). On Aug. 31, 1520 he was elected University Rector, remaining in office until Feb. 28, 1521; as such he had to solve a difficulty with Margaret's Court about the right of jurisdiction on a student, who had written seditious pamphlets, Dec. 22, 1520 (Lib. III Int., 270 r°; Reusens, I, 263; de Jongh, *25-9), and he was called upon to settle the quarrel between his own master Nicolas Baechem and Erasmus, Oct. 18 - Dec. 18, 1520 (Allen, IV, 1153, 1164, 1172, 1173; de Jongh, 238; Kalkoff, I, 72, &c.; Kalk., VPE, 25-78).

Although the latter judged him too good to be a divine, Rosemondt made himself famous as theologian both by his writings and his preaching, and he was consequently called upon occasionally to take part as adviser in the proceedings against heretics: amongst others, against the two Augustines burnt in Brussels, on July 1, 1523; and against John de Backer of Woerden in 1525 (Corp. Inq., IV, 208-10, 406-495; V, 261, 264; Paquot, V, 22; Ep. 66, pr.

He was entrusted on Nov. 8, 1524 with the presidency of the college erected by Pope Adrian VI.'s will, to the organisation and management of which he devoted the last months of his life; for having fallen ill in the beginning of August 1526, as Curtius had announced to Vives (EE, 946, n), he died there on December 5, 1526; he was buried in the chapel of the Great Hospital, of which he had been for years the spiritual director; and a funeral inscription with a picture of the Agony in Gethsemane, on which he himself was represented, was placed there to recall his memory. By his will of Oct. 7, 1526 he made the poor, the sick, and especially the students, his heirs: he founded a scholarship in the Holy Ghost College, and another in Adrian VI.'s College, to which he bequeathed also a carved group of Christ on the Cross, intended for the altar of the chapel that was to be built (FUL, n° 1661, 2732; Man. Pleb., 21 v°; V. And., 290, 306). From 1515 to 1526 he published several devotional works in Flemish, which were often reprinted (Bib. Belg., 295; Foppens, 377; de Jongh, 166; Bib. Ref. Ne., VII, 8, &c.), chief amongst which are an exposition of the Pater Noster, and a Confessionale, in which the nickname of 'Jesuit' is mentioned (Antwerp, Hillen, 1518: f° 12; BullBib., xix, 158-60, 298; ZKTh, xxvii, 174). Cp. Mol., 513; V. And., 103; BaxH, II, 185; Paquot, V, 58; PF, 64; Coppeens, I, 365; III, 79; Reusens, III, 205; IV, 393; Ann. Univ., 1879, 494; BN; de Jongh, 165-7; Allen, IV, 1153, pr; F. Piiper, Boeete en Biecht: The Hague, 1908: II, 311.

S. P., Ornatissime D. Craneueldj.

Postremis tuis literis nondum respondj, quod scirem non dubitare te de fide eius cuj eas tradideras, vna cum xiiiij. philippis aureis; — qui probe functus est officio.
suo. — Sed accepj pridie Nicolaj alteras ab Henrico Neolando, quibus pollicetur adhuc xiiij. philippos aureos se missurum ad tuam Dominationem. Oro ne grauieris & illos, vbi reeceperis, fido alicuj committere ad me de-rendos.

Quod de Pascasio audieras, plane verum est; neque opinor famam square rem ipsam. Nam sic debacchatus est in literas grecas, vt nemo fuerit crediturus tam parum esse in homine mentis, tamque parum eruditionis, nj ipse se traduxisset. Aiebat enim solita illa sua maiestate: Scitis, inquit, quid agitis quando liberos vestros curatis grecse instituendos? Hereticos, inquit, alitis! Atque vt intelligatis quod dico, ait: Greci populus sunt in quo duo imperatores et nouem regnant reges, qui omnes hereticij sunt et schismaticij, perpetuisque tumultibus viuunt, propterea quod loquantur omnes grecse! Vide, inquit, quid sit grecas perdiscere literas & quantum periculj! — Talia & quedam alia his non saniora, euomuit verius quam dixit in concione.

Nihil est hic aliud scriptu dignum. Exijt castigatore Erasmo Jreneus, vetus author & apostolorum temporibus admodum vicinus, scribens aduersus hereses suo tempore natas, Valentinianorum, Nicolaitarum, atque id genus ceterorum; jecirco non mitto, quod credam te illis porten-opiniones: Basle, Froben, Mense Augusto 1526: Bib. Er., II, 32.

30. Quodlibeticas] every year the Faculty of Arts held, on Dec. 14 and the five following days, disputations, de quolibet, on all kinds of subjects, provided they were not turpia, diffama-toria, vel ulla ratione offensiva. These Quodlibeticæ were presided by the Quodlibetarius, a master.

9. Pascasio] John van Paesschen (cp. pr. a-b) evidently had attack-ed the study of Greek and the Collegium Trilingue in a sermon prob. pronounced at St. Peter's.
11. literas grecas] cp. pr. c.


Tue Dominationi addictissimus
Petrus Curtius.

Aequissimo ac prudentissimo utriusque iuris professorj D. Francisco Cranueldio, consiliario Concilij Magni Mechliniensis.

Tec mortem] between lines

, facundum ac bene literatum ,
chosen by the Faculty from each of the Pedagogies in turn; he had to deliver the initial oration; also to propose the questions, and to lead the ensuing debates. These intellectual bacchanalia were an occasion of great merriment, in which the whole University took a special interest: V. And., 249; Mol., 1100; FUL, n° 800.

32. causam] his contest with John Tayspl about the appointment to the St. Giles' parish at Bruges, which had been dragged on ever since 1523: Epp. 118, pr. d; 152, 17. The difference was decided by Mechlin Parliament, June 8, 1527, in Corvilain's disfavour (Gr. Cons. Mal., n° 827: 133-4; n° 983: 301 r°, 332 v°, &c.), and the latter applied to the University Court of Appeal; but his adversary obtained a decree prohibiting the Louvain Courts to proceed either in supplicatory, or in possessory matter. Corvilain then turned again to Mechlin Parliament with the pecuniary help of the University, who, on Dec. 24, 1527, placed the whole affair in the hands of her Deputies: Lib. VI Act., 74 r°.

35. Rosemundus] cp.pr. d-f; he died a little before 10 a.m. on St. Nicolas' Eve.

36. Theologis] In 1526 the Faculty lost, besides James Latomus, who temporarily retired to Cambrai (Ep. 46, pr. b-c), and besides Rosemond (de Jongh, *52; EE, 979, p), Vincent Dierckx of Haarlem (Aug. 4: cp. Ep. 148, pr. b) and Nicolas Baechen of Egmond; the latter matriculated in Louvain on Oct. 29, 1487 (Lib. III Int., 16 r°: Nicolaus Jacobi de egmonda), became M. A. in 1491, being the first of his year; while studying theology, he taught philosophy in the Falcon from January 1495 (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 91 r°; 92 r°; 124 r°, &c.). He promoted doctor of divinity on Dec. 2, 1505 (V. And., 98; Reusens, Synt., 203), and entering the Carmelite Order in 1506, he rebuilt in 1515 the College for his studying brethren in Louvain, opposite the Great Hospital, which later on passed to the Teutonic Order (Reusens, III, 487). He was one of Erasmus' most decided antagonists, and died on Aug. 23 or 24, 1526; in the Mechlin convent were preserved, until the fire of 1580, his censures on the Colloquia and Moria, and his praelectiones, in which he often attacked Erasmus: Epp. 58, 16; 61, 17; Mol., 511, 582, 590, 818; PF, 57; Bax H, II, 178; Bludan, 75; Reusens, III, 181, 392; V, 317, 357; de Jongh, 152, *51, *52, &c.; Balan R, 552; Ep. 228, pr. e.
214. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 8 December <1526>

This letter, to which a faint Scævola seal (cp. Ep. 161) is still attached, served as introduction to a young woman, who used to be in Eleanor de Fevyn's service.

S. P.

Cum sororis mee quondam ministra isthuc iret, puella suauissima atque optima, non potui preterire quin hoc qualicumque epistolio onerarem, ut essent tibi non jnco-

gnita domestica nostra, modo ea intellegere liberet, et ut non intermitterem scribendi consuetudinem ob frigus inter-

missam.

Jtaque te nobis restitutum, et paululo firmiorem, plurimum eo nomine loetor. Quantum ad me attinet, ego, dijs gratia, nulla corporis mala valetudine adfìcior, sed ab ego animo quid sani desyderes ? sorore tam subito de medio sublata; sororio ex hydropisi mensem iam integrum lecto decumbenti; & æate urente cum sene perpetuo querulo, & cui nihil est satis, quantumuis ad omnia tete accommodes ? Mihi hec ægritudo quausis morte grauior est ! Viui tuas reddidi. Senex te & vxorem, liberosque suauissimos resalut-

tat, quos etiam meo nomine deosculabere. Valebis optime.

Conceptionis festo.

Tuus Joannes Feuynus.

A mon tres honn. Sr. Monsr. Maistre

Fransois Craneuelt, Sr. du Conseil,
a Malines.

1. sororis] Eleanor.
215. FROM NICOLAS HERCO FLORENAS

Bruges

II 130 [f 154] 26 December (1526)

This letter, to which Herco’s seal, similar to that of Ep. 204, still adheres, answers one of Cranevelt dated December 6; it was possibly entrusted to Peter Tayspil on his way home to Mechlin: Ep. 224, 3.

‡ S. P.

16 istius mensis allate sunt mihi literae tuae de vii a eiusdem, quibus intellexi Albertum literas nostras non accepisse; quod equidem satis mirarj non possum; illi evenit vt mihi, quij ab eo ne verbum quidem acceperim; illico cum literas tuas legisse ad illum scripsi per Johannis Scotum, quij promisit se operam daturum vt nostre ad illum perferrentur literae. Scripsi ilij vt ad eum scribat ad quem meas literas dedit, nullas me accepisse.

Roma discedens illi reliquj mulam claudam; accepi pro ea ab eo ducatos 16, ea legi vt si mula curaretur, vt medicus pollicebatur, mulam pro eo precio haberet, quam emeram multo maiorj precio; si non curaretur, sed periret, aut de ea quantum posset nancisceretur, reliquum restituerem. Nunc, quantum suspicor, non conualuit; quod si ita eumerit, pecunie restitutionem a me expectabat, quantum ex literis tuis conijicio quij scribis illum a me aliquid expectare. Sed miror illum literas suas ad te non dedisse, vt dedit Confessionale. Interea enim non plus de eo intelleli, quam si mortuus fuisset; ab alijs tarnen ex Vrbe frequentes accepi literas. Hodie mane ab alio quo quodam Alberto, satij familiarj, literas accepi, quij iam pluries ad me scripsit, ac ad me allate sunt literae. Scribit Vice-Regem Neapolitanum Senis

2. Albertum] Pigge, who, on Nov. 9, was still without any intelligence: Ep. 208, 3.
18. Interea &c.] some of Pigge’s letters to Herco went astray or were delayed on their way from Mechlin to Bruges: cp. Epp. 192; 196, 21; 197, 8; 208, 11.
22. Vice-Regem] Charles de Lannoy at the head of the Spanish
esse cum magno comitatu, vt istic facile, et diu jntellexistis.

De egitrudine tua ad te scripseram per quemdam scolarem aut promotum Louaniensem, quem ex litteris tuis nostras literas non reddidisse intelligi, qui earum non memineris. Nunc te conualuisse gaudeo; nos, Deo gratia, recte omnes valemus. Apud nos nihil est nou; quod si quando quippiam habemus, ex Curia a vobis habemus. Robertus

30 Hellin filius et imago mortis est: vereorqque ne breuj e vita migret; Deus Optimus Maximus illj succurrat! — Vidua Nicolaj Colardj, vxor Joannis Barradot, nuper mortua est: cuius anima cum superis in pace eterna sit. Vxor Fernandj

fleet landed at St.-Stefano, near Piombino, in Tuscany, in the last half of November; his army was victualled by Sienna, and was a threatening danger both for Rome and Florence; Brewer, IV, 2685; 2699, -80, -51. He took to sea again on Nov. 29, and reached Gaeta on Dec. 1: Pastor, II, 238-9.


32. Nicolaj Colardj] Nicolas Colaert, a Bruges citizen, was alderman of the town in 1517, chief-homme in 1518, and mayor in 1505, in which office he also replaced William Moreel (cp. Ep. 105, pr. a), who died after Sept. 1519 and before the end of his term (WetBr., 167-181). As deputy to the Governor of Flanders, he vindicated the rights of the Easterlings, Aug. 15, 1512; he acted repeatedly as arbiter in contests (EstBr., 410, 498; Gaillard, I, ii, 281). He married Gasparine Dosselaer, daughter of Walter, and died soon after Sept. 1520 (Br. & Fr., VI, 27; III, 356; IV, 395). The Judocus Colart de Bruggis, mentioned as student in Louvain in 1500 (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 173 v°), may have been his son.

32. Joannis Barradot] John Barradot was a son of Theobald, a Burgundian Knight, Councillor of Philip the Good, Charles the Bold and Maximillian, who nearly paid with his life his faithfulness to his master in the troubles caused by Bruges, 1488. Having been appointed by the Duke as commissary in that town, Jan. 18, 1490, he married there Louise van Themseke († Jan. 22, 1498), died Oct. 27, 1503, and was buried in St. Donatian's: Gaillard, I, 52, 110; n. 343, 389, 463; EstBr., 362; Br. & Fr., IV, 94). His son John took part in the management of his native town, officiating as alderman, 1519, -22; as chief-homme, 1521, -24; and as councillor, 1528, 1530 and 1531 (WetBr., 181-193); he entered the confraternity of the Holy Blood in 1528. His first wife Mary Houtmarck or Outermarc, having died, he married Nicolas Colaert's widow, Gasparine Dosselaer, whose death is announced here; she left him two sons, John, who held some offices in Bruges from 1556 to 1563 (WetBr., 218-225), and Alexander, who already on March 8, 1535, succeeded his cousin Georges van Themseke (cp. Ep. 137, pr.) in the 19th prebend of St. Donatian's, in which church he was interred († July 19, 1591) next to his father, who died March 31, 1565. Cp. Comp., 163; Br. & Fr., VI, 27; Gaillard, I, i, 62; n. 463; Schrevel, I, 112, &c.; II, 117, &c.; CPT, 176.

33. Fernandj Daes] apparently belonging to the family of the Dhaze, Dhaeez or de Hase, who are recorded as proprietors of several houses at Bruges in 1579: CadBr., 74, 93, 117, 119, 199, 222.
Daes, junioris, nudiustercius etiam mortua est. Deus sua pietate nos conseruet! Vale.
Brugis, 26 Decembris.
Vxorem maxime seluam cupimus; mea vos salutat omnes.

Tibj astrictissimus
Florena<s.>

Clarissimo Vtriusque Juris Doctorj

216. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

Worms II 135 [p. 159] 29 December 1526

The seal, similar to that of Ep. 198, still adheres; cp. Ep. 238, 1.

SALUS TBJ PER IJHESUM CHRISTUM.

Non ignoras, mj domine ac frater charissime, quo ordine, quave ratione, nostra amicicia fraternitasque in hunc vsque diem creuerit, neque video quamam ratione exarescere poterit, tam sancte studioseque fota. Scripsi tibj non semel, neque iterum, posteaquam in hanc Germanorum regionem veni; neque nunc habeo quod addam, nisi vt te adnoveam ad Sacrarum Literarum quam simplicissimam lectionem. Re uæra enim experior huiusmodj esse literas que være saecra sunt, vt nullius hominis additione diminutioneve dehonestari velint. Neminem posthac audio, neminem contemno, nisi quantum a Sacris Literis steterit, aut eis repugnare conatus fuerit. Minimum est quod hominibus tribuam, nisi Spiritum Sanctum, qui in Sacris Literis abunde expressus est, et in cordibus, que adspirauerit, loquitur, in ipsis audiam. Non quod ego hoc donum habeam, sed quod a Sacris Literis, ceu lydio lapide, ne pilum quidem latum discedendum putem.

215. 37 seluam] r seluam 42 Mgро.] written twice

Turca desolatam sanguineque innocentum madefactam Hungariam reliquit. Habetque in exercitu suo (quod ab illo audui qui sub ipso militauit) supra sexaginta milia Germanorum, quorum duces sunt exules et proscripti propter Verbum Dei, qui magno animo conantur confratres suos liberare a tyrannide qua opprimuntur. Faxed Deus vt omnia flant ad gloriam nominis suj! Scribe queso fratric tuo Argyrophylaci, cuius amicicia iam tot annis illibata tecum permansit. Bene vale.

Wormatiae, 29 Decembris anno 1526.

Tuus Nouiomagus Geldenhouver.

Dño. Doctorj. M. Francisco Craneuldio,

Consiliario Magnij Senatus Machlinien.,

praecceptorj vnice colendo, &c.

Machlinie, ad manus proprias.

20. Jam tercium] Epp. 198, 70; 210, 10: as could be expected, Cranefelt was not at all willing to entrust his sons to the care of one, of whose life and creed he did not approve.

23. Pro nostris &c.] this passage is not in keeping with what he wrote on Aug. 21 : Ep. 198, 89-91.

24. Chrysostomum] evidently in preparation of the Opera which were published in 1530 (Bib. Er., II, 35, 36), Erasmus wrote the translations of several of St. John Chrysostom's works, which were edited separately when ready. The Commentarius in Acta Apostolorum in his rendering was reprinted in Antwerp, by Jo. Steels, 1550. In the Ist Chrysostomi Lucubrations, published by Froben in March, 1527, dedicated to King John III. of Portugal, Erasmus issued a translation of the Opus adaeurum Judaeeos : St. John, whom St. Jerome calls ' Ioannes Antiochenae Ecclesiae presbyter' (De Viris Illustr., 129 : Migne L, xxiii, 714), wrote it whilst lector in Antioch (EOO, VIII, 2, 7).


31. exules] cp. EOO, X, 1603, d.
217. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

II 131 [fo. 155]

31 December 1526

This letter was written by amanuensis Α (cp. Ep. 102); Vives corrected it, and added the last lines (ll. 42-45) and the address. An unknown hand — probably that of the carrier, or of an Antwerp intermediary (cp. l. s) — added underneath: „mynheer franciscus craenvelt, raetsheer tot meche[ll], op de kerckoff vand. groetkercke te mechel”.

VIVES CRANEVELDIO SUO S.

Aegrotasse te, mi Craneveldj, vehementer mihi fuit grave, ut levatum te et liberatum morbo, multo iucundissimum; sed audio nondum te plane restitutum tibi: spero id futurum brevi, modo bono sis animo atque alacri, quod magnum est in valetudine momentum. Et corporis tui constitutio numquam visa est mihi ad imbecillitatem, aut morbos proclivis. Velim primo quoque tempore de ea ipsa re ad me perscribas: Antuerpia licebit per negociatores.

Nuper libellum De Dissidijs Europae edidij; non dubito, quin sit istuc perlatus. Ἡ περὶ τούτου, ὁ ἐμὴ Κρανέβλαδε, ὄστερ εἰώθας ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις, ἵλειται καὶ ἐλευθεριωτάτως γράψαν αἱ την γνώσην. Est opus conveniens huic statui temporum. Aiunt Pontificem velle nobis Neapolim adimere; sed Caesaris in Italia permagna vires, tum Germanorum militum, tum

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13. Neapolim] at the request of Francis I., Clement VII. intended disposing of Naples in favour of France; René, Count of Vaudemont, the Duke of Lorraine’s brother, whom he had chosen as king, arrived in Rome on Feb. 1 ; Brewer, IV, 2821, 2827, &c.; Pasto-
14. vires] besides the troops under de Leyva and Bourbon, there was an army of 22,000 men
Hispanorum, quibus reliqui omnes de strenuitate conce- 20 dunt. Iaque κινδυνεύει εκείνος, et putant eum amissurum Ἱερόν Πτολίετρον, foedus dispersum, et vinculum dissolutum. Vnumquisque suarum rerum satagitat: Britannus se et lingua tutatur, quando- 25 quidem arma parum ej procedunt: Apologia pridem, nunc Epistola eiusdem farinæ ad Electores Germaniae, satis seditiosula; sed non multum profutura, videlicet, aperte mendacj. Puto vidisse te; nam circumfertur excusa typis. •Nihil eos pudet evulgare, quicquid ipsis venit in mentem; et confidunt se credulos habiturum auditores, tamque abundantes fide, ut nihil dubitent de tanto cumulo aliquid impartiri luculentis ac perspicuis mendacijs! Nec intra Pyrenaeos & Sequanam arbitror deesse multa millia, quibus ea displiceant. Veneti dixerunt multam salutem

24 sed non &c. | marked by not(a) in m. fCj

led by George von Frundsberg from Germany; further a Spanish army under Charles de Lannoy, which had landed at Gaeta; and finally the allied troops of the Colonnas, and of Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara: Pastor, II, 236, 247-9.

16. εκείνος: Clemens VII.
19. Gallus: Francis I., who had promised troops and subsidies, turned a deaf ear to the urgent requests of his allies: Pastor, II, 236-9; Brewer, IV, 2099, &c.
23. Epistola] this probably refers to Francis I.'s letter of Oct. 6, 1526, to the Electors and other States of the Empire, at Spires, in which he throws on Charles V. the responsibility of the war in Italy, of Hungary's ruin, and of the danger from the Turks for Austria and Germany: Brewer, IV, 2549.
31. Veneti] when Frundsberg with his German troops arrived in the duchy of Mantua, Francesco Maria, Duke of Urbino, who commanded the united Venetian and Papal armies, broke up the siege of Milan. After the death of Giovanni de Medici, captain of the Papal Black Bands (Omont, 51; Ep. 146, 20), he gave up all further attempt to prevent a junction of the imperial armies. The Venetians, ignoring the Pope's real intentions, and not wishing to push matters to the extreme, decided to safeguard their own country; when Frundsberg passed the Po, and advanced to the


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south, Francesco Guicciardini, commanding the Papal troops in the region of Parma and Piacenza, urged the Duke of Urbino to his assistance; but the latter remained on the opposite side of the river to protect the Venetian territory: Pastör, II, 248, 254, 255; CMH, II, 54. 35. Pannoniæ a large party of Hungarians chose as their King John Szapolyai, Zapolya, count of Seepuse, Vayvod, 'Vida', of Transylvania; being crowned on Nov. 10, 1526, he was supported by Clement VII., Francis I. and Henry VIII.: MH, v, 106-108; Collect., 76, 96; Gayangos, 1, 897; Brewer, IV, 2795; CMH, I, 97; Pastor, II, 251, 440, &c.; OE, passim.

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36. bellum] cp. about this contest, Brewer, IV, 2638, 2711, 2795, 2950, 2960, 2961, 3067-8.
37. Fernandum] Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, claimed the succession of his brother-in-law, and entering Hungary he drove John Szapolyai into Transylvania, and was crowned at Stuhlweissenburg: November 1527: CMH, I, 97; Brewer, IV, 2637, 2654, 2797-8; cp. Ep. 227, pr. a.
38. hoste] evidently Solyman; after protracted negotiations (Brewer, IV, 2798), he concluded a treaty of alliance with Szapolyai, Feb., 1528, but refused to listen to Ferdinand's ambassadors, who, at the suggestion of some Venetian envoys, were even arrested: CMH, I, 97; Pastor, II, 444-447, 755.
41. Lapostole] Peter Lapostole.
42. Fésimam] the first French translation, generally recorded, of Vives' De Institutione Fémimæ Christianæ (cp. Ep. 53, 54, 90, 91; 102, 4, 22), due to Pierre de Chancy, was printed by James Kerver in Paris, 1542: Mayans, 79; Bonilla, 764. Vives' statement here implies that there was a much earlier rendering, apparently only in manuscript, which may never have been printed.
43. Clericum] this 'Clericus', in whose hands — as it seems — was the French translation of Vives' book, was to all appearance an acquaintance of Cranevelt's at Mechlin; possibly the Philip de Clerck, Esquire, 'Comigne meester' of Mechlin, and commissary of the military bands, who married a daughter of the poet Remacle d'Ardenne (who may have been the translator), and died Febr. 23, 1565
Postremo die anni 1526.

45 D. Francisco Craneveldio, iurisconsulto, Senatori Mechlinien.

218. From James NIEULANDT

II 132 [f° 156]

Louvain
31 December 1526

This letter accompanied a copy of James Teing's translation of St. John Chrysostom's De Sacerdotio, which accounts for the absence of a full address.

a James Teing, called Ceratinus, from his native place Hoorn, studied in Cologne under John Caesarius (Allen, III, 610, 8; 622, 31), and in Paris under Budé (BELÉP., 35; Allen, III, 992, 3). When Erasmus failed to secure a native Greek like John Lascaris to teach Hellas' language in Busleyden's College, 1517, he proposed Teing, to whom however, the executors preferred Rescius on account of his much smaller requirements (Collegii Basliatian Primordia, in MHL). From that time Ceratinus' life became a continual wandering: he resided at Basle, and was driven away by an epidemic: Sept. 9, 1519 (RE, 173); he taught Greek in de Keyser's school at Tournai, and left on account of war and of the pest; on Sept. 21, 1521, he was in Louvain, where for a few years he tutored students, and worked at a new edition of Crostonth's Lexicon Graeco-Latinum, published by Froben in July 1521 (EE, 802, n, v; Paq., AL, 78-79). At that period he gave private lessons to Rutger Rescius (FUL, n° 1437 : 17, 26; Ep., 150, pr. e), and to Giles de Busleyden's sons (July 1524 : FG, 30, 2); the latter matriculated on March 25, 1519 (Lib. III Int., 254 v°), namely Francis, one of his uncle Jerome's special legatees (FUL, n° 1436 : 99 v°), Nicholas, a Brabant councillor in 1540 (FUL, n° 1450 : 290 v°; CB, II, 513), and Jerome, who was at study in the Trilingue until June 21, 1527 (FUL, n° 1451 : 2 v°).

b At Peter Mosellanus' death Erasmus recommended him to Duke George of Saxony as being worth ten Mosellanus (Erasm., I, 432; EE, 855, c; 856, c; 857, d); he was appointed, and passing through Basle, he arrived in Leipzig on April 8, 1525 (EE, 856, c), with letters of recommendation to Erasmus' friends, Martin Hune, Henry Stromer, and Jerome Enser (John Heumann, Docvmenta Literaria Varii Argumenti: Altdorf, 1758 : 213, 214; EE, 855, e, to 857, e; 906, n). He matriculated about the middle of 1525 (Matrikel, I, 591), but did not stay long; Erasmus wondered whether his lack of success was

(Mal. Inscr., 68, 395); possibly Charles de Clerck, Knight, Charles V.'s councillor and chamberlain († Dec. 12, 1537 : Mal. Inscr., 429).
to be ascribed to a want of animosity against Luther, and asked Pirkheym, to whom he had recommended him before (PO, 280), to find him a situation (EE, 914, b). It looks more likely that Teyng had hoped to be appointed in Louvain; for he expected that Rescius, who had thought before of leaving the Trilingue (EE, 855, e), would probably have had to do so after his marriage, as a professor's wages were chiefly paid by the board and the lodging in the College. He left Leipzig on Sept. 1, 1525 (C. Krause, Helius Eobanus Hessus: Gotha, 1879: I, 248, where he is mixed up with Jac. Theodoric of Hoorn), and repaired to Louvain, only to be again disappointed.

During the next few years he may have taught either in the University town, as Molanus (Mol., 603) calls him a publicus professor of Greek, or at Tournai; for certain he translated St. John Chrysostomus' De Sacerdotio (printed by M. Hillen in Antwerp, 1526: BullBib, xix, 301). He went to Utrecht to be examined for his ordination, and was refused for ignoring a rule of grammar wrongly supposed to exist by his examiners; having been shown their injudiciousness by a University professor, they apologized to the translator of the De Sacerdotio, who had returned to Louvain without saying a word, thus corroborating Erasmus' praise of his extraordinary modesty in the preface to the Lexicon.

In the beginning of 1528, as Erasmus tried to have him appointed again in Leipzig (EG, 97, 21), he journeyed to Cologne, where he was Eichholz's guest, edited De Sono Literarum praesertim Graecarum Libellus, 1529, dedicated to Erasmus, and even was nearly nominated there as professor (Krafft, 165). But no decisive appointment ensuing, he returned to Louvain, and after a false report of his decease (Ent., 102), died there on April 20, 1530. He was buried in the oratory of the Franciscan convent, under a tombstone praising him as Presbyter Deo Devotus, and was honoured by epitaphs by Francis Craneveldt, James Jaspar and his townsman Adrian de Jonghe, Junius (FG, 192, 23), who made an honourable mention of him in his Adagia (Basle, 1558: cent. v, n° 4 : 448) and his Batavia (Leyden, 1588 : 235). Cp. Mol., 603; Opmeer, 457; Miræus, II, 29; Bib. Belg., 405; Sweerts, 358; H Eph. H, 139; Sax., Onom., 91, 658; Nève, Mém., 199; id.: Renaiss., 203; Rottier, 117, 152; FG, 325; Allen, III, 622, 31; Roersch, Amm., 5; BW.

† Salve P.

Si tu tuique recte uaelis, Mecænas humanissime, est ut plurimum gaudeamus. Quod scribendi officium tot menses intermisi, equidem non causor negotia, quod desides solent. Nec ulla me omisit obliuio Craneueldij mej. Gratiam habeo quod tam amicas literas ad me deris.

Cum pro tuo in me beneficio, humanissime Craneueldij,

4 Craneueldij (also l. 6) | MS.: Crane. 5 deris | r dederis

muper collato, gratias dignas agere nec refere possem, semper tamen optavi, vbi gratiam referre non possim, saltem non immemoris animi & esse & habere. Quare munusculum hoc nostrum leta fronte accipias precor. Sunt duo dialogi Diui Ioannis Chrysostomi, de Sacerdotio, siue, quod magne sit dignitatis, sed difficile Episcopum agere, a Iacobo Ceratino latinate donati. Vir est doctus ac dignus profecto, mea sententia, cui contingat το του Τυθωνου γείγάξ !
10 Quod tam λακωνικώς scribam, ratio est, quia nihil erat noui quod scriberemus, nisi quod decretum erat te hoc munusculo salutare. Curtius Craneueldium sum plurima salute impartit. Vxori ex me salutem dices; familiares tuos nominatim, si placet, meo nomine saluere iubebis. Precor vt hic annus uobis omnibus auspicijs ineat, letioribus procedat, letissimis exeat, ac sepius recurrat semper felicior! Vale amicorum optimum, και με αγαπών διατελεί.
20 Tuus ex animo, Iacobus Neolandus.

219. FROM NICOLAS HERCO FLORENAS

III 129 [f° 153] 3 January <1527>

This letter, a little damaged at the left lower corner, still bears Herco's seal, similar to that of Ep. 204; it may have been entrusted to Peter Tayspil: Epp. 224, 3; 215, pr.; on the back Cranevelt wrote a list of names of the honours in a game of cards (here separated by a dash): a mernoffe — b mariage — c deux Rois — d deux Dames — e deux Varlets — f deux dis — consequence — moins — deux aes — Rouffe.'


218. 11. dialogi] Ioannes Chrysostomus de Sacerdotio latine, interprete Iacobo Ceratino: Antwerp, M. Hillen, 1526; BullBiR., xix, 301; cp. pr. c.
14. Τυθωνοῦ] cp. Iliad, xi, 1; Odys., v, 1.
30 Decembris tuas accepi literas longe scilicet gratissimas, quibus te tandem nostras accepisse intellexi; non erat ille absimilis cuidam magistro venerabili Louaniensi, cui commiseram eas; cui certe non mediocris habenda est gratia, quij eas reddiderit: potuit enim si libuisset retinere; eas tamen reddidisse tandem malo. Te recte valere gaudeo vehementer; ac vt perpetuum sit Deum oro.

Satis imprudenter vinum illud calidum grecum hause, quij magna ex parte calida sis temperatura. Sed solent facile vulgares huiusmodi suadere remedia, parum estimantes num equalis totius corporis sit temperies, aut inequalis; quij frequenter dum vni parti presidia adferunt, alterj maxime incommoant, et sepius graussianorum morborum initia prebent. De sanitate tuae nemo precepta ante Galenum recte tradidit, vt ipse Galenus testis est. Quod si ante tempora Galeni, jnter tot ac tam celebres et philosophos, et medicos vigilantissimos, nemo tuende sanitatis rationem veram inuenire potuit, quo facto hanc callere putas vulgares!

Sed quid dico vulgares? quij certo sciam ne centesimum quemque medicum ad amussim huic rej sufficere posse, quamquam Galenus ipsam exactissime absoluerit, sed quam omnes quasi somnium quoddam, pretereaunt, aut si vis, percurrant; aut quod nostratum nemo de salute tuenda medicum consulit, aut quod non est, vt aiunt, de pane lucrando, cum nulla ju his libris ad morbos remedia tradat. Non enim omnino studendum est his temporibus, vt doetj medicij aut bonj simus, sed vt bene lumemur, ac magnum faciamus questum, ad quem illico se conferunt medicij omnes; quo vit vt inter eos optimus quij habetur medicus, re ipsa pessimus sit! Atque vitinam alterj discipline insudassem, ne nunc hec sero cognoscerem!
Tu, vt verum dicam, iucidunt in manus boni medicij, si quis eius etatis apud nos bonus est, et quem intellexi frequenter diligentiorum fuisset et in Gallia et in Italia, quam nostrates solent. Eum velim, dum erit occasio, nostro salutes nomine; velim ab eo habere quamdam descriptionem De Seldonella, quam apud illum esse intellexi; quamquam Seldonellum ipsum apud nos confici non possit, quia Seldonella caremus; quam si repperire licuisset, Roberto Hellinc utilissima fuisse, ac fortasse eum curasset: quij diu viuere non potest, si Deus illum non eripiat ex morbo diuinitus. Sed quid mirij est? Si homines nostrates perant ex morbis, quij ita viaunt, vt magis mirer, dum Galenum lego, eos agere sanos, quam egrotare perpetuo! Sed videmus perpetuo quidem quosdam aliquo morbi genere torquerij, quij ne tunc quidem abstinent, quod multo magis mirandum est.

Quod miraris me non prandere, facio et saluti et studio consulens, vt totus dies mihi mane sit vnum; a negocijs cenare malo. Quod credis cibum per labores ac negocia melius concoquij, tota erras via: cibus per somnum, quietem, ac tempus sufficiens concoquitur; que a prandio vsque ad cenam nobis non contingunt. Propterea Galenus et ratione, et experientia compertum esse dicit, valentiorem cibum in cena esse sumendum; quij Mane <cibum simplicissimum, hoc est panem, sumebat; vesperj cenabat, <vt> Romani tunc faciebant. In omnibus tarnen consuetudo consideranda est. <Vale.

Brugis, 3a Januarij.

Coniugem saluam cupimus maxime.

Tuus Florenas.

Clariss. Vtiusque Juris Doctorj Dno.
Francisco Craneueldio, Consiliario Ces.,
Dno. meo in primis cole, Mechlinie.

41 Hellinc] r Hellin 49 facio] r facio 50 vnum] H2; vnum H1
38. Seldonella] viz., the Convolvulus Soldanella, a primula found in different varieties in the Alps, of which the root was a long time used as drastic purgative and anthelmintic remedy.
220. FROM ALBERT PIGGE

Rome
5 January 1527

On the address, between ‘integerrimo’ and ‘Mechliniae’, some figures are written in the same ink, viz., ‘xij’ (in a circle continuing the shaft of the j) and ‘1 1/2’ — possibly the amount of the portatura.

This is the last letter in this bundle from Albert Pigge, who, probably on account of the troublesome state of affairs in Rome, may have lacked the opportunity of corresponding with his Brabant friend: cp. Epp. 97, pr.; 196, 4. — A short letter from Pigge to Henry Corbeeck, of Mechlin, dated Brussels, June 30, 1538 (Ep. 97, pr. e), is preserved in the British Museum (Harleian MS. 7011, f° 8). — His name also occurs on a map illustrating the translation of Caesar’s de Bello Gallico written for Francis I.: ‘Albertus pichius ausilio Godofredi pictoris batavi faciebat precipiente francisco molinio [of Rochefort] Mense novembri sesquimillesimo vigesimo.’ This inscription, illustrative of Pigge’s stay in France (Ep. 97, pr. b), refers to the authorship of the map (cp. Ep. 97, pr. e), not of the French translation, as in inferred, however, in Les Commentaires de la Guerre Gallique, reproduit en fac-similé d’après le manuscrit original par la Société Bibliographique de France : Paris, 1894 : I, iii; III, 2. Cp. HEp.II, 105.

SALUE, VIR ORNATISSIME.

Fasciculum hunc, quem vehementer cupio nostrum Florenatem securissimo recipe, ad te mitto, vt quam diligentissime cures ad eum perferrj. Rerum pessimarum, quibus & hic pleni sumus, & plenus est orbis, nec libet quicquam, sed nec licuit in presenti scribere. Vxor tue, Domino Decano, amicisque omnibus, me commendabis diligentem.

Rome, die quinta Januarij, 1527.

Tue Dominationi deditissimus,
Albertus,
quem nostj.

Ornatissimo viro, D. Francisco Cranelulio, Senatorj Mechlinieñ, Dño. suo & amico integerrimo, Mechliniae.

Soluat. port.

3. Rerum pessimarum] war and destruction threatening from every side, and no help coming.
221. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges
15 January 1527

This letter is in the handwriting of amanuensis A; Vives added the last line (ll. 31-2), the monogram, and the address. It was entrusted to a student, then leaving for Louvain; as, however, a week later, he still was at Bruges, Vives asked for his missive, and opening it, he added, partly next to the monogram on the obverse side, and partly on the reverse side, what constitutes Ep. 223, dated Jan. 27. The seal, similar to that of Ep. 90, is preserved, and the part of the back that was outside when the letter was closed, is lightly stained in a bluish grey tint.

VIVES CRANEVELDIO SUO S.

Ego vero scribendi ad te occasionem nullam prætermitto; sed sunt perpauci, qui rogant num quid Mechliniam ad te; ideo rarius scribo. Molimen hoc meum cudendi aliquid quod credam vitile futurum, magnæ molis, et proinde tardius procedit, nec celeriter prodit. In Commentarijs Augustini quod scire cupis, rem utique non magnopere inquisitione aut scientia dignam; sed est libellus quidam meus, qui inscribitur de Philosophise Initij, inter opuscula iampridem edita. Placere tibi Augustinum non miror ob varietatem et ingenium authoris. Vtinam non esset con-

8. De Philosophise Initij] evid. the De Initij, Sectis & Laudibus Philosophie, one of the Opuscula

Varia printed by Th. Martens, Louvain, [1519] : VOO, iii, 1; lseghem, 302; Bonilla, 751; Cranevelt and Vives used to discuss philosophy: Ep. 13, 1-7.
9. Augustinum] very few books appealed as much to humanists as the Civitas Dei, which was very often reprinted between 1470 and 1531, and on which More lectured in St. Laurence Church in the Old Jurye', London (Seebohm, 143; Allen, IV, 999, 158.
10. Vtinam &c.] St. Augustine's text, to begin with, was very corrupt; Vives' edition — the first that stated which manuscripts were used: cp. B. Dom-
taminatus tot mendis! Praefuit, quem excuderetur, castigationi quidam, quem Erasmus solebat nominare Somnium.

De migratione mea Lovanium, ne per quietem quidem venit mihi in mentem; nec puto fiet, nisi res vehementer mutentur; ob rem uniam vellem, ut tibi essem tanto vicinior. Sed difficile esset me hinc revellere, et potissimum vexorem, hic natam.

De meis Europae Dissidijs sententiam tuam audire pervelim accuratam, vt soles, & liberam. Js libellus nuper prodijt; non dubito quin iam sit istuc perlatus.

Socrum habeo grauiiter affectam febri quartana; sed accesserunt alia: gravis motus humorum, et concussio toto corpore; cibj appetentia adempta penitus; licicio animi frequens, et super omnia desponsio quaedam animi. Itaque non parum alias timemus, alias speramus. Christus reddat omnia laetiora! Vxor tibi & sorori meae salutem quam plurimam; nec exiguam ego ipse et illi, & Domino Præsidij, et Lapostolio. Robertum Helinum amisimus hodie, seu non
amisimus, sed praemisimus in patriam nos, qui tam libenter
haeremus in hoc exilio.
Vale, vir optime atque integerrime.
xv. Januarij 1527; Brugis.
D. Francisco Craneueldio, Senatori
Mechlinieñ., amico meo præcipuo.

222. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 17 January 1527

The right edge of this letter is slightly damaged; the indistinct

S. D. P.

Quod certiores feceris nos eorum que de munere Aule
consuetudine jmpetrato intellexeras, Roberto adhuc uiuo,
non credas quam id gratuiti fuerit, presertim seni. Nam,
cum ab [cuncan]bulis prope in ede regia habitari, nunc,
aetate fere exhausta, pelleretur: id vero illi acerbissimum
omnium esset. Verum, mi Craneueldi, opinamur aliter
successurum atque illi putant. Hic questor aerasius inter-

221. 31 Vale &c.] in Vive's writing 32 xv] V2; xvi V1

of the 'Franc de Bruges' (Epp. 92, 4o; 93, 1), and the 'A. Hellin'
referred to in Ep. 232, 3. A John
Hellin, knight, member of the
Council of Flanders, 1526-1540
(CF, 203), was a party in a lawsuit
against Antoine de Rabecque for a
fee at Warneton, 1525: Gr. Cons.
Mal., no 825 : 132; Chambre des
Comptes, no 21468 : vi v°.
222. 1. munere Aule[reference
is made to Charles Hedenhault's
office of Warden of the gate of
Princenhof, which some wished
to obtain, urging against him
his old age, and his partiality to
Charles of Egmont (l. 11). Prob-
ably through Eleanor's servant
(cp. Ep. 214, 1), de Fevyn had
requested Cranvelt to inquire
about the custom at Court in
such matters; he also applied to
the receiver-general Livinus van
Pottelsberghe (cp. Ep. 170, pr.
ab) through his agent at Bruges.
2. Roberto] cp. 1. 22; Ep. 221, 28.
Ep. 22, pr.
5. illi] evid. some envious co-
oficials, who wanted to supplant
Hedenhault.
7. questor aerasius] the Bruges
receiver of the Imperial rates
and taxes.
cessit apud Pottelbergium, ut, quamdiu viuat, senex habitationem saltem habeat; id si succedit, nihil est quod quorui senex possit, etiamsi non pauci sint exasperati quod liberius veterem Patronum tempore turbulento semper tutatus sit, vellentque omnes nos e Palacio pelli.

De me nihil ille moratur, cum solus esse cupiat; et hercle! illi cure est quomodo æatem solitariam transigat! Sin est cur retineat, id tibi significar. Atque hac sunt que animum inquietum reddunt, uel honoris gratia: non fortune inconstantes, aut tennes fortunule, quod t(u) arbitraris; quibus quin medelam adhibueris, saltem ad libros relegaris: habeo tibi gratiam maximam.


Tui semper amantissimus,
Joannes Fevynus.

30 Clariss. atque Excellma. J.V. Doctorj
Dn. ac Mgro. Francisco Cranuelt,
Consiliario Mechlinien., Dn. S. obser."
This letter is properly a postscript written to that of Jan. 15, twelve days after it had been finished and sealed up: cp. Ep. 221, pr. As the lower edge, especially the left hand corner, is considerably damaged, part of the letter on the obverse side is missing: of the two last lines only a few characters are left.

†

Dederam litteras has scholasticó cuidam, qui aiebat se postridie discessurum bene mane; et post diem octauum offendi eum ad Dii Donatiani. Rogo, num redeat iamiam Louanio: <ne>gat se profectum; agnosco diligentiam scholasticam! Reposco <meas: > nec tunc reddit. Interea accepì tuas, datas <pridie Iudus> Januarías, quæ me magna sane affecerunt lætitia <de recuperat>a valetudine: hoc tibi precor proprium! <Nimii laboribus nos exauriri> non ignoró; studiis gaudeo, sed quibus <non impediar meis convivere: mihi> hoc est leuamento curarum ac studiorum. De Fœmina mea <gallice loquente equidem gaudeo; et> quidem interpres ille tam strenue <

facilius ἀπεξακαθιστώς πάλιν ἀγματισθήσεται. Dicunt vulgo: "Vulpes non bis capitur"; sed ille non vulpes; imo quibuscum est ei res, non parum habent et ex lupo et ex vulpe: ἄλλων απεξακαθιστῶν. Vale etiam atque etiam.}

1. litteras] Ep. 221.
13. facilius &c.] the passage evidently refers to Charles V., who had been forced to take up arms again.
13. αγματισθήσεται] viz., Francis I.: consequently, war will not be too hard for the Emperor.
14. Vulpes &c.] most probably Charles V., who, if wise, will not allow himself to be cheated again out of the advantages of his victory; he is good-natured, whereas his enemies are crafty; still peace is best after all. Cp. EOO, II, 560, e.
xxvii. Januarij.
Sed heus tu, si cognominem quaeris virum optimum:
roga Minoritas an aliquem habeas!

224. FROM NICOLAS HERCO FLORENAS

Bruges
27 January (1527)

† S. P.

Paucis abhinc diebus vnas abs te accepi literas, quibus
respondebas meos ultimis; fere eodem tempore ad te Ma-
gistro Petro Taispil et cujdam alterj, literas ad te dederam;
nescio an vtrasque reddiderint. Nunc accepi eas cum quibus
mittis fasciculum ab Alberto nostro missum, mihi longe
gratissimum, quem non satis mirarj possum nihil adhuc
literarum a me accepi. Que cupiebam ad me misit.
Vtinam que ipse a me cupidit, haberet! Vellern illi mittere
xij. aut xiiij. ducatos, si quouis modo possem: per ban-
chum mittere, si vt olim paruo precio liceret. Diceunt
mihi soluj in cambio cviij. grossos monete Flandrie pro
ducato; quod si sic illi mittam, aut ipse parum accipiet,
aut ego fere duplum soluam. Si forte quemiam istic ami-
cum haberes, qui pecuniam Rome haberet, quod vellet
hic recipere, libenter darem quantum ad Albertum reedit.
Scribit se vendidisse mulam meam xxvij. julijs, que con-
stabat cum ornamento xxvij. ducatis: talis erat fortuna
mea in mulis Rome! Sed dabunt dij aliudando meliora,
spero.

224. 18 dabant} u indistinct

223. 18. cognominem] this evidently
refers to a remark of Cranevelt,
who apparently complained of
his', cognominis', Francis I., as
not being a man of honour; Vives
implies that not even the Fran-
ciscans can boast of a man as
kind and as upright as he is
himself.

3. Petro Taispil] Cranevelt's
colleague in Mechlin Parliament,
who probably returned from a
visit to his family, possibly to his
brother, who contested with Cor-
vilain for the parish of St. Giles:
cp. Epp. 83, 7; 118, pr. e; 213, 32.
5. fasciculum] the letters sent
by Pigge: Ep. 220, 1, and for-
warded through John de Fevyn:
Ep. 225, 1.
13. amicum] Cranevelt applied
to Thierry of Heeze: cp. Ep. 228, 1.
Epp. 223, 224 581.

20 Mitto tibij vnum carolum aureum : dabis istj, sj placet, nuncio vnum grossum; reliquos xxij. stuferos retinebis, vt me tandem ab aere tuo absolam. Semper te molestamus, et sj quid pro nobis exoluis, tarde restituimus ; prius alios decem stuferos remisissem, si huiusmodj tabellarij habuissem copiam. Gratias ago immortales, oroque vt si quid est quod voles, nobis imperes.

Robertus Hellin e vita migrauit : Deus eternam illi vitam concedat; postridie Joannes Loisier; pridie ante Robertum, Guilhelmus de Deckere; postea Michael van den Eerde.

30 Sic nostros perdimus amicos : sic transit gloria mundj. Nos, Deo gratia, recte valemus, quemadmodum et vos valere cupimus.

Habeo Rome amicum qui nunciat se scire vnum Canonicum Traiectensem inferiorem, vnum Leodiensem, vnum Atrabatensem, jm maioribus ecclesijs, qui canonicutum suum jm pensionem darent; nescio an habeas filium grandoirem cuj hec prodesse possent : propterea te certiorum facio, vt si filium, aut amicum jm vsum filij, quj hec vellet acceptare... Vale, sed ne quis hec me scripsisse resciscat. Iterum vale.

Brugis, 27 Januarij.

Vxorem lepidissimam saluta nostro nomine; mea vos salutat maxime. Vale.

Tuus quem nosti,
N. Florenas.


225. From John de FEVYN

Bruges 1 February 152(7)

II 142 [p 166]

The letter has as year date 1526, evidently ante Pascha, as results from the various events commented upon.

a Conrad Vegerius (cp. Epp. 12, pr. a-d; 130, 20), who had entered the service of Adrian VI.'s successor, died in Rome, to all appearance from the pest, as de Feyyn refers to the two events in one breath. He was comparatively young, being only about forty (CaE, 48); his death, which apparently happened soon after Jan. 5, as Pigge does not mention it in his missive, was announced to Cranevelt either in one of the documents of the fasciculus (Ep. 220, 1), or, more probably, by the messenger's verbal report.

b Conrad Vegerius, Vecerius or Weicker, had been intimately acquainted with Claud Chansonnet, Cantiuncula, the Jurist of Metz, who probably had met him in Louvain, where he matriculated on Oct. 18, 1512 (Excerpts, 97; cp. Re, 169; Allen, III, 852, 80). On Aug. 21, 1529, he wrote from Waldkirch to the Basle jurisprudent Boniface Amorbach a most enthusiastic encomium about his late friend's character and achievements; he gratefully acknowledged the help he had received from him in his literary and juristical studies; he moreover announced his intention of writing his biography and of editing his works, which he had acquired with great pains and at a considerable expense (CaE, 48); they comprised eight sermons delivered between 1511 and 1521, and a great number of letters, ranging from 1510 to 1522, full of interest on account of the events remarked on, and of the description of the notable books or the antiquities lighted upon during his many travels. Cantiuncula, who had communicated to Amorbach some of these writings, was evidently encouraged in his plan, for he announced on Oct. 8, 1529, that the letters were being copied and made ready for the printer. On April 28, 1530, he still was working at them, and he referred again to them on May 6, 1530, when he inquired of his friend whether Froben was willing to print the Epistolæ. In his next letters he does not mention them again, as most probably he was more occupied with paraphrasing the Institutiones than with Vegerius' literary legacy (CaE, 17, 47-49, 53-4); if not altogether destroyed, these documents have been lost sight of, as has also been the fate of Vegerius' relation of Magelhães and Elcano's voyage to the Moluccas, 1523 : Ep. 68, pr. a, 58. The 'Nicolaus Vegerius de Lucemburgo, trevirensis dioc. ', who matriculated in Louvain as rich student of the Pore, Aug. 31, 1525, was probably his nephew (Excerpts, 105). Cp. Reusens, Synt., 131.

S. P.

Tuas literas cum Pighianis medico Florenati tradidi ; in

Epp. 225, 226

ijs non dubito quin Romaniensia omnia mire depinxerit. Nam illic omnia acta audimus: famem augentem; bellum cum Cæsare, cum Pro-Rege Laleyno; dein bellum intestinum. Tamen, mi Craneueldi, quod de Christianis loqui pudet, non pro re: pellatur tantorum malorum author, et pacis inuentes profligat! Saltem pre pudore fugiat illuc, quorum partes tam probe tutatus est!

Conradum Vegerium illic nobis sublatum doleo. Pestis adhuc Rome summa est; quam Deus a suis auertere pro sua incrædībili misericordia dignetur; qui & te incolamem seruet! Bene vale, et saluta nostro nomine vxorem probam, et Judoculum tuam.

Brugis, Calendis Februarijs, 1526.

Tuus Jo. Feuynus.


226. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges

II 147 [p 171] 22 February 1527

The events commented upon indicate that the feast of St. Peter's See, on which this letter was written, was that of Antioch: John de Fevyn had just returned from Furnes, where his younger sister Mariette (cp. Epp. 187, 1; 191, 21), for whom he had vainly tried before to obtain a dowry from Charles Hedenbault (cp. Ep. 187, 5), had married a widower. When the latter came to Bruges at Hedenbault's death, he fell ill, and was taken up by their relative Cornelia Moreel: cp. Epp. 105, pr. a; 247, 27.

225. 2 Romaniensia] MS. : Rosia

4. Laleyno] Charles de Lannoy, called here de Lalaing prob. after his mother: cp. Ep. 211, 8; Moeller, 111, 255, 266.

4. bellum intestinum] most probably a reference to the chastising of the Colonass.

6. malorum author] judging from Ep. 211, de Fevyn probably means here Francis I., who by not accepting the peace offered, caused endless harm to the Christians, and only helped the Turks, 'quorum partes tam probe tutatus est'.


S. P. D.

Literas tuas natali die scriptas, accepi Februariij 22, cum e sororis Mariette nuptij regis redijssem; quæ mirum in modum grate fuerunt, quod tandem spes esset uala pacis, postea-quam orbis Christiani Principes, Pontifex Maximus, et Caesar, de pacis conditionibus aere ceparent. Male uero habuit senem, Ghelrio tam male cum suis convenire; jd quod & ab alij prius intellexerat; sed haec hactenus.

Non dubito quin mirere de sororis nuptij: sic usum est seni, de repente bono spiritu afluato: non poenitenda dote profecto elocata est; ciuii Furnensi, bonis & honestis maioribus, ciuiler educato, plane bono et honesto uiro nupta est. Maluissem ego (quod tibi dixerim soli) innuptam, quam bis uido dare, et quattuor prolibus grauato, dein quinto e concubina: tam ampla dote, partim in numerato, et redditu annuo! Sed haec permittamus fortune. Si uel tertiam dotis partem abhinc annos sex subministrare uo-luisset, mea quidem sententia, puelle melius prospectum fuisset! Quorsum enim spectat virguncule onus liberorum quattuor imponere!

Vui literas daturum sum cum primum vacauerit. Erasmus bene valet Basilee, emisitque Expostulationem ader-sum Oecolampadium, suppresso nomine, qua in uiam virum reuocare conatur male & jimpie de Eucharistia sentientem.

3. spes...pacis] Jan. 25 arrived in Rome Cesar Fieramosca, Imperial envoy, offering a three years' armistice; Cardinal Schönb erg and the general of the Franciscans, Quiñones, accompanied him; on Jan. 29, Clement VII. accepted it provisionally, and hostilities were stopped for eight days. The arrival in Rome of René, Count of Vaudemont, the pretended King of Naples, Feb. 1, caused a complete veering in the Pope's politics: Pastor, II, 251-2; Sanuto, xliii, 758; xliiv, 15.
Æditui Palacij Regij sunt Vrsinu(s) et Ioannes Stochar-
dus, Illustriissime aromatarius; qui ultro habitationem seni
& familie concesserunt; si reuocentur, tum pro re ac
tempore consilium immutarj poterit. Bene vale, et sorori
carissime, liberisque omnibus salutem, etiam senis nomine.

Brugis, Cathedre Diui Petri festo, 1527.

Totus tui amantissimus,
Jo. Feuynus.

ac Mgrio. Francisco Craniueldio, Consi-
liario Mechlinien., duo. s. obserb.

227. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges 26 February (1527)

This letter, to which the seal, similar to that of Ep. 90, still
adheres, is entirely in amanuensis A's writing.

Gabriel de Salamanka, Count of Ortenburg, a Spaniard, Archduke
Ferdinand's secretary (1519 : Bergh, II, 220), later on his councillor
and treasurer, was sent by him to England to request monetary and
other help against the Turks, and also to plead his cause and gain
Henry VIII.'s support in the strife for the Hungarian crown (cp.
Epp. 217, 35-37; 229, 19). Accompanied by Bishop John Faber Heiger-
lin, his master's minister (Epp. 28, 131; 198, 35; 229, 8; Brewer, IV,
2003, 3012), he left Vienna with Ferdinand's letters of Jan. 1, 1527
(Brewer, IV, 2718, 2765-6); on Jan. 12 he was expected in Mechlin,
where he also requested Margaret's help against Solyman (Brewer,
IV, 2797-8; 2903), and remained until February 17 (Brewer, IV, 2903,
2923-4). He spent a few days in Bruges, where he met Vives (Ep.

25. Vrsinus[ in all probability
Charles Oursin, comptroller of
the ordinary expenses of Margaret
of Austria, and afterwards of
Charles V. He was alderman of
the Franc de Bruges' from 1509
to his death, 1535; with his wife
Sebastiana de Gryse, he is buried
in St. Donatian's, where a Fran-
cis Oursin, probably a near
relative, was canon of the 6th
prebend from 1526 to 1530 : Br.
& Fr., I, 247; Gaillard, I, 1, 201,
94; Comp., 124. A 'Philibartus
Oursyn, minorenns', prob. their
son, matriculated in Louvain on
June 13, 1523 : Lib. III Int., 301 v².
Stockard, official in Margaret's
household, to whom Hedenbault
applied in April 1527, was with
Charles Oursin warden of Princen-
and was entertained probably by the Spanish Nation, amongst whose members was a Peter de Salamanca, possibly a relative (EstBr., 396, 548, 392). He crossed over to England after February 26, with a company of German gentlemen who went, to see the countries at their own expense; he was well received by Henry VIII. and by Wolsey, and was back in Mechlin on April 29 (Brewer, IV, 3013, 3073-6, 3092; app. 70); on May 5, he had rejoined Ferdinand at Breslau, and met Henry VIII.'s ambassador, John Wallop, who had been sent before to Hungary with special instructions and his master's subsidy: Brewer, IV, 3095; MHH, v, 77-87.

VIUES CRANEVELDIO SUO S.

Duas tuas habeo epistolas, quibus nondum respondi: alteram datam vi. die Februarij; alteram die natalij tuo. Video placuisse tibi dialogum 'de Bello Turcico'; de aliis quoque per velim aliquid audire; sed more tuo, vt aliquid me annotatimi mittas. Nam placuisse multa, argumentum est displicuisse quaedam. Magnopere me adiu vant eiusmodj amici hominis & prudentis virj monita. Multum me sem per admonitoribus debere præ me tulj.

De rebus Italiae mirum silentium. Negociatores — qui omnia olfactant, omnia inquirunt, scrutantur, rimantur, coniectant, — negant se quicquam ab Italia accipisse. Velem vera audivisses de pacificatione! Si Pompeius est quem ego suspicor, nempe ille, qui regnare voluit invitis superis, vereor ne non restituatur magis, quam Sextus Gnaej filius!

Dic mihi, homines istj deplorarunt res Germaniae? scilicet nihil aptius ad reparandum lapsa, quam arma tractari! Ego vero vehementer metuo, ne istorum aliquem fata

12. Pompeius] reference is made to Sextus Pompeius Magnus, younger son of Cneus Pompeius Magnus, the Triumvir, by his third wife Mucia; he fought against Caesar at Munda; at his death he obtained a large fleet, became master of the sea, and took possession of Sicily. Augustus defeated him, and having captured him in Asia, had him put to death. In all probability Cranevelt meant by him René, Count of Vaudemont, of the Anjou family, who, on that account, claimed the Kingdom of the two Sicilies and Naples: he was supported not only by Francis I., but also by Clement VII.: cp. Epp. 217, 15; 226, 3.
urgeant! 'Ο Σαλμαντικός ὁδε συμποσιάζει· transcurret in Britanniam, ἵνα ἐκείθεν γράφηται παρὰ τοῦ Βασιλέως εἰς τὸν πύλευν Τουρκοκῶν. Mira dictu res: nihil aliud per tot regna & ditiones quaeris, quam habere nihil, indigere pluribus; tanquam si inedia per sacietatem paretur! Τὸν γείτονα τὸν στὸν ὀψίς, & εκεῖνον τὰ ταύτα γράμματα κομίσεσθαι πρὸς σε.

Ego, quod vertat optime, paro profectionem in Britanniam ad initium quadragesimae; nihil dum statui de reducto: vt se illic res dabunt, ita decernam, Christo bene adiuvante. Salvebit soror mea, & sorore tua, & socru, quae valet meliuscule, Christo gratia. Vale.

Ex Brugis, xxvi. Februarij.

Tuus Viues.

Domino Francisco Craneveldio, amico maximo,

Mechliniae.

228. FROM THIERRY ARIAANS OF HEEZE

This small-sized letter is an autograph throughout; its seal is no longer extant.

Thierry Ariaans, Adriani, called Hezius after his native village Heeze, near Eindhoven, went to study in Louvain, where he matriculated as rich student of the Falcon on Febr. 28, 1504 ('Theodricus adrianj de hesen': Lib. III Int., 110 r°), and passed his actus determinatiae on Jan. 16, 1504 (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 210 r°: the reports from 1504 to 1509 are wanting). Having promoted M. A., he taught philosophy in the Falcon (1509: Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 274 r°, 275 v°,...
whilst studying theology; he became the disciple, the friend and the confident of Adrian of Utrecht, and in Rome, in after years, both of them looked yearningly back to their happy time in Louvain (Sept. 23, 1522: Pastor, II, 28, 87, 728).

Thierry went to Spain as secretary (Reusens, Synt., xxxvi; Gachard, Corr. Ch. V & A. VI, lxxii, 187) with Adrian, who in 1517 requested the Faculty of Arts to give either to him or to John de Fraxinis, his right to the first vacancy at the collation of the Bishop of Liége, obtained by the nomination of Aug. 9, 1515 (AFAI, 15; Lib. I Nom., 85 v°). The granting of that request probably connected with Liége the eminently disinterested man, who never secured for himself any preferment, although every opportunity was at his disposal.

b When Adrian was elected pope, Thierry officiated as his datary in Spain, May 1522 (Burman, 169), and followed him to Rome, where he was his principal secretary (Brewer, III, 2260, 2891; Bergenroth, II, 491, 534, 539, 546, 547; Ep. 28, 130; Collect., 141). His erudition and his reserve, his exemplary life and his conscientious devotion found general recognition, and on account of his quiet and peaceful disposition, he was one of the least disliked foreigners in the Papal Court; consequently, when the dying Pontiff wanted to create a Cardinal to protect his countrymen in his familia, the greater number of Cardinals preferred him to Enckenvoirt, and even suggested that he also should be elevated to that rank, which, however, was prevented through Adrian's death (Burman, 77, 139, 217).

c Probably in view of the general hostility towards his master, Thierry Ariaans took with him from the Vatican some of his secret papers — letters from princes, kings and legates, besides proper briefs, — which probably gave rise to the rumour that Adrian VI.'s friends had absconded and removed his treasures (Ep. 81, pr. a, 9; Alb., 111, 112; Pastor, II, 155). For a time he stayed in Rome, but declined Clement VII.'s offers of offices and honours (Burman, 70; Mol., 625); he returned to the Netherlands in May or June 1525, and was entrusted with the mission of stopping Baechem's and Dierckx's obloquy of Erasmus in Louvain (Ep. 148, pr. h; Recueil, 49). Having settled in Liége, and most probably taken possession of a prebend in the Cathedral, he went to Louvain, and on examining the difference, he sent to Giberti and to Blosius reports dated Oct. 26 and 27, 1525, in which he excused and justified the two divines whom he was to have silenced (Balan R, 552-563; de Jongh, 221, 227; EE, 940, c; Kalkoff, I, 76; Brom, I, 158, 843; II, 351; Paq., Al., 246).

d The spirit of these reports is quite different from Pigge's letter of July 12, 1525 (Recueil, 48), and marks a complete change in Thierry's disposition towards Erasmus; at a time it had been friendly, as results from the latter's epistle to him, January 25, 1523 (Ent., 12; Lat. Cont., 394), and from references in letters to Barbier (EE, 902, c); for even after he had left the Papal Court, a copy of the De Libero Arbitrio was offered to him: Sept. 2, 1524 (EE, 809, n). This change is not necessarily to be ascribed to Baechem's or Dierckx's influence; for his stern and matter-of-fact disposition sufficiently explains Hezius' antipathy with his seemingly flippant, ironical countryman, in whom even Adrian VI. must have been disappointed. His distrust grew stronger and more outspoken as years went on: as appears
from his frank disapproval of Paul III.'s brief to Erasmus of Aug. 1, 1535 (Vischer, 34-5; EE, 1422, e; Brom, II, 41-42), in a letter of June 15, 1536, to one of Erasmus' foes, Jerome Aleander, with whom he was befriended during his stay in Rome (AE, 103; Paquier, 288-43, 263, 272-7, 281, 284-6, 293-307; Paq., Al., 287-8; Brom, II, 105-7, 110-4), and to whom he applied in later years in favour of the Faculty of Arts and her Privilege, or in recommendation of some old servant (Brom, II, 34-43). Hezius even seems to have reprimanded such of his friends as were too much in favour of Erasmus; at least this happened to Gerard Morinck, Adrian VI.'s biographer (cp. Ep. 77, 76), who apologized in a letter, which was shown to acquaintances, and gave rise to remonstrations from staunch admirers like Martin Lips, a canon in St. Martin's Convent of Louvain (MM, 206, 212; EE, 1422, e).

e  Possibly this zeal for the purity and earnestness of faith led to Hezius' appointment as inquisitor in 1540 (Henne, IX, 68); he also was arch-priest, and vice-dean of his chapter at Liège, where he died on May 10, 1555, and was buried in St. Lambert's. By his will of March 3, 1553, he executed a project already conceived in 1541, founding a scholarship in his master's College, Louvain, to which he bequeathed, besides an embroidered picture of St. Adrian, and an alabaster image of Our Lady (a gift from the Archbishop of Compostella), all those of his books, of which there was not already a copy in the library (FUL, n° 2738). His will provides information about his brothers, his sisters and his further relatives, amongst whom one Nicasius Adriani died a martyr at Gorcum (Opm., Hist. Mart., 22; cp. Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 289 v°). Two of his kinsmen refer to him in their writings: the Cologne Carthusian Thierry Loher a Stratis, from Hoogstraeten, praises him as a divine in a prefatory letter to his translation of Dionysius the Carthusian's Enarrationes on the Psalms, addressed to Erard de la Marck (Cologne, 1534); his brother, Bruno Loher, also a Carthusian, dedicated to him his editions of Joannes Justus Lanspergiius' Enarrationes on the Epistles & Gospels (Cologne, July 1541, and August 1553 : Paquot, VIII, 125; Ann. Univ., 1862, 276). John Eck inscribed to him his De Purgatorio, Rome, June 1523, and a Louvain friend, Nicolas van Winghe, of St. Martin's Convent, his Flemish translation of De Imitatione, Sept. 7, 1548 : Antwerp, 1552 (Ann. Univ., 1862, 269). The documents which were removed from the Papal Palace at Adrian's death led to an inquiry from Pope Gregory XIII., Feb. 12, 1575 (Ann. Univ., 1862, 258; Brom, I, 214), and to subsequent researches in Liège, which have had no result (Pastor, II, 155). Cp. Burman, 70, 123; P. F.-X. de Ram, Notice sur Th. Hezius, in Ann. Univ., 1862, 257; H. J. Allard, Dirk Adriaens van Heeze : Utrecht, 1884; id., Hezius en Erasmus : Utrecht, 1884; Coppens, I, 372; III, 98; Erasm., III, 760, 765; Pastor, II, 57; Pasolini, 52, 70; FG, 372; FUL, n° 2670 : 29 v, 153.

f  Peter van den Male, of Louvain, son of Henry, was also called van der Heyden, a Thimo, as he was brought up by his father's brother John van den Male, dean of St. Peter's, Louvain, who, out of gratitude to his uncle Petrus a Thimo, of Gierle, Duke Philip's councillor, who had educated him, took his name, and passed it on to all the nephews on whom he bestowed a similar benefit (Mol.,
He studied at the University, and promoted M. A. He became acquainted with Adrian of Utrecht, to whom John a Thiino resigned his deanship in 1497 on account of old age (Mol., 136; V. And., 173), and possibly he entered his familia at his uncle’s death; at any rate he accompanied him to Spain in 1517, and received from him a prebend at Anderlecht, of which Adrian had taken possession through a procurator on June 6, 1517, and about which he requested on Oct. 12, 1517, that the emoluments might be enjoyed by his familiaris, although absent, as he was in the King’s and the country’s service (Hoyneck, III, 1, 203-205). He followed his master to Rome, and was without doubt identical with the Magister Petrus, praecipuus Camerarius, who accompanied the new Pope on his entrance into the Eternal City, Aug. 29, 1522 (Burman, 194). He was ordained whilst in the Papal court, and is most probably the Petrum de Roma, Flandum, to whom the dispatch of graces was entrusted, and about whom Blasius Ortiz stated that he was so particular and untreatable, that it was easier to obtain a favour from Adrian than from him (Burman, 169); indeed the „Peter de Roma”, a German, who was also in the Pope’s familia, having entered it as a „sweeper”, was apparently a mere servant, to whom such an important post can hardly have been adequately attributed; most likely Peter van den Male’s name de Thiimo was misread and mixed up with that of his co-familiaris (Bergenroth, II, 491, 547).

In any case he was the Pope’s confident; with Nicolas de Porta (cp. Ep. 81, pr. a-b) he was a witness of the will which Adrian dictated to Thierry of Heeze on Sept. 8, 1523 (FUL, n° 2471), and he assisted him in his last moments. At his death he returned to the Netherlands, where, besides the Anderlecht prebend, he had secured the „personnatus” of St. Pancratius at Craeyen- or Grainhem, near Brussels, a canonry in St. Peter’s, Louvain, and one in St. Saviour’s at Utrecht. As William van Eckenvoirt’s delegate for the execution of his master’s will (cp. FUL, n° 2473; Epp. 76, pr. c; 81, pr. b: 141, pr. k), he took an active part in the erection and the donation of his College in Louvain, for which he purchased ‘Hof-ten-Halven-Steeren, at Wespeelaer, and other properties (1530-1532 : FUL, n° 2173, 2655-9). He founded a scholarship in the new institute by means of an estate at Berthem, April 10, 1535. He made his will on Sept. 7, 1549, of which his friend Thierry of Heeze was the chief executor and one of the legatees; and by his codicil of Oct. 17, 1554, he bequeathed ‘Hof-vanden-Male, with some woods and a lake, at Kerkom, to Adrian VI’s College, for its maintenance, and for the celebration of a daily mass (FUL, n° 2733, 2737, 2672-3; 2670 : 29 v).

He died at Utrecht, probably on Oct. 25, 1555, when an inventory was made of his money, and when his brother and only heir, Henry van den Male, approved of the will, in accordance with which the deceased was buried in Oudemunster, or St. Saviour’s. Cp. FUL, n° 2733, 2737; Mol., 625, 736, 763; V. And., 306; — Comp., 189.
Spectabilis Domine Doctor, Salutem.

Locutus sum Louanij Domino Petro van den Male de pecunia quam Magister Nicolaus Florenas hic a se recipi, et Rome Magistro Alberto Pighio consignarj cuperet; qui Dominus Petrus respondit, se non audere pecuniam ipsam accipere, propterea quod neseiret vtrum Rome aliud, an nihil pecuniarum haberet. Quod Dominatioj tue significo vt memorato Magistro Nicoalao rescribat querendum esse alium quj pecuniam suam recipiat, & Rome tantumdem exoluj faciat.

Ceterum ago Dominatioj tue gratias de labore quem mea causa suscepit in discutienda materia illius casus, quem Mechlinie in mensa Dominj Decanj ex me auduit, & annotandis legibus, que in rem meam facere viderentur : quarum adminiculo confido me euasurum damnum, quod quidam me ferre debere existimarunt. Si vnquam eueniat aliquid, in quo ego Dominatioj tue vicissim inseruire queam, pergratum erit mihj ejus rej ab ipsa occasionem darj. Felix valeat Eximia Tua Dominatio, cuj, & per eam, prestantissime Domine vxorj sue, me ex animo commendo.

Thenis, xxviijta Februarij, 1527.

Eximie Tue Dominationis Servitor,
Theodoricus Hezius,
Canonicus Leodiensis.

Craneueldio, J. V. Doctorj, S. Ces".
M". Consiliario, Dño. suo cumprimis obsuerando.

2. Petro van den Male] this friend of Hezius' probably had still some interests or correspondents in Rome.
12. Decanj] John Robyns : Thierry of Heeze evidently was a party in a lawsuit laid before Robyns, who was an ecclesiastical judge, and used Cranevett as assessor or legal adviser : cp. Ep. 174, i9.
This letter still has its seal, similar to that used for Ep. 247. It contained a letter to Robert Robins, the provost of Soignies.

S. P.

Tua illa posterior, & perbreuis quidem illa, perijt apud me, hac nostra sub sororis aduentum commigratione; quod mihi nunquam antehac acciderat. Itaque argumentum etiam epistole intercidit, si quod mihi jude sumere libuis-set, aut tale quid mandasses quod responzione opus esset: quare si quid eiusmodi fuit, ipse rescribe.

Hac interim transijt Boemie Legatus Salamancha, illique comes Joannes Faber, uir non mediocriter literatus; conue-nit illum Viues; mihi uero non uacauit nunc, tractanda noua nupta. In sermone familiari deprehendit Viues legationem esse pecuniariam: hoc est de argenti summa ui; colos est, quod Turcha impendeat Germanie, nunc Pannonia inferiore occupata; illum esse Fidei Protectorem, et projnde equum esse laborantibus opem ferat. Gallus, contra, legatione ijs prior, — non dico quam honorifice susceptus fuerit — omnia alia. Exitus qualis futurus sit,
id fatis committamus; optemus Christianorum omnium fere Principium teneriori satis àtati, mentem & consilia integriora. Sic et ille immanis facile contundetur, et Christi nomen inclorecet, cui honor & imperium: jnibi salus!


Brugis, Gertrudis festo, 1527.

Tuus Feuynus.

Dño. & Mgro. Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario Mechlinien., d. s. obserdb.

French represented that it was not so much the help against the Turks that was wanted, as the support against John Szapolya; the latter had secured the crown which Ferdinand claimed on account of his wife, and of his brother-in-law's will: John Wallop, the English ambassador for the Hungarian affairs, was similarly solicited by the two parties: cp. Ep. 227, pr. a; Brewer, IV, 2959, 2960, 2961.

18. Principium | Charles V., Francis I., and Ferdinand were comparatively young.
24. Eleemosinarium | Robert Robyns, or Robins, provost of Soignies, one of Charles of Austria's chaplains, is mentioned amongst the members of the Petite Chapelle of his Court in 1517 and 1521; Messire Robbert Robins': Gachard, II, 503, 511. He also was an apostolic notary, and as such assisted on Aug. 16, 1517, at the formal rupture between Eleanor of Austria and the Count Palatine, Frederic of Bavaria, in Middelburg Abbey: Moeller, 330, 331, 338. About the time that this was written he probably was residing, and fulfilling the duties of his office, at Soignies.
25. Carolo Verderuo | Charles de la Verderve or delaVerde Rue, lord of Quivercine, was ordinary secretary of Margaret of Austria (at least from 1512), and afterwards of Charles V. He also was audience, as well as secretary of the Privy Council in Brabant from 1517 until his death, July 8, 1531; with his wife Elisabeth de Gueldrop, who followed him on July 21, 1549, he is buried in St. Gudula's, Brussels (Bas. Brux., I, 50). A lawsuit about his family crest was decided in 1531; his brother Adolphus is recorded as a member of Charles of Austria's Petite Chapelle in 1517: CPT, 176; CPréc., I, 40, 259; Gachard, II, 503; EstBr., 396, 430, 434, 484.
25. Sonnecum | evidently Zonnek, Zonnik, or Zinnik, the Flemish name for Soignies, where Robert Robins was provost.
This letter, to which the seal similar to that of Ep. 198, still adheres, takes up the obverse, and one third of the reverse side of leaf; it was conveyed in the way indicated in the first lines (ll. 3-10).

It mentions a book De Divino Amore, which Geld. translated from German into Latin, and which he sent, if not dedicated also, to his former patron Maximilian of Burgundy, Abbot of Middelburg: cp. Epp. 121, pr. b-d; 140, 1; 171, 4; BB, v, 259, 260, 275; Lat. Cont., 378; Collect., 101.

**SALUTEM PER CHRISTUM IESUM.**

Postquam Brabantiam reliqui, amatissime frater atque domine mi vnice obseruande, ad minus semel atque iterum, tibj scripsi; et quum iam nudinæ Francfordianæ pre foribus essent, in tanta nostratium multitudine, noluj commitere quin tibj mej memoriam saltem paucis refricarem. Oro te per communem Scrutatorem nostrum Deum, vt aliquando me literis tuis adloquaris et consoleris. Est Antwerpiae mercator quidam, quem Grapheus nouit: is habet Maguntiæ suum, vt dicunt, factorem; per hunc poteris quoties voles ad me scribere.

Ego hac hieme didici in frigore et nuditate, in fame et siti, Domino seruire, cui laus et gratiarum actio, quod me in hanc vsque diem incoluem conseruariet, et per Spiritum Suum ita illuminauit, ne posthac a cuiusquam mortalium doctrina pendeam. Habemus solidissimam Scripturam Sacram, quæ per viuificatam Spiritum, et non per occidentem literam intellecta, abunde nos docet in omnibus hæs quæ ad salutem sunt necessaria. Quicquid vaerò ab hominibus, qui caro et sanguis sunt, huic additum est, non potest mihi non esse suspectum. Christus Ihesus plenissime nos docuit, docetque, per Spiritum Suum Sanctum, quid

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1. reliqui] cp. Epp. 179, 9; 180, 4, 15; 183; 198, 2.
2. domine] G2; charissime domine G1
4. reliquii] cp. Epp. 179, 9; 180, 4, 15; 183; 198, 2.
nobis facto opus sit; ita vt nullius hominis posthac institutione opus habeamus, si fidem per charitatem operantem, Ipsius gratia, consequiti sumus; qua si adhuc caremus, orandus est Pater misericordiarum per dilectum Filium Suum Jhesum, vt aperiat nobis sensum, vt intelligamus Scripturas.

Hæc ideo scribo tibj, mi frater, libentius, vt scias me nullius magistri addictum in verbo iurasse; sed ab his stare qui quam proxime ad purissimam Sacram Scripturam accedunt. Omnium hominum scripta admodum mihi suspecta sunt, precipue eorum, qui imposturam, maledictiam, arrogantiam, et inconstantiam sacris miscent, et vulgo venditant. Horum scripta ad Sacras Literas confero, a quibus vbi latum pilum discesserint, eorum sententiae non accedo. Verto prophetas omnes in linguam nostratem ex lingua germanica, adiuuantibus doctissimis et integerrimis viris, qui eos ex hebraica lingua foelicissime in germanicam vererunt. Verti etiam libellum quedam Christiannissimum ex germanico in latinum, ’De Divino Amore’; eum misi ad magnum illum Patronum meum, quem nosti, a quo eum petere poteris.

Non sum immemor, mj domine, quod in ~ere tuo sim; sed habeo, queso, pacientiam mecum. Habeo multa quae ad salutem æternam pertinent, quæ libens tibi communicarem, si aut hoc tuto fieri posset, aut tu id expeteres. Ora, queso, Deum pro me, vt mecum agat sicut et vult; numquam tui in orationibus meis sum immemor.

Doleo quod tibj non possum communicare quæ Dominus mihi largitus est. Vtinam forense illos strepitus desereres! Quid enim de litibus Christus docuerit, et Paulus, nas...
electionis, nosti, mi Domine; neque vlla declaratione aut tergiuersatione indigent, cum sint apertissima. Non sis sollicitus de crastino, quantominus de liberis: quicquid Christianus preter victum et amictum habet, non ipsius, sed commune est omnium qui indigent; quibus si js qui habet, non dat, fur est, imo infideli deterior. Sic Christus, sic Apostoli docuerunt. Non blandiamur nobis ipsis aliqua excusatione, aut exemplo aliorum; sed feramus oculos in solam ilam purissimam et simplicissimam Christi doctrinam; per quam quicquid fit, non potest non recte fier. Dominus Jesus te sua gratia illuminet, et conseruet, cum sancta congregatione quæ domi tuæ est; cui me nominatim commendato.

Apud Vangiones, 19 Martij, 1527.

Toto pectore tuus,
Geldenhouwer.

Clarissimo atque Prudentissimo V. I.
D<octorj> D. Francisco Craneueldio,
Nouiom<ago,> Senatorj Machlinieñ.,
&c., dño. meo <colendissimo,>
Machliniae.

231. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
20 March <1527>

The seal, similar to that of Ep. 247, still adheres to this letter.

S. P.

Jn priori epistola rogaueram ego te, uti curares epistolam


tuus inclusam ad Robynum perferendam Sonnecum per secretarium Verderue. Nunc nihil opus est, quandoquidem Eleemozinarius (ut ex Guillielmo nostro intelllexi) habeat nepotem Mechliniae Jodocum Robyns: is habitat in Foro Maiori, apud diuersorium cui insignis est 'Le Bayaert'; quare ne pigeat, queso te, Andream isthic amandare una cum literis. Bene vale, et quid isthic sit nouj, vel potius de pace inuenta, ut audiamus.

Cursor heri ex Vrbe aduenit, sed nondum reddite sunt literae. Ex rumusculo ferebant ducem Alarchonium, cui Regis Gallorum commissa erat custodia, paruo et raro milite, sed exercitatissimo, fugasse milites pontificios numero 2000; author est mihi Viues, qui ventum mitiorem expectat quam hunc seuum boream.

20. Martij.

Tuus Feuynus.

Spectabilij Viro Domino Francisco Cranueldio, Consiliario Mechlinieñ.

232. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
2 April 1527

This letter, to which the seal, similar to that of Ep. 247, still adheres, belongs to 1527, although dated 1526 (viz., ante Pascha):

5. Jodocum Robyns] a Joh. robyns de mechlinia', probably his son, matriculated in Louvain, Feb. 9, 1524 (Lib. III Int., 310 v).
6. Le Bayaert] this hostelry took its name from the house Beyaerd, which, situated in the Market Place near the southern entrance of St. Rumbold's, had been bought by the town in 1383 for the meetings of the smaller councils, and afterwards became part of the townhall : Malines, 291.
11. Alarchonium] Ferdinand de Alarcon, one of Charles V.'s most valiant captains, took an active part in the Italian war; the report went that he had been mortally wounded by musket balls in the last days of January : Brewer, IV, 2827, 2852, 2863.
the events commented upon, and a comparison with Epp. 229 and 231, leave no doubt. Cranevelt noted under the address: 'Rescripsi xvij. Aprilis'.

S. D. P.

Rogatus nunc ab sene ut ad Stockardum scriberem, illi etiam primum omnium visum fuit, ut id per te efficerem, quo tutius litterae nostre perferrentur. Nam A. Hellinus hodie profectus isthuc, — nescio quam aperte tibi dicam — usius est hunc defugisse laborem; neque se diessurum, aut quo, aut quando aperuit, cum tamen Stockardi littere illo presente hesterno die redderentur, et ego illi prelegerem. Id aut siue matris impulsu — nam morose illi cum seniculo parum conuenit; — siue meo malo merito, aut offensiuncula levi acciderit; aut quod suppudeat quo alio casu adire te: certe ignore. Ergo etiam quod ad me attinet, scripsi ad te et Robynum, Eleemozinarium, uelimque scyre an acceperis.

Viues hic uentum paulo mitiorem expectat, auramque.

Budeus, ut ex Hellino intellexi, parum inclementer habitus est ab nescio quibus aulicis; exhibitumque est illi negcircium permolestum ob consanguineam alteri desponsatam. Auctio bonorum sororis liet 6. Judus Apriles; que res torquet mire senem, cum ab defuncti matre nulla inspiciendj potestas fiat, si que modo suppress(e) sint.

Pro-Rex Neapolitanus laborare uidetur, Andrea Dorio nunc apud Caietam adpulso, ut ferunt. Borbonius molitur

1. sene] Hedenbault.
1. Stockardum] John Stockard, one of Margaret's officials (cp. Ep. 226, 28), to whom Hedenbault applied to be allowed to remain in Princenhof.
18. sororis] Eleanor.
19. defunctij her husband, Robert Hellin.
21. Pro-Rex] in the first days of February Charles de Lannoy was compelled by the Papal troops under Renzo Ursino to abandon the siege of Frosinone, and to retreat : Brewer, IV, 2896, 2899, 2908, 2945.

Brugis, 4 Nonas Apriles, 1526.

Tuus Feuynus.

Ornatissimo Juris utriusque doctorj Dno. et Mgro. Francisco Cranuelt, Consiliario Mechlinieñ., d. s. obserò.

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233. FROM JAMES DE LA POTTERIE

Bruges 6 May 1527

On the back of this note Cranevelt — or another novice — wrote in Hebrew characters (‘being used here for aleph, and n for ayin’):

erasmos roterodamos
franciscus cranebeldiüs

James de la Potterie, Poterius, a son of a distinguished Bruges family, matriculated in Louvain in February 1514; † Jacobus poterius de brugis’ (Lib. III Int., 199 r°). He studied Latin under Adrian Barlandus (Ep. 62, pr. a), who, in his Versuum ex... Vergilio Collectanea

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32. Bononie] Alphonso, Duke of Ferrara, wrote, on Febr. 14, 1527, that Bologna, though having had time to fortify itself, was not in a condition to resist a siege: Brewer, IV, 2886.
(Gourmont, Louvain, [1517]: f ii vo), explaining the quotation *Meriti tanti non immemor enquam*, expressed an everlasting gratitude for his pupil's generosity (*BB*, n. 252). Vives, who probably had made his acquaintance in Bruges, lived on very intimate terms with him in Louvain, and learned from him the existence of Barlandus' *Collectanea*, which after many requests and after many days' waiting, were procured for him by the young man as from *Labyrinthus penetrabilis*: this passage in Vives' letter, which is published in the second issue of Adrian Barlandus' *Versuum* &c. ([1517]: [g 5 ] r°), can only apply to the manuscript, and not to the first edition of the *Versuum*, printed in March 1514 by Martens (*BB*, n. 250); it proves that the Spanish scholar was already studying in Louvain before that date (cp. Bonilla, 71; Watson, lxii). James de la Potterie probably attended the lectures on jurisprudence, for, on returning to Bruges, he eventually became Cranevelt's successor as the town's pensionary, as can be gathered from de Feyn's letter of April 5, 1526: , jile bonus tibi substitutus Potterius ' (Ep. 184, 2).

† Salve, Domine ac Preceptor plurimum obseruate.

Mitto libras illas tres quas mittendas susceperam; citius missurus, si tutum fuissem nactus nuncium. Si quid sit in quo Dominationi tue auxilio esse possim, lubebit rescribere: ego enitar votum tuum adimplere.

5 Brugis, raptim; vj. Maij, anno XXVII.

Tibi subiectissimus,

• Jacobus de la Potterie.

Eximio J. V. Doctorj Mgro. Francisco Craneueldio, a Consilijs Cesar.,

Mechlinie.

234. From Peter de CORTE

II 152 [f 176]

Louvain 9 May 1527

The seal, similar to that of Ep. 83, still adheres to this letter.

S. P., Ornatissime D. Craneueldij.

Statim vt accepi allata ex Germania esse Prudentij opera,
nitidis characteribus excusa, & quantum prima facie appare, emendate ac diligenter restituta, putauj mej esse officij, ea ad te per primum nuncium dare; nam cum ea peters non extabant. Nescio autem vtrum hac in re gratius tibj sit futurum, nudane, an concinnata munitaque recipere. Qua in re secutus sum id quod magis paratum fuit, nempe sine apparatu mittenda duxj, primum, quod aliquot dies fuisset expectandum; deinde, quod non deesse credam isthic qui apte compingant. Quod si fallor, facito vt sciam : non committam vt posthac librj rudes atque incompactj ad te veniant. Emptus est Prudentius v. stufers.

Neolandus noster heret Brugis diutius mea opinione; neque adeo scio causam cur vocatus fuerit; metuo ne quid triste ilj acciderit familjæ, quod certe nollem. Si quid est tale, ne me ques celes. Vale, & tuum Curtium ama.

Exiit 'Supputatio Errorum Bede' per Erasmum, liber satis magnus, qui venit x. stufers; nescio an argumentum tibj sit arrisurum : propterea non nisi. Exiere preterea opuscula quedam Chrysostomij et quedam Athanasij, Erasmi opera, antea quidem non impressa. Jtem et Esichij, ciusdam veteris theologij, in Leuiticum. Si quedam horum petas, indicato, nam meus mos non est hec sine mandato coemere, nisi habeam certissimum placitura. Jterum vale,

vir celeberrime.
Louanij, ex Lilio, die ix. Maij anno XXVII.
Tue Dominationi deuotissimus clientulus,
P. Curtius.

Celeberrimo Vtriusque iuris Doctorj D.
Francisco Craneueldio, Magnj Concilij
Imperialis consiliario, Mechliniæ.

235. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

II 149 [fo 173] 10 May 1527

This letter still has its seal, similar to that of Ep. 161. On the verso a different hand, prob. Cranevelt's, made a sum: 320+44=364.

S. P.


Viues heri ad me per adfinem scriptum, se bene valere, et

234. 27 Tue Dominationij MS. : T. D. 235. 1 Craneueldj (also on l. 22) MS. : Cra.
omnia ex sententia illi obuenire. Opto patrono jllius, viro tanto, prospera omnia: Rex est dignus qui ab omnibus cohonestetur; Cardinalis male habetur. De Vrbicis, vel Luthe<ro>, aut magis, aut jncausationibus perscribe alicquid. Bene vale, dilectissime Craneueldj.

Brugis, natali meo die, quo 38. injgrediv : x. Maij, 1527.

Salutabis vxorem feminam probissimam, liberoseque om-25 neis dulcissimos, et Caroli et meo nomine. Spero me hortos aliquando jnuiisurum uestr<os> et simul vos omneis nostrj amantissimos.

De rebus Italicis nihil veri audimus.

Tuus Jo. Feuynus, 
tui amantissimus.

& Mgro. Francisco Cranueldjo, a Con-silijs Machliniae, d. s. obser<es>.

236. FROM PETER DE CORTE

II 150 [£o 174]

This short letter, still provided with its seal, similar to that of Ep. 83, accompanied a book bought by de Corte for his friend.

S. P., CLARISSIME D. DOCTOR.

Petis opuscula noua per Erasmum ex Chrysostomo et Athanasio translata : xx. stufersis empta sunt, & adfert is qui has exhibet. Restant igitur tibj apud me ex pecunia


235. 18. patrono] Henry VIII.; Vives was the King’s sincere well-wisher, and excused him and his conduct, even towards the Queen, as long as he could: cp. Epp. 248, 35; 260, 20.

20. Cardinalis] for his tyrannical way of managing the King’s affairs, Wolsey was hated both by nobility and people; he took upon himself the blame for every failure or disagreeable measure to save Henry’s popularity: Pollard, 203; Creighton, 130; cp. Brewer, IV, 3334; Ep. 252, 15.


Louanij, ex Lilio, die xvj. Maij anno XXVIJ.
Tuus toto pectore,
P. Curtius.

Ornatissimo vtriusque Juris Doctorj D.
Francisco Craneueldio, Consiliario Caesaris in Magno Concilio, Mechliniae.

237. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges
13 June 1527

This letter (to which the seal similar to that of Ep. 90, still adheres) is written by amanuensis A; Vives corrected it (ll. 8, 19) and added the two last lines (ll. 24-26), the monogram and the address. It was taken to Mechlin by Peter Vulcarius: cp. Ep. 241, pr. b-c, 2.

VIVES CRANEUELDIO SUO S.

Prius facio certiorem te redisse me ex Britannia, quam esse illuc profectum: in caussa est tum celeritas meæ profectionis, tum varietas et molestia negociorum. Illinc hac conditione sum reversus, ut ante Calendas Octobres eo redeam; quod omnino certum est facere, sj modo o των τωτων ἄρρητων ἡμι τυχείντα inter se non incrudescent discordis. Saeulissimam ad hoc uideo stimulatricem inuidiam, tum της τύχης τοσούτον εαυτήν παρεχομένης τῷ ήμετέρῳ.

Plane, mi Craneueldj, ἀπαντά τῶν παθῶν ἐστι μεστά, et in nostro nunc demum est opus maximo et præstantissimo

236. 4 tue Dominationj] MS. : τ D 5 Neque] PC2; Nam PC1

8. ήμετέρῳ] evid. Charles V., as on l. 10: nostro.
consilio ad regendum hunc rerum successum. Quod nisi habeat, quid profuit concussum esse mundum tantis bellis: si, vno homine turbulentemente semoto, fortassis substituatur ej aliquis impotentior? quod vehementer metuo ne fiat, vt est quorundam superstitio. Quod si haec occasio praerelabatur e manibus absque meliore statu rerum, fieri aliter non potest, quin res in peius quotidie ruant! Olim querebatur Cato graue esse verba ventri facere, qui non haberet aures: quid nunc affectibus? Qui vt aures non habent, ita habent iram, et potentiam, et gladios adversum bene monentes. Me scito vehementer esse sollicitum de nomine Christiano, de quo timeo, ne sit actum, si cui Deus facultatem tribuit rerum pulcherrimarum, eidem voluntatem denegauerit.


† Dno. Francisco Craneueldio, iurisconsulto, Senatori Mechliâ., amico omnium integerr., Mechliniae.

238. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

II 154 [p. 178] (20 June 1527)

This letter, of which the seal has only the imprint of a twisted ring or wire, was written on Corpus Christi day (June 20) 1527, as results from the opening lines of Geldenhouver’s next missive, Ep. 239, which may have reached Cranevelt before this one, judging from its place in the bundle (p. 177). It was sent with a “libellus” 1. 17.

SALUE, MI FRATER DILECTISSIME.

Scripsi tibj crebro, et quia nihil respondes, dubito vtrum

237. 19 vt] added by Vives between lines 19 aures: V; aures quidem A 19 ita] V; at A 24 Socrus &c.; in V.’s writing 238. 1 et] G2; me et G1


Mitto tibi libellum quem gratum fore tuo stomacho putabam. Scribes, et si quid mittere velis, ad ædes Grapheæ intra triduum aut quadriduum. Cuperem videre faciem tuam si liceret; quod quia non licet tuto, consolaberis me sauaissimis litteris tuis. Non ausim te invitare vt Antuerpiam venias, Ioquuturus Grapheo. Conimendabis me uxori et liberis, quibus longe feliciora et meliora opto quam

these four letters were probably handed together to Cranveltt, as they followed in the bundle (ff. 159 to 162); also Ep. 230.

4. propior] Geldenhouver had evidently been compelled by hunger and misery to return to Antwerp, where he lay concealed in a cellar or a subterranean hiding-place procured by his old friend Cornelius de Schryver or Grapheus (cp. Ep. 179, pr. b-c), as results from Ep. 240, 21.


7. Augustinianorum] the convent of the Augustines was behind the Mint in New Street, between 'Ridderstraet' and 'Boxstede', where it had an entrance. At their suppression in 1528, the chapel became St.-Andreas' parish church, and the grounds were cut into lots by new streets and sold: Dieercxsens?, III,280,311; IV,31, &c.

10. Philippus] viz., Philip, the natural son of Philip of Burgundy, bishop of Utrecht (cp. Epp. 10, pr.; 114, 43); he had continued his father's protection to Geldenhouver, who had tutored him: cp. Ep. 117, pr. a-b. He probably was identical with the Philip de burgondia leodien[sis] dyoc. who matriculated as minor annis in Louvain on June 3, 1521: Lib. III Int., 276 r.


20. tuto] very severe measures had been edicted against heretics.
Epp. 238, 239

Tuus quantus est,
Geldenhouwer.

Prudentissimo atque humanissimo V.
J. Doctorj D. Francisco Craneueldio,
Consiliario Cæsareae Maïs in Senatu
Machlinieï., dno. colendmo.
The Mechelen, op Sint Rombouts
Kerkhoff.

239. From Gerard GELDENHOUWER

II 153 [f° 177] <22 June 1527>

The date of this letter, to which a seal, similar to that of Ep. 198, still adheres, can be ascertained from the contents and a comparison with Epp. 238 and 240.

S. P., Humanissime mj Domine.

Intra triduum, hoc est festo Sacramento, dedi ad te literas, cuj libellum quemdam adligaram; haec si accepi, res ex sententia acta est; sin minus, et hoc, queso, priusquam abeam indicato.

Non scio quid de te suspicari debeam : forte alium me putas quam semper fuerim. Quare scias velim, me in nullius hominis verba iurasse, neque iuraturum vnquam. In hominibus, precipue etiam in meipso, etsi sint quae arridere possent, tamen longe plura displicent. Ipse nosti (vt et hoc quoque modo medear suspicioni tuae), in stultis promissis fiderem rescindendum; et quis Ille sit, quamque Eius iussa sequenda, qui masculum et foeminam creauit;

239. 1 Sacramento] r - ti 8 precipue] G2 ; et precipue G1 10 quoque modo] G2 ; quoque addam si sinistra forte suspicio de me Tibj falsam aliquo modo G1

238. 24. Alia &c.] probably the date and the name in full, which might have entailed difficulties if the letter had fallen into improper hands.

239. 2. literas] Ep. 238.

11. promissis] evidently his religious and ordination vows.

12. masculum &c.] Genesis, i, 27 ; v, 2 ; &c.
qui dixit: 'Non esse bonum hominem esse solum'; item:
'Non omnes capiunt hoc verbum'; item: 'Vnusquisque
vxorem suam habeat' &c. Nihil moror hominum mandata
et doctrinas, vbj tam claro Dej verbo contradicunt, et ipsi
nature vim faciunt. Fornicarius, ebriosus, &c. placebam,
laudabam: fauore, muneribusque dignus iudicabam; iam
Dej mandatis inhaerere, conscientiae, vredinjuque corporis
consulere, Dej gratia, conatus, dignus iudicor cui non
solum non bene fiat, sed etiam qui proscribar, et multo
duriora patiar!
Sed procul sit a te, mj Domine, huiuscemodj malum!
Scribe saltem veterj amiculo, egeno et exulj. Non habeo
quod amplius addam. Vale, vna cum tuis omnibus.
Toto pectore tuus,
Geldenhouwer.

E regione Augustinensium moratur Graphæus; cætera
ipse coniectura assequeris. Expectabitur adhuc biduum
aut triduum.

Prudentissimo atque Humanissimo V.
J. Doctorj D. Francisco Craneudlio,
Cæsareæ Ma'sis. aconsilijs, in Senatu
Machlinieñ., &c., Dño. ac preceptorj
vnice obseruando.
The Mechelen op Sint Rombouts Kerck-
hoff, ten huysen Doctors Cranevelt.

240. FROM GERARD GELDENHOUWER

The seal, similar to that of Ep. 198, still adheres.
a  This letter, GERARD GELDENHOUWER's last in this collection, marks the rupture of a long connection. His father, Gerard, chamberlain of three Dukes of Gelderland, rewarded by his master in 1492 with the office of sacristan of Helden for faithful services (Prinsen, 9, 137), had requested Herman de Cranevelt, secretary to the same Dukes, to have their sons educated together. The two boys had lived like brothers through their first training, probably at their native town Nijmegen; possibly also at Deventer, where Geldenhouwer studied under Alexander of Heek, Hegius (+ 1498), and John Ostendorp, and got to know through them about John Wessel of Geesevort (+ 1489) and Rudolph Agricola (+ 1483; Age Er., 15-21; Collect., 79; Prinsen, 10-12; Linddeboom, 43). Their ways apparently parted in 1501, when Cranevelt repaired to Louvain (Excerpts, 93; Gener. Introd.), whereas his friend entered the order of the Cross-bearers, or Crucigeri, and had to go through the periods of noviciate and of preparation for his ordination and final vows. He resided for a time in Louvain, where Philip Nicolai de Hondt had founded a College for students of his order (1491: FUL, n° 2021; Hermans, I, 1, 156; II, 11, 126, 450, 551-2; Reusens, V, 574; Ep. 117, 9). Thus he again met Cranevelt (Collect., 127, 132), and made the acquaintance of John Faludanus (Ep. 1, pr. e; Collect., 73, 218, 236), Barlandus (Collect., 175; Ep. 62, pr. a; BB, v, 91), Nicolas Vegerius (Collect., 132; Ep. 12, pr. d), de Feyn (Ep. 178, 26), Albert Pigge (Ep. 97, 47), Martin Lips (Hor., Lips., 774-5), Vives (Ep. 90, 46), and especially of Martin van Dorp, whose friendship supplied to More an argument ad hominem for his Apologia pro Morta Erasmi (ML, 419; Epp. 85, 39; 113, 3).

b  Although there is no evidence of Geldenhouwer's having taken any degree, or even of having attended any lectures, it seems probable that he studied at, and was in close connection with, the University; for the Collegium Crucigerorum had been erected for such purposes (Hermans, I, 1, 134, 136-9), and he himself was a zealous adept of humanism, and an intimate friend of its chief promoters. It was probably on account of his proficiency in learning and Latin that, about 1514, he entered Charles of Austria's Court as chaplain (cp. Ep. 209, 70); as such he wrote the Pompa Exequiarum... Regis Ferdonandi, published on April 3, 1516, dedicated to the grandson, his master, by a letter of March 26, 1516, written in Brussels in the house of the prefectus maris, Philip of Burgundy, to whose service he was probably attached (Collect., 205; Iseghem, 261; Allen, III, 645, 1). His connection with the Admiral explains his journey to Sneek and Friesland (Collect., 169), also his acquaintance with Zeeland, the basis of the fleet, where he secured a parish, probably administered vicariously (Ep. 117, 21), and where he made up a hearty friendship with John Becker of Borsssele (Ep. 12, pr. e; Collect., 171), with Adrian Cordatus (Ep. 71, pr. 12-21), with Sebastian Ciriacinus and Jaso de Prato, — van der Meersch or van der Velde, — a Zierikzee physician (Collect., 154; BB, n, 288; Prinsen, 20). It was evidently the origin of his pamphlet De Situ Zelandiae, dedicated to Philip of Burgundy by a letter signed on Febr. 28, 1514 in the Louvain College of the Crucigeri (Iseghem, 247).

c  His presence in this College implies that Geldenhouwer's office did not monopolize his time; neither did he follow the Admiral on
his voyages, such as that to Denmark in the summer of 1515, escorting Isabella of Austria to her royal bridegroom (Collect., 234; Cartwright, 14). Like Peter Barbarius, who, notwithstanding his connection with Court, found the time to take part in the correction of Richard of St. Victor's book on the Apocalypse, published by Thierry Martens in 1513 (Iseghem, 237), he also had a hand in several of that printer's issues: he was a commendator to some, illustrating them with epigrams, and an emendator to others; amongst the latter were Erasmus' Parabolae, 1515, and Opuscula aliquot, 1515 and 1518 (Iseghem, 252, 254, 289), and Thomas More's Utopia (ML, [37] v; Allen, II, 487, 1-7; id., The Letters of R. Agricola: Eng. Hist. Rec., xxi, 303). In Martens' office he apparently met Barbarius' collaborator for the Apocalypse, Nicolas van Broeckhoven (Iseghem, 233, 237, 242), as well as Peter Gilles (Ep. 159, pr. d), Cornelius Grapheus (Ep. 179, pr. b, 15), and Rutger Rescius (Iseghem, 262); he himself published there on June 13, 1515, his Satyrae VIII., about abuses, chiefly ecclesiastical, dedicated to his friends Cranevelt, Becker and Cordatus (Epp. 69, 13; ML, 419; Collect., 149-176; Iseghem, 248, 251), and, on Aug. 31, 1517, a report of Philip of Burgundy's entrance as Bishop in Utrecht on May 19, 1517 (Iseghem, 276; Collect., 215).

d The appointment of the Admiral to that see, inspired by mere political and family motives, entailed a great change in Geldenhower's life, since he entered his service as literary secretary, and thus lost all personal freedom. From then on, if not on a journey with his master, he stayed with him at his Zeeland residence Souburg, or at his castle of Duurstede (Epp. 7; 10, 4; &c.; 59, 7; Matthæus, Anal., 156, 185). In this crowded hour he counted many friends (Epp. 10, 13; 54, 25, 28; 126, pr. a-b; 145; 147, pr. a), and even Erasmus' letters testify to a great consideration for the secretary of the powerful Bishop (Ep. 140, 2; Allen, 1, 296, pr.; III, 645, &c.). He continued writing poetry (cp. Ep. 11), and was judged worthy of the poetica laurea by the Emperor Maximilian, 1517 (Collect., 249); he published De Bathavorum Insula (Allen, 1, 78, pr.; BullBib., xix, 163; Ep. 27, 10) and did not quite abandon the researches he had started with Cranevelt about Roman measures (Epp. 27, 3; 39, 12). Still all earnest work had been given up, and Barlandus deplored that an ingenium studiis natum like his, was lost in the aulicis nugis (Ep. 62, 24).

e Gerard's spontaneous avowal of an unruly life (Epp. 132, 9-11, 17-19; 239, 17), corroborated by the nicknames of ebrilolus and of Neocomus, which Erasmus gave him (EE, 1301, n; EOO, X, 1603, s), as well as by the disrespect with which he was treated by the Bishop's familiares (Ep. 88, 18), throw a dismal light upon his character. So does his duplicity and insincerity towards friends like Cranevelt, which is shown in this correspondence in the unasked disapproval of heretics (Epp. 65, 7; 69, 2); in the pretended motive of his journeys to Saxony and Strassburg (Epp. 179, pr. a, 9-12; 180, 5-8; 198; 209, 9); also in his endeavour of making Dorp and Cranevelt answerable for his shirking the obligation of repairing to a convent of his order at Bishop Philip's death (Epp. 113, 8; 117, 9; 121, pr. a); finally, in his reluctance in accepting the Middelburg post, in obtaining which, judging by his remissness in returning thanks, his friends...
Erasmus, de Fevyn and Laurin had only marred his plans (Epp. 121, pr. c, 4; 124, pr., 5, 29; 126, 3-12; 127, 1-11; 132, 4-11). In fact his sympathy had been with the Reformation long before he could have been influenced by King Christiern, with whom moreover, if at all, he was too short a time in Zeeland (Epp. 54; 57, 1-5; Prinsen, 64; Collect., vii). Still he had kept that sympathy a secret; and he cannot therefore be identified with the frankly Lutheran parish priest of Tiel (Corp. Inq., IV, 303; Prinsen, 69), as also results from the letters in this collection. He only lifted the beaver in November 1526 by his epistle to Adolph of Burgundy (Epp. 209, 210), thus forfeiting all claim on trustworthiness. His assertions about Bishop Philip's partiality to Luther and the Reformation consequently lack all force of proof, and constitute a charge against himself, as gratitude, and even propriety, forbade him to disclose the private life of his benefactor, whose memory he reviled for his own unconvincing justification (Ep. 125, 51).

Geldenhouwer was evidently married when he wrote this letter, his wife being, in all probability a Worms woman, from whom he had a son, Eobanus, later on preacher at Emden in East Friesland (Prinsen, 71; Collect., x). His worldly prospects were not brilliant; from Worms he was driven to Antwerp by hunger and want (Ep. 238, 4); there he kept hidden by Grapheus' help (l. 20) until, or he came back about, Dec. 25, 1527, when he wrote, from that town, a letter to Charles V., and one to Charles of Gelderland, to induce them to cease persecuting Lutherans (Corp. Inq., V, 292-302); after which date he returned to Strassburg, where he taught languages and enjoyed a stipend. — To the period of pretending succeeded one of inconsistency, for he certainly evinced a lack of discretion, and even of moral responsibility, when he offered to become the tutor of Cranvelt's sons (Epp. 198, 70; 210, 10; 216, 20); when he placed himself and his Lutheran writings under the patronage of abbot Maximilian of Burgundy and of former friends (Epp. 198, 82; 121, pr. c; 209, 74; 230, 41); or when, after having broken off all connection with Erasmus, and dissuaded all his acquaintances from continuing with him their confidence (Ep. 198, 28, 90), he made use of his authority and his acquaintance with leading men in Church and State to further the ideas of the Reformation. In 1529 he published four letters to the Emperor and some Princes, written to induce them to put a stop to persecuting heretics, under the title of D. Erasmi Rot. Annotationes in Leges Pontificiae et Caesarves de Haeresibus (Bib. Er., I, 8); by way of preface he quoted some extracts from Erasmus' writings, thus acting as if the latter was taking under his patronage the author and his audacious plea (Corp. Inq., V, 296). That was the origin of the bitter controversy, in which Erasmus ironically praising Geldenhoeuser's simplicitatem, bonam fidem & sinceritatem (EOO, X, 1602, e), and calling him Vultarius (Geeraard or Gier-aard: gier meaning vulture: ebroius: cp. e), expressed in his Epistola contra Pseudo-Evangelicos (Dec. 1529) and his Epistola ad Frates Germaniae Inferiores (Aug. 1530) all his indignation at the licentious lives of so-called reformers, and especially at the change of mind caused by the new doctrine in an old friend (EE, 1422, 4; EOO, X, 1581, η;
In many letters of that time Erasmus vents his anger with Geldenhouwer, whom he charged with exciting against him the Strassburg Evangelici, and with alienating completely from him his well beloved and faithful amanuensis John Canne or Cannius (Epp. 198, 28; 242, pr. c-d; EE, 1747, c; 1301, b; 1305, b; 1329, e; 1422, a; 1749, a; Collect., xlii, 93, 177; FG, 136, 27; 140, 11; 179, n; Ent., 120; 204; Pennington, 335).

Being fully taken up by the Reformation, Geldenhouwer was completely lost for humanism (EOO, X, 1398, a), although he published and republished a Historia Batavica, dedicated in 1530 to James Sturm, who disclaimed all acquaintance and sympathy with him (Prinsen, 102-7; Ent., 120; RE, 400), as well as an Institutio Scholae Christianae (Frankfort, 1534) and the lives of John Wessel and Rudolph Agricola (Prinsen, 107, 119). Between August and December 1531, he left Strassburg to take the direction of a school at Augsburg; in the latter half of 1532 he went to Marburg to teach history. In the summer of 1533 he returned to Worms to arrange in his wife's name a financial difficulty, but failed in making a living there as teacher. Finally a recommendation of Capito, Heda and Bucer to Philip of Hessen, Aug. 16, 1534, procured him a vacancy in Marburg University, where he settled as professor of divinity, enjoying only a very moderate esteem (Falck., 64; Prinsen, 114-118). About 1541 his health had become so weak that he resigned his lectures to Andrew Gerard of Ypres, Hypervas; he died of the pest on Jan. 10, 1542.

After Geldenhouwer had become frankly an adept of the Reformation, Cranevelt dropped all intercourse with him, and notwithstanding his urgent appeals of June 1527 (Epp. 238, 239, 240), no letter seems to have been answered after that of March 18, 1526 (Epp. 180, 183; cp. Epp. 216, 4; 230, 1; 238, 1). The breach, however, did not impair the mutual esteem, at least not in Geldenhouwer's case, who in his issues of de Balavorum Insula (1530), and in his Institutio Scholae Christianae makes an appreciative mention of his former friend (Bat. III., 69; Prinsen, 10; Collect., 73). To the list of his works (cp. Bib. Belg., 273; Prinsen, 24, 28, 55, &c.) should be added some items which have escaped notice, and to which reference is made in these letters; such as the Epitome de Asse Budaei he made with Cranevelt, and the version of the Prophets, which may not have been printed: Epp. 39, 12; 230, 36; — and the Latin translations of two German tracts, one De Modo tractandi Literas Sacras, dedicated to Adolph of Burgundy, November 1526, the other De Divino Amore, offered and possibly also inscribed to Maximilian of Burgundy, in the first months of 1527: Epp. 209, 74; 230, 29. Cp. Prinsen and Collect.; FG, 398; ADB; Sax., Onom., 59; Praep., 147-9; Allen, II, 487, pr.; Furmerius, 162; Lindeboom, 172.

S. P.

En iam tercium intra paucissimos dies dilectioni tuae scribo, vel in hoc vno Evangelici illius petitoris improbita-

Scribe vel iam vbjnam sis, quid agas, vt valeas; et si non exaudis deprecantem, saltem a limine abire iubeto, ne frustra ibj stipes expectetur, presertim dum alibj spes sit accipiendi. Det hoc mihi Deus quod tibj, vxorj, tuisque omnibus imprecor ! Bene vale.

Postridie Petrj & Pauli, 27.

Nosti Antuerpiae Scribonium quemdam, quem Grae-phaeus esurientes graeculi vocitant; hic latibula nouti, criptas nouti, Romæ diu versus in Martyrum speluncis et criptis; hoc indice scies, vbjnam sim; huic quicquid ad me scriberis, tuto commiseris.


Tuus Geldenhouwer.

7 te facto| 62; te offendi 61 10 quouis| beto. prines 12 arma| id. 13 contennas| r contennas 20 Graphae| r Graphœum 29 tuus| MS. : T.
Prudentissimo atque humanissimo V. I. Doctorj D. Francisco Craneueldio, V. C., Caesareæ Maiestatis Consiliario in Senatu Machlinieñ., &c., præceptorj vnice obseruando.

The Mechelen op Sint Rombouts Kerchhoff, ten huyse van mijn heer Craneuelt, raetsheer, &c.

241. From John Louis VIVES

Bruges
12 July 1527

II 157 [p. 181]

This letter is written by amanuensis A (cp. Ep. 102); Vives corrected it, and added the last lines (ll. 41-44), the monogram and the address. The seal similar to that of Ep. 90, still adheres. Cranevelt noted on the back the date of arrival : Ria. xv. Julij αυξζ'.

a The day following the date of this letter, July 13, 1527, Vives sent a message to Henry VIII., preserved in the Record Office (Letters and Papers of Henry VIII., 42 : IV, 3110-3327 : ff. 200, 201). It accompanied a copy of an epitome of Erasmus' Adagia, which was not obtainable in London. Vives mentions an Opusculum by which he answers Luther's letter of Sept. 1, 1525, which, as he says, is ready to be published along with the King's own annotations, either in Bruges or in London (cp. Enders, V, 229-234; Brewer, IV, 1614, 2446). This Opusculum probably never was issued, for though Henry is praised for finding time to study, his mind was probably then otherwise occupied, if only by Wolsey's mission to France, to which this letter also refers and wishes full success in the shape of universal peace (Brewer, IV, 3261). Cp. Ep. 261, pr. a-b; Wats., Relac., 272-3.

b Peter de Smet, Vulcanius, a native of Bruges, matriculated in Louvain as pauper on June 22, 1523 (Lib. III Int., 301 v°) and applied himself probably to arts and law, certainly to languages, which merited him the title of πολύγλωττος vir, which Erasmus gave him. As in 1533 he is called the latter's ' antiquus discipulus ' (FG, 225, 14), he evidently served him for a time as amanuensis, and probably through him he was appointed preceptor of Charles Blount, William Mountjoy's son, apparently succeeding Crucius, 1527 (Ep. 257, pr. b). He was still in his service when Simon Gryneus, recommended to him by Erasmus' letter of March 18, 1531 (EE, 1373, b), came to Britain in search of Greek manuscripts (Brewer, V, 287; Ep. 99, pr. d; Lat. Cont., 378). Gryneus probably handed to Charles Blount the Titus Livius which Erasmus had dedicated to him by a prefatory epistle of March 1, 1531, in which he highly praised the excellence of the young man's letters (EE, 1358, b; Bib. Er., II, 39); he afterwards
found out that this excellence had chiefly been due to Vulcanius' assistance (EE, 1465, r).

In the last months of 1532 or the first of 1533, Peter de Smet was appointed pensionary in Bruges, for which, on April 21, 1533, Erasmus heartily congratulated him and his native town, also thanking him for having consoled him in his troubles. He referred to Leonard Casimbroot, a common friend (cp. Ep. 55, pr. a), blaming him for not having sent any message by Quirinus Hagius, who on his return from his first visit to England, in October-November 1532, had passed through Bruges, and probably had been entrusted with the letter by which Vulcanius announced his appointment (EE, 1465, r; 1466, s; Lat. Cont., 379, 380). The latter was a faithful friend to Erasmus, for Peter le Barbier applied to him a few months later for the payment of the Courtrai pension (July 9, 1533 : FG, 225, 14); he was quite as constant in his zeal for humanistic studies, leading the way for his son, Bonaventura de Smet or Vulcanius (1538-1615), who, having been trained in Ghent and Louvain by Pedro Juan Oliver and Peter Nanning (Ep. 86, pr. ; 95, pr. f), became a great erudite, and was for more than thirty years professor of Greek in Leyden University (Bib. Belg., 116 ; Nève, Renaiss., 297, 329 ; Roersch, Secon., 150, 151 ; Hom. Rem., II, 290-98.

Vives cranueldio suo S.

Postridie, aut die tertio, quam ex Britannia redissem, scripsi ad te per vulcanium quendam Brugensem; puto epistolam esse redditam, nam est iuuenis amicus, et plane probus ex της παλαιας Εκσείνης Βρουγικής αγωγής. Non rescrip

sisse te vehementer me suspicari cogit, aut non accepisse
t eas literas, aut te, quod absit, minus belle valere. Soles enim esse in dandis literis omnium diligentissimus. Libera-

bis nos, sj me amas, primo quoque tempore hoc scrupulo. Britannia profectione hac non diu me retinuit : credo in
gratiam socrus ægræ, & vxoris, morbo matris mœstæ. Pertinacissime arripuerunt socrum meam quartanae istæ, quas male perdat Ille qui eas minis ejecit e socru Petrj. Simul ex mœrore morbj inuasit totum corpus valida vis atræ bilis, quæ illj non modo hilaritatem omnem excussit,
sed meatus omnes spiritus pene interclusit, ut vix sit respirando. Trahit miseram vitam tenuissima spe! Multum
nos omnes torquet, vel quod moritura tandem moritur, vel quod victura, tam caro redivit quod atat superest. Sed
haec coelestia: ideo ferenda, non animis solum aequis et
moderatissimis, sed libentibus etiam.

De Roma nihil adhuc certi; putes bellum hoc apud
Bactras aut Sogdianos geri! Cardinalem Angliae ferunt
aduentare in Galliam: non dubium quandoquidem Deus
interest, quin sit dignus vindice nodus. Hunc vero nodum
qui dissoluerit, plus multo praetiterit, quam qui Gordianum
illum! Hunc et similes decet enodarj a Cardinalibus &
Pontificibus, non ligas innodarj, quis ipsi capiuntur velut
aves plagis!

Tον 'Ερασμόν έζηθ εν 'Ιβηρία τιτημένον αύτοι οι ειδοτίκες θυσίες
πτωγοί: άκακτης δε το ęπίζητης μέγας: έγκληματα τά πολλάκιας
ψυχιμένα βλασφημίαι και αδίστεις. Εύ ούδας, ότι τοιαύτα έκατων

21. Roma] cp. Ep. 243, 6, 70; the
time of the 'Sacco' was delayed
through the trouble it caused; it
reached Valladolid only about
June 25, and England, on July 10:
Brewer, IV, 3201, 3253.

22. Cardinalem] Wolsey went
to France, as Henry VIII.'s lieuet
tenant and plenipotentiary, with
a magnificent retinue to meet
Francis I; having received letters
of power on June 18, he left Lon-
don, stayed a time at Canterbury,
and reached Dover on July 10. He
crossed the Straits arriving at
Calais on July 11; from there he
moved by Montreuil and Abbe-
ville to Amiens, where he met
Francis and his Court on Aug. 4,
and made with him the Treaty
of Amiens concluded on Aug. 18.
He spent some time at Compiègne
in feasts and interviews, and
was back in Dover on Sept. 21:
Brewer, IV, 3186 to 3446; Stow,
531-536; Pastor, II, 300-305;
Creighton, 153.

26. enodarj] Wolsey was the
instigator of the many difficulties
caused by Francis I.'s refusal to
execute the Treaty of Madrid,
and the blame of starting the
war in Italy was laid on Cle-
ment VII.; cp. Ep. 243, 61.

29 'Ιβηρία] In the first weeks of
1527 some Franciscans and
Dominicans tried to have the
reading of Erasmus' works pro-
hibited in Spain, charging them
with heresy before the Inquisi-
tion. Vives heard about it already
in February from Alfonso Ruiz
de Vives and Cornelius de Schep-
per; also from John Vergara's
letter of April 12, 1527, from which
he quotes the passage about the
indignation felt by the Emperor
and the best of the nation, here in
this epistle (l. 22-26); he further
copied a paragraph of it in his
letter to Erasmus of July 20, in
which he communicated all the
intelligence that had reached
him: A. Bonilla y San Martín,
Clareum Hispaniænæm Epistos-
a, in Rev. Hisp., VIII, 254; EE,
989, c, to 990, v; BB, e, 303.

30 ἐγκληματα] Vives corrected
the amanuensis's mistake "εγκλη-
ματα", but left it unchanged on
l. 22.
Epp. 241, 242

From Sir Thomas MORE

II 158 [p 182]

14 July <1527>

This letter is entirely in More’s hand; the seal is lost; the year date, which is not added, can easily be supplied from the place it occupied in Cranevelt’s collection, and from the movements of Erasmus’ amanuensis.

Nicolas Kan or Canne, Cannius, a native of Amsterdam (EE, 984, n), matriculated in Louvain on May 14, 1524; Nicolaus Johannis cae de Amsterdami (Lib. III Int., 315 v°). He studied under Goclenius and Rescius; in the summer of 1524 (EE, 267, v; cp. Epp. 139, pr. b; 141, pr. q; 243, 85) he was sent to Erasmus, in whose service he applied himself especially to Greek (EE, 983, n). On May 27, 1527, he was sent to England with letters; two days later a messenger offered to

241. 32 Cæsaris: V; Cæsaris et A 41 Probissimæ &c.: in V.’s writing

241. 36. Exitum] Alonso de Valdés and Erasmus friends, to put an end to the difficulties raised against Erasmus’ works, caused a meeting of divines to be convened under the presidency of the inquisitor Archbishop Alonso Manrique: from June 27 to Aug. 13, they examined the charges, and separated without having formulated any prohibition: cp. Bonilla, 193-7; A. Bonilla y San Martin, Erasmo en España, in Rev.Hisp., XVII, 379; Pennington, 316; Froude, 364.


Domino Francisco Craneueldio, iureconsul, Senatori Mechlinieh.
overtake him; he did, and handed him, with a letter to himself, May 29 (EE, 983, n; Lat. Cont., 386), some more epistles to friends in Britain, like Warham (EE, 984, r) and Vives; the latter, however, had already returned to Bruges (EE, 985, c; Ep. 237, i). Cannius left England by Dover much sooner than William Mountjoy had expected (PG, 72, 34), evidently availing himself of Wolsey’s mission to journey in his train as far as Calais (Ep. 241, 22; 243, 10), where More wrote this letter, which was to introduce him to Cranevell. He passed through Bruges, where he met Vives and de Fevyn, and supplied them with news, which the latter, prob. taking advantage of his going to Mechlin, related in Ep. 243. On August 24, 1527, the amanuensis had returned to Basle (Lat. Cont., 387); a year later, in August 1528, he was sent again to Brabant with letters to some friends, Barlandus amongst them (Ent., 92; BB, n, 290, 36); Ep. 256, pr. a.

b In March 1529 Erasmus introduced his faithful Cannius with his fellow-servant Felix Konings, Rex, Polyphemus, of Ghent, into his Colloquy Evangeliophorus. Whilst seemingly indulging in his amanuenses’ wish to be referred to in the most famous book of the time, he criticised in Konings the corrupt morals of some reformers, and made of Cannius a real libel on Ecolampadius, accusing him of duplicity and hypocrisy. He had long contemplated satirizing the Basle tyrant (cp. Epp. 198, 32; 226, 21; 243, 86), and he found a unique opportunity in the striking resemblance between him and Cannius, which was even purposely completed by a peculiar cap in fur of sheep’s legs, similar to the reformer’s, which Nicolas wore for several months at his master’s request (EE, 1934, f; 1218, f; Opmeer, 463a). The cunning device was already found out by Froben’s compositors, when they set up the Cyclops, sive Evangeliophorus (EOO, I, 831, b, e; BB, e, 473); it did not save Erasmus from annoyance, in so much that he had to hasten his departure from Basle to Fribourg; he meanwhile emphatically repeated that the dialogue was merely a sketch of his two amanuenses (EE, 1221, c; 1189, n; 1218, r). Konings at the time was hardly any better than he is presently; Cannius, on the contrary, was the reverse of what the Colloquy makes him, being praised for his faithful and straightforward character (L. s; EE, 985, a, e; 1224, r); still he evidently did not spoil his master’s game, expecting to be rehabilitated as soon as they should be out of Ecolampadius’ reach. When in safety at Fribourg, Erasmus must have disappointed Cannius by not correcting that false representation, as prob. had, at least tacitly, been agreed upon, and by continuing to sacrifice his disciple’s reputation to his own peace (EE, 1189, n; 1218, r).

c The discontented amanuensis thus became an easy prey to Erasmus’ foes at Strassburg, amongst whom Geldenhouwer, who was suspected of having caused an estrangement. In Aug. 1529, Cannius communicated to him an epigram on the inept books by Joachim Sterck van Ringelbergh, inserted in the Collectanea, as the earnest of the newly knitted friendship (Collect., 89); on the other hand, he refrained from showing to his master the Greek epigrams he contributed to the collection edited by Bebel in 1529, a sign of the widening breach. Matters came to a crisis in January 1530, in the sixth year of his service, when in a fit of discontent he abruptly left Erasmus, never to return (EE, 1747, c, to 1748, a; 1240, v; Opmr., Hist. Mart., 74).
For a long while the latter remained without any intelligence about Cannius, who had gone straight to Strassburg, from where he was even suspected of having wandered to Saxony and Hessen (EE, 1747, c; 1298, d; 1300, a; Lat. Cont., 378). He arrived in Brabant after rather a long delay, although he had promised to see to the payment of the Courtrai pension (EE, 1747, v). Only on April 14, 1531, Erasmus could inform Viglius that he had received a humble letter of excuses from his former amanuensis, who meanwhile had become a priest; it caused a reconciliation (Erasm., I, 447), though the old friendship was never made up again (EE, 1513, e; Lat. Cont., 380).

Cannius settled in his native town Amsterdam, where he was the spiritual director of the Ursuline Convent, and taught young men, amongst whom was the future historian Peter Opmeer, who gratefully records him in his writings (Opm., Hist. Mart., 74, 91; Paquot, IV, 30). He was intimately befriended with many conspicuous men: the Haarlem pensionary Quirinus Talesius, whom he had met in Erasmus’ household; the poet Cornelius Musius; the humanist Cornelius Crocus (+1550), who wrote a preface to his Colloqua, and whose biographer he became (Opmeer, 481a; Opm., Hist. Mart., 74, 103, 106); the erudite Alard of Amsterdam (Ep. 96, pr. e), whom he advised and helped to save his manuscripts and his theological and humanistic books on the day that a fire broke out in St. Mary’s Convent in de Nes, where he lived, as is related in Alard’s letter to James Valeoletus (Ep. 96, pr. e), Nov. 2, [1538] (J. Wagenaer, Geschiedenis van Amsterdam: Amst., 1700-67 : III, 196, 197). He died there in 1555, and was buried in the Old Church, where, in 1577, Michael Wolpherdus Lycosthenes, was laid to rest at his feet (Opm., Hist. Mart., 170). Through the ignorance of his heirs (Opm., Hist. Mart., 163), probably also through the political troubles of that period, his works were lost, and little remains except a few scattered distichs about his native town (Guicc., 188; Bat. Sacr., II, 401). Albert Miræus and Valerius Andreas, editors of Opmeer’s works, mixed up Cannius in the prefaces with Quirinus Talesius’ son Henry, pastor in Sparrwoude and martyr in 1572, and ascribed to him Quirinus’ expurgation of Erasmus’ Colloqua: Opmeer, +4 v; [+5] v* (Bib. Belg., 682; Foppens, II, 903; &c.), contradicted by Opm., Hist. Mart., 74, 103, 106, 162, 163. Cp. J. I. Fontanus, Reverum et Urbis Amstelodamensis Historia: Amsterdam, 1611: 240; Bat. Sacr., II, 400; HÉp. III, 57, 100, 114, 125; BW; BB, v, 562, 14.

T. Morus Craniueldio, amico dulcissimo, S. P. D.

Ihumanissimus sim profecto, Craneueldi charissime, si tot’ acceptis epistolis abs te ne literam quidem ullam ali-qvando uelim rependere : presertim hoc tempore, quo tam certum nactus sum tabellarium, ut adempta mihi prorsus ea sit excusatio quam libenter soleo desidiae meæ pretexere: desiderari scilicet qui litteras meæ perferat. Hic gerulus

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minister est Erasmi, recta nunc illum repetens, a quo et
fidei nomine, et taciturnitatis vale commendatur. Huic si
quid Erasmo significatimi velit quod litteris nolis commit-
tere, tutissime potes credere. Cetera si qua sunt qua te
cupio scire, ex hoc tabellario cognosces.

Caleti, celeriter; xiii√ Juliij.

Domine uxori tue matronae prestantissime millies ex me
salutem dicio. Vale, uir ornatissime, et Moro tuo charis-
sime!

Viro clarissimo Francisco Craneudio,
Caesareae maiestati a consilio,
Memliniae.

243. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

II 159 [ff. 183, 184] 21 July 1527

This letter takes up the three first pages of a double leaf, of which
the fourth has the address, and the still adhering Scuvola-seal (cp.
Ep. 161). A lower corner being damaged, a few words are missing.
Apparently it was taken to Mechlin by Cannius : Ep. 242, pr. a.

William Moscheron (Moscoen, Mouqueron), Moscrionius, belonged
to a powerful family of traders established both in Bruges and in
Rome. He was the son of John Moscheron († 1498), and of Heilwich
or Heilzoecte de Mol († 1493), who are recorded for their generosity to
Our Lady’s in Bruges (Gaillard, I, i, xxix, 160, 173, 285, 353, 354,
474, 491; Br. & Fr., IV, 262). In Sept. 1525, William was elected for a
year as treasurer of his native Bruges (WetBr., 187); he had married
Louisa Veneta, who had come very young from Italy, and was
famous both for her beauty and for her virtues; she died on June 17,
1523, leaving nine children (Gaillard, I, 11, 157). Her husband
entrusted three of them to Leonard Casembroot on his journey to
Italy in 1525, where, under his guidance, they were to study law at
Padua. A few months later he himself came to Italy, and took them
away from their preceptor, pretexting the too high expense, and

242. pr. a. 11 cupio scire] M2; scire cupio M4 16 ffrancisco]

mentioned amongst the chief men in Wolsey’s suite on his
mission to France : Brewer, IV, 3216; Stow, 531 b.
adding that two were to apply themselves to languages, the third to business: Nov. 13, 1525 (FG, 42, 49; 43, 8; 51, 5). Two years later, having returned to Italy, he unfortunately became a victim of the Sacco di Roma († 1552), whose daughter Anne was wedded to Cornelius van Baesdorp, Charles V.’s physician. He further was related to the numerous Moscherons of Bruges, amongst whom were John Louis, member of Mechlin Parliament, 1511-13, canon of St. Donatian’s and archdeacon of Cambrai; his successor in the latter office, Antony Mark; and further Peter Moscheron, town pensionary from about 1560 (Comp., 124, 126; WetBr., 171-4, 182-91, 223-5; Gaillard, I, ii, passim; Br. & Fr., III, 237, 459, 461; IV, 95; Lib. III Int., 280 v°; Lib. IV Int., 61 v°; Gachard, II, 503, 538; Schrevel, I, 316, 697, 793, 833; EstBr., 237, 274; GCc, 17; GCm, 59; Sand., Fland., II, 187.

b Henry Collart of Lienden, Lynden, a Gelderland nobleman, was, at least from July 1517 to September 1527, commander of the fortified town Tiel, which, being situated near the borders of Holland, Utrecht and Brabant, was of great strategic importance in the reign of the warlike Charles of Egmont. Collart was moreover, amptman, or governor, of the neighbouring country, Bomelre ind Tielerwerden, at least from March 26, 1523 (Nyhoff, 568, 760, 823); he possessed his master’s full confidence, and served him as well in his pastimes, at bowmen’s feasts, as in the incursions into Charles V.’s domains, or in the raids led by the dreaded Martin van Rossem. There are many letters addressed to him in that office, from July 24, 1517, to May 25, 1527 (Nyhoff, 568-876), by his master the Duke, whom he represented at the treaty of Heusden, 1524, at the conference with Count Floris of Egmont and Ysselstein, Mechlin, May 22, 1525, and at the signing of the peace at Gorcum, October 3, 1528 (Nyhoff, pref. ii, cxix-i; 807, 846, 924, 931; Bergh, II, 242; Prinsen, 69). On Sept. 15, 1527, John van Ittersum had succeeded him as commander of Tiel, and Bruyn van der Schuren as, amptman of Bommel- and Tielerwaard (Nyhoff, 880-81). — He matriculated in Cologne, March-June 1501 (Keussen, 514).

S. D. P.

Depinxi alias tibi, velut preludens, et nunc vates, iter quod occuperat ingredi Borbonius, agris Bononiorum vassatis. Interim ipsa res docuit vaticinium extitum, non sine ducis periculo et fine: nam de morte constat, quantumuis adhuc sponsione passim certent nostri cives. At quid nunc

4. morte] the Duke of Bourbon was killed on May 6, when, at the head of his army, he attacked the walls of Rome: Brewer, IV, 3114, &c.; Pastor, II, 270; Armstrong, I, 171. Cp. I. 50.
expectes? Tot tantisque rebus feliciter inopinato Caesarí obtingentibus: pignoribus bonis Gallorum; Pontifice dedito; arce et thezauro redditis! Hic nescio quid desiderare posimus amplius, cum omnia ad uotum succedant nil prope tale expectantibus!

Et judgerit nobis moctum Idolum Britannicum pompa solemni, qua obambulat vicos Caleti, minitabundus Cesari! Adeo hic omneis videæs animo suspensos, et prope consternatos hac una legatione! Intelligo plane ab Encollio medico esse honorificentissimam, sed etiam pestiferam; quod et ab Erasmi nostri ministro accepi: Londini, Cantaborgiae, etiam Caleti, nullas alias uoces spargi, quam quod uisuros se dictatam Flandros! Et quoniam hoc nuncio possum omnia committere: ipse Encollius heri dixit, abhinc menses duos bellum ab Rege Angliae Cesari iudicium, faæiale quodam Francisco Pyno; responsum autem ab Cesare tam humaniter, ut fère amollire potuerit Regis & populi Britannii animum: Cesarem id non acceptare, etiamsi prius

6. Tot &c. ] the Sacco di Roma, on May 6 and following days: cp. Brewer, IV, 3200, 3201; Pastor, II, 268-288; Hauser, 134; Omont, 56; Armstrong, I, 172; &c.


12. minitabundus &c. ] the mission was interpreted in that light at Margaret of Austria’s Court: Brewer, IV, 3313.


18. nuncio] Cannius’ reliability had been duly attested by Erasmus and Morus: cp. Ep. 242, pr. b, a.

21. Pyno] Sir Francis Poyntz, diplomatist, was sent by Henry VIII. as ambassador to Charles V. on April 30, 1527 with the Bishop of Tarbes and Thomas Benedict Clarencieux, to advise him of the treaty of Westminster signed on that day (Brewer, IV, p. 1413; 3130, 3179, 3181); he arrived at Valladolid on July 14 (Brewer, IV, 3263, 3270, &c.) His instructions terminated with the clause that in case the Emperor should refuse audience, or should not give an answer within twenty days after audience, the heralds, who were to accompany him in secret, were to give intimation of war (Brewer, IV, 3143-5). Poyntz left Spain in November returning through France; he was in England in December 1527 and died of the plague in June 1528 (Brewer, IV, 3375, 3591-3, 3603, 4122). Cp. DNB.
ante dies xv. audisset qua ex causa veniret; et ab auunculo non expectare tam acerbum nuncium; quod si id Regis Gallorum perfidissimi consilio faceret, id non esse ex animi Regij sententia; omnia illi debere esse suspecta quae ab Gallo proficiscerentur; et proinde non acquiescendum esse Regi tam praisiis consiliis veterum hostium; sin esset quod Caesar illi quicquam deberet, quando Rex Gallorum hoc exoluturum sese spopondisset illius nomine ex pacto Mandriciano: si terminum soluendi — quandoquidem Caesar multis esset obstrictus et arduis negotiis — prestiture liberet, esse adhuc Cesarem tam amicum, tamque adiìnen et nepotem amicum, qui nolit fregisse fidem patrono quem harum regionum tutorem et patronum constituisset. Regem aiebat, hoc tam humano accepto nuncio, prope totum fuisse perturbatum.

Quomodocumque autem sit, hic Cardinalis non alia de causa mittitur, quam ut inter Gallum et Britannum coeat pax; tantam certe adfert auri uim quantum annum totum possit alere exercitum centenum millium hominum. In comitatu est Morus, bonus ad eam rem author! Nam is

24. audisset] Charles V. had already heard of the message on June 27, and had declared what he was going to answer: Brewer, IV, 3207; Henne, IV, 159.
31. spopondisset] Francis repeatedly promised to pay Charles V.'s debt to Henry VIII.: Brewer, IV, 3274, &c.
34. amicum] Charles V. often testified to his friendly feelings towards Henry VIII.: Brewer, IV, 3207, 3290, 3445.
39. alia de causa] Wolsey ostentatiously went to France to promote Princess Mary's marriage and to arrange the deliverance of Francis's sons and of Clement VII.; he seems to have had as special mission to prepare the way to the royal divorce, and therefore to obtain, if possible, either the vicarship of the imprisoned Pope, or the assent of the Cardinals to be convened at Avignon, so as to have the power to terminate that cause himself beyond any chance of appeal (Pastor, II, 303-4; Brewer, IV, 3337, 3350-3, 3400-01, -24, -27, -43; Creighton, 155). He certainly deceived Charles V. as to his real aim (Brewer, IV, 3343), and, whereas in Spain the rumour spread that he thought of separating his country and France from Rome, it was whispered in England that the whole business was a mere trick got up by his foes to remove him, so as to gain the King on their side (Brewer, IV, 3291; Stow, 531a; Pollard, 201). Cp. Pastor, II, 485-9.
41. auri] Wolsey brought 30,000 crowns to France to pay for his expenses, and, if required, to lend to Francis: Stow, 531a.
primus interceperat Pratensis ad Cæsarem litteras, quibus legatus fidelis de foedifrago Cardinale quæribatur. Quam-obrem, mi Craneueldi, non mirum sit si hic omnes extrema metuimus: et ab regibus potentibus tam vicinis, absente hero. Sed Christus a nobis auertat quæ Romanis, adeo etiam nostratibus, et Siculo, Hispanis, illic obtigerunt, Roma vi capta, duce in muris ipsis cæso!

Jacendia Britannorum metuimus: Gallos ne pili quidem fecerimus; quamquam Britannie Rex, alicui Pontificis Romani protector, nihilominus se, suosque potius tueri debeat, quam inimicum sibi utcumque reconciliatam! Ipsa enim audisse te puto quomodo Anglorum legatus Lutetiae occisus sit, ducis Noortfordie frater; et ab hoc insano Cardinale dementatili', qui ad hæc cecutiatur! Rursus hoc impulsore repudiat vxorem, Cæsaris materteram; quam abhine menses plus minus duos uetuit ne in aulam rediret; non

44. Pratensis[ cp. Epp. 150, pr. b, 30; 191, 17; Brewer, IV, 2160. 53. protector] Brewer, IV, 2857, 3253, 3351-3.
53. suosque &c. cp. Margaret of Austria’s remark to John Hac-quet: July 29, 1527 (Brewer, IV, 3313).
55. legatus] I am unable to account for this allusion.
57. hoc impulsore] in May 1527, Inigo de Mendoza, Charles V.’s ambassador in England, wrote to his master that Wolsey, as the finishing stroke of his iniquities had been scheming to bring about the Queen’s divorce’ (Bergenroth, III, 193, 276, 300). From the letters which the Car- dinal wrote whilst in France, it appears that he encouraged Henry, and actually helped him in his design (Brewer, IV, 3217, 3311, 3313, 3327, 3350, 3400, 3401); it was publicly known that he bore ill will to the unfortunate Catherine, and was heartless enough to estrange from her and her cause men, like John Fisher, who were her natural protectors
Ep. 243

60 posse fratri relictam uxorem sibi ducere! Hæc illa magnifica Cardinalitia! Hic ille tanti boni author, cum commiserit Gallum, post Pontificem, cum Caesare jnicto, nunc fortassis herum in discernem adducere possit! Hæc non est fabula, — aut ille probe nugatur, — sed constans rumor, et vulgo treis ebdomadas iactatus. Quin ipsi adeo illius itineris comites suspicantur profectionem meditari (hominem minime ambitiosum!) in Auenionem, si Pontifex sese dediderit: ad hoc illectum ab Gallo promissis jugentibus: illic regia pontificia. Reliquum tu diuines.

70 De Pontifice dedito certissima sunt et comperta omnia. Intimation consilij per secretarium Dominij Herreras, Caesaris nomine, alias ante obsidionem legati, facta fuit, vt eligeret unum ex quattuor. Quorum hæc spectent, non dubito quin intelligas. Illius ditio usurpata fortasse, saltem ducatus Spoletani; jn totum ablata est Placentia, Parma, Ciuitas Vetula, vnicum Romane Vrbis propugnaculum, et Ostia, et Ager Picenus, et Arimylia tota, quæ nunc Roman[o Pontifici perl]: gemens hæc dico, nam vereor ne tantus fortune successus in caput nostrum recidat.

75 Erasmus Roterodamus absoluit Ambrosium, quij proximis nundinis Francfordiensibus prodibit; et reliquum operis...
Hyperipasteos de Seruo Arbitrio aduersus Lutherum; absoluit et opus De Ratione Predicandi Verbi Dei. Inde ad Augustinum intermissum redibit, aliquot Colloquijs prius animi gratia emissis; fortassis de Oecolampadio; nam per hunc vix illi liberum esse Basileae degere ob pravam de Sinaxi sententiam. Nam ille nil altud docet quam esse rei sacræ signum, quo etiam symbolo imperit infantibus, adulteris, homicidibus, absque discrimine probitatis, sexus, in ipsa vrbe Basilea; subiratusque est Erasmo qui duabus prope pagellis illius sententiam contuderit; ita ut hic noster meticulosus meditetur iter Selestadium.

83 Hyperipasteos] r Hyperaspisteos 91 sexus] F2; sextus F1 (doubtful)

83. Hyperipasteos] the Liber Secundus of the Hyperaspistes Diatribae aduersus Seruvm Arbitrivm Martini Ltherti was issued by Froben, 1526-27: Bib. Er., I, 110.


85. Augustinum] Erasmus had started preparing a complete edition of St. Augustine's works in Sept. 1520 (Allen, IV, 1144, 21; 1212, n; Ent., 25); after an interruption he continued, intending it to be a help for the sale of Vives' Civitas Dei (Ep. 221, 2), which was not a success (Dec. 24, 1524: EE, 812, n). If the letter to Conrad Goelgenius, in which the Leyden edition is dated Oct. 15, 1517, belongs to 1524, as seems to result from several allusions (cp. Epp. 95, pr. e; 141, pr. g, q; 112, pr. a), four of Froben's presses were already occupied by it at that time (October, 15, 1524: EE, 267, r). This is corroborated by the fact that Erasmus, who in that letter expressed his regret that his copy of De Trinitate collated with a MS. by Dorp, had not been entrusted to Nicolas [Canne] on his way to Basle, requested Martin Lips on Feb. 11, 1525, to see with Goclenius to the prompt dispatch of that same copy, for which he had asked Dorp in vain (Hor., Lips., 772). Further confirmation is supplied by a letter of July 26, 1524, in which Erasmus invited Martin Lips to contribute to the Augustinus (Hor., Lips., 766-770); by another of Sept. 20, 1525, in which Vives declared to have heard that the printing was in progress (EE, 890, a), and by de Fayen's announcement here of that same fact, evidently on Cannius' testimony.

85. Colloquijs] nine new Colloquias were published in the issue of March 1529 by Froben: BB, e, 473.

86. Oecolampadio] cp. Ep. 242, pr. b; this announcement made nearly two years before that the Polyphemus, sive Evangelioophorus was published, shows the inanity of Erasmus' assertion, that it was only intended to satisfy the wish of his two amanuenses: EE, 1221, c-e.


93. meticulosus] Erasmus; eventually he resorted to the imperial town Fribourg.
Guillielmi Moscronij supplicium audisse te reor: ad ea quae nos a pudore verenda adpellamus fuisses adpensum; et item alterum probum negotiatarum nostratrum. Sic seuiut ob ducem cesum, nullo amicorum habito delectu. Enkeuordius ad xl. ducatorum millia conuenit cum nostris, antiquus olim Caesaris procurator! Edictum ferunt Rome, quo neminij panis subministrari possit, nisi militi Caesariano: quod est Germanicum. Conueni ipse Romanescam veterem, qui omnia suis oculis lustratus est, et a capta mensem totum immorabatur: incredibilia sunt, quae si recenseantur! Con-federati se ad suos receperunt, quo in fide suos contineant.

105 Vale.

Brugis, 21 Julij, 1527.

Resalutat te senex optimus, qui bene valet, jactatque vetus illud: Non metuendum ante tempus! Nunc se vatem letatur. Cupio commendari vxori tuse sanctissimae et mulierij probissimae, liberisque omnibus.

Possis hec importiri, sed perpaucis. Salutari etiam cupit vxorem senex; doletque obiisse amicos duos in Ghelria: vnum vribi Thiele prefactum; rursus quemdam Colardum, 110

94 Guillielmi] MS. : Guil
101 Germanicum] MS. : Ger
102 capta] prob. add Vrbe
huius amicum: cum a morte deperiret et vehementer pre-
1527 meretur vxoris defuncti amore, postulatus stupri capite
multatus est. Iterum vale, et per ocium, queso te, scribe.
Tuus Jo. Feuynus.

Excellë$ Juris utriusque Doctori Dnô.
& Mgrô. Francisco Cran Nueldio, Consiliario Mechlinieñ., dnô s. obseruãc.

244. FROM NICOLAS HERCO FLORENAS

II 160 [º 185]

This letter was taken to Mechlin by a Ghent canon; its well-
preserved seal represents a coat of arms similar to that of the seal
of Ep. 204, but in a shield which bears an ornament in the middle,
and on the two corners, of the top.

Peter van der Vorst, Vorstius, was the son of John van der Vorst,
alias Gheys or Gys, Golden Knight, Lord of Loonbeek, Austruweel
and Vroyenhoven or Vroenoven, Councillor of Philip the Fair,
1503/4, and of Margaret, 1507, and of Joanna van Thielt (- March 15, 1515 : Bas.
Brux., I, 124, 141). With his brother John, he studied in Italy,
probably in Bologna, where they belonged to the German Nation
(Knod, 603 : 1520), and promoted doctor utriusque Juris. John became
provost of Cambrai, besides being canon of St.-Lambert’s, Liége.
On Nov. 10, 1529 he was appointed dean of Utrecht Cathedral (Brom,
I, 109); he helped to carry out the transfer of the temporal power
of that diocese to Charles V., 1532-1531, and even summarised and
made notes on the official documents relative to that transaction
(Hoynck, III, i, 5-119 ; Matthæus, Nob. Hol. Ult., 743); he greeted the
Emperor with an oration on his solemn entry, Aug. 14, 1540; he
executed Albert Pigge’s will (HEp. D, 115 ; Ep. 97, pr. g), and died
Nov. 8, 1546 (Hoynck, III, i, 179; Matthæus, Anal., I, 114; HEp. U,
513, 533, 547, 585; de Rau, Sonniius, 5; Gall. Christ., III, 68, a, b).
Peter went to Rome, where he became auditor Rote, as he is called
in this letter (Mêl. Moeller, II, 103), and was executor of William
van Enckenvoirt’s will (Hoyneck, III, i, 206; Ep. 141, pr. n). On
June 28, 1529, he succeeded his brother as provost of Cambrai; he
was moreover canon of Our Lady’s, at Antwerp, and secured
benefices which had belonged to his friends Enckenvoirt and John
van Ingenwinckel (1537) : the provostries of Bonn and Emmerich;
the commendam of the abbey of Vaucelles, near Cambrai ; the arch-
deaconry of Famenne, Liége, the plebanatus of St.-Mary’s, Breda,
besides prebends in Utrecht and Maastricht (Brom, I, 99-118, 402). He had been appointed dean of St. Gudula’s, Brussels, but refused the office as he remained in Italy (Bas. Brux., II, 10). Cp. Ep. 258, pr. b.

On Feb. 20, 1534, he was nominated bishop of Acqui, in Lombardy, and was sent in 1536 as Nuntius cum potestate Legati a Latere to Ferdinand and the German Princes, to convene them to the General Council at Mantua (Paq., Al., 250; Brom, II, 11); he also came to Brussels in that dignity, 1537, and visited on that occasion his native town Antwerp, July 10 to 16. The report of this journey was written by his secretary Cornelius of Etten: *Liber Itineris et Successuum eiusdem facti per Romam... Dominum D. Petrum Vorstium*; a copy of it was destroyed in the Louvain University Library in August 1914; another reposes in the Royal Library, Brussels, MS. v. Hulthem, 487 (P. F.-X. de Ram, *Nonciature de Pierre van der Vorst*, 1536-37); Bruxelles, 1839; A. G. Arendt, *Bericht über die Reise des Legaten Vorstius*, in Raumer’s *Historisches Taschenbuch*, x, 465).

Peter’s chancellor on this mission was his brother James, Councillor of Brabant from about 1537, who was dubbed *Eques Auratus* by Ferdinand on Nov. 19, 1536, on which occasion Claud Cantuncula pronounced an oration. As audiitor Rotae Bishop Peter van der Vorst assisted in 1547 at the sessions of the Council of Trent; and had just been appointed Cardinal *in petto*, when he died at Worms on Dec. 9, 1548. Cp. CB, II, 501-503; Guicc., 106; Diercxens², IV, 116; P. F.-X. de Ram, *Documents relatifs à la Nonciature de l’Évêque d’Acqui, Pierre Vorstius*: BCRH, III, vi (1864), 237-422; Knod, 603-4; his near relatives are mentioned in Bas. Brüx., I, 141-2; Lib. IV Int., 111 r°.

S. P.

Multo tempore, ornatissime vir, nihil ad te scripsi; accepi tamen interea aliquando te recte valere ab his qui abs te ad nos veniebant; vxorem etiam ac liberos iisdem recte valere speramus; nos vero vtcumque valemus. Sum gan-

5 daju cum generoso Domino de Habarcque, quocum ex Hispanijs redeuntj Brugis Gandauum venj, vt illi mederar laboranti ex itinere varijs affectibus. Cum Brugis discessi abhinc x. dies, sentiebam graudinim quamdam adpectus

7 Brugus] prob. r Brugis

5. Habarcque] prob. either Antony de Habarcq, knight, viscount of Arleux, near Cambrai, husband of Mary de Wattines, who afterwards married Claude de Belleforière; or Hughes de Habarcq, lord of Hay-lez-Venant, wedded to Sibyl de Thiennes (Br. & Fr., II, 430-4); they probably were near relations of Antoinette, Jane, Isabel and Mary de Habarcq, who also lived in the first half of the xvith century, and were respectively married to Robert de Bailleucourt; to Arthur de Lalaing; to Francis du Bosquet, afterwards to Antony Ramirez; and to Peter de Rosimbos: Br. & Fr., I, 102, 299; II, 130, 196; III, 42, 248.
defluere; Gandauj vehementer aucta est, vt ne loquij quidem possem. Aliquot dies mihi victus fuit aqua carnis cum pane et succaro, sine potu; nunc vero auctiorj paulo victu vtor, cum iam melius habeam : nondum tamen vt velim.

Vxorem herj Dunkerkam prefectam esse arbitror, quantum ex eius literis intellexi; que recte valebat. Quid vero istic agatis, scire cupimus, ac simul si ex Vrbe quippiam certi ad vos delatum sit; de Alberto nihil adhuc intellexi, nec de alijs amicis, preterquam de Petro Vorstio, auditore Rote, quem male tractatum intellexi; de alijs vero nihil penitus. Si quid vos certi habetis, nos quoque certiores facite : aliquot dies Gandauj adhuc futurus sum, jn domo Omarj de Fine, grafiarij, vbj est hospitatus jnfirmus meus. Jn cena dicebat dominus canonicus quj has ad te attulit, se Mechiliniam prefecturum ; orauj vt literas meas deferre vellet; quod se facturum pollicitus est. Quare, finita cena, statim has scripsi, tabellarij oportunitate oblata, frequenterque scriberem si quippiam se offerret argumenti. Vale. Gandauj, xxi. Julij.

Lepidissimam coniugem matrem nostram charissimam saluta et liberos.

Tibj astrictissimus,

N. Florenas.

Ornatiss. Viro D. Francisco Craneueldio,
Consiliario Cæsa;,

Mechliniae.

13. Dunkerkam] Herco's wife was a native of that town : cp. Epp. 154; pr. a; 253, 36.
17. Vorstio] Peter van der Vorst : cp. pr. a, b.
21. Omarj de Fine] prob. Omer van den Eynde, Ende or Hende, a Ghent secretary. A John de Fine, van den Hende, was parish priest in St. John's church of that town (N. de Pauw, Obituaire de l'Eglise de St.-Jean; Gand, 1860 : 130). Omer de Fine may have been related to the Bruges family van den Hende (Br. & Fr., II, 280).
245. From John de FEVYN

II 161 [fo 186]

Bruges
10 August 1527

S. D. P.


Tuus Feuynus.

Clarissimo Juris Vtriusque Doctorj Dnò. ac Mgrò. Francisco Craneueelt, Consiliario Mechlinieñ., amjco inteqe.

246. From John Louis VIVES

II 162 [fo 187]

Bruges
16 August 1527

This letter was written by amanuensis A (cp. Ep. 102); Vives corrected it and added the two last lines (11. 44-46), the monogram and the address; it still has its fine seal, similar to that of Ep. 90. On the back — on which are the four last lines of the epistle — Cranevelt, to all appearance, drew in red pencil a man’s head in one corner, and made several sums: they are all multiplications, of which the products, the last figure on the right being taken off, are all again divided by two.

245. 3. sede noua] the new house, which had a large garden, was referred to by Herco, who had seen it when passing through Mechlin in June 1526: Epp. 194; 204, 14; Vives had mentioned it on June 24, 1524: Ep. 112, 26; cp. Gener. Introd.; Ep. 235, 25.


Nicolas de Bureau, Burelli or de Burellis, bachelor in Divinity, was a minorite in Tournai, when on Dec. 2, 1519, he was appointed suffragan of the diocese of that name; according to the custom, he received the dignity of Bishop of Sarepta, Sareptanus. He performed the episcopal duties for Bishop Louis Guillard, who generally resided in France (Belg. Chron., 420) and, until 1539, for his successor Charles of Croy, whom he consecrated in 1527 at Audenarde (Ep. 62, pr. d; Belg. Mon., I, 263; Belg. Chron., 420; Hoynek, III, i, 294). He took part in Peter Cotrel’s jubilee on March 6, 1539 (Ep. 42, 12), and often preached in different towns, especially in Bruges (Schrevel, I, 275). In the Liber Literarum Facultatis Theologiae of the Louvain University there is a copy of a letter addressed to him by the Faculty, Aug. 5, 1544, in answer to his inquiry about some dubious passages in the writings of the Franciscan John Royaerd (Paquot, IX, 349), and about two French books, one translated from Urbanus Rhieger or Rhienger (Hermelink, 79, 113), the other also containing heretical opinions; a note indicates that, in 1542, the Faculty had answered another question of his, "de 4 statibus animarum" (FUL, n° 443:7 p.). He died in Bruges in 1551, and was interred there in the chapel of his order. Cp. U. Berlière, Les Evêques Auxiliaires de Cambrai et de Tournai: Bruges, 1905: 144; Allen, IV, 1144, 39; Brom, I, 448; Gall. Christ., III, 238, 239, 452; Duclos, 272; Sand., Fland., II, 116; III, 463.

Burelli was not very sympathetic to humanism, as is proved, not only by his condemnation of Vives' De Subvenzione Pauperum (ep. 1. 27; Ep. 248, i), but especially by a sermon preached at Bruges in 1520, in which he charged Erasmus' writings with heresy. After the service he was interviewed by the pensionary Francis de Cranevelt (EE, 1110, b), to whom he owned that he had not read any of the incriminated books; that he had started the Paraphrases, but had found the Latinitas too high, and consequently, too dangerous for him. Erasmus related this incident to Bishop Guillard, June 17, 1521, and, amongst others, to Francis Chieregato, Sept. 13, 1520, to Nicolas Beda, June 15, 1525, and to Martin Lips, Sept. 5, 1526; eventually it found its way into an English jest-book, the Mery Tales, Wittie Questions, and Quicke Answeres, of 1567 (Allen, IV, 1144, 39; 1183, 128; 1192, 29; 1212, 7; EE, 804, v; 867, v; 1110, b; Incl., 77; Bludau, 80; Kalkoff, II, 29, 92).

Viues Cranueeldio suo S.

Reddita est mihi epistola tua scripta abs te xvij. Julij, qua respondes duabus meis. Quod speras corpus hoc Christianae Reipublicae restitutum irj pristinae sanitatj post morbos tam varios ac graues : vtinam, mi Cranueeldi, facit te Christus tuj voji compotem, et non me mej vaticiniij, quo nihil boni iam diu præsagit animus; quum alijs multis de

caussis, tum potissimum quod tantopere in omni hominum genere inualuerunt vicia: ut ubi est ignorancia, sit potentia; ubi vero peritia et cognitio veritatis, ibi etiam metus!

Putas tu humana ulla remedia aduersus morbos humanis peiores prefectura? Atqui divina nec petimus, et abhomini namur; imo vero apud quosdam hominum pro diabolicis habentur!

Vrbem Romam seis captam, et multa ibi per insolentiam militarem patrata, quae cohiberi nullo modo potuit, duce interficto penes quem unum erat potestas rerum omnium. Crede mihi, peiora designasset Sanctum illud Feodus, si vicisset! Quod facile dices ita esse, si quando legeris capita eiusce Feoderis, in quo Pontifex & Gallus Neapolim iam et ditionem hanc inter se erant partitij! Etiam partes et munuscula Regi Britanno et Cardinali obtulerant ad alliciendos in partes spe predæ! Anglo quadraginta millia ducatorum annua, illi et haereditibus in perpetuum; Cardinali decem millia simili conditione de spolijs miseri & innoxij Caesaris!

Quid ais? Hac Pontifex, et quidem Medicus, et Clemens!

De Erasmicis rebus in Hispania nihil est aliud allatum præter id, quod ad te scripsj. Saraptanus Episcopus, Vicarius Episcopi Tornacensis, homo latinissimus et callentissimus veterum religionis nostræ scriptorum, multis probris lacerat libellum meum de Pauperibus; haereticum pronunciat et factionis Lutheranae, et credo minatur delationem! Quid facias tantæ tyrannij? Vt qui tantum autoritate et publica functione possunt, quaecunque vel ignota occurrunt, vel non placent, illico pro Lutheranis damnent, cum tristissima nota! & speras tu vnquam tanto malo remedium aliquod? Ego uero non spero! Sed quæ hominibus <impossibilitia sunt, Deo sunt possibilitia; Ipse dignetur nos
respicere, <non prout m>eremur, sed quemadmodum solet, quum inscrutabilij Suo iudicio uidetur vtendum immensa illa Clementia, mater & nutrice mundij vniuersij.

Socrus non habet melius quam antea : timemus invernum, autumnum, qui iam videtur praemittere προσπάθειαν suij aduentantis.

Saluebit a nobis soror mea cum tota familia iucundissima. Vale etiam atque etiam.

Brugis, xvi. Augustij, 1527.

† Domino Francisco Craneueldio, Senatori Mechliniœ, amico præcipuo.

247. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges
14 September 1527

This letter and a few others (Epp. 229, 254, 260) were sealed by means of a rather large and indistinct die representing, as far as can be made out, two or more profiles of faces. Cranevelt noted on the address the day on which it reached him : 'R\textsuperscript{ta}, xviij. Septembris'. In the margin he wrote down, next to \textsuperscript{12}, a note about Charles de Hedenbault's decease : 'ideo obiit ipso Augustinij die, sicicit xxvij\textsuperscript{a} Augustij a\textsuperscript{v} XV\textsuperscript{a}XXVIj'. He further underlined and marked some words. In the lower left-hand corner de Fevyn wrote a postscript, of which, as the edge has disappeared, only this remains: 'sum sed' and 'perundie discessurum'; it may refer to Ep. 249, 16.

S. P. D.

Confecus curis, animi anxietate, merore, luctuque quem ex patrui, viri clarissimi, morte concepi maximum, vix & egrae uacat ad te scribere, Craneueldi ornatissime; tarnen oblato qui isthuc ibat nuncio, non poteram preterire nunc, quin has quales quales litteras traderem. Jtaque vix persuaderi mihi possis quin prius de valetudine senis aliquid audieris; is enim aliquamdiu lecto decubuit, et ea de re opinor

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\textsuperscript{246. 39 iudicio &c.} on f° 187 v° 44 Saluebit &c. in Vives' writing
\textsuperscript{247. 5 uacat} F2; uacauit F1


\textsuperscript{247. 2. patruij} Charles de Heden-
etiam me certiorem fecisse præstantiam tuam. Neque erat quod certius quicquam scripsisse poteram tanta medicorum alteratione: alii nihil periculi arbitrabantur; rursus alii putabant non tam subito discessurum, quin potius totam hanc hyemem adhuc posset transigere. Nunc adeo dies est xviii. ex quo nobis e febre ingruente de medio sublatus est. Illius animæ Christus Optimus Maximus succurrere dignetur!

Vixit ætatem grandem ad annum 83. Institut heredes sorores meas ex linea paterna, in parte non parua. Legatum amplum Guilielmo ministro reliquit, quod portionem excedit, saltem equet meam; nulli fere alteri, et in vsus pios quod non excedat aureos centum; jd quod exequutorum fidei dandum commisit; exequutores autem fuere Baurus et Anselmus Botus. Dies treis priusquam e uiiuis discederet, aperuit quare mihi subiratorium fuisset, quantumuis illum obseruassem: quod ne cogitavi quidem unquam; sed ferendum, etiam si tantum collocasset sorores matri-monio.

Nunc alter sororius in edibus Moreel etiam grauiter lecto

17. linea paterna this seems to imply that de Feyn’s mother married twice.
18. Guilielmo] de Hedenbaul’ts confidential servant:Epp.161,161, etc.
22. Anselmus Botus] evidently a de Boord, belonging to one of the chief Bruges families (WetBr., 119 to 242); the only Anselm recorded,— perhaps rather young for this present trust,— was the son of William de Boord and Margaret de Nieulant; he was a broker by trade (TonBr., 197: 1563; WetBr., 223), and became dean of his guild in 1574. He was elected councillor of Bruges in 1551; ‘chef-homme’ in 1561, -76, and alderman in 1567, -77, -84; he belonged to the St.-Georges Society (1544), was provost of the Guild of the Holy Blood in 1556, and trustee of the Beghard School in 1566. On Jan. 12, 1547, he married Jane Voet, daughter of Antony, Lord of Voormezeele and Steenkerke; she died on July 20, 1561, and he, on July 22, 1587; they were buried in St. Saviour’s, Bruges, and left four children; one of them, Boee (1552-1632), was, with his friend Rembert Dodoen, Rudolph II.’s physician, and was famous as naturalist, botanist, poet and painter: Br. & Fr., I, 417-422; IV, 112, &c.; Gaillard, I, 11, xxxvi, 60, 129, 293-4, 384, 424; WetBr., 213, 223, 229, 236-7. 22. sorores] cp. Epp. 187, 5; 226, 8-19.
decumbit. Ego laboro in domo conducta, suppllectedili adaugenda. Auctio erit Lune proximo. Vale, et vxori
30 salutem ex me dicito, et simul nihil esse relictum preter-
quam in id quod iam attigi, & omnia fuisse distributa
priorsquam illius littere date essent.
Brugis, Exaltationis Crucis, 1527.
Tuus Joannes Feuynus.

35 Clarissimo Jurisconsulto Dn. ac Mgr. Francisco Craneueldio, a Consilijs Mech-
linie, amico plurimum obsereuando.

248. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges 1 October 1527

This letter takes up the two first pages, and the top of the third,
of a double leaf; the fourth has the address, to which a fine seal,
similar to that of Ep. 90, still adheres. This address, as well as the
last lines (ll. 79-81), are in Vives' writing; the rest, in that of
amanuensis A. The left hand lower corner being damaged, a few
words are missing.

VIVES CRANEVELDIO suo S.

Περὶ τοῦ Σαραπτάνου nihil audio; puto refrixisse: nec video,
nisj me vehementer fallunt oculj, locum in eo libello ali-
quem, vbi haerere possit vel calumnia hominis impuden-
tissimi, et apud iniquissimos iudices! Nam id caui sedulo,
5 ne quid moraretur destinatum fructum, quem ego multis
mortalis captabam.

247. 31 in] dot like α ν ; possibly m with " for monetam or mihi

247. 30. nihil... relictum] in all probability Cranevelt's wife had
expressed a wish to get some of the belongings of Hedenbault,
the news of whose decease may have reached Mechlin before this
letter, written more than a fortnight after the event.
31. distributa] whereas the proper furniture was sold by
auction, the objects more or less
ornamental had probably been
disposed of by Hedenbault or his
executors amongst relatives and
friends, and were soon taken
away from Princenhof.
248. 1. Σαραπτάνου] cp. Ep. 246, 
pr. a.
2. libello] De Subuentione Pau-
6, 6.
‘O Ἱππόρρυχος redit ἐς πατρίδα γὰϊνν quid egerit, μυστηριωδίστατον. Nos hic inter spem et metum pendemus, nec vnaquam sunt paratios homines, quam eo tempore. Ego vero in Britanniam cogito cras, aut ad summum perendie, quum primum ab alio fuero confirmator, ex quo laboraui heri totum diem grauissimis doloribus; in quibus vna res me solatur, quod non multum absunt ab exitu, si parum diuersentur apud me commode. Profecto, quantum erit mearum virium, molestum me illis & incommodum hospitem praebebo. Nunc etiam inter scribendum subinde me repetunt. Credo, ut irrisorem ἀντιμυκτηρίζωσι bonis morsibus!

De foedere et rixis Principum nimis tu grauiier, et serio; vide quantum ego a sententia tua absunl! Vellem sane ut omnia inter eos rixulis, iurgioliis, conuiociolis transigerentur, nec veniretur vnaquam ad maximos illos & horribiles bellicos strepitus, vbi pellitur et medio sapientia, vi geritur res, & cuj negocio aptiores videntur mihi esse belluae quam homines! De maiaestate non plus poterunt eis detrahere verba, quae pauci audiant, pauciores intelligunt, quam facta, quae omnes vident, et suo magno malo sentiunt.

Περί τού τῆς Βασιλίσσης puto esse plus dimidio affictum a vana multitudine, quae amat fere atrocissima aliigere ac spargere; ego vero paucissima hac de re habeo explorata: nam, vt scis, iam quattuor menses fui domi; nec velim fieri me tantis de rebus certiorum per litteras, nisj forte quum iam transactae sunt, et omnibus palam. Itaque non alia cognoui preter quae vulguit fama; sed nihil dubito, quin multo secus res habeat, quam audiuimus.

23 bellicos[ after it tumultus is crossed off and further expunged by a line of dots underneath 34 sunt] in m.


29. Βασιλίσσης] evidently the question between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, about which de Fevyn had mentioned the current report two months before : Ep. 243, 57.

36. multo secus] Vives tried to excuse Henry's conduct as long
Genuam tam pro certo habetur furturque; et numerosos esse trans Alpes Gallorum exercitus; sed eos maxima ex parte tyrone inexcitato collectitio ex perditissimis ganeonibus totius Galliae, imparato, et flagitiose instructo, quum a disciplina militar, tum etiam a commeatu et armis, vt nudos fere aiunt transisse Alpes et inermes; cum duce militibus et terris illis inuiso, nempe Lautretio, quem Italij oderunt, vt est fama. Ergo periti rej militaris censent ad lanienam missos eos; et si collatis signis pugnetur, fore illorum turpem fugam, aut cruentam stragem. Neque enim ignoras quale nos militum genus habeamus in Italia. Impediri nostros difficultibus annonse, nihil est certius; sed nec hostibus esse hsec faciliora, aut expeditiora! Vene-tijs ipsis primores vix habent satis lardj quo se tolerent, idque emptum maximo; nam recentes carnes credo illos non gustasse a Calendis Augustij.

Obluiscor, crede mihi, mala domestica, quum in hsec publica intueor: vt de morte socrus, quam scito amississe nos ad vndecimum diem mensis Septembris, egregiam feminam, et prope ornamentum sexus. Non dubito quin ex aliquot tuis cum illa colloquijis facile eximias matronae virtutes deprehenderis, atque intellexeris. Erant enim in

as he could (cp. Ep. 235, 18), and only discretely mentioned the divorce question, even after he himself had had to suffer for it: cp. Ep. 261, pr. a., 20. 37. Genuam] Andrea Doria, the famous Genoese sea-captain, joined King Francis, and helped Cesar Fregoso’s men to drive from Genoa Adorni’s Imperialist party; Teodoro Trivulzio was appointed to govern the town for France: CMH, II, 57; Brewer, IV, 3336, 3400. 38. Gallorum] a French army under Lautrec, who left Court on June 30, entered Italy; as the Imperial army, still without a leader, was much weakened by diseases and desertions, their progress was unchecked: Pastor, II, 301, 309, 318; CMH, II, 57; Brewer, IV, 3188-3278, 3329-30, 3405. 40. imparato] cp. Brewer, IV, 3350, 3342. 43. Lautretio] Odet de Foix, viscount of Lautrec, owed his promotion of army-leader less to his abilities than to the favour of his sister Frances de Foix, Countess of Chateaubriand, with the King; his first campaign in Lombardy, in 1521, proved disastrous, for on account of his exactions and repressive measures the Swiss deserted him, and the Ghibelline party rose up against him in Milan: CMH, II, 44, 97. 48. annonae] cp. Pastor, II, 295-297, 317. 54. soerus] Clara Cervent: cp. Ep. 102, pr. b., 6.
ea tales, vt quanquam ab ea non ostentabantur, tamen ita 60 eminebant foras atque elucebant, vt illam quius excellentissimam feminam facile diceret. Ita erat quidam velut perpetuum virtutum in ea concentus atque harmonia in factis, dictis, toto ore, toto corpore ac gestu, vt nihil dissonum in illa esset, aut discrepans. Ingens nobis desiderium suj reliquit: proscorum meam et coniugem tempus sanabit; me vero vna reputatio medicata est, illam uberrimum nunc capere tantarum virtutum fructum. Nec video cui magnopere possit dulcis esse vita aut expetenda, hoc orbis totius statu!

Vxori tuæ sororj meæ precor partum facillimum; cuj velim obstetricari non Iunonem illam Lucinam, sed Virginem nostram, que incorrupta atque hilaris partum illu<m> vere aureum mundo ostendit prosperum ac salut<arem. Volo> adscribere quæ nuper de enitentibus legj: cauen- 75 d<um ne > vllum sit in cubiculo: eo retardarj partus; ia<m porro illum im>pedire de aure pendentem: puto tamen bono et firmo animo & fidente Deo nihil esse presentius!

Domino Præsidi et domino Lapostolio multam ex me salutem. Vale, etiam atque etiam!

Brugis, Calendis Octobribus, 1527.


249. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 17 October <1527>

II 177 [p. 207]

Cornelius Duplicius (de Dobbele) de Schepper, Scepperus, son of John, and of Ghislaine Severin, grandson of John, Vice-admiral of Flanders, who gained the name of de Schepper (viz., skipper), was 248. 76 -pedire &c.: on f° 190 r°. 79 Domino &c.; in Vives' wrrtng


79. Lapostolio] Peter l'Apostole.
born at Nieuport in 1503. He was educated by his uncle, parish priest of Ekelsbeke, near Cassel, and sent to Paris University; he studied under Gerard Roussel, and met there Michel d’Arande and William Farei (Herminjard, I, 205). He afterwards went to Louvain, matriculating on Dec. 3, 1522 (Lib. III Int., 296 r°; OE, 510), and applied himself zealously to philosophy, languages and to mathematics, in which science he gained renown (cp. Ep. 67, 24; Bib. Ref. Ne., 1, 589), especially by his Assertionis Fidei adversus Astrologos, sive de Significationibus Conjunctionum Superiorum Planetarum anni M D. vigesimi quarti Libri VI, dedicated to Cardinal Erard de la Marck (Antwerp, Fr. Byrckmannus, 1523). Godschalk Eriksen, Danish Chancellor (Ep. 67, pr. a), engaged him as secretary soon after the arrival in Zeeland of Christiern II. (Ep. 67, 24), who found in him an ardent and eloquent advocate. Indeed he wrote a memorial of his cause to Pope Clement VII., an Apologeticum pro Jure ac Defensione... Christierni, Daniae Regis [1524] (Cartwright, 19, 42), as well as an answer to Duas Epistolae quibus rationem... Holsatiae dux, D. Fridericus... reddere conatur, dated Aldenburg, April 10, 1524, and another to the Lubecensium Articullos (Febr. 1524 : Mess. Sc. Hist., 1856 : 17-22). These pamphlets gained him the King’s full confidence, who made him his vice-chancellor, and sent him to England, Oct. 28, 1524 (Brewer, IV, 777), and to Madrid, which he reached on Dec. 13, 1524 (C. F. Allen, Breve og Akstykker til Oplysning af Christiern II.‘s... Historie : Copenhagen, 1854 : I, 305-7). He assisted Queen Isabella in her illness at Zwynaerde, where she died peacefully in the old faith, Jan. 19, 1526, he being present with Thomas Blankært, who related the event (AnEinBr., II, iii, 64; Ep. 182, pr. a; Reygersb., RI; Sand., Fland., I, 393); he celebrated her memory in an Epitaphium, and in an elegy which was printed in Antwerp, Anno M.D.XXVIII. Mense Octobri ’ by John Grapheus for Gregory Bontius.

At her death de Sch. was engaged by Charles V., on which occasion Christiern gratefully acknowledged his services, and gave him the title of Councillor of Danemark, with some additions to his crest, by letter dated Zwynaerde, Jan. 28, 1526; he made him Lord of Zempleland on May 20, 1529 (ScM, 223, 237). Cornelius went to Spain, entered the Imperial Court (VE, 1588, b), and was Gattinara’s favourite (FG, 146, 5); Charles V., appreciating his prudence and his linguistic abilities, sent him on an embassy to Poland, Feb. 7, 1528 (Brewer, IV, 3879). On his way back to Belgium he was used for a mission by Ferdinand of Austria (Brewer, IV, 5240), and probably during that visit he married at Bruges Anne Elisabeth (or Isabella) d’Onche, daughter of Peter, and of Jaqueline Clichthove, from Veurne-Ambacht (FUL, n° 1437 : 63), widow of Peter Laurin, Lord of Leestkens († Febr. 27, 1521/2 : FG, 29, 36; 83, 25; Gaillard, I, t. 160; Br. & Fr., I, 365; Ep. 6, pr.), who brought him a large fortune, as Erasmus jokingly remarked to Oolah, April 19, 1533 (OE, 352; Erasm., II, 607). On Dec. 22, 1533, he became supernumerary, and on July 15, 1535, ordinary, member of the Privy Council (CPT, 70), and was entrusted with various missions, especially about naval affairs (AnEinBr., II, iii, 66, 127; Goris, 561); he assisted as Mary of Hungary’s or Charles’s deputy at diets, and conferences with princes and archbishops (Collect., 115; Henne, VII, 281, 272, 347; VIII, 63, 1X, 6).
and was repeatedly sent as ambassador, to Szapolyai, Sigismond of Poland, Francis I. or Solymon (OE, 269, 281, 348, 380, 456, 465, 481, 503; PEG, II, 230; Ent., 136; Henne, VI, 44; &c.). He was very successful in his missions; he concluded the first peace between Austria and the Turks, and obtained for Mary of Hungary the restitution of her dowry and her lost property. He was rewarded by the title of Eques Auratus, by the Lordship of Eecke, on the Scheldt, and was appointed, Dec. 22, 1538, to the Council of State (Lanz, II, 294).

c In 1545 and '46 he went on embassy to England, and on his return he devoted all his care to the organisation of his master's marine power, rendering fully effective both the navy and the defence of the coasts, and seeing to the safety, the efficiency and the quickness of navigation between Zeeland and Spain, directing and controlling, until June 1554, from Veere, Antwerp or Arnemuiden, the squadrons that sailed southwards, or had to be ready for an eventual cruise or battle. He was to play a part in Mary Tudor's removal from England by Francis van der Dillft, 1550 (Ep. 139, pr. g; AnEmBr., II, vi, 349-355), and he had a share in the plan of joining Brussel to the Rupel by a canal (R. Häpke, Niederländische Akten und Urkunden zur Geschichte der Hanse und zur Deutschen Seegeschichte: Munich, 1913: 1, 82-571; Henne, III, 43; IX, 173; Hume-Tyler, X, XI; AnEmBr., II, vi, 339). He died prematurely in Antwerp on March 28, 1555, and was buried in the Church of Eecke, where his wife Elisabeth d'Onche had been laid to rest on Aug. 20, 1548 (BB, j, 34).

d Although chiefly a man of action, de Schepper found the time to edit the Chronicle of his times by Christian Massaeus of Cambrai, which, however, on account of a too outspoken judgment on Francis I., was prohibited by Charles V., who remarked that erudites should wait to write about their princes until they are buried (Opmeer, 481a). He also wrote a preface to J. Calvete de Estrella's De Aphrodisio Expugnato... Commentarius (1551), and published Herum a Carolo V... in Africa bello gestarum Commentarius, by J. Calvete de Estrella, J. Etrobius, P. Giovio and others (Antwerp, 1554), whereas a diary of his own missions to Constantinople (Sand., Script. Fland., 43), was published only after three centuries (J. de Saint-Genois and G. A. Yssel de Schepper, Missions Diplomatiques de G. D. de Schepper... de 1523 à 1553: Bruxelles, 1856: MARB, xxx). Of his numerous official reports some are edited (cp. K. Lanz, Staatspapiere zur Geschichte Karls V: Stuttgart, 1845: 41, 179, 197, 224, 227, 299, 333; R. Häpke, Niederländische Akten &c.); others repose in the various collections of the Belgian Records, Brussels; there is a selection of autograph letters, statements and instructions, ranging from 1546 to 1553 (with a portrait) in ScM (237-473).

e On account of his humanistic sympathies and his position, Cornelius de Schepper was intimately acquainted with Erasmus (FG, 145, 191), Vives (Ep. 241, 29; Bonilla, 196) and Goclenius (OE, 444, 486); with Peter Gilles and Cornelius Grapheus (OE, 486, 559, 586); with Cranevelt (OE, 605), Viglius (Hoyneck, II, 1, 318; VE, 19, 21, 38) and Alonso de Valdés (ZITTH, xxix, 600; F. Caballero, Al. y J. de Valdés: Madrid, 1875: 332-356; FG, 147, 29); finally, with John Dantiscus and Nicolas Olah, both of whom kept up with him a regular correspondence (E. J. von Westphalen, Monumenta Inedita

41
Rerum Germanicarum: Leipzig, 1740-3: II, 1103; III, 421-148: 1527-1537; OE, 281, 259-605. He proved a loving brother to Mark Laurin (OE, 417, 497, &c.), and a protector to James Jespersen (Ep. 281, pr. a-c), to Livinus Algoet, whom he introduced to Olah, thus settling him in life (Ep. 58, pr. a; Lat. Cont., 375; FG, 146, 39; OE, 225, 323, &c.; Roersch, Liëvin Algoet, in MB, xxvi, 133), and to William Snouck-aert, Zenocarus, of Bruges, his secretary on his embassies, who became Charles V.'s librarian and historian (Br. & Fr., V, 373; Bib. Belg., 336; Paquot, XII, 118; FUL, n° 5615: grant for will, 1551).

Besides a daughter Anne, married to Cornelius de Coornhuyse, great Bailiff of Ypres and Audenarde (CPT, 71; Br. & Fr., II, 164), de Schepper left a son Cornelius, born whilst he was in Austria (OE, 284, — Febr. 8, 1533, — 388, 393), who became Mary of Hungary's page, and, like his relatives the Laurins, consul of the Frane de Bruges', 1566-69; he succeeded his father in the Lordship of Eecke, and in the management of the marine, and he took part in most political events between 1559 and 1577 (Sand., Fland., II, 187; AnEmBr., II, xi, 25; III, iv, 153-5, 217-8; Mess. Sc. Hist., 1856, 10). He probably was the second husband of Margaret Loonis, widow of Remeus Jacobus Roetaert (‡ Nov. 24, 1545), who died on Nov. 8, 1596 (AnEmBr., II, iii, 127) for no mention is made of her on his father's epitaph, who was still a widower in June 1553 (letter to Viglius: ScM, 471-3); they left no children, for a Coornhuyse was Lord of Eecke in 1608 (Sand., Fland., II, 188). — A, Cornelius Schepperus nobilis, prob. a near relative, matriculated in Louvain, Aug. 28, 1542 (Lib. IV Int., 157 v°; 133 v°); a quite different Cornelius de Schepper of Duiveland, M. A. and Bachelor in Divinity, was elected dean of the Faculty of Arts, Louvain, Sept. 30, 1535, and was nominated to several vacancies (1534-36: Lib. 1 Nom., 261 v°, v°, 262 v°, 264 v°, 275 v°, 280 v°). Cp. biographies by J. de Saint-Genois (Mess. Sc. Hist., 1856, 1-25, and MARB, xxx), and by J. J. de Smet (BARB, X, n, 67, and BN); further OE, 549, &c.; Guicc., 229, 244; Jov. EL, 224; Gairdner-Brodie, xviii-xxi; Bib. Belg., 148; Sand., Script. Fland., 41; Miareus, II, 15; CPT, 70; CPRiv., I, 72; Paquot, XII, 295; FG, 416; Henne, V, 38, &c.; BW; Hom. Cel., II, 111.

S. P.

Binas ijs diebus accepi abs te literas quibus unice delectatus sum: significas enim pacis spect isthie euulgari; qui rumor vtinam aliquando verus sit! Hic accepmus ab Schepperex Genua ipsa, post etiam ex Hispanijs illud idem nuncium; sed ut dicis, et uere metuis, quorsum ille jungens Gallorum apparatus? Ferunt potitos rerum Ligus-

2. pacis sperm] Quiñones and Peter de Veyra, sent by Charles V. to the Pope to make peace, Aug 15, left Barcelona on Sept. 5, and reached Rome in the first days of October : Pastor, II, 314, 319.
Ep. 249

ticarum, spreto, atque adeo non admissa ad colloquium Mercurino. De Mediolano iampridem nihil certius est. Ego ita jninterpreti possim, rem confectam iri, si illic reprimatur Gallorum jmpetus, ut intra praesidia non ausint se continere; alias, mihi crede, nullam jneunde aut confirmande pacis spem uideo. Quis enim victori leges quibus irretiatur, præscribat?

Aliquamdiu hic jngens fuit moetus de Britannis : Consule adeo Bruno ad Principem Fienum legato ob eam rem, quum ipse Sottegi illius palacium jnuiserem, nunc mirum est quam secure utiam agamus : tantum quod satis esse debeat pacem pulsare pro foribus ! Viues ausus est sese committere jtimeri, socru de medio sublata; jd quod oblitus sum ad te scribere.


Brugis, protesto Luce : op den Diuere, bij tGruuthuus.

Hic exustus est Lutheranus, cuius anime misereatur Christus, etiamsi noluerit pro se orationes fundj.

Tuus quantus est,
Joannes Feuynus.

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9. Mediolano] part of the Milanese was restored to Francesco Sforza, but Milan remained in Leyva’s power: CMH, II, 57.
24. domus] he had removed to a house on the Diver or Dijver, near Laurin’s, and near the mansion of the Lords of Bruges, called, after their right of levying a tax on the grute or malt, Gruuthuse: Duclos, 261, 497-8; CadBr., 181, 183, 188; Ent., 98.
29. Lutheranus] this execution is generally not recorded.
250. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 23 November <1527>

II 165 [f° 191]

The year-date is suggested by the place of this letter in the bundle and by its contents.

S. D. P.

Jampridem nihil abs te accepi, et vicissim tu nihil a me; fortassis in causa legatio fuit, quam apud Gandauum interceperas. Mihi vero non perjnde licuit vel per migrationem jngruente hyeme, et non audebam nisi certo intellexissem an redisse. Sed quoniam bene valere te ex Dominiguo intellexi loetor plurimum. Ego vtcumque ijs turbis valeo. Viues hesterno die adscripsit nominatim tibj salutem; sed ego nihil accepi literarum. Porro autem jllius Nicolaus dicit afulgere pacis spem apud Britannos : hoc Viuem interseruisse. President post octauum demum diem isthinc decessisse audij, sublatumque de medio satis subito : Christus Optimus Maximus illi subuenire dignetur !

Ex Jtalia nihil accipiant Baus et reliqui Jtalicarum rerum procuratores. Quorsum victoria sit juclinatura, jd aleæ committamus. Principem Sicambrum cum Traiectensi

250. 5 Dominiguo] possibly Dominique 10 demum] i indistinct
Epp. 249, 250, 251

Præsule conuenisse ferunt. Vtinam Cæsari cum Gallo con-
ucenerit ! Bene vale.

Brugis, nono Calendas Decembreis.

Saluta quæeso nomine meo carissimam conjugem, libe-
20 rosque.

Tuus quantus est,
Joannes Feuynus.

Ornatissimo Jurisconsulti". Dnō. & Magrö.
Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario Mechli-
nièñ., dnō. s. obser^.

251. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Greenwich
22 January 1528

This letter was written by amanuensis A; Vives added the last
few lines (ll. 36-39) and the monogram, as well as the address, below
which Cranevelt noted : , Rta, xiiij. Februarij a° 28°,

VIVES D. CRANEVELDIO SUO S.

Quum is sis, qui in dandis ad amicos litteris cura dili-
gentiaque studiosos omnes vincas, vehementer me sollici-
tum habet tam diuturnum tuum silentium. Ego vero ad te

scripsj domo huc proficiscens sub mensem, vt puto, Octo-
brem; hinc vero nihil scripsisse, non est quod mirere :

magis mireris me hanc epistolam potuisse exarare. Ea est
temporum ratio, vt non esse nos εις λίθους διηλαγμένους,
ωσπερ μυθεύεσθαι την Νιώβην έκεινην δι' άθυμίαν, maius monstrum

view advocated by the Duke of
Cleves; it was held at Hunussen
in the first days of October 1527,
but did not lead to any result.
A new conference, onNovember4,

at the Koerhuis, near Deventer,
had no better success, and the
hostilities were resumed : Ny-
hoff, pref.2, cxle-vd; 881-2.
251. 1. Quum &c.] Ep. 252, 22.
4. huc] Vives left for England
between Oct. 1 and 17 : Epp.
248, 19; 249, 18; he wrote to his
brother-in-law Nicolas Valdaura
about the middle of November
(Ep. 250, 6), sending his greet-
ings to Cranevelt.
7. διηλαγμένους] r διηλλαγ-
8. Νιώβην] r Νιώβην. Cp. ōvid,
Metamorph., VI, 118, &c.
8. maius monstrum &c.] already
when this letter was written,
Vives had had difficulties, and
probably was closely watched; he
had taken sides with the Queen,
sit, quam illam ipsam esse versam! O sj iam tandem
10 dignaretur Dominus liberare creaturam suam a seruitute
corruptionis! Magnum est virtutibus omnibus propositum
cum vicijs certamen, et videntur haec vincere numero et
consensu! Quod sj res pergant vt coeperunt, gaudere
vtique debemus, mj Craneveldj, nos esse iam quintum &
tricessimum annum pratergressos!

Non dubito, quin distineat vos cunctos interregnum
istud præsidiale: facies certiorum me, quam quis declarat-
tus fuerit. Ille est finis honorum, imo vero portus a tem-
pestatibus: mortem dico, ne tu de magistratu me loqui
arbitreris, quem ego, vt alia omnia publica munia, plus
habere speciej puto quam bona rej! Finita fabula, nihil
opus est cultu scenico; at in fabula, quid habent aliiu
histriones primarum partium, quam laborem et periculum,
dum vanam popul} volupatem captant?

Mirifice delectarunt me nuper poæ duo ætatis huius,
Hieronymus Vidas, 'de Arte Poetica', & Sanazarius 'de
Partu Virginis': homines Vergilianissimj, vt interdum
non illorum opus, sed centones quosdam viderer mihi
Vergilianos legere: in quo parum mihi satisfecerunt: vt
qui soluta oratone ca superstitione scribunt, vt nihil dicant

as results from the favour which
she bestowed on him and his
16. interregnum] the vacancy
created by Josse Lauwereyns' death: Ep. 250, 10.
26. Vidas] Marco Girolamo Vida,
of Cremona (c. 1490-1566), canon
of St. John Lateran's in Rome,
was, in the xvi] the foremost Christian poet in Italy:
Tiraboschi, VII, 1440; Hallam, I,
437, 477; Saintsbury, 26; Sandys,
II, 117; HLCr, 29-37.

26. de Arte Poetica] this poem,
the greatest of Vida's earlier works,
was written before 1520, and only printed in 1527; it is
mainly inspired by Virgil, and lays down the laws of poetry and
criticism: Hallam, II, 302; Saintsbury, 385, 395, 404; HLCr, 29; Spin-
garn, 127, 131; Sandys, II, 133, 417.

26. Sanazarius] Jacopo Sanza-
zaro, Actius Sincerus Santazara
(1458-1530), poet, author of
the famous Arcadia (1502), one
of the ablest members of the
Academia of his native town
Naples: Jov. EL, 149; Opmeer, 461 b; Hallam, I, 365, 436; Tira-
boschi, VII, 1211; Del. Poet. Belg.,
III, 91; Saintsbury, 25, 29; Sandys,
II, 90, 35.

27. de Partu Virginis] Sanza-
zaro's poem, the work of 20 years,
published in 1522, though pure
and elegant and harmonious in
diction and versification, is ren-
dered frigid by an uncongruous
imitation of his classical models:
ep. Jov. EL, 150; Hallam, I, 436,
&c.; Tiraboschi, VII, 1440; Saint-
sbury, 13, 30; Sandys, II, 90.
nisj sumptum de Tullio, quasj vero natura iam exangui ac effœta! Sed nihilominus, sj legeris, non penitebit horas aliquot in illis operibus collocasse. Sanazarius est magis aliquanto suus, & plane Christianus; alter, vt vno dicam verbo, non tam est Vergilianus, quam Vergilius.

Sorori meæ optimam salutem, et hospiti meo Domino Lapostolio: ἀκούσε τάχα ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ, ὅτι θαυμάσας ἂν εἰ μὴ θεὸς τις ἀπὸ μηχανῆς! Vale vir prestantissime.

Grenuichi, 22 Januarij, 1528.

D. Francisco Craneueldio, iurisconsulto,
Senatori,
Mechlinien.
ad Gallos transfigerint; ipsum autem Pontifex agat Bononiæ; Venetorum et Thucie copiæ apud Felsinam sint; quare non imerito etiam tu dubitas firmata ne sit pax, fide tam fluxa Principum! Gallum addunt languere ex morbo sui nominis.

De Viue nihil accepit, — nisi vxorem donatam munusculo ab Regina Britannie, et literas sua ipsius manuscriptas, amoris plenissimas, quibus allicit, et, ut melius dixerim, quibus hortatur ut maritum comitetur; se illi non defuturam. Et quod de Jdolo attingis: Viues ipse (quod tibi secretissimum sit!) alias sub alio nomine utcumque delinuat, esse qui illi exitium communarentur, iam tum copijs in aciem eductis!

— Sed hac nunc falsa sunt. Nam heri accepit literas

were to guarantee the fulfilment of the terms agreed upon by the Pope on November 26, made their guards drunk and fled (Sanuto, xlvi, 361, 389). This caused a momentary alarm amongst the Imperial troops; already on Dec. 1, two other hostages were delivered to Colonna, and three to Alarcon: Pastor, II, 320-1.

6. Bononia] Clement VII. resided in the stronghold of Orvieto from his liberation, Dec. 6, 1527, to his removal to Viterbo, where he arrived on June 1, 1528, and from where he left for Rome on Oct. 5: Pastor, II, 322, 335, 342.

7. Felsinam] viz., Bologna; the Venetians, availing themselves of the troubled state of affairs, had made themselves masters of the provinces of Ravenna and Cervia, and the Duke of Ferrara had taken possession of the towns and territories of Modena and Reggio (Sanuto, xlvi, 543, 557, 592; Pastor, II, 329); meanwhile Lautrec was advancing towards Bologna in January 1528: Pastor, II, 327; Brewer, IV, 3768, 3824, 3855.

8. Gallum] Francis I. is known to have been a victim of the scabies gallica, the French pox, as was called the syphilis, brought to Europe by navigators returning from America. Although it is generally believed that he was attacked only in 1538, when a crisis developed at Compiègne, he may have been suffering before from the disease to which his untimely death is often ascribed, and which gave rise to cruel epigrams as well as to romantic legends.

11. Viue] cp. Epp. 250, 7; 251. 12. Regina &c.] cp. Ep. 251, 7. Vives had evidently espoused her cause and the Queen wanted to secure the last assistance of her faithful and clever defender by taking his wife into her service. He was at that time tutoring Princess Mary, who with her mother resided in the King's Court, at Greenwich, from where Ep. 251 was dated (cp. l. 39; Brewer, IV, 3757, 3783, 3786, &c.).

15. Jdolo] Cardinal Wolsey, whose favour with the King was certainly on the wane; he found a dangerous competitor in Anne Boleyn (Creighton, 159), whose party thickened the ranks of his enemies (cp. Schism. Angl., 31, 34; Brewer, IV, 3334; Slow, 531 a, 535 b); even literatoes followed John Skelton's example, bitterly satirizing him in masques and plays: CHEL, iii, 26, 69-78, 80.

19. Sed hac &c.] what follows
20 a Vioe adeo ipso, quibus ille nihil tale : neque plane
noui quicquam : quod ille, presertim tanto patrono de
medio sublato, adiecisset ! Scribit autem Vioes admirari
se nihil abs te literarum accipere, cum solitus sis nos
omneis scribendi diligentia superare ! Quare si nos audis,
id facies propediem, nam vna cum nostris tuas mittemus;
et si quid isthic sit, quod nos seyre expeditat, adjice :
desydero supra quam dici possit pacem : quae modo quals
quis sit, non curo, modo connubium constet. Nam alias
quomodo firmare possis? Cesaris animo, ob spi mi am soro-
rem amicissimam iam multis nominibus et foederibus pes-
tiferis exulcerato? et exercitu intregro? Si spernat nobilem,
formosam, bellam, virenti ætate, Cesari omnium sororum
carissimam ?

Qui putas fieri posse ut villam inean pacem : Caesar,
35 a Gallo capto et Pontifice; Ferdinandus, a victoria de
Thurcis? Vt enim Gallus jngentia moliatur, dolis, tech-
nis, astu denique vaferrimo, omnia juuertere conetur :
fortassis Britannus, falsa rumore sparso, matertere Caesaris
duorium iactet ! Non dubito quin Christus propicius illi
40 futurus sit, qui Reipublice Christiane optime consultum
velit ! Adhue Aranea, quantumuis exucca et jnops, tamen
venenum sibi retinet : vidimus federis auctorem quam
belle habitus sit ! Qui putas Florentinos, foederis socios

was evidently written a few days
after the first lines, as mean-
while Vives' letter had arrived.
22. Scribit &c. [Epp. 241, 1; 251, 11; probably Vives wrote to both
friends on the same day : Crane-
vell's letter, being taken by the
Valdauras via Antwerp, reached
Mechlin only on Feb. 13, whereas
de Fvyn's was delivered on
Febr. 6.
28. connubium] evidently the
marriage between Francis I. and
Charles V.'s sister Eleanor, widow
of King Emmanuel of Portugal,
who according to the Treaty of
Madrid was to become Queen of
France : Cartwright, 4-6, 21, 24,
137; Moeller, 294, 331, 341.
35. Ferdinandus &c.] probably
his advantage over Szapolyai,
who, after having been driven
into Transylvania (Nov. 1527),
concluded a treaty with the Sul-
tan, February 1528 : CMH, I, 97.
38. Britannus &c.] Ep. 254, 17:
Henry VIII. pretended to doubt
the validity of his marriage with
his brother's widow.
41. Aranea] prob. Francis I.
43. Florentinos] Florence, help-
ed by the French, had dethroned
the de Medici family, which was
one of Clement VII.'s chief motives
for not joining the Liga : Pastor,
II, 329.
amicos, absque lue aliqua elabi posse quin alicunde maximo malo ab Aranea aspergantur? Si Thusciae terminos tantum attingant, quanto id fuerit illorum detrimento? Quare Christus Optimus Maximus id illis infundere dignetur quod cum bono Reipublice sue sit! Satis iam tumultatum est, heu mens! quam diu! tanto Christianorum sanguine fuso depugnatum! tantulo tempore quot millia occubuerunt! Et ad haec conniuet Clemens, quod vereor, aliquando Leone feroceior, si hominem noui! Sed Christus illi meliorem mentem inspergat! Qui et te, tuosque omnes totum hunc annum incolumes conservet. Vale.

55 Brugis, pridie Calendas Februarias, 1528.

Tuus quantulus est,
Jo. Feuynus.

Excellentissimo Juriscoss. Dnò. & Mgrò.
Francisco Craniuel*., Senatorj Mechlinieñ., amico Integerr*.

253. FROM NICOLAS HERCO FLORENAS

II 168 [f° 196] Arras 5 March 1528

To this letter Herco’s seal, similar to that of Ep. 204, still adheres; it takes up the obverse, and one third of the reverse side of a leaf; Cranevelt noted on the address: ’R°. xx. Martij a° XXVII°’.

† S. P.

Vltima Januarij applicuj Attrebatum cum familia, non sine discrimine: quia fere vxorem ac liberos in itinere perdidj; propter itinere difficultatem euersa erat in

252. 49 mens| MS. : ms with sign of abbrev. (doubtful reading) 5 pridie| MS. : pr.

252. 45. Thusciae in all appearance de Feyyn expected Lautrec to enter Tuscany, whereas, encouraged by Clement VII., he made his way towards Naples by Romagna, passing the Tronto on February 10: Pastor, II, 330. 51. Clemens] de Feyyn had little sympathy with, and no great idea of, Clement VII.: cp. Ep. 82, 15.

253. 1. Attrebatum] it appears as if he had not succeeded in making a living out of his practice in Bruges: cp. Ep. 154, pr. a.
aquam, ex qua, iam periens, saluata est; quod in eo curru
reliquum erat, destructum est. Nunc ab hac erepti jactura,
longe maiorem veremur, si Galli descendant: quotidie
predantur ante portas nostras, ac frequenter a somno nos
excitam, nec quiequam verebar, harum rerum inexpertus;
quas nunc experiri oportet! Liber tamen sum in ciuitate,
si ab hoste liber esse possim; quod speramus si istinc, vt
fertur, presidium suggesturus. Sed utcumque res se habeat,
nunc persuerandum est, nisi sedes mutare nos necessario
cogamur. Quod si cogeremur, ad vos venimus, aut Ant-
berpiaim. Sedes tamen numquam mutare huc veniens spe-
rabam; ac si res recte cedat, adhuc spero.

Scripsissems ad Dominum Albertum si istic esse credi-
dissem; egissemeque illi gratiam quod me non retinuisset;
eius famulus venit Brugas, cum essem Rothomagi; vxor,
quia nesciebat quantum ego illi dare vellem, nihil ej dedit.
Cum Rothomago Brugas redijissem, statim cum Abbate
Dunensi prefectus sum Dunkerckam, sed moratus sum in
Monasterio plusquam ad octo dies; interea venit famulus

and Francis I. sent a defiance to
Charles V.; his answer of Jan. 27
3 gave no satisfaction, as had been
expected, and war was started
against him. The English cap-
tured Spanish and Flemish ves-
sels, and the French attacked the
towns and villages of Artois and
Flanders: cp. Epp. 254, 48; 259, 5;
Henne, IV, 162-173; Brewer, IV,
3827, 3841, 3879, 3882, — 3887,
3894, 3916, 3959, 4025, 4026, &c.
18. retinuisset] namely, in Italy;
Herco himself was willing to
remain there, and only left on
his wife’s entreaties: Epp. 181,
s, 17; 212, 30, 51.
19. famulus] probably Pigge’s
amanuensis, — as it appears, a
native of Louvain (l. 36).
21. Abbate Dunensi] Robert le
Clercq (Ep. 51, 30; AnEmBr., I, ii,
164), was Herco’s friend and
patron; he gave him hospitality
in the first days of his arrival in
Bruges (Ep. 204, 4), and probably
induced him to remove to his
native town Arras.
22. prefectus sum &c.] Herco
evid. met the abbot at Bruges;
both left for Dunkerque, but
stopped several days at the
Abbey, near Furnes, which lay
on their way: cp. l. 23 n.
23. Monasterio] the Cistercian
Abbey of Our Lady of the Downs,
de Dunis, erected in 1107, was
situated on the downs between
Dunkerque and Nieuport, on the
territory or ambacht of Furnes,
near Coxyde and Adinkerke. It had
been richly endowed, amongst
others by King Richard I. of
England, who, in gratitude for
what the abbot had done towards
his liberation from captivity in
Germany (1193), bestowed on the
abbey the tithes of the island
Sceapige’, Sheppey, in the
mouth of the Thames, which,
Alberti Brugas; dicunt nescio quid me migrasse, vt opina-
25 bantur nonnullj; venit famulus iste Dunkerckam; petit de
me; negant omnes se scire vbj sim; dicit me migrasse
Brugis cum tota familia in duobus curribus, cum nullum
currum preter currum Dominij Abbatis habuissem; omnes
Dunkerkenses hospite insalutato me abijse putant : estque
murmur ingens tum propter fratres, tum propter sorores
vxoris. Bonus vir Brugas redit, vbi eamdem famam diuul-
gat; dicit neminem Dunkerke de me scire; tandem ad
Aptecarium appellens, jubet Aptecarius vt jn Monasterio
Dunensi me requirat; eo reuertitur; cuna illic est, cum
Dunkerckam mittunt, quo interea prefectus eram. Vbj intel-
ligebam nuncium quemdam Louaniensem me diligentissime
quesuisses, suspicabaturque nescio quid mali : ego quis
esset mirabar; cum essem in prando, reuertitur bonus
nuncius; cum hominem video, cum esse dicunt quid me
volubat. Non potuj satis mirarj tantam importunitatem,
cum in nulla re maiorem diligentiam facere potuissem
quam feceram, vt illi pecuniam mittere; misisseque vt
fuisse absolutus, si scuissem vbjnam fuisse. Roma
discendens illi mulam reliqueram, sperane eam conualu-
ram; quam si conualuisset, pro medio precio habuisset; si
non conualeseretur, nolens illum, amicissimum naihi scilicet,
ecludere, pecuniam redditurum dixi. Scripsit postea se
vendidisse xxvij. juliis; de qua discendens habere potuj
octo ducatos auratos; cum eam iam illi ea conditione

45 quam si &c., on f° 196 ψ

until Elizabeth's time, procured to one of the monks the right to
a seat in Parliament. The abbot had a 'refugium', house of refuge,
at Bruges, which had been placed at the disposal of Herco and his
wife on their return from Rome (Ep. 204, 4). In this letter the
'Monasterium' evidently refers to the abbey itself, near Furnes;
it was destroyed by the revolutionarv heretics in 1578; the
community partly rebuilt it at Ten Bogaerde, near the former
site, but abandoned it, in 1627, for their daughter-abbey of Ter-
Doest, Thosana, in Bruges, which
then became the Abbey of the
Downs, and of which the build-
ings are used at present as the
Seminary (Sand., Fland., II, 91,
218; Duclos, 457, 537; Cronica
Abbatum Monasterii de Dnus :
Bruges, 1864-7.
42. illi] Albert Pigge.
42. pecuniam] cp. Epp. 208, 8;
215, 9; 224, 8; 228, 2.
44. mulam &c.] cp. Epp. 215, 9;
224, 16.
addixissem, remisi illi xx. carolos aureos; plus tamen misissem, si per suam importunitatem non parasset talem rumorem. Quod si cuj debuissem, acriter me persecutus fuisset; sed neminem credo fuisse, quij obolum de me exegisset, Deo Optimo gratia; vbi ego sciuro vbi nam agat, ad eum scribam. Vale.

Attrebatij, quinta Martij.

Coniugem tuam nobis amicissimam plurimum saluere cupimus.

Tibi astrictissimus,

N. Herco Florenas.


254. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

9 March 1528

This letter occupies the first, and three quarters of the second page of a double leaf, of which the fourth has the address, with the impression of a seal similar to that of Ep. 247. Cranevelt noted on the address: , Rbua. xiiiij. Martij a æ 28'.

S. D. P.

Binas tuas ad me literas accepi; et item alteras ad Viuem; priores, et nunc ad Viuem alteras, conservum quodusqu e redieri e Britannia; nam scripsit nudiustertius vxorculse, se præpediem adfuturum. Sin erit cur delineatur longius quam arbitretur, remittam tibi bona fide. Ac ne sit cur jumptes quare priores adseruarim : profecto consultius visum mihi fuit eas apud me diutius delineri, ne, si quid-piam inter amicos emissum libere atque ex animo bene consultum, in manus Cardinalitias incidisset, id aliquando Viui noceret. Nam iufensissimus est Regine, que bene nostro

254. 3 quodusqu[ ]r quod-; cp. l. 29 : quodusque F2 ; quod- F1

vult; et hic vicissim illius est amantissimus; offenderetur,
quamuis leui, quod aiunt, causa, aut insaniret potius, si
quid huic adscriberetur, quem titulum videret, apud Sere-
nissimam Britannie Reginam. Nam nolit Reginam! Et
nunc suopte hortatu ab Rege spretam! Hic authores non
desunt qui spargant habuisse orationem ad populum,
presente nobilitate, qua persuasarit populo ne Rex possit
habere in vxorem fratris relictam!

Jd si ita est, quid tandem expectamus? Aut quorsum tot
bellorum minae? Aut cur legatorum jus sacrosanctum,
etiam apud barbaras nationes, violatum? In oratione
compertissimum est jnseruisse articulos 22, quibus Regi
liceat mouere bellum Cesari! Id adeo negociatores iij qu
apud Illustrissimam, isthic, e Neoportu, acciti sunt Brit-
nanni, in aurem Georgio van der Donck dixerunt! Sed
nolo author horum dici. De legato capto certissimum est;
Vives item in ijsdem aedibus detentus apud consiliarium
quemdam regium; nec possunt prodire in publicum,
quoadusque caduceator eorum ex Hispanijs redierit, qui renunciet an Britannie legatus illic detentus ab Crisaro fuerit! Hae cum sint Gallica commenta, aut potius Leijca, qui apud Caesarem legatione fungitur, tamen mirum est velle Regem mouere bellum Caesari, illi semper amico et foederato! Ingens est in Britannie belli apparatus; hic contra apud Flandros, ingens moetus; quorum autem res inclinatura sit, id incertum est! Potentiam vtriusque metuunt omnes: hic adeo apud Blankebergham, nostratium naues piscatoriae ab Gallis direpte sunt; in Britannia uero Hispanorum naues detentae et spoliata; Flandrorum naues ab Anglis capte, post libere dimisse, Gallis in prædam date, ab ijs rursus in Britannia merces venumdate sunt!

30 detentus] in February 1528, Charles V., making reprisals, had taken into custody the French ambassadors in Spain as hostages for the safety of his own in France (Brewer, IV, 3882, 3916, 3966). On the instigation of the French ambassador in England, Wolsey had Mendoza, as well as Vives, confined on Febr. 12 (Brewer, IV, 3959, 4011), thus depriving Queen Catherine of her best advisers.

31. Leijca] Edward Lee, arch-deacon of Colchester, Henry VIII.'s almoner, went to Spain as ambassador in November 1525 (Brewer, IV, 1684, 1705, etc.), having been sent previously to Ferdinand of Austria (1523) and to Clement VII. He had studied in Oxford, Magdalen College, where he left for Cambridge, where he promoted M.A., 1504, and B.B., 1515. He then removed to Louvain, matriculating on Aug. 25, 1516 (Excerpts, 98), and made there Erasmus' acquaintance; he was then, apparently, already befriended with More (Allen, III, 688, 23; Stapleton, 61). Having been invited to criticise the Novum Instrumentum, he pretended to be hurt by Erasmus' neglecting and ignoring his remarks, and a hot quarrel ensued, in which he wrote vehement attacks on the New Testament, which were answered by equally vehement replies, and besides by the Epistole aliquot Eruditorum Virorum, ex quibus perspicuum quanta sit Eduardi Let virulentia (Basle, J. Froben, 1520). Whatever abuse was thrown on him, Lee gained what he wanted, fame. His appointment as Royal Almoner in 1523, led to his embassies, in which he proved so convenient and handy a tool for Henry VIII., that he was chosen as Wolsey's successor on the see of York, 1531; in that dignity he continued to do what he could to please his royal master, whom he seconded in the question of the divorce, and in the establishment of the Anglican Church, though he opposed doctrinal reforms and their promoters. He died a sexagenarian on Sept. 13, 1544; DNB; Allen, III, 765, pr.; Wood, I, 53; de Jongh, 144, 147, 188, 196-8, etc.; Bludau, 86-125; FG, 381; Gasquet, I, 197; Gairdner, 112, 179, 181, 221; Blunt, I, 321-6, 465, 496; Audin, 151; Strype, I, 298-305, 486.

32 legatione &c.] on f. 194 v. 33 iii..., inclinatura (l. 26): vertical line in m. (C)
37 Blankebergham &c.] two marks in m. (C)
39 Hispanorum naues &c.] n(ota) in m. (C)
40 ab Anglis &c.] id. 41 ijs rursus &c.] id.
Pontificem aiunt agere Oruieti, quod oppidulum est haud longe a monte Falisco, ad bidui iter ab Vrbe Roma; ibi auscultare et expectare euentum rei, et belli Jtalic. Gallos ferunt jusequi nostros pugne audiores, et præda dites : Christus fauere dignetur optime ac justissime causæ. Nam alioqui verendum sit, ne hic de spolijs inter se certent, si tantus est bellorum apparatus; conuentus ob eam rem ad tuendos fines apud Gandauum xv. huius habebitur. Bene vale, et vxori tuae probissime foemine me plurimum commend.

7 Jdus Martias.

Tui observantissimus,
Joannes Fevynus.

Clarissimo et longe prestaniissimo Jurecoss.
Dnö. ac Mgrö. Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario Mechlinien., d. singlr. obserp.

A Malines.

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255. FROM ROSEUS

Louvain 21 March <1528>

This letter from Roseus (cp. Ep. 15, pr.) was written as an introduction for Werner Aerdt (cp. Ep. 258, pr. a), who also took Ep. 256 to Cranevelt. Its seal is marked by a few pricks of a penknife. The year-date is clearly indicated by Ep. 258.

Salue plurimum, mi suauissime Craneueldj.

Fuit Louanij in Collegio Pontificis quidam Mechliniensis nomine Romboldus, bursalis, qui Hodie cum incpsisset

254. 44 et belli., cause (t. 46) vertical line in m. (G) 255. Fuit] MS. : fuit

officium diuinum celebrare, incidit in ’subetum’, seu somnum profundum, et ita est post duas horas defunctus:
cuius anime Deus misereatur. Quapropter oro atque obsecro dignitatem vestram presentium latorij velle morem gerere, aut ad minus conuenire Dominum Decanum sanctij Romboldij Mechliniensis, cui tota prescriptij Collegij tradita est prouinicia, ad intercedendum pro prefato juvenij, qui noster est conterraneus: etenim Neomagus est, filius quondam custodis dum vixit Nouimagij in ede diuj Antonij: vt possit obtinere bursam pretacij Magistri Romboldij ad feringentius studendum; fuit enim, ni fallor, quintus Vniuersitatis in Collegio Standonck, tempore promotionis: vt et in futuris altioribus gradibus altius ascendere possit per tuam commendationem. Quocirca iterum atque iterum rogo dignitatem vestram se velle humiliare ad egenum ac conterraneum subueniendum, vt die noctuque pro omnibus benefactoribus, et precipue te, flagrantius in ardore diuinus perseuerare, quemadmodum hactenus ab eo est elaboratum. His vale, mi charissime patrone, commendans

7. Decanum &c.] John Robyns, dean of St. Rumbold’s (Epp. 17, pr. b; 95, pr. b), had been, as delegated executor of Adrian VI.’s will, one of the founders of his College : cp. Ep. 76, pr. c; FUL, n° 2473. Until his death he remained its chief patron with Peter van den Male (FUL, n° 2476 : 1), supervising the management, and deciding all important questions. Thus he nominated and installed as president and receiver Tilman sclerickx (Ep. 258, pr. b), and checked his first account on Feb. 13, 1530 : FUL, n° 2670 : ff. 1, 1.
14. tempore promotionis] about the end of their curriculum the bachelors of the Faculty of Arts, after having been taught and examined separately at one of the four Pedagogia, the Castrum, the Porcus, the Liliwm and the Falco, took part in a general competition preparative to the degree of M. A.; they were promoted ’Licenciati and Magistri in the order in which they stood that test, and the primus and his Pedagogium were the object of great celebrations : Vern., 119-121; V. And., 244; Mol., 1101; FUL, n° 803-6; 812-7.
14. Collegio Standonck] namely the Pedagogy of the Porcus, which having been bought for John Standonck, became connected with the Donus Pauperum he had erected; that connection was more or less intimate according to times and circumstances; occasionally causing difference, it was regulated by the agreements of 1500, 1536, 1550, 1614, 1688 and 1691, and lasted as long as the institutes themselves : V. And., 236, 288; Vern., 132, 234; FUL, n° 1003-5, 2026, 2031; Reu- sens, IV, 77, 91, 95, 444; Ep. 258, 22.
This letter is an autograph throughout; its year-date is sufficiently indicated by the request of Werner Aerdt (cp. Ep. 258), who took it (cp. l. 13) to Mechlin with Ep. 255.

When he wrote this letter, Adrian Barlandus was probably preparing the edition of, and commentary on, two of Cicero’s orations — probably the *In Catilinam* and the *Philippica nona* (*BB*, n. 290, 38; *Ep.* 242, pr. a). Possibly he was working also at his *Enarrationes* on the *Aeneid* (Antwerp, 1529), or on Terence’s Comedies, published by Rutger Rescius in 1530 (*BB*, τ, 109); or at the *Libri Historiarum*, which the same printer had in hand in the first months of 1532, and about which he wrote to Nicolas Olah (OE, 199, 210; *BB*, n. 290, 28-30; 276). — To the biographical details about Barlandus of Ep. 62, pr. a-c, may be added that, no doubt, he is identical with the ‘*adrianus de berlandia*’, a student in logic, who passed his *actus determinantiae* on Nov. 15, 1503, under Bruno Brunonis, of Utrecht, in the *Porc* (*Lib.* V *Act. Fac. Art.*, 209 r); it implies that he promoted M. A. two or three years later, possibly in 1505, at the same time as Cranevelt, which would account for their intimacy: II. 3-4. The records of the Faculty, which are missing from Sept. 30, 1504 to June 23, 1508, further relate that on June 1, 1510, the ‘*discretus vir magister artium Adrianus de Berlandia*’ was elected *procurator* of the Holland Nation, and that on June 6 following, he presided at the *Porc* the *actus birretationis* of two candidates.

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256. From Adrian BARLANDUS

Louvain

II 171 [p. 199] 22 March (1528)

This letter is an autograph throughout; its year-date is sufficiently indicated by the request of Werner Aerdt (cp. Ep. 258), who took it (cp. l. 13) to Mechlin with Ep. 255.

When he wrote this letter, Adrian Barlandus was probably preparing the edition of, and commentary on, two of Cicero’s orations — probably the *In Catilinam* and the *Philippica nona* (*BB*, n. 290, 38; *Ep.* 242, pr. a). Possibly he was working also at his *Enarrationes* on the *Aeneid* (Antwerp, 1529), or on Terence’s Comedies, published by Rutger Rescius in 1530 (*BB*, τ, 109); or at the *Libri Historiarum*, which the same printer had in hand in the first months of 1532, and about which he wrote to Nicolas Olah (OE, 199, 210; *BB*, n. 290, 28-30; 276). — To the biographical details about Barlandus of Ep. 62, pr. a-c, may be added that, no doubt, he is identical with the ‘*adrianus de berlandia*’, a student in logic, who passed his *actus determinantiae* on Nov. 15, 1503, under Bruno Brunonis, of Utrecht, in the *Porc* (*Lib.* V *Act. Fac. Art.*, 209 r); it implies that he promoted M. A. two or three years later, possibly in 1505, at the same time as Cranevelt, which would account for their intimacy: II. 3-4. The records of the Faculty, which are missing from Sept. 30, 1504 to June 23, 1508, further relate that on June 1, 1510, the ‘*discretus vir magister artium Adrianus de Berlandia*’ was elected *procurator* of the Holland Nation, and that on June 6 following, he presided at the *Porc* the *actus birretationis* of two candidates.

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255. 25 Raptim] might be Raptissime 26 Nos tuus &c.] r Tuus
for the degree of M. A., one being 'Wilhelmus Zagher de goes', and thus was one of the legentes or professors of philosophy there (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 297 v; 298 r; Ep. 147, pr. a; BB, n, 225, 2). Cp. Ep. 233, pr. a; Bax F, III, 79 v; Sax., Onom., 106, 596; Fabricius, Virgilii Opera Omnia : Basle, 1586 : β 6 r, v; BB, e, 140-7; v, 91; τ, 106; x, 153-4.

Quanquam proximo fere biennio nihil a me litterarum accepi, vir doctissime, non tamen ob id existimo minus me charum tibi esse quam olim fui. Quocies ad Craneuel-dium, hominem nostrj amantissimum, aliquid scripturj, et semper, non mentiar, aut argumentj nihil fuit, aut alio retraxerunt me negocia!

Nunc quj tua indigeat opera scribendj materiam præbuit amicus. Hesterno die Louanij, subito morbo correptus, quidam decessit jn Collegio recens hie jnstituto per felicis memoriae Pontificem Adrianum Sextum; habebat is bursam quam vocant jn domo eadem, quæ nunc aperta est, et, ut vulgo loquimur, vacat. Petit eam hie Guarnerus, quem juuenem tibi commendo, et rogo ut apud Diuj Rumoldj Decanum, cuj huius Collegij tota est concredita administratio, locus ej per te jnmetetur. Nouiomagensis est, tibj conterraneus; optimis atque integerrimis moribus; litteratura non mediocrj; jn sacrarum studio litterarum magnæ spej. Addam et hoc, quod ante annos aliquot magisterij jn Artibus suscepturjus jnsignia, quintum jnter suos, quj tot numero erant, locum obtinuerit. Idem or o te adnittente locum et sedem obtineat jn Adrianj Collegio, ubj vacuo curis animo, sanctis queat jnuigilare litteris ad Dej Optimj Maximi jloriam : jta et de studijs Tua dominatio bene merebitur, et me sibj deuinctissimum deuinctorem reddet.

De studijs quoque nostris scribam alias, laxiore ocio. Nunc non licuit ob temporis angustiam, et facienda hodie

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1. biennio] as the only other letter from Barlandus in this collection is of July 2, 1523 (Ep. 62), it seems as if there had been, at least, a third, which is lost.
4. Guarnerus] Werner Aerdt :
7. studijs] cp. pr. a.
660

Rhetorica lectio ad se vocat. Valebisigitur, vir humanissime, et nos, si meremur, amabis.

30 Louaniij, hoc die Dominico Lætare.

Adrianus Barlandus, perpetuo Tuus.

Eruditiss. Viro D. Francisco Craneucldio,
Caesar a Consiliis, Mechliniæ.

257. FROM PETER DE CORTE

Louvain

II 169 [f° 197] 25 March 1528

This letter, to which the seal, similar to that of Ep. 83, is still adhering, was attached wrong side up in the bundle.

a Before the public teaching of Greek in the University of Louvain began with the College of Busleyden on Sept. 1, 1518 (Ep. 150, pr. e; V. And., 282), private tutors had already been at work: possibly the Italian erudite Francis of Crema, who, matriculating on Jan. 11, 1493 (Excerptis, 91), was professor of poetry from Dec. 1, 1492 to 1499, subsidized by Philip the Fair (like the two Greeks John Polo de Albo Castro and Alexander Ansain, 1498-1503: Analectes, xxxviii, 377-8; xxxix, 277-9; Pirenne, 303); he gave Erasmus hospitality on his first stay in Brabant (Allen, 1, 76, 31). Two of Jerome Alander's disciples of Paris, for certain, started instructing in Greek: Rutger Rescius, who settled in Louvain in October 1515 (Ep. 150, pr. e), and, before him, Adrian Amerot or Guennevelle, from Soissons, who matriculated in Nov. 1513 (Adrianus de suetione, suetionen. dyoc. ; Lib. III Int., 198 v). He studied in the Lily, and when, in 1516, he promoted Μ. Α., being classed the first (Mol., 792; Promotions, 70), he had already taught that language for several months to fellow-students (AE, 21-23); his work was appreciated by Erasmus (Allen, IV, 1237, 20), and patronized by the regent John de Neve, and by his professor Josse Vroeye, of Gavere (Ep. 26, pr. a-d), both of whom he praised in the preface to his Compendium Graecœ Grammaticæ, printed by Thierry Martens, xviii. Cal. Noc., 1520 ([a4] r; cp. Iseghem, 310). The publishing of that handbook testifies to the author's aptitude and experience (Nève, Mém., 208-9), and implies as well that the number of students eager to learn Greek was growing, which probably caused James Teyng of Hoorn (Ep. 218, pr. a; Allen, IV, 1237, 21) to come and

256. 28. Rhetorica lectio] as Rhetor publicus (cp. Ep. 62, pr. a) Barlandus had to deliver his lectures to the students of the four Pedagogia in the Vicius, or public school of Arts, at 10 a.m. on Sundays and feastdays, when no other lessons were given in the Faculty of Arts, except the public lecture of ethics at 6 a.m.: FUL, n°707 : 18 v; in the xvith century the days and hours were changed: V. And., 245; Vern., 123; Mol, 1096.
Ep. 256, 257

661
tutor, at least for a time, in Louvain. As an inmate of the Lily de Corte had probably been one of the first to avail himself of Amerot's knowledge; for he was not only sympathetic to the study of Greek (Epp. 83, pr. c; 213, pr. c, v-21), but had always practised it eagerly himself (Ent., 16). He certainly broke the tradition of the Faculty of Arts and of her Pedagogies, and in spite of the prejudice against that language (cp. Ep. 213, pr. c), he had it taught in public at the Lily in regular lectures accessible to all his students. He possibly may have waited for that decision until he had in hand the sole management of the Lily at Heems' leave, Nov. 1, 1527 (AFAI, 27; Ep. 186, pr. a; Ent., 16), and, as Amerot was probably away from Louvain, tutoring Antony of Granvelle (Ep. 273, pr.; Lib. I Nom., 171 v; Mol., 605), he sent for his friend John Crucius, who, arriving from England in 1527, started the lectures on Jan. 1, 1528.

Erasmus, hearing of them through Crucius' letter of Jan. 28, 1528 (Ent., 14; Lat. Cont., 332), possibly also through one from Curtius himself, expressed about them his unequivocal approbation.

b John (Cruys, or van den Cruyce) Crucius, or Gutius, a native of Bergues (-Saint-Winock), matriculated in Louvain as student of the Lily on Aug. 31, 1514 (Excerpts, 98); he promoted M. A. in 1517, being the third of 162 competitors (Promotions, 70). He continued studying in the Lily, where apparently he learned Greek from Amerot, and was appointed professor of logic about 1520 (Reusens, IV, 246); he was nominated by the Faculty of Arts to the first vacancy at the disposal of the abbot of St.-Winock's, Bergues, March 30, 1520, and May 11, 1521 (Lib. I Nom., 156 r, 164 v). Erasmus, with whom he had lived several years in the Lily, probably introduced him to William Mountjoy, to whose children he became tutor in 1522, chiefly residing at Bednellum, near London (Ent., 14-15). The absence of all hope of promotion, and the increasing difficulties caused by Henry VIII.'s policy, both at home and abroad, made him look out for a change, when Curtius' welcome offer came, in reply to which he left the Milesia Montjoica for the phiditia of the Lily in Oct. 1527. On May 2, 1528, the Faculty nominated him to the first vacancy at the collation of the provost of St. Walburge's, Furnes (Lib. I Nom., 206 r); on Feb. 1, 1529, he was elected procurator of the Flanders Nation, and on Dec. 11, 1529, he was appointed to the first vacancy to be disposed of by the Provost of Cassel (Lib. I Nom., 209 r, 212 v). Of his after life nothing seems known; his Greek lectures may have been abolished when, in the first months of 1531, de Corte left the Lily (AFAI, 28; Epp. 83, pr. d; 186, pr. a); Crucius was probably only supernumerary professor (Ent., 17), and will have had to get his living by private teaching, or rather, by fulfilling the duties of a benefice to which he had been nominated by the Faculty. Cp. Ent., 14-18, 194; Lat. Cont., 392-393. The name van den Cruyce being rather common, several Crucius's are recorded at that time amongst students and erudites (Lib. III Int., 253 r; Lib. IV Int., 27 v; Lib. I Nom., 324 v, 327 v), the most famous being the Latin poet Livinus Crucius, of Ename, near Audenarde, parish priest of Boeschepe, near Cassel, who was one of Cranvelts' friends (Ep. 288, pr. a-c; Bib. Belg., 607; BB, c, 267, 268, 269, 317; d, 295; Lindeboom, 258-265).
S. P., D. CRANEUELDJ.

Reddidit mihi literas a Joanne Stratio per te missas sacrificus quidam frequens apud Mechlinienses hospes. Illis nil respondeo, quandoquidem sum ipse, vt spero, illo prefecturus ante Calendas Maijas. Succedunt recte studia Neolandj et Stratij; confido fore vt dignij euadant tanta successione rerum fortuitarum; nec minorem expecto frugem in illis ex literis.

Professio nostra Greca passim placet omnibus, exceptis quibusdam commodis videtur obsesse. At iijem coguntur ferre moderate, quod nullam inueniunt ansam impediendi. Congratulatus est instituto per epistolam Erasmus. Si prospere istud cedat, audebo fortassis et alia. Bene vale, ornatissime Domine, et perge is Lilio et Curtio esse quij cepistij!

Ex Lilio, Louanij; die xxv. Martij anno XVc XXVIIJ.

Domino Presidij Lapostolo, si non graueris, salutem dicito.

Tue Dominationj addictissimus,

Petrus Curtius.

Ornatissimo Doctissimoque Vtriusque

Juris Doctorj D. Francisco Craneueldio,

consiliario Mechliniensj.

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1. Joanne Stratio] John van der Straten, a Bruges friend, whose son Francis(l. 5) was an inmate of the Lily : Ep. 212, 91 (cp. BB, b, 250, 19; e, 140, 2; JSO, 72).
3. exceptis &c.] probably the private tutors, who were certain to lose pupils by it; still the Faculty of Arts was not favourably disposed towards them (AFAI, 25, 30, &c.); even Rescius may have been amongst the discontented (Ep. 150, pr. f).
4. Neolandj] James Nieulandt : age and experience, to replace the deceased President until his successor was appointed (Ep. 250, 10). It follows that Febr. 3, 1528, the date at which he resigned his place in favour of his son Jerome, is to be taken as ante Pascha (Ep. 30, pr. ; GCC, 65). In ordinary circumstances it was Cranevelt, who, as first lay councillor, presided in the absence of the president (GCC, 43).
II 173 [p. 202]

258. FROM WERNER AERDT

Louvain
8 April 1528

The seal of this letter is marked by a few pricks of a penknife. On the address Cranevelt added, Rta. p<ro> Mechlinia xj. Aprilis a 28°.

Werner Aerdt (van Ardt, Aerts), Aerdius, a native of Nijmegen (Epp. 255, 10; 256, 10), matriculated in Louvain as poor student of the Porc, Febr. 27, 1522 (Excerpts, 103). He became M.A., promoting the 5th out of 149 (cp. Ep. 255, 18), and studied theology. His first request for a scholarship in the College of Adrian VI. failed; his second was successful, and consequently he lived there several years as bursar (FUL, n° 2714, deed of Jan. 14, 1534). In October 1535 (FUL, n° 2670 : 28 v, 29 r), he was appointed professor of logic in the Porc, and promoted licenciate in divinity; at John Wust, or West's death, Dec. 4, 1541, he became president of the College of Arras (cp. Ep. 17, pr. a). He was several times procurator of the Holland Nation (Febr. 1, 1531, Sept. 30, 1533, June 1, 1536 and 1541 : Lib. I Nom., 225 v, 249 r, 282 v, 337 r) and receiver of the Faculty of Arts (August 1560 : Reusens, IV, 206); he was befriended with the professors Henry Gravius, D. D., Laurent of Westerhoven, M. D., Andrew Gennep of Baelen, of the Trilingue († 1568), with John Siriacops or Scheeriacops of Beversen (1560/4) and William de Horpmael, of Zolder, † Pater of Standonck and chaplain of St. Peter's († March 2, 1570/1), some of whom made him bequests (FUL, n° 1445, 2009, 2099 ; PF, 417). He died on March 6, 1572, and was buried in the Chapel of his College, which he had made residuary legatee with the College of Adrian VI. and the Porc, by his will of Aug. 9, 1566, and codicils of Dec. 30, 1568 and Febr. 1, 1569; on account of the miserable state of things at that time, only a small sum was realized, which on Febr. 25, 1575, was applied to books for poor students. Cp. FUL, n° 2403; Vern., 217; V. And., 302; PFC, *37; Reusens, III, 159 ; IV, 117, 181, 361.

b Tilman sclerkx, sclerxx, clerxx, clerici, or giberx, giberen, son of Henry, henrici, a native of Geldrop, near Eindhoven, matriculated in Louvain on June 21, 1513 (Lib. III Int., 193 v); he studied in the Falcon, and promoted M. A. in 1516, being classed the third out of 196 (Promotions, 71). He then applied himself to theology, promoting licenciate, June 4, 1527 (de Jongh, *54); meanwhile he taught philosophy in the Falcon, and was elected repeatedly as procurator of the Brabant Nation (Sept. 30, 1529, 1535, 1541 and June 1, 1532) and as dean of the Faculty of Arts (May 31, 1533, and June 1, 1541 : Lib. I Nom., 211 v, 242 r, 247 r, 275 r, 337r, 338r; Reusens, IV, 321-348). He was nominated to the first vacancy at the collation of the Chapter of St. Peter's, at Oirschot, near Tilburg, April 6, 1528, and he accepted
the chaplaincy of St. Catherine in that church; another nomination to a vacancy to be conferred by the Chapter of Our Lady's, Antwerp, Sept. 20, 1533, was resigned March 24, 1534 (Lib. I Nom., 206 r, 248 v, 259 r). On January 1, 1527, he was appointed president of the College of Adrian VI., succeeding to his master Godschalk Rosemond (Ep. 213, pr. d-f). He managed that institution with great prudence and ability; he is praised for his beneficent influence on his students, amongst whom were Werner Aerdt and Nicasius Adriani Hezius (Ep. 228, pr. e; de Ram, Sonniniz, xxxv; Opm., Hist. Mart., 22; FUL, n° 2714 : deed of Jan. 14, 1534). His accounts are still extant, as well as part of his correspondence with the great patrons of the College Cardinal William van Enckenvoirt and Thierry of Heeze (Epp. 141, pr. k; 228, pr. e), as well as with Bishop Peter van der Vorst (Ep. 244, pr. a-b), Gerard Morinck (Ep. 77, 70), and others, to whom he applied for protection and advice (FUL, n° 2493, 2510, 2670, 2714). He brought into working order Adrian VI.'s and Enckenvoirt's liberalities; he enlarged the buildings; he laid down the regulations for the inmates, and even wrote a Memoriale about the management for the benefit of his successors, which was in use until the College was suppressed (FUL, n° 2492). He may be considered as the real organiser of the College, which, already in his lifetime, developed into one of the most prosperous and beneficent institutions of the University. Clericks occasionally acted as adviser in the proceedings of inquisitors against heretics (Ch. A. Campan, Mémoires de Francisco de Enzinas : Brüssels, 1862-3 : I, 43), and was elected University Rector for the Faculty of Medicine on Aug. 28, 1544 (Reusens, I, 266). He died on Oct. 3, 1550, and was buried in St. Michael's Church, where Adam Sasbout (Ep. 113, pr. a) held a funeral oration (Bib. Belg., 4). His will of Sept. 25, 1548, instituted his College his residuary-legatee, with charge of founding an anniversary, and, besides scholarships, some lessons and disputations in theology, through which his successor Michael de Bay made himself famous. Cp. FUL, n° 2730; Mol. 648; Vern., 206; V. And., 305; PFC, *16; Coppens, I, 369; III, 89; Reusens, III, 205; IV, 393; Lib. IV Int., 183 v.

Miraberis et quidem non iniuria, Vir ornatissime, responsum a me tuis votis longe serius quam fortasse desiderabas, et tuum erga me beneficium merito postulabat. Non enim obtemperare amico tam obvio, tam humano, ut jue-nem, non nisi per literas commendatum, tantis oneraret beneficij, et in re tam facili, que etiam mihi optanda erat, hominis esset non tantum ingrati, sed ne eis quidem qui aliquo sensu humano preditus videri possit! Jd ergo cur ita euenerit, pariter et quo pacto negotium istud transactum

4. obtemperare &c.| apparently the success of his intervention. 5. literas| Epp. 255 and 256.

Cranveelt had requested Aerdt to send him a letter to announce
sitt, ea rogo festiuitate atque hilaritate accipias, qua me illic praesentem exceptisti, et beneficium pietatis multum amice mihi impendisti.

Vt veni Louanium continuo literas Domini Decani plenas erga me amoris atque obsequij, dedi Domino Licentiato Magistro Tilmanno, Presidenti Collegij Sanctissimi. Is, lectis literis, dicebat Dominum Decanum scribere ut om-nino recuperer, si id Statuta permits; seque in gratiam Domini Decani et Domini mei facturum quicquid propter amicos esset faciendum; et proinde mihi consulere ut ab omni sollicitatione amicorum desisterem. Eius igitur consilio neminem sollicitauit, confidens autoritatem Domini Decani, jtem et tuam, atque Domini mei (cum et ego a multis viris, etiam discretis atque prudentibus, judicar-e longe magis idoneus quam is, qui modo bursam obtinuit) omni supplicantium favorti et authoritati esse preualituras; et certe puto eas etiam maioris ponderis atque momenti apud Dominum Presidentem fuisse; sed ego aliquorum judicio (cui se non posse non subscribere postea dixit Dominus Presidens), judicatus sum non ita idoneus atque ille, qui modo factus est voti composit, quasmuis et idipsum non ita facile potuisse persuaderi Domino Presidenti puto. Semel quidem locutus erat Domino meo, satis indicans se cupere ut Iis ista sorte dirimeretur; sed respondit Dominus meus, sibi illud videri non expedire, neque etiam ipsum multis Louanij posse persuadere aliquam inter me et meum competitorem esse paritatem. Jpsen Dominus Presidens tandem, post longissimam deliberationem, se aliorum judi-

17. Statuta] FUL, no 2174:2 v, 6 r.
22. Domini mei] unless Aerd was an amanensis in the service of some professor, this Dominus was the regens of his Pedagogy, the Porc, Matthew Diercks, Thea-dorici, of Albras or Dordrecht, Lic. Theol., who, in 1515 bought the Porc from Thierry Thomae of Amsterdam, whilst at the head of the ′Domus Standonck′. He managed the former, and practically also the latter, of these institutes, and considerably enlarged them (FUL, no 1006, 2027, 2028); he died on Febr. 3, 1536: Mol., 598, 635, 638; V. And., 41, 237, 271; Reusens, I, 264; IV, 80, 89, 158; Ep. 255, 11.
37. aliorum judicijs] the president was the only collator of the scholarships, after due inquiry into the character and science of the applicants, who were to have stood the test of at least one "Responsio" in divinity, unless
cijs qui alterum preferebant non audere contrauenire asse-
rebat.

Jta non per vestram authoritatem, cui merito non minoris
ago gratias quam si consecutus fuissem id quod desidera-
bam, stetit quod non impetrauerim, sed per meam inido-
neitatem, quam Deo Optimo Maximo largiente, curabo
reddere ita idoneam, ut si pro illa iterum contingent te fore
intercessorem, non denuo patiari repulsam; quod quidem
nunc accidisse tue dignationi et aliorum, certe amplius
animal meum afficit tristitia, quam quod ego sim exclus-
sus. Interim studijs et precibus pro viribus studebo gratus
esse de benefciis in me collatis; largiatur hoc Deus Optimus
Maximus, cui nihil ipsa gratitudine est gratius. Vale in
Christo, vir humanissime.
Louanij, anno 1528°°, 8°° Aprilis.

Tuus clientulus,
Guernerus Neomagensis.

Eruditissimo Viro Domino Francisco Cran-
eueldio, Vtriusque Juris Doctori consul-
tissimo, atque Caesaræ Maiestatis consi-
liario prudentissimo.

259. FROM NICOLAS HERCO FLORENAS

Arras
9 May 1528

To this letter the seal, similar to that of Ep. 204, still adheres: on
the slip of paper over it, a hand wrote in weak ink, "procureu
Dartoî", and Cranevelt noted under the address: "Rta. xv. Maij a°28".
† S. P.

Nuper literas tuas accepi, quibus, ornatissime Vir, int-
telxi te ac coniugem charissimam recte valere; nos hic
etiam recte valemus, si in pace viuere liceret; et longe
rectius quam Brugis: sunt enim omnia fere salubriora, et

he and the two provisores — 255, 7) or their successors — gave
Robbyns and van den Male (Ep. dispersion : FUL, n°2474 : 7 v.
celum commodius. Sed ita nos vrgent Galli vt ne pedem quidem ex ciuitate esferre auderem, nisi qua itur Insulas.

Domij, spero, satis tuto agimus ; sed populantur agrum hostes : media die ad nos veniunt, ac quicquid in agro est predantur et secum referunt; etiam frumentum, quod nondum trituratum aut excussum est, ex horreo efferunt, et in Galliam abuehunt. Sunt enim multo potentiores nostris; quod si nostrum equalis esset numerus, non presumerent hec agere ! Hoc sedulo ciues curant vt oppidum seruare, quod facile seruabitur, quamdiu nemo oppugnet. Quod si oppugnare conarentur, non possent sine copijs maximis facere ; propteram minus veremur, quamdiu vivere licebit : nam, populato agro, chariora erunt omnia.

Questus per istos tumultus exiguus est; verum vbicumque locorum agas, aliquid semper incommodi se offert; speramus aliquando secula feliciora et quietiora ! Mitto ad te literas ad Colardum; id te vero vt hoc cures vt deferantur ad bancum Petrj, vt Romam cum suis mittant. Spero illos facturos : quod si ipsi nollent onus ad se recipere, oro vt per alium quempiam id cures. Nolim illas esse perditas, quia illi de rebus magni ponderis scribo : est canonicus Attrebatis, et habet alia beneficia magna; ipse satisfaciet bene. Scripsi illi, vt si quid ad me scribat, literas ad te dirigat; tu deinde facile ad nos mittes, habens collegam

---

6. Insulas] Lille (French : l'Isle) or Ryssel (Flemish : ter Insula, ter Íssel), about 43 km. N.-NE. of Arras, on the Flanders side.
20. Colardum] this Colard, a canon of Arras, residing in Rome was probably identical with the "Cocardus Flamingus", who is recorded as clerk of the Sacrum Collegium for the Flemish or Belgian Nation from 1526 to 1529: Mél. Moeller, II, 109, Cp. Ep. 224, 32.
22. Petrj] apparently William Peters, a Mechlin banker, who was in connection with Rome; on August 18, 1541, Tilman sclericks sent the amount of some annates to Andreas de Castillo of Bruges, clerk of the Sacrum Collegium for Belgium in Rome (Mél. Moeller, II, 109), through John Peters of Mechlin, who had succeeded his father : FUL, n° 2670 : 124 v.
22. illos] viz., the bankers.
28. collegam] viz., Florent du Mont Sainct Eloy, Knight, who was a native of Arras; he was appointed member of Mechlin Parliament on Oct. 17, 1522, and took his oath on Nov. 17; he died May 22, 1540, and was succeeded, Oct. 12, 1540, by Louis de Martigny : GCC, 48; GCM, 79, Hoynck, III, ii, 312. He was probably the father of Charles du Mont Sainct Eloy, of Arras, who was a member of Mechlin Parliament (1559-1589), and was succeeded by his son Eloy (1580-1615) : GCC, 76; GCM, 119, 153; Mal. Inscr., 111.
Attrebatensem, per quem facile miseris. Quod si quid soluendum esset, ego tibi restituum; si quid etiam Rome haberes negociij, optimus vir est et Flandrensis, qui nostro nomine nihil non suscipiet. Semper tibi molestus sum; sed ita se habent negotia mea, vt opera tua vti cogar: qua etiam libenter vtor; si quid vicissim tibi prestare possum, imperabis. Vale.

Attrebati, 9 Maij.
Vxor mea vos omnes rectissime valere cupit.
Tibi astrictissimus,
N. Herco Florenas.

Clarissimo Dn. Vtriusque Juris Doctor
Dn. Francisco Craneueldio, Consiliario,
Dn. suo in primis obserº., Mechlinie.

260. FROM JOHN DE FEVYN

Bruges 15 May 1528

The seal, similar to that of Ep. 247, still adheres.

S. P.

Legi ijs diebus aliquot Erasmicos libellos; in ijs, Ciceronianum Dyalogum ' sane festium, acutum, et ut mihi videtur, salis atri plenum: nam eo spectare omnia videntur, quamquam alte plerique repetita sint, vt juditium

260. 1. Ciceronianum] this dialogue is contained in De Recta Latina Graecique Sermonis Pronuntiatione Des. Erasmi Roterodami Dialogos. Eiudem Dialogus cui titulus, Ciceronianus, siue, De optimo genere dicendi. Cum alijs nonnullis, quorum nihil non est nonum. This book published at Basle by Froben's widow in 1528, contains, besides an oration by Rudolph Agricola, several letters, poems and epitaphs on John Froben, Bruno Amorbach, Martin van Dorp and James Volcardus; it was reprinted by Simon Colmeus in Paris, June 1528, which issue, being the only one available to me, is quoted (= Cic.) in the following notes: cp. II. 8-13; Ep. 261, 31-33. The additional matter, at any rate that referring to Dorpium, was omitted in the subsequent issues of the Ciceronianus (Basle, March 1529, 1530, 1558, &c. : Bib. Er., i, 75 ; EE, 1142, a; HB, e, 478.)
5 quorumdam de Longolio Adeo hunc extulerant ob
vniam orationem, ut pra hoc vix ullus huius ætatis
scriptor, in doctorum aut oratorum numero haberetur !
Eodem autem volume comprehendi aliquot etiam tua Epi-
gramma, greca & latina, quæ mirum in modum mihi
placuerunt. Nam Viuis judicium quid usi tibi adscribam?
is primum illius nomine eulogatum, dicti non suum ;
alterum uero agnosce proprio; tua uero non credas
quam illj placent !

Et ne nescias de Viuis condicione: hesterno die ostendit
5 Longolio| a space is left (for a word like notet or carpat)
which de Fecyn forgot to fill in

5. Longolio| a criticism on
Christopher of Longueil (Ep. 30, 
pr. a; Jov. El., 127; Knod, 313)
and on his excessive imitation of
Cicero was the chief object of
Erasmus' Dialogus, continuing the
quarrel that had been started
nearly forty years before by An-
gelo Poliziano and his contradic-
tors Bart. Scala and Paolo Cortesi,
and had been taken up again by
Pietro Bembo and Pico della
Mirandola, in 1532 ; Sandys, II, 113 ; EE, 1142, a. Longolius found
a vindicator, amongst others, in
his pupil and friend Etienne
Dolel, who wrote De Imitatione
Ciceroniana (Lyons, 1335), and,
indirectly, also in Julius Cesar
Scaliger, who tried to make
Erasmus expiate his attacks on
Cicero and his seeming slight of
William Budè, who had been
named in one breath with Josse
Bade of Assche ; he published an
Oratio pro M. T. Cicerone contra
D. Erasumum (Paris, 1531), which
he followed up by a second (Pa-
ris, 1532) since his first pamphlet
seemed to be answered only by
silent contempt. It was after
Erasmus' death that the contro-
versy was properly started by
his protagonist Francesco Florio
Sabino, author of the Lectiones
Succesive, 1539 ; Sandys, II, 85,
121, 177 ; FG, 217, 3, 241, 25, 274, 5,
338, 416 ; Th. Simar, Christophe
de Longueil : Louvain, 1911 ; 97
to 151 ; EE, 1090, a ; Pennington,
321 ; Epp. 288, 289.

6. vniam orationem| Fr. Flori-
do Sabino declared : in unica
Adagiorum pagina plus doctrinae
in esse quam in toto Longolio : 
Lectiones Succesive : Basle, 1540 :
124.

8. Epigrammata| viz., two epi-
grams, one in Greek, Centon Hone-
ericus, Ω ἡ πατὴς ἡ μήτερ, &c. 
referred to in Epp. 175, 36 ; 185, 1 ;
195, 2 ; 261, 3t (14 lines : Cic.,
168 v), and Versus ab eodem : O
pater altitonans’ &c. (14 lines :
Cic., 168 v). The other pieces in
memory of Martin van Dorp are :
8 Latin poem and a Greek distichon
Jacobi Velcardi Bergensis (Cic.,
167 v) ; Erasmi Rot. in Jacobum
Paulo post defunctum (4 lines :
Cic., 167 v ; ep. Ep. 189, 15 ; ISO, 219);
Epitaphium M. Dorpij per Con-
radum Goclenium (Cic., 168 v) ;
Erasmi Rot. Epitaphium in morte
M. D. (Cic., 168 v ; Opn.,
Hist. Mart., 35) ; Querimonía de
obitu jnnatur ... M. D., by Adrian
Barlandus (Cic., 103 ; Ep. 62, pr.
c) ; two epitaphs ascribed to Vives
(Ep. 261, 22) ; M. Dorpij epitaphium
per Germanum Brixianum (Cic.,
170 v) ; M. Allardi Amstelredami
in mortem M. D. Ævixiçov (Cic.,
170 v), followed by two smaller
epitaphs by the same(Cic., 173 r, v).
11. primum &c.] cp. Ep. 261, 32-
261, pr. a, 9.
mihi literas Montioij et thezaurarij regij, qui pensionem scribunt illi Regis confirmatam; quo nomine plurimum illi congratularj merito debemus. Nam Regis animus parum erat abalienatus ceu stultitia, aut amore vesano, cum hic Reginam solaturus Principem puellam docet; eaque gratia deberet conduplicarj: parum regie, et alias a nostro tantopere celebratus, sublata fuerit! De nouis rebus, nihil est quod scribam; nam haec nihil fere ad nos, quod aiunt de plebe. Sint illa heroum, illa tragica, bellica, tumultuaria! Modo hic noster Britannus ocium thalamicum remittat.

De matris morte plurimum dolco, quamquam illa ad quietis portum profugerit; vxori bene omnia praecor, et felicem reditum, exque animi tui sententia, ut bene rebus illic compositis, bene vobis liberisque succedat! Vale.

Brugis, Jdibus Maij, 1528.

Tuus Joan. Fevynus.

Clarissimo Juris Vtriusque doctorj Dnö. et Mgrö. Francisco Cranuell, Consiliario Mechlinieñ., amico obserº.

261. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

Bruges
24 May 1528

This letter, which takes up the obverse, and one fifth of the reverse side of a leaf, is entirely in amanuensis A's beautiful handwriting; only the few last words (ll. 52-54), and the monogram were added by Vives. The seal, which still adheres, is reproduced here.

a When in October 1527 Vives landed in England, in compliance with Henry VIII.'s and Catherine's request of tutoring Princess Mary that winter (Ep. 237, 4; Stone, 39; Brewer, IV, 4990; Watson, Relac., 272-3), he found himself in a difficult position. He did not hesitate in taking sides with the Queen; hence her tenderness to Margaret.
Valdaura (Ep. 252, 11), and also the suspicious and antipathetic way in which he was treated (Epp. 251, 5, &c.; 254, 9, &c.) by the Cardinal and his party, who evidently wanted to remove him out of their way. Wolsey cross-examined him about his connection with the Queen and the disclosures she had made, and availed himself of the King's desire for the opinion of scholars on his doubt, to place him, Catherine's favourite, before a dilemma by requesting him to write a memoir on the subject. The result was that Vives was put in confinement in a councillor's house with Charles V.'s ambassador, Inigo de Mendoza (Ep. 254, 20), to whom he had applied for help in Catherine's sad plight. During the five weeks of this captivity all communication with the outer world was intercepted according to a custom which, it seems, was familiar with the English Chancellor (Epp. 150, 30; 191, 17; 243, 44; cp. Pastor, II, 504); he stated his case in the form of a letter relating the whole affair, which found its way into the Record Office: Brewer, IV, 4900; Watson, Relac., 272-3. Catherine's confidential servant Francis Philip (Ep. 243, 58) was also cross-examined by Wolsey about entrusted secrets; for the Cardinal had taken all these measures, as results from a letter by which J. Russell announced to him from Windsor, Febr. 20, 1528, that the King was satisfied with them; 'he has read Vives pystelle', he added, 'where yn he wryttes of jusgensyum; yn that hys mageste welle wrytt hys mynde under the saide pystelle, and sende hytt to your Grase' (Brewer, IV, 3943, 4990). Probably the fear of retaliation caused the liberation of Mendoza, and consequently that of Vives, who was ordered not to come to Court again. He returned to Bruges on the secret advice of Queen Catherine (VOO, vii, 149), arriving on April 7, and was delicate enough not to enlarge on the treatment he had endured, even when writing to friends, like Cranefelt and Erasmus (EE, 1105, 8).

Henry VIII., who highly valued Vives and had even been his collaborator, a few months before, in a book which he prepared against Luther (Ep. 241, pr. a), was, for all that, not quite estranged from him; for in October 1528, when Cardinal Campegio comes to hear the cause, he refuses Queen Catherine any Spaniard as supporter, but allows her to send for two advocates from Flanders, and for Lodovico Vives, whom she herself nominates' (Brewer, IV, 4875). In accordance with her request, Margaret of Austria despatched to her, on Nov. 16/17, 1528, besides the Spanish scholar, Louis de Schore, member of Mechlin Parliament (Ep. 110, pr. c-f), and Giles de la Blocquerie, provost of Tongres, official and vicar-general of Liège (DPL, I, 49, &c.; Paq., AL, 126, &c.; Brewer, IV, 4938-9, 4943-6). Knowing the Queen's good right, and the hypocrisy with which they proceeded against her, Vives advised her not to defend herself, judging that it was better to be condemned unheard than to accept the delusive pretence of an action in Court, which was only intended to make the people believe that she had had the chance of a fair trial, whereas the issue of it had been decided upon long beforehand. Subsequent events proved him to have been right, and Catherine afterwards acted upon his advice as the best course to protect her injured innocence (Schism. Angl., 42-67); still she was disappointed at the time, and he left England under her displeasure.
He was consequently helpless and without any provision, for though William Mountjoy and the Treasurer Sir Brian Tuke had assured him that the Royal pension would be continued, and though his name appeared on the periodical lists of those to whom wages were to be paid, no money whatever reached him (Brewer, V, p. 310; Rec. Hisp., viii, 267). Generous friends like the president of Corpus Christi, John Claymond (VOO, vii, 142, 217), helped him in his misery, which, however, did not embitter him; for he wrote kindly of Henry VIII., and even of Wolsey (VOO, vii, 141), and he bestowed upon Catherine the noble praise of his full-hearted admiration in De Officio Mariti, 1528 (VOO, iv, 322; Watson, Lxxxi). On Jan. 13, 1531, he sent a letter to Henry, not merely to remind him that for three years no pension had been paid neither by him, nor by the Queen, but especially to beseech him and induce him by motives based on religion and common sense, not to separate from Catherine for the sake of his own welfare and that of his people; he sent him the *libellus* composed in 1528, prob. at Wolsey's request, about the passage from the Leviticus: *Frater non ducei uxorem fratris*, against the judgment of some Universities; he was afraid that at the time it had not reached him, and protested that he was prompted by love and gratitude for the King, and by *caritas erga Britanniam que... aliquamdiu fuit hospita benignissima* (VOO, vii, 134-136; Brewer, V, 46; Collect., 87; JSO, 237-247).

Henry VIII. does not seem to have accepted that letter in the spirit in which it was sent; and from that time the fictitious entry of 10 l. for Vives' pension, which had regularly appeared in the Treasurer's list until March 1531, was left out for good (Brewer, V, p. 325). Possibly he may have been hurt by the *libellus* on the divorce-question, which evidently had been printed and published, though anonymously; for Henry Cornelius Agrippa and Eustache Chapuys, Charles's ambassador in England, refer to Vives as to one of the Queen's champions, on a line with Fisher, Eckius and Cochleus (July 21 and Sept. 10, 1531: Brewer, V, app. 13, 14), and Fisher was even suspected of inciting him (Brewer, VIII, 859); apparently it is the pamphlet: *Non esse neque divino, neque naturae iure prohibitem* (possibly the *jugensyuum* to which Russell referred: Brewer, IV, 3943), *quain Summnus Pontifex dispensare possit, et frater demortui sine libera fratrii exorem legitimo Matrimonio sibi possit adiungere, adversus auliquot Academiarum Censuras, Tumultuaria, ac perbreuis Apologia, sive Confutatio. — Lege Lector cem Iovici, non dubito quin illustrissimae Regine tam modis omnibus vincibili causae etroque faucheis pollice. Quod si adversarij adhuc protorurire & calumniari pergent, indubitato a nobis adversus illorum erhinam machevram expecta.* This pamphlet was published *Lynnebyrgae, anno M.D.XXXII, mens. Sept.* (b ij r), and was dedicated to Eustache Chapuys, by a letter dated merely *In Musseo nostro, xii. Cal. Maij* (b ij r). The opinions set forth in this document, and the style in which they are couched, are strikingly similar to those of Vives, for whose authorship pleads moreover, besides a personal acquaintance with, and an affectionate attachment to, Henry VIII., the identity of the argument with that of the *libellus* written in 1528, and referred to in the letter of Jan. 13, 1531 (VOO, vii, 134; cp. Brewer, V, app. 14;...
Watson, Relac., 259). This libellus has been often — and probably wrongly — identified with the Philalethe Hyperborei in Antiquitatum suum... Parasceve (Luneburg, 1533), ascribed also to John Cochlaeus : Paquot, II, 59; Mayans, 100, 123; Namèche, 117; Bonilla, 213, 647-8, 786.

Vives D. Fr. Craneveldio.

Reuerso domum mihi duas abs te epistolas reddidit Feuynus noster, sane perueteres; tertiam accepj diej recentioris : quibus quod distulerim respondere, habevis veniam: id enim fecj, et quod fuj haetenus occupatissimus in nugis, sicut soleo; et fretus amicitia nostra, minus existimauj me posse in praetermittenlo hoc scriptionis officio peccare, aut animum tuum offendere. Nec dubitabam, quin ab aliquo esses amicorum de meo reditu ex Britannia factus certior : id enim declarauit Feuynus se curasse. Matrem tibi deces sisse, tua utique caussa moleste, ut debuj, tulj; non illius, cuj hoc tempore non vita erepta, sed mors donata esse videatur. Cui enim his mundj tumultibus non magni cuiusdam beneficij loco sit mors ? Mihi certe vita non est admodum incunda, et gaudeo mihi τὸν τούτον πλέον, sicut credo, εκτετευχόμεθα !

Res Europæ in eum sunt statum deductae, vt non videantur erigj ac restituj iam humanis consilijs posse ! Nos hec euertimus : solus Deus potest reparare ! Nam maioribus certatur odijs quam viribus, et apparet seuissimis cladibus constaturam victoriam, in vtramque partem inclinet ! Nec ponentur vnquam arma, sed a potentiore extorquebuntur; et remanebunt pectora tanto odio infecta, ut nulla

9. Feuynus] without doubt de Feyyn announced Vives' return to Cranevelt in April, as can be gathered from the way he referred to him on May 15 : Ep. 260, 14; that letter, which most probably imparted interesting details about his captivity and troubles — to which he himself merely alludes : ll. 25-29, — and about his part in the controversy, is unfortunately lost, and may have been f° 201 or f° 205 of this collection.
254. 13.
19. odijs] cp. l. 36.

43
sit deinceps elapsura bellandij occasio sine bello! O vtinam sim ψευδομάντης, vt sum μάντης κακό;!

25 Credo audisse te de custodia mea Britannica, cuius caussa fuit non admodum illis speciosa, quod Regina caussam pro uirij mea adiuuerim. Dimissus sum post diem duodequadragemsimum, ea lege, ne in Regiam ingredider : id quod fecj hoc præsertim tempore non inuitus.

Ad septimum diem Aprilis domum redij.

In studijs nihil fere video nouj. Tuum Όμηροκεντρον vidj excusum Basileae. Duo sunt in eodem codice mea de Dorphio Epitaphia, quorum posterius agnosco, prius nescio cuius sit. Res est leuis, sed exemplum non leue, aliena nomina inscribj operibus!

Libellj acerbj, de quibus quereris, quantam habent odioorum significationem? Olim parum habebatur generosum hostem armatum hostij armato maledicere: vj et lacertis gerebatur res; nunc quacumque possunt laedunt, et uorarent, sj liceret, tanta est rabies! Vis scire: ne Deo quidem statuerunt parcere: nam Turcam accersierunt <q>uj pictatem nostram concussam et afflictam funditus euertat! Sed Deus erit <illis potentio>r pollentiorque! Tolerabilior est noster, qui tantum tuetur se, et calumniam ab se depellit!

Saluebit a me D. Apostolius. Sororj mea? salutem et

36 Libellj... parcere (l. 41) vertical line in m. 36 quantam] V; quandam A 41 et calumniam &c.] on f. 206 v

24. ψευδομάντης... μάντης the amanensis wrote first ψευδομάντης, but corrected the into μάντης; the writing of μάντης is undoubted: prob. read ψευδομάντης and μάντης.

25. custodia &c.] cp. pr. a, and Ep. 254, 27.


32. Duo &c.] the first Epitaphium Martini Dorpi. Lodovicov Vivete Valentino authore: Resiste viator, Saxum &c. (Cic., 169 v; Bonilla, 603), was evidently wrongly ascribed to him; the second: Eiusdem (Cic., 170 r), is that which Vives sent to Cranwell on Febr. 17, 1526: Ep. 176, although printed as a running text.


44. Apostolius] Peter l'Apostole: cp. Epp. 30, pr.; 104, 28; 112, 27; 122, 36; 257, 16; his son Maximiliana matriculated as minorennis in Louvain on Febr. 6, 1532 (Lib. IV Int., 41 v), a few weeks before the father's death. Cp. Lib. III Int., 261 v: GCm, 46, 84, 86; GCn, 18-19; FUL, n° 1438: 11 r, v; n° 1450: 290 r.
liberis. Franciscus Syruentus, qui has litteras tibj reddet, frater est socrus meæ, quod te scire arbitror: charitate et benevolentia est mihi frater germanus; habet litem cum quodam telone Antuerpiensi; gratissimum mihi feceris, si hunc consilio tuo adiueris; non puto opus esse mihi apud te pluribus ad commendationem verbis.

Vale plurimum, vir optime atque amicissime.

Brugis, xxiii. Maij 1528.

Domino Francisco Craneueldio,
Iurisconsulto, Senatorj Mecliniensi,
Mecliniæ.

262. FROM SIR THOMAS MORE

Chelsea, 10 June 1528

Like Ep. 115 this letter was copied for Th. Stapleton's Tres Thomæ by J. Kemmers and M. de Vignacourt about 1588, from the original, which then was still in this second bundle; it has since been lost, and may have been either p. 209, or more probably p. 212, both of which are missing: cp. Ep. 115, pr. b.

Pudefacit me, ita me Deus amet, mi Craneueldi, tua ista tam ingens humanitas erga me, qui me tam sepe, tam amanter, tam accurate salutas, tam raro resalutantem: præsertim quam tibi liceat non pauciores occupationes tuas pretendere, imo vere non pauciores allegare, quam licet mihi! Sed is est animi tui candor, ea constantia, vt quum in amicis excuses omnia, ipse tam perpetuo perstes, & pergas in instituto tuo, vt nihil cesses quod tibi possit ignosci. Sed hoc tibi, mi diarissime Craneueldi, persuades, si quid incidat in quo amici partes serio sint ostendendæ,

261. 52 Vale... 1528 (l. 54) in Vives' writing
262. 1 Pudefacit &c.] p. 78 & pergas &c.] p. 79

261. 46. Syruentus] cp. Ep. 102, pr. b.
ibi me nunquam esse cessaturum. Dominam meam coniugem tuam (nam ordinem non audeo rursus interuertere) queso vt ex me salutes, cum tota familia tua, quam mea toto salutat pectore. Vale.

Ex rusculo meo; decimo Junij, 1528.

<Tuus Thomas Morus.>

263. FROM FREDERIC SCHENCK OF TAUTENBERCH

Judging from the place of this letter in the bundle, it seems to belong to June 1528: cp. Epp. 264, 265.

a FREDERIC SCHENCK Baron of Tautenberch, the son of George, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and of his first wife Anna de Vos de Steenwyck, belonged to an old noble family of Thuringia. His father rendered great services to Charles V. in his wars against Charles of Gelderland, and was appointed Governor of Friesland (1521) and, later on, of Overysael and Gelderland; after his wife's death, he married Jane, daughter of Count John of Egmont, and of Maudlin of Verdemburg (cp. notes to Epp. 57, 13, 72, 29 and 78, 5; Hoyneck, II, 1, 147; III, 1, 5; VE, 12; Knod, 571; Alard of Amsterdam, Theophilacti... Epistolae: Louvain, c. 1541; Henne, III, 345, &c.; IV, 180, &c.; Nyhoff, passim). Frederic studied at least for a time in Louvain (Vern., 322), and seems to have been very precocious. He was appointed secretary by Charles V. (cp. Ep. 265, n), and was still studying law in 1528, when he was Councillor and Master of Requests in Mechlin at Margaret's Court. In the first days of July 1528, when Henry of Bavaria finally entered Utrecht (Epp. 114, pr. d; 132, 24), he took, amongst others, George of Solm, dean of St.-Peter's, as prisoner to Duurstede, and conferred his place on Frederic, who in that capacity was present at the transfer of the temporal power of the diocese to Charles V., Oct. 21, 1528. On Oct. 31, 1528, peace having been made, George of Solm became free, and was reinstated in his deanery in January 1529, whereas Frederic was compensated

262. 11. Dominam meam &c. this is evidently an allusion to More's joke of June 6 (1525): Ep. 156, 4; in his next letter he called Elisabeth de Cranevelt: 'Dominam uxorem tuam et item meam': Ep. 177, 16 (Febr. 22, 1526). From this letter may be concluded that far from finding fault with More's greeting, Cranevelt insisted on his wife being called first his friend's Domina, and then his own.

by the provostry of that same church (Hoynck, III, 1, 63, 90, 233, 213, 301-10; HEp.U, 79-80; Matthæus, Nob. Hol. Ul., 859; id., Anal., 108; Bat. Sacr., I, 241; Nyhoff, pref, clxii). As his father was anxious for him to enter the Church, it is probable that the 'cæleris... & praefestina ad dominum parentem scribendi necessitatis' of June 19, 1528 (Ep. 264, 1), was in connection with the appointment to some place in Utrecht, where Bishop Henry was going to enter, and punish several of the ecclesiastical dignitaries that had rebelled.

b) On his appointment as provost, Frederic apparently re-entered Charles V.'s service, and became assessor, and afterwards president, of the Imperial Chamber at Spire, into which Court he helped, 1535, and had as colleague, Viglius Ayta of Zwichelmo (Hoynck, II, 1, 147). About 1536 he left it to become a priest; he obtained, besides a prebend in St.-Saviour's, Utrecht, the provostry of St.-Plechelm at Oldenzaal (1534), and, in 1534, the parish of Rijnsburg, near Leyden, where his sister Mary (+ 1552) was at the head of the noble abbey, and made with him a contract about the parsonage, Sept. 2, 1543. About 1535 he tried to obtain through the Emperor, and his friends at Court, the see, or at least the place of coadjutor, of Rembert de Kerssembruch, Bishop of Paderborn, but his efforts, although continued for years, were vain (VE, 25, 26; May 8, 1556; April 5, 1558). At George of Egmont's death (Sept. 26, 1559) he was nominated to the see of Utrecht, March 10, 1561, and was the first, and for centuries to come, the last, Archbishop. He tried manfully to set right abuses, and to have the decisions of the Council of Trent adopted in his diocese; he convened several synods, the most important one in 1563, and broke the resistance of some of his clergy, who tried to defend their rights and privileges. The growing Protestantism and especially the political events, saddened the last years of his life; he died on Aug. 25, 1580, and was buried at Duerstede. He left several books on jurisprudence (1528-1555: cp. I., 1), besides one on the perfect life of a bishop, and another on the cult of Images, 1567. Cp. Guicc., 213; Bib. Belg., 251; Foppens, I, 321; Hoynck, II, 1, 145-81; Paquet, XVI, 156-171; Bat. Sacr., II, 10-41 (with portr.); HEp.U, 34-42, 333; Furmerius, 175-189; Brom, I, 97, 193, 683-1, 718-9, 972; NBW.

Salve plurimum, D. Doctor.

Jngessit se mihi quedam feudi questio, ad cuius diffini
tionem opus mihi fuerit Jacobo Aluaro, super Vsibus Feu-

2 Jacobo Aluaro[.] MS. : Jacob. Aluaro.

1. feudi besides Triae Forensis (Antwerp, 1528; Ned. Bib., 1874), Frederic Schenck wrote on feudal jurisprudence Interpretationes on the Libri Tres Consuetudinum Feudorum, which were printed in Cologne, 1555, and Heidelberg, 1584 (Bib. Belg., 251); they take up pp. 1 to 552 of the Tractatus de Feudis Trièm Preclariss. Iuris-

consolvorum Germanorum, Il-
lestr. Friderici Schenck, Liber
Baron. a Tautenberg, quondam
Presidivs Cam. Imperialis, - D.
Francisci Sonsbeccii, - D. Vdalrici
Zasl, qv Principes & Coryphae
in hoc genere existimantur : 

2. Jacobo Aluaro[.] (to whom
reference is often made in the

dorum'; simul & Jacobino de Sancto Georgio, in Tractatu
Inuestiture'; quare vtrumque, aut si desit alterum paucis
vtendum horis ad me transmittas; vel vbi eorum copia
haberi possit indices: rem mihi facturus oppido gratam.

Tuus ex animo,
Fredericus Schenck &c.

264. FROM FREDERIC SCHENCK OF TAUTIONBERCH

II 179 [p. 210]
Mechlin
19 June 1528

Cranevelt wrote over this note the date, xix. Junij a. 28'.

Domine Doctor, Amice Suavissime,

Incipit mihi cæleris quedam & prefectina ad dominum
parentem scribendi necessitas; proinde literas potius pri-
uario quam publico nuncio committendas duxi. Quare ora-
tum te velim, vt liceat mihi paucis diebus famulo tuo
seniore ad hec vti, qui & itineris gnarus est, & fidei

264. 2 proinde belw. lines 5 seniore] id.

just mentioned Tractatus, e. g. p. 306) viz., James Alvarotto,
who was born in Padua, 1385, who taught and practised the
law there, and died in 1453. His Libri Feudorum were printed in
Venice in 1476. He is called generally, the Old', as a namesake
was also a professor of law, and at
the same time judge, at Florence
and Ferrara, where he died in
July 1546; he left only a Tracta-
tus de Dignitatis Ecclesiae in
manuscript: cp. Schulte, II, 375.

263. 3. Jacobino de Sancto Georgio] in all probability Schenck refers
to Johannes Antonius de Sancto
Georgio, or Sangiorgi, of Pia-
cenza, who taught canon law
first in Ticino, and from 1474 in
Pavia. He was provost of Milan,
and is consequently often called
Prepositus. In 1483 he was ap-
pointed bishop of Alexandria, in
1500 of Parma, and in 1503 of
Tusculum and Prenesti; he was
nominated Cardinal of SS. Nereus
and Achilleus, and was repeated-
ly sent on missions as ambas-
dador of the Duke of Milan
and as Papal Legate. He died in
1509. He left several books on

canon law; amongst them the
Super Usibus Feudorum Com-
mentaria, in which he often refers
to Alvarotti, as he did in his
teaching; it was printed in 1490
and 1497 at Pavia, and in 1498 at
Venice : Schulte, II, 338-9. Prob-
ably Schenck meant that book,
of which he did not remember
the title any better than the
author's name.

264. 2. parentem] George Schenck : 
ep. Epp. 263, pr. a; 265, t. 
265, t.
spectate. Facturus es mihi rem oppido quam gratam, & magno me tibi beneficio deuentur. Vale.

Tuus ex animo,
Fredericus Schenck de Tautenberch.

265. To Frederic SCHENCK of TAUTENBERCH

Mechlin
19 June 1528

This note from Granevelt's hand was evidently never despatched; he probably noticed too late that he had written it on the end of a sheet, on the reverse side of which he had started it before; he had written there: 'Ornatissime Domine, Quod cupis paucis diebus vti opera famuli mej senioris'; and he had passed his fingers over these words whilst the ink was wet.

SALUTEM, VIR ORNATISSIME.


xix. Juni, anno XXVII.

Tuus ex animo,
Franciscus Craneueldius.

Eadem die Andreas discessit abiturus ad exercitum.

265.1 Literulas|C2| Literas Cl 2 mihi| between lines 5 omnes| id.
7 Eximia Magnificentiae| MS. : E. M.

265. n. Vir the fact that Granevelt does not call Schenck a 'Doctor', although he himself is addressed by that title (Epp. 263, 264), seems to imply that he was not, at least at that time, what his biographers make him, a J. V. D. : Bib. Belg., 251; HEP. U, 40; Paquot, XVI, 158, &c. On Aug. 15, 1525, when he dedicated from Lille his Dialogus in Temulentiae et Crupulae detestationem to George, Count of Egmont, he was merely Lic. Juris (Antwerp, Hillen : Ned. Bth., 1873).

1. Literulas| Ep. 264.
11. exercitum} George Schenck was, at the time when this was written, waging war successfully in Overyssee against Charles of Gelderland, who had induced those of Utrecht to rebel against Henry of Bavaria : Nyhoff : pref.*, elix-cxviii : cp. Ep. 267, 13.
This letter, to which the seal, similar to that of Ep. 90, still adheres, is written entirely in amanuensis A’s hand, with the exception of the two last lines (ll. 30-32) and the monogram. The right edge is slightly damaged.

VIVES Fr. CRANEVERDIO SUO S.

Epistolia abs te accepi tria: nescio an hoc etiam digna nomine quae tu credo in cymba aut cisio scripseris, adeo videbantur præpropere conscribellata. Sed me nomen et manus tua, etiam sine epistola delectassent! Έκείνα οίς εμίς συναγραφευτέα λέγεις μυστηρίας 'Ελευσίνας: itaque procul este, profani, præsertim ubi est κίνδυνος ήμα και το έπώπτη και το ιερόφαντι.

Ad Europæ negotia nihil celeste specto, supra celestia puto ea esse, non celestia; et alioqui liber ille bene apertus a nullo bene legitur! Sine pace Christi nihil erit satis pacatum; et hac sumus indigni! Id vero est omnium acerbissimum: nam reliqua satis dulcescunt talij conditione. Quid enim refert, qua tandem hic vita sim usus, sj altera illa me manet, ad quam proficiscor cum ingenti fide, non meae bonitatis, sed Dei, qui boni consulet conatus meos. Vxorem tibi redisse gratulor, etiam mense Iulio; vobis enim semper ver perpetuum, et alienis mensibus æstas. Iubebis illam ex me saluere.

1. Epistolia] evidently mere notes jotted down hastily in his very indistinct writing.
2. 'Έκείνα &c.] possibly an allusion to the secrets imparted to him by Queen Catherine, which Wolsey wanted to get out of him, and which caused his captivity and the King’s disfavour: cp. Ep. 261, pr. a, 25.
4. ίερόφαινα] prob. r ίερόφαινα.
6. pace Christi] cp. e. g. Epp. 112, 32; 144, 19.
7. Quid... refert &c.] refers to Cranevell’s remark on Vives’ being pleased that his life was nearly at an end : Ep. 261, 14-16.
Heri nunciatum est nobis Erasmum Louanium venisse:

20 quod sane vellem vt ex illis se odijs extricaret senex
dignissimus senecta leniore, & placidioribus negocijs; cuius
magnopere Britanniae Rex miserebatur, quod vir tantus
inter tam immites adversarios afflictem atatem ageter.
Itaque illum per litteras in Britanniam accersuit; quo
25 senem non iturum arbitror. Huc tamen ut rediret cuperem,
et puto, si id faceret, non omnino et in se, et in res suas male
consuleret. Pauciores haberet quam antea aduersarios, &
minus acres; plures, quij virtutj, ingenio et monumentis
fauerent.

Postea cognouimus rumorem fuisse vanum. Pervelim
seire quid actum sit de versione meae Feminae. Vale.

Brugis, xiiii. Julij, 1528.

Domino Francisco Craneueldio, senatorj
Mechliniensj,
Mechliniae.

267. FROM JOHN de FEVYN

II 182 [f° 21<4>] 27 <August> 1528

This letter, of which Iilio loft eclge has partly crumbled away, is
dated by mistake ,6 Cal. Aug. 3 for ,6 Cal. Sept. 3; indeed it refers
to an anniversary of Charles Hedenbault, who died Aug. 28, 1527
(Ep. 247, pr., 12; cp., however, Gaillard, I, 1, 135), and it reached
Cranevelt (as he wrote on the back : ,Rta.) xxvij. Augustj a° 28 .
Having decided upon a service celebrated ' secrete et propemodum
per silentium' , it was natural that de Fevyn had a mass sung, not
on the solemn St. Augustine’s feast, but on the nearest festum
semi-duplex vel simplex : in all probability on Aug. 26, marked in
the Calendar : Zephyrini Pape et Martyris, simplex. The letter was
written, or at least, dated and signed, early in the morning of

266. 30-32 Postea &c.] in V's writing

19. Erasbnum] this false report, which was founded on the fact
that he was to come to Brabant to enjoy his pension (cp. Ep. 140,
pr. b-c), may have been caused by Cannius’ arrival in Louvain :
ep. Ep. 242, pr. b; JSO, 57.
22. Britanniae Rex] on Sept. 18, 1527, hearing from Warham that
he had some difficulties in Basle, Henry VIII. invited Erasmus to
England, making the most splendid promises: EE, 1839, d; 1060, e;
1062, v; Lat. Cont., 386-388.
Aug. 27, on which day it was despatched and handed to Cranevel. The latter wrote a few words in the left hand lower corner, of which part was torn off; what remains is '2 September', possibly the date on which he replied.

JOANNES FEVYNNUS CRANEVELDIO SUO S.

Etsi tibi jure fortassiss culpandus videar, quod ad te iam pridem nihil scripserim, tamen si liberet causas more adscribire, essem tibi excusatissimus: iis enim diebus plane occupatus fuit anniversario Caroli die absoluendo, juxta quo negocio varia fuerunt munia obeunda. Et sententiae multorum varie, an id cum solenni pompa, an velut secretum et propemodum per silentium conficiendum, propter quod essem hic illis solus parens & affinis. Peruicit tamen posterior pars; itaque non sine rusticulo pudore perfeci. Sed haec plus nimio: Christus Optimus Maximus jilius anime propicius sit. Nam hoc tempore si viuat, quam acerba essent [jilli audienda et perferenda, si modo vera sunt quae] [d]e Principe Ghelrio pereruntur! Si quid commerti habeas, ut id nobis obiter, quoeso te, vel hoc nuncio perseverere digneris.

2. scripserim] de Fevyn's last letter is of May 15, 1528 (Ep. 260), at least in this collection, from which some intervening missives may have been torn away: cf. Ep. 261, 9.


13. Ghelrio] the war against the Imperial army protecting the party of Bishop Henry of Utrecht was turning entirely to Charles of Gelderland's disadvantage: he lost ground in Utrecht and Overyssel, and was even attacked in his own territory by George Schenck and Florent d'Ysselstein, Count of Buren (Nyhoff, pref.2, clxvi-clxxx); as he refused to accept the conditions which were put to him, Margaret of Austria prevented him from being included in the truce of Hampton Court, June 15, 1528, thus cutting off all help from Francis I: Henne, IV, 180, &c.; Nyhoff, pref.2, clxviii.

17. Neapolitanis] the struggle between Philibert of Châlons, prince of Orange, and Lautrec, who had been besieging Naples since the end of April 1528, had taken an unexpected turn in July, when Andrea Doria joined the Emperor; the French, who had expected to take the town already in the first days of that month, were soon more besieged in their trenches than the Imperial army, and were visited by epidemics. Lautrec having died on August 15/16, they retreated on Aug. 29, and were almost annihilated in the ensuing rout: Pastor, II, 331, 338-340; Jov. EB, 374.


Brugis, 6 Calendas Augustas, 1528.

Viues jussit vos omnes bene salutarj.

Tuus quantus quantus est,
Joan. Fevynus.

Ornatissimo atque Integerrimo Juriscoss.
Dnó. Francisco Craneuelt, Consiliario Mechlinieñ., d. s. obserlo.

268. From Peter de CORTE

Louvain

24 September 1528

This letter and the following, Ep. 269, are somewhat torn, being the last in the bundle.

SALUE PLURIMUM, ORNATISSIME D. CRANEUELDI.

Exposuit mihi Neolandus noster ex vxoris inueto, tuam Dominationem querere pedagogum filijs, qui domj vestre aletetur; quare si seirem ad eam rem appositum aliquem, certiorem vos vt facere orare. Jpse libens cum vxore de hac re contulisse; ceterum inopinatus illius abitus non permisit, potissimum vt seirem quibus conditionibus ille suam esset operam locaturs. Nam doctiores vberiorem exiguës mercedem. Jtaque si is sit animus, ad me perscribe conditions, & libens meam impendero operam. Habeo...
10 apud me Brugensem quendam non male doctum, & moribus integris, qui facile equiorem acceptaret conditionem: est enim tenuior quam qui in Universitate possit perseverare. Si voles, illum ad te mittam ut hominem videas. Bene vale, & si placet responde.

15 Louani, ex Lilio; die xxiiij Septembris anno XVcXXVII. Tibi deditissimus,

Petrus Curtius.

 celeberrimo Jurisque Vtriusque Doctorj
D. Francisco Craneueldio, Caesar ce Maies-

ta Consiliis, in Suo Magno Concilio,

Mechliniae.

269. From Peter de CORTE

Louvain 27 October 1528

This letter, the last in the bundle (cp. Ep. 268, pr.), has a note by Cranevelt under the address, "<Rta ultima Octobris a 0 28 >". Another, and much later, hand wrote near the top edge of the back, "Oude brieven eenige van Tomas Maurus. n° 12°".

Salue plurimum, prestantissime D. Craneueldij.

Reddite sunt mihi tuae literae, posteaquam ultimas meas ad te dedi; eas nescio an receperis. Ex ad te venit nunc Brugensis ille de quo in meis vtrisque meminxi, iuvenis profecto simplex ac rectus, et eruditione & moribus probatis, qui, si placeat, facile per tuam Dominationem forma-

268. 19 Francisco 269. 5 tuae Dominationem (also on l. 14) MS. : t.D.
bitur; vnum est quod in eo desidero: audaciam paulo maiorem; verum eam facile pariet hominum convictus. Pater est vir bonus; attamen tenuior quam qui posset illum diutius Louanij alere, maxime cum mihi nondum sit idoneus ob etatem, quj preficeretur numeroso gregj. Bene valeat Dominus meus.

Ex Lilio, Louanij; die xxvij. Octobris anno XVcXXVIIJ. 
Vxorj precor meis verbis salutem im&lt;erti&gt;as.

Tue Dominationis seruitor et amicus,

Pe. Curtius.

15 &Celeberrimo Vtriusque J&gt;uris doctorj &D.
Francisco Craneuel&gt;dio, Cesarj &Consilia-
rio in M&gt;agno Concilio Mechliniensj.
CORRIGENDA & ADDENDA

Page Ep. please, read: instead of:

28 12, pr. c (l. 11) Gerard Nicolas
48 17, note (l. 5) 15 13
50 18, pr. a (l. 13) 1526 1426
53 20, ni 1526
59 23, pr. a (l. 20) August 3 August 5
61 23, A 1524
99 39, pr. a (l. 17) 1523 1524
100 39, pr. b (l. 20) Ep. 60, 40 Ep. 60, 32
112 40, date <1523> <1512>
142 56, note (l. 2) Pericles Pericles
143 57, pr. a (l. 12) 147, 3;... 209, 22 147, 22;... 209, 3
145 58, pr. a (l. 5) medicine medecine
160 64, note (l. 15) Helsingör or Elsinore Helsingfors
166 68, pr. a (l. 27) ennobled enobled
167 68, pr. b (l. 17) Lisbon Lissabon
173 70, date <1523> <1522>
173 70, pr. a (l. 6) enterprises enterprizes
175 71, pr. a (l. 9) Principibus Princibus
196 79, pr. (l. 10) Ducibus Doctis
197 80, note (l. 9) Ep. 122, 14 Ep. 122, 4
202 81, pr. a (l. 8) 1523 1524
260 97, note: Bassanis'(or Bassaus) is evid. the Turkish word, pasha', bāshā or pāshā, for general or grandee, as my friend Prof. W. Bang Kaup informs me: More called them bassaws (MO, 1218, w): Marlowe, bashaws or bassoes (Ch. Crawford, The Marlowe Concordance: Louvain, 1911). Cf. OE, 525.

268 101, date 1524 1524
305 113, pr. a (l. 16) 290 r; 333 v 290 v; 333 r
337 123, pr. e (l. 7) GCM, 5, 88, 368; GCo, 3, 32; GCo, 5, 88; GG, 3, 32, 368;
387 141, pr. m (l. 8) Conrad Nicolas
424 154, pr. (l. 1) handwriting handwriting
480 176, pr. (l. 6) published published
481 179, pr. a (l. 20) of Werden, Verda van Woerden
502 189, note (l. 6) 1528 c. 1530
569 218, A 1524
574 220, pr. a (l. 4) add : cp. also Ep. 293, 4.
577 222, note (l. 3) Hedenault Hedenault
609 240, pr. a (l. 22) Conrad Nicolas
618 242, pr. a : mention should be made of Cranevel's letter to Erasmus, of July 26, 1527 (Ep. 293: FG, 83), which Cannius took to Basle.
632 246, pr. b (l. 10) Noel Nicolas
687 Appendix : cp. preface to Ep. 293.

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Besides the letters contained in the two bundles here edited, several epistles to or from Cranevelt are extant in the correspondence of his friends, or on the dedicatory pages of his or their publications. Two of them belong to the period covered by the present collection:

1° one, from Cranevelt to Erasmus, is dated Bruges, September 19, 1520 (cp. Ep. 115, pr. d-g) : the writer expresses his gratitude for having been introduced to Thomas More, who has become his intimate friend, and, on leaving Bruges, presented him and his wife with medals and a ring; he also apologizes for not having called oftener on Erasmus during his recent stay. It was published in the Epistolae ad Diversos (Basle, 1521 : 562; EE, 581, n), and is reprinted in the Opus Epistolarum Des. Erasmi Roterodami (Allen, IV, 1145).

2° The second letter, an answer to the preceding, is dated Louvain, December 18, 1520 (Epistolae ad Diversos : 562; EE, 602, v; Allen, IV, 1173) : Erasmus refers to the introduction to Thomas More, for which both friends had thanked him; he recommends Peter de Vrient, Amicus, in search of a promotion; he mentions his recent trouble with Nicolas Baechem of Egmond (Ep. 213, 38), whom he had summoned before the Rector Godschalk Rosemond (Ep. 213, pr. d-f), and he dwells on the difficulties caused to him by some divines and friars on account of his writings, and of his supposed connivance with Luther.

The letters posterior to 1528 which I have been able to trace have been arranged in the following series; unedited documents, or those of which the edition is hardly available, are reproduced from the manuscripts; the others are merely summarized; and such notes and prefatory material is added as may help to a better insight of the lives, the thoughts and the aspirations of Cranevelt and his friends.
270. FROM JOHN LOUIS VIVES

*Bruges*

VOO, vii, 199.

[end of Nov.-Dec. 1530]*

Velim seire cujusmodi visa est &c.

[Vives wonders how Cranevelt has received his criticism on his translation from Greek; he doubts whether any good will come from Charles V.'s decision on a General Council to be convened in answer to the requests of the German Diet*), and refers to the damage caused by the flood of the sea in Flanders* and by that of the Tiber near Rome*.]

271. FROM RUTGER RESCIUS

Louvain

Platonis Minos &c. : f° [A] v. 12 January 1531

Diuini Platonis, diuinum plane opus de institulis &c.


272. TO LAMBERT DE BRIARDE

Mechlin

Basili Magni Homiliae Tres. 1 January 1533

Dedicatory letter to D. Basiliii Magni Archiepiscopi Caesareaeensis Homiliae Tres in Latinum Sermonem con-

*1) The date is suggested by that of the inundations in Flanders (init. Nov. 1530 : about a month before Vives wrote) and of the flood of the Tiber.

*2) Collect., 100.

*3) Reigersb., S 3; V 1 v (Nov. 5, 1530); JSO, 258; Torfs, Épid., 290.

*4) Pastor, II, 420.

*5) Cp. Ep. 150, pr. e-i; Rescius had started a printing office in 1529, and was joined in 1530 by the bookseller Bartholomew de Grave.
This book — which I have not seen — contains, according to J.-N. Paquot, Louvain University Librarian from 1769 to 1771 (PF, 261), De Utilitate Capienda ex Gentilium Autorum Libris; De Invidia; and In dictum illud: Attende tibi ipsi; it was printed by R. Rescius, Louvain, 1534, who had edited the Greek text of these homilies: De Utilitate Capienda ex Gentilium Auctorum Libris: April 27, 1532; De Invidia: May 8, 1532 (Ned. Bib., 249, 251), and Attende tibi ipsi: Sept. 12, 1532.

Lambert de Briarde, Granvelle’s colleague and friend, had succeeded to Nicolas Everardi as President of Mechlin Parliament in November 1532: cp. Epp. 18, pr.; 92, 13.

273. To NICOLAS PERRENOT, LORD OF GRANVELLE

Mechlin

Procopii... de Iustiniani AEdificiis: ft. aij r-alij r 15 January 1534

a — NICOLAS PERRENOT, PERNOT, Lord of GRANVELLE, a native of Besançon, was one of Charles V.’s secretaries, ‘a secretis consilisi’, in Mechlin in 1525, when his brother Claud, who was in holy orders, died there, Dec. 20 (Mal. Inscrip, 445). At Jehan Lallemand’s disgrace on a charge of treason, Dec. 1528, he became first secretary, ‘Secretary of State’, especially for the Burgundian Netherlands, whilst Francisco de los Covos exercised that function at Gattinara’s death in the Spanish territories (Walther, 154, 159, 165; CPT, 181; OE, 325, 329, 361). Perrenot took a leading part in politics, and enjoyed Charles V.’s confidence and intimacy, of which he made himself worthy by a faithful devotion and an intelligent and prudent service (Hoyneck, I, 1, 22, 25, 157; II, 1, 298). He had married Nicole Bona volte; he had his several sons tutored by Adrian Amerot (Ep. 257, pr. a) before sending them to Louvain: Antony, born in 1517, matriculated as rich student of the Castle on Aug. 31, 1528; his brothers Thomas and Jerome, on March 4, and July 13, 1532 (Lib. IV Init., 4 v, 44 v, 46 v; CPT, 70, 77). If he procured for them a rapid promotion, he also imparted to them a staunch devotion to Charles V. and his successor, who found reliable helpers, if not in Frederic, Lord of Champagney, at least in Thomas, Lord of Chantonay, and especially in Antony, who successively became Bishop of Arras, 1538, Margaret of Parma’s chief councillor, Archbishop of Mechlin, 1560, and Cardinal, 1561 (Hoyneck, I, 1, 34, 174, &c.; II, 458, &c.; Gestel, I, 19; PE; Belg. Chron., 378, 495). Nicolas Perrenot was well befriended with Granvelle, and showed himself a patron to Viglius (Ep. 274, pr. a-b; Hoyneck, I, 1, 19, 24, 25); he assisted with his son Antony at the Council of Trent, and died at Augsburg in August 1550; his wife survived him until August 1570: Hoyneck, I, 1, 157; II, 578; cp. PG Fr; Cart. & Man., n°s 175a, 394a, 1039e, 1103, 1574, 2140, 2568, and, for Card. de Granv.’s correspondence, n°s 176a-178, 1602, 1853, &c.

Hisce diebus, vir ornatissime, quibus me febris quartana grauiiter afflixit, &c.

44
[Being compelled to stay indoors on account of quartan fever, Cranevelt had lighted that winter on Procopius' book *de Justiniani Edificiis*, and he had translated it in Latin, in the hope of setting an example to Christian Kings, who should prefer building to waging war. He dedicated it to Granvelle, one of Justinian's admirers; it was printed by Chr. Wechel, Paris, in 1537, under the title: *Procopii Rhetoris et Historiographi de Justiniani Imp. Aedificis Libri Sex*, through the care of Thierry Adams of Swallemberg (cp. Epp. 274, 284).

274. FROM VIGLIUS AYTTA OF ZWICHEM

Hoynck, II, i, 176-8

Dulmen 5 February 1535

a — Viglius (or) Aytta was born in Barrauys, Wirdum, near Zwischen, in Friesland, on Oct. 19, 1507, a son of Folcard, and of Ida Hanya. He was trained at Deventer and Leiden, and finally at The Hague by James Volcaerd († before May 1528: Epp. 189, 11, 260, 1, s; V, 9), who went with him to Louvain, where he matriculated on March 18, 1523 (Wigglius de suichem de lewardia: *Lib. III Init.*., 299 v). Whilst studying law at Dôle from Sept. 1526 to March 1529, he made Erasmus' acquaintance; at Avignon he was Alciati's pupil, and having promoted J. V. D. at Valence (May 8, 1529), he succeeded him as professor at Bourges (1530). He afterwards journeyed through Italy and Germany; and visiting Erasmus at Fribourg, Jan. 7, 1534, was requested to stay with him and to become his heir. He declined, and was successively official of the Munster diocese at Dulmen, June 1534, member of the Imperial Chamber at Spires, July 1535 (cp. Ep. 263, pr. b), and professor of jurisprudence at Ingolstadt, 1537. In 1541, on Nicolas of Granvelle's proposition, he became imperial councillor; on Jan. 7, 1549, he succeeded Louis de Schore (Ep. 110, pr. c-f) as president of the Privy Council; and was further appointed to several high offices in Court, and to the chancellorship of the Golden Fleece (1562). He took a leading part in all political events in the Netherlands; he zealously promoted the creation of the new dioceses, and being a staunch and loyal partisan of Charles V. and Philip II., he bore patiently the ill-will and unpopularity resulting from the latter's policy. He dutifully stood by Margaret of Parma in her trouble, and tried to keep within the bounds of right and tradition the impetuous Alva, who on his revocation brought him under suspicion, in so much that he had to clear himself in a memoir to Philip II. He died in Brussels on May 8, 1577.

b — Viglius first intended entering the Church and had obtained the parish of Zwischen, 1530. In the winter of 1543-44, he married, on Nicolas of Granvelle's suggestion, Jacqueline Damant, daughter of Peter, warden of the Emperor's jewels, and of Anne Bave, daughter of Adrian, of Bruges (CPT, 102; Epp. 53, 10, 247, 22; Br. & Fr., V, 281; Bas. Brux., I., 74); she died in 1552. Having been appointed coadjutor to Luke Munich,
abbot of St. Bavo's, Ghent, 1556, he became at his death, provost of that abbey, Jan. 18, 1562. He was ordained priest in Oct. 1562, and assisted as papal protonotary at his nephew Bucho of Montzima's promotion to Doctor of Divinity in Louvain, Aug. 29, 1564 (V. And., 117). In 1567 he erected in that town a College — called after him, or, after his coat of arms, Collège de la Gerbe de Hé — and endowed it with the greater part of his property (FUL, n° 3080 à 3162) and of his documents, which were dispersed in 1797 (Bib. Belg. Man., I, 243); some were edited by Corn. P. Hoyck van Papendrecht, 1743 (Hoyck), by Corn. Franc. de Nélis (Louvain-Utrecht, 1802), and by P. F.-X. de Ram, 1850-51 (d. R., Sonnibus, Lettres; BCH, xvi, 181; Ann. Univ., 1852, 304). In 1567 he erected in that town a College — called after him, or, after his coat of arms, Collège de la Gerbe de Hé, — and endowed it with the greater part of his property (FUL, n° 3080 à 3162) and of his documents, which were dispersed in 1797 (Bib. Belg. Man., I, 243); some were edited by Corn. P. Hoyck van Papendrecht, 1743 (Hoyck), by Corn. Franc. de Nélis (Louvain-Utrecht, 1802), and by P. F.-X. de Ram, 1850-51 (d. R., Sonnibus, Lettres; BCH, xvi, 181; Ann. Univ., 1852, 304). Many letters and papers from or about this generally misjudged man repose in the Brussels Royal Library and Records (Cart. & Man., n° 196, 1200, 1229, &c.; El. & And., n° 592-1; 1249 1, 2; &c.), as also in the libraries of Ghent (MS. n° 479 : Catal. 343) and Göttingen (Hist., 657). Cp. VE; EE, 1156, c; 1448, n; 1750, k; 1754, c, to 1760, n; Hoyck, I, I, &c.; V. And., 131, 314, 359; HEP.L, 108-123; GCM, 98 (with portr.); CPT, 25; CPriv., I, 56; II, 11; FG, 440; Reusens, III, 289; JSO, 172; Del. Poet. Belg., III, 433; OE, 424; Ann. Univ., 1844, 138; Mol., 554; Bib. Belg., 844. Part of a letter from Viglius to Cranevelt is quoted in Hoyck I, 1, 124.

Belle tu quidem, doctissime Cranevell, &c.

[In reply to Cranevelt's explanation of the delay of a letter by the cold on Lucretius' authority 1), Viglius relates how big fires are lighted in the middle of the ice-bound Borysthenes 2) that the voice might be heard from one bank to the other. He hopes that through C.'s and his colleague Mulaert's help 3), he will get an office nearer Mechlin 4). He approves of his scheme for translating Theophilus 5),

2) Pompon. Mela, Chorographia, n° 6-14; A. Gellius, Noct. Attic., ix, 4, and Pliny, Nat. Hist., iv, 82-93; vii, 12; xxi, 52-6, &c., relate marvellous stories about this river, though not this particularity.
3) Gerard Mulaert, Mulert, of Utrecht (Mol., 544; Bib. Belg., 282), Holland councilor, 1522, entered Mechlin Parliament, Nov. 29, 1527; he arranged the transfer of the temporal power of the Utrecht diocese to Charles V.; he married Cornelia Pôlli, and became the King's Lieutenant at Groningen, 1538-39 (GOC, 75; GC, 83; VE, 32, 35; Hoyck, I, I, 14, 113; III, 1, 5).
5) Viglius had found in Bessarion's library the Institutiones Juris Civilis translated into Greek by Theophilus, and hastened to have them printed at Froben's press (1533). This rather careless edition was at once translated and commented upon by James Curtius, much to Viglius' displeasure, who contemplated translating the treatise himself, when he heard of Cranevelt's intention, as he wrote to Peter Bausanus, Jan. 10, 1537. Meanwhile Rescius reprinted the Greek text from Froben's edition (GIE, 160), and Peter Nannius published his Annotationes in Institutiones

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although a French scholar 1) is said to have started that work; and he will place at C.'s disposal his own text, which he has collated with, and corrected on, the original. He expresses his regret that their friend Thierry 2) had missed an opportunity.]

275. To NICOLAS OLAH

Contra Ebriosos Homilia : [A] *

Mechlin

30 June 1535

a — NICOLAS OLAH, Olaus, born in 1493 from a noble family in Transylvania (OE, 311, 335), became secretary to Louis II., King of Hungary; he secured several preferments, amongst which were the treasurership of Alba, the abbey of Tapolecza and the archdeaconship of Komorn in the Gran diocese (OE, 273, 374, 568). He lost several of these benefices in the struggle between Ferdinand and John Szapolyai; he took sides with Queen Mary, and followed her to the Netherlands as her secretary and counsellor. Here he made the acquaintance of those who took an interest in humanistic studies, whether more or less connected with Court, as Nicolas of Granvelle (Ep. 273, pr.), Cornel. de Schepper (OE, 354, 362, &c.; Ep. 249, pr. e), Francis de Cranvellet, Nicolas Gradius (OE, 351, 361), Viglius (OE, 424), James Jesperson (Ep. 281, pr. a-b), or mere erudites and scholars : Peter Gilles (OE, 486), Mark Laurin (OE, 227, &c.), Adrian Amerot (OE, 487, 471), Adrian Cordatus (OE, 210), besides the Louvain professors Conrad Goclenius, Rutger Rescius and Peter Nannius (OE, &c. (Louvain, 1536); it involved them in a controversy with James Curtius, to which Viglius tried to put an end as it originated in his own unsatisfactory edition : Hoynek, I, 1, 12, 67, 75; II, 1, 108, 412, 154, 166, 216, 231-7.

1) This French scholar was James Curtius or de Corte, of Bruges, son of Herman, Peter de Corte's uncle (Ep. 83, pr.), and Mary van Belle; he matriculated in Louvain in his cousin's Pedagogy, the Lily, on Aug. 31, 1525 (Jacobus de brugis minor[ennis] filius Hermannj de corte' : Lib. III Int., 326 v), enjoyed Vives' lessons at Bruges, and studied law at Orleans. He was elected councillor of his native town in 1534, alderman in 1536 and 1538 (WetBr., 196-200), and finally appointed registrar (Schrevel, II, 59-65). He enjoyed a renown as literator, and also as jurisprudent; his Institutionum Iuris Civilis Libri Quatuor (Antwerp, J. Steels, Sept. 1536) were repeatedly reprinted until 1761, as well as his Eξαπτωμα... Iuris Civili... Libri III (Antwerp, J. Steels, 1550 : BB, c, 250-264), which is remarkable for his personal judicious opinions about the laws then existing. He married Barbara Urbaens, and died in 1556, leaving a son Maximilian, who also took part in the management of Bruges: Br. & Fr., II, 381, 385; Paquot, XI, 417; Sand., Brug., 46; Bib. Belg., 407; Sax., Onom., 202; BB, c, 250, 9.

2) Probably Thierry Adams, Adamei, of Swallemburg; this young scholar, who annotated Cranvellet's Procopii de Justiniani AEdictis, was then in Cambrai College, Paris (OE, 603, 606), and may have hoped to be appointed in Mary of Hungary's Court : cp. Gener. Introd., xxv.
167-620). Through his Royal Mistress he became acquainted with Erasmus, to whom he sent a letter on July 1, 1530 (OE, 69), thus starting a brisk and cordial correspondence. He tried to make him return to Brabant, and helped for his sake Felix Konings (OE, 174), Livinus Algoet (OE, 196, &c. ; Ep. 58, pr. a), and Quirinus Talesius (OE, 89, 144) to the best of his ability. Like most of his friends he paid to Erasmus' memory the tribute of epitaphs and poems (Epp. 277-282); he left a series of letters ranging from 1527 to 1538, edited from the Esterhazy manuscript by Ipolyi Arnold in the Monumenta Hungariae Historica (1875 : OE), which are of the highest interest for the knowledge of erudition and scholars and their history at that period. He left Belgium in 1539, and returning to his country, he eventually became Archbishop of Gran; as primate of Hungary he crowned Maximilian II., and died in 1568: Cp. FG, 399; Roersch, 62; Delt. Poet. Belg., II, 635.

Quem nuper inuiseret bibliothecam meam &c.

[At the suggestion of their common friend James Jespersen 1), Cranevelt dedicates to Olah as an earnest and pawn of friendship this translation of St. Basil's Homily 2) against a vice that he himself had abhorred from childhood 3).]

276. FROM NICOLAS OLAH

Brussels

1 August 1535

Vix Meclinia negotiorum meorum &c.

[Olah has received from Rutger Rescius St. Basil's Contra Ebriosos Homilia 4) dedicated to him: he expresses his gratitude for this sign of a friendship, of which the foundation had been laid in short interviews and notes. He approves of Cranevelt's choice of the subject, as the habit of drinking has grown to an alarming extent.]

2) On Aug. 4, 1533, Rescius and Gravius published the Greek text of Basilius Magnus' Homilia contra Ebriosos ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΙ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΟΜΙΛΙΑ κατά μεθυόντων; and in 1535 its translation in Latin by Cranevelt: D. Basilii Magni... Contra Ebriosos Homilia. The same homily had been rendered before by James Faber: Basilii Magni Oratio in Ebrietatem E greco... Jac. Fabro interprete: Deventer, Theod. de Boerne. January 19, 1510/11 (Ned. Bib., 253); Frederic Schenck had issued a tract on the same subject in 1525 : Ep. 265, n.
3) He shared that feeling with Vives and de Feyyn, as results from several allusions in their correspondence: cp. Ep. 61, 17; Gener. Introd., n.
694 1536

277. To Nicolas OLAH

Mitto tibi, vir eruditissime, &c.

(Cranevelt sends to Olah two epitaphs on Erasmus 1): one beginning: ‘Abstulit una dies qualem vix tempore prisco’; the other: ‘Nunc elegos tristes dicit, pia turba, poetae’ 2; he asks his friend to correct them 3; he looks forward to the end of the war, and mentions the rumour of the capture of Dam and of the French King 4.)

278. From Nicolas OLAH

(Mechlin, 1789: 82; Cp. JSO, 227; Friedensburg, 7, 8; Ann. Univ., 1852: 251; Cat. Duo, G 2 r, &c.)

1) Erasmus died at Basle at midnight on July 11/12, 1536, in the arms of his amanuensis Lambert Coomans, of Turnhout († 1533: EE, 1514, a; 1519, c: 1520, c; Lat. Cont., 381), who had been in Cardinal William van Eckenvoirt’s service, and became in 1559 dean of the Chapter in his native town, bequeathing to it some ornaments that had belonged to Adrian VI. : Car. Geurtius, Decanorum qui insigni Ecclesiæ Colleg. Diœi Petri Turnhout præfuerunt Brenis Catalogus: 1639 (MS. in St. Peter’s, Turnhout): p 8; J. Latomus, Goresdoncma: Antwerp, 1644: 65; M. L. van Gorkom, Beschryvinge der stad en Vryheid van Turnhout: Mechlin, 1789: 82; Cp. JSO, 227; Friedensburg, 7, 8; Ann. Univ., 1852: 251; Cat. Duo, G 2 r, &c.

2) These epitaphs were printed with poems by Olah, by Francis of Burgundy of Fallais, by Peter Nanning, James Jesnersen and Christian of Furnes, as D. Erasmi Rot. Epitaphia, per Clarissimos aliquot viros conscripta: Louvain, R. Matzies, Men Mart.: 1537 (12 ff in-8° : Aii c-[A3] v): on March 11, 1537, one hundred copies were sent to Olah (OE, 595-598). In the same month Rescius published two more collections: one, D. Erasmi... Epitaphia, per eruditiss. aliquot viros Academie Lovaniensis edita (March 1537: 8 ff in-8°), contains poems by John Lacteus, Thoin. Linens, Bii. Ferii. Frias, John Helyar, Andr. Masius and others: Opmeer refers to it in his biography of Cornelius Musius (Opns., Hist. Mart., 69): the other is D. Erasmi... Encomium, Per Guetium Piscem Atrebatem, Poetam Laureatam (March 1537: 8 ff in-8°). These three booklets were reproduced in the Catalogi vero Operum D. Erasmi, printed by Marten de Keyser’s widow, Antwerp, circiter Calen. Maias’ 1537: Cat. Duo, N r - P 2 r: Cranevelt’s epitaphs being on f° O 3 r, c. Cp. Gener. Introd., xxix.


4) Dam, prob. Damvillers, which the French had tried to invest already from June 1536, and which was saved by the timely help from Luxembourg: Henne, VI, 116; cp. CMH, II, 71.
[In reply to Ep. 277, Olah sends to Cranevelt an *Elegia ad Sepulchrum Erasmi Rotterodami*: 'Sollicita si mente cupis nouisse viator', &c.; with three epitaphs in verse: 'Non fuit insigni praestantior alter Erasmo' &c.; — 'Iussu Pontificis Pauli cum doctus Erasmus' &c.; — 'Non Desiderio, sed fato est functus Erasmus' &c. 1). He requests his friend to revise them 1); referring to the military operations in Italy and Provence, he states that Dam is in Charles's power 2), announces the sending off of a fleet into the North Sea with Cornelius [de Schepper] 4) and Godschalk [Eriksen] 5) as commissaries, and hopes that the attack of the Persians on the Turks 6) will induce the Christian Kings to deliver Hungary.]

279. TO NICOLAS OLAH

OE, 585

Mechlin

22 September 1536

Accepi litteras D. V., Vir ornatissime, &c.

[Cranevelt thanks his friend for his letter of Sept. 16, 1536 3) and the accompanying epitaphs; he appreciates them, but has not had the time to copy them before the messenger left.]

280. TO NICOLAS OLAH

OE, 588

Mechlin

4 October 1536

Non est quod speres, ornatissime vir, &c.

[Cranevelt praises Olah's poema on Erasmus 8), which want no correcting; he announces the death at Tournai


2) A few words are changed or placed in a different order in the *Elegia* as it appeared in *Ep. Er.* and *Cat. Duo*, in which the first line of the third epitaph reads: 'Non desyderium, sed mors subduxit Erasum'.

3) *Ep. 277*.

4) *Ep. 249*, pr. e.

5) *Ep. 67*, pr. a; *281*, pr. b.


7) *Ep. 278*.

8) *Ep. 278*, 279.
of his friend the poet Janus Secundus 1). He thanks Olah for sending some poems by Cornelius Grapheus 2) and Francis of Burgundy of Fallais 3) on Erasmus, whose death seems to have put a stop to all former ill-will and detraction.]

281. TO NICOLAS OLAH

Mechlin

OE, 594

3 November 1536

a — James Jespersen, Jaspari, Danus, was first taught in his native town Aarhus, and came to Louvain, where he matriculated on May 18, 1529 (Lib. IV Int., 13 v; Ellen Jørgensen, Nordiske Studerende ved Universitetet i Louvain, in Historisk Tidsskrift, 9. R. III : 389). He studied under Rutger Rescius and his colleagues of the Collegium Trilingue, and soon took up Greek teaching. Having worked for a time under Livinus Crucius (cp. Ep. 288, pr. a), he was engaged in Nov. 1531 by Nicolas Olah as his Greek preceptor, and tutored at the same time Francis of Burgundy of Fallais and Rutger Pathius (OE, 168, 178, 188). He tried to ingratiate himself with the leading humanists, and especially with Erasmus, in whose praise he spoke everywhere; still as an injudicious friend he did more harm than a bitter enemy (OE, 212, 228). Although appreciating his teaching, Olah disapproved of Jespersen's flighty mood, and of the lack of reserve in his humorous talk (OE, 231); John Dantis cus resented his indiscretion (OE, 212; EE, 1436, a); and instead of answering his requests for a line, or for a mere mention in a friend's letter (FG, 192, 226), Erasmus made a special point of recommending Olah to keep the news he imparted from his too garrulous preceptor (OE, 278, 352); that distrust ceased about the end of 1533, from which time he is often referred to for a friendly greeting (OE, 408, 448, 492; cp. 424, 487).

b — On the whole, however, Jespersen was appreciated for his abilities, which included an acquaintance with Turkish (OE, 567; BB, 1, 30, 3) and even for his character; Olah tended him like a brother when, in May 1534, he suffered from a serious illness, the ἀρύσ pestiferus (OE, 352).

1) Janus Secundus Hagius, the youngest son of Nicolas Everardi (Ep. 125, pr. e), was born in Nov. 1511, at The Hague; he became befriended with Cranevelt, probably after Sept. 1528 (JSO, 137); he gained renown throughout Western Europe as a poet; he was secretary first to Cardinal John Tavera, Archbishop of Toledo, and then to Charles V.; having returned for his health from Spain to Belgium, he entered the service of George of Egmont, Bishop of Utrecht; he accompanied him on a visit to his Abbey of St.-Amand's, Tournai, and died there from a fever on Sept. 24, 1536 (JSO, pref.; Epp. 134, pr. b; 292; FG, 421).


Epp. 280, 281

Jespersen was befriended with John van Campen, Xannius and Rescius, with Livinus Ammonius and Cranevelt (OE, 396-9, 408, 415, 428-31, 604, &c.). He probably was married, as Daniel Mauch greeted him ‘Danum sponsandum’ on Sept. 6, 1530 (OE, 580). He accompanied Olah to Austria and Hungary in 1539, and left his service about the end of 1540, when he seems to have lost his sight: his Epithalamium for Princess Christina of Denmark and Francis of Lorraine, Duke of Bar (Antwerp, John Grapheus, August 1541: [B 4] c), refers to his blindness and humbly begs for an alms. He afterwards seems to have recovered the use of his eyes, at least partially, as results from his letter to Livinus Crucius in the Parænæsis, which he saw for him through the press in Antwerp in 1543 (BB, c, 267, a). He had evidently settled in that town, possibly in the ‘familia’ of Roger de Taxis, John Baptist’s son, who was dean of Our Lady’s there since 1545 (Ep. 108, 22; Lib. IV Int., 24 r; Hoynek, II, 11, 283; Knod, 571; &c.); for certain, he taught there the tres lingvas.

His prospects not being very brilliant, he may have been compelled by want to put to good use his skill in writing complimentary verse, as well as the growing fashion of emulating Maecenas and the Medici. It is a fact that he composed a great amount of Greek and Latin poetry in honour of people enjoying wealth or worldly power. Thus he dedicated his Anactobiblion, et Heroepe (Antwerp, J. van Loe: 1544) to the Princes Ferdinand and Maximilian of Austria; that booklet contains, besides an autobiographical letter, dated Antwerp, Oct. 1, 1544, poems in honour of Charles V. and Empress Isabella, of the members of the Imperial family, and of political personages of his acquaintance, such as Godschalk Eriksen, who had died at Valenciennes a few weeks before, on Sept. 28, 1544 (Ep. 67, pr. a). He wrote an Encomium Angliae, in which country he had many powerful patrons (Antwerp, G. Coppens, 1546); it is dedicated to Henry VIII., Antwerp, July 15, 1546, and is accompanied by epigrams and poems celebrating Edward and Mary of England; the bishops Stephen Gardiner, Cuthbert Tunstall and Thomas Thirleby; the Chancellor Thomas Wriothesley; the ambassadors Richard Layton, William Paget, Nicolas Wotton, Edward Carne and Thomas Eliot; further the King’s agents at Antwerp, Stephen Vaughan and William Damosell, and, finally, his special friends, the royal physician Martin Corenebeck of Vienna, and the two Imperial ambassadors in Britain, Cornelius de Schepper and Francis van der Dilt. Jespersen’s poems are necessarily conventional, and deserve Nicolas Grudius’ epigram: De Jac. Gasparo Dano, versificatore inepto (Del. Poet. Belg., II, 589-90); if Cranevelt, and Gaspar Schets, and Cornelius Grapheus, and others praised him in their epigrams and commendatory poems, it was neither for their depth nor their spontaneity, but for their grace and humour, and for their author’s unmistakable gift of pleasing the great. Nor did Jespersen publish merely for literature’s sake the series of poems printed separately at Antwerp by Giles Coppens of Diest, numbering a Genethliacon on Mary, daughter of René, Prince of Orange, 1544; a Neogynia... Jo. Hilstij & Magd. Francisci Werneri filia; epitaphs on Elizabeth de Baussle, 1545; on Francis L., 1547; on Ida van Rechtungen, Erasmus Schets’ wife, 1548, and on Isabella d’Onche, Cornelius de Schepper’s spouse, 1548, besides a Genealogia Filiorum Nic. Everardi, 1549. Cp. OE, passim; FG, 192, 226, 376; BB, 1, 25-36, 49.
Quum nuper Louvaniu fuisset uxor, &c.

[Cranevelt's wife returning from Louvain ¹), had suddenly remembered that on the preceding year she had promised some cheeses in return for Olah's Hungarian recipes. He now sends them, and inquires about the health of their friend James — evidently Jespersen, — whom he knows to be studying.]

282. To Nicolas OLAH

Mechlin
OE, 595
20 November 1536

Litteras tuae eruditissimas &c.

[Cranevelt apologizes for the delay in answering Olah's letter of November 8; he suggests two corrections to a Greek epitaph ²), which it enclosed, and sends his Latin translation ³).

283. To Nicolas OLAH

Mechlin
OE, 599
28 April 1537

Cupio iam pridem occasionem &c.

[Cranevelt is anxious to see Nicolas Olah's Hungaria ⁴); he sends his own centones built up from Claudianus' poems after Ausonius' style ⁵); Peter Nannius ⁶), their

¹) Probably from a visit to her family: cp. Gener. Introd., vi.
³) Cranevelt's translation was joined to the Greek Epitaph in Ep. Er., A 6) r, and in Cat. Duo; instead of agit as in OE, 595, the last word there is habet.
⁴) This Chorographia Hungarie, together with the poem Athila, to which several of the letters of that period refer, may have been printed by Rescius: OE, 609.
⁶) Peter Nanning, Nannius, of Alkmaar (Ep. 96, pr. b), matriculated in Louvain on Nov. 2, 1518 (Petrus Nannonis de alcmaria: Lib. III Int., 249 v); he taught Latin and Greek, first in his native town, and afterwards in St. Jerome's College on the Lei, in Louvain (OE, 567; FUL, n° 2000), where he also took in and tutored students (OE, 604). He succeeded Goclenius in 1539 in the Collegium Trilingue, and started his lectures by his predecessor's panegyric, which was printed in 1542 (Louvain;
common friend, approves of them, and advises him to have them edited; he submits them to Olah, who is either to forward them to the printer or to return them to Mechlin.]

284. TO NICOLAS OLÁH

OE, 002 2 July 1537

Mechlin

Pudet me, vir ornatissime, &c.

[For want of a messenger Cranevelt could not dispatch sooner Olah's poem with the suggested corrections; he joins to it some of his own verse, in Virgil's style, about contemporary political events, and he quotes a saying of his father's, how one should not readily talk ill about great princes. — Some dissuade him from publishing the Centones Claudianii; he will follow Olah's advice, and leaves it to Nannius to decide the matter. — He has received the de Justiniani AEdificiis; his friend Thierry Adams of Swallemberg, whom the war had kept three years in Paris, had had them printed beautifully by Chr. Wechel, in that town. He sends to that Thierry a letter of thanks, which he requests Olah to forward.]

285. TO NICOLAS OLÁH

OE, 005 30 September 1537

Mechlin

Accepi, vir ornatissime, litteras tuas &c.

[Cranevelt apologizes for not having acknowledged Athila and Hungaria; he has been absent from Mech-

cp. Ep. 95, pr. f). He illustrated his office both by his teaching and by his remarkable editions of, and commentaries on, the classics, and died on July 21, 1557. Cp. Bib. Belg., 749; Huyck, II, 1, 379; Jov. EL, 224; OE, 565, &c.; DGO, T v, Tij r, [m 3] v; Opm., Hist. Mart., 12, 74, 122; Opmeer, 496 b; Paquot, XIV, 58; Ep. 274, 5; Nève, Mém., 149; &c.

1) This is probably the poem of which Nannius declares on June 30, 1537, that it pleases him best amongst all his works: OE, 601.


lin, having attended the solemnity of his son's promotion to Licenciatus Vtriusque Juris, in Louvain on Sept. 26 ¹).

He returns Olah's two epitaphs, and sends two Latin renderings from the one in Greek ²); he hears with regret that Nannius suffers from his eyes (OE, 604), and hopes that Corn. de Schepper will bring good news about peace.]

286. TO NICOLAS OLAH

Mechlin

OE, 605

4 October 1537

Perlegi quanta potui celeritate &c.

[Cranevelt returns with great praise Olah's Hungaria ³), — evid. a description of the country and the people, — as well as his Athila, — prob. the history of the great nomad chief, — which offers a new interest since the nations as well as the individuals deserve again a flagellum Dei, refusing more lenient remedies. He hears that the French have edited a big book full of slander on Charles V. ⁴), in which State secrets are revealed to the common man: he disapproves of it, for, as the philosopher says, a foe may again become a friend ⁵). He refers to his letter of Sept. 30 ⁶), and encloses one to Thierry Adams of Swallemberg, in Cambrai College in Paris ⁷), with the request to forward it.]

287. TO BISHOP JOHN DANTISCUS

Mechlin

Upsala MS. II 155, f° 21.

15 December 1539

This letter, an autograph throughout, reposes in the Upsala University Library; it was printed by Hipler in the Zeitschrift für die Geschichte Ermlands, V, 432. Dr And. Grape, acting chief Librarian in Upsala, was kind enough to procure for me a photographic copy of the original

⁷) Epp. 274; 284.
entrusted to his care. Over the letter Erik Benzelius jun., Upsala librarian
from 1702 to 1723, wrote: "Francisci Cranevelti ad Joh. Dantiscum. 1539,
15 Dec.;" and under the address was added, prob. by Dantiscus or his
secretary, the day on which it reached him: "xvij. Martij 1540."

a — John von Höfen, Dantiscus, was since 1539 Bishop of Ermeland, in
Poland: cp. Ep. 57,.pr. Cranevelt had probably made his acquaintance
at the Regent's Court, where Dantiscus evidently had met, amongst
his many Belgian friends, Nicolas Everardi's sons, de Schepper, and
possibly John van Campen: Gener. Introduct., xlili; JSO, 169; FG, 147, 3;
194, 15; 209, 22; OE, 156, 163, 212, 228; Jov. EL, 223.

S. P.

Dabit mihi veniam Reuerenda Tua Paternitas, quod ex
tanto locorum intervallo ausim interpellare sacra tua
studia, sanctosque labores, homo non satis notus et
perquam tenuiter eruditus. Sed hic ipse Wartenius,
ve μάλλον ΙΙαβθένιος, vir multis adeo dotibus jnsignis, cuius
amicicia per Dominum Cornelium Scepperum mihi con-
ciliata est, ad patriam rediturus, contendebat, vt ne
mearum literarum expers discederet; nec ego quiequam
potuj denegare serio postulantj, cupioque per eundem in
album tuorum ratiocinariumque describji.

Nec enim contemnes, opinor — que tua est humanitas
— amiculum sua se sponte dedentem; et si Statio credi-
mus, firmior est subinde amicicia qua studiorum simili-
tudine contrahitur, quam sanguinis aut generis. 'Natos',
inquit, genuisse necesse est:

Hos legisse juuat. Tenero sic blandus Achilli
'Semifer Aemonium vincet Pelea Chiron.
Nec senior Peleus natum comitatus in arma
'Troica, sed charo Phoenix herebat Alumo'.

Et que <de> Pallente et Acete ceterisque subijicit.

1 Reuerenda Tua Paternitas] MS. : R. T. P
15 necesse] poss. cut off on the right edge of the letter
19 de] td.

287. 4. Wartenius] evidently the bearer of the letter, to all appearance
a legate or messenger from Poland to Mary of Hungary's Court.
15, est] The text in Statius reads, 'Natos genuisse necesse est'; 'necesse'
has been left out by mistake; possibly it was cut off, as it came on
the right edge, and may have been abridged as 'ne'; the 'de' of l. 20,
also missing, should have come on the same edge; still, though it is
not probable that Cranevelt sent off so short a letter to such a personage
with two words omitted, there seems to be sufficient space left for them.
702 1539-1540

Si quid erit officij aut obsequij quod Craneueldius praestare possit Reuerendissime Paternitati Tue, nihil erit quod recuset.

Mechlinie, xv. die Decembris, 1539.

Eximie Reuerendissime Dominationi Tue deditissimus,

Franciscus Craneueldius.

Reuerendissimo ac longe Eruditissimo

288. To Livius Cruciuz

Viridarium Florum, [zs] [v

a — Livius van den Crauye, Cruciuz, a native of Ename, near Audenarde, received part of his training at Nieuport from Baldwin Laumans, later on parish priest of Messines; he had there as friend and tutor Josse Glicthoven, who went to Paris, and became one of the chief professors of the Sorbonne (cp. Ep. 148, o). Livius possibly studied in Louvain before he became the head of a Latin school at Bauleud, where he formed a great number of clever and proficient pupils, and had, at least for a while, as Greek teacher James Jespersen (cp. Ep. 281, pr. a-b). As a thorough humanist, he did not confine himself to his teaching, but published in 1521, some Collectanea... in Syntaxin Badiam ex optimitis quibusque authoribus (Antwerp, M. Hillen : BB, c, 317).

b — Having accepted the parish of Boeschepe near Poperinge, he made of his Pathmos, a Graecolatinum Museum, from where on Dec. 6, 1528, he edited his friend John de Spouter’s Orthographia (BB, c, 269; v, 361), He also wrote several witty and original poems; his Parienesis, which James Jespersen edited in Antwerp, 1543, incited the Christian Princes to join in a war against Luther and the Turk (BB, c, 267); it was appreciated by Cranevelt, by the Court Secretaries John Lange and Daniel Mauch (de Ram, Sonnitus, 30), as well as by the Louvain divines James Latomus (Ep. 46, pr. b-c) and Peter de Corte. A second poem, Threnodia, sharply criticises the current mistakes in literary taste and judgment. This poem, dedicated to Francis Cranevelt, who about 1540 had become his friend, was only published in 1548 with a Viridarium Florum, a fine choice of Latin expressions with their Flemish and French translations, chiefly devised as a help for beginners; it was recommended by epigrams from Cranevelt, James Jespersen, Peter Meganck, Francis Vos, Nicolas Lotten, John Vleminck and others; they esteemed this humble but deserving worker, who seems to have been rather advanced in age in 1548, and prob. died soon thereafter, as virtuously and as unassumingly

287. 22 Reuerendissime &c.; MS, : R**. P. T. 25 Eximie &c.; MS, : E. R** B T

287. 29. Varmanisj] The diocese of Ermeland, then belonging to Poland, had as seat Vrowenburg, now Frauenburg.
as he had lived. Cp. BB, c, 267-269; 317; Sweerts, 505; Bib. Belg., 607; Lindeboom, 258; Bib. Ref. Ne., III, 23. He left in manuscript a collection of superstitious recipes under the title of Eruditorum Exorcism, which seems to be lost: Sand., Script. Fland., 117; Bib. Belg. Man., I, 280 (De Magia, in-8°).

\[c\] — John de Spouter, Spauter, Despaulerius, the famous grammarian, was born at Ninove, and matriculated in Louvain on Aug. 31, 1498 as a poor student of the Lily: "Joannes despauler de Ninovius" (Lib. III Int., 69 r). He had there as masters John Marscale, of Raetsheoven, Gerard Kannfy, Cannifius, of Meeuwen, John Ceusters, Costerus, of Brecht, John de Neve, of Hondschoote, and Thomas Pauli, of Biervliet, the legentes of the Pedagogy, which at that time was managed by Leo Outers, or Wouters, of Dunkirk (Reusens, IV, 176-7; 244-5). Having become B. A. on April 12, 1500, "Joannes de ninovius" promoted on April 29, 1501, Licentiatas in Artibus, being classed the fourth out of 103 candidates; and already on the following day he passed the actus birrataitionis in the Lily under Thomas of Biervliet: "Jo de spouter de nineuis", with the mention of "pauper", which probably contributed to make him ready to earn his living as soon as possible. He began tutoring in Latin and Grammatica in the same year, and soon became legens, or professor of philosophy, in his Pedagogy, as on March 3, 1502, on January 18, and on May 8, 1503, the records mention that he presided there at the actus determinantiae and the actus birrataitionis; on June 1, 1503 he was admitted to the Council of the Faculty of Arts (Lib. V Act. Fac. Art., 175 r, 183 r, 184 r, 192 v, 200 r, 206 r, v).

\[d\] — It was during the period of his professorship that he made Cranevelt's acquaintance, to which this letter refers; it evidently contributed to the young man's humanistic formation; for de Spouter must have influenced him, as he influenced some of his regular pupils, like Josse Vroeye, of Gavere, and Martin van Dorp. Still philosophy did not agree with the grammarian, and in all probability he accepted the invitation of his former master Gerard Kannfy, B. D., who apparently had left the Lily to take the lead of Hertogenbosch Fraterschool, of which, for certain, he was the head in 1512 (BB, n, 247; Coppenes, II, 219; Paquot, IX, 170); indeed it is not likely that he should have succeeded his own pupil de Spouter, who, on the other hand, would certainly not have gone and tried his fortune elsewhere, if he had been archididascalus in such an important place. It seems quite admissible that he should have only been a Latin teacher at Hertogenbosch, as he had probably been before in Louvain in the 'Convent of the Third Rule of St.-Francis', — without doubt the College of the Beghards (Reusens, V, 583; FUL, n° 2464), — from which he dated the dedicatory letter of Sept. 21, 1506 to the Ypres booklover Barth. Nicolas (BB, n, 214, 338). At any rate on Oct. 1, 1509 he had left, and was at the head of the School of Bergues-Saint-Winock (BB, n, 267, 294). Cp. Ep. 99, s; Sax, Onom., 39.

Accepi litteras tuas, uir ornatissime, &c.

[In reply to a letter handed to him by James Jespersen, Cranevelt declines the praise and the title of 'vir bonus et prudens', which Crucius gives him; he has corrected a
poem 1), and promises to criticise a second, the *Threnodia* 2). He reads with pleasure in it the vindication of de Spout-
ter's 3) memory, with whom he was well acquainted, and
used to play chess 4) when still a professor in the Lily.
Cranevelt further praises Crucius for his zeal for the faith,
and mentions Charles V.'s entry into Germany. 5)]

289. FROM LIVINUS CRUCIUS

Viridarium Florum, ff. 178 r to 182 r

This letter is dated Anno XXXV', which is evidently a mistake, as
it answers Ep. 288.

Qvum hunc abortiwm, &c.

[ Dedicated letter of the *Threnodia* to Cranevelt: Cru-
cius states what impelled him to write it; he criticises
the lack of judgment of some who, like Longolius and
Brixius, go so far in the admiration of their model, that
they lose all discretion as to where to praise and where
to censure 6). The study, however, and teaching of classic

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1) This poem is probably the *Parcensis Levini Crucij Curiosis Bos-
cepani, ad Potentatus Christianos, et percusso inter se federe, ferrum
in Tucam ac Lutheram, illiusque coniuratos ac pertinaces asseclas con-
vertant*: it was printed "insertis aliquot de rebus orthodoxae fidei dissertatiunculis" through the care of James Jespersen in 1543 (Antwerp, Giles
Goppens of Diest: BB, c, 207).

2) *Threnodia in Temeraria Criticorum quorumdam indicia, & non ferendam arrogantiam, ianamque curiousorum hominum superstitionem, nimirum religioso in aerva aliorum iurantium:* this poem, which is
as an echo of the controversy about Erasmus' *Ciceronianus*, was publish-
ed in the *Viridarium Florum, see Florilegium Procerum linguae Latinae,
neon Diatuae scripturae in rem studiouse inventatis*: which was printed
in Antwerp, apud Symonem Cucum' 1548 (which also contains this and
the following letter): ff. 182 c to 192 r.

3) The passage referred to begins on f° 190 v of the *Viridarium Florum.
Crucius was a friend and admirer of de Spouter's; he found his *Ortho-
graphia*, and edited it with his other grammatical treatises, and a letter
to the studying youths, dated Boeschepe, December 6, 1528; it was printed


5) Charles V. left Luxembourg for Germany in the first days of January
1541, which confirms the date of this and of the following letter :
Gachard, II, 167.

6) Ep. 260, 1-7; EE, 1090, b; 1507, a-d; 1859, b; OE, 601; HLCr, 11-13.
authors exposes to a far greater danger than Ciceronianism: it may namely harm all moral and religious principles, unless prudently compensated by the influence of Christian writers. Crucius thanks his friend for having corrected the Threnodia and another poem, the Paraclisis, which probably was identical with the Paracensis. Replying to Cranevelt’s letter he declares: that he will always consider him the 'vir bonus et prudens'; that he himself becomes more and more indignant at de Spouter’s slanderers, and that he hopes that Charles V. may soon quench the growing fire of heresy.]

290. To Paul III.

De Veritate Fidei (1544), γ5 ν to [γβ ] r

Inter tot tantasque laudes tuas, &c.

[Cranevelt, greeting in Paul III. another Esdras for restoring peace, dedicates to him this book in fulfilment of the wishes of a too soon departed friend. Indeed Vives had contemplated submitting to the Pope’s judgment the last of his works, his treatise de Veritate Fidei, which he wanted to contribute as his share to the welfare of mankind in those difficult times. Cranevelt edits the book as Vives left it, unfinished and uncorrected, and the only thing he adds, is this dedicatory letter, not in order to praise the author’s merit, which would be beyond his ability, but to answer the pious request of his admirable widow Margaret Valdaura.]

291. From Livinus Ammonius

Roygem, near Ghent

15 June 1547

This letter was copied from the autograph letterbook of Livinus Ammonius reposing in the Besançon Library by my kind and most

1) Ep. 288, pr. b.
2) Viridarium Florum, f° 181 r.
3) Ep. 288.
4) It was printed at Basle by John Oporinus, Jan. 1543, and June 1544.
5) Cp. Ep. 273, pr. b-c; De Verit. Fidei (Basile, 1544), f° α 4 r.
erudite friends Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Allen, the eminent editors of the *Opus Epistolarum Des. Erasmi Roterodami*.

a — Livinus Ammonius, de Harena, prob. van den Zande, born in Ghent, April 13, 1485, entered in 1505 the Carthusian house of Ten-Bossche, at Lierde-Saint-Martin, near Grammont (Gestel, II, 216), and pronounced his final vows on Aug. 18, 1506. He studied zealously Latin and, especially, Greek, copying or translating such works in that language as he could secure from friends. He was acquainted with Antony Clava and the schoolmaster John Lacteus, with Livinus Algoet, and several other natives or inhabitants of Ghent, besides known Hellenists like Arnold de Berghheyck, Oridryus (Paquot, VII, 131), and James Teyng (Ep. 218, pr. a-b). In his eagerness for learning he ventured in 1524 to write to Erasmus, but got no encouragement. To a second letter came a most gratifying reply, dated Oct. 2, 1528 (EE, 1127, c), which was the beginning of a hearty connection. Ammonius even invited Erasmus on July 15, 1529 to accept the offer of Omer de Edinge, secretary to the Council of Flanders (possibly identical with the Omaurus de Fine, grafarius of Ep. 244, 2). This man, who was Gratii gratiosior, placed at his disposal either his Ghent house or his mansion at Ophasselt, near Ten-Bossche, and near St.-Gerard’s Abbey, where ruled a good friend Jerome Ruffault (Epp. 41, pr. a; 171, 4; Lat. Cont., 375-6; Erasm., II, 607; III, 796; Ent., 102-3, 132; OE, 478, 513; EE, 1155, A; 1400, c; Gestel, II, 221). In consequence Livinus Algoet, Quirinus Talesius, and the other amanuenses came regularly with news from Basle to Lierde whenever they were in the country.

b — The peaceful life of study was threatened for a while by Ammonius’ removal to the charterhouse Val-du-Roy, or Royheym, Roygem, near Ghent, in 1533. Still the new residence proved even more congenial to him than Ten-Bossche; it was near a big town, and he had more books, and more visits from new and old friends, like Vives and Olah, like Jespersen and Algoet; consequently more letters (Roersch, Amm., 4), and occasionally presents, which were not always merely intellectual (OE, 415). So much the harder was the order of his superiors, which in 1539 sent him to a house in Gelderland; the epistles written about 1541 from Arnhem sound like the longing of an exile. Fortunately he was transferred in April 1542, to Val-de-Grace, at Scheutveld, near Brussels, and at his request of February 20, 1544, he was allowed to return to Roygem, where he died soon after August 18, 1556, when he celebrated his jubilee of convent life.

c — His autograph letterbook, ranging from 1518 to 1556, which Livinus Torreutius, Bishop of Antwerp, intended editing, now reposits in the Besançon Library; it testifies to Ammonius’ candid and sincere character, and also to the esteem and affection of a great number of friends amongst the earlier humanists in our country, some even of great notoriety, which excited the envy of Adrian Hequet (Sceena Rerum Multarum Inversa : Antwerp, J. Bellère, 1551 : ff. 88-89). He himself published a translation of St. John Chrysostom’s *De Providentia Dei* (Antwerp, Hillen, 1527), and a *Tractatus in Parabolam Servatoris Nostris De Filio Minori Nata* (Louvain, Rescius, 1542). He further wrote some poems, amongst which an *Elegia*, printed with the *Parahola*, and a Greek epitaph on Nicolas Uutenhoven (ep. Ep. 110, pr. h), in Arnold Oridryus’ *Summa Linguae Graecae* (Paris, 1538). He further left in manuscript an elegy on Cornelius Grapheus, a *De Institutione Novitiorum*, and a bio-
graphy of William Bibaut, a Ghent schoolmaster, who became a Carthusian at Royg'em, and died General of his Order (July 14, 1535). Ep. OE, 395, &c.; Bib. Belg., 606; FG, 194, 40; Sand., Gand., 91; id., Fland., 1, 368; Paquot, XV, 16; VII, 133, 301; Roersch, 57; id., Amm.; BN.


Ab annis hinc multis incessit me cupiditas quaedam, Craneueldi doctissime, literis te meis inuisendi, quia coram minime fas erat: siue quum legerem suauissimas Erasmi, τού πάνω, literas; siue quum Lodouici Viuis oratone, viua plane et ornata, apud me in admirationem tui raperer; siue quum Iacobus Danus, qui in viuis etiamnum est, — nam illi in communem iampridem locum concesserunt, — tuas mihi virtutes ore pleno depradicare: et nescio qua semper hactenus verecundia reuocatus, id facere nequii et

10 etiam memini Dominum Nicolaum, illum dico amicum vere candidum Olaum, quem ob studia cum ipso mihi communia, τα λατινα και τα ελληνικα, superioribus annis interdum me conueniret, totas aliquando horas in tuis laudibus versatum, miris modis in amoremi tui me prouocare. Quid dicam de eruditione quae vel mundo teste summa est? quid de cognitione et prudentia iuris utriusque, tam Cassarei quam Pontificii? qua factum est ut dignus sis habitus qui in augustissimum istum Melliniensem Senatum cooptaret. Magna haec quidem, quis neget? Caeterum ubi ad humanitatem, candorem, moresque multo suauissimos veniebat, quibus omnis propere mortales superare Craneueldium fatebatur, tum vero modum, finem oratio illius nullum reperiebat. Denique tantum sua praedicatione mihi te pinxit, vt hactenus vel religione vel pudore, — inutili

15 fortassis illo quidem, sed tamen vero, — heroicam istam dignitatem excellentiamque absterritus adire literis non sim ausus.

Qua quidem in re si peccasse tibi videbor, facile, ni fallor, humanitas tua mihi condomabit: maxime si veniat tibi in

mentem, ini prorsus subsellii virum me esse; eumque qui
ad istam praeclarissimam in omni genere doctrinam non
ausit aspirare. Sed audendum tamen est, et ab hoc pudore
tandem desistendum. Incidit enim occasio plane luculenta,
quam equidem praeterire nec debo pati nec possum:
quam etiam nisi tota fronte, qua solum praehendi potest,
corripuero, posthac fortasse nunquam sese mihi adversam
— vt est fastidiosa — praebere dignabitur. Quae vero ea
sit, nisi molestum est, quaeeso te patienter audi.

Agitur in augustissimo isto consessu causa quaedam
Coenobii nostri contra Theodoricum Bulium, de consti-
tuenda, et singulis annis persoluenuda hypotheca duarum,
nisi fallit memoria, librarum Flandricarum. Quae causa,
quoniam diu istic acta est, et ad supremum, credo, iampri-
dem actum producta, vtinam tuo, mi Craneueldi, fauore
tandem peragatur. Iam litium saturi sumus. Scit ipse
quaque, ni fallor, aduersarius, justissime a nobis ei litem
hanc fuisse intentatam: atque ob id alias atque alias
machinatur dilatationes, si forte lassati causam relinquamus.
Nihil abs te, praeterquam quod ius fasque sinit, postulo.

Meminimus enim probe illius vulgo iactati, μεγάλα τού βωμοῦ
φίλοις. Causae tantum decisionem precor, quod ipsum
sanve ausus fuisset, nisi me Coenobii nostri procurator
atque velut rei nostrae publicae condus proms, vir plane
strenuus et suo munere dignissimus et idem sodalis noster,
a quo hanc es accepturus epistolam, id a me suo iure
flagitasset. Itaque periclitari libuit quam tandem sis in
partem meam hanc interpretaturus audaciam. Quae si
feliciter atque ex animi sententia mei cadet, habebis ami-
cum qualemunque et vt voles Ammonium. Sin secus,
quod omen auertant superi, inimicum tamen es habiturus

40. Coenobii] Cp. 1. 69; pr. a, b. — This action was finally judged on
Sept. 24, 1547, by Cranevelt himself, and decided in favour of Thierry
50. iactati] viz., Pericles’ answer when requested by a friend to swear to
a falsehood: Plutarch, Regnm & Imperatorum Apophthegmata: Perielis,
3; Au. Gellius, Noct. Att., I, 3; Erasmus, Apophthegmata, V, and Ada-
gia : Usque ad aras amicus : EOO, II, 748, b; IV, 246, b.
nunquam. Nam ne possim quidem, etsi maxime velim, viros eiusmodi non amare. Attamen te, per Deum nostrum, τὸν φίλον, obtestor vt aliquid indicii des animi erga me tui, neque me sinas in ambiguo pendere. Non enim te fugit quanto sint in vitae periculo qui pendent.

Sed desino, ne loquacitate merear offensam. Optime te valere cupio, et vt Ammonium in amicorum tuorum calendarii aliqua saltem parte sinas haerere, vehementer opto.

Ex Coenobio nostro Cartusiano, prope Gandauum, xv. die mensis Junii Anno 1547.

Tuus ex animo, si tamen admittis,
L. Ammonius.

292. To Everard NICOLAI

Mechlin
British Museum MS. 21.524, f° 80
21 May 1555

This letter, the three quarters of a folio leaf, is an autograph; it still has on the back some traces of the lost seal; it is f° 80 of a collection entitled: Autographs of Reformers, Divines and Scholars, 1517-1812: Germany and Holland, belonging to the British Museum of London.

Everard NICOLAI, second son of Nicolas Everts, Everardi, and Elizabeth de Bladel (cp. Ep. 123, pr. a-e), was born in Brüssels in 1498; he was appointed barrister in the Holland Council, and in 1527, Councillor of Friesland; by letters of January 15, 1533, he was called to Mechlin Parliament, where he took the oath on February 7 following. In 1541 he became President of the Friesland Council, which office he soon abandoned for a seat in the Privy Council (GCf, 5, 76, 153). At the resignation of Lambert de Briarde (Epp. 18, pr.; 92, 13, 272) he was nominated President of Mechlin Parliament by letters of February 18, 1557, and took the oath in the hands of Philip II on March 8, 1557. In 1523 he married Genoveva van der Goes, daughter of Arnold, who died at The Hague on March 27, 1545, leaving three daughters and two sons, Arnold, president of the Holland Council, and Charles, member of Mechlin Parliament († March 13, 1616): Arnold, born at Leeuwarden, had matriculated in Louvain on Oct. 19, 1543, with his elder brother Nicolas, born at The Hague (Lib. IV Int., 169 r). Everard died on May 10, 1561, and was buried in Our Lady's trans Dyslan, Mechlin, near his father’s tomb. His memory was celebrated in some poems by his brother Nicolas Grudius, one of the Tres Fratres Belgæ, who was secretary to the Privy and State Councils from 1538, and ab actis of the Golden Fleece. Cp. Ep. 123, pr. e; BB, i, 49; GCf., 3, 32, 35; Opmeer, 460a (with portrait); GCf, 3, 10; GCm, 5, 88, 165, 308; CPT, 86; CPriv., 1, 109-113; Mal. Inscr., 321, 322; the , Nicolaus Euerardj de

Middelburgo, who matriculated in Louvain as a student of the Porc, on Nov. 17, 1516 was probably a cousin: Lib. III Int., 230 v.

b—Everard Nicolai edited with his brothers their father’s Consilia, sive Responsa Juris (Louvain, 1554); probably also the Nomenclatura Legum; item Ordo Studii Iuris Civiliis (Louvain, 1551: Bib. Belg., 213). He had as contemporary Nicolas Everardi, or Everardus, a Frisian, who having been Bavarian Assessor in the Imperial Chamber of Spires, became professor of Canon Law at Ingolstadt, where he had married the daughter of his colleague Fabius Romanus; he lived for a time on intimate footing with his countryman Viglius (VE, 17, 37; Hoynck, I, i, 131, 151; II, i, 208, 295; Mireus, II, 99; Bib. Belg., 213; Foppens, 907).

S. P., Ornatissime atque Amicissime Domine.

Cogor subinde amicorum causa molestus esse ijs quorum beneficio ab jnproborum juiurijs ac molestijs possint esse tutj ! Nunc me rogauit filius, Decanus Diuj Petri Middelburgensis, vt ipsius causam, quam habet aduersus confratres suos — qui sua temeritate boui triturantj velle viden-

tur os obturare, — Dominationi tuæ commendem ex animo; jd quod lubenter me facturum recepi, speroque Dominatio-

nem tuam sicut alias jpsius causam, quatenus æqua et justa est, habiturum pro commendata. Quod si quouis jn negocio eidem Dominationi tuae possim obsequj aut amicis, habebis Craneueldium, veterem amicum, semper ad omnia paratissimum : nouit Omnipotens, quj Dominationi tuæ tribuat quod potissimum desiderat.

Mechliniae, xxj°. die Maij, 1555.

Eximie Dominationi Tuæ deditissimus,

Fran. Craneueldius.

A Monseigneur Monssr. Nicolai,

Conseiller du Priue Conseil de

Lempereur Notre Sire.

6 Dominationi (also on l. 7) MS. : D 10 Dominationi tuae (also II, 12, 15) MS. : D. t. 15 Eximie] MS. : E.

293. CRANEVELT to ERASMUS

FG, 83-84.

Mechlin
26 July 1527

This letter belongs to the Burscher collection in the Leipzig University Library (MS. 0331), and was edited by J. Förstemann and O. Günther in 1904 (FG, 83). Circumstances prevented me from reproducing it, as had been my intention, and I apologize for not having mentioned it on p. 687, as it falls within the period covered by this correspondence.

Quum per hunc tuum literas Mori accepissem, &c.

[Cranevelt has received a letter from More — evidently Ep. 242 — through Erasmus’ amanuensis: no doubt, Nicolas Cannius 1); he avails himself of the opportunity to entrust him with a message. He mentions Wolsey’s mission to France, and hopes that it will procure honour to the Cardinal and to More, who accompanies him, and security to the threatened territories of Flanders 2); he wishes that King Henry’s marriage should not be invalidated after so many years, and that man should not separate what God has united 3). He has heard from Albert Pigge 4) about the Sacco di Roma 5), and he has written to console him in his misfortune; the news of these wars can please nobody except the Turk. John Robyns 6) is suffering from gout, which keeps him indoors.]

1) Cannius left More in Calais on July 14; he passed through Bruges, where Mark Laurin gave him a letter to Erasmus, dated July 20, 1527 (FG, 82), and de Fevyn one to Cranevelt, July 21; he left Mechlin on July 26, and went to Basle: cf. Ep. 242, pr. a; 243, pr.; Lat. Cont., 387.
2) Ep. 220, pr.: Pigge’s letter has disappeared from the bundle: it may have been one of the missing leaves 201 or 205.
3) Ep. 220, pr.; Pigge’s letter has disappeared from the bundle: it may have been one of the missing leaves 201 or 205.
4) Ep. 220, pr.: Pigge’s letter has disappeared from the bundle: it may have been one of the missing leaves 201 or 205.
5) Ep. 241, 21; 243, 1, 79, 94; 244, 16; 246, 14.
6) Ep. 17, pr. a-c.

THE END
CORRIGENDA
& ADDENDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Ep.</th>
<th>please, read:</th>
<th>instead of:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>pr. c (l. 11)</td>
<td>Gerard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>, note (l. 5)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>, a (l. 13)</td>
<td>1526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>, 3</td>
<td>&lt;nisi&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>, a (l. 20)</td>
<td>August 3</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>, 33</td>
<td>ςγαθό</td>
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<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>, a (l. 17)</td>
<td>1523</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>, b (l. 20)</td>
<td>Ep. 60, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>, date</td>
<td>&lt;1523&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>, note (l. 2)</td>
<td>Pericles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>, a (l. 12)</td>
<td>147, 3...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>, a (l. 5)</td>
<td>medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>, note (l. 15)</td>
<td>Helsingör</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>, a (l. 27)</td>
<td>ennobled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>, b (l. 17)</td>
<td>Lisbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>, date</td>
<td>&lt;1523&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>, a (l. 6)</td>
<td>enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>, a (l. 9)</td>
<td>Principibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>, pr. (l. 10)</td>
<td>Ducibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>, note (l. 9)</td>
<td>Ep. 122,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>, a (l. 8)</td>
<td>1523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>, a (l. 10)</td>
<td>1523</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

97, 16, note: Bassanis' (or Bassaus) is evid. the Turkish word, 'pasa', 'bash or basha, for general or grandee, as my friend Prof. W. Bang Kaup informs me: More called them bassauces (MO, 1218, w); Marlowe, bashaws or bassoes (Ch. Crawford, The Marlowe Concordance: Louvain, 1911). Cf. OE, 525.

268 101, date 1524 1424

305 113, pr. a (l. 16)| 290 r; 333 v |

337 123, pr. e (l. 7)| GCm, 5, 88, 368; GCo, 3, 32; GCM, 5, 88; GCo, 3, 32, 368;

387 141, pr. m (l. 8)| Conrad |

424 154, pr. (l. 1)| handwriting |

480 176, pr. (l. 6)| published |

481 179, pr. a (l. 20)| of Werden, Verda |

502 189, note (l. 6)| 1528 |

569 218, pr. a (l. 20)| 290 r |

574 220, pr. a (l. 4)| add: cp. also Ep. 293, 4. |

577 222, note (l. 3)| Hedenhaut |

609 240, pr. a (l. 22)| Conrad |

618 242, pr. a: mention should be made of Cranevett's letter to Erasmus, of July 26, 1527 (Ep. 293: FG, 83), which Cannius took to Basle. |

632 246, pr. b (l. 10)| Noel |

687 Appendix: cp. preface to Ep. 293.
# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

## Abbreviations used for the Textual Notes

To indicate the persons who wrote, corrected, altered, or added marks to the different letters, the initials of their names are used, as is explained in the various prefaces; the following abbreviations occur throughout the book:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>amanuensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Francis de Cranevelt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>Conrad Vegerius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Martin van Dorp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Erasmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>John de Fevyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Gerard Geldenhouver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Nicolas Herco Florenas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Sir Thomas More</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS.</td>
<td>the manuscript has :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>in the margin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>James Nieulandt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Albert Pigg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Peter de Corte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Jerome Ruffault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>read :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>scribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St</td>
<td>Stapleton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>John Louis Vives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Abbreviations used for the Introduction, the Prefaces and the Explanatory Notes.

The letters of these collection are indicated by Ep. and Epp. and their numbers; the smaller figures referring to the lines; the introductory notes are pointed out by pr. (exceptionally by intr.) for the initial, by a, b, c, &c. for each of the subsequent, paragraphs, even for the Epp. I to 101, in which they are not added in print. Reference to the notes at the foot of the pages is made by the lines of the letters to which they belong, those relating to the title or address being marked by n. The lengthier biographies of Cranevelt and de Fevyn, and the history of this collection, forming the General Introduction, are denoted by Gener. Introd. or Biogr. Introd., and, in the Index, by GI: the Roman figures, I, II, III, &c., which are added, indicating the special paragraphs to which is referred.

The Roman numerals added to any of the abbreviations of the following list, refer to the volumes, and parts of the volumes, the figures to the pages, unless stated otherwise.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie (56 vols.) : Leipzig, 1875-1912.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
AFAI = Librorum VI ad XIV Actorum Facultatis Artium Index, 1511-1676 : FUL, n° 729.
Almeloveen = Th. J. ab Almeloveen, Amoenitates Theologico-philologicae : Amsterdam, 1694.
Altamira = Rafael Altamira y Crevea, Historia de España y de la Civilización Española (4 vols.) : Barcelona, 1900-1911.
Analectes = Analectes pour servir à l'Histoire Ecclésiastique de la Belgique : Louvain, from 1864.
AO = Henricus Cornelius Agrippa ab Nettesheim, Opera Omnia (2 vols.) : Lyons, 1600.
Arch. Roy. = belonging to, or preserved at, the General Archives of the Realm, Brussels.
Balan R = P. Balan, Monumenta Reformationis Lutheranae, 1521-1525 : Ratisbon, 1884.
Balan S = P. Balan, Monumenta Seculi XVI Historiam Illustrantia : Innsbruck, 1885.
BARB = Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique : Brussels, from 1836.
Bas. Brux. = [Butkens] Basilica Bruxellensis, sive Monumenta Antiqua, Inscriptiones, et Coenotaphia insignis Ecclesiae Colle-


BaxF = J. L. Bax, Fasti Academici Studii Generalis Lovaniensis (5 vols.) : manuscript in the Royal Library, Brussels, no 22173.

BaxII = J. L. Bax, Historia Universitatis Lovaniensis (11 vols.) : manuscript in the Royal Library, Brussels, no 22172.

BB = Bibliotheca Belgica. Bibliographie générale des Pays-Bas; published by Ferd. van der Haeghen and R. van den Berghe, with the collaboration of V. van der Haeghen and A. Roersch : Ghent, from 1880.


BERép. = L. Delaruelle, Répertoire Analytique et Chronologique de la Correspondance de Guillaume Budé : Toulouse, 1907.

The numbers refer to the letters.


Bergh = L. Ph. C. van den Bergh, Correspondance de Marguerite d'Autriche, Gouvernante des Pays-Bas, avec ses Amis : 1506-1528 (2 vols.) : Leiden, 1845-1847.


BN = Biographie Nationale : published by the Académie Royale de Belgique : Brussels, from 1866.

BO = Gulielmi Budæi Opera Omnia (3 vols.) : Basle, 1557.


Bourses = Recueil des Fondations de Bourses d'Études existantes en Belgique : Brussels, 1873.


Bridgewater = John Bridgewater, Aquaepontanus, Concertatio Ecclesiae Catholicae in Anglia adversvs Calvinopapistas et Pravitans sub Elizabetha Regina quorundam hominum doctrina & sanctitate illustrum renouata : Treves, 1589.


Brown = Rawdon Brown, Calendar of State Papers and MSS. relating to English affairs existing in the archives and collections of Venice and in other libraries of Northern Italy : London, from 1864.


CadBr. = L. Gilliotts-van Severen, Les Registres des „Zestendeelen", ou le Cadastre de la Ville de Bruges de l'Année 1580 (in : AnEmBr, V, vi) : Bruges, 1894.


Cart. & Man. = 'Fonds des Cartulaires et Manuscrits', in the General Archives, Brussels (manuscript inventory).


Cat. Duo = Catalogi dvo Opervm D. Erasmi Roterodami ab ipso conventi, & digesti. Cum præfatione D. Bonifacij Amerbachij... Accessit Vita Erasmi... Praeterea... Epitaphiorum libellus... : Antwerp, 1537.

Caullet = G. Caullet, Musiciens de la Collégiale Notre Dame à Courtrai, d’après leurs testaments (in : Mémoires du Cercle Historique et Archéologique de Courtrai, V) : Courtrai, 1911.

CB = Histoire du Conseil de Brabant (3 vols.) : manuscript in the General Archives, Brussels, Cart. & Man., no 1762, 1763, 1764.


CF = Histoire du Conseil de Flandre : manuscript in the General Archives, Brussels, Cart. & Man., no 892 b.


Clemen = Otto Clemen, Beiträge zur Reformationsgeschichte (3 vols.) : Berlin, 1900-1903.


CTril. = VALERIUS ANDREAS, Collegii Trilinguis Buslidiani in Academia Lovaniensi Exordia et Progressus, et Linguae Hebraeae Encomium : Louvain, 1611.

DAL = F. CABROL, Dictionnaire d’Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie : Paris, from 1907.


Diercxsens² = J. C. Diercxsens, Antverpia Christo Nascens et Crescentes, seu Acta Ecclesiam Antverpiensem... concernentia... Secundis Curis Collecta & Disposita, ac in VII Tomos divisa (7 vols.) : Antwerp, 1773.


DThC = A. VACANT & E. MANGENOT, Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique : Paris, from 1903.


EE = [J. Clericus,] Desiderii Erasmi Opera Omnia : ... Tomvs Tertivs qvi complectitur Epistolas, pluribus, quam CCCXXV ab Erasmo, aut ad Erasnum scriptis auctiores (2 vols.; = EOO, III) : Leiden, 1703.


EOO = [J. Clericus], Desiderii Erasmi Roterdami Opera Omnia (10 tomes) : Leiden, 1703-1706. Cp. EE.


EstBr. = L. Gilliodts-van Severen, Cartulaire de l'ancienne Estaple de Bruges : Bruges, 1905.


FG. = J. Förstemann & O. Günther, Briefe an Desiderius Erasmus von Rotterdam (XXVII. Beiheft zum Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen) : Leipzig, 1904.

Fl. Or. Inscr. = Inscriptions Funéraires de la Province de la Flandre Orientale : Gand : Ghent, from 1863.


Friedensburg = Walter Friedensburg, Beiträge zum Briefwechsel der katholischen Gelehrten Deutschlands im Reformationszeitalter (in : ZKG, xvi-xxiii) : Gotha, 1896-1902. — The numbers refer to the letters.


FUL = (Fonds de l'Université de Louvain', in the General Archives, Brussels, inventoried in : H.de Vocht, Inventaire des Archives de l'Université de Louvain, 1426-1797 : Louvain, 1927. — The figures refer to the numbers of that Inventaire; as, however, those numbers were only definitely given when several of these Epistolæ had already been printed off, the references in Epp. 1 to 45 indicate as nearly as possible the documents, which the index will help to find 1).

Furmerius = Bernard Furmerius, Historia Veterum Episcoporum Ultragjectinae Sedis & Explicatio Chronici Joh. de Beca usque ad... 1345... completa Appendice usque ad... 1574, auctore Suffrido Petro. — Historia Episcoporum Trajectensium auctore Wilhelmo Heda : Franeker, 1612.

Gabbema = Simon Abbes GABEMÀ, Illustrium & Clarorum Vironum

1) Thus the Cartulaire (Ep. 2, pr.) is FUL, n° 2; the Acta. Univ. Lov. 1523-42 (Ep. 2, e) is FUL, n° 54; the Coll. Triling. : Exéc. du Test., and Motivum Juris (Ep. 17, pr. b) are n°s 1436 and 1437.
Epistolae Selectiores superiores & hoc seculo scriptae, distribute in centurias tres (2nd ed.) : Harlingen, 1669.


Gailliard (Inscr.) = J. Gailliard, Inscriptions Funéraires & Monumentales de la Flandre Occidentale : Tome I, Arrondissement de Bruges (3 vols.) : Bruges, 1861-1866.

Gairdner = James Gairdner, The English Church from the Accession of Henry VIII. to the Death of Mary : London, 1902.


Gasquet = F. A. Gasquet, La Veille de la Réforme en Angleterre (translated by A. Bourgeois : 2 vols.) : Louvain, 1914.


*GCa* = Le Grand Conseil de Malines : manuscript in the Royal Library, Brussels, n° 5928-30 (catal. n° 5498).

*GCb* = Histoire du Grand Conseil de Malines : manuscript in the Royal Library, Brussels, n° 12401 (catal. n° 5501).


Goldast = M. H. Goldast, Philologicarum Epistolarum Centuria una : Frankfurt, 1610.

Goris = J. A. Goris, Étude sur les Colonies Marchandes Méridionales (Portugais, Espagnols, Italiens) à Anvers de 1488 à 1567 : Louvain, 1925.

Grisar = Hartmann Grisar, Luther (3 vols.) : Freiburg i. B., 1911.
Guicciardini = Lavdovicus Guicciardinvs, Omnium Belgi, sive Inferri- rioris Germaniae, Regionvm Descriptio (transl. by Vitellius Zirizeus) : Amsterdam, 1613.
HGU = Bijdragen en Mededeelingen van het Historisch Genootschap gevestigd te Utrecht : Utrecht, from 1878.
Hoop Scheffer = J. G. de Hoop Scheffer, Geschiedenis der Kerkhervorm- ing in Nederland van haar ontstaan tot 1531 : Amsterdam, 1873.
Hor. & Hart., see RE.
IFG = Ioannis Ludovici Vives, De Institutione Feminae Christianae : Antwerp, Michael Illien, 1521.
IHM = Versameling van alle de Sepulturen, Epitaphien, Besetten, Wapenen ende Blasoenen die gevonden worden in alle de Klooasters, Abyden, Capellen ende Godshuizen binnen de stad van Brugge, byeen vergaerd ten jaere 1698 a 1707 door Mart. Ignace deHoout, redder (continued until 1789 by Matth. van Laerebeke) : manuscript, no. 419, in 6 vols., in the Town Library, Bruges.
Iseghem = A. F. van Iseghem, Biographie de Thierry Martens d'Alost, Premier Imprimeur de Belgique : Alost, 1852; with Supplement contenant les nouveaux renseignements recueillis par l'auteur (= suppl. or app.) : Mechin, 1866.
Jov. EL = Paulus Jovius, Elogia Virorum Literis Illustrium : Basle, 1577.
JSO = Ioannis Scvndi Hagiensis... Opera quae reperiiri potuerunt omnia (ed. Petrus Scriverius) : Leiden, 1619.
Kalkoff, AgL = Paul Kalkoff, Alexander gegen Luther : Leipzig, 1908.
Kalkoff, LRPr. = Paul Kalkoff, Zu Luthers Römischem Prozess : Gotha, 1912.


Lauchert = Friedrich Lauchert, Die Italienischen Literarischen Gegner Luthers : Freiburg i. B., 1912.


Lib. VI Act. = Liber Sextus Actorum Universitatis Lovaniensis (from Febr. 28, 1523 to Dec. 21, 1542) : FUL, n° 54 (Lib. VII = n° 55).


Lib. IV Int. = Liber Tertius Intitulatorum <(Univ. Lovan.)> (from Aug. 31, 1515 to Jan. 26, 1547) : FUL, n° 23.


Majans, see Mayans.

Malines = L. Godenne, Malines Jadis & Aujourd'hui : Mechlin, 1908.


Man. Pleb. = Manuale Plebanie Sancti Petri Lovanij : manuscript reposing in the Archives of St.-Peter's, Louvain.
MARHB = Mémoires de l’Académie Royale de Belgique : Brussels, from 1820.


MB = Le Musée Belge : Louvain, from 1897.


MHH = Monumenta Hungariae Historica : Pest, from 1867.

MHL = H. de Vocht, Monumenta Humanistica Lovaniensia : Louvain, 1928.


ML = Thomae Moni, Angliae Ornamenti Eximii, Lucubrationes, ab innumeris mendis repurgata : Basle, F. Episcopius, 1563.

MM = Manuscript (partly by Gerard Morinck) n° 391b of the, „Fonds des Cartulaires et Manuscrits” in the General Archives, Brussels.

MO = MELANCHTONI Opera Omnia (in : Corpus Reformatorum, vol. 1 to 28) : Brunswick, 1834-1863.


Nève, Mém. = Félix NÉVE, Mémoire Historique et Littéraire sur le Collège des Trois-Langues à l'Université de Louvain : Brussels, 1856.

Nève, Renais. = La Renaissance des Lettres et l'Essor de l'Érudition Ancienne en Belgique : Louvain, 1890.


Nijhoff, see Nyhoff.


Nyhoff = Is. Ab. NYHOFF, Gedenkwaardigheden uit de Geschiedenis van Gelderland door onuitgegevene Oorkonden : Arnhem, from 1830 : if not stated otherwise, the reference is to the vth part : Karel van Egmond, Hertog van Gelre, Graaf van Zutphen, 1492-1538 [this part is composed of three volumes, which have one continuous pagination, except for the prefaces (in Roman figures), to which is referred as pref,1 for the first volume, pref,2 for the third, and, for the second, as pref,3, or merely by the pagination in Roman figures] : Arnhem-The Hague, 1859-1875.

OE = OLAH Miklós... Levelezése. Közüi Ipolyi Arnold : Budapest, 1875.


Opmeer = Opvs Chronographicvm Orbis Vniversi a mvndi exordio vsque ad annum M.DCC.XI : Prior Tomas Auntore Petro Opmeero Amstelrodamo Batavo a condito Orbe ad suam vsque atatem bono publico a Petro Fil. emulgatus : Antwerp, 1611.

Opm., Hist Mart. = Petrus ORMEER, Historia Martyrum Bataviarum, sive Defectionis a Fide Maiorvm Hollandiae Initia : Cologne, 1625.


Paq., Al. = J. PAQUIER, Jérôme Aléandre, de sa Naissance à la Fin de son Séjour à Brindes, 1180-1529 : Paris, 1900.


PArt. = Promotiones in Artibus : manuscript of the Royal Library, Brussels, no 17571.
PE = Stephani Vinandi Pignii, Alberti Nepotis, Campensis... Epistole, 1557-1597 ; manuscript copy in Cart. & Man., n° 187. — The numbers refer to the letters.
PF = J. N. Paquot, Fasti Academici Lovanienses (notes and commentaries on V. And.) : manuscript in the Royal Library, Brussels, n° 17507 (general history and Faculties).
PFC = J. N. Paquot, Fasti Academici Lovanienses: second part of the above manuscript PF, in the Royal Library, Brussels, n° 17568 (history of the Colleges 7).

1) The numbers preceded by an asterisk (*) refer to the second pagination in this volume.
Puncta = Puncta aliquot seu Questiones in quibus variis exponuntur et detegentur Excessus, qui contra Indulta et Privilegia a Sancta Sedis Universitati Lovaniensi gratiose concessa sen-
sim irreperserunt : Rome, 1671 1).

de Ram, Concile de Trente = P. F.-X. de Ram, Mémoire sur la Part que le Clergé de Belgique, et spécialement les Docteurs de l'Université de Louvain, ont prise au Concile de Trente (in : MARB, xiv) : Brussels, 1841.
de Ram, Cons. = P. F.-X. de Ram, Considérations sur l'Histoire de l'Université de Louvain, 1425-1797 : Brussels, 1851.
de Ram, Disquis. = P. F.-X. de Ram, Disquisitio Historica de iis quae contra Lutheri Lovanienses Theologi egerunt, anno MDXIX : Brussels, 1843.
de Ram, Sonnus = P. F.-X. de Ram, Francisci Sonnii ad Vigilium Zuchemum Epistolae : Brussels, 1850.
Recueil = Recueil de quelques Pièces pour servir à la Continuation des Fests Académiques de l'Université de Louvain (attributed to prof. J. le Plat) : Lille, 1783.
Reich = Max Reich, Erasmus von Rotterdam. Untersuchungen zu seinem Briefwechsel und Leben in den Jahren 1509-1518 (in : Westdeutsche Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst : Ergänzungs-
heft ix, 121-279) : Treves, 1896.
Reichstagsakten = Adolph Wrede, Deutsche Reichstagsakten unter Kaiser Karl V : Dritter Band (Jüngere Reihe) : Gotha, 1901.
Reiffenberg = Baron de Reiffenberg, Histoire de la Toison d'Or : Brussels, 1830.
Reusens = E. Reusens, Documents relatifs à l'Histoire de l'Université de Louvain, 1425-1797 (5 vols.) : Louvain, 1881-1902.
Reusens, EM. = E. H. J. Reusens, Érard de la Marek, Prince-Évêque de Liège. Extrait de la Chronique de Jean de Brusthem, 1506-
Reusens, Synt. = E. H. J. Reusens, Syntagma Doctrinæ Theologicæ

1) This book is the reprint of one of the memoirs of the adversaries of the Louvain University and of its Faculty of Arts in the famous law-suit which, examined by the Papal Court, led up to Clement X. 's brief of October 10, 1673. It quotes the reports of some sessions of the University Council and of the Faculty, which are of importance, for in many cases the original is lost, e. g., for the period between 1522 and 1530; unfortunately their dates are not always trustworthy, the same report being even quoted for two different meetings at a century's interval (cp. pp. 306, 310); they have to be corrected by the information gathered from the Actorum Index, AFAI.
Adriani Sexti, Pont. Max., ...cum apparatu de Vita et Scriptis Adriani : Louvain, 1862.


RHE = Revue d'Histoire Ecclesiastique : Louvain, from 1900.


Roersch, Ant. Sconh. = A. Roersch, Étude sur Antoine de Sconhove (in : AnEmBr, lxvii, 139-172) : Bruges, 1924.


Sbardius = Simon Sbardius, Rerum Germanicarum Scriptores (4 vols.) : Basle, 1574.


Schoeffe = Joseph Scheffer, Historische Aanteekeningen rakende de Kerken, de Kloosters, de Ambachten en andere Stichten der Stadt Mechelen (3 vols.): Mechlin, n. d.

Schrevel = A. C. de Schrevel, Histoire du Séminaire de Bruges (2 vols.): Bruges, 1883-1895.


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# INDEX OF PERSONAGES

Classic authors and personages of antiquity are only recorded in the following list, when they are mentioned in the letters themselves. — The names of the correspondents are printed in small capitals, and the figures of the letters they wrote or received, in heavier types. — Italics used for names indicate that biographical information of some importance is imparted about them in the references preceded by the word Biogr. — The bigger figures represent the letters; the smaller, the lines and the notes concerning them. — The paragraphs of the General Introduction are pointed out by GI and a Roman numeral; those preceding the letters, by pr, or by a, b, c, d, &c. (ep. p. 713).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abd-al-Motalleb, Abbas ben</td>
<td>97, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham</td>
<td>123, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accolti, Card. of Ancona, Peter</td>
<td>141, c, g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetes, Acetes</td>
<td>287, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achilles</td>
<td>287, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achmed or Achmed Pasha</td>
<td>97, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achenryt, Antony de</td>
<td>42, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetes</td>
<td>287, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acqui, Bishop of</td>
<td>244, b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams de Swallemburg, Thierry, GI, XXV; XXVIII; 273; 274; 7; 284; 286.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adinkerke, Antoinette, Lady of</td>
<td>137, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adornes, Agnes</td>
<td>60, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adornes, Pierre</td>
<td>55, b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adorni, family</td>
<td>248, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adriani, Nicasius, see Arianaans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adriani, Thierry, see Arianaans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegidi, Peter, see Gilles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aelorm familia</td>
<td>159, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aelst, Barbe Philippa van, GI, XXX.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aelst, Charles Emmanuel van, GI, XXX.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aelst, Jane Mary van, GI, XXX.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeminius</td>
<td>287, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aedert, Aedrius, Werner, 255, pr; 256, pr; 13; 258; — Biogr. : 258, a.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerschot, Philip, Baron of, see Porcéans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerschot, William, Marquis of, see Chévres.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerts, Werner, see Aert.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculapius, 142, 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affenstein, Bishop Wolfgang of, 198, 79.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afflighem, abbot of, 62, a, s; 118, c; 213, d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricola, Buer, George, 154, 41; 169, 1; — Biogr. : 154, 41.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricola, Schnitter, John, of Eis-leben (Biogr.) : 198, 55.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricola, Rudolph, 96, b, e; 159, a; 240, a, b; 260, 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrippa of Netthesheim, Henri Cornelii, 18, pr; 19, a; 55, a; 68, b; 150, d; 201, c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aguirra, Martin de, 89, 23.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmed, see Achmad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aigny, John, Lord of, see Caulier.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaert, John, 170, 14.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alanzon (see Angoulème, Marg. of), 162, 17.
Alarcon, Ferdinand de, 146, 20; 159, 16; 231, 11.
Alaud, Allaerd, of Amsterdam, Gì, ix, xxxiv; 2, a, e; 16, a; 56, a; 62, a; 71, a; 95, e, f, i; 96, 97, g; 113, a; 150, e; 212, d; 260, s; 283, a.
— Biogr.: 96, a-f.
Albany, John Stuart, Stewart, Duke of, 50, 20; 127, 18; 137, o, 7.
Albo, Francisco, 68, a.
Albo Castro, John Polo de, 257, a.
Albret, Henry d', see Savane.
Alciati, Andrew, 154, 36; 274, a.
Aldenardo, Eligius de, 23, a.
Aldus Manutius, 63, 3; 86, 5; 96, 27; 154, c; 169, 1.
Aleander, Cardinal Jerome, 28, 10; al, b; 89, ti, 26; 90, e, t; 97, b, c; 103, 21; 128, 4; 140, 28; 141, b-g, m; 142, a; 150, d, e; 190, 4; 228, d; 267, a.
Aibé, Margaret Ducbess of, see Angoulème.
Alengon, John Chancellor of, see Brinon.
Alexander VI, 141, k.
Alexander of Arras, Peter, 83, ci.
Alexander, see Hales.
Algoel, Algotius, Omnibus, Panagathus, Halsberge, Livinus, Gì, xli; 6, a; 19, 20; 58, a, 13; 60, 35; 61, 3; 62, 21; 63, 19, 23; 85, 166; 89, b, a; 95, a, e; 99, d; 113, 13; 122, a, b, 41; 124, 36; 128, 35; 131, pr, a, 11, 23, 30; 136, a, 1; 139, a; 140, a; 150, 4; 198, 30; 201, 2; 205, pr, 26; 249, e; 275, a; 291, a, b; — Biogr.: 58, a.
Alost, Bicento of, see Brinon.
Alostensis, Thierry, see Martens.
Altenanus, John, 95, g.
Amstel, Henry of, 165, s.
Amsterdam, see Alard.
Amsterdam, Conrad of, 96, b.
Amsterdam, Thierry Thoma of, 258, 22.
Ancona, Peter, Cardinal of, 114, g.
Andranacius, John, 8, 17.
Andreas, Jaspar, 152, 2.
Andreas, Cranelvet's servant, 90, 127; 107, 32; 129, 17; 130, 28; 150, 91; 178, 28; 184, 21; 186, 5; 201, 51; 229, 24; 231, 7; 261, 4; 265, 11.
Andreas, Valerius, Gì, xxxii; 1, pr; 2, pr; 3, pr; 212, d.
Anglicans, 83, c.
Angoulème, Margaret of (ep. Navarre, Marg., Queen of), 19, a; 162, 17; 167, 10; 169, 24; 173, a-c; 198, 25; 202, 25.
Anhalt, Margaret of, 198, 19.
Anianus, 201, c.
Anjou, 167, 19.
Anjou, family, 227, 12.
Annoet, Catherine, 58, a.
Ansain, Alexander, 257, a.
Antinomians, 198, 55.
Antiochenae, John, presbyter Ecclesiae, 216, 21.
Antipater, 159, e.
Antolino, John, Lord of, see Brinon.
Antracino, Giovanni, 73, 26.
Antwerp, Henry, Prince of Orange, Commander of, 114, 80.
Antwerp messenger, George, 207, 19.
Apelles, 149, 19; 240, 27.
Apostole, Anthony I', 30, a.
Apostole, Claude I', 30, a.
Apostole, Giles I', 30, a.
Apostole, Jerome I', 30, a; 104, 28; 205, 213, 27; 257, 16.
Apostole, John I', 30, a.
Apostole, Mary I', 30, a.
Apostole, Maximilian I', 261, 45.
Apostole, Lapostolius, Peter I', Gì, xvii; xviii; 1, a, b; 23, 31; 30, a, 1; 35, 11; 37, 6; 80, 106; 83, b; 86, 11; 103, 1, 28; 104, 28; 106, 19; 111, b; 112, 26, 28, 42; 122, 36; 136, 52; 141, 11; 157, 51; 159, 39; 163, 23; 185, 28; 188, 22; 189, 9; 193, 37; 217, 41; 221, 28; 248, 79; 251, 37; 257, 16; 261, 45; — Biogr.: 30, a; 261, 45.
Apostole, Peter I' (the son), 30, a.
Appeltorn, Lady of Persingen, Margaret of, Gì, 1.
Appelius, 63, 1.
Aquino, Thomas of, 91, 27.
Aragon, Catherine of, see England.
Arande, Michael d', 173, c; 198, 25; 249, a.
Arborio, Mercurino, see Gattinara.
Ardenne, Ardennes, Remacle d'; GI., xix; 56, d; 111, m; 154, b; 217, 43.
Ardenburg, Thomas of, see Zegers.
Ardt, Werner van, see Ardjt.
Ardi, Werner van, see Aerdt.
Arenberg, Erard and Robert of, see Marek, de la.
Arendt, Dorothy van, Gi, xxvi.
Arents, Josse, abbot of Ter Doest, 29, 16; 55, 37.
Argyrotypus (7, 1), see Geldenhouwer.
Ariaan, Adriani, Nicasius, 228, e; 258, 6.
Ariaans, Adriani, of Hr.,ne, Thierry, Gi, iv; 28, 139; 68, si; 76, e, 19; 89, a, 13; 141, ni; 148, h; 224, 13; 226, 21; 228; 258, b; — Biogr.: 228, a-e.
Arislarehus of Samolhrace, 175, 4.
Aristoteles, 77, 69; 85, 141; 205, 6.
Aumont, abbot of, 62, d.
Augustine, Saint, 85, 236; 247, 22.
Augustus, Saint, 85, 133; 221, 6.
Augustinians of Antwerp, 64, 9; 65, 66, a; 11-19; 69, 1-6; 213, a, e.
Aula, Laurence de, 137, 3, 14; 204, s.
Aubern, abbot of, 62, d.
Ausonius, 283.
Austria, house of, 141, c.
Austria, Charles V., Emperor, of, passim.
Austria, Eleanor, Archduchess of, 64, 23; 121, 269, 24; 229, 24; 252, 28-33.
Austria, Ferdinand, Archduke, afterward Emperor, of, 28, 131; 36, a; 37, 14; 49, 17; 94, 4; 97, c; 120; 138, pr; 31 140, ir, 26; 172, b; 195, 18; 217, 37; 227, a; 229, 7, 12.
Austria, prince Ferdinand of, 281, c.
Austria, George of, Bishop of Liége, 86, a.
Austria, Isabella, Archduchess of (see Denmark, Queen of), GI., xxxvi; 64, 2, 25; 240, c; — Biogr.: 64, 25.
Austria, Isabella, Empress of, 58, a; 281, c.
Austria, Margaret, Archduchess of, GI, xix, xx, xxix, xli, xlii; 10, a, b, s; 22, b, 15; 29, 12; 37, 14, 15; 39, b; 50, pr; 51, pr, a-c; 52, 3; 54, a, 28; 57, 9; 62, 6; 63, 16; 64, 25; 68, b, 70, a, 7; 71, a; 72, 29; 75, 2, 23; 84; 85, 28; 86, 23; 90, 78; 99, a; 114, so; 118, b; 121, b, 28; 124, 28; 126, d; 127, a; 140, b, c, e; 141, c; f; h-j, m, 49; 142, a, b, d, i; 143, 29, 26; 150, b, 52, 75; 152, 17; 154, 4; 156, c; 157, 35; 161, 19; 163, 17; 167, 12; 170, b, 16; 173, 4; 182, a; 185, a; 187, pr; 5, 8; 188, 1; 191, 1, 25; 194, 21; 204, a, 41; 212, 12; 213, e; 220, 25; 227, a; 229, 24, 221; 232, 1; 243, 12, 58; 244, a-b; 254, 24-26; 261, b; 263, a; 267, 13; 287, a.
Austria, Mary, Archduchess of Austria, see Hungary, Mary of.
Austria, Emperor Maximilian I. of, GI, xi; 10, a; 11, a; 12, a; 20, 6; 30, a; 39, b; 50, 23; 51, b-c; 54, 27; 57, a; 60, 6; 62, s; 68, 70; a; 79, 79; 91, a; 108, 22; 150, a; 134, 5; 141, a, b; 201, 42; 203, 7; 215, 82; 240, d.
Austria, Maximilian II. of, 275, a; 281, c.
Austria, Philip the Fair, Duke of Burgundy, Archduke of, 1, e; 6, a; 10, a; 22, b; 51, e; 54, 14, 27; 56, c, d; 70, b; 79, pr; 6; 89, b, 111, a; 126, 43; 137, 14; 244, a; 257, a.
Austria, Rudolph II. of, 247, 22.
Austenfeld, John, Lord of, 244, a.
Aytta, Folcard, 274, a.
Aytta of Zwichem, see Viglius.
Ayt(t)ena, Gellia, Gi, xxx.
B

Baarland, Barlandus, Adrian
Eliaus Jacobi of, GI, iv: 62, b.
Baarland, Barlandus, Adrian
Cornelliissen of, GI, iv, ix, xxxiv, xxxvii, xlii; 1, c; 5, a; 12, e; 17, a; 23, a; 26, pr; 56, d; 58, 13; 62, 71, a; 73, pr; 87, 88, pr; 95, c; 96, c, e; 121, c; 136, 25; 139, d; 147, a, 11; 150, e, i; 152, a; 179, d; 233, a; 240, a, d; 242, a; 256, 280, s; — Biogr.: 62, a-c; 256, a.
Baarland, Barlandus, Cornelius of, 62, a.
Baarland, Barlandus, Hubert of
12, e; 62, b.
Baarland, James of, 62, b.
Bachiensiis, Bachnsiiis, Gerard, GI,
xv, xi, 2; 39, a; 55, 21; 99, d; 107, b; 150, a; — Biogr.: 55, b.
Bäcker, John de, 179, a; 209, 55; 213, e.
Bactras, 241, 22.
Bacx, Catherine, 110, ib.
Bade, Badius, of Assche, Josse, 56, d; 150, a; 201, a, c; 260, 5; 288, a.
Baden, Bernard of, 150, 52.
Baden, Christopher of, 150, 52.
Baden, Frederic, Bishop of Utrecht, 10, a.
Baden, Philip, Margrave of, 150, 52, 58, 71, 76.
Baduel, Claude, 167, c.
Baechem, of Egmond, Eginandinus, Nicolas, GI, 11; 28, 15; 58, 161; 61, 17; 74, a; 91, 24; 100, 15; 140, 14; 148, e, d, h; 213, a, b, d, e; 228, e, d; App.; — Biogr.: 213, 36.
Baenst, Adrienne de, Lady of Santvelde, 110 g.
Baenst, John de, Lord of St. George, Beernem & Tilleghein, GI, xi; 67, 30.
Baenst, Lord of Melissant, Joseph de, GI, xi: 137, a; 178, 23.
Baenst, Lord of St. George, Louis de, 127, a.
Baenst, Marguerite de, 127, a.
Baenst, Roland de, 170, 14.
Baersdorp, Cornelius van, 204, 19; 243, a.
Baesdorp Marie, 144, b.
Balbus, Jerome, Bishop of Veszprim, 68, 0; 150, d.
Balen, Andrew of, see Gennep.
Baillecourc, Robert de, 244, 5.
Bailleul, Lord of St.-Martin, Peter of, 72, 33.
Bailiolo, Henry a, see Zwynghedau.
Banck, Arnold van der, 182, 27.
Bandeus, 148, 11.
Bar, Francis, Duke of, 281, b.
Barba, Bernardino della, 108, 43.
Barbari, James of, 10, 4.
Barbarus, Hermolaus, 173, a.
Barbier, Nicolas le, 89, b.
Barbieri, Barahirius, Peter le, GI, ix; 58, a; 68, 85; 74, a; 80, a-d, s, 11; 127, a; 134, b; 148, g; 228, d; 240, b; 241, c; — Biogr.: 89, a-d.
Barlandus, see Baarland.
Barradot, Alexander, 215, 32.
Barradot, John (Biogr.): 215, 32.
Barradot, Theobald, 215, 32.
Barrett, Thomas, 136, a.
Bas, John March de, 128, 17.
Basil the Great (Saint), GI, xxvii; 272; 275, 2.
Bavaria, Count Palatine, Frederic of, 226, 21.
Bavaria, Bishop of Utrecht, Henry of, 36, a; 104, 39; 114, d, 55; 132, 21-28; 165, 8; 198, 79; 250, 15; 263, a; 265, 1; 267, 13; — Biogr.: 114, d.
Bavaria, Emperor Louis of, GI, i.
Bavaria, Elector of the Pfalz, Louis V. of, 114, d; 198, 79.

Bave, Adrian, Gl, xi; 53, 10; 81, 4; 170, 39; 247, 22; 250, 13; 274, b; — Biogr.: 53, 10.

Bave, Anne, 274, b.

Bave, Francis, 53, 10; 81, 4; 118, a, b; 141, b; 143, 9; 16, 24; 26; 148, 14.

Bave, Nicholas, 53, 10.

Bavilus, 148, 14.

Bay, Michael de, 258, b.

Bayard, Peter Terrail, Lord of, 104, 27.

Beaujeu, Anne de, 108, a.


Bebel, Henry, 68, b.

Beber, James, 12, e.

Beda, Bédier, Noel, 148, a; 172, 14; 202, a, b; 234, 17; 246, b; — Biogr.: 202, 28.

Bédier, Noel, see Beda.

Beck, Walter de Lovew de, GI, i; 1, b; 30, a; 123, a.

Beernem, John, Lord of, see Baenst.

Beken, Antony van der, see Beker.

Beken, Jane van der, see Beker.

Beken, Louis van der, see Beker.

Beken, Nicolas, see Clenardus.

Beker, see Becker.

Belfort, Bertrand, William, Gl, xxxvii.

Besançon, Archbishop of, see Vergy, A. de.

Bessarion, Cardinal, 274, 5.

Bethune, James de, 105, a; 129, a.

Beverens, William van der, 99, a.

Beverens, Heilzoete van der, 99, a.

Beveren and Veere, Adolph, Lord of, see Burgundy.

Beyde, Noel, see Beda.

Bie, Peter de la, 137, a.

Biel, Gabriel, 91, 29.

Bien, Bernardin du, GI, xx.

Biervliet, Thomas Pauli, see Biervliet.

Bieltrich, Theobald, 92, 92; 101, c.

Billen, Phil. Engel. van, GI, v.

Binde, John, see Beringer.

Binde, Nicolas, see Beringer.

Birchinsaw, Maurice, 136, a.

Birger, Archbishop of Lund, 57, 4.

Biel, Bladel, 123, 2a; 123, 2a.

Blasvelt, Guy, 39, b.

Blake, Mary le, 167, 19.

Blaanckaert, Thomas, 249, a.

Bliek, Adrian van der, 159, a.

Bliaut, Anne de, 72, 1.

Blioul, Elizabeth de, see Bladel.

Blioul, Laurent de, 141, 1.
Blockx van Duyvenede, Elizabeth, GI, xxv.
Bloquerie, Giles de la, 261, b.
Blosius, Palladius Sabinus, 228, c.
Blount, see Mountjoy.
Blunt, Elizabeth, 191, 7.
Boels, John, 85, a.
Boerio, Bernard, 139, c.
Boerio, John, 139, c.
Boerio, John Baptist, 139, e.
Boeme, Thierry de, 275, 2.
Boethius, 173, a.
Bogaert, Adam, 26, g; 111, e; 186, 13.
Bogaert, James (Med. Dr.), 85, a.
Bogaert, James (Canon), 30, a.
Bogaert, Margaret, 85, a.
Bogaert, Mary van den, GI, xvii.
Bohemia, Ferdinand, King of, see Austria.
Boleyn, Anne, 252, 15.
Bologna, Bishop of, 101, ci.
Bolzanius, Urbanus, of Belluno, 86, a.
Bosquet, Francis du, 244, 5.
Bosquet, Francis van, 244, 5.
Bosch, John van den, GI, xxvi.
Bosserut, Philip, Lord of, see Pynnock.
Bothe, John, 135, 16.
Bolus, Anselmus, 247, 22.
Botzheim, John von, 50, 9; 91, 11; 169, 1; 226, 21.
Bouillon, Godfrey of, 155, a.
Bourbon, Catherine of, 124, a.
Bourbon, Charles de Montpensier, Duke of, 75, 8; 104, 11; 108, pr, 38; 115, 27; 127, 21; 146, 21; 165, 17; 169, 2; 201, 36; 217, 14; 232, 2; 243, 24, 97.
Bourbon, Cardinal Louis de, 78, 13.
Bourbon, Suzanne de Beaujeu, Duchess of, 108, 11.
Bouschinghen, Nicolas, 39, b.
Bouw, Thierry, 85, a.
Brabant, Chancellor of, 244, a.
Brabant, Duke of, Gì, vi; 111, a.
Brandenburg, Joachim, Elector of, 36, d.
Brandenburg, John, Marquis of, 12, c; 68, 15.
Brandon, Charles, see Suffolk.
Braunfels, Otto, see Brunfels.
Braxatoris de Weert, Cornelius, see Sculteti.
Brecht, Antony, Lord of, see Laing.
Brecht, John, of, see Custers.
Breda, Lord of, 114, 89.
Bremen, Archbishop of, 54, 17; 57, 3.
Breul, le Cordelier de, 201, a.
Brest, Godelieve, 55, a.
Breydel, Cornelius, 34, 7.
Breydel, Margaret, 30, a.
Breydel, Nicolas, 35, pr, 7; 42, 11; 118, a, 21; — Biogr. : 33, 5.
Bria(e)nde, Adrian de, 18, a.
Briarde, Briaerde, Lambert de, Gì, xvii, xxvii; 18, a, b, 17; 33, 29; 37, 6; 44, pr; 46, 31; 53, 59; 71, 4; 92, 13; 28; 140, d; 272; 292, a; — Biogr. : 18, a-b.
Briart, of Ath, John, 24, a; 76, a; 81, a; 132, 2; 213, d, e.
Brignonet, Cardinal, Archbishop of Narbonne, 173, b.
Brignonet, William, Bishop of Meaux, 173, a, b; 16; 175, 17; 198, 19; — Biogr. : 175, b.
Brie, Brixius, Germain de, 201, a-c, 17; 260, s; 289; — Biogr.: 201, a-c.

Brinon, Lord of Vilaines, Humières and Antolio, president of Rouen, John, 134, 201; 142, 17; 150, 31; 158, 22; 162, 14; 173, 4.

Brisselot, John, 148, 5.

Bristol, dean of, 115, a.

Bi'itannus, Robertus, 41, a.

Brixius, Germain, see Brie, de.

Broeck, de Palude, John Nicolai van den, Gl, ν; 74, is; 111, b, c.

Broeck, de Palude, of Herenthals, Nicolas van den, Gl, ν.

Broeck, de Palude, Peter van den, 15, 37; 148, c.

Broeckhoven, of Hertogenbosch, Buseoducensis, Nicolas van, Gl, ix; 24, b; 62, a; 89, b; 159, d; 179, b; 240, c.

Broeckhoven, of Hertogenbosch, Liviuinus, Lord of, see Pottelsberghe.

Bruay, James de, 105, a; 129, α.

Brueren, Pranciscus, 268, 10; 269, 2.

Bruges, Town Council of, 67, 5; 134, 22; 178, 23.

Bruges, provost of, 137, 27.

Bruges, Princephof, Gl, ν; 27, 17; 39, 13; 50, a; 96, f; 140, 24; 167, a-c, 16-19, 21; 173, a; 201, a; 213, c; 218, a; 232, 15; 240, 1; 260, 5; — Biogr.: 167, a-c, 16-19.

Buele, Thierry, 291, 40.

Bueren, see Burem.

Bueren, family van der, (99, a), 204, 7.

Bugenhagen, Pomeranus, John, 198, 46.

Bulius, Thierry, 291, 40.

Bultynck, Josse de, 83, a.

Buoncompagni, Ugo, 154, 36.

Buonvisi, Antony, 154, d.

Bureau, de Burellis, Bishop of Sarepta, Nicolas de, Gl, ν; 246, a, b; 248, 1; — Biogr.: 246, a, b.

Buren, see Burem.

Buren, Florent or Floris, of Egmont, Lord of Ysselsteen, Isselstein, (afterwards) Count of, 51, c; 67, a; 70, s; 103, s; 243, b; 267, 13.


Burgundy, Dukes of, Gl, xxxvi; 22, a, b.

Burgundy, Charles the Bold, Duke of, 22, b; 124, a; 215, 32.

Burgundy, Mary, Duchess of, 22, b; 51, c; 56, d; 124, a.

Burgundy, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, 10, a; 22, b; 121, b; 215, 32; 228, f.

Burgundy, Lord of Veere & Boven, Admiral of Flanders, Adolphe of, 12, e; 51, c; 54, a, b; 62, e; 142, 4; 147, 1; 153, 17; 158, 23, 24; 168, 21; 179, a; 209, 240, e, i; — Biogr.: 54, 14.

Burgundy, Lord of Fallais, Baldwin de l'Isle, of (Bishop Philip's brother), 117, a; 121, b.

Burgundy, Charles of (Baldwin's son), 121, b.

Burgundy, Bishop of Utrecht, David of, 10, a.

Burgundy, Lord of Fallais, Francis of (Baldwin's son), Gl, xix; 121, d; 277, 2; 280; 281.
Burgundy, Isabel of, 150, a.
Burgundy, John of (Bishop Philip's son), 117, a; 121, b; 125, 31-38.

Burgundy, abbess of Middelburg, Maximilian of (Baldwin's son), GL, xiv, xlvi; 10, 18; 54, 11; 117, a, b; 121, b-d; 124, pr, 1; 36, 48; 125, 2; 17; 126, 1-10; 127, 21; 132, 5; 146, 17; 171, i; 179, a; 180, 3; 198, 82; 230, a, 41; 240, g, i; — Biogr.: 121, b-d.
Burgundy, Maximilian of (Adolphe Lord of Beveren and Veere's son), 12, e; 168, 21.
Burgundy, Oliver of, 117, c.

Burgundy, Admiral of Flanders, afterwards Bishop of Utrecht, Philip of, GL, xiv, 10, a-b, 3-7, 13; 12, c; 37, 21; 51, c; 54, 14; 57, 6; 13, 59; 69, 8; 77, 1; 88, pr, 22; 97, 57; 113, a; 114, 43; 117, a; 21; 121, b, c; 124, pr; 125, 11-53; 126, b, 30; 132, pr, 209, 2; 238, 10; 240, b-e; — Biogr.: 10, a, b.

Burgundy, Lord of Fallais, Philip of (Baldwin's son), 121, b.
Burkhard, George, see Spalatin.
Busbeek, Herman Falco de, 93, e.
Busch, Herman von den, 96, c.
Busciducensis, Nicolas, see Broekhoven.
Busleyden, Francis de, 218, a.
Busleyden, Giles de, GL, xxii; 95, a, c; 139, h; 140, c; 218, a.
Busleyden, Jerem, de, GL, xiv, xxxivii; 12, a; 17, b; 24, a; 30, a; 60, 12; 62, a; 95, a, c, g; 96, c, d; 141, m, p, o, 131, e, f, g; 139, d; 204, h, 218, a.
Busleyden, Jerem, de (Giles's son), 218, a.
Busleyden, Nicolas de, 218, a.
Butzer, Bucerius, Martin, 198, 4, 17; 19, 21; 240, h; — Biogr.: 198, 19.
Byrchynsha, Maurice, 136, a.

C
Cabanylls, captain, 159, 16.
Cæsar, C. Julius, 193; 121; 227, 12.
Cæsarius, Conrad, 77, 30.
Cæsarius, John, 218, a.
Caignet, Caygnet, family, GL, xi; 60, 15.

Caiganet, Kaignet, Peter, 60, 14.
Caignete and Zenette, Roderico,
Marquis of, 114, 80.
Caignet, Guil., 60, 11.
Cakaert, Dominic, 189, 9.
Calaber, John, 150, c.
Calcar, James a, 172, 12.
Calendyn, Peter, 213, b.
Calveul, Bishop of Senlis, John, 167, 16.
Calvete d'Estrella, J. C., 249, d.
Calvin, John, 97, g; 198, 19.
Cambrai, Bishop of, 23, 2; 123, a.
Campanerius, Camerinus, Kemmers, John, GL, xxxix; 115, b; 262, pr.
Camen, Henry van der, 170, t1.
Caminga, Hajo, 95, e; 117, h; 150, i.
Campen, Campensis, John van, GL, xx: 96, e; 281, b; 287, a.
Campensis, Cornelius, 148, g.
Campyn, Lambert (Biogr.) — Biogr.: 172, 14.
Campegio, Cardinal Lorenzo, 53, 40; 85, 230; 101, c, d, 21-23; 104, 15; 121, 17; 169, 3; 209, 2, 70; 238, 10; — Biogr.: 101, d.
Camis, de, see Overtveld.
Campis, Albertus de, see Pigge.
Can, see Canne.
Canigiani, 60, 11.
Canis, Cornelius, 131, c.
Canis, James, 161, 22; 201, 26.
Canis, Canius, John, see Houdt, de.
Canis, Peter, 134, c.
Canne, John, a mistake for Canne Nicolas; which see.
Canne, Canius, Kanne, Nicolas, 95, c; 150, b; 240, g; 212, a-c; 61; 242, 16, 18, 85; 256, a; 266, 19; 293; — Biogr.: 242, a-c.
Cannius, Gerard, see Canny.
Cannius, Nicolas, see Canne.
Canny, Cannius, Gerard, 288, c, d.
Cantiumula, Chansonnet, Claud, GL, iv; 95, 7; 225, b; 241, b.
Capelle, abbess of Middelburg, Peter van der, 121, h; 125, 10; 145, 17.
Capito, Koepfel, kopft, Wolfgang Fabriicus, 14, b; 173, c; 198, 1, 17, 18, 21, 25; 240, h; — Biogr.: 198, 17.
Capua, Archbishop of, 97, 25.
Carauna, Sanctius, 80, c.
Carinus, Louis, 139, b.
Carlin, Peter de, 140, c.
Carlin, Mary de, 41, a; 140, c.
Carlstadt, Andrew, 179, a.
Carne, Edward, 281, c.
Carondelet, Claud de, 83, e.
Carondelet, Lord of Champvans, Archbishop of Palermo, Cardinal John de Charonde, de, GI, xx, xxiii; 18, b; 49, 18; 56, c, 21; 83, a; 90, 13; 95, a, i; 110, d; 137, 4, 6; 140, a, b, c, 10, 22; 141, i; 179, b, d; 213, b, c; — Biogr. : 56, e.
Carpentras, Bishop of, 101, e.
Casale, Sir Gregory de, 142, 18.
Casenibroot, John, 55, a.
Casenibroot, Caspe'rotus, Leonard, 6, a; 55, a, 21; 127, 18; 169, 1; 172, a; 241, c; 243, a; — Biogr. : 55, a.
Casenibroot, Nicolas, 55, a.
Casporotus, see Casembroot.
Gassander, Georges, 6, a.
Cassel, Georges, provost of, 137, a.
Cassel, Gabriel of, 154, 19.
Castello, Catherine del, see Torre.
Casters, John Vincent of Cravenoet, lord of, GI, xxx, xxxiv.
Castiglione, Baldassare, 86, a.
Castile, Chancellor of, 142, a.
Castillo, Andreas a, 229, 22.
Castillo, Petrus de, 129, 14.
Castre, James, lord of, see Thiennes.
Castrifransacuus, A., 86, 5.
Catalonia, Viceroy of, 114, 84.
Catharinus, Ambi·., 14, 61.
Cato Maior, 116, 14; 237, 18.
Cato, Lodovico, 154, 36.
Cats, Elizabeth van, GI, 1.
Cats, John, lord of, see Pieters.
Caulier, John, Lord of Aigny, 83, 7.
Caustus Heidanus, 135, 10.
Caxambrodius, see Casembroot.
Caygnetus, see Caignet.
Čebu, Rajah of, 68, a.
Celsus, 207, 10.
Ceratinus, James, see Teyng.
Cerda, Doña Maria Manuel de la, 121, b.
Ceres, 202, 17.
Cerf, Peter, 150, f.
Cervent, Clara, GI, xxvi; 13, 71; 40, 29; 50, 82, 102, b, c, 11; 106, 18; 112, 23; 159, 3; 166, 21; 171, 5-12; 185, 31; 221, 21; 227, 29; 237, 24; 241, 10; 246, 41; 248, 54-69; 249, 19;
261, 17; — Biogr. : 102, b, c; 248, 54-89.
Cervent, Clara; her mother, 106, 18.
Cervent, Syrvent, Francis, GI, xviii; 80, 73; 102, b; 157, pr; 159, 3, 32; 160, 13; 200, 13; 261, 40.
Cervicornus, Euharius, 143, 1.
Cervini, Cardinal Marcello, 97, e, h, k; see Marcel II.
Ceusters, or de Coster, of Hoogstraeten, of Brecht, John, GI, iv; 26, d; 288, e.
Châlons, Claudia of, 114, 80.
Châlons, Princess of Orange, John II, of, 54, 28.
Châlons, Princess of Orange, Mary of, 281, c.
Châlons, Prince of Orange, Philippe of, 54, 28; 267, 17.
Châlons, Prince of Orange, René de, 281, c.
Champagney, Frederic Perrenot, Lord of, 273, a.
Champdivers, Anne de, 142, d.
Champdivers, Claud de, 142, d.
Champdivers, Margaret de, 142, d.
Champvans, John, Lord of, see Carondelet.
Changy, Pierre de, 217, 42.
Chansonnec, Claud, see Cantiuncula.
Chantonay, Thomas Perrenot, Lord of, 273, a.
Chapin, 173, 12.
Chapuys, Eustace, Imperial ambassador, 139, e; 150, d; 261, e.
Chastel, Jacques, 104, 17.
Chasteiax, John, 198, 25.
Chateaubriant, Charlotte de, 23, a; 62, d.
Chateaubriand, Frances, Countess of, 248, 43.
Chilius, Adrian, GI, xliii; 6, a; 55, b; 99, d, 51; — Biogr. : 99, d.
Chiron, 287, 17.
Chordiger Navis, 201, a, b.
Chrysoustomus, Saint John, 88, 15; 201, 17, 25; 216, 24; 234, 20; 236, 1.
Cicero, Marcus Tullius, 85, 207, 99, 5; 102, 47, 51; 159, 10; 193, 12; 201, 25; 251, 31.
Cicero, Quintus Tullius, 150, 9.
Cicon, Claud de, 142, d.
Cicon, Nicholas de, 142, d.
Cigoles, Isabella de, 144, b.
Cheuallier, Peter, 204, 7.
Chevallon, Cl., 221, 10.
Chévyignon. Lordship of, 142, d; 160, 37.
Chieregati, Francesco, 36, a, b, 14, &c.; 61, 17: 246, b.

Chiévres, Marquis of Aerschot, Lord of Heverlé: William de Croy, Lord of, 1, d; 62, d; 142, b; —Biogr.: 62, 2.

Griacinus, Sébastian, see Zierikzee.

Claissone, Claissen, Claisseune, John (Biogr.): 204, 19.

Claissone, Mary, 204, 19.

Claissone, Robert, 83, e; 204, 19.

Glamanges, Nicolas of, 91, 29.

Clarencieux, Thomas Benedict, 243, 21.

Claudianus, Gi, xxix; 283.

Clava, Colve, Antony, 38, a; 159, d; 291, a.

Claye, John, Lord of, 167, 19.

Claymond, John, 80, 5; 261, b.

Clayssone, Clayssen, see Claissone, Claissen.

Clement VII., 12, c; 57, 2; 73, 66; 75, 10; 76, c; 82, 12; 84: 85, 236; 89, d, e; 90, 62; 92, 30; 95, 7, 16; 97, b, c, 7, 18; 101: 108, 7, 44, 52; 111, a; 114, d, 36, 49, 64; 117, b; 118, b; 121, d; 127, 16; 130, 29; 134, 5, 7, 42; 135, 10; 137, 1-9; 141, c, g, i-l, q, 36, 42; 142, b, 24; 146, e; 148, b; 154, 24; 155, a; 169, 25; 170, 22; 181, 22; 185, 181, 12, 16; 192, 17; 193, 21; 196, 15; 201, 31; 217, 13-16; 31-35; 225, a; 226, 3, 4; 227, 12; 228, c; 243, 7, 39, 38-70; 246, 19, 23; 249, a, 2-9; 252, 2-6, 35, 49-51; 254, 31, 42; see Medici, Giulio de.

Clement, family, 115, a.

Clement, Bridget, 154, e.

Clement, Dorothy, 154, e.

Clement, Dr Caesar, 154, f.

Clement, Helen, 154, c.

Clement, John, 154, c-f, 40; 169, 1; —Biogr.: 154, e-f.

Clement, Margaret Gyge, 154, c-e.

Clement, Margaret, 154, d.

Clement, Robert, 154, c.

Clement, Thomas, 154, d-f.

Clement, Winifred, 154, d.

Clenardus, Nicolas Beken, GI, 11, ix, xix; 46, c; 93, f; 96, e; 147, a; 150, i; 154, b; 213, c.

Clerck, Charles de, 217, 43.

Clerck, Philip de, 217, 43.

Clercks, sClercks, Tilman, see sClericks.

Clercq, abbot of Our Lady of the Downs, Robert le, 51, 3; 264, 4; 255, 21.

sClericks, Henry, 258, b.

sClericks, sClerkx, Henriet, Ghyben, Tilman, 76, c; 81, b; 255, 7; 258, b, 15; 259, 22; —Biogr.: 258, b.

Clericus, translator of Vives' Fæmina, 217, x3.

Clericus, Peter, GI, xix (217, 43).

tClerk, Bishop of Bath, Dr John, 3, a, 26; 80, 6; 136, 4; —Biogr.: 3, 28.

sClerkx, Tilman, see sClericks.

Clement, Cardinal François de, 78, 13.

Clyen, Gesse, Bernard of, 120, a, 16.

Cleves, Duke of, 127, a; 250, 10.

Cleves and Jülich, John, Duke of, 127, a; 172, b.

Cleves-Jülich, Sybil of, 198, 49.

Cleves, Adolphe of, 51, c.

Cleves, Anne of, 172, b.

Cleves, Catherine of, 124, a.

Cleves, Lord of Ravesteyn and Engghien, Philip of, 57, 21; 54, c, 7; 70, b; —Biogr.: 51, c.

Cleyhem, Livinus Moreel, Lord of, 105, a.

Cleynaerts, Nicolas, see Clenardus.

Clichthove, Jacqueline, 249, b.

Clichtoveus, Jerome, 107, b.

Clichtoven, Josse, 148, 6; 173, a; 202, 28; 207, a; 288, a.

Clodius, Leonard, GI, xv, xxxviii; 11, pr; 39; 40, 19; 42, 15; 44, a; 45, 53, pr, 1-27; 55, b, 1-32; 58, pr; 99, d; —Biogr.: 39, a.

Clusen, Catherine van der, 172, 19; 195, 4.

Clyte, Jeanne de la, Lady of Comines, 56, d.

Cocardus, Flamingus, 259, 21.

Coehluses, John, 19, 17; 97, i; 261, c.

Coeq, Baldwin le, 143, a.

Coccus, Simon, 148, a.

Coelenaere, Peter de, 159, c.

Coenrinck, Balthasar de, 95, e.

Coggen, Matthew, 111, 46.

Colbert, Henry, see Colkart.

Colaert, Colardus, Nicolas (Biogr.): 215, 32.

Colard, canon of Arras, 259, 21.

Colart, Judocus, 215, 32.

Colen, see Kolen.

Colet, Dean John, 154, c.

Colineus, Simon, 200, 1.

Colins, Alice, 140, e.

Colkart, Colart, of Lienden, Henry, 69, 11; 165, 11; 166, 4; 201, 46; 213, b, 113; —Biogr.: 243, b.


Colonna, family, 217, 14; 243, 97.
Colonna, Cardinal, 53, 40.
Colonna, Prospero, 75, 14; 81, 12.
Colonna, Vespuccio, 208, 16; 212, 47.
Colye, Clava, Antony, 58, a; 150, d; 291, a.
Colly, Dorothy, Gì, xxxii; 115, a, b; 151, c; — Biogr.: 115, a, b.
Comes, le Comte, de Grave, Bello-
cassius, Stephen, Gl, xy; 6, a; 11, pr; 39, b, 4; 40, 2; 55, 21; 60, pr, 4; 174, 25; 178, 8; — Biogr.: 39, b.
Comines, Georges, Lord of, see
Halewyn.
Comines, Jeanne, Lady of, 56, d.
Comines, Philip of, 56, d.
Comitibus, Nalalis de, 96, 27.
Compostella, Archbishop of, 228, e.
Comte, Stephen le, see Comes.
Condom, Bishop of, 19, a.
Conitio, Lucas Walteri de, 24, a.
Conrad of Amsterdam, 96, b.
Constantinople, Michael, Emperor
of, 91, 20.
Contarini, Cardinal, Gasparo, 97, Λ i.
Conterano, Gaspar, 86, a.
Coomans, Lambert, 95, e; 277, 1.
Coraceius, Antony, 198, 25.
Corceek, Henry, 220, a.
Coreneb, Martin, 281, c.
Cordatus, Adrian, (de Wyze), Gl, xiv; 10, 48; 71, a, 10; 96, e; 121, 9; 125, a; 127, 5; 145, 17; 150, 1; 240, b, c; 275, a; — Biogr.: 71, a; 145, 17.
Cordatus, John, 145, 17.
Cordelier de Brest, le, 201, a.
Cordes, Jossine de, Gl, xx; 139, h.
Cordes, Lord of Marlière, John de,
139, h.
Corduba, Luis de, 108, 45.
Cordus, Euricius, 179, d.
Corion, D. D., 173, b.
Cormières, John, Lord of, 168, s.
Cornelis, Jacquemine, Gl, xx.
Cornelli, Cornelissen, of Baarland,
Adrian, see Baarland.
Corneput, Corneput, of Ghis-
telles, John, Gl, xv, xxxiv; 105, pr; 107, a; 110; — Biogr.: 110, a.
Corte, Herman de, 274, 6.
Corte, John de, 83, a.
Corte, Curtius, James de (Biogr.) :
274.
Corte, Maximilian de, 274, 6.
Corte, Curtius, Peter de, Gl, xii,
xvii, xviii, xxv, xxxiv; 15, a, b.
26, g, 12; 55, b, 60, 41; 61, pr, 18.
83; 85, b, 95, g, 99, b; 100, 17.
103, 3, 20; 104, 26; 107, a, b, 27.
109; 118, 120, pr; 133.
135; 136, 21; 138; 141; 143;
148; 150, g; 152; 186, a, 26.
188; 189; 190, pr; 191, 3, 23.
204, 19; 205, 15, 22; 31; 207, 213.
218, 17; 234; 236; 257; 268.
269; 274, 5; 288, b; — Biogr.:
83, a-h; 109, a; 118, a-h; 186, a.
Cortesi, Paolo, 260, s.
Cortewille, Matthew de, 174, a.
Corte, Peter, see Corte.
Corvain, Antony, Gl, xviii; 118, a, c, d, 14; 133, pr, 12; 135, 1.
152, 17; 188, 1; 189, 2; 213, 20, 22.
224, 3; — Biogr.: 118, c, d.
Corvain, John, 118, c.
Corvinus, Gaspar Schetus, 6, a.
Coste, Lord of Rochabirno, An-
drew de la, Gl, 11; 60, 9; 93, 8.
104, a; — Biogr.: 60, 9.
Coste, Anselm de la, 60, 9.
Coste, Antoinette de la, 137, 3.
Coste, Arnold de la, 60, 9.
Coste, Donat de la, 60, 9.
Coste, Gabriel de la, 60, 9.
Coste, John de la, 60, 9.
Coste, Omer de la, 137, 3.
Coster, John de, see Ceusters.
Cosyn, see Cousin.
Cotrel, Cottrel, Peter, 42, 12; 246, a; — Biogr.: 42, 12.
Coton, Anne de, 139, f.
Courrières, Michael de, 105, a.
COURCELLES, see de Plaine.
Cousin, Cosyn, Francis, 35, b; 107, b, 23; 110, b; 135, 26.
Cousin, James, 105, pr; 107, a, b.
23; 110, b; 135, 26.
Coutstarier, Peter le, 168, 5, 21; — Biogr.: 168, 5.
Covos, Francisco de los, 273, a.
Coxie, Michel de, 141, f.
Crabbe, Antony, 213, d.
Craensbeke, Matthias van, 83, h; 109, a.
Cranach, Lucas, 172, 5; 177, 2.
CRANEVELT, FRANCIS OF, 4; 20; 25.
66; 113; 265; 272; 273; 275;
Cranefelt's Biography, in Gener. Intro. : his parents and family, 1; his studies at Louvain, iv-v; his marriage, vi-viii; his office in Louvain, ix-x; — in Bruges, xi-xvi; — in Mechlin, xvii-xxii; his family, xxiv-xxvii; his death, xxvii; his works, xxviii-xxix; his descendants, xxx; his correspondence, xxxi-ii; his friends, iv, ix, xi-xv, xvii-xxiii, xxiv-xxvi, xxviii-xxix.

Cranefelt's father : Herman of Cranefelt, Gì, i, vi, xxix.

Cranefelt's sister : Clara of Cranefelt : Gì, i.

Cranefelt's wife : Elizabeth de Beussche, Gì, vi, vii, xxvi, xxviii; 19, pr, 19; 20, pr, 21, pr, 31, a; 150, c; 171, t; 200, pr, 6, 202, 7; 200, 21; 202, 11; 266, 16; 208, t; 281, c.

Cranefelt's mother : Gì, i, vii.

Cranefelt's ancestors : Gerard; — Henry; — John; — John (of Grenen) : Gì, i, vii.


Cranefelt's children : Clara of Cranefelt; — Elizabeth de Beussche; — John, Gì, xxvi; — Joos, Gì, xvii; — Joanna; — Josse, Gì, xvi, xxv, xxx; 225, 13; 229, 23; 267, 21; 285.

Cranefelt's parents : Gì, i, vi, vii; 216, 20; 224, 30; 240, g; — Alard : Gì, xxvi, xxx, xxxii; 115, b; — Gerard : Gì, xxvi; — John, Gì, xxvii; 150, 16; 202, 2; — Joos, Gì, xvii; — Joanna; — Josse, Gì, xxvi; — Joanna; — Joos, Gì, xxvi.

Cranefelt's relations : Gì, vi, vii; 216, 20; 224, 30; 240, g; — Alard : Gì, xxvi, xxx, xxxii; 115, b; — Gerard : Gì, xxvi; — John, Gì, xxvii; 150, 16; 202, 2; — Joos, Gì, xvii; — Joanna; — Josse, Gì, xxvi; — Joanna; — Joos, Gì, xxvi.

Cranefelt's relations : Gì, xxx; — Anne, Lady of Linden; — Anne Mary; — Catherine Wilhelmina; — Frances; — Francis (also Gì, xxxii); — Francis Fortunatus (also Gì, xxxii); — John; — John Albert; — John Vincent, Lord of Assengien, Harcourt and Casters (also Gì, xxxii); — Joos; — Joos, Lord of Linden; — Mary (also Gì, xxxii); — Matthias; — Nicolas; — Nicolas Francis; — William : Gì, xxx.

Cranichfell, Cranichs, family, Gì, 1, xxvii.

Cranichfell, Henry, Lord of, Gì, 1.

Cranichfell, John of, Gì, 1.

Gronau, 218, a.

Gratander, Andrew, 234, 1, 21.

Grem, Francesco de, 1, c; 257, a.

Groechert, Peter, of Brussels, 1, b.

Grucis, Cornelius, 96, c; 242, d.

Grucis, Guido, 27, 10.

Grucis, see Groock.

Grus, Anna de, 243, a.

Groix, Aline de, 170, c.

Gronmaas, John, 5, a.

Grompfort, William Cornelis of, 126, a.

Cromwell, Thomas, 136, b.

Croock, Hubert de, 61, 01, 128, 1; 178, 23; 183, vii; 193, v, 11; 217, 9.

Groy, Abbot of Aflgham and of St.-Ghislain, Bishop of Tournaist, Charles of, 23, a; 46, c; 62, t; 118, c; 121, d; 246, a; — Biogr. : 62, d.

Groy, Bishop of Cambrai, James de, 1, c; 51, b.

Groy, Bishop of Cambrai, Robert de, 23, a-c, z; 46, c; 62, d; 95, c; — Biogr. : 23, a-c.

Groy, Lord of Chièvres, William de, see Chièvres.

Groy, Archbishop of Toledo, Cardinal William de, Gì, xiii, xvi; 1, d; 3; 2, a; 23, a; 62, d; 7, 107, a; — Biogr. : 1, d.

Grucis, Abbot of St.-Adrian's, John de, 41, a.

Crucigeri, Order of the, 117, 9; 121, a; 240, a-c.

Cruckius, James, 95, c.

Crucius, van den Gruyse, Guitus, John, Gì, xx, 241, b; 257, a-b; — Biogr. : 257, a.

Gruys, van den Gruyse, Livius, Gì, xx, xxviii, xxix; 257, b; 281, a, b; 288, 289; — Biogr. : 288, a, b.

Crulait, James, Gì, xxii.

Cruecke, Bernard, 110, a.

Cruyse, Cruys, van den, see Crucius.

Cues, Nicolas of, 91, 20.

Culembourg, Elizabeth of, 126, d; 140, 26.

Culm, Bishop of, see Dantiscus, John.

Curis, John a, see Dantiscus.

Curtius, see Corte, de.
Curvimosanus, John, 5, a.
Custodis, John, see Costers.
Cuypers, Martin, 213, b.

D

Daele, Catherine van den, 67, 30.
Daele, Engelbert van den, GI, xviii ; 46, 31, 32 ; 93, 21 ; 140, e ; 204, a ; — Biogr. : 46, 31.
Daes, Ferdinand, 215, 33.
Dalberg, John of, 198, 76.
Damant, Jacqueline, 274, b.
Damant, Peter, 274, h.
Damme, Peter, 118, c.
Damsell, William, 281, c.
Danners, 121, 13.
Dantiscus, John of Danzig, of Höfen, a Curies, Flachsbinder, Linodesmos, Bishop of Culm and Ermeland : GI, xx, xlii ; 19, a ; 57, a, 7 ; 95, e ; i, 142, e ; 249, e ; 281, a : 287 ; — Biogr. : 57, a ; 287, a.
Danus, Jacobus, see Jespersen.
Dauzig, John of, see Dantiscus.
Darius, 102, no.
Daryngton, Nicholas, 5, a ; 202, 30.
Daunce, Elizabeth, 185, 34.
Daunce, John, 185, 34.
Decanius, Hector, 80, 11.
Deckere, Guilhelmus de, 224, 23.
Deckere, John de, 129, a ; 224, 23.
Deckere, Margaret de, 105, a ; 129, a.
Deckere, Richard de, 224, 23.
Decimator, Bartholomeus, 96, b.
Delft, Egidius of, 121, 3.
Delft, Francis van der, see Dilli.
Delroyes, Francis, 201, a.
Delrio, see Rio.
Denica, 165, 17.
Demeter, 202, 17.
Demeur, Adrien, 107, b.
Denocedes, 90, 11.
Denique, Giles, GI, xxviii.

Denmark, Christien II., King of, GI, xiv, xviii ; 11, i ; 51, a ; 54, a, b, 8, 20 ; 55, 33 ; 57, z ; 58, 41 ; 63, 25 ; 64, a, 1-3, &c., 18 ; 67, a, 2, 7, z ; 68, b ; 76, 13 ; 101, 30 ; 169, z ; 182, a, 23 ; 240, c, e ; 249, a, b ; — Biogr. : 54, a, b ; 182, a.

Denmark, Prince Christina of, 281, b.

Denmark, Prince John of, 67, a ; 182, a.

Despauovere, John, see Spouter.
Despaers, Robert, 212, 42.
Despaers, Nicolas, 212, 42.
Despaers, James, 212, 42.
Despaers, Robert, 212, 42.

Deyn, Thierry, GI, xxvii.
Dhaze, Dhaze, family, 215, 33.
Dido, 85, 42.
Dierckx, of Haarlem, Vincent (see Taxander), 28, 16 ; 148, b-d, g ; 172, 10, 12 ; 213, 36 ; 228, c, d ; — Biogr. : 148, b.
Dierdonck, Philip, Lord of, see Pynnock.
Diest, John of, 114, 80.
Diven, Gregory van, 110, e.
Dill, see Dilt.
Dillt, Anne van der, 139, h.
Dillt, Catherine van der, 139, h.
Dillt, Clara van der, 139, h.
Dillt, Cornelia van der, 139, h.
Dillt, Edward van der, GI, xx ; 139, b-h.
Dillt, Erasmus van der, 139, b.
Dillt, Lord of Doorne & Bevergmen, Francis van der, GI, xx ; 95, c ; 139, a-h, 4 ; 140, a, 38 ; 172, a ; 249, c ; 281, c ; — Biogr. : GI, xx ; 139, b-h.
Dillt, Henry van der, 139, h.
Dillt, Isabella van der, 139, h.
Dillt, John van der, GI, xx.
Dillt, Mary van der, 139, h.
Dilfus, see Dillt.
Dillingen, Count of, 114, 80.
Dinkeshuhl, Nicholas of, 91, 20.
Dionysius the Cypriote, 112, 8.
Diomedes, 68, 4.
Dionysius of Syracuse, 90, 20.
Dionysius the Carchusian, GI, xxix ; 228, e.
Dirks, Vincent, see Dierckx.
Dirx, Jerome, 32, b.
Dobele, Duplicius, Cornelius de, see Schepper.
Dodoens, Rembert, 247, 22.
Doest, (Abbatia Thosana), abbot of Ter, 29, 161 ; 55, 37 ; 253, 23.
Doeurn, Mich. van den, 110, g.
Dolex, Etienne, 260, 9.
Dominicans, Spanish, 241, 20.
Dominicanus, Vincentius, 148, h.
Dominicule, family, GI, xi : 250, 5.
Dominicule, John, 72, 1.
Dominicule, Peter, 72, 1 : 90, 1 ; — Biogr. : 72, 1.
Dominicus, family, 250, 5.
Donche, Antoine, 86.
Donche, Anne Isab. or Eliz., see Oneche, Anne Is.
Donch, George van der, 254, 25.
Donck, George van der, 107, b ; 254, 25.
Dorée, Francis, Lord of, see Dilft.
Doorne, Andrew, 232, 21 ; 248, 37 ; 267, 17.
Dorp, Adrian van, 85, 80.
Dorp, Bartholomew van, 24, a.
Dorp, Dorp, MARTIN VAN, GI, IV, IX, XI, XIX, XXIV, XXXIV, XXXVII ; 7, 16 ; 12, b, e ; 23, pr ; 24 ; 20, b, d ; 56, pr ; 62, a ; 71, 74 ; 74, 80, 100, 83, a ; 85, 91, 47 ; 95, c, b ; 96, b, e ; 110, c ; 111 ; 113, 9, 12 ; 123 : 120, 3, 140, 36, a, d ; 149, 3, 150, e ; 152, a, b ; 157, 25-24, 159, d ; 175, pr, 1, 36, 37, 54, 176, 177, pr, 14, 195, 2, 213, c ; 240, a, e ; 243, 85 ; 260, 15 ; 261, 32 ; 288, d ; — Biogr. : 24, a, b ; 152, a, b.
Dorset, Marquis of, 50, 11.
Dosselaer, Gasparine, 215, 32.
Dosselaer, Walter, 215, 32.
Douwma, Janeko, 72, 20.
Downs, Abbey of Our Lady of, 39, b ; 51, 30 ; 233, 23.
Drees, Margaret, 198, 18.
Driedoens, Drioodiens, Nys, of Turnhout, John, GI, u ; 62, d ; 97, a.
Driessche, Ferdinand van den, GI, xxx.
Drieux, Michel, GI, vi, xxx ; 83, e ; 95, g.
Duboys, Jehan, 139, g.
Duieland, Cornelius of, 148, g ; 172, 9.
Dullaeot, John, 19, a.
Duplicius, de Dobbele, Cornelius, see Schepper.
Dürer, Albert, 51, 28 ; 179, b.
Dutch, the, 114, 17.
Duvelandus, Cornelius, see Duieland.
Duvende, Elizabeth Blockx van, GI, xxv.
Duvexen, Philip, 23, a.

E
Easterlings, 215, 22.

Eck, Eckius, John Maier of, 97, f ; 198, 34, 35 ; 203, 3 ; 228, e ; 261, c ; — Biogr. : 198, 35.
Eckius, James, 203, 3.
Edingue, Omer de, 291, a.
Eckeu, Cornelius, Lord of, see Schepper.
Ecke, James van, 203, 3.
Ecke, Pierre van der, 203, 3 ; 206, 1.
Eerbe, Michael van den, 224, 20.
Eeckeren, Antony, Lord of, see Lalaing.
Egmont, abbot of, see Man.
Egmond, Egmondus, Nicolas of, see Beaechen.
Egmont, Charles of, see Gelderland.
Egmont and Ysselstein, Count of Buren, Floris of, see Buren.
Egmont, Bishop of Utrecht, Count George of, 56, a ; 62, a ; 95, e ; 263, b ; 265, n ; 280, 1.
Egmont, Jane of, 263, a.
Egmont, John, Count of, 170, 16 ; 263, a.
Egmont, Philip of, 62, a.
Eichholz, Adolphus, 218, 20.
Eisleben, John Agricola of (Biogr.) : 198, 35.
Elena, Juan Sebastian de, 68, a, 69-63 ; 225, b ; — Biogr. : 68, a.
Eldinghe, Baldwin van, 105, a.
Eliot, Elyot, Sir Thomas, 154, c ; 281, c.
Elshout, Ernarde Baroness of Heusden-, GI, xvii.
Elshout, William, Baron of Heusden-, GI, i.
Elverdinghe, Louis, Lord of, see Flanders.
Elyot, see Elliot.
Emser, Jerome, 218, b.
Enckevort, Michael van, see Lombaerts.
Enckevort, Cardinal William of, 56, a ; 76, e ; 81, a, b ; 141, a, f, i, k-o, q, u, 228, b, g ; 243, 37, 244, a ; 258, h ; 277, 3 ; — Biogr. : 141, k-o.
Enckevort, William van, see Lombaerts.
Enckevort, see Enckevort.
Encoviis, Nicolaus, 78, 29 ; 182, 15 ; 243, 14-16.
Eade, Omer van den, 244, 21.
Endimion, 149, 25.
Endoveus, Nicolaus, see Porta, Nic, de.
Enghien, Philip, Lord of, see Cleves.
England, Kings of (rings blessed by them), 13, 32; 102, pr, 67: 151, a, 17; 157, pr, 19; 159, 27.

England, Catherine of Aragon, Queen of, Gl, XIII; 14, 86: 15, 17: 53, 53; 63, 23; 80, 2, 25-29; 90, 6-29; 100, 0; 102, 4; 110, f; 130, 12; 21.

England, Edward, the Confessor, King of, 13, on.

England, Edward VI., King of, 154, d, e; 281, e.

England, Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of, 115, a; 154, e; 253, 23.

England, Henry VIII., King of, Gl, XIII; 3: 6, 31; 8, 16: 9, 10-20; 10, b; 11, a; 12, 21; 14, 15-23; 26, 25: 37, 16; 50, 11, 12; 55, 37; 58, v; 60, 12, 30; 62, b, 63, 25-4; 70, a; 71, 30; 76, 8; 80, 2, 25; &c; 84, a; 90, 6, 78; 97, e; 98, a; 100, 0, 101, d; 102, pr; 104, 167; 108, 25, 110, f; 127, 32; 128, 4; 130, 12; 131, pr, 1; 134, 37, 33; 142, 10, 16, 19; 150, b; 153, 13, 23; 154, e; 157, 35; 158, 21-23; 162, 15; 163, 10, 169, 2; 173, 7; 183, a; 194, 7, 10, 15; 211, 3; 213, e; 217, 8, 35; 227, a, 20; 229, 12, 13; 235, 18-20; 241, a, 22; 243, 20-31; 253, 20; 246, 21; 248, 20, 30; 252, 17, 18; 253, a, 254, 15, 22, 36, 31; 257, b, 200, 15, 17; 261, a-c; 266, 1, 22; 281, c; 283.

England, Princess Mary Tudor, afterwards Mary I., Queen of, 115, a; 154, e; 233, 23.

England, Richard I., King of, 253, 23.

England, the army of, 70, 7, 15; 72, 27; 80, 14, 12.

Ebanus, Helius, 95, h; 142, c.

Episcopius, Nicolas, 172, b.

Eppendorf, Henry ab, 9, a; 14, a; 103, 31; 172, a.

Erasmus of Rotterdam, desiderius, Gl, ii, iii, xiii-xv, xix, xxii, xxiii, xxviii, xxxiv, xi, xli; 1, c, 2, a, 6; 3, a, 5, a; 6, a, 11; 8, 11, 13, 16; 9, 19, a; 11, b; 12, e; 13, 5, 11, 16, 40, 50-59; 14, 16; 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, c, d; 23, a; 24, a; b; 25, b; 26, b, c, c-f, i; 28, 37, 30, 11, a, 42, 23; 46, c; 49, pr, a, 2-23; 50, a, 5, 9; 51, b; 54, 11; 55, a; 56, pr, a, c, d; 57, a; 58, a, 13, 15, 16, 60, 71, 17; 62, a; 21; 63, 19, 20; 66, a; 68, b; 71, a; 74, a; 75, 25; 77, 34-36; 79, 4; 80, 2; 83, a-c; 85, 18, 19, 25, 250, 253, 257, 86, 8, 1; 93, 18; 95, 96, b, c, d, 19; 97, c; 99, pr, d; 100, 10, 16; 101, 2, a; 67, 63, 19; 104, 25, 29; 110, h; 113, a, 114, a, 115, d-c, f, g; 116, 31, 32; 118, e; 120, 121, 2, c; 122, a, 40, 41; 123, d, 8; 124, pr, 2, 38; 127, a; 128, a, 129, 13; 134, pr, b, 21, 31, 11; 136, a; 138, i; 139; 140: 141, 44, 9, g, r, 142, e; 147, b, 148, a, c-h, 149, 4, 32, 38; 150, d-f; 151, pr, 7; 152, 2; 154, c; 158, 32, 139, a-f; 160, a; 161, 30; 167, a-b, 16, 21; 168, 5, 6, 19, 22; 170, a; 172, 173, 13, 24; 174, a; 175, 1, 37; 177, 5, 11; 179, b-d; 181, 13; 185, a; 192, 16, 195; 198, 2, 17, 19, 25, 28, 30, 32, 35, 36, 55, 70, 90, 201, a-c, 13; 202, a, b, 28, 30, 204, c, 207, 4-7; 212, 31; 213, b, c, e, 36, 218, a-d; 221, 10, 12; 226, 20, 21; 227, 25, 28, 228, c, d; 230, 22; 234, 17, 20, 236, 1; 240, c-e, g; 241, a-c, 20; 242, a-d, 7; 243, 16, 81, 92-94; 246, b, 26, 249, b, c; 254, 31; 256, a; 257, a, b, 11; 260, 5, 8; 261, a; 266, 19-29; App; 274, a, 275, a; 277; 278; 280; 281, a, 291, a, 32, 293.

Erasmus : his Pensio Caesarea: 140, b-d, 7-25; 266, 19.

Erasmus : his Pensio Caritaceus: 89, b-d: 134, b, 23; 139, e; 241, c, 242, d.

Ercles, Henry, see Geoff.

Erdorf, of Luxemburg, Cornelius, Gl, xxxviii; 12, e, 80, 12.

Euriff, Austin Friars of, 49, 11.

Eriksen, Eriq, Rosencrantz, Saxsenkerl, Godschalk, Gl, XIV; 64, pr, 18, 67, a, 17-22; 76, 15; 104, 19, 249, a; 278, 281; c; — Biogr.: 67, a.

Erkelents, Henry, see Geoff.

Ermeland, Bishop of, see Dantis-cus.

Erphordiensis, Canonicius, 49, 11.

Erthordiensis, Canonicius, 49, 11.

Ertsvekle, Barbara van, 105, a.


Esdras, 234.

Esichius, 234, 21.

Espreleques, Marie de', 18, a.

Esschen, John van den, 66, a; 213, 17.
Essex, Earl of, 136, h.
Esterhazy, family, 275, a.
Estree, Antony, Lord of, see La-
Estrella, J. C. Cai vote d', 249, d.
Esterre, Antony, Lord of, see La-
Fettich, Theobald (Biogr.) : 198, 79.
Fevyn, Eleanor de, Gl, xxxvi, xlv;
17; 22 d; 37; 41; 46; 49; 51, a;
26; 70; 24; 89; 33; 100; 26; 130, 28;
116, 28; 131, 21; 161, 21; 165, 22;
170, 2; 174, 46; 187, 5; 191, 21;
195, 5; 206, 5; 214, pr, 3, 10;
221, 25; 222, 13; 232, 18; 247, 17;
— Biogr. : 51, a.
Feyn, John de, GI, xiv, xvi, xvii;
xxvi, xxxi, xxxv-xlii; 6, a;
20; 7, 6; 11; 8, 26; 43; 10; 31; 12, a,
c, e, 18; 13, 5; 17, 26; 18; 19, 20,
pr, 17; 21; 22; 23, 11; 26, pr;
29; 30, 11, 20; 33; 35; 37; 38, 2;
39; 40; 42; 43; 44; 45, 21;
46; 48; 49; 50; 51; 53; 55;
58; 60; 61; 62, a; 63; 64; 67;
69, 21; 70; 71; 72; 73, pr, 75;
76; 78; 79; 81; 82; 83, a; 89;
90; 127; 91; 92; 93; 94; 96, pr;
99, pr, d; 100, 26, 2; 103; 104;
105; 106, 13; 107; 109, pr, 27;
110, pr; 115, g; 116; 11; 22;
122, pr, a; 124; 127; 128, 4;
129; 130; 131; 134; 136, 21, 30;
137; 142; 146; 150; 151, pr, 14;
154, a; 157, 8; 158; 161; 162;
164; 165; 166; 168; 169, 170;
171, 9; 173; 174; 177, 10; 178;
182; 184; 95, a; 187; 188, 12;
193; 191; 12; 193; 199; 201;
202, pr, 3; 203; 204, 1; 206;
211; 212; 6; 214; 216; 24; 222;
224, 5; 225; 226; 229; 231;
232; 235; 240; a, c; 242, a; 243;
245; 247; 248, 10, 29; 249; 250;
252; 254; 260; 261, 2, 26; 267;
291, 2; — Biogr. : Gl, xxxv-xlii;
22, a-d.
Feyn, Josseyne de, GI, xxxvi, 22, a.
Feyn, Matrion de, GI, xxxvi, 21;
105, a; 106, 31; 187, 11; 191, 21;
190, 17; 226, pr, 3; 229, 2, 10; 247;
17, 27.
Feyn, Wilham de, GI, xxxvi, 22, d.
Fienes, James, Lord of, see Luxe-
Fieramosca, Cesarr, 226, 3.
Fine, Oumarus de, 214; 21; 291, a.
Fine, John de, 214, 21.
Fishcr, Bishop John, 80, 5; 122, a;
243, 57; 261, 5.
Fistula, Nicolas, see Pipe.
Fitzroy, Henry, 191, 7.
Flachsbinder, John, see Dantiscus.

Flandcrs, Admiral of, see Burgundy, Adolphe of.
Flanders, Chancellor of, see Corte, Peter de.
Flanders, Counts of, see Austria, Charles, and Philip of, and Burgundy, Dukes of.
Flanders, Presidents of the Council of, see J. Caulier & P. Tayspil.
Flanders, Governor of, 215, 32; — see Luxemburg, James I. or II. of.
Flanders, Louis of, see Flandres.
Flanders, President of the Council of, see J. Caulier & P. Tayspil.
Flanders, Governor of, 215, 32; — see Luxemburg, James I. or II. of.
Flanders, Governor of, 215, 32; — see Luxemburg, James I. or II. of.
Flanders, Louis of, see Flandres.
Fletch, Sr. of, 56, 33.
Florette, Abbot of, 154 e.
Florenas, Jaspar, 154, 40.
Florenas, Nicolas de, see Merco.
Florens, Joh. de, 154, 19.
Foix, Countess of Chateaubriand, Frances de, 248, 38.
Fonseca, Archbishop of Toledo, Alonso de, 60, 7.
Forand, Louise Regn. of, see Savoy.
Franciscans, Minorites, 223, 19.
Franciscans, Spanish, 211, 29.
Fraxinius, John de, 222, 6.
Fraxinius, Louis de, 222, 9, 25, 277, 281, e.
French, King Charles VII. of, 173, b.
French, King Francis I. of: passim, especially: 19, a; 51, 11, 73; 140, 21; 112, 21; 146, 4, 10, 26, &c; 150, 12; 158, 21; 167, 9, 173, b, 12; 202, a, b, 22, 23; 211, 5-14; 217, 23; 220, a; 223, 13; 225, 6, 231, 12; 243, 21; 252, 9, 28; 277; 281, c.
French, King Louis XI. of, 124, a.
French, King Louis XII. of, 51, b.
France, Ange de Bretagne, Queen of, 201, a; — Eleanor of Austria; Queen of, 252, 28.
France, Louise Regent of, see Savoy.
Franciscans, Minorites, 223, 19.
Franciscans, Spanish, 211, 29.
Fregoso, Caesar, 248, 26.
Freisingen, Bishop of, 114, d.
Friscobaldi, brothers: Franciscus; — Jerome; — John Baptist; — Philip; —
Froben, Jerome, 198, 79; 225, b; 212, b: 243, 25; 274, 5.
Froben, John, 5, 2; 8, 12; 56, 12; 58, 14; 75, 25, 26; 85, 196; 103, 23, &c; 120, 46; 141, 1; 143, 1-3; 161, 39; 168, 7, 19, 189, 13; 201, b, c; 212, c; 216, 24, 218, a; 221, 10; 260, 1.
Froben, John: his widow, 260, 1.
Froben, John Erasmus, 95, e.
Fromont, Lord of (cp. Burgundy), 121, b.
Frossy, Antony, Lord of, 167, 19.
Fronsberg, George von, 146, 20; 217, 14, 31.
Fuertes, John, 102, b.
Fugger, Antony, 203, 7.
Fugger, George, 203, 7.
Fugger, James, 203, 7.
Fugger, Ulrich, 203, 7.
Fuldanus, Adam, see Kraft.
Furnes, Christian of, 277, 2.
Fürstenberg, William Baron of, 61, xxx.
Gaele, Gale, see Ghaele, Ghale.
Gaesebeek, Lord of, 51, c.
Gaespoel, Antony, 83, b.
Gailard, Adrian, 107, b.
Gale, Elizabeth van, 61, vi.
Galen, family van, 61, xxvii.
Galen, Riquine van, 61, 1.
Galenus, 154, e; 169, 1; 207, 5; 212, 72; 219, 15, 22, 45, 54.
Ganay, John de, Chancellor, 201, a.
Gandia, Duke of, 32, b.
Garcia, Peter, see Laloo.
Garde, Lopez de la, 36, a.
Garde, Mary de la, 36, a; 104, 28.
Gardiner, Stephen, 281, c.
Garsia(s), Peter, see Laloo.
Gattinara, Gattinaria, Mercurino Arborio de, 86, a; 139, d; 141, j, 9; 142, a-d, 22; 150, c; 159, 16, 25; 160, 36, 42; 161, a; 172, 12; 179, b; 211, 81; 240, b, 81; 273, a; — Biogr.: 142, a-d.
Gaver, Julian de, 189, 14.
Gavere, John of, see Vroeye.
Gavere, John of, see Vroeye.
Gavere, James Count of, see Luxemburg.
Gauricus, Pomponius, 141, 2.
Geertruidenberg, Lord of, 114, 80.
Geisshüssl, Oswald, 198, 26.
Geldenhouwer, Eobanus, 240, f.
Geldenhouwer, Eobanus, 240, f.
Geldenhouwer, Francis, 27, 17.
Geldenhouwer, of Nimberg, Noviomagus, Gerard, (see Argyrotypus, Argyrophylax, Neocorus, Vulturius), 61, 1, ix, xiv,
283, 61 — Biogr. : 95, a-j.

Godofredus Batavus, pictor, 220, a.

Godfrieds, of Lieshout, Nicolas, 62, a.

Goes, Arnold van der, 292, a.

Goes, Abbot Cornelius Wilhelmi van der, 121, d; 147, t.

Goes, Damian a, 95, i; 96, e.

Goes, Genoveva van der, 292, a.

Goesens, see Goswins.

Goesevort, John Wessel van, 240, a, b.

Goethgeheur, John, 6, a.

Goethals, H., 150, d.

Golde, Henry, 5, a; 202, ro.

Golz, Hubert, 102, b.


Goswins, Goessins, Goesens, Charles (Biogr.) : 109, a, n.

Goswins, John, 109, a.

Goswins, Nicolas, 109, a.

Goswins, Peter, 109, a.

Gouda, James of, 56, h.

Gorilla, Will, of, 17, a; 96, i.

Gorde, Gouda, Herman van der, see Lethmaat.

Goude, Peter van der, dean of Naaldwyk, 56, b.

Gourmont, Giles de, 86, 5.

Gracht, Nicolas Uutenhoven, Lord of de, 110, g.

Greeculus, John, 198, 35.

Grave, Grave, Stephen de, see Comes.

Grammont, ambassador de, 229, 14.

Gran, Nicolas Olah, Archbishop of, 275, a, b.

Granvelle, Antony Perrenot de, 83, pr; 97, f; 150, c; 257, a; 273, a.

Granvelle, Claud Perrenot de, 273, a.

Granvelle, Charles Perrenot de, 118, 2.

Granvelle, Jerome Perrenot de, 273, a.

Granvelle, Nicolas Perrenot, Lord of, Gl, xx, xxviii ; 173, 12; 273; 274, a, b; 275, a; — Biogr. : 273, a.

Granvelle, Thomas Perrenot de, 273, a.

Graphanuc, Alexander, 179, c.

Graphes, de Schryver, Serbionus, Cornelius, Gl, xx; 142, c; 159, d-f; 179, b-d, 15; 209, pr; 210, pr, 7, 9.

10: 230, s; 238, 4, 7, 18, 22; 239, 28, 29; 240, e-f, 20; 22; 249, e; 280; 281, e; 291, e; — Biogr. : 179, b-d.

Graphes, John, printer, 179, c; 210, s; 217, 22; 219, a; 281, b; 288, a.

Grave, Bartholomew de, see Gravius.

Grave, Stephen de, see Comes.

Grave, Gravius, Walter de, see Ruys.

Gravius, de Grave, Bartholomew, 83, e; 150, f, h; 271; 273, 2.

Gravius, Henry, 258, a.

Greek, estimation of, 213, c, 11; Greek taught in the University of Louvain, 277, a, s.

Gregory XIII., 154, f, 36; 228, e.

Griboval, Lord of Berquin, Plessis &c., Florent de, Gl, xviii.

Grickel, John, 198, 35.

Grilli, Andrea, 159, 2.

Groff, provost of Erkelenz, Henry de, 164, a, 25, 29; — Biogr. : 164, a.

Gromors, Peter, 172, 14.

Gropfer, John, 97, f, i.

Gros, Lord of Oyghem & Nieulande, Ferry de, 74, a; 133, 9.

Gros, Jeanne de, 74, a; 114, a; 133, 9.

Gros, John de, 133, 16.

Gros, Philippe de, 133, 19.

Grudius, Nicolas Nicolai, Gl, xix, xxxix; 95, f; 123, b, e; 275, a; 281, e; 292, a.

Grunterslaer, see Gunterslair.

Gruuthuyse, Lords of, 249, 21.

Gruuthuyse, or Bruges, John of, 170, 16.

Gruuthuyse, Lady of Auxy, Margaret of, 170, 16.

Gruuthuyzen, Arnold van den, 164, pr, 7; 165, 3; 184, 4.

Grynaeus, Simon, 99, d; 241, b.

Gryse, Sebastiana de, 228, 25.

Gueelrop, Elisabeth, 229, 25.

Gueneenelle, Adrian, see Amerot.


Guicciardini, Lodovico, 56, d.

Guillard, Lord of Tournai, 62, d; 246, a, b.

Guillart, Charles, 202, a.

Guillielmus, Charles Hedenbault's servant, 163, 25, 40; 164, 22; 231, 4, 247, 18.

Gunterslair, Laurent, 76, c; 81, b.

Gurk, Bishop of, see Lang.

Gutius, John, see Crucius.

Gyberchies, Mary Haudion de, 110, g.
Gyg'e, Giggs, Margaret, 154, c-e.
Gyldenštjorne, Knud, 67, a.
Gymnich, J., 96, e.
Gys, John, 244, a.

H

Haarlem, Vincent of, see Dierckx.
Habarq, Antoinette de, 244, 5.
Habarq, Viscount of Arleux, Antony de, 244, 5.
Habarq, Jane de, 244, 5.
Habarq, Lord of Hayo-lez-Venant, Hugh de, 244, 5.
Habarq, Mary de, 244, 5.
Hackett, John, 185, a.
Hadian, Emperor, 92, 15.
Haenstdede, Cornelia de, Gl, xviii.
Haen, Anne Mary de, Gl, xxx.
Haen, John de, Gl, xxx.
Hagiensis, Joannes, see Secundus.
Hagius, Quirinus, 139, f; 241, c.
Hainault, Holland & Zeeland, Empress Margaret, Duchess of, Gl, 1.
Halewyn, Adrian van, 118, 2.
Halewyn, Adrienne de, Gl, xviii.
Haleswijn, Haloinus, Lord of Coynies, Rolleghem & Ronquette, Viscount of Nieuport, George of, Gl, xv; 9, 17; 33, 47; 56, d; 46, 62; 94, 4; — Biogr. : 36, d.
Halewyn, Louise van, 53, 10; 118, 2.
Halewyn, Lady of Zwevezele, Margaret of, 75, 7.
Halewyn, Posschina van, 130, e.
Haleoin, Haloinus, George of, see Halewyn.
Haalsbergh, Livinus, see Algoef.
Hales, Alexander of, 91, 28.
Halvermylen, Elisabeth Edede van der, 110, e.
Halvermylen, Louis van der, 110, c.
Hamale, Marie Madeleine de, 1, d; 62, 6.
Hamme, Clara van, Gl, xvii.
Hamont, Cologne Carthusian, Gerard of, 97, g, k.
Hanneton, Mary, 18, a; 140, d.
Hanneton, Philip, 18, a; 140, d.
Hannibal, Thomas, 86; 115, e.
Hausa, 115, e.
Hauya, Ida, 274, a.
Hara, Diego de, see Haro.
Harcout, John Vincent of Cranvelt, Lord of, Gl, xxx, xxxiii.
Hardin, see Herdwick.
Hardinus, Justus, Gl, xlvii.

Hareina, Livinus de, see Ammonius.
Haro, Antonius de, 194, 21.
Haro, Cristobal de, 68, a, b, 96; 194, 21.
Haro, Diego de, 68, b; — Biogr. : 194, 21.
Haro, Francisca de, Gl, xx; 68, b; 194, 21.
Haro, Joannes de, 194, 21.
Harris, Aloisia, 115, a.
Habarcq, Jane de, 214, 5. 451, pr; 177, pr; — Biogr. : 115, pr, a, b.
Hart, Charles, 55, a; 89, 95, e; 139, c; 172, pr, a, b; 182, 114; 195, pr, 4; 198, 30; — Biogr. : 172, a, b.
Hart, Charles, canon, 172, b.
Hart, Conrad, 172, 14.
Hart, Susan, 172, b.
Hase, family de, 215, 23.
Hassius, Carolus, see Harst.
Hauiteit, Mary de, 110, 9.
Hausschein, J., see Ecolampadius.
Hauveel, Louis, 224, 29.
Hauveel, Madeleine, 224, 29.
Haye-lez-Venant, Hugh of, 244, 5.
Hequet, Adrian, 291, c.
Heda, see Hedio.
Hedenbault, Charles de, Knight, Gl, xi, xv, xxxvi, xi; 10, 31; further, all John de Fecyn's letters, especially : 22, a-d.
Hedenbault, John de, Fecyn's letters, especially : 22, a-d.
Hedenbault, Philip de, Knight, Gl, xxxvi, xlii; 22, a, b; 64, 29; 161, 31; — Biogr. : 64, 29.
Hedenbant, Carolus de, 204, 12.
Hedio, Heda, Gaspard, 198, 19; 240, 1; — Biogr. : 198, 19.
Heeling, John of, see Hesdin.
Hec, Hegius, Alexander of, Gl, 1; 240, a.
Heeme, Henricus, Francis, 134, c.
Heems, Antony de Pyper, or, 83, d.
Heems, Christian, 26, g.
*Heemen, of Armentières, John, GI, *
| 186, pr, 9, 10; 83, b-d; 85, 186, pr, 13; 257, a; — Biogr.: 26, g; 186, a, 13.

Heemstede, John van, 56, 23; 83, c; 95, c.

Herman, Mary van, 113, a.
Heetvelde, Adrian van den, 139, li.
Heeze, Thierry of, see Ariaans.

Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 210, a.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
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Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
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Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Hegius, of Heek, Alexander, GI, 1; 240, ci.
Iman, 97, 10.

Immeloot, James, 118, e.
Immeloot, John, 118, e.
Inachus, Inigo, Cardinal de Men-
doza, Bishop of Burgos, 89, e;
234, 24.
Ingenwinckel, John, 97, d; 141, m;
244, a.
Inigo, see Inachus.
Irish, the, 85, 16.
Isaac, 123, 29.
Is(s)elstein, Floris of Egmont and,
see Buren.
Is(s)elstein, Maximilian of, 62, a.
J
Jafar, Mohammad Abu, 97, 10.
Jans, John, 17, a.
Jaspars(i), James, see Jespersen.
Jerome, Saint, 102, 25.
Jespersen, Jaspars, James,
Gl, xxi, xxii, xxvii, xxix, xxxi:
95, e; 141, r; 150, i; 218, d; 249,
e; 275, a, 1; 277, z; 281, a-c; 288,
a, b, 1; 291, b, 6; — Biogr.:
281, a-c.
Jesus, 186, a; 238, a; — their
name, 213, f.
Joachim, John, see Passano.
Joannis, William, see Vianen.
Joanni, William, Honoratus, 32, b.
John XXII., 52, a.
Joffre, Henry, 115, 17.
Jonas, Judocus, Justus, 91, 14; 179, a.
Jonghe, Adrian de, see Junius.
Jovius, Paulus, see Giovio.
Juilly, John, Lord of, 167, 10.
Julianus, Salvius, 92, 15.
Jülich, Juliers, Dukes of, see Cleves
(127, a).
Julius II., 68, 68; 73, 10, 11; 82, 17;
90, 15; 125, 10; 141, k.
Junius, de Jonghe, Adrian, 95, e;
218, d.
Juan Lucina, 218, 71.
Jupiter, 193, 32.
Justinianus, Emperor Flavius Ani-
cius, Gl, xvii; 92, 15; 273.
Justinus, 66, 1.
Laurin, Jerome (Peter's son), GI, xii.
Laurin, Jerome (grandson), GI, xiii.
Laurin, John, GI, xiii.
Laurin, Mark, Dean of St.-Donatian's, GI, xii, xvi, xx, xxxv, xli, xlii, 6, 24, 33; — Biogr.: 173, a, c.
Laurin, Mark, Dean of St.-Donatian's, GI, xii, xvi, xx, xxxv, xli, xlii, 6, 24, 33; — Biogr.: 173, a, c.
Laurin, Mark, numismatist, GI, xii, 8, 11, 17; 12, 2a, 48; 13, 38; 17, 2b; 18, 2b; 22, 43; 25; 40, 22; 41, 22; 42, 22; 43, 26; 44, 14; 46, 16, 21, 29; 49, a, 3; 51, 32, 53, 55, 6; 58, a; 60, 41, 71, 75; 78, 3; 81, 15; 82, 21, 83, c; 89, b, 10; 91, 11; 95, a, 18, 99, d; 115, g, 120, 8; 121, e; 122, a; 124, pr, 10, 17, 86, 87; 134, pr, 6; 115, b, 134; 139, e, 140, c, e; 150, 173, 22; 198, 88; 216, 21, 240, e; 249, e, 24; 275, a; 283, i; — Biogr.: 6, a.
Laurin, Mark : his tabellarius Philip: 137, pr, 26; 138, pr, 47.
Laurin, Mark, numismatist, GI, xii; 6, a; 41, b; 82, 21; 140, c.
Laurin, Mary, GI, su.
Laurin, Matthew, or Matthias, Lord of Watervliet and Waterland, GI, xii, xx; 0, ci; 41, b; 82, 21; 140, e, e.
Laurin, Lord of Leestkens, Peter, GI, xii, xli; 6, a; 249, b.
Lautrec, Odet de Foix, viscount of, 142, 19; 248, 38, 43; 252, 7, 15; 254, 41; 267, 17.
Lauwereyns, Barbara, 96, b.
Lauwereyns, Ferry, 74, a; 133, 9.
Lauwereyns, Laureyne, Lord of Watervliet and Waterland, GI, xii, xx; 6, a; 41, b; 82, 21; 140, c.
Lauwereyns, John, Lord of Leestkens, Peter, GI, xii, xli; 6, a; 249, b.
Lautrec, Odet de Foix, viscount of, 142, 19; 248, 38, 43; 252, 7, 15; 254, 41; 267, 17.
Lauwereyns, Laureys, Lord of Terdegem, Josse, GI, xviii; 74, a, 10; 99, a; 123, e; 133, 9, 142, 4; 153, 17; 156, e; 157, 19; 158, 23; 160, 42; 163, 13; 167, 26; 185, 28; 193, 37; 217, 41; 221, 27; 241, 42; 248, 70; 250, 10; 251, 16; — Biogr.: 74, a.
Lauwereyns, Margar., 74, a; 133, 9.
Lauwereyns, Nicolas (Golard), 74, a, 99, a, 105, a.
Layton, Richard, 281, c.
Lécluse, Otto de, 53, 9.
Lebrija, Antonio de, 19, a; 32, 26.
Ledius, Hilarius, see Bertolf.
Lee, Edward, 9, 17; 14, 75; 104, 21; 148, a; 191, 12; — Biogr.: 254, 31.
Leeuwen, John de, Lord of, see Deleu. Leestkens, Lord of, see Laurin, P. Leeuwe, Walter de, see Beek.
Lefèvre, Faber, d'Etaples, Stapulensis, James, 14, 62; 173; a-c, 15; 195, 17; 198, a, 19, 23, 25; 202; a, b, 29, 33; — Biogr.: 173, a, c.
Leland, John, 97, d.
Lengherant, of Binche, John, GI, ml.
Le N. X., 1, d; 3, 14, 40; 17, b; 36, pr; 37, 4; 67, 22; 73, 6; 55, 10; 89, c; 90, 67; 97, b; 101, c; 117, a; 118, b; 121, b; 141, a, b, c, d, e, k, m, q, 31, 34, 36; 142, d; 143, 23, 154, 32; 252, 52.
Leontius, 115, f.
Leopardus, Paul, 150, i.
Lessines, Julian Aurelius de Harewech of, GI, xxix.
Lethmaat, of Gouda, Herman, GI, xx; 49, a, 18; 56, a, b; 80, 74; 90, 45; 96, c; 97, k; 123, d; 152, b; — Biogr.: 56, a, b.
Lethmaat, Lethmat, Petrus, 56, b.
Leverghem, Francis, Lord of, see Dilft.
Leyva, Antonio de, 124, 36; 249, r.
Lied(i), Liiarte, Augustin, 195, a, 129, a; 130, 1; — Biogr.: 129, a.
Lidari, Baptista, 129, a.
Liber, Vrye, Barbara, 96, b.
Liebaert, Paul, 150, i.
Liège, Prince-Bishop of, 51, b; 228, a; see Austria, George of; Marck, Er. de la.
Lenden, Henry van, see Collart.
Lievens, Jaspar, 147, b.
Lier, Lady of Norderwyk & Gestel, Jane, GI, xxvii.
Lieshout, Nicolas Godfrieds of, 62, a.
Lieur, Roberte le, 167, b.
Lignières, Antony of, 133, a.
Lignières, Henry Lord of, 133, 9.
Ligny, Lord of, 140, e.
Lily, William, 154, c.
Linacre, Thomas, 50, 9; 80, 4; 122, 13, 40.
Lincoln, Bishop of, see Longland.
Linden, Lords of, GI, xxx.
Linden, Isabella, Lady of, GI, xxv.
Lincens, Thomas, 272, 2.
Linius, Livinus, 159, d.
Linodesmos, John, see Dantiscus.
Lips, Lipsius, Martin, GI, xv; 83; a; 85, 134, 145; 93, c; 96, e; 148, f; 228, d; 240, a; 243, 85; 246, b.
Liru, John Wust de, 17, a.
Lister, Gerard, 1, c.
Lockhorst, William of, 126, b.
Locridas, Virgines, 102, 32.
Loemel, John de, 136, a.
Loenkens, Paul, GI, vi.
Loher a Stratis, Bruno & Thierry, GI, xxix; 17; 228, e.
Loisier, Joannes, 224, 28.
Lombaerts van Enekenvoirt, Michael, 141, ο.
Lombaerts van Enekenvoirt, William, 141, ο.
Lombard, Peter, 91, 29.
Lomelini, family, GI, xi.
Lomelini, Gregory de, Gl, xvi, xviii ; 46, 31 ; 53, 45 ; 93, a, 6 ; — Biogr. : 93, a ; GI, xviii.
Lomelini, mgr. Francis de, 93, ο.
Lomelini, Oiles de, 93, ο.
Lomelini, Melchior de, 93, a.
Longueil, Longolius, Christopher of, 50, a, 35 ; 260, 5 ; 289 ; — Biogr. : 50, a.
Longue Épée, Damp Gerard de, 186, 13.
Loo, J. van, Gl, xxix ; 281, c.
Loonbeek, John, Lord of, 244, a.
Loonis, Margaret, 249, f.
Loretins, Lady of Adinkerke, Antoinette, 437, 3.
Lori Glareanus, Henri, 198, 3a.
Lorraine, Cardinal Jean de, 78, 13.
Lorraine, Duke of, 217, 12.
Lorraine, Duke of Bar, Francis of, 281, b.
Lorti Glareanus, Henri, 198, 3a.
Lourin Divines : Magistri Nostri Lovanienses, 24, h ; 58, 16 ; 83, c, 89, d ; 96, c ; 97, c ; 142, c ; 148, a-b ; 192, 12-19 ; 202, a ; 253, 35 ; 213, xvi, 246, a.
Louvain University, passim, especially : — Her Colleges : C. Adrian VI., 17, b ; 76, a-c, 20 ; 81, a-c ; 213, f ; 258, b ; — C. of Arras, 17, a ; 62, a ; — C. of Busleyden, see C. Trilingue ; — C. Drieux, GI, vi, xxx ; — C. Houterlé, GI, vi, xxx ; 97, a ; — C. Standenck, 255, 14 ; — C. Trilingue, 17, a, b ; 62, a ; 95, b-g ; 96, c, d ; 150, e-g ; — C. of Viglius, 274, b ; — C. Wincel, 85, a, b ; — Falcon, GI, iv ; — Lily, GI, iv ; 26, b, c, d, g ; 83, a-d ; 186, a ; 288, c ; — Porc, 255, 14.
— Her Faculties : Faculty of Arts : Studies, 205, 6-15 ; Orations, 50, 26 ; Quodlibet : 213, 30 ; Public Lectures, 256, 28 ; Promotion, 255, 14 ; Teaching of Greek, 257, a, b (see Greek) ; books printed, 135, 14 ; — Faculty of Laws : Promotion, GI, v ; — Faculty of Theology, see Louvain Divines.
— Her Privileges : Privilegium Fori, 111, a-c, 29-30 ; 141, b, c ; — Privilegium Nominationum, 118, a-d ; 141, a-f, 10-56 ; 143, 12-29 ; 152, 17 ; 212, 12 ; 213, 32 ; 228, d.
Loyden, Gisbert, 95, g.
Luca, Cornelius, 147, 1.
Lucena, Ferdinand de, 106, 1.
Lucena, Tristam de, 106, 1.
Lucian, 175, 4.
Luccke, Cornelius, 147, 1.
Lucretius, 274.
Lucce, Adrian, 159, d.
Lund, Archbishop of, 57, 4.
Luneburg, Duke of, see Brunswick.
Luneburg, Isabella, or Elisabeth, of, 124, 29.
Lupset, Thomas, 50, 9 ; 136, a, b ; 148, g 154, c ; 169, 1, s ; 172, a ; 177, 3 ; — Biogr. : 50, 9 ; 169, 1.
Luther, John, 169, 10.
Luther, Martin, passim, especially, 3, 36 ; 9, 30 ; 14, 19, &c. ; 24, b ; 28, 25, 47, &c. ; 30, 9, &c. ; 49, 9, &c. ; 64, 13, 16 ; 92, 34 ; 147, 9 ; 130, 13 ; 142, a, 148, c, 6 ; 156, 2 ; 169, 4, 5, s, 13 ; 172, 2, 5 ; 173, 25 ; 177, 2 ; 179, a, b ; 198, 17-56 ; 213, e ; 218, b ; 235, 21 ; 240, c, 241, a ; 243, 83 ; 261, b ; App ; 288, b.
Lutherans, 140, 26 ; 169, 12 ; 246, 31 ; 249, 29 ; — L. at Antwerp, 158, 29.
Luxemburg, C. of, 12, b.
Luxemburg, Cornelius Erderof of, see Erderof.
Luxemburg, Fraces of, 170, 16.
Luxemburg, Jacoba of, 62, 6.
Luxemburg, Count of Guave, Lord of Fiennes, Sottegenhem, &&. James of, 51, c ; 170, b, 16 ; 174, 7 ; 221, 28 ; 240, 15 ; — Biogr. : 170, 16.
Luxemburg, John of, 126, d.
Luxemburg, Duchess of Vendôme, Mary of, 55, 5.
Luxemburg, Nicolas of, GI, iv.
Lycothenes, Michael Wolpherdus, 242, d.
Lynen, Henry van, see Collart.
Lyra, Nicolas de, 91, 29.

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Mabuse, Jean de, see Gossart.
Macedonia, King Alexander of, 77, 37.
Macedonia, King Philip of, 116, 23.
Macket, Macquet, John, 111, c; 141, h.
Macenas, 90, 83.
Magdendael, Abbess of, GI, vi.
Maeght, Catherine de, GI, xvii.
Maelcot, Robert, 83, h.
Magelhães, Fernão de, 68, a; 194, 21; 225, b; — Biogr.: 68, a.
Magenbuch, John, 49, 15.
Maier, John, see Eckius.
Maigny, the Lady of, 114, a.
Maigny, Lord of, GI, xxvii; 114, a.
Maingoval, John, Lord of, 211, s.
Maiaus, see Meier.
Maine, Antonina le, 137, a.
— Biogr.: 98, a.
Malbodius, Joannes, see Gossart.
Male, Henry van den, 228, f, h.
Male, John van den, 228, f.
Male, Peter van den, GI, vi; 17, h; 76, c: 81, a, b; 141, k; 228, f-h, 1, 4; 255, 237; 258, 37; — Biogr.: 228, f-h.
Malinus, 161, 31.
Man, Meinard, Abbot of Egmond, 24, a; 62, a; 90, b, d.
Mantova, Marco, 249, 27.
Mantua, Marquis of, 81, 7, 12.
Manrique, Archb. Alonso, see Gossart.
Martin V., 111, a.
Martineau, Gabriel, 45, 18.
Martini, Daniel, 1, d.
Marville, Nicolas de, see Warry.
Masius, Andr., 277, 2.
Massieux, Christian, 249, d.
Massin, James, see Lathomus.
Massurier, Martial, D. B., 173, b.
Matena, Quantin van, 234, 25.
Matteiney, see Matteiney.
Mau, Michel, 169, s; 177, 3; 281, b; 288, b.
Maur, Raban, 198, 79.
Mauvaux, John, Lord of, see Rufault.
Mayence, Albrecht, Archbischof of, 198, 17.
Meaux, Génaud de, 173, b; c: 198, 19.
Meaux, William, Bishop of, 173, b.
Medici, Cardinal Antony, Archbischof of, 273, a.
Medici, Conrad of, see Metz.
Mechelen, Anna of, 198, 23.
Medici, family of, 252, 43.
Medici, Catherine de, 85, a.
Medici, Giovanni de, 116, 29; 217, 31.
Medici, Giulio de, 75, 9; 78, 13, 81, 10; 82, 14; 127, 16; 141, c; 154, 30; 246, 25; see Clement VII.
Meer, Catherine van der, 113, a.
Meerbeke, John de, see Stercke.
Meeren, van der, see Mera.
Meerendré, Livinus, Lord of, see Pottelsberghie.
Meersch, Jaso van der, 240, h.
Meersch, Louis, Lord of, see Flanders.
Meganck, Peter, 288, b.
Meier, John, 120, a.
Mélanchton, H., 14, a2: 49, 15; 85, 134;
Moreel, Mary, 104, a.
Moreel, William, Gl, xi : 105, a : 213, 32.
Morela, see Moreel, Cornelia.
Morillon, Guy, 86, a ; 140, b ; 142, c ; 150, e.
Morinck, Moringus, Gerard, Gl, xx : 62, a ; 77, 78 ; 95, c ; 97, d ; 152, a ; 228, d ; 238, b ; — Biogr. : 77, 79.
Morone, Cardinal, Giovanni, 97, f, i.
Mosscheron, Moscroen, Moscronius, William, 55, a ; 243, a, 91 ; — Biogr. : 243, a.
Moscow, Legates from (see Russia), 134, i : 136, 36.
Mosseoen, Moscronius, see Moscheron.
Moserallanus, Peter Schade, 154, a ; 218, b.
Mountjoy, Charles Blount, Baron, 167, c ; 241, b.
Mountjoy, William Blount, Baron, Gl, xiv ; 14, 92 ; 80, 14 ; 100, 12 ; 123, a ; 241, b ; 242, a ; 257, b ; 260, 15 ; 261, b.
Mouqueron, see Moscheron.
Moyardus, Carthusius, Fra Ier Joannes, 178, 23.
Mucia, 227, 12.
Mudeus, Gabriel, 150, i.
Mulkert, Malert, Gerard (Biogr.) : Gl, xxix ; 274, 3.
Munter, John de, 62, a.
Münzer, 156, 2.
Murnel, of Roermond, John, 96, b.
Musius, Cornelius, 62, a ; 95, e ; 113, a ; 123, e ; 150, i ; 242, d ; 277, 2.
Musius, Mark, 96, 27.
Muyden, Mudeus, Gabriel van der, 150, i.
Muysend, Musenus, Josse, 62, a.
Myconius, Oswald Geissmüller, 198, 36.
Myrica, John de, 189, 9.

N
Naets, Gerard, 141, m.
Nævius, John, see Neve.
Nagër, Naguer(r)a, Naige(ra), Anthony de, 89, 23.
Nagera, Barbara de, 89, 23.
Nagera, Diego de, 89, 23.
Nan(s), Joannes, 46, 2.
Nanning, Nannius, Peter, Gl, xx, xxi, xxix ; 95, e, f, j ; 96, b, c, e ; 150, i ; 241, c ; 275, a, 5 ; 277, 2 ; 281, b ; 283, 6 ; 284 ; 285 ; — Biogr. : 283, 6.
Naples, Vice-King of, see Lannoy, Charles de.
Narbonne, Archbishop of, 173, b.
Nassau, Henry of, 126, d.
Nassau-Dillenburg, Engelbert II., Count of, 114, 88.
Nassau-Dillenburg, Henry III., Count of, see Orange.
Naturelli, Philibert, 141, m.
Navarre, Henry d'Albret, King of, 19, a ; 51, r ; 173, 19.
Navarre, Margaret of Angoulême of Valois, Queen of (see Angoulême), 19, a ; 162, 17 ; 202, 28.
Navarette, Rodorieus de, 104, pr.
Nebriessens, Antonio, 19, a ; 32, 26.
Nederharen, Isabella, dowager of, Gl, xxv.
Neefs, Henry, Gl, xvii.
Neerhaeren, Isabella, Lady of, Gl, xxv.
Néris, Corn. Franc.de, 24, b ; 274, b.
Neochthonius (see Nieulandt, James) : 99, b ; 205, 40.
Neocomus, Vulturius (see Goldendouwer), 198, 28 ; 240, e, g.
Nesen, William, 2, a ; 91, 29 ; 150, e ; 192, 16.
Neufchatel, Barbara of, 114, a.
Neufvilles, John, Lord of, see Rufault.
Neve, Catherine de, 170, a.
Neve, Nævius, Nævis, Nepotis, of Hondtschoote, John de, Gl, iv, ix ; 12, e ; 26, a-f, 213 ; 29, 27 ; 49, a ; 83, b ; 141, d, f ; 180, a ; 257, a ; 288, e ; — Biogr. : 26, a-f.
Nicolai, Tres Fratres Belgae, Gl, xix ; 123, e.
Nicolai, Adrian Marius, Gl, xxv, xxix ; 123, e.
Nicolai, Arnold, 292, a.
Nicolai, Catherine, 123, e.
Nicolai, Charles, 292, a.
Nicolai, Elisabeth, 123, e.
Nicolai, Everhard, 123, e ; 292 ; — Biogr. : 292, a-b.
Nicolai, Helen, 123, e.
Nicolai, Isabella, 123, e.
Nicolai, Nicolas, see Grudius.
Outers, Woutlers, Leo, GI, xxxvii; 26, b, e; 186, a; 288, c.
Overbeke, Jasper van, GI, xvii.
Overtveld, de Campis, Charles van, 70, b.
Ovid, 149, 43.
Oxe, Torben, 182, a.
Oygheni, Ferry Lord of, 133, 9.

 Pace, Richard, 14, 78; 80, c; 104, 16; 122, a; 158, 20, 21; 169, 1; — Biogr. : 169, 2.
Paderborn, Bishop of, 263, b.
Padua, Duke Antony of, 134, 3.
Paeleschen, Arnold van, 213, a.
Paeschken, de Pascha, John van, 213, a, b, 9; — Biogr. : 213, a.
Paget, William, 281, c.
Paillart, Barbara de, 107, in.
Palatino Elector, Louis V., 198, 11.
Palatine Elector, Louis V., 114, d; 198, 70.
Palatine Count, Frederic of Bavaria, 229, 24.
Palatine Count, Philip of Bavaria, 114, d.
Palermo, Archbishop of, see Carondelet.
Pallas (Evander’s son), 287, 20.
Pallass, Elizabeth, 198, 19.
Pallavicino, Antoniootto, Bishop of Tournai, 35, 7.
Palleone, prob. read Pallante.
Palladinus, a Palude, John, see Marais.
Pallude, John de, — Nicolas de, see Broeck.
Panagathus, Livinus, see Algoet.
Panetier, of Binche, Nicolas, GI, i, ii, iii.
Papegays, Catherine de Langhe, GI, xix.
Papendrecht, Corn. P. Hoyneck van, 274, b.
Papinianus, Emilius Paulus, 92, 55.
Paquot, Jean Noël, GI, xxviii; 272, 19262025, 287, 5.
Parma, Margaret of, 273, a; 274, a.
Pascasius, de Pascha, John, see Paeschken.
Passano, Lord of Vaux, John Joachim di, 127, 24; 142, 17; 162, 11.
Pathius, Rutger, 281, a.
Paul, Saint, 85, 175; 120, 29; 126, 17; 175, 41; 230, 34.
Paul III., GI, xxviii; 97, d, e; 101, c; 121, d; 228, d; 278; 290.
Pauli, of Biervliet, Thomas, 288, c.
Pauw, John de, GI, xxxviii.
Pavia, Michael of, 148, c, 6.
Pavonis, John, GI, xxxviii.
Peeters, Nicolas (see Petri), 64, 3.
Peeters, John, see Pieters.
Peter, Saint, 241, 12.
Peters, John and William, Mechlin bankers, 259, 22.
Peter, Henry, 198, 70.
Peter, Nicolas, canon of Lund, GI, xiv; 63, pr., 3; 182, a.
Petrus, Magister, Adrian VI.’s camerarius, 228, f.
Petrus, Nicolas, 63, pr., m.
Peutinger, Conrad, 172, 12.
Pfalz, Emily of the, 198, 10.
Pfalz, Louis V., Elector of the, 114, d; 198, 70.
Pflug, Julius von, 198, 55.
Philips, Adrian, 179, c.
Phoenix, 287, 19.
Phrysius, Laurent, see Laurenssen.
Phthartus, Cornutus, GI, xxix.
Picolomini, Cardinal, 243, 97.
Picquot, Catherine, 213, a.
Picquot, John, GI, x; 213, a.
Picquot, Mary, 213, a.
Piepers, Peeters, Lord of Cats, John, 71, 3; 74, a.
Piagafetta, Antonio, 68, a.
Pigge, Pighius, of Kamen, Albert, GI, ii, iv, xxxiv; 37, 11; 68, 85; 96, 4; 97; 108; 114; 148, h.

Persia, Ismail the Safawi, Sofi, Shah of, 114, b, c; 191, 28; 278; — Biogr. : 114, b.
Persia, Tamasp the Safi, Shah of, 114, b.
Persingen, Ernarde of Heusden-Elsbou, Lady of, GI, i, xxxvii.
Persingen, Margaret of Appeltern, Lady of, GI, i, xxxvii.
Pescara, Marquis of, 113, 27; 124, 50; 169, 27; 173, 10.
Peter, Saint, 241, 12.
Peters, and William, Mechlin bankers, 259, 22.
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Figge, Albert, friar at Leiden, 97, j.

Figge, Henry, 97, h, i.

Figge, Stephen Wynants, 97, g, h-j.

Pighius, see Figge.

Fimentel, Bernard, 12, 36.

Pinnock, see Pynock.


Pipe, Canon John, 115, g; 174, a, 13; 178, s; — Biogr. : 174, a.

Pipe, Fistula, Nicolas, 115, g; 174, a.

Pirckheymer, Bili bald, 28, 23; 74, a; 95, a, 1; 101, e; 148, d; 198, 25; 201, c; 218, h.

Pisces, Antelatensis, Gulielmus, 277, 2.

Pistorius, Saxon Chancellor, Simon, 139, c.

Pius II., 73, 32.

Pius III., 73, 35.

Pius IV., 83, c.

Plaine(s), Pleine(s), Catherine de, Count of, 102, 3.

Plaine(s), Pleine, Lord of la Boche, and Gourcelles, Gerard de, GI, xxvii, 12, c; 114, a, 12; — Biogr. : 114, a.

Plaine, Lord of Maigny, Hubert de, GI, xxvii.

Plains, Stephen de, 118, 6.

Plains, Lord of Maigny, Thomas de, GI, xxvii; 114, a.

Planitz, Hans von der, 36, a.

Planion, John, GI, xv; 186, a.

Plantin, Christopher, 97, g; 134, c; 154, f.

Plato, Giles de, 70, b.

Plato, GI, xxvii; 16, 14; 271.

Plauen, Plaven, Francis of Gravelot of, GI, xxvii, xxviii.

Plauen, Princes of Reuss, Lords of, GI, i, xxvii.

Plautus, 99, 6; 8.

Plaven, see Plauen.

Plaine(s), see Plaine(s).

Plessis, Florent Lord of, GI, xvii.

Plineus, Cecilius, C., 144, 37.

Plineus Secundus, C., 67, 31; 79, 12; 163, 5.

Poland, Sigismund I., King of Poland, GI, xxxvii; 57, a, 7; 67, 20;

152, h; 154, a; 192; 194, pr, 13; 196; 197; 198, 32; 208, 210, 9; 212, 40, 17; 215, z, 12, 20; 220, 221, 5, 11; 225, a, 1; 228, d, 3; 240, a; 241, 4, 16; 235, 15, 24, 25; 293, 6; — Biogr. : 97, a-f; 220, a.

Pigge, Albert, friar at Leiden, 97, j.

Pigge, Henry, 97, h, i.

Pigge, Stephen Wynants, 97, g, h-j.

Pichtius, see Pigge.

Pimentel, Bernard, 12, 36.

Pinnock, see Pynock.


Pipe, Canon John, 115, g; 174, a, 13; 178, s; — Biogr. : 174, a.

Pipe, Fistula, Nicolas, 115, g; 174, a.

Pirckheymer, Bili bald, 28, 23; 74, a; 95, a, 1; 101, e; 148, d; 198, 25; 201, c; 218, h.

Pisces, Antelatensis, Gulielmus, 277, 2.

Pistorius, Saxon Chancellor, Simon, 139, c.

Pius II., 73, 32.

Pius III., 73, 35.

Pius IV., 83, c.

Plaine(s), Pleine(s), Catherine de, Count of, 102, 3.

Plaine(s), Pleine, Lord of la Boche, and Gourcelles, Gerard de, GI, xxvii, 12, c; 114, a, 12; — Biogr. : 114, a.

Plaine, Lord of Maigny, Hubert de, GI, xxvii.

Plains, Stephen de, 118, 6.

Plains, Lord of Maigny, Thomas de, GI, xxvii; 114, a.

Planitz, Hans von der, 36, a.

Planson, John, GI, xv; 186, a.

Plantin, Christopher, 97, g; 134, c; 154, f.

Plato, Giles de, 70, b.

Plato, GI, xxvii; 16, 14; 271.

Plauen, Plaven, Francis of Gravelot of, GI, xxvii, xxviii.

Plauen, Princes of Reuss, Lords of, GI, i, xxvii.

Plautus, 99, 6; 8.

Plaven, see Plauen.

Plaine(s), see Plaine(s).

Plessis, Florent Lord of, GI, xvii.

Plineus, Cecilius, C., 144, 37.

Plineus Secundus, C., 67, 31; 79, 12; 163, 5.

Poland, Sigismund I., King of Poland, GI, xxxvii; 57, a, 7; 67, 20;

134, 5, 40; 219, b.

Pole, Cardinal Reginald, 50, a, 3; 55, a; 97, i; 109, i; 172, a.

Politès, Joachim, 147, a.

Politiano, Angelo, 135, 15; 159, a; 172, b; 260, 5.

Pollio, GI, xiii.

Polo, de Albo Castro, John, 257, a.

Polyphemus, see Konings.

Pomeranus, John, see Bugenhagen.

Pomerania, Duke Barnim XI. of, 198, 4.


Pomerania, George, — John, Dukes of, 198, 4.

Pompeius, Magnus, Cneues, 193, 12; 227, 12.

Pompeius Magnus, Sextus, 227, 12.


Pomponius Atticus, Caiciilius, 159, 10.

Poorten, van der, see Porta.

Porcéans, Henry Count of, 23, a; 62, d, 6.

Porcéans, Baron of Aerschot, Philip Count of, 62, a.

Porrentruy, parish priest of, 100, c.

Porta, G. M. della, 45, 17.

Porta, van der Poorten, dean of Eindhoven, Nicolas de, GI, ii; 68, 85; 76, c; 81, a-c; 3; 141, k; 213, d; 228, g; — Biogr. : 81, a-b.

Porta, Nicolas de, parish priest of Hamont, 81, c.

Poseidouros (δ), 248, 5.

Potth, Cornelia, 274, 3.

Potier, Christophe, GI, xv.

Portugal, Eleanor of Austria, Queen of, 169, 21; 252, 26.

Portugal, Emmanuel, King of, 169, 21; 252, 26.

Portugal, Isabella of, Empress, 58, a; 169, 30, 21.

Portugal, John III., King of, 84, a; 169, 21; 216, 24.

Post, Margaret, 10, a.

Pottelsberghe, Florent van, 170, a.

Pottelsberghe, Francis van, 170, a.

Pottelsberghe, Lord of Wissekerke, Vinderhaute, Meervende & Ter Bomwke, Livinus van, 134, b; 170, a, b; 19, 10; 222, 1, s; — Biogr. : 170, a, b.

POTTERIE, POTTERIUS, JAMES DE LA, 50.
Raechoven, John Marscal of, 288, c.
Radinus, Thomas, 14, 64.
Rainarius, see Reyniers.
Rantwyck, Josse van, 201, 46.
Ranza, John, 67, 22.
Rastell, family, 115, a.
Rastell, William, 154, d, e.
Rauldes, Jane, 137, a.
Ravenstein, Lord of, see Cleves, Philip of.
Ray, Roy, Anne de, 174, a.
Rechtingen, Ida van, 281, c.
Regent, The (man-of-war), 201, a, b.
Reichenbach, Philip, 169, 5.
Reigersberg, John, see Reygersberch.
Reinhard, Anne, 198, 36.
Reiningheer, Reniger, Richard, 110, h.
Remael, see Ardenne.
Renialme, John Charles de, 139, h.
Rescius, Ressen, Rutger, GI, ix, xx, xxv, xxvi, xxvii, xxix, xlii; 2, 6; 17, b; 58, a; 77, 76; 83, d; 96, b, c, e, g; 96, a, c, e; 150, pr, c-i, 45; 150, 47-86; 218, a, b; 240, c; 242, a; 256, a; 257, a, b; 271; 272; 274, 5; 275, a, 2; 276; 277, 2; 278, 1; 280, 3; 281, a, b; 282, 3; 291, c; — Biogr. : 150, e-i.
Resendius, Andreas, 95, e (called Angelus by mistake), f.
Ressen, Rutger, see Rescius.
Reuss, Lords of Plauen, Counts of, GI, i, xvii.
Reuss von Plauen, Henry IX., GI, i, xviii.
Rex, Felix, see Konings.
Reygersberch, J., 12, e; 71, a.
Reyens, Hyppolita, 161, 31.
Reyniers, Peter, 150, 27.
Reysen, John de, GI, v.
Rheyn, See Hyppolita, 161, 31.
Rheyniers, Peter, 150, 27.
Rheyn, Hyppolita, 161, 31.
Rheticus, Urbanus, 246, a.
Rhenanus, Beatus, GI, xxviii; 6, a; 120, a; 139, h; 159, d.
RHieger, Urbanus, 246, a.
Ricaunez, Antony, 244, 5.
Riedberg, Reinhard von, 114, d.
Ringelbergh, Joachim Sterck van, 212, c.
Rio, Frances del, 92, 2; 129, 14.
Rio, John del, 92, 2; 129, 14.
Rio, Peter del, 129, 14.
Riquinus, Simon, 95, e.
Risoir, Jerome Lord of, see Noot.
Rius, see Rio.
Rivieren, of Sichern, Eustace van der, 14, 61; 83, c.
Rivo, William a, 121, 2.
Rivulo, Adrian a, 62, a; 139, d.
Robbyns, Robyns, John, Dean of St.-Rumbold's, Mechlin, GÌ, x, xvii, xxiii, xxiv; 12, b; 83, c.
Riva, William a, 121, 2.
Rivulo, Adrian a, 62, a; 139, d.
Robbyns, Robyns, John, Dean of St.-Rumbold's, Mechlin, GÌ, x, xvii, xxiii, xxiv; 12, b; 83, c.
Rivulo, Adrian a, 62, a; 139, d.
Robbyns, Robyns, John, Dean of St.-Rumbold's, Mechlin, GÌ, x, xvii, xxiii, xxiv; 12, b; 83, c.
Rychard, Wolfgang, 49, 15.
Ryckel, Denis de, Dionysius Carthusianus, GI, xxvii, xxix, 17.

S
Sabellicus, Mark Antony, 50, a.
Sabino, Francesco Florido, 260, 5, 6.
Sadoletto, Cardinal Jacopo, 97, d, g, i : 101, b, e, 31 ; — Biogr. : 101, c.
Sadornil, Juan, 194, 21.
Saemtslach, see Zaemtslach.
Safavi, see Persia.
Saggarus, Sagere, Sagher, see Zagere.
St.-Adrian’s, Grammont, Abbot of, 200, 15.
St.-Amand-on-Pévèle, Abbot of, 118, d.
St.-George, John, — Joseph, — Louis, Lords of, see Buesn.
St.-Ghislain, Abbot of, 62, d.
St.-Martin, Peter Lord of, see Bailleul.
St.-Peter, Peter of, 123, c.
St.-Trond, Abbot of, 77, 76.
St.-Victor, Richard of, 240, c.
Ste.-Adélonde, Noircaunes, Antoinette of, 56, d.
Salamanca, Count of Ortenburg, Gabriel, 227, a, 19 ; 229, 7, 12.
Salamanca, Peter de, 227, a.
Saluzzo, Marquis of, 162, 29.
Saizburg, Cardinal of, see Lang.
Samson, Bernadine, 198, 36.
Sampson, Richard, 80, 7 ; 115, c : 163, 16.
Sancto Georgio, Jacobino di, 263, 3.
Sancto Georgio, Sangiorgi, John Antony a, 263, 3.
Sandelin, Francis, 139, h.
Sandelin Helen, Helwich, 139, h.
Sandelin, Lord of Herenthout, Jerome, 93, e ; 139, h.
Sanders, Sandra, Cornelia, 159, b, c.
Sandergh, Thomas Lord of, GI, xxx.
Sangiorgi, see Sancto Georgio.
Saninozaro, Jacopo, Actius Sinecurus, 254, 26.
Santuvelde, Adrienne of, 110, g.
Sanzeilles, Charles Lord of, see Lannoy.
Sarens, Abbot George, 77, 76.
Sarepta, Sareptanus, Bishop of, see Bureau.
Sarmatae, 83, 35.
Sasbout, Sasboldus, Adam, 113, a : 258, b.
Sasbout, Sasboldus, Adrian, 113, a.
Sasbout, Lord of Spalant, Arnold, GI, xxv, xxx, 95, e ; 113, a.
Sasbout, Cornerlia, GI, xxx.
Sassenkerl, see Eriksen.
Sassenus, Serv., see Zassenius.
Sanche, Jehan de la, 142, 1 : 133, 17.
158, 29.
Sauli, Card. Bandinello, 155, a.
Sauvage, Frances le, 46, 34.
Sauvage, John le, 66, 10 ; 89, b, e, d : 114, a : 143, a.
Savoy, Frances de, 114, 30.
Savoy, Philibert of, 54, 28 ; 142, a.
Saxo Carolus, see Kriksen.
Saxony, Albert of, 164, a.
Saxony, Christina of, 198, 23.
Saxony, Frederic, Prince-Elector of, H, 94 : 18, a : 36, 40 : 64, 16 ; 198, 49, 56.
Saxony, John, Elector of, 198, 19,
50, 55.
Saxony, John-Frederic, Elector of, 198, 49.
Saxony, Duke Maurice of, 154, 41 ; 198, 49.
Saxony, Margaret of, 198, 50.
Scaevola, Q. Cervidius, — P. Mucius, — Q. Mucius, 92, 45.
Scala, Bart., 260, 1.
Scarleye, John, GI, 11, 141, b.
Seepuse, John Count of, see Szapolyai.
Scepperus, see Schepper.
Schade Mosellanus, Peter, 154, 11.
Schalken, Christ. van, 123, b.
Schaybroeck, Suzanne van, GI, xxx.
Scheeriacobs, John, 258, a.
Schneck, Baron of Tautenberch, Frederic, GI, xx : 263, 1944.
265 : 275 ; — Biogr. : 263, a, b.
Schönfeld, Ave von, 169, 3.

Schoutheete, William, 110, 16.

Schrýver, de, see Grapheus.

Schuren, Bruyn van der, 213, b.

Schurf, Aug., 149, 21.

Schutz, Catherine, 198, 18.

Scotland, James V., King of, 58, 10.

Scotis (Scotus), John de, 75, pr,

7 ; 215, 5.

Octavian, 75, 7 ; 129, a.


Scotus, Johannes, 215, 5.

Scotus, Peter, of Ghent, 62, a.

Scor, Joannes, 110, f.

Scoel, John, 97, i.

Scibionius, Cornelius, see Grapheus.

Scullièt Braxtoris de Weert, Cornelius, 141, d, f.

Scthyae, 90, 75.

Sebastian, Juan, see Elcano.

Secundus Hugienis, Janus, GI, 1,

xix, xx, xxxix, 68, b ; 123, c ; 154,

b ; 189, n ; 191, 21 ; — Biogr. : 280, 1.

Sedan, Robert, Lord of, see Mareck.

Segers, William, see Zagere.

Seligmann, 24, h.

Séibis, Mattheus, see Zell.

Selva, John de, Lord of Cormières, 168, 5.

Sennis, John Calveun, Bishop of,

167, 16.

't Serooskerke, Clara de, 139, h.

Serranus, Johannes, 198, 21.

Sessa, Luis of Cordoba, Duke of,

108, 45.

't Sestich, family de, GI, xxx.

't Sestich, Barbara de, GI, xxx.

't Sestich, David de, GI, xxx.

Sevenbergen, Leonard of, 62, a.

Severin, Ghislaine, 249, a.

Seyrers, Emperor, 92, 15.

Sforza, Francesco, Duke of Milan,

75, 14, 19 ; 169, 22 ; 201, 36 ; 217, 21 ;

249, 8.

Shelley, George, 136, a.

Shelley, John, 136, a.

Shelley, Thomas, 136, a.

Sichardus, Joannes, 234, 1.

Sichem, Eustace van der Rivieren,

of, 14, 41; 83, c.

Sichem, Henry of Orange, Lord of,

114, 80.

Silius, Iulianus, 160, 23.

Singen, Isabella van, GI, xxv.

Sinte-Pieter, Peter van, 123, e.

Siriacops, John, 258, a.

Sixius IV., 81, c ; 82, pr ; 141, a, b.

Skelton, John, 252, 15.

Skodborg, Jørgen, 57, 2.

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Slaghök, Dietrich, 57, 4.
Smet, Vocaleius, Peter de, 237, pr.; 241, b, c, 2; — Biogr.: 241, b, c.
Smet, Bonaventura de, 241, c.
Snaggaert, James, 53, 5.
Snaghardus, 55, 5.
Snibbele, Livina, 170, a.
Snouckaert, Zenocarus, William, 249, e.
Snyn, Philip, 139, h.
Soderini, Cardinal Francesco, 75, 5.
Soest, Soesha, Barbara of, 96, b.
Soli, see Persia.
Sogdiani, 241, 22.
Sognies, Robert, Provost of, see Robins.
Soissons, Adrian of, see Amerot.
Solm, George of, 263, a.
Sombreffe, Antony Lord of, see Lataing.
Somerset, Edward Seymour, Duke of, 139, g.
Sonnus, Francis, 62, d; 83, e.
Sonneaeus, Franciscus, 263, t.
Sophi, see Persia.
Sotteghem, James, Lord of, see Luxembourg.
Southampton, Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of, 139, g; 281, c.
Spain, Ferdinand V., King of, 10, 13; 209, 70; 210, b.
Spain, Philip II, King of, GI, xxxv; 22, b; 83, e; 144, b; 179, e; 274, a; 292, a.
Spain, Soldiers of, 104, 39.
Spalant, Arnold, — Josse, Lords of, see Sambout.
Spalatiums, George Barkhard, 14, 75, 94; 24, b; 19, 14; 198, 21; — Biogr.: 198, 55.
Spangen, Philip of, 12, c.
Sparre, Ange, 57, 2.
Spauter, John de, see Spouter.
Spiegcl, James (Biogr.): 120, a, s, 154.
Spier, Louis of Flanders, Lord of, see Praet.
Spierinck, John, GI, vi.
Spinosa, Marquis of, GI, xxx.
Spouter, Spauter Despautere, of Ninove, John de, GI, iv; 26, d; 39, b; 56, d; 62, a; 99, s; 288, b-d; 289; — Biogr.: 288, c, d.
Stapelaert van der Wielen, James, 71, a; 143, a; 153, 152, 17; — Biogr.: 143, a.
Standonck, John, 46, b; 152, 2; 202, 28; 255, 14.
Stapleton, Thomas, GI, xxxii; 115, b; 262, pr.
Stapulensis, J. Faber, see Lefèvre.
Statius, P. Papinius, 287, 12.
Stavele, Anne of, 53, 10.
Steeleant, Henlin van, Lord of Wintvelde, 75, 7.
Steeleant, Philipote van, 75, 7.
Steeleant, James van, 110, g.
Steenerke, Antony Lord of, 247, 22.
Steelenant, John van, 170, a.
Steelenant, Livina van, 170, a.
Steemonckerzoon, Charles Lord of, see Lannoy.
Steenwyck, Anna de Vos de, 263, a.
Sterck van Ringelbergh, Joachim, 212, c.
Stercke de Meerbeke, John, GI, xx; 18, pr; 20, pr; 33, 7; 37, 4; 97, k; 141, f, 2; 159, e.
Stockard, John, 226, 25; 232, 1, 6.
Straban, Catherine, 212, 45.
Stralen, Verstraeten, Theodoricus a, 194, 1; 205, 36.
Strate(n), Stratus, Francis van der, 212, 92; 257, 5.
Strate(n), Stratus, John van der, GI, xi; 212, 91; 217, 1; — Biogr.: 212, 91.
Stratis, Bruno Loher a, GI, xxix, 17; 228, e.
Stratis, Thierry Loher a, GI, xxix, 17; 228, e.
Streubel, Catherine, 198, 55.
Strirode, Strroy, of Diest, Godfried (see Taxander), 148, c; 172, 9.
Stromer, Henry, 218, b.
Stuart, John, see Albany.
Stuerbaut, Mechtild, 85, a.
Stunica, Stutica, ZuHica, Diego Lopez de, 89, e, 9, 21; 101, 16, 22; 104, 24; — Biogr.: 89, e.
Sturm, James, 210, h.
Sturm, John, 150, f.
Suckel, Suycket, Antony, GI, xx; 95, c; 204, b.
Suckel, Suycket, Charles, GI, xxi; 74, a.
Suckel, Francis, GI, xx.
Suckel, Suycket, John, GI, xx; 49, a; 204, a, b, c.
Suycket, Mary, GI, xx; 204, a, b.
Suerempde, Erard Lord of, see Schore.
Suetonius, 31, a.
Suffolk, Charles Brandon, Duke of, 60, 30; 70, 7; 80, 10; 81, 12.
Sulret, 204, c.
Surrey, Thomas Howard, Earl of, 50, 11.
Susius, Cornelius, 95, e.
Susius, Peter, 95, e.
Sutor, le Couturier, Peter, 108, 3,
Swallenberg, Thierry of, see Adams.
Swinghedau, see Zwynghedau.
Swiss, the, 134, 43.
Sybrandus (of Gelderland), 58, 18.
Sylvius, Francis, 169, 10.
Synt, 90, 75.
Szapolai, John, count of Scupuse,
Vayvod (Vida) of Transylvania,
37, 1, 14 ; 217, 35, 37, 38 ; 229, 16 ;
249, b ; 252, 35 ; 275, a.

Tacitus, 27, 12.
Taciwu, J. de, 86, 3.
Taispil, see Tayspil.
Talesius, Quirinus, 242, d ; 275, a ;
291, a.
Tamise, Peter of, 118, e.
Tapper, Ruard, 24, b ; 83, d ; 85, b ;
95, g ; 96, e ; 97, a, i ; 150, i, g.
Tarbes, Bishop of, 229, 14 ; 243, 21.
Tassis, Tasso, see Taxis.
Taxis, Tassis, Antony de, 108, 22 ;
212, 12.
Taxis, Tassis, David de, 108, 22.
Taxis, John de, 212, 12.
Taxis, Tassis, John Baptist de,
108, 22 ; 281, b.
Taxis, Tassis, Peregrinus de, 108,
22.
Taxis, Tassis, Roger de, 97, e ;
281, b.
Tayspil, Daniel, Bishop of Givel,
118, e.
Tayspil, George, 118, e.
Tayspil, James, 118, e.
Tayspil, John, 118, d, e ; 133, 12 ;
152, 17 ; 213, 22 ; — Biogr. : 118, e.
Tayspil, Mary, 83, 7 ; 118, e.
Tayspil, Peter, 83, 7 ; 110, d, h;
118, e, i ; 215, pr ; 219, pr ; 224, 3 ;
Teinagel, Renier, GI, xxv.
Tennagel, Renier, GI, xxv.
Tente, John, GI, xxxvii.
Teramo, Bishop of, (36, a, b), see
Chieregatti.
Terdegem, Josse of, see Lauwe-
reyns.
Tereone, 34, 21.
Tèrouanne, Bishop of, 118, e.
Terrail, Lord of Bayard, Peter,
104, 37.
Teyng, of Hoorn, Geratius, Ja-
mes, GI, xxix ; 95, c ; 96, c ; 150,
e ; 201, c ; 213, c ; 218, pr, a-d, 13-
14 ; 257, a ; 291, a ; — Biogr. : 218,
a-d.
Thales Miletus, 68, 21.
Themseke, Christopher van, 137, a.
Themseke, Provost of Cassel &c.,
George of, 137, a ; 141, 215, 32.
Themseke, James of, 137, 14.
Themseke, John of, 137, a, 13 ; 178,
23 ; — Biogr. : 137, a.
Themseke, Louise of, 215, 32.
Thens, van Thienen, Peter de, GI,
v. 1. a, b, 1. 30, a ; 110, a ; 110, e ;
— Biogr. : 1. a.
Theobald, Doctor, 198, 79.
Theodorici, see Dierckx.
Theodorici, of Hoorn, Jacobus,
218, b.
Theodorici, Matthew, 258, 22.
Theophilus, GI, xxxviii ; 150, f ; 274.
Theseus, 56, 48.
Thielt, Joanna van, 244, a.
Thienen, Peter van, see Thenis.
Thennes & Lombise, James of,
Lord of Castre, Rumbeke and
Bertines, 72, 33.
Thennes, Sibyl de, 244, 5.
Thierry, John, 1, d.
Thimo, Petrus a, 228, g, f ; see van
den Male.
Thirleby, Thomas, 281, c.
Thol, Gerard, GI, xii.
Thomas, Hubert, 154, b.
Thomas of Amsterdam, Thierry,
62, a ; 258, 22.
Thoren, Lambert de, 66, a.
Thozana Abbattia, Abbot of ter
Doest, 53, 37 ; 233, 23.
Thurn-and-Taxis, see Tour-and
Taxis.
Thurzo, family, 203, 7.
Ticheler, Walram, GI, xxxv ; 16 ;
96, 4 ; — Biogr. : 16, a.
Tiel : Consul of, 165, 11 ; 166, 4.
Tiel, parish priest of, 240, e.
Tiel, commander of, 243, 113.
Tilianus, Hadrianus, printer, 62, 17.
Tildeghem, John, Lord of, see Baenst.
Tillant, mayor of, GL, xxxvn.
Toledo, Archbishop of, 1, d ; 23, a ; 139, d ; 280, 4.
Tommen, Antony van der, GI, vi.
Tomes, Tonnice, Robert, 122, a.
Tonsorius, Petrus, see Barbier.
Torre, or del Castello, Catherine de la, 92, 3.
Torre呢, Livinus, 291, c.
Torresanus, Andreas, 63, 3 ; 96, 27.
Torresanus, Francesco, 55, a.
Tortosa, Cardinal Adrian of Utrecht, Archbishop of, 17, b ; 141, c, e ; 228, a, f.
Tortosa, William of Enckenvoirt, Archbishop of, 141, k.
Tournaic, Bishop of, GI, xi, xv ; 35, 7 ; 42, 12 ; 60, 10 ; 246, 28 ; — see Croy, Charles de ; Guillard, Louis ; Bureau.
Tournaic, Simon of, see Robert.
Toussain, James, 201, a.
Toussain, Peter, 198, 21, 25.
Toussaint, John Vaivod, Vida of, see Szapolyai.
Trissysylvanus, John, GI, xx.
Transylvanus, Maximilian, GI, xx, xxxvn ; 68, b, 297 ; 139, a, c ; 140, a, c, d, 12-28 ; 142, c ; 148, a ; 179, d ; 191, 21 ; — Biogr. : 68, b.
Trent, Bishop of, see Cles.
Trevor, Jacqueline Edwards de, GI, xxx.
Trevor, Thomas Edwards de, GI, xxx.
Tribino, or Tacuino, J. de, 86, 5.
Trient, Antony, GI, xi, xli.
Triest, Percevala, 110, 16.
Triesse, Bishop of, 120, a.
Trieu, Ferdinand du, GI, xxx.
Trivulzio, Teodoro, 248, 37.
Tros, 85, 11.
Troy, 287, 19.
Truchsess, Christopher, 172, a.
Truchsess von Waldberg, George, 158, 29 ; 100, 16.
Tudor, Mary, see England.
Tuke, Sir Brian, 260, 15 ; 261, b.
Tunstall, Cuthbert, GI, xvi ; 26, c ; 80, 5 ; 122, a ; 159, d ; 163, 10 ; 167, 12 ; 281, e.
Turenne, de, 229, 14.
Turkey, Bayazid II., Sultan of, 111, b.
Turkey, Selim I., Sultan of, 97, 10 ; 111, b.
Turkey, Solymans II., Sultan of, 29, 23 ; 37, 12 ; 51, 10 ; 53, 20 ; 97, 8 ; 114, 23 ; 139, c ; 198, 61 ; 216, 28 ; 217, 25, 34, 38 ; 227, a ; 229, 12 ; 249, b ; 252, 35 ; 261, 11 ; 278 ; 288, b, 4.
Turnhout, John of, see Driedoens.
Turnhout, John of, see Noyens.
Turzo, Stanislaus, Bishop of Ulm, 49, 17.
Tyrus, 85, 11.

U

Urbaens, Barbara, 274, 6.
Urbans of Belluno, see Bolzanius.
Ursel, Lancelot d', 179, b, c.
Ursino, Renzo, 232, 21.
Ursinus, 226, 25.
Utenheim, Christopher von, Bishop of Basle, 173, 25.
Utenhove, see Uutenhoven.
Utrecht, Adrian Florentii of, GI, 11 ; 85, a ; 76, a ; 97, a ; 141, a, m ; 213, a, d ; 228, a, f ; — Adrian, Archbishop of Tortosa, 17, b ; 89, d ; 141, c, e ; 228, a, f.
Utrecht, Archbishop of, see Scheuck, Fred.
Utrecht, Bishops of, see Bavaria, Henry of ; Burgundy, David, & Philip of ; — Egmont, George of ; — Enckenvoirt, Will. of.
Utrecht, Black Peasants of, 158, 39.
Uutenhoven, Anne, 110, g.
Uutenhoven, Antoinette, 110, g.
Uutenhoven, Antony, 110, g, 13 ; — Biogr. : 110, g.
Uutenhoven, Charles, 110, h.
Uutenhoven, Josse, 110, g, 13.
Uutenhoven, Lord of Markeghem, Nicholas, 110, h, 13, 15 ; 291, c ; — Biogr. : 110, h.
Uutenhoven, Lord of de Gracht, Nicholas, 110, g, h.
Uutenhoven, Philippa, 110, h.
Uuytteninge, John Lord of, GI, xxxvii.

V

Vaeck, Gerardine de, GI, xxxvii.
Vaeck, Thierry de, GI, xxvii.
Vaivod of Transylvania, John, see Szapolyai.
Vai, James Lord of, see Roussel.
Valckendael, Engelbert van, GI, xxvi.
Valdaura, family, 40, 29; 254, 22.
Valdaura, Bernard, 13, 71; 80, 78; 102, b, 10; — his son Bernard, 102, b.
Valdaura, Gabriel, 102, b.
Valdaura, Margaret, GI, xxvm; 13, n; 102, a-b, 9; 106, 10; 252, 11; 254, a; 250, 8.
Valdaura, Mary, 102, b.
Valdaura, Nicolas, 102, b; 167, c; 235, π; 250, h; 251, t.
Valdés, Alonso de, 86, a; 142, c; 159, d; 241, 13; 249, e.
Valencia, Pedro Juan de, see Oliver.
Valencia, Erard de la Marek, Archbishop of, 51, b.
Valentinius, 213, 25.
Valeolsetus, Valladolid, of Middelburg, James, GI, xiv; 96, a, e; 242, d.
Valeolaetus, Valladolid, of Middelburg, John, GI, xiv; 71, a; 96, e; 145, n.
Valerius, Cornelius, 95, e.
Valladolid, Isabella de, 144, b.
Valladolid, see Valeolaitus.
Valois, Margaret of, see Navarre.
Valramus, see Ticheler.
Varent, Agnes van der, 110, h.
Varent, James van der, 109, a.
Varro, Marcus, 144, a.
Vasaenus, John, 154, b.
Vaudemont, René Count of, 217, 13; 226, 3; 227, 12.
Vaughan, Stephen, 281, c.
Vaux, John Lord of, see Passano.
Vecerius, Conrad, see Vegerius.
Vecker, Conrad, see Vegerius.
Vedaste, John (Biogr.): 198, 2x.
Veere, Adolph Lord of, see Burgundy.
Veere, dean of, see Becker.
Vegerius, Vecker, Veicker, of Luxembourg, Conrad, GI, iv, xiv, xxxiv, xxxvii; 6, a; 12; 17; 33, s; 63, 18; 68; 73; 75, pr; 76, 19; 77; 81, 18; 82, 2; 114, a, 10; 130, 7; 141, m; 225, a, b, v; 240, a; — Biogr. : 12, a-d; 225, a, b.
Veicker, see Vegerius.
Vekemans, Aleydis, 109, a.
Vekemans, Peter, 109, a.
Velthoven, Paul van, 99, d.
Velde, Jaso van der, 240, b.
Veneta, Louisa, 243, a.
Vendôme, Mary Duchess of, see Luxembourg.
Venice & the Venetians, 146, s; &c.
Verbeck, Peter, 81, b.
Verda, John a, 179, a.
Verdemburg, Maidlin of, 263, a.
Verderius, Verde Rue, see Verderve.
Verderve, Adolphus de la, 229, 25.
Verderve, Lord of Quiévrain, Charles de la, 229, 25; 231, 3; — Biogr. : 229, 25.
Vergara, Juan de, 32, 20; 86, a; 89, e; 102, b; 139, d, e; 142, c; 241, 20.
Vergel, Balthasar Lord del, see Vives.
Vergilius, Polydore, 63, iv; 172, a.
Vergy, William de, 142, d.
Verstrale, Theodricus, 194, 1; see Straelen.
Vessem, Bartholomew van, 95, c; 141, p.
Vesprim, Bishop of, see Balbi.
Veyra, Peter de, 249, 2.
Vianden, Henry, Count of, 114, 86.
Vianen, William Joannis of, 1, 14; 83, b.
Victor, Dominus, 71, 35.
Vida of Transsilvania, John, see Szapolyai.
Vida, Marco Girolamo, 251, 20.
Vienna, Balth. Coenrinck of, 95, e.
Viersen, John van, 165, 8; 166, 14;
178, 11; 184, 1; — Biogr. : 165, 8.
Viglius ATTa of Zwicheck, GI, xx, XXX, XXXI: 46, 31; 83, e; 95, i, c; 140, d; 150, d, i; 172, b; 189, 11; 242, d; 249, e, f; 273, a, b; 274; 275, a; 292, b; — Biogr. : 274, a, b.
Vignacourt, Maximilian de, GI, XXXII: 115, b; 262, pr.
Vilaines, John Lord of, see Brinon.
Villers, Abbot of, GI, XXXIII: 62, b.
VilHiers de l'isle-Adam, Philip, Master of Rhodes, 45, 17; 49, 25; 73, 22; 84, a, 1, &c.; — Biogr. : 84, a.
Villinger, James, 172, 22.
Vinaldi, Lukino de, 106, 1.
Vinderhaute, Livinus Lord of, see Pottelsberge.
Vinterus, Thom., see Winter.
Vio, of Caieta, Cajetanus, Cardinal
51
Thomas de, 14, 61; 53, 10.
Virgil, GL, xxxix; 16, 28, 33; 77, 6; 90, 83; 149, 43; 185, 11; 251, 20, 35; 281, 284.
Virili, Menneken, Charles, GL, vii; 30, a.
Viri, William, 186, a.
Virves, Alfonso Ruiz de, 211, 15.
Visehaven, Dionysius, 4, 2.

2, α; 5, a; 41, 5; 56, 20; 233, 4; — bis teaching in England: 144, a; 261, a-c; — bis position in the Divorce Question: 185, a; 261, a-c.
Vives' familia: his amanuensis A: 6, pr, and following letters; 58, pr; 102, pr, and following letters; — his amanuensis B: 80, pr; 90, pr; 122: — his familia: 200, 11.
Vives, Ludovicus (John Louis's father), 32, b; 136, 7.
Vives, Salvador, 32, b; 128, 17.
Vlamertinghe, Louis, Lord of, see Præct.
Vlatten, John von, 172, b.
Vlemmink, John, 288, b.
Vliërdonck, of Oirschot, Balthasar, GL, xvi.
Vleminck, John, 288, b.
Vliegen, John von, 172, 7.
Volaterranus, commentator on Pliny, 50, a.
Volcaerd, James, 189, 11; 260, 1, 8; 274, a: — Biogr.: 189, 11.
Volgaeff, Philip Nicolai de, 117, 9; 240, b.
Volterra, Cardinal of, see Soderini.
Volincus, John, 152, 2.
Volz, Paul, 10, 1; 168, 21.
Voornezeele, Abbot of, 118, 21.
Voornezeele, Antony Lord of, 247, a-c.
Vorsten, Anna van der, 141, 11; 204, a-c, c; — Biogr.: 204, a-c.
Vorsten, John van der, Lord of Loonbeek, Austruweel & Vroyenhoven, 244, a.
Vorsten, Bishop Peter van der, 141, 1; 204, a-c; 241, 17; 298, b; — Biogr.: 241, a-b.
Vos de Steenwyck, Anna de, 263, 11.
Vos, Francis, 288, b.
Vos, Henry, 66, a; 213, a.
Votion, Nicolai, see Wotton.
Vranxix, Barbara, 110, d.
Vranxix v. d. Vorst, John, see Vorst.
Vrient, Amicus, Peter de, GL, xvi; — App.
Vroenhoven, John, Lord of, 244, a.
Vroeeye, Luctus, of Gavere, Josse, GL, iii, xxxvii; 26, d; 19, a; 110, d; 138, 4; 257, a; 288, d.
Vromia, Hugh de, see Rumoldi.
Vroenhoven, John, Lord of, 244, a.
Vrye, Liber, Barbara, 96, b.
Vulcanius, Bonaventura, 241, c.
Vulcanius, Peter, see Smet.
Vullinck, John, 111, b, c, 20, 40, 51.
Vullinex, Catherine, 85, a.
Vullutius, Neocomus, 198, 26; see Geldenhouwer.

W
Wackers, Conrad, see Goclenius.
Wachiendonesch, Christina of, 108, 22.
Wael of Aspoole, Isabel de, 204, h.
Waldberg, George von, see Truchsess.
Walle, Thomas van de, 105, a.
Wallop, Giles, 90, 28, 121.
Wallop, John, 111, b, 111, b, 46.
Wamesius, John, 150, h.
Warham, Archbishop William, 122, a; 242, a; 206, 22.
Warry, of Merville, Nicolas, GI, xxix; 141, d, f, g, h, i, p-r, 35; — Biogr.: 141, p-r.
Wartenius, 287, 4.
Warwick, John Dudley, Earl of, 139, g.
Wassenaar, John of, 57, 13; 72, 29; 78, 5; 90, 56; — Biogr.: 72, 33.
Waterland, Matthias, Lord of, see Laurin.
Watermael, Philipot of, 110, d.
Watervliet, Matthias, Lord of, see Laurin.
Watertinks, Mary de, 244, 5.
Wechel, Christian, 273; 281.
Wecker, Conrad, see Vegerius.
Weert, Cornelius de, see Saculteti.
Weickert, Conrad, see Vegerius.
Wemeldingen, John de, 1, 14.
Wen, John of, 179, a; 209, 55.
Werner, Francis, 281, c.
Werner, Magdalene, 281, c.
Werve, Catherine de, 139, h.
Wessel of Goesevort, John, 240, a, h.
Westcapelle, Adrian of, 118, d.
Westerhoven, Laurent, 258, a.
Westluzius, a Carthusian, 89, 26.
West, John, see Wast.
West-Sandberghe, Thomas, Lord of, GI, xxx.
Weze, John, 57, 2.
Wichmans, Wychmans, Peter, 49, a, 22; 179, b; 204, c.
Wielant, Lord of Eversbeke, Philip, GI, xviii.
Wielant, Filippine, 133, 9.
Wiele, Adrian van der, 49, a; 140, c.
Wielien, James van der, see Stalpaert.

Vierzen, John van, see Viersen.
Wilgefort, Cornelius, 111, c.
Wilhelmi van der Goeis, Cornelius, 121, d; 147, 1.
Willaert, Cornelius, 147, 1.
Willemont, John, 107, b.
Wiltshire, Sir John, 115, e.
Wimpeling, James, 120, a; 142, e.
Wimpeling, Magdalene, 120, a.
Winckel, Peter, see Zelle.
Winckele, Clara de, 85, b.
Winckele, John de, Notary, GI, xv; 85, a, b; 111, b, 46; — Biogr.: 85, a, b.
Winckeler, John de, Med. Dr, GI, iv, xiii; 85, a, b, 29; — Biogr.: 85, a, b.
Winckler, John, 141, m.
Wingfield, Sir Robert, 37, 12, 13; 50, pr; 51, pr; 52, 3; 167, 12; 185, a; — Biogr.: 167, 12.
Winge, Hermes de, 30, a.
Winge, Nicolaus van, 228, e.
Winter, Vinterus, Thomas, 58, a; 122, a, b; 136, a, b, 4; — Biogr.: 136, a, b.
Wintvelde, Hellin, Lord of, see Steelant.
Wissekerke, Livinus, Lord of, see Pottesbergh.
Witte, Barbara de, 129, a.
Witte, Egenhardt, 141, a.
Witte, John de, Bishop of Cuba, 25, 31; 129, a; 204, 19.
Witte, Mary de, 204, 19.
Wittembergensis Dux, 150, 65.
Woerden, John van, see Backer.
Woestyne, Barbara van de, 243, a.
Woestyne, Francis van de, 204, 19.
Woestyne, Louis, Baronet of, see Praet.
Wolpherdus Lycosthenes, Michael, 242, d.
Wolsey, Cardinal, GI, xiii, xiv; 3, a, 28; 10, a; 11, 67; 13, 62; 22, c; 37, 12; 50, pr, 95, 15, 16, 19, 52, 3; 54, b; 58, a; 70, a, 8; 75, 2; 80, 6; 100, 14; 101, 1; 122, a, b; 127, 24; 130, 12, 24; 131, pr; 3, 134, 29; 136, a, b, 4; 142, 4; 201, 144, a; 150, b, 30, 41; 154, c; 156, a; 158, 21, 22, 25; 174, 7; 185, a; 191, 7, 8, 12; 198, 22; 227, a; 235, 20; 241, a, 22; 242, a, 12; 243, 11, 39, 56-60; 246, 21; 248, 7; 252, 15; 254, 24; 268, 4; 269, 30, 31; 261, a, 206, 4; 293.
Woodford, Elizabeth, 154, d.
Worms, bishop of, 114, d; (Wolfgang:) 198, 75.
Wotton, Nicolas, 41, b; 281, c.
Wouters, Leo, see Outers.
Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Sir Thomas, 139, g; 281, c.
Wust, West, de Lira, John, 17, a: 258, a.
Wurttemberg, Duke Ulrich, of, 150, o.
Wij, Henri van, 99, a.
Wychmans, Peter, see Wichmans.
Wylich, Quirinus of, 96, i.
Wynaerts, Stephen, see Pigge.
Wyneghem, Erard, Lord of, see Schore.
Wyngaerden, Oom van, see Oom.
Wynge, Anna van, GI, xxvi.
Wynge, Lambert de, GI, vi.
Wynler, Thomas, see Winter.
Wyts, Barbara, 110, d, e.
Wyts, Lord of Berentrode, John, 110, d.
Wijze, Adrian de, see Cordatus.

X

Ximenes, Cardinal, 89, e.

Y

York, Margaret Duchess of, 22, h; 54, 27; 64, 25.
Ypocrates, 212, 37.
Ypres, Andrew Gerard of, 240, h.
Ypres, Barthol, Nicolas of, 288, d.
Ysselstein, Maximilian of, 62, a.
Ys(s)telin, Floris of Egmont and, see Buren.
Ytteninge, John, Lord of, GI, xxvii.

Z

Zaemslach, Saemslach, John van Schoutehe, Lord of, 116, 14; 170, 14.
Zag(h)ere, Zagarus, Sago(h)ere, Seg(h)ers, William, GI, xiv; 27, 3: 147; 256, a; — Biogr.: 147, a, b.
Zande, Livinus van den, see Ammonius.
Zantdyck, Zandicus, Francis, 147, 11.
Zapolya, see Szapolyai.

Zasboldus, see Sashout.
Zasius, Udalricus, 263, 1.
Zassenius, Sasenius, Servatius, GI, xxix, xliv; 95, b; 139, e; 283, a.
Zeeland, Dukes of, see Hainaut.
Zegers of Ardenburg, Thomas, 26, h; 118, a.
Zeg(h)ers, William, see Zag(h)ere.
Zegerscapelle, Cornelius of, 95, e.
Zell, Matthew (Biogr.): 198, 18.
Zelle, of Herenthals; Peter Winkel, or, GI, v: 111, c.
Zempleland, Cornelius, Lord of, 249, h.
Zenet, Marquis of, see Caigente.
Zenocarus, Guill., see Snouckaert.
Ziegler of Landau, James, 89, e.
Zierikzee, Ciriacinus, Sebastian of, 240, b.
Zoes, Henry, GI, xxviii.
Zoete de Lake, Anne de, 139, h.
Zoete de Lake, Ghislain de, 139, h.
Zopyrus, 102, 96.
Zuichem, Viglius of, see Viglius.
Zuñca, see Stunica.
Zutphen, Count of, 124, a.
Zuylen, Antony, Lord of, see Lalaing.
Zweezeele, Margaret Lady of, see Halewyn.
Zwichem, Viglius ab Ayta of, see Viglius.
Zwinghedau, see Zwynghedau.
Zwingli, Ulrich, 66, a; 169, 13; 173, 20; 192, 16; 198, 19; 21, 25, 34, 36, 56; — Biogr. : 198, 30.
Zwynghedau, Adam, 43, b; 83, e; 212, 12.
Zwynghedau, Francis, 212, 12.
Zwynghedau, Gislenus, 212, 12.
Zwynghedau, a Balliolo, Henry, GI, xi, xxv, xxxviii; 37, 22; 40, 35; 42, 11; 43, a, b, 15, 20, 30; 44, 11; 46, pr, 3, 6-15; 99, e; 110, pr, 3; 154, a; 168, 5; 212, 12, 19; — Biogr. : 43, a, b; 212, 12.
Zwynghedau, Hugo, 212, 12.
Zwynghedau, James, 212, 12.
Zwynghedau, John, 212, 12.
LIST OF REFERENCES
IN CRANEVELT'S CORRESPONDENCE
TO CONTEMPORARY BOOKS AND EDITIONS

Anonymous, Apologia Madricice Conventionis... Dissuasoria, 201, 12; 202, 21; 211, 217, 22.
Anonymous, De Clementiiis Clementis VII., 135, 10.
Apuleius, Cosmographia seu de Mundo, 63, 3.
Atheneus (Latin version), 96, 27.
Barlandus:
Brahantia Ducum Historia, 62, 17.
Dialogi, 62, 16.
Jocorum duæ Centuryæ, 62, 16; 121, 24.
Bolzianus Urbanus, Grammaticæ Institutiones, 86, 5.
Brie, Germain de, Chrysostomi De Sacerdotii, 201, 21.
Brunfels, Otto, Ad Erasmi Spongian Responsio, 103, 21; 104, 23.
Bude, De Asse, 27, 6; 39, 13.
Cranevelt:
Crocus, Guill., Bathavorum Insula, 27, 12.
Cruciatus, Livinus, Parenescis, 288, 289.
Cruciatus, Livinus, Threnodia, 288, b; 289.
Erasmus:
Published Works:
Adagia, 85, 225; 86, 4; 205, 16.
(Erasmus) Apologia:
ad Stunicae, 89, e.
adversus Sutoris Debacchationem, 168, 5, 21.
Colloquia, 49, 21; 58, 16; 75, 20; 85, 161; 89, 21; 100, 15; 202, a, b; 243, 85.
de Copia (labellæ), 143, 5.
Ciceronianus, 120, 8; 152, a; 167, b; 176, pr; 201, a; 256, a; 260, 1-7; 288, 2; 289.
Ecclesiastes, 49, 20; 50, 1; 58, 15; 61, 11; 91, 14; 168, 21; 243, 84.
Expositio ad Voss. (anonymus), 226, 21; 243, 92.
Hyperaspistes, 189, 13; 243, 83.
Instituto Christiani Matrimonii, 207, 4.
Instituto Principis Christiani, 128, 6.
de Libero Arbitrio, 101, 9; 122, 24.
Lingua, 108, 7.
Modus Orandi Deum, 91, 13; 141, 5; 142, 25; 143, 25.
Morio Eonmiun, 91, 18; 116, 32.
Paraphrases:
Mark, 103, 24.
John, 49, 10; 50, 8.
St. Paul's Epistles, 49, 17.
Precatio Dominica, 103, 25.
Querela Pacis, 85, 225.
de Ratione Concionandi, see Ecclesiastes.
Ratio Versæ Theologiae, 168, 24.
Spongia, 75, 25.
Supputatio &c. in Bedam, 207, 5, 7; 234, 17.
Virginis Matris apud laureatum Liturgia, 92, 32.

1) The references apply to the letters, and only by exception to the notes.
(Erasmus:) Contemplated Works:
Camelus Saltans, Porcus Grunniens, Azinus ad Lyram, 58, 14; 64, 3, 13.
Dialogi adversus Lutherum, 49, 9.
Editions (120, 23):
Ambrosius, 234, 20; 243, 81.
Arnobius, 28, 2-12.
Athanasius, 234, 20; 236, 11; 243, 81.
Augustinus, 49, 18; 243, 85.
Chrysostomus, 121, 1; 216, 24; 234, 28; 243, 81.
Cicero, 93, 93.
Galen, 206, 15.
Hilary, 49, 18; 96, 18, 20.
Irenaeus, 120, 11; 213, 20.
Jerome, 28, 32.
Novum Testamentum, 7, 6; 86, 4; 89, 1.
Translations:
Plutarch's de Curiositate, 161, 90.
Plutarch's de Non Iraascendo, 161, 20; 168, 12.
France, Francis I., Ringoil, Epistola ad E Ierius Germania', 217, 23.
Geldenhouweii:
de Divino Amore (Latin version), 230, pr., 49.
Epitome de Asse Budei (in collaboration with Cranweel), 39, 12; 240, 1.
Kalendaria, Almanachs, or Prognostica, 210, 9.
De Modo Sacrae Liternas Tractandi (Latin translation), 209, 77.
Prophets (Flemish translation), 230, 36.
Satyrace Octo, 69, 27.
Herodianus, Historiae, 135, 14, 22; 141, 3.
Latom, Jacobi, De Primato Rom. Pontifieis; &c., 189, 14.
Longolius, Commentarii in Plinimum, 50, 37.
Luscinius, Ottmar, Senearit Proverbiales, 135, 8.
Luther, Von heyder Gestalt des Sacraments; —Wider den geystlichen Stand, 9, 28; 14, 94.
Palude, Petrus de, Commentarii in Sententias, 15, 37.
Rescius, Platonis Minos, 271.
Sannazarus, De Partu Virginis, 251, 25.

Spouter, John de, Ars Versificatoria, 99, 5.
Teing, James, Chrysostomi de Sacerdoto, 218, 4, 11.
Theophilus, Institutiones Juris Civile, 271, 5.
Transsylvanus, Maximilian, De Moluccis Insulis, 68, pr., a, 58.

Vegetius:
Funeris Oratio in Adriamum VI., 77, 30-77; 81, 82; 1-7 (cp. Schelhorn, AIEL, 11, 375, 377).
Iter Adriani VI. in Italianum, 17, 5-17; 33, 15; 68, pr., a.
Iter ad Moluccas, 68, pr., a, 58-77.

Vida, De Arte Poetica, 251, 20.

Vives:
Aedes Legum, 6, 10-10.
de Bello Turcico, see de Europa Dissidiis.
Commentarii in de Civitate Dei; 5, pr., 1; 6, 48; 8, 6-10; 20; 40, 32; 49, 18; 56, 12; 80, 28; 221, 5; 243, 85.
de Dissidiis Europa et de Bello Turcico, 217, 9; 221, 185; 227, 3.
Epistola ad Adrianum VI., de Bello et Lutheri, 128, 2-14; 130, 12; 136, 20.
de Inititis, Sectis & Landibus Philosophicis, 251, 8.
de Institutione Feminae Christianae, 53, 41; 90, 91; &c.; 102, 4, 22-60; 107, 5; 112, 22; 223, 11; 258, 31.
Introitio ad Sapientiam, 122, 20-28; 135, 6; 136, 21; 144, 1, 28.
Practicum in Georgica, 5, pr., 4.
de Ratione Studii Puerilis, 135, 8.
Satellitum Animi, sive Symbola, 90, 28, 38; 130, 19; 135, 7; 142, 25.
Sonntum Scipione, 2, 1.
de Subventione Pauperum, 72, 1: 157, 45; 160, 22; 163, 1; 167, 1; 171, 2, 15; &c.; 178, 23; 182, pr., 17; 20, 27; 185, 12; 20; 193, 3-18; 191, 18; 246, b, 40; 248, 2.
Veritas Fucata, 38, 1; 41, pr., b, 1-13.
de Veritate Fidei Christianae, 290.
Volcaerd, James, Oratio de Usu Eloquentiae, 189, 1.
CONTENTS

Illustrations in Italics

PAGE

Preface ........................................ vii
First of the two Bundles of Letters, from a photograph. xii
Table of Letters ................................ xxiii
Order of the documents in the Original Bundles  xxx

General Introduction:
Cranevelt's Family and Education ................... xxxiii
Cranevelt's portrait from J. Secundus' medal .......... xxxiii
Specimen of Hezius', Vegerius' & Pigge's writing . xxxviii
Cranevelt's Marriage & Stay in Louvain ........... xl
Specimen of Alard's, Geldenhouter's & Oliver's writing. xliv
Cranevelt in Bruges ................................ xlvi
Specimen of Erasmus' writing ........................ l
Cranevelt in Mechlin ................................ liii
Cranevelt and Humanism ................................ lx
Cranevelt's Family ................................ lxxi
Session of the Grand Conseil of Mechlin, 1539 . lxxi
Cranevelt's Coat of Arms ................................ lxx
Specimen of Cranevelt's and Dorpius' writing .... lxx
Cranevelt's Works ................................ lxxi
Cranevelt's Descendants .............................. lxxxii
Cranevelt's Correspondence ............................ lxxxiv
Cranevelt's Correspondents ............................. lxxxvii
Specimen of More's and Harris' writing ........... lxxxviii
John Louis Vives. ................................... lxxxix
Specimen of Vives' writing ............................ xc
John de Fevyn ....................................... xci
Specimen of de Fevyn's, de Corte's and Barlandus' writing xcvii

ERVEDITORM VIORVM EPISTOLÆ
Epp. 1 to 269. ......................................... 1-685

Appendix : Epistolæ Collectaneæ . .................... 687
Epp. 270 to 293. ........................................

Corrigenda & Addenda ................................ 712
List of Abbreviations ................................ 713

INDEX OF PERSONAGES ................................. 731
List of References to Contemporary Books and Editions 773
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