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THE ENGLISH DOMINICANS IN ROME

BY
GODFREY ANSTRUTHER O. P.

I

For twenty years (1677-1697) the English Dominicans were in possession of the ancient basilica of SS. Giovanni e Paolo in Rome. The first overtures were made in 1673 by Thomas White, an Englishman who had joined the Roman province and was usually known as Bianchi. He was acting on behalf of Thomas Howard then vicar-general in England¹. It was not however till after Howard had arrived in Rome as a cardinal at the end of 1675 that the negotiations made much progress. The property had belonged to the Jesuati until their suppression by Clement IX in 1668. He conferred it upon his nephew cardinal Giacomo Rospigliosi, who thus became abbot commendatory, with power to bestow it upon whom he wished. There was an obligation to pay small pensions to surviving members of the Jesuati, but apart from these the revenue, amounting to some 800 scudi, belonged to the cardinal. From Rospigliosi Howard obtained the basilica, part of the old monastery buildings and two little gardens adjoining, with the intention of erecting a college for the Dominicans of his own nation. The cardinal retained all the revenues and there were certain conditions attached. The first was that only Englishmen had the right to live there, to the exclusion of all other nations under pain of excommunication, and that if at any time the English gave up the college, the basilica and the convent, with all improvements ipso facto reverted to the abbot commendatory pro tempore. This agreement was confirmed in perpetuity by a brief of Innocent XI dated 19 april 1679 which rehearses the agreement in full².

¹ Archivum FF. Praed. 28 (1958) 337.

² Memorie spettanti alla chiesa e casa di S. Gio. e Paolo. Fondazione della

At the general chapter held in Rome in early June 1677 the convent was formally accepted for the order and the English province, and tribute was paid to cardinal Giacomo Rospigliosi who had given it, and to cardinal Howard who was to endow it³. Howard had spent large sums in restoring the buildings, the campanile and the basilica itself. The drastic alterations to the basilica (which have since been universally deplored) were probably completed by this time, for on 23 August 1677 Howard united the relics of the two patron saints in a new casket under the high altar, having already demolished the two altars that formerly enshrined them separately⁴. The first superior had already been appointed. The chapter had authorised the master-general to confer on English fathers various honours petitioned for by Vincent Torre, the vicar-general. Among those so honoured was Thomas Cowper who is described as prior of Ss. John and Paul's⁵. He had been summoned to Rome together with a lay-brother on 29 February 1676⁶. Thus it may be assumed that the English fathers were in possession by the summer of 1677.

The community was never very large, though larger than Dominican records would lead us to suppose. The following statistics are taken from the *Libri status animarum sacrosanctae basilicae Lateranensis*, in which parish the convent then was.

casa della Congregazione della Missione de SS Gio. e Paolo, 1697. Ms in the archives of the Passionists at SS John and Paul's, Arch. Gen. C. P., Fondo SS J. et P. Archives of S. Clemente, Misc. III, f. 866.

³ MOPH, XIII, 174.

⁴ A. Zucchi, *Roma Domenicana*, II, Firenze 1940, p. 133.

⁵ Reg. 166, p. 2 (between 4 and 6 July 1677): *Romae 15 junii 1677, in capitulo generali, pro provincia Angliae.*

Promoveatur ad Magisterium

P. f. Vincentius Torre, vicarius generalis Angliae

P. f. Guillelmus Collins

ad Praesentaturam

P. f. Guillelmus Guillens

P. f. Thomas Couper, prior SS Joannis et Pauli

ad Praedicatorum Generalem

P. f. Henricus Vere

P. f. Vincentius Marianus Scotus

ad Praesentaturam

P. f. Ambrosius Griems.

⁶ P. Thomas Cowper et f. Sebastianus Hodkinson Angli. Conceditur licentia et mandatur ut veniant ad Urbem propter negotia Rev^{mo} nota (Reg. 140, p. 141).

	1678	79	80	81	82	83	84	86	87	88
Sacerdoti	6	8	4	5	4	4	6	7	7	7
Chierici	3	2	3	1	5	3	3	—	—	5
Conversi	2	2	—	—	3	3	5	3	3	3
Donati	1	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1689	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
Sacerdoti	7	5	4	4	9	9	2	3	3
Chierici	5	5	4	4	3	1	—	—	—
Conversi	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
Donati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No particulars are given in 1685. The chierici are sometimes called "novizii", sometimes "studenti". There is evidently some confusion between conversi and donati (familiares). It is probable that the normal practice of the order at that time was followed, viz. that the novices received the habit in the convent of their affiliation, went to one of the larger houses of strict observance for their novitiate, and returned to their convent for their studies up to the priesthood. Those who were chosen to study for the lectorate were then sent for a further three years to a *studium generale*.

Only once is the convent mentioned in the registers of Antonius de Monroy who was master-general 1677-86:

"Mandatum patribus SS Joannis et Pauli de Urbe provinciae Anglicanae ne sine nigra cappa aut soli presumant egredi sui monasterii septa. 28 oct. 1678" ⁷.

Cardinal Rospigliosi died in 1684, and in 1689 Alexander VIII conferred the rights of abbot commendatory upon his great-nephew cardinal Pietro Ottoboni. In 1694 cardinal Howard died. He left the bulk of his money to found a college in Flanders dedicated to St Thomas. He left considerable sums to his nuns at Brussels and to the Flemish Ursuline nuns in Rome, as well as smaller gifts to the Minerva, La Chiesa Nuova and to various friends and servants, but his will makes no mention whatever of SS. John and Paul's. He had never endowed it. He had given a monthly pension of 50 scudi, and this was to continue

⁷ Reg. 166, p. 18.

only for one year after his death ⁸. Since he was aware that the convent had no other income it would seem that, as far as he was concerned, the new house in Flanders was to replace rather than supplement the Roman one. The statistics given above show the effect of this loss of revenue. The majority departed for Bornhem to await the foundation of the new house, which after attempts to establish it at Douai and Antwerp had failed, was opened in the summer of 1696 at Louvain.

The loss of their only means of support, the strain of staffing a third house of studies and the alarming mortality rate among the younger brethren in Rome are said by later writers to have inclined some fathers to favour the entire abandonment of the Roman venture. There is no contemporary evidence of this. The provincial at the time, Edward Bing, was not only far away in England but was in prison. Although he had been given, on 10 May 1695, permission to land in England ⁹, a warrant was issued on 2 July for his arrest ¹⁰. He was sent to Newgate prison and was still there on 9 December ¹¹. He was apparently released soon after for there is another warrant for his arrest dated 26 December 1695, and in this he is charged with high treason ¹². From his prison

⁸ See note 80.

⁹ Cal. State Papers Domestic, 1694-5, p. 470.

¹⁰ Ibid. 1695, p. 2.

¹¹ On 7 December Bernard Howard of Norfolk (a younger brother of the cardinal) wrote to Sir William Trumbull, secretary of state, enclosing a list of people that Captain Bing had requested might be allowed to speak to him alone. A warrant was issued on the 9th, granting them access to the prisoner in Newgate in the presence of the keeper. The list includes Mr Thursby (ib. pp. 119-20). This was Alexander Lewis Thursby a Dominican. It was he who managed this difficult and hazardous correspondence with Rome, which in the eyes of the law was treasonable. A few months later, when Bing was safely out of the country, Thursby was himself in trouble. On 16 June 1696 a certain Elizabeth Jones, who was only too well-informed, wrote to Trumbull: "The subject of this letter is Mr Thursby *alias* Van der Mase, *alias* Alexander, an English Dominican priest, a scandal to his religion and a reproach to the government in letting him live under it; who vents the most bitter invectives against the king's person and government. I desire that he may be examined upon these heads (first having seized his papers), whether he has not received letters from Rome, whether he does not hold frequent correspondence with one Grimes at Rome, a priest of his own order, whether Bing at his departure did not substitute him a procurator of his body..." (Hist. MSS Com., Downshire MSS, I, 670).

¹² Sir W. Trumbull, Kt. etc. For apprehending Ed: Bing.

These are in H. M. name to authorise and require you to seize and apprehend Mr Ed. Bing for high treason for procuring an Instrument or Writing from the bishop of Rome constituting him, the said Ed. Bing, his Provincial in this kingdom,

and under the shadow of death he did all in his power to prevent the loss of Ss. John and Paul's, of which he had been prior. He had the support of the master-general, who wrote to him on 26 november 1695 "quod bene faciat retinendo conventum SS. Joannis et Pauli pro provincia Angliae"¹³. It was doubtless Bing who enlisted the support of James II, the exiled English king at S. Germain. The king wrote to the master-general, but only the latter's reply is extant:

"Au Roy Jacque d'Angleterre, Reverendissime de propre main. SIRE, il a plu à V. M. de m'ordonner que i'eus le soin de conserver aux religieux de mon ordre et sujets de V. M. le couvent de S. Jean et Paul établi dans cette ville et que le defunt Cardinal de Nortfort avoit obtenu du Pape Inn: XI de S. Memoire, mais comme ces religieux n'ont pas de quoy subsister ils ont cru qu'ils devoient se retirer dans le couvent qu'ils ont en Flandre et voir d'y établir un College selon la disposition que le meme Cardinal en a fait par son testament. Mais Sire comme ie desirerois de conserver ce couvent à ma religion et meme pour l'utilité des sujets de V. M. i'ay cru Sire que ie ne pouvois n'en faire de plus utile pour mon ordre que de prier V. M., comme ie fais par celle-cy qu'il luy plaise de demander à Sa Sainteté et au Cardinal Ottoboni qu'ils veuillent bien laisser aux religieux de mon ordre le couvent de S. Jean et Paul au cas que les religieux Anglois se retirent. Ie m'offriray entretenir deux religieux Anglois qui pouvoient en cette Cour aupres du P. General y menager tous les interets des missions et des religieux du meme ordre qui seront dans les royaumes de V. M. La protection Sire qu'il vous plaira de donner à mon ordre sera un nouvel engagement de faire des voeux pour la conservation de vostre sacree personne et de sa famille royalle, et ie chercheray les occasions dans lesquelles ie pourray luy donner toutes les marques du respect avec lequel ie suis etc. Rome, 31 jan. 1696"¹⁴.

The solution suggested in this letter was acceptable to Bing. It would relieve the province of their immediate financial and other anxieties, and leave the door open for their return to Rome in more prosperous times. On 9 march 1697 the master-general wrote to him

and for putting the same in ure in this kingdom, and to bring him before me to be examined concerning the premisses, and to be further dealt with according to law. And for so [doing, this shall be your warrant]. Given at Whitehall the 26th day of december 1695.

To William Sutton, one of H. M. messengers in ordinary (PRO. SP. 44/346, p. 194).

¹³ Reg. 192, p. 125.

¹⁴ Reg. 186, f. 68.

“quod noster conventus SS J. et P. de Urbe quem is certis conditionibus R^{mo} cessit, R^{mus} plus loquetur P. Mag. Grymes et fratri Henrico Pecke et postea plura ei scribet”¹⁵. There is however no record of any further correspondence with Bing, although he had managed to escape from England and was more accessible in Flanders.

In 1697¹⁶ another religious body comes into the story. The Missionaries of Vincent de Paul, otherwise known as the Lazarists, finding their quarters at Monte Citorio far too cramped, petitioned Innocent XII for a more commodious site. According to their own account Innocent bore them a very special love and it was he who suggested SS John and Paul's. He persuaded cardinal Ottoboni to surrender all his rights and later rewarded him with a more wealthy abbazia in Modena. He promised the Lazarists that they should have not only the property but all the rents that belonged to it and had previously gone to the abbot commendatory¹⁷. Only one thing stayed his hand. King James, in response to the master-general's letter, had begged the pope not to add to the afflictions of the persecuted English catholics by depriving them of one of their much needed seminaries abroad. Such was still the prestige of England's exiled king and such the justice of his request that the pope hesitated¹⁸. Then came what the Lazarist chronicler

¹⁵ Reg. 192, p. 192.

¹⁶ The *Memorie* is sparing in dates. “Intesi perciò dalla S. di Inn: XII la vacanza di detta chiesa e convento [SS J and P.], essendo egli ben informato delle nostre angustie nella Casa di Monte Citorio, in quel tempo di scarsissima abitazione per le persone e funzioni, gettò gl'occhi sopra di noi motu proprio determinò di darcili supponendoli vacanti. A tal fine mandò all'improvviso a chiamare il superior della detta casa di Monte Citorio quale era il Sig. Pier Francesco Giordanini, ma trovandosi egli in Parigi per l'Assemblea Generale v'andò il Sig. Pietro Terrarossa, mandatovi dal Sig. Pellagrino de Negri, Assistente di Casa, a cui S. S. manifestò la sua intenzione, dandogli tempo di pensare a quello che potrebbe farsi”. This General Assembly was in august 1697, but Giordanini may have left Rome some months before it. (Mem., p. 3).

¹⁷ Mem., p. 4.

¹⁸ “Publicatasi per Roma un tal concessione... neppure mancavano di quelli, i quali procuravano di frassonare e intorbidire il negozio. Il Padre Generale de Dominicani, avendo addochiato questo luogo per erigervi un noviziato della sua religione, e per altri suoi fini aveva scritto al Re Giacomo d'Inghilterra acciò procurasse che partendo i suoi Inglesi Domenicani, quali soli avevano jus di starci, restasse il convento alla sua religione, ed erasi ancora guadagnato l'animo dell'Em. Ottoboni Abbate Commendatario, nelle cui mani partendo detti Inglesi decadeva, e con questa segreta intelligenza avevano i medesimi fatta la dimissione, ma intendendo che andavano falliti i suoi disegni e doveva il convento passare ad estraneos

looks upon as a special intervention of providence. Mons. Caprara, the king's agent in Rome, "sotto pretesto di chiudere la bocca al Re e divertirlo dal proteggere il P. Generale", informed the pope that his master would be satisfied if the Lazarists had SS John and Paul's provided they agreed to house two English ecclesiastics to be nominated by the king. Most unwillingly they agreed to these terms, though as soon as the king had been quieted and Caprara had departed the pope relieved them of this obligation¹⁹.

The master-general, supported by the Dominican cardinal Thomas Ferrari, continued to oppose the surrender, but he had not a very good case. His design to place an Italian community in the convent, even though only for a time, was contrary to the agreement made between Rospigliosi and Howard. Nor were the English fathers idle. The superior at SS John and Paul's sent the following petition:

" Beatissimo Padre.

Fra Ambrosio Grimes Maestro in Theologia, della Provincia d'Inghilterra dell'Ordine de Predicatori, e Superiore del Convento de SS Giovanni e Paolo di Roma, della medesima Provincia et Ordine, humilissimo Oratore della S. V., riverentemente espone tanto a suo Nome come a Nome di tutti i Religiosi della sudetta Provincia, che la S. M[emoria] d'Innocentio XI, per Breve speciale in data del 19 Aprile del Anno 1679, unì et incorporato [sic] alla detta Provincia d'Inghilterra e Religione dell'Ordine de Predicatori il sudetto Convento de SS J. e P. a perpetuità, acciòchè potessero i Religiosi di quella natione havere per sempre un Convento in Roma come un luogo di Santità e di Refugio in un tempo di persecutione e per potere educare i Religiosi et instruirli ne studii per poterli mandare alle Missioni nelli due Regni d'Inghilterra e Scotia; ed all'effetto l'Em. Sig. Card. Ovarado, di felice Memoria, per risarcire la chiesa e tutto il convento vi ha speso più di quindici mila scudi, e la Provincia istessa per mantenervi i Religiosi vi ha fatte ancora spese considerabili; et essendosi ricevuti all'Habito della Religione molti Giovani Inglesi nel sudetto Convento, che conforme alla Pratica e Constitutioni del detto Ordine devono esser Figli di quel Convento.

Hora sentendo gli Oratori che con un falso supposto rappresentato alla S. V. che volevano abbandonare il sudetto Convento, sia stato destinato dalla S. V. a i Padri Missionarii che sono in Roma, con evidente Torto e Pregiud-

cominciò a strepitare e spacciare la parola del Re, fece che i Padri Inglesi dicessero non esser vero che essi volessero partire, e con questo facessero apparire che il convento e chiesa non vacavano, e per conseguenza avere il Papa operato con falso supposto". (Mem., p. 4).

¹⁹ Mem., p. 4.

dicio degli Oratori e di tutta la loro natione Inglese Catolica et Apostolica Romana, non senza denigrazione della loro Reputazione e Fama, essendo sempre vissuti in Roma da veri Religiosi e Catholici e con buon esempio, senza haver mai dato Occasione di Scandalo, vedendosi espulsi senza esser sentite le loro Raggioni et Aggravii.

Prostrati a' Piedi della S. V. umilmente supplicano per essere sentiti e compiacersi assegnarli un Tribunale qualunque sia di Roma acciochè possono esporre loro Raggioni. Tanto maggiormente che la Concessione di tal Convento è stata fatta da un sì santo Pontefice e nel quale si sono fatte per più di 20 mila scudi di spese di Risarcimenti e per mantenersi i Religiosi lo spatio di più di 22 Anni, come anche per essere gl'Oratori legittimi Possessori et Heredi della fel. mem. del Em. Sig. Card. Ovardo, il quale ha fatta tutte queste spese, non con l'Entrate della chiesa ma bensì contribuiti della Liberalità del Re d'Inghilterra e de Catholici Inglesi per la Manutenzione del sudetto Convento a favore degl'Oratori et della Gratia. Quam Deus etc.".

Endorsed: Request or Memorial to Innocent the XIIth about S Jo. and Pauls made by Mr Ambrose Grymes ²⁰.

Perhaps it was in response to this appeal that the convent received on 5 september 1697 ²¹ the honour of a surprise visit from the pope in person. He verified the truth of what he had heard, viz. that there were only five of the brethren left, three fathers and two lay-brothers. The chronicler adds enthusiastically that Innocent was charmed with the beauty of the grounds and the "orti pensili", calling them a "paradiso terrestre". There is no record of what the little community said to his holiness. There was never to be a tribunal to hear their case. Before he left the convent the pope pronounced the cruel sentence of doom: "Vogliamo dare questo luogo a persone che saranno utili alla Chiesa". By a brief of 8 september 1697 he removed the convent from the English Dominicans and gave it to the Missionaries of Vincent de Paul. The reasons alleged are that the community could no longer subsist, having lost the pension given by cardinal Howard, and that its remote position rendered regular observance difficult, especially as there were now only three priests of that nation in residence ²².

²⁰ Arch. S. Clemente, l. c. f. 874.

²¹ A dì 5 N. S. doppo le 22 ore andò a SS. Giovanni e Paolo per vedere quelle vigne, giardini e il bel convento che passò dai PP Domenicani inglesi ai PP della Missione che vi faranno gli esercizi spirituali per gli ordinandi ed altri devoti. Lo studio lo terranno al convento presso Montecitorio. (Diario del Conte Gio. Battista Campello, da P. Campello della Spina, Roma 1887, p. 118).

²² Sec. Br. 2054, f. 55; printed copy of this brief in AGOP I, 154; quoted at length in Zucchi, op. cit., p. 129.

On 4 october the Lazarists took formal possession. The little community consisting of Ambrose Grimes, Thomas Worthington, and Thomas Dryden, with two brothers were loath to leave. After two years of suspense they still hoped that king James would save them at the eleventh hour.

“ Si andò subito da noi a pigliare il possesso d’ogni cosa per atti del Notario Nicola de Rossi Angelini notario dell’Em. Vicario li 4 ottobre 1697, che sono in protocollo in archivio; si mandavano subito alcuni de’ nostri ad abitarvi, e con ciò stimolare a presto partire i pochi religiosi rimasti. Ma si fecero non poco pregare, benchè il Sig. card. Panciatici e Mons. Vicegerente ne parlassero più volte al loro Generale per parte del Papa, acciò assegnasse loro convento da ritirarvisi, e Palazzo premeva pure che partisero perchè temevasi qualche impegno del Re Giacomo per le raggioni dette di sopra ”²³.

There were some apartments reserved for the abbot commendatory and these had never been granted to the Dominicans. They were occupied at this time by bishop Philip Ellis, O.S.B., one of the four English vicars-apostolic. He had been here since the death of cardinal Howard who had housed him and employed him as his auditor. He now refused to vacate these apartments, alleging that they were not included in the pope’s donation. However a brief of 5 march 1698 disposed of his claims, though it was not until january 1699 that he was persuaded to move²⁴.

In a public congregation of the Holy Office, Innocent complained to cardinal Ferrari that his English brethren had not departed. For seven weeks they lived with their usurpers. There were disputes as to what the original agreement meant by “improvements”, the newcomers claiming that all the church furniture came under this head and now belonged to them. Finally they agreed to pay something by way of compensation.

“ Benchè poi i mobili si di chiesa che altri, massime i fissi, come banchi e miglioramenti dovessero lasciarsi senza alcuna loro pretenzione da PP. Inglesi in virtù della concessione a loro fatta dal abbate commendatario, come provasi in una scrittura posta in archivio Tit. *Fondazione*, pure stimossi pro bono pacis e per nostro onore di pagarli ai medesimi, e si diedero scudi 350 per la chiesa, l’organo, sedili del coro e della capella domestica, tavole del refettorio, scalinata dell’esposizione, vetrate delle fenestre.

²³ Mem., p. 8.

²⁴ Sec. Br. 2054, f. 361; Mem., p. 8.

Si comprarono pure da essi i libri per scudi 197, e furono le opere di Alberto Magno, di S. Tommaso, di S. Agostino, di S. Gregorio, di S. Girolamo, di S. Isidoro, di S. Epifanio, di S. Atanasio, di S. Ilario, di S. Dionisio, di S. Bernardo, del Ieronimo, di Ottavo Millevitano, una sagra biblia in foglio, una concordanza, due altre biblie, Quaresimale del Segneri, le Prediche del P. Martino da Narni, del P. Viejra, Annali del Jovia, una somma imperfetta di S. Tommaso, e Stimoli alla Solitudine del Alrejza [Areylza], un Graduale e un Antifonario, come pure si pagarono altri scudi 12 per le scanzie che in tutto fanno scudi 209, come dall'uscita appare" ²⁵.

On 16 november 1697 Dryden and Worthington were assigned to Belgium "postquam debuerunt cedere conventum SS Joannis et Pauli" ²⁶. Grimes stayed on in Rome for two more years but all associations with the ancient basilica were ended. The long-cherished resentment of the English fathers is reflected in a manuscript history of the province written about 1720:

"Conventus SS Joannis et Pauli de Urbe haud multum post Em. nostri mortem e manibus nostris vi ereptus ad alienos translatus est, nulla ut puto allegata ratione; paupertatis fortasse titulo exulibus pro fide saepe saepius contubernalis; nulla etiam habita consideratione inhabitantium, cum tamen tunc temporis conventus illius filii sex vel septem constiterunt nullum aliud habentes domicilium, ex quibus aliqui adhuc vivunt" ²⁷.

In 1724 the Dominican cardinal Vincenzo Orsini, who in 1676 had clothed the first novice for SS John and Paul's and in 1689 (as an inscription there still records) had consecrated the new altars, was elected pope, taking the name of Benedict XIII. The English Dominicans considered this a favourable moment to try to regain the Roman convent. The following minutes of a meeting are preserved at S. Clemente with the documents already cited (f. 885):

Die 27 Februarii 1725

"Lecta Informatione circa Recuperationem Conventus SS. MM. Joannis et Pauli coram Patribus congregatis, Patres censuerunt via Juris non esse procedendum, sed potius per Libellum supplicem, ob Rationes sequentes.
1. Defectu Instrumentorum. 2. Defectu Pecuniarum ad Litem necessariorum. 3. Ne forte Lis protrahatur ultra Vitam Benedicti XIII.

²⁵ Mem., p. 8.

²⁶ Reg. 182, p. 352.

²⁷ AGOP XIV, Lib. PP, f. 387.

Ad primum. Quoad Instrumentum donationis existimamus Ex. P. M. Priorem apud se habere; sin minus recurrendum ad Regist. Apost. 1676 vel 1679, nam hic non extat. Quoad Instrumenta seu Acta Acquisitionum etc., quaesivimus, sed nulla invenimus, quamvis Expensae pro structura Palatii [of card. Howard] prope Collegium Anglicanum habentur. Cum vero a Tempore Belli Cretensis seu Depositionis Ordinis Jesuatorum Conventus SS. MM. J. et P. desertus remanserit, uti asserit Ex. P. M. Greene, Em. card. de Howard multo accessario fecit Reparationes, Turrim caducam restauravit, Ecclesiam et Septa monasterii plurimum exornavit. Haec autem et alia forte distinctius enarrare possunt DD. Petrus Smith, Franciscus Clayton et Stephanus Waghemans Romae degentes. Ipse, ut arbitramur, Pontifex non ignorat haec.

Ad secundum. Copia authentica Testamenti ejusdem cardinalis mittetur per aliquem euntem ad Capitulum Bononiae [may 1725]. Interim si necesse sit, Originale habetur Romae.

Ad tertium. Testimonium Superiorum Provinciae Lombardiae a Patribus illius Provinciae quaerendum sit; hic enim nil invenitur de re ista.

Ad quartum. Necessitas et Utilitas etc. exponentur. Sed illud peragere exigere videtur spatium aliquod Temporis; brevi Relationem mittendam speramus”.

This meeting ‘in the form of a provincial chapter’ was at Bornhem. After a lapse of 27 years the principal actors in the Roman battle — Cloche, Bing, Grimes, Dryden and Peck — were dead. Only Williams and Worthington remained. Williams was now prior of Bornhem, but was not at the meeting as he had been sent to Rome in the previous year as agent of the province. There is an account of this meeting in the records of Bornhem (*Dominicana Cath. Rec. Soc. XXV, 149-50*). Being so ill-furnished with documents these fathers drew up a libellus supplex that is not entirely accurate. Even supposing that Howard’s money was enough to support two convents (which is most unlikely), the fact remains that he left it all for the house in Flanders and made no provision for SS John and Paul’s. The contention that it was the threat of suppression hanging over them that alone prevented the return of some students to Rome may have some foundation, but there is no documentary evidence. The copy of this petition preserved at S. Clemente (f. 872) is addressed, by an evident slip, to Innocent XII. There is no indication of the date. After recalling the circumstances of the establishment of SS John and Paul’s the petition continues:

Ma come che erroneamente fu esposto alla S. M. d’Innocenzo XII che per la morte del Card. Houardo che ivi contribuiva larghe elemosine per

maggior' mantenimento di quei Religiosi; per il che era impossibile ridursi a fine l'intentione d'un si pio Card., e per non ritrovarsi ivi de familia in quel tempo se non che tre soli sacerdoti Religiosi, e che per essere situato in luogo remoto della Città, poteva sperarsi difficile l'osservanza regolare, con altre sinistre suppositioni tutte a solo fine di spogliare li detti Religiosi e Provincia e l'Ordine di quel molto speso ivi da quel pio Cardinale e religione; poichè ciò fu di motivo al detto Pontefice per un suo Motu proprio spedito l'anno 1697 inauditi i detti Religiosi, Provincia e loro Generale, con l'espressa inhibitione di non poter reclamare, di privarli non solo del possesso che godevano dell'Unione perpetua di detto Convento e suoi annessi, ma di tutto lo speso da detto Card. e Provincia e del vitto quotidiano che con l'elemosine di quei pii benefattori della detta Provincia ricevono, restando privi di quei assegnamenti non solo per i religiosi ma anche dovuti ai figliuoli di quel Convento secondo l'ordinatione di detta Religione, ed unirlo ed incorporarlo alla casa de PP della Missione di Roma.

Perhochè prostrati a sui SSmi Piedi non lasciono di rappresentarli che se bene erano cessate le larghe elemosine che quotidianamente gli contribuiva il defonto Card. non però era cessato il fondo per la continuatione di quelle, mentre nel suo ultimo elogio constitui herede li Religiosi Domenicani della Provincia d'Inghilterra, con l'entrate sufficienti per lo stabilimento di due conventi, uno de quali era quello di S. G. e P. di Roma, e come che di quel tempo i superiori di detto Convento erano partiti in riconoscere l'istessa Hereditaria di detto Card. non vi era dubio che in Roma non vi potessero essere di detta nazione se non che tre Religiosi sacerdoti quando speravasi che con il ritorno de' medesimi si haverebbe potuto aumentare il numero de Religiosi di quella Provincia con maggior decoro e maggior speranza di divenir più eruditi in servizio di quelle Missioni, e di maggior osservanza regolare, ma restando si pia intentione in sospeso per l'unione et incorporatione di detto loro Convento et a loro contenuti in esso, come si legge in detto motu proprio, restò anche in sospeso a detti Religiosi e Provincia il compimento d'essa. Desiderando pertanto ridurla al suo debito effetto, che per tal causa non gli fu permesso, perciò supplicano la S. V. per la restitutione in integrum del detto Convento, con tutti i suoi annessi e connessi, e quando mai la S. V. li compiacesse esaudirli supplicano a degnarsi concederli altro luogo dove possino adempire si pia dispositione, con qualche altro assegnamento per sorvenimento dei Religiosi di detta Provincia d'Inghilterra e figli di detto Convento in recompensa di quello havevono dal Convento di detta Provincia et Ordine cosi dismembrati per non haver i detti Religiosi e Provincia altro Convento in Roma dove possino essere permanenti. Confidati per tanto nella Somma Clemenza della S. V. ben sperano esserne aggratiati, e Del tutto etc.

Alla Santità di N. S. PP Innocenzo XII

Per il Provinciale e Provincia d'Inghilterra dell'Ord. Dominicano.

It was doubtless Dominic Williams who presented this petition to Benedict XIII. The pope is said to have reminded him that he (Williams) had been one of the chief advocates for the abandonment of SS John and Paul's. There seems to be no strictly contemporaneous evidence either that Williams held this view or that the pope used it as an argument for refusing the petition. It would have been a poor argument. In 1697 Williams was a very junior lector and his opinion was not of much weight compared with the united wishes of the master-general, the provincial and the local superior. At all events the petition was refused. SS John and Paul's remained with the Lazarists and no alternative house was found for the English Dominicans. Perhaps it was to temper their disappointment that the pope nominated Williams bishop of Tiberiopolis and on 30 december 1725 himself consecrated him in his private chapel in the Quirinale.

It is clear from the minutes of the meeting given above that the archives of SS John and Paul's had not found their way to Flanders. Some documents have strayed into the archives of the Irish Dominicans at S. Clemente, by whose kindness they are here printed. But the principal books such as the registers of clothings and professions have disappeared altogether, and the brethren of SS John and Paul's are often scarcely more than names. We cannot be sure that even the names of all of them have survived. Fr. Raymund Palmer assembled such scattered references as he could find in other sources. His article²⁸ is not easily accessible but the biographical details have been incorporated in the *Obituary Notices*²⁹. They are often disappointingly meagre. All that is recorded of John Benn, for instance, is his death in Ireland in 1690. The following notes contain some additional information and help to fill up this *lacuna* in the records of the English province.

Some of those who appear below are well authenticated and details of their later years will be found in the *Obituary Notices*: some presumably did not persevere. There are others however who were undoubtedly solemnly professed, though they have never been recognised as members of the province. Those only have been accepted whose names appear on the obituary roll that was kept at Bornhem³⁰.

²⁸ *Merry England*, 1890, p. 311.

²⁹ W. Gumbley, O. P., *Obituary Notices of the English Dominicans*, London 1955.

³⁰ Printed in *Dominicana* (Cath. Rec. Soc. XXV), p. 126.

This is a very careful and accurate record, but it is possible that no news reached Bornhem of the death of certain religious in foreign convents or in Scotland, especially during the troubled years that followed the flight of James II in 1688. I have therefore listed all those who aspired to join the province in Rome, and have added a note when there is evidence that they did not stay.

II

SOURCES

1. *The registers of the masters-general (Reg.)*

The assignation of a religious to a convent outside his own province was done by the master-general, and a minute of it should appear in his registers. There was however no settled rule as to where this entry was to be recorded. It may be found under the province to which the religious belonged, the province in which he was living or the province to which he was being sent. It may take the form of letters patent addressed to the individual, or a letter of recommendation addressed to his superior *a quo* or *ad quem*, and the superior may be the provincial, the prior or the regent of studies. There is a further complication that concerns the English students in Rome. They were normally sent for their higher studies to the convent *del Monte di Dio* in Naples. This belonged not to the *Provincia Regni* (in which Naples was situated), but to the *Congregatio Sanitatis*, a congregation of strict observance ruled by a vicar-general subject immediately to the master-general. The entries concerning this congregation are sometimes recorded under *Provincia Regni* and sometimes separately. Hence it is not surprising that a number of these entries escaped the vigilance of Fr Palmer when he gathered his rich harvest in Rome in 1881. It is to be regretted that many assignations and appointments are nowhere recorded.

2. *Venerable English College, Rome (VEC)*

The English College in Via Monserrato was founded in 1362 as a hospice for English pilgrims. When it became a seminary in 1579 the obligation of succouring English pilgrims continued, and details were entered in a register known as the Pilgrim Book. An English

summary of the first Pilgrim Book that extends to 1656 was published by Foley ³¹, but he seems to have been unaware of the existence of two further volumes that continue the register to the end of the 18th century. It is the second Pilgrim Book (1654-1732) that I have used here ³².

3. *Ospizio dei Convertendi* (Osp.)

This hospice was founded in 1673 by Mariano Soccino, an Oratorian of La Chiesa Nuova, for the instruction of converts from protestantism ³³. In 1678 cardinal Howard became one of the *Fratelli* and regularly attended the meetings of the board of governors ³⁴. The archives of this hospice are now in the Vatican Archives but there is nothing to indicate the fact and they have no press-mark ³⁵. The volumes are numbered and there is a contemporary inventory. The only ones that concern us here are:

No. 1. Primo Registro 1673-1714

No. 12. Registro de Convertiti alla S. Fede. A diary from which the first register was largely compiled.

4. *Archivi generali del Vicariato di Roma*

In these archives are preserved the ordination books from 1505 onwards. They are not numbered. The volumes covering the relevant period are:

A. Ordinationes Generales 1670-81

B. Ordinationes Generales 1682-97

C. Ordinationes Particulares 1685-94.

The general ordinations were invariably in the Lateran. The only reference to the English Dominicans in C is the conferring of the Tonsure

³¹ H. Foley, Records of the English Province S. J., VI (1880), p. 341.

³² I am indebted to Mgr G. Tickle, the Rector of the College, for permission to publish these extracts.

³³ C. B. Piazza, Eusevologio, 1698, tract. V, cap. 21.

³⁴ Osp. no. 4.

³⁵ I am indebted to Sig. S. Damiani, vice-archivist, for his labours in tracing these volumes for me.

of four of them, and this was in the domestic chapel of the vice-gerent, archbp. Stefano Giuseppe Menatti ³⁶.

The *Libri Status Animarum* have already been mentioned. They give the names of all parishioners, but for the exempt religious they give only the numbers. The names of postulants and servants in religious houses are given, and from this unexpected source I have rescued the name of John Benn's father.

5. Torre Papers

This is a collection of thirty-six sheets containing drafts of documents in Latin and English, all in the handwriting of Vincent Torre who was vicar-general (1676-85) and provincial (1685-87). They include what appear to be copies rather than drafts of three appointments. One is dated from Bornhem in 1682; the others belong to 1685 when Torre was residing at SS John and Paul's. There is one original document, namely the petition of cardinal Howard to Innocent XI in 1685 for the restoration of the title of Provincial to the English Dominicans ³⁷.

³⁶ I have given only the first and last references to orders (usually tonsure and priesthood), though for all these students the intermediate orders are also recorded.

³⁷ The establishment of SS John and Paul's gave the English Dominicans two formal convents and thus paved the way for the restoration of the province. In claiming three convents Howard is including the convent of the nuns at Brussels.

“ Beatissimo Padre. Espongono prostrati alli piedi di V. S. la Provincia e PP. de Predicatori del Regno d'Inghilterra, che si come detta Provincia non deve più computarsi fra le Provincie desolate, havendo tre conventi formali e molti PP. ch'attualmente travagliano nella Missione, anzi colla detta Benedittione sperano per avvenire far maggior frutto nella vigna del Signore, grandissima consolatione riceverebbero se V. S. si degnasse restituire al loro Vicario Generale il titolo di Provinciale ch'in altri tempi più che trecent'anni godette, come l'altre Religioni in detto Regno, benchè di quant'al numero de Conventi e Religiosi inferiori, attualmente godono. Servirà questa gratia di V. S. per maggiormente autorizar la persona ed effetto di promover e stabilir l'osservanza e disciplina regolare, come anche per intervenire nelli congressi ch'il Clero Secolare e Regolare sogliono tener per aumento della nostra santa fede e vero culto divino.

Supplicano per ciò humilissimamente V. B. di conceder la facoltà al Padre Generale per far l'institutione di Provinciale nella Provincia detta o di consolar gli Oratori come meglio parerà a V. S. il che etc. ”.

[In the hand of the master-general] “ Oratores digni sunt ut exaudiantur si ita placuerit V. S. Fr Antonius de Monroy ”.

[Another hand] “ N. Sig. concede al Padre Rev^{mo} Generale la facoltà d'instituire Provinciale di Anglia il P. Vicario Generale dei Religiosi di detta Provincia Lorenzo Casoni ”.

These papers are now in the archives of the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle ³⁸.

NOVICES AND STUDENTS

BENN, John.

12 June 1679. On the same day John Ben of Cumberland came from Spaine where he had been converted to make his abjuration of heresy and to be farther instructed in matters of faith. He was admitted as a Pilgrime, stayd two days and went to the Colledge of the Converts, and after some tyme was admitted to be a Dominican at Sts John and Pauls. On the 19 arrived here from Siena, where he had been sick, John Bruce, who was companion to John Ben from Seville, and came thence upon the same account as he, recommended by the Bishop of Seville and Nuncio of Spain. After a days entertainment he went to his companion to the Colledg of the Converts. (VEC, p. 30).

No. 481. Anno 1679, alli 14 Giugno fu ricevuto nell nostro hospitio Giovanni binde Inglese di Selaville ³⁹ servitore, da Calviano già cattolico fatto, pro maggiore instruzione.

[opposite] Il di contro partì dall nostro hospitio li 28 di Luglio per farsi Religioso in Roma nella famiglia di S. Domenico della natione inglese 1679.

No. 484. Alli 21 di Giugno fu ricevuto nell nostro hospitio Giovanni bruse inglese di Pennarde studente catholico pro magg. instruttione.

[opposite] Il di contro partì dall nostro hospitio li 28 Luglio 1679 per farsi religioso dell'ordine di S. Dominico della natione inglese in Roma. Entrò poi in Collegio Inglese e fu ricevuto per Alunno Pontificio in detto Collegio ⁴⁰ (Osp. 12).

481. Giovanni Binde Inglese. Provincia [*blank*]; Città o Patria Selaville; Professione Servitore; Statura giusta; Età 23; Pelo nero. (Osp. 1).

Status Animarum praesentis anni 1680 curae animarum sacrosanctae Basilicae Lateranensis.

No. 99 Convento di SS Gio e Paolo dei PP Dominicani Inglesi

Sacerdoti no. 4

Chierici no. 3

Donati no. 4

[Endorsed] " Alla Santità di N. Sig. Innoc. XI. Ne supplica il Card. di Norfolk per la Provincia e PP. d'Inghilterra ". [undated].

³⁸ I am indebted to his Lordship Bishop J. Cunningham and to Fr D. Milburn of Ushaw College for a microfilm of these documents.

³⁹ Evidently Sellafeld, a hamlet on the Cumberland coast in the parish of Beckermet St Bridget.

⁴⁰ Bruce entered the English College 14 sep. 1679, received minor orders in 1680, but was forced by bad health to return to England in 1682. (CRS, 40, p. 94).

Secolari

- ch. Gio Benn f[iglio] Tomasso Inglese 23
 ch. Giacomo Carvon di Giacomo ⁴¹ 22
 ch. Guglielmo Preis f. Tomasso ⁴² 20
 ch. Simone di Christofano Sanderson Inglese 22

John Ben Tonsure 20 dec. 1681 (A. 279)
 Priest 13 mar. 1683 (B. 50) ⁴³.

BROUGHTON, Joseph ⁴⁴.

Tonsure 19 sep. 1682 (B. 25)
 Priest 23 dec. 1684 (B. 112).

18 nov. 1690. P. Josepho Broughton Anglo scribitur quod quia ab ad. R. P. Vicario Congregationis de vita moribus et studiis bene recommendatus est, possit in collegio Montis Dei examinari pro lectore. (Reg. 180, p. 414).

10 sep. 1695. P. Josephus Broughton amovetur ex conventu SS Joannis et Pauli de Urbe et assignatur conventui Bornheimiensi usque ad ulteriorem superiorum dispositionem. (Reg. 182, p. 229).

BROWN, Andrew Adam.

No. 170. A di 7 maggio 1676 fu ricevuto nel nostro Ospitio con li soliti requisiti Adam Brown Scozzese di setta Calvinista. Non ha abiurato. [later hand] Ha abjurato.

[opposite] A di 21 di Luglio si partì il di contro dall'Hospitio nostro. (Osp. 12).

Adamo Broun Scozzese. Provincia Tiuiozia ⁴⁵; Città o Patria Smailholm; Professione Studente; Età 22; Statura mediocre; Pelo Biondo. (Osp. 1).

Liber Secundus Continens Professiones Novitiorum SS Sixti et Clementis.

Die 18 octobris 1677 post horam 23 Fr Adam Brun Scotus Novitius Clericus emisit solemnem Professionem (pro Conventu Bornhemensis ⁴⁶ in

⁴¹ James Craven, q. v.

⁴² William Price, q. v.

⁴³ The last reference to Benn in Rome is 30 aug. 1685, when he subscribed as secretary an appointment of Raymund Green, q. v.

⁴⁴ He was a student at the English College. "Discessit ad SS Joannis et Pauli 14 aprilis 1681, ac deinde Neapolim ad novitiatum Dominicanorum". (CRS, 40, p. 96).

⁴⁵ Apparently an attempt at "Teviotshire"; Smailholm is in Teviotdale in the county of Roxburgh.

⁴⁶ As Brown was professed at S. Clemente and for the convent of Bornhem it would seem that at this date full conventual life had not yet begun at SS John and Paul's.

Flandria Nationis Anglicanae) ante altare majus in ecclesia S. Clementis in manibus mei infrascripti Prioris, sub Rev^{mo} Mag. Gen. F. Antonio de Monroy coram toto Conventu et adstante Em. D. Card. Howardo ordinis nostri et multis saecularibus, praemissis omnibus de jure requisitis. Ita est Fr Andreas Tronus Bacc., P. G. et Prior.

Ego Fr Andreas Adamus Brun Scotus emisi meam solemnem professionem sponte et voluntarie non vi aut metu, secundum regulam B. Augustini et institutiones fratrum Praed. et non secundum quod hic aut hodie alibi servatur. Et in fidem haec scripsi manu propria, Ego fr. Andreas Brun affirmo ut supra.

Ita est Fr. Franciscus M. a Pitio, Lector et Mag. Novitiorum
Fr. Franshinus Bedusi, Vic. Conventus. (p. 7) ⁴⁷.

Ad primam Tonsuram 9 Aprilis 1678.

fratres Dominicus Pegge }
Andreas Adami } Coll. SS Joannis et Pauli ord. Praed.

Cum praesentatione eorum superioris praevio examine. Idem Adam absolutus ex decreto S. R. et Ven. Inquisitionis ob professionem Sectae Calvini ex decreto sub die 15 Maii 1676. (A. 188).

Adamus Brown Priest 20 apr. 1680 (A. 245).

21 sep. 1680. to Prior of La Quercia

Il P. Studente f. Andrea Bruno Inglese mi rappresenta trovarsi infermo a causa che cotesta aria l'è nociva. Desidero d'esser informato da V. P. sopra la verità di questo fatto per poter provvedere secondo che sarà di dovere. (Reg. 164, f. 77).

9 nov. 1680. to Andrew Brown

V. R. si rimetterà a questo convento, havrà fatto significare il Sig. Card. Ouard e quanto stimerà bene S. E. per la sua persona dovrai eseguire. (Reg. 164, f. 86).

5 apr. 1681. Assignatus est P. f. Andreas Broan provinciae Angliae ad conventum S. Maximini in provincia Tholosana pro studio. (Reg. 166, p. 46) ⁴⁸.

CHILTON, Vincent.

Tonsure 13 mar. 1683 (B. 45).

Priest 13 mar. 1688 (B. 153).

⁴⁷ Arch. S. Clemente. This volume also contains the record of the clothing of Brown, printed in T. de Burgo, Supplementum Hiberniae Dominicanae, 1772, p. 840. Brown received the habit at S. Xisto 14 oct. 1676 from card. Orsini in the presence of card. Altieri, Protector of the order, card. Howard and the master-general J-T. Rocaberti.

⁴⁸ This is the last reference to him.

20 apr. 1689. to Provincial S. Ludovici.

Non potuimus Em. cardinalis Howardi de Norfolcia ordinis nostri commendationi denegare ut R. P. Vincentius Chilton Anglus in provinciam nostram S. Ludovici mitteremus in ea assignandus, facta licentia ipsi ut per dies 14 in conventu nostro S. Honorati manere possit ad invisendos parentes et propinquos qui Parisiis commorantur; ut id concedas ipse Em. cardinalis commendationi pergratissimum tibi esse debet, cum aequum sit ut omnes in toto ordine Em. card. omni obsequiorum genere prosequantur qui quae-sitis etiam occasionibus ordinem omnibus beneficiis quibus potest cumulare non desinit. (Reg. 175, f. 159).

24 jan. 1690. to the same.

Recessisse P. Chilton Anglum non aegre ferimus, cum a provincialis vicario Angliae vocatus fuerit. (Reg. 175, f. 169).

CLAYTON, Francis.

May 1677. On the 16 of this month arrived here in quality of Pilgrims John Jones⁴⁹ and Francis Claiton⁵⁰ and were entertained 8 dayes according to custome, Card. Howard desiring it, for they came to cloath themselves with the habit of S. Dominick. (VEC, p. 24).

CRAVEN, James.

Oct. 1679. On the 19 George Kell⁵¹ and James Craven⁵² both Catholyke came from Paris and were entertained as Pilgrimes. James Craven stayed 7 dayes and went to SS John and Paules in order to his admission amongst the Dominicans. George Kell, upon the desire of his Em. Card. Howard was permitted to stay 19 days and then went to shift for him selfe in the Towne. (VEC, p. 31).

DRYDEN, Thomas⁵³.

Deacon 19 sep. 1693 (B. 340).

Priest 19 dec. 1693 (B. 347).

⁴⁹ Jones does not appear to have persevered. He may perhaps be identified with a John Jones who on 14 nov. 1682, with one William Dai, received permission from the master-general to beg for alms to pay their debts, and was recommended to our convents. They are called "Angli" but not "Fratres". (Reg. 166, p. 57).

⁵⁰ Clayton did not persevere. He stayed on in Rome in the service of card. Howard, who remembered him in his will. (CRS, 25, p. 90). He is mentioned in a document given above as still living in Rome in 1725.

⁵¹ Kell also entered the service of card. Howard. (ib.).

⁵² See under Benn. He does not appear again.

⁵³ Erasmus Thomas Dryden was the third and youngest son of John Dryden the poet.

24 aug. 1694. P. f. Thomas Dryden provinciae Angliae fuit assignatus conventui S. Thomae de Napoli in studentem formalem in locum actu vacantem [pro provinciis extraneis *crossed out*]. (Reg. 191, Regni, f. 8^v).

11 feb. 1696. to the Regent of S. Tomaso, Napoli.

Il bisogno che tiene la nostra provincia d'Inghilterra di religiosi mi necessita a dispensare il P. Collegiale f. Tom. Dryden Inglese; onde V. P. servatis servandis, ricevuta questa mia, essamini con cotesti PP Moderatori per lettore il sudetto padre. (Reg. 193, f. 9^v).

FLOOD, Richard.

No. 503. Li 10 feb. 1680 fu ricevuto Riccardo flood inglese di Londra, studente; a Parigi si fece ribattizzare sotto conditione et ivi cresimato dopo esser di Calvinista fatto Catholico, per maggiore instruttione.

[opposite] Il di contro partì dal nostro hospitio li 7 Giugno 1680 per esser ricevuto nell'monastero de' Domenicani della natione inglese in Roma. (Osp. 12) ⁵⁴.

GIBSON, Thomas.

Tonsure 17 sep. 1688 (C. 47).

Priest 20 sep. 1692 (B. 313).

21 apr. 1696. Al P. Lettore f. Tomaso Gibson, Rieti, si da licenza di poter venire in Roma per suoi religiosi affari nelle vacanze di questa pasqua. (Reg. 193, f. 28).

16 mar. 1697. Al P. Lettore f. Tomaso Gibson, lettor di filosofia all'Aquila ⁵⁵ si da licenza di venire in Roma per tornare alla sua provincia d'Inghilterra. (Reg. 193, f. 65).

30 mar. 1697. P. Thomas Gibson postquam Aquilae docuit philosophiam remittitur ad provincialem suum Angliae ut ipsum ulterius accomodet. (Reg. 182, p. 326).

GREEN, Raymund.

Deacon 24 sep. 1678 (A. 199).

Priest 25 feb. 1679 (A. 210) ⁵⁶.

⁵⁴ There is no further reference to Flood.

⁵⁵ The convent of Aquila (Abruzzi) was the "studium generale provinciae Aprutinae S. Catharinae".

⁵⁶ Green was sent for his higher studies to Naples, but there is no record of any assignation in the registers. Writing to the master-general on 19 June 1733 he speaks of his acquaintance with cardinals Orsini and Spada, "quorum uni eram apprime notus Neapoli, alteri intime charus Bruxellis". (Arch. of Eng. Prov.,

f. Vincentius Torre, S.T.M. et humilis V. Generalis ⁵⁷ provinciae Angliae, O. P. in Dei filio sibi dilecto R. P. f. R. G., Philos. Prof. eiusdem ordinis et provinciae, salutem.

Perlecto iam tuis alumnis non mediocre cum laude totius Philosophiae cursus systemate, aequum est ut philosophicis ample ditatum, nostrum Liceum te Theologicum gratulabunde suscipiat. Hinc praesentiarum tenore nostrique muneris autoritate, te praefatum R. P. f. Raymundum Green, Philosophiae Professore, damus... Lectorem pro cursu Theologiae proxime inchoando in Collegio nostro SS MM Joannis et Pauli de Urbe, cum gratiis [etc.]. Datum in Collegio nostro SS MM Jo. et P. de Urbe et sigillo nostro munitum hac die 30 augusti [1685], fr. Vincentius Torre qui supra. Registratum fol. 53, fr Joannes Ben loco secretarii. (Torre Papers).

HAMLIN, Thomas.

Tonsure 17 sep. 1688 (C. 47).

2nd Min. 18 dec. 1688 (B. 171) ⁵⁸.

KIRSOP, Peter.

Tonsure 17 sep. 1688 (C. 47).

Deacon 22 dec. 1691 (B. 285).

6 sep. 1692 f. Petrus Kersop novitius diaconus provinciae Angliae fuit assignatus causa studii conventui S. Marci de Florentia de consensu P. Prioris dicti conventus. (Reg. 190, Prov. Rom. p. 1) ⁵⁹.

OGILBIE, Patrick.

No. 300. 1677, a di 30 di Settembre fu ricevuto nel nostro Hospitio Patricio Ogilbie Scozzese di fresco convertito, Barone. Abjurò solennemente alli 6 di Novembre e si cresimò alli 3 di Dicembre, pigliando il nome di Francesco.

[opposite] Il di contro partì alli 2 Gennaio l'anno 1678 dall'Hospitio nostro [another hand] e entrò nell'ordine di S. Domenico a S. Giovanni e Paolo delli Inglesi. (Osp. 12).

London). Card. Orsini was in Naples from nov. 1684 till at least june 1685. (A. Touron, Hist. des hommes illustres de l'ordre de S. Dominique, VI, Paris 1749, 37).

⁵⁷ It would appear from this that the title of Provincial had not been restored at this date, though in a letter of 19 july, 1685 Torre subscribes himself "Provincial of England" (Torre Papers).

⁵⁸ There is no further reference to him.

⁵⁹ He was probably in bad health. (Gumbley op. cit., p. 47).

No. 300. Patricio Francesco Ogilbie Scozzese. Provincia Banffia; Città o Patria Dorn ⁶⁰; Professione Barone; Statura alta; Età 36. (Osp. 1).

1st Min. 21 dec. 1680 (A. 256).

Priest 20 dec. 1681 (A. 282).

28 aug. 1683. R. P. f. Patricio Mariae Ogilbie natione Scoto conceditur licentia morandi in conventu S. Mariae Maioris Narniae causa recuperandi valetudinem. (Reg. 161, f. 78^v).

Jesus Maria † Dominicus

Romae 2 Novembris 1684.

In conventu fratrum sacri Ord. Praed. Civitatis vetulae ⁶¹ praemunitus patientia, resignatione ac solitis sanctae matris Ecclesiae sacramentis, inter Confratrum suorum preces ac suspiria, quintiduae febris malignae perustus ardore, animam pie tradidit in manus sui Conditoris 20^{mo} Octobris perdilectus nobis ac R.dus in Christo

Pater Fr Patricius Ogilebius

Aetatis suae anno 42; Professionis religiosae 4^o; sacerdotii vero 3^o; vir plane modestus, devotus ac religiosus, filius huius nostri conventus SS MM Joannis et Pauli de Urbe fratrum Anglorum S. O. P. Pro cuius animae refrigerio preces vestras ac Suffragia charitativa enixe flagitamus ut aeterna quantoctius Requiescat in pace. (Torre Papers).

PEGGE, Dominic.

Tonsure 9 apr. 1678 (A. 188).

Priest 20 apr. 1681 (A. 245).

4 oct. 1681. Provincia Regni. Fuerunt assignati in collegiales Collegio S. Thomae de Neapoli pro primo loco vacaturo, sine praeiudicio etc. servatis etc., PP. f. Dominicus Pegge provinciae Angliae, et f. Hyacinthus de Caieta. (Reg. 163, f. 13^v).

4 oct. 1681 ⁶². Congregatio Sanitatis. Fuerunt assignati causa studii conventui S. Mariae Sanitatis de Neapoli PP f. Angelus Gabriel Torre ⁶³ et f. Dominicus Pegge provinciae Angliae. (Reg. 163, f. 106^v).

⁶⁰ He was evidently a member of the noble family of Drum-na-Keith, Banffshire, and a relative of Bl. John Ogilbie, S. J. who was martyred at Glasgow in 1615.

⁶¹ Civitavecchia.

⁶² The explanation of these assignations on the same day to two different convents is that Pegge was sent to S. Thomas' to await a vacancy in the convent del Monte di Dio. cf. Worthington.

⁶³ It would appear from this, and particularly from the next excerpt, that Gabriel Torre was an English Dominican. There was however a priest of this name of the province utriusque Lombardia (Reg. 190, f. 68^v).

25 oct. 1681. To the vic.-gen. della Sanità.

Sento colla lettera della P. V. che siano arrivati in cotesto nostro convento li due Religiosi Inglesi, e si come mi comprometto che in cotesta nostra Congregatione havranno motivo di approfittarsi ne studii e nella religiosità, così mi rimetto alla P. V. circa l'accommodarli a lezioni proporzionate, attendo però al gusto dell'Em. S. Cardinale Ouard. (Reg. 158, f. 292^v).

17 jul. 1683. Provincia Regni. P. f. Dominicus Pegge fuit dispensatus ut possit servatis servandis examinari in lectorem. (Reg. 163, f. 17^v).

30 aug. 1685. Dominic Pegge, S. T. L., appointed lector in theology at SS John and Paul's by Vincent Torre, vic.-gen. (Torre Papers).

11 sep. 1688. P. Dominicus Bergge [sic] Anglus, postquam philosophiam et theologiam per tres annos Romae in conventu SS Joannis et Pauli dictavit iterato ibidem per patentes instituitur pro philosophiae lectore. (Reg. 182, p. 38).

3 sep. 1690 per patentes instituitur in lectorem primarium Theologiae in conventu SS Joannis et Pauli P. Dominicus Pegge Prior ibidem. (Reg. 182, p. 80).

PENNINGTON, Alan.

He left the English College 15 april 1694 to join the Dominicans. It is clear from the following that he studied in Lombardy and was a priest before he went to Naples. There is no record of his having ever been at SS John and Paul's.

10 mar. 1696 P. f. Alanus Pennington datus et assignatus fuit in studentem formalem conventui S. Catharinae apud Formello. (Reg. 190, prov. Utriusque Lombardiae, f. 48).

7 apr. 1696. To the Regent del Monte di Dio, Naples.

Il P. Studente f. Alano Pennington Inglese latore di questa mia potrà V. P. ammetterlo all'essame di studente formale, e ritrovatolo habile da cotesti PP Moderatori darlo l'approvazione acciò si porti in S. Catarina a Formello a fare il triennio del suo studio. (Reg. 193, f. 16^v).

28 dec. 1697. P. Alanus Pennington removetur a conventu S. Catharinae Neapoli et assignatur Collegio Anglorum Lovaniensi in studentem Theologiae, concediturque ei quod possit residuum suae collegiaturae annum ibidem adimplere. (Reg. 182, p. 353).

PRICE, William.

No. 502. 1679 al primo decembre Guilliemo preise inglese di Comitato Salobii, di Ludlow, studente Calvinista, abjurò li 19 Gennaio 1680, Cresimato li 16 di feb. 1680.

[opposite] Il dicontro partì dell nostro Hosp. li 16 di feb. 1680 e ricapitò per ordine dell Card. Inglese nell Monastero Domenicano della Nat. inglese de Urbe. (Osp. 12).

No. 502 Guillelmo Preise. Provincia Salopii; Città o Patria Ludlow; Professione Studente; Statura giusta; Età 20 ⁶⁴.

PROCTER, Vincent.

Tonsure 20 dec. 1681 (A. 279).

Acolyte 29 mar. 1682 (B. 7).

Dec. 1682. Fr. Vincentius Procter clericus Anglus fuit assignatus in conventu nostro Maximini ad sua studia Philosophica et Theologica peragenda, qui specialiter fuit commendatus ab Em. Cardinali de Norfolk. (Reg. 170, f. 5^v).

8 dec. 1682. To Prior of S. Maximin.

Commendat fratrem Vincentium Procter clericum Anglum quem eo in conventu assignat quippe commendatus ab Em. Card. de Norfort. (Reg. 168, f. 5^v).

2 nov. 1684. To the same.

R. ad. P. Prior et patres conventus S. Maximini salutem. Fratrem Vincentium Poter [sic] Anglum iniuste dimisistis et contra charitatem fraternam, imo et reverentiam quam debetis Em. Cardinali de Norfolk qui eum vobis commendavit, ac ipsum diutius sustinere debebatis iuxta leges religiosae charitatis. Quo eat modo quis scit? Eum furiosum existimastis, eaque ratione retinere debebatis. De illius religione et pietate dubitabatis, inde maiori christianae charitatis favore apud vos instruendus et educandus esset. Si sui compos non erat, honor ordinis sollicitabat vos ne sic dimissus in dedecus religionis vagaret. Extraneus vobis erat, ideoque maiori hospitalitatis officio suscipiendus. Saltem monere nos debebatis qui eum apud vos misimus, vestrisque literis admoniti Em. Cardinalem monuissemus qui zelo et honore ordinis in sua natione ad propagationem fidei satagit iuvenes in observantia, pietate et doctrina instrui et educari, et vos ipsos rejicitis, ipsique providisset. Non erat a nobis de fratribus conventus S. Maximini haec existimatio. Displicet quod egistis in vestri dedecus et ordinis praeiudicium. Valet. (Reg. 168, f. 17^v) ⁶⁵.

RAWLINS, Henry.

20 jul. 1683. This afternoone arrived heer from Borrom [Bornhem] in Flanders by way of Loreto Mr Henry Rawlins a pretty young man with sufficient testimonie from R^d Fr Vincent Vicar Generall in Eng^d of the English

⁶⁴ See note 42. There is no further reference to him.

⁶⁵ This is presumably the Robert Procter, subdeacon, who died in Rome 30 aug. 1690. (CRS, 25, p. 127).

Dominicans and stayed heer that night but next morning goeing to see my L^d Card. Howard, to whome he also had letters of recommendation, returned to the Colledge noe more but was sent by his Em. to S. John and Paules with designe to receive him into his order. He has studied 4 years at Doway, lived at Borrom some 2 yeares, and seemed to bee aged about one or two and twentie. (VEC, p. 39) ⁶⁶.

SMITH, Dominic.

Ostiarius 13 mar. 1683 (B. 46).

Subdeacon 17 apr. 1683 (B. 59).

4 mar. 1684. Fr Dominico Smith Anglo Novitio professo conceditur licentia eundi ad conventum S. Catharinae apud Formellum Neapolis ob recuperandam suam valetudinem, qua rehabita redeat ad conventum suae assignationis, commendaturque Superiori praedicti conventus ad officium charitatis. (Reg. 165, p. 248) ⁶⁷.

WILLIAMS, Dominic.

Tonsure 17 sep. 1688 (C. 47).

Priest 1 mar. 1692 (B. 293).

5 sep. 1693 P. f. Dominicus Guillelmus Anglus fuit assignatus Collegio Montis Dei de Neapoli in collegialem in locum actu vacantem ob mortem collegialis f. Timothei Poloni provinciarum extraneorum. (Reg. 191, Sanitatis, f. 3).

26 nov. 1695 P. Dominicus Guilelmi, absolutis Neapoli suis studiis, assignatur conventui SS Joannis et Pauli. (Reg. 182, p. 236).

25 aug. 1696 P. Provinciali Angliae scribitur quod in novo collegio Lovaniensi pro proximo cursu philosophico legendo R^{mus} instituerit in lectorem P. Dominicum Williams ex conventu SS Joannis et Pauli, qui Neapoli cum laude sua studia absolvit. (Reg. 192, p. 165).

20 oct. 1696 P. Lectori Dominico Williams provinciae Angliae, postquam Neapoli in collegio Montis Dei Congregationis S. Mariae Sanitatis studia sua absolvit, et praemisso rigoroso examine ad legendum et ad confessiones excipiendas approbatus fuit, R^{mus} dat licentiam excipiendi confessiones fratrum suae provinciae Angliae et sociorum in itinere versus Bornhemium, exceptis tamen fratribus sub cura magistri novitiorum existentibus. (Reg. 182, p. 294) ⁶⁸.

⁶⁶ Rawlins entered the English College 5 oct. 1683, was ordained in 1686 and discessit 27 aug. 1690 mansurus in obsequio Em. card. [Howard]. (CRS, 40, p. 99).

⁶⁷ He died in Rome, a subdeacon, in 1686. (CRS, 25, p. 127).

⁶⁸ Afterwards bishop of Tiberiopolis and vicar-apostolic in England. (Gumbley, op. cit. p. 57).

WORTHINGTON, Thomas.

Tonsure 19 dec. 1693 (B. 341).

Subdeacon 5 jun. 1694 (B. 372).

14 aug. 1694 f. Thomas Worthington novitius professus provinciae Angliae fuit assignatus conventui S. Mariae Sanitatis de Neapoli in studentem Theologiae. (Reg. 191, Sanitatis, f. 4^v).

30 apr. 1695 P. f. Thomas Worthington provinciae Angliae fuit assignatus Collegio S. Thomae de Neapoli in collegialem in locum P. collegialis Thomae M. Sanfelice. (Reg. 191, Regni, f. 10)⁶⁹.

III

So much for those who received their formation, in whole or in part, in the convent of SS John and Paul's. About those who joined the community already fully fledged there is greater uncertainty. It is not even possible to compile a list of the priors. As we have seen, Vincent Cowper is casually mentioned as prior in July 1677 and Dominic Pegge in Sep. 1690. Between these two Fr. Palmer places Vincent Torre and Ambrose Grimes, but I am unable to trace his authority for either. Torre arrived in Rome in August 1683. At Bornhem he had held jointly the offices of vicar-general and prior, and in the only surviving letters-patent he uses both titles⁷⁰. In his two patents issuing from Rome in 1685 however he calls himself simply "vicarius-generalis". As these patents show that he was a stickler for formalities it is scarcely credible that he would have omitted his title of prior, especially in documents concerning the convent. As for Grimes he was regent of studies (an office incompatible with that of prior), and, in any case, left

⁶⁹ There is mention of only one student who was not a member of the province. "14 oct. 1693 P. Dominicus Nugent, postquam in conventu SS Joannis et Pauli sua studia absolvit, ex consilio medicorum remittitur in suam nativam Hiberniae provinciam, daturque ei licentia quod in quocunque studio generali potuit examinari pro lectore". (Reg. 182, p. 149). He was ordained priest 19 Sep. 1693. (B. 340). There is also a reference to an Italian laybrother: "1 Sep. 1692 f. Hyacinthus de Venetiis conversus fuit remotus a conventu SS J. et P. de Urbe et assignatus conventui S. Mariae super Minervam". (Reg. 190, Prov. Rom., p. 1).

⁷⁰ This is the appointment dated Sep. 1682 of Fr George Gibson (brother of the Thomas Gibson above) as subprior in capite during Torre's absence in Rome. (Torre Papers).

for England in 1681⁷¹. On 19 february 1684 he was granted the "camera quam actualiter inhabitat in conventu Bruxellensi, et vetatur mandato Rev^m P. Generalis ne ab illa removeatur"⁷². In a letter of 28 dec. 1685 to bishop John Leyburn, who had just arrived in London, Torre writes:

"My lord C[aryll, secretary to the queen] tells me he writ to your lordship about Mr Grimes his admittance into your Master's [i. e. the king's] service. I have now orders to send him over and to recommend him to your favour for his settlement in that service"⁷³.

It seems unlikely that Grimes would have been called so soon from such a post in order to become prior in Rome. In a letter of 20 sep. 1687 cardinal Howard says that the earl of Salisbury (whom he had received into the Church) left for England the previous day with a companion, "and the prior of S. Jo: Pauls their confessor with them", but he does not give his name. He adds that Thomas White will be prior in his place as soon as he can be released from his position as penitentiary⁷⁴. White ceased to be a penitentiary in this same year⁷⁵ and was prior till he was appointed provincial and affiliated to the English province 13 nov. 1688⁷⁶. Ambrose Grimes had written to the master-general proposing another candidate, as we may surmise from the reply, dated 6 nov. 1688:

"Iam antequam tua ad nos epistola pervenerit, Em. card. de Norfolcia provincialis Angliae munus R. P. Priori SS Joannis et Pauli demandatum voluerat, nosque pro ea quae Em. cardinalem observantia prosequimur in eius vota descendimus ac praedictum R. P. Priorem in Angliae provincialem instituimus, ut felicem omnia prosperumque progressum habeant pro reparanda ubique observantia peroptamus"⁷⁷.

⁷¹ To the prior of the general novitiate at Paris, 27 sep. 1681.

Cum nostra benedictione ab Urbe recedit R. P. L. Ambrosius Grimes Anglus... qui in conventu SS. J. et P. per plures annos ut Regens theologiam fratres eiusdem ordinis docuit. (Reg. 155, f. 244).

⁷² Reg. 166, p. 67.

⁷³ Torre Papers.

⁷⁴ CRS, 25, p. 83.

⁷⁵ His successor Ambrose MacDermott was appointed 17 nov. 1687. (A. Zucchi, *La S. Penitenzieria Apostolica e l'Ordine di S. Domenico*, Firenze 1942, p. 97).

⁷⁶ Reg. 182, p. 41.

⁷⁷ Reg. 175, f. 235^v.

Thomas White was followed by Dominic Pegge who died in office 21 dec. 1691⁷⁸. Then came Edward Bing till sep. 1694, when he was sent to England⁷⁹. He appears to have been the last prior. By this time cardinal Howard was dead and the future of the convent uncertain. In July 1696 there was evidently no prior, for the money left to the province by Howard was paid to the subprior, Thomas Rogers⁸⁰. Finally on 26 nov. 1695 Ambrose Grimes was appointed vicarius in capite by the master-general, and this is the only appointment that is mentioned in the registers⁸¹.

Besides the priors and those students already mentioned who returned as lectors, there are scattered references in the registers to five other priests who belonged to the community. The earliest was a Frenchman whom cardinal Howard befriended in his troubles:

Mag.-gen. fr. Nicolao Brosset, 8 jan. 1681.

Cum in conventu nostro SS Joannis et Pauli de Urbe quasi per annum religiose vixeris, in eoque plura ad decorem domus Dei feceris, librosque chorales ad divinas laudes decantandas descripseris, indeque nobis speciali commendatione ab Em. card. de Norfolk ex ordine nostro assumpto commendatus, illius votis qua par est reverentia obtemperante, tenore praesentium et officii nostri auctoritate deputamus te P. f. Nicolaum Brosset sacerdotem in conventu nostro S. Dominici de Quercu provinciae Romanae, ut in eo annum probationis clericorum peragas, dummodo tempore probationis sacrum missae sacrificium non celebres, visoque sacro Poenitentiariae decreto quo ab irregularitate quam contraxisti, ex eo quod sacros susceperis ordines absque tuorum superiorum licentia, et praefati Em. cardinalis singularis commendationis habita ratione, omnes poenas positivas quas incurristi, ex

⁷⁸ CRS, 25, 127.

⁷⁹ " 11 sep. 1694 P. Eduardus Bing, P. G. et Prior SS Joannis et Pauli mittitur in Angliam. (Reg. 182, p. 179).

⁸⁰ " Signori Ministri del Banco di S. Spirito della partita di scudi 21713.07 delli denari esistenti in cotesto loro Banco in credito della religione Domenicana della provincia d'Inghilterra o suo provinciale pro tempore, erede della glor. me. del Sig. Card. Houard a disposizione di detto P. Provinciale o suo procuratore, o del P. Generale di detta religione Domenicana si compiaceranno pagare al ven Convento de SS Gio. e Paolo di Roma, e per esso al P. fr. Tomaso Ruggeri sottopriore di detto convento scudi seicento moneta, quali se li fanno pagare per intiera sodisfattione di simil somma per il pagamento di un anno a ragione di scudi 50 il mese, solita provisione che dava al detto convento il detto Sig. Card. Houard, in conformità del legato per tutti quelli ch'erano nella lista del servitio di detto Sig. Card. da medesimo fatto nel suo testamento rogato li 9 giugno 1694... Roma dal convento di S. Maria sopra Minerva, 9 Luglio 1695 ". (Brit. Mus., Add. MS 38652, f. 68).

⁸¹ Reg. 182, p. 236.

eo quod ab habitu conversorum ad clericalem absque debita licentia transieris relaxamus ⁸².

The next to come was John Tarlton, an Englishman who had joined the province of Bethica. He is once called "provinciae Angliae", but the following extracts make it clear that he was never affiliated to the province, and may suggest that he was not anxious to move to Rome.

19. mai. 1685 P. f. Joannes Tarlton provinciae Angliae assignatus conventui SS Joannis et Pauli de Urbe eiusdem provinciae ⁸³.

23 mar. 1686 datur assignatio P. f. Joanni Tarlton ad conventum SS J. et P. de Urbe ⁸⁴.

22 jun. 1686 R. P. f. Joannes Tarlton provinciae Bethicae assignatur ad conventum SS J. et P. de Urbe ⁸⁵.

12 mai. 1687 P. f. Joannes Tarleton Anglus fuit assignatus conventui S. Dominici de Xeres, et data licentia redeundi ex hac alma urbe ad suam provinciam Bethicae ⁸⁶.

The third was Lawrence O'Farrell, of the Irish province, who on 3 sep. 1690 was assigned to SS John and Paul's as lector secundarius theologiae ⁸⁷.

The fourth was Thomas Rogers or Rogier, already mentioned as subprior in 1695. He has never been regarded as a member of the English province, though his claim is a strong one, as these extracts prove.

3 sep. 1682 assignatus est in conventu Salamantico f. Thomas Roggier provinciae Angliae clericus quattuor ordinum minorum ⁸⁸.

16 dec. 1684. Audivimus quod f. Thomas Roger provinciae nostrae Angliae ex Hispania redux feliciter apud vos [conventum Tholosanum] appulit vobiscumque apud quos tot eximia probavit virtutum exempla permanere unice peroptat, eaque sunt vota et mandata Em. card. de Norfolk cui parere et placere summum votorum nostrorum est, ideoque praefatum fratrem in conventu nostro Tholosano assignamus ⁸⁹.

⁸² Reg. 161, f. 62v.

⁸³ Reg. 166, p. 73.

⁸⁴ ib. p. 80.

⁸⁵ Reg. 182, p. 2.

⁸⁶ Reg. 176 (ter), p. 3.

⁸⁷ Reg. 182, p. 80.

⁸⁸ Reg. 166, p. 57.

⁸⁹ Reg. 168, f. 18v.

Fa. Rogier came hither [Bornhem] about the 9 of July 1687⁹⁰.

29 jan. 1692 [under Paris]. Didicimus te [Roger] tua studia perfecisse. Quare non satis expedire arbitramur ut ea iterum inchoes, atque ea fuit etiam Em. card. de Norfolcia sententia... Satius igitur ut quae potueris conventui in quo versaris tua obsequia exhibeas, ac interim ut maiora aliquando exhibere possis et privato studio et colendae observantiae incumbas⁹¹.

26 nov. 1695 P. Thomae Rogiers datur licentia accedendi suum provincialem Angliae a quo accommodabitur⁹².

18 jan. 1698. [to Raymund Green, prior of Bornhem] Merito vestram contra institutionem P. Rogiers in vicarium collegii nostri Anglo-Lovaniensis motam querelam exaudivimus, et ideo P. Mag. Provinciali vestro cursore eodem mandavimus ut dictum P. Rogiers occius a suo officio absolvat et magis capacem in eius locum submittas⁹³.

The fifth was Thomas Molineux, but the only reference is on 14 July 1697 when he was "missus ex Urbe ad suum provincialem"⁹⁴.

Finally a word may be said of the lay-brothers. Henry Peck was professed at Bornhem in 1662, and in 1665 went to wait upon Fr Howard in London. He accompanied Howard to Rome in 1675 and lived with him till the cardinal's death in July 1694. He then probably remained at SS John and Paul's till he was assigned to Brussels in March 1697 as companion to the confessor of the nuns⁹⁵. Sebastian Hodgkinson accompanied Thomas Cowper to Rome in 1676 and was an original member of the community. He was reassigned to Bornhem 6 March 1683⁹⁶. Lewis Labiniau accompanied Vincent Torre to Rome in August 1683, and returned with him in August 1687⁹⁷. He must have returned to Rome, for on 16 March 1697 the master-general informed the provincial of England "quod f. Ludovicus debeat manere in conventu SS J. et P., et quod debet servire culinae"⁹⁸. There was also Dominic Dye, professed in 1695 (presumably at SS John and Paul's), who stayed on in Rome long after the departure of the rest. It was

⁹⁰ CRS. 25, p. 142.

⁹¹ Reg. 184, f. 42.

⁹² Reg. 182, p. 236.

⁹³ Reg. 192, p. 229.

⁹⁴ Reg. 182, p. 347.

⁹⁵ Reg. 182, p. 321.

⁹⁶ Reg. 166, p. 62.

⁹⁷ CRS. 25, p. 142.

⁹⁸ Reg. 192, p. 193.

not until 24 april 1700 that he was given permission "redeundi ex Urbe in suam provinciam et assignatur collegio Anglicano Lovanii" ⁹⁹.

With the help of these extracts it is possible to build up a community for any particular year, but never does such a community reach the numbers given in the *Libri status animarum*. Of the six priests there in 1678 only Thomas Cowper can be named with certainty, and of the nine in 1693 Bing, Broughton and Dryden were certainly there, and possibly Rogers and O'Farrell. The discrepancies might perhaps denote the presence of members of other provinces, though this was severely prohibited by the agreement with Rospigliosi, and one would expect to find some records in the registers, as only the master-general could assign them. It is clear that Howard had a considerable say in all that concerned the convent, but this will hardly account for the omission of so many assignations from the registers. Nor is it easy to explain the inconsistencies. Thus Pegge was appointed to teach by the vicar-general and reappointed by the master-general. There seems no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures in the libri status animarum. For the numbers of students (which can be checked by the ordination books) there is no serious discrepancy, especially if we assume that the simple novices were counted as members of the community even while they were making their novitiate elsewhere. We are left with the unlikely but not impossible supposition that there were a few English Dominicans who passed their lives at SS. John and Paul's and have left no memory behind them.

⁹⁹ Reg. 182, p. 384.