



NOBLES OF ENGLAND WAITING ON CARDINAL WOLSEY.

rise of the new century a printing press was set up in the city of York, and in 1496 we find one Frederic Freez established there as "bokebynder and stacyoner." This great invention speedily revolutionized all walks of learning, but many ecclesiastics inveighed against it as a prolific source of heresy and sin. The names of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, both warm friends of the "new learning," belong to this period.

Archbishop Bainbrigg saw the accession of Henry VIII. to the throne of England, but he spent most of his time in Rome, having been made a cardinal. There he was poisoned, some say at the instigation of the Bishop of Worcester, who owed him some grudge. Let us hope that this is not true. The remarkable career of Thomas Wolsey, the "boy bachelor," who pandered to the tastes of his uxorious monarch and furthered his ends to his own rapid advancement, so great that nobles bowed down to him and waited upon him as servants, becoming Archbishop of York

(in 1514) and cardinal, and then falling as suddenly as he had risen, dying in 1530, in time only to escape trial on a charge of high treason, is too well known to need repetition here. His name and that of Henry VIII. are closely connected with the rupture which took place between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, and the establishment of the Reformation, into the history of which we need not go. Edward Lee, the king's almoner, succeeded Wolsey as Archbishop of York in 1531, a prelate who did little or nothing towards promoting the Reformation. His feelings and sympathies were rather against it. On his death in 1544, Robert Holgate became Archbishop. He was the first Archbishop of York who did not receive the pallium or cloak (which marked the high dignity of his office) from the pope. The ceremony, by order of the king, was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Church of England thus asserting its own independent