

who kept his books as accursed. Not a few of the condemned works were publicly burnt during the delivery of the sermon.

It is generally understood that Christopher Marlow translated, as a college exercise, "*Amores of Ovid*." It was a work of unusual ability, but did not, however, meet with the approval of Archbishop Whitgift and Bishop Bancroft. In consequence, in June, 1599, all copies were ordered to be burnt. A few escaped the fire and are now very valuable. Milton's books were burnt by the common hangman on August 27, 1659.

Authors and publishers were often nailed by the ears to the pillory, and when ready to be set at liberty the ears would frequently be cut off, and left on the post of the pillory. A farce called "*The Patron*," by Foote, contains allusions to the practice. Puff advises Dactyl to write a satire. To the suggestion replies Dactyl, "Yes, and so get cropped for libel." Puff answers him, "Cropped! aye, and the luckiest thing that could happen you! Why, I would not give twopence for an author who is afraid of his ears! Writing—writing is, as I may say, Mr. Dactyl, a sort of warfare, where none can be victor that is the least afraid of a scar. Why, zooks, sir! I never got salt to my porridge till I mounted at the Royal Exchange; that was the making of me. Then my name made a noise in the world. Talk of forked hills and Helicon! Romance and fabulous stuff; the true Castalian stream is a shower of eggs, and a pillory the poet's Parnassus." In 1630 Dr. Leighton, a clergyman, and father of the celebrated archbishop of that name, was tried and found guilty of printing a work entitled "*Zion's Plea against Prelacy*," in which he called bishops men of blood, ravens, and magpies, and pronounced the institution of episcopacy to be satanical;

he called the Queen a daughter of Heth, and even commended the murder of Buckingham. His sentence was a hard one, and consisted of a fine of £10,000. He was also degraded from the ministry, pilloried, branded and whipped, an ear was cropped off, and his nostril slit. After enduring these punishments he was sent to the Fleet Prison. At the end of the week he underwent a second course of cruelty, and was consigned to prison for life. After eleven weary years passed in prison, Leighton was liberated, the House of Commons having reversed his sentence. He was told that his mutilation and imprisonment had been illegal! At this period in our history a book or pamphlet could not be printed without a license from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, or the authorities of the two universities. Only authorized printers were permitted to set up printing presses in the city of London. Any one printing without the necessary authority subjected himself to the risk of being placed in the pillory and whipped through the city.

Liburn and Warton disregarded the foregoing order, and printed and published libellous and seditious works. They refused to appear before the court where such offences were tried. The authorities found them guilty, and fined each man £500, and ordered them to be whipped from Fleet Prison to the pillory at Westminster. The sentence was carried out on April 18, 1638. Liburn appears to have been a man of dauntless courage, and when in the pillory he gave away copies of his obnoxious works to the crowd, and addressed them on the tyranny of his persecutors. He was gagged to stop his speech.

William Prynne lost his ears for writing "*Historic-Mastin*; the Player's Scourge, or Actor's Tragedie" (1633), and "*News from Ipswich*" (1637).