

A
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND,

FROM

EGBERT the GREAT to the REVOLUTION:

CONSISTING OF

CHARACTERS disposed in different CLASSES, and
adapted to a METHODICAL CATALOGUE of
Engraved BRITISH HEADS:

INTENDED AS

An ESSAY towards reducing our BIOGRAPHY to SYSTEM,
and a Help to the Knowledge of PORTRAITS:

INTERSPERSED WITH

Variety of ANECDOTES, and MEMOIRS of a great Number of
PERSONS, not to be found in any other Biographical Work:

With a PREFACE, shewing the Utility of a Collection of
ENGRAVED PORTRAITS to supply the Defect, and answer
the various Purposes, of MEDALS:

By the Rev. J. GRANGER, Vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire.

*Animum pictura pascit inani.
Celebrare domestica facta.*

VIRG.
HOR.

THE SECOND EDITION,

With large ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS.

VOL. I.

LONDON,

Printed for T. DAVIES, in Ruffel-street; J. ROBSON, Bond-street;
G. ROBINSON, Pater-Noster-Row; T. BECKET, T. CADELL, and
T. EVANS, in the Strand. 1775.



The Rev^d

M^r. James Granger.

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Wm. Baskin f^r

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE unexpected acceptance which the BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY has met with from the public, has encouraged the author to render it as correct and complete as it was in his power. This he could have done but very imperfectly without the generous communications of several learned and ingenious gentlemen, occasionally acknowledged in this second edition. He is *particularly* obliged to the late bishop of Rochester; Mr. Walpole; Mr. Cambridge; Dr. Ducarel; the reverend Mr. Farmer, master of *Emmanuel College* in Cambridge; the reverend Mr. Ashby, late president of *St. John's*; and the reverend Mr. Cole, some time fellow of *King's*, in that university; but *principally* to John Loveday, esq. of Caversham, in Oxfordshire, a gentleman, who, in conferring benefits, declines all thanks but those of his own conscience. It is sufficient for him that the person on whom they are conferred become a better, a wiser, or a happier man; though, perhaps, an utter stranger to the name and person of his benefactor. The author was here irresistibly tempted to pay

ADVERTISEMENT.

his friend this slender tribute of gratitude, without his privity or consent*. It would be *ingratitude* not to own himself greatly obliged for the very kind and able assistance of the same gentleman's learned and worthy son, Dr. John Loveday, of Doctors Commons.

* Hoc tribuisse parum est, non tribuisse scelus.

* * *Erase the note at page 60, as the BOOK there mentioned was precipitately mistaken for an improved edition of another on the same subject, by a TRULY able hand. The portrait is fictitious.*

Note that the articles of Fitz Alan and Walworth, at page 60 and 61, should immediately precede that of Whittington, at page 64. Several other errata, in the course of the work, are pointed out at the end of the fourth volume.

TO THE HONOURABLE

HORACE WALPOLE.

S I R,

I HAVE no intention in this dedication to commend your writings, which speak for themselves; nor your virtues, some of which are as well known as your literary accomplishments. I mean no more by it than an honest and unfeigned tribute of gratitude and respect, without design and without flattery. My name and person are known to few, as I had the good fortune to retire early to inde-

A 3

pendence,

DEDICATION.

pendence, obscurity, and content: My lot indeed is humble; so are my wishes. I write neither for fame nor bread; but have taken up the pen for the same reason that some of my brethren have laid it down, that is, only to amuse myself. I present you, Sir, with a numerous catalogue of the portraits of our countrymen, many of whom have made a considerable figure in the world. To this I have added SKETCHES of their characters. But I pretend to little more merit than the keeper of a muster-roll, who is by no means entitled to share the honours or rewards of brave and active soldiers, only for writing down their names.

THIS singular book, which has been the employment of my leisure-hours for several years of my life, will, doubtless, be numbered among my idlenesses, perhaps my weaknesses; but, I hope, never amongst my sins. The performance falls far short of my
own

DEDICATION.

own expectation ; I wish, Sir, it may, in any degree, answer yours. I was not sufficiently informed of my ignorance when I undertook it : like one walking in a fog, I fancied I saw it at a distance, when I was surrounded with it. The work, with all its defects, has afforded me much amusement, and not a little labour : the pleasure of writing resembles that of travelling ; many delightful scenes present themselves on the road ; but there are also objects to create disgust, and it is attended with languor and fatigue.

However well meant my poor endeavours may be, I do not expect to escape censure. To this I shall very patiently submit. All the favour that I desire from the reader is, that he will judge with the same candour with which I have written. I have attempted to act the part of an humble author ; but have no kind of anxiety for fame. If

DEDICATION.

I have an ambition for any thing, it is to be an honest man, and a good parish-priest; and in the next place, to have the honour to be esteemed,

S I R,

Your most obliged,

most grateful, and

most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES GRANGER.

PLAN of the CATALOGUE of engraved
BRITISH PORTRAITS, which
are followed by their respective
Characters*.

IN the following Catalogue, all portraits of such persons as flourished before the end of the reign of Henry the Seventh, are thrown into one article. In the succeeding reigns, they are ranged in the following order.

CLASS I. Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses, &c. of the Royal Family.

CLASS II. Great Officers of State, and of the Household.

CLASS III. Peers, ranked according to their Precedence, and such Commoners as have titles of Peerage; namely, Sons of Dukes, &c. and Irish Nobility.

CLASS IV. Archbishops and Bishops, Dignitaries of the Church, and inferior Clergymen. To this Class are subjoined the Nonconforming Divines, and Priests of the Church of Rome.

CLASS V. Commoners who have borne great Employments; namely, Secretaries of State, Privy-

* The author, when he first entered upon this work, intended only to compile a Methodical Catalogue of British Heads; but he afterwards extended his plan, and made it also a Biographical History.

Counsellors,

PLAN of the CATALOGUE

Counsellors, Ambassadors, and such Members of the House of Commons as do not fall under other Classes.

CLASS VI. Men of the Robe ; including Chancellors, Judges, and all Lawyers.

CLASS VII. Men of the Sword ; all Officers of the Army and Navy.

CLASS VIII. Sons of Peers without Titles, Baronets, Knights, ordinary Gentlemen, and those who have enjoyed inferior civil Employments.

CLASS IX. Physicians, Poets, and other ingenious Persons, who have distinguished themselves by their Writings.

CLASS X. Painters, Artificers, Mechanics, and all of inferior Professions, not included in the other Classes.

CLASS XI. Ladies, and others, of the Female Sex, according to their Rank, &c.

CLASS XII. Persons of both Sexes, chiefly of the lowest Order of the People, remarkable from only one Circumstance in their Lives ; namely, such as lived to a great Age, deformed Persons, Convicts, &c.

The following particulars have been observed :

1. To admit such foreigners as have been naturalized, or have enjoyed any place of dignity, or office,

of engraved BRITISH PORTRAITS.

office, and also such foreign artists as have met with employment under the British government*.

2. To place the persons in that reign, in which they were at the highest pitch of honour or preferment, if statesmen, or peers; or in which they may be supposed to have been in the full vigour of their understanding, if men of letters. But if the painter or engraver has given the date when a portrait was taken, or the age of a person may with any probability be concluded from the representation of him, then to place it in that period in which it resembled him most.

3. If a person has been eminent in several reigns, or in different characters or employments, to place the descriptions of the prints of him in the several reigns and classes, or to refer from one reign and class to another †.

4. To mention, after the English heads, at the end of each reign, 1. Such foreign princes as were allied to the royal family. 2. Foreign princes, and others, who have been knights of the Garter. 3. Foreign princes, who have visited this kingdom. 4. Ambassadors and envoys who have resided here. 5. Foreigners who have been sojourners at either of our universities. 6. Foreigners, who have been fel-

* I look upon employment as a kind of naturalization of an artist.

† It is in conformity with this rule that references to different reigns and classes are occasionally made in the course of the work.

PLAN of the CATALOGUE, &c.

lows of the Royal Society. 7. Travellers of eminence who have been in England. Lastly, such as do not fall under the above divisions.

It should here be observed, that the biographical part of the work is generally confined to those persons of whom there are engraved portraits; and that this takes in almost all characters of distinction, especially from the reign of Henry VIII. to the Revolution.

THE

T H E

P R E F A C E,

IN every age and nation, distinguished for arts and learning, the inclination of transmitting the memory, and even the features of illustrious persons to posterity, has uniformly prevailed. The greatest poets, orators, and historians, were contemporaries with the most celebrated painters, statuaries, and engravers of gems and medals; and the desire to be acquainted with a man's aspect has ever risen, in proportion to the known excellence of his character, and the admiration of his writings*. This inclination appears to have been no less prevalent in the earlier ages of the world. The old Egyptians preserved a mummy, for the same reason that the Greeks cut a statue, or painted a portrait,

* Several persons who had read Justus Lipsius's Works in Sarmatia, made a voyage into the Low Countries, on purpose to see him. It may not be improper to observe, that these persons were greatly disappointed, when they saw, in that celebrated writer, a man of a very mean aspect. Vide AUBERTUS MIRÆUS, in "Vita Lipsii," p. 32.

though

though it could retain little more of the human form than a skeleton †.

But no invention has better answered the end of perpetuating the memory of illustrious men, than the modern art of engraving, which I shall, without scruple, prefer to the boasted art of the Egyptians; and I would much rather be possessed of a good collection of prints of my countrymen, than a collection of their mummies, though I had a pyramid for its repository.

This art, which had its origin in Italy *, was slow in its progress into our part of the world; and after it fixed here, was long before it arrived at its present excellence; yet some of its early productions have their merit, independent of their antiquity; and the passion for en-

† In the learned Cuper's "Lettres de Critique," &c. p. 363, in a Latin Epistle to Mous. le Clerc, is the following passage; which intimates that portrait painting is of very remote antiquity. "Versatur mihi subinde ante oculos, v. 14. cap. xxiii. "Ezekielis propheta; "Cumque vidisset viros depictos in pariete, imagines Chaldaeorum," &c. uti vertit Hebraica verba "vulgatus interpres; καὶ εἶδεν ἄνδρας ἐξ αἰχμαφμεύους ἐπὶ τῷ τοίχῳ, εἰκόνας Χαλδαίων, juxta LXX interpretes. Et hinc mihi dubium ortum an hæc pictura fuerint in ipsis ædium parietibus, an vero in tabulis ex parietibus suspensis? Quominus enim tapetia designari, ut mihi equidem videtur, possint, faciunt colores, vel certe manium." A little below is this question: "An Chaldaeorum pictores Hierosolymam venerint, ibique artem suam exercuerint, an vero illi etiam sese dederint Judæi, postquam præcipue Deo nuntium remisserunt, et profana numina coluerunt?"

* Some say in Germany, others, in Holland. See a curious account of the origin of engraving in the Preface to the "Chronological Series of Engravers;" Cambridge, 1770.

graved portraits seems to have been almost coeval with the art itself*.

But the greatest excellency of this art has frequently brought it into contempt: I mean the multiplication of copies; many of which have been neglected and destroyed, merely because they were multiplied. The engraver is, in this respect, the same to the painter, that the printer is to the author. I wish I could carry on the parallel, and say that the works of both come from the press with additional beauty; though it is saying a great deal, that the productions of some of our modern artists go near to rival the pencil itself.

* Sir John Harington, in the advertisement to his translation of Ariosto, published in 1591, tells us, "that he never but once saw *pictures cut in brass* for any book except his own; and that *that book was Mr. Broughton's "Treatise on the Revelation,"* 8vo. in which he says there are three or four *pretty pictures*. That the other books which he had seen *in this realm*, with *pictures*, were Livy, Gesner, Alciat's Emblems, and a book de Spectris, in Latin; and in our own tongue, the Chronicles, the Book of Martyrs, the book of Hawking and Hunting †, and Mr. Whitney's Emblems; yet all their figures were cut in wood." According to John Bagford, in his Collections for a History of Printing, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," 1707, the rolling-press was first brought into England by John Speed, author of the History of Great Britain, who first procured one from Antwerp, in 1610: but it is certain, from what we are told by Sir John Harington, and other accounts †, that we wrought off copper-plates from some engine or other, even before Justus Lipsius is said to have invented it.

† By George Turberville.

‡ See Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."

As to the utility of a collection of English portraits, it may perhaps be sufficient to say, that Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Ashmole, Mr. Samuel Pepys, secretary to the admiralty, Mr. Thoresby, and several gentlemen of distinguished parts and learning, now living, have made considerable collections of this kind *. But I shall borrow the following quotation from a late author †, who says that a collection is useful: “ Not so much for the bare entertainment
 “ and curiosity that there is in such artful and
 “ beautiful imitations, or the less solid intel-
 “ ligence of the different modes or habits, and
 “ fashions of the times, as the more important
 “ direction and settlement of the ideas, upon
 “ the true form and features of any worthy
 “ and famous persons represented: and also
 “ the distinction of families, and men of supe-
 “ rior merit in them, by their arms and mot-
 “ toes, or emblematical allusions to their ac-
 “ tions, writings, &c. the inscriptions of their
 “ titles of honour, preferments, and most
 “ signal services, or other observables, with
 “ the chronological particulars thereof: as
 “ of their birth, age, death, &c. and the
 “ short characters or encomiums of them, of-
 “ ten subjoined in verse or prose; besides the
 “ name of painter, designer, graver, &c. and the

* I was lately informed that the king of France has a great number of English portraits, ranged in some sort of order, and that his collection is continually encreasing.

† Mr. Oldys, author of the Life of Hollar, in the “ Biographia Britannica.”

“ dates

“ dates also of their performance: whereby a
 “ single print, when an artist is thoroughly
 “ apprehensive, or well-adviced, in what he
 “ is about, and will embrace the advantages
 “ or opportunities he may, to answer the expec-
 “ tations of the curious in their various tastes
 “ and enquiries, may become a rich and plen-
 “ teous banquet, a full spread table of choice
 “ and useful communications, not only most
 “ delightful to the eye, but most instructive
 “ to the mind.” To these observations I shall
 take the liberty to add, that in a collection of
 this kind, the contents of many galleries are
 reduced into the narrow compass of a few vo-
 lumes; and the portraits of such as distin-
 guished themselves for a long succession of ages
 may be turned over in a few hours *.

Another advantage attending such an af-
 semblage is, that the methodical arrangement
 has a surprizing effect upon the memory. We
 see the celebrated contemporaries of every age
 almost at one view, and by casting the eye
 upon those that sat at the helm of state, and
 the instruments of great events, the mind is
 insensibly led to the history of that period †.

There

* Whate'er was beauteous, and whate'er was great.” POPE.

† “ A portrait is a sort of general history of the life of the
 “ person it represents, not only to him who is acquainted with
 “ it, but to many others, who upon occasion of seeing it, are fre-
 “ quently told of what is most material concerning him, or his
 “ general character at least: the face and figure is also described,
 “ and as much of the character as appears by these, which often-
 “ times is here seen in a very great degree. These therefore
 VOL. I. a “ many

There are also many curious particulars found in the inscriptions of prints, not to be met with in any other records. These, together with the arms, mottoes, and devices, convey much the same kind of instruction as the reverses of medals*. The relation that prints bear to paintings, from which they are generally taken, is also a considerable help in leading to the knowledge of them. The antiquaries at Rome have recourse to ancient coins to prove the authenticity of a statue; and the collectors of portraits make the same use of prints in authenticating a picture. A methodical collection of engraved heads will serve as a visible representation of past events, become a kind of *speaking chronicle*, and carry that sort of intelligence into civil story, that in popish times was almost the sole support of religion: with this difference, that instead

“ many times answer the ends of historical pictures, and to relations or friends give a pleasure greater than any other can ||.”
 “ The same author says, that in a good portrait we conceive a better opinion of the beauty, good sense, breeding, and other good qualities of the person, than from seeing themselves, and yet without being able to say in what particular it is unlike; for nature must be ever in view †.” “ Let a man,” saith he, “ read a character in my lord Clarendon (and certainly never was there a better painter in that kind), he will find it improved by seeing a picture of the same person by Vandyck ‡.”

* See Spanhemius “ De Præstantia et Usu Numismatum Antiquorum.” See also Mr. Addison’s “ Dialogues upon the Usefulness of ancient Medals,” and Evelyn’s “ Numismata,” especially chapter VIII. in which the author treats largely “ of heads and effigies in prints, and taille-douce, and their use as they relate to medals.”

|| Jonathan Richardson’s Works, p. 179.

† P. 247.

‡ P. 6.

of those lying legends, and fabulous relations, which spread error and superstition through the minds of men; these, by short and accurate inscriptions, may happily convey, and that in a manner almost insensible, real and useful instruction. For such a collection will delight the eye, recreate the mind, impress the imagination, fix the memory, and thereby yield no small assistance to the judgment.

There is another great benefit that may be derived from this, and which cannot be had, or at least cannot so well and easily be had, any other way. It will establish in the mind of the attentive peruser that *synchronism* which is so essential a part of the British history; and in which, however, some, otherwise no contemptible writers, have egregiously failed. For by studying such a collection, together with the following work, the personal history of the illustrious in every rank, and in every profession, will be referred to its proper place; and statesmen, heroes, patriots, divines, lawyers, poets, and celebrated artists, will occupy their respective stations, and be remembered in the several periods in which they really flourished: a thing in itself of very great consequence, and which once thoroughly attained in this manner, more especially by young people, will be recollected with great facility, and prove of wonderful service in reading histories and memoirs*.

I may

* Zach. Conrad ab Uffenbach, who was deservedly called the Peirefc of Germany, in the year 1704, began with avidity to collect,

I may add to this a still more important circumstance, which is the power that such a method will have in awakening genius *. For as Ulysses is said to have discovered Achilles under the disguise of a female, by exhibiting arms and implements of war; so the running over these portraits, together with the short characters of the persons, will frequently excite the latent seeds of a martial, philosophic, poetic, or literary disposition. A skilful preceptor, when he exhibits such a collection, and such a work as this to his pupil, as a mere amusement, will presently perceive the true bent of his temper, by his being struck with a Blake or a Boyle, a Hyde or a Milton. In persons of a warm and lively disposition it will appear at first sight; in those of a sedate mind, more slowly, and perhaps not till after frequent perusal. But it may be safely asserted, that if a young person has real principles

collected, and methodically to arrange, the prints of persons of eminence; with which, as he acknowledged, he greatly refreshed his mind and memory after his severer studies. He was particularly cautious to procure genuine portraits, rejecting the ideal as toys and trifles fit only for the amusement of children. His friend, the excellent Schelhorn, who used to assist him in his collections, tells us, that he retained his passion for this pursuit to the time of his death. See this and more in Schelhorn's tract "De Studio Uffenbachii Bibliothecario," p. XLVI to LIII.

* "Nam sæpe audivi, Q. Maximum. P. Scipionem, præterea
 " civitatis nostræ præclaros viros, solitos ita dicere: cum majo-
 " rum imagines intuerentur, vehementissimè sibi animum ad vir-
 " tutem accendi; scilicet non ceram illam neque figuram tan-
 " tam vim in sese habere; sed memoria rerum gestarum eam
 " flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, neque priùs sedari,
 " quàm virtus eorum famam atque gloriam adæquaverit." "Sal-
 " lust. Præfat. ad Bellum Jugurth."

of action, and a character impressed by nature, which is the only solid foundation of a vigorous attachment to any science or profession, it is in this way most likely to be found, and ought then to be cultivated with the utmost care and attention; for the efforts of nature will very rarely, if ever, deceive.

I have reason to hope, that when the great utility of such collections, and of this work, come to be thoroughly understood, it may incline gentlemen of learning, and who have the necessary opportunities, to enquire after and bring to light many portraits that have hitherto remained in obscurity, and have served only as ornaments in private families. It may be remarked, that in the uncastrated edition of Holinshed's "Chronicle*" there are large accounts of some great families, and persons who have filled important employments. In Weever's "Funeral Monuments," there is a copious detail of the ancient family of the Howards; and in Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire," there is the like display of the families of Beauchamp, from the famous manuscript history of John Rosse the antiquary.

I may likewise indulge myself in the expectation, that when it is seen how much light may be thrown on history by the heads

* The uncastrated Holinshed is extremely rare: one of the copies has been known to sell for near 45*l.* v. "Phœnix Britannicus," 4to. p. 558.

of royal, noble, and remarkable personages, greater care will for the future be taken, especially as the arts of engraving and mezzotinto are now arrived at such perfection, in transmitting, with all possible care and exactness, this kind of prints to posterity; and that due attention will be paid to propriety and correctness, more especially in respect to dates, in all the inscriptions that are placed under and over them: by which means many material informations may be given, the neglect of which, in earlier times, is justly regretted; and many errors and mistakes prevented, which embarrass the historical memoirs of former ages †.

As collections of engraved portraits, however useful in themselves, have lain under the same prejudices with ancient coins, and have been generally esteemed as little more than empty amusements; I have endeavoured, at least, to point out a method to render them of real utility to the curious, who by forming a collection may supply the defect of English medals *. Though nothing is more useful,

† See a very ingenious and apposite passage on the utility of portraits of great men, in the "Melanges d'Histoire et de Littérature," by Dom. Bonaventure d'Argonne, under the feigned name of De Vigneul Marville, tom. iii. edit. 4, Paris, 1725, p. 386.

* See Mr. Evelyn's "Numismata," where he recommends such a collection with that view. See also an account of the defect of English medals in the "Guardian," No. 96. Dr. Swift, in order to supply this defect, proposed to lord Oxford, to coin
halfpence

useful, I have seldom, in repositories of prints; seen any thing like order: the poetaster frequently takes place of the poet, and the pedant of the man of genius; John Ogilby is exalted above Mr. Dryden, and Alexander Ross † has the precedence of sir Walter Raleigh, because engraved by a better hand. The following catalogue, which is carried down to the Revolution, is chiefly compiled from the valuable collections of the honourable Horace Walpole, and James West, esq. ‡ to whom, and to sir William Musgrave, I acknowledge myself under a very great obligation, for their copious communications and ready assistance in the course of this compilation. I am at a loss to express my gratitude to sir William Musgrave, who upon every occasion assisted me with his advice, supplied me with books, and favoured me with the use of two large volumes of English heads, collected by the late Mr. Thoresby of Leeds, which are now in his possession. My thanks are in a particular manner due to Mr. Walpole, who with his own hand did me the honour to add to the catalogue a description of many heads not found in Mr. West's collection*. My very grate-

halfpence and farthings with various inscriptions and devices, alluding to the most signal events in the course of queen Anne's reign.

† The continuator of Raleigh's History.

‡ Deceased since this preface was written.

* I must also acknowledge myself greatly indebted to Mr. Walpole, in my accounts of Artists; and for the first hint of the

grateful acknowledgments are due to the dutchess-dowager of Portland, for the sight of a fine collection of heads at Bullstode, and for other favours, conferred in the most obliging manner, by her grace. I am proud to own my obligations to so distinguished a writer as Dr. Campbell, for several useful observations in this preface, and also for notices of various persons mentioned in the ensuing work. I must also gratefully acknowledge, that I have received the greatest assistance from a truly worthy and judicious gentleman in the neighbourhood of Reading, though I am not at liberty to mention his name. But his extraordinary parts and extensive learning, especially in the history and antiquities of our own country, have rendered him more known than his great modesty ever inclined him to be; as merit of every kind will sooner or later discover itself. I can, with the utmost truth, apply to him what sir Richard Steele says of his excellent tutor, Dr. Ellis; that "he is above the temptation of (what is always in his power) being famous."

I must here inform the reader, that the collection of English heads, in twenty-three volumes folio, which was in the possession of James West, esq. was of great use to me; as was also Mr. Joseph Ames's catalogue of about

plan of this work, communicated to me by a gentleman who had seen the fine collection of heads at Strawberry Hill. That this acknowledgment was not made before, is entirely owing to an oversight.

two thousand heads, in ten volumes folio and quarto, *collected* by the late Mr. Nickolls, F. R. S. I was assured, from what I *thought* the most unquestionable authority, that this *collection* whence Mr. Ames took his catalogue, was purchased by Mr. West †. I have not followed the example of Mr. Ames in describing the dress of each person; but have generally made some remarks on the dresses of the times, at the end of the several reigns; and to avoid swelling the work to too great a bulk, I have retained only as much of the inscription as was necessary to ascertain the print, or inform the reader of any thing particularly memorable, in relation to the person. I have, for the direction of collectors, followed the example of Mr. Ashmole, in referring to many of the books before which the heads are to be found*. I have frequently described variety of prints of the same person; but as they were generally done at different periods of his life, or by

† Dr. Ducarel did me the honour to inform me, in a letter, that on the 26th of December, 1771, he called on Dr. Fothergill; and that, going into his library, he did there see and handle Mr. Nickolls's original collection of English heads; and that Dr. Fothergill bought it of Mr. Nickolls's father, after his decease, for eighty guineas; and that they have never been out of his possession, since he became master of them. Were I to give the reader a detail of my authorities for Mr. West's being the proprietor of this collection, it would be a singular instance of the difficulty of finding Truth; who sometimes lurks at the bottom of her well, when she is, in appearance, before our eyes. I am now fully convinced that Dr. Fothergill is the owner of the prints in question.

* He usually made memorandums under his heads from what books they were taken.

different

different hands, there needs no apology for inserting them; and especially, as by comparing the several portraits, the true likenesses may with more certainty be determined.

As the method of the catalogue is historical, there was the less occasion for the SKETCHES, or great OUTLINES, of personal history, and the brief anecdotes which I have added. But these I have studied to make as concise as possible: they sufficiently answer my purpose, if they give the reader a general idea of the character of each person, and afford a hint to some abler hand to reduce our biography to system.

I did not think myself obliged to quote my authors upon every occasion; but have always endeavoured to apply to such as are of the best authority, both for my collections and anecdotes.

I have been also particularly careful with respect to dates, in which there are doubtless some seeming contradictions, occasioned by the different customs among our chronologists of beginning the year with the first of January, and the twenty-fifth of March. Hence it is not unusual to find, that the same person died on the same day of the month for two years successively*. I have added the dates of engraving

* The following absurdities, among many others, were occasioned by these different computations. In 1667, there were two
Easters;

graving to some of Smith's heads, from an authentic manuscript, communicated by the late Mr. Mac Ardell, and copied from a catalogue of Smith's hand-writing.—It will perhaps be objected, that I have given a place to mean engravings, and prints of obscure persons: but whoever studies for a useful collection should make it numerous; if for an elegant one, he may select such as please his eye, and are conformable to his taste. Of many persons there are none but meanly engraved heads; but I can easily imagine that the meanest that is described in the following work may preserve the likeness, which is the essence of a portrait, and might serve to ascertain a doubtful picture*. And this is the more probable, as most of the prints were engraved when the persons represented were well known, and any one could judge of the resemblance.

As to the obscurity of the persons, though there are a few whose merit is derived merely from the painter or engraver †, and some authors

Easters; the first on the twenty-fifth of April, and the second on the twenty-second of March following: and there were three different denominations of the year of our Lord affixed to three State-Papers which were published in one week; namely, his majesty's speech, dated 1732-3; the address of the house of lords, 1732; the address of the house of commons, 1733.

* Mr. Walpole authenticated a portrait of Richard Cromwell, painted by Cooper, from a head engraved by J. Gammon; who, says Vertue, could hardly be called an engraver, so poor were his performances. See the "Catalogue of Engravers."

† Good heav'n! that fots and knaves should be so vain
To wish their vile resemblance may remain,

And

thors who have written volumes of inanity that deserve to perish; yet there are others, whose names are now forgotten, who were justly celebrated in their time: and one reason for making collections of this kind, is to perpetuate the memory of such as have deserved well of posterity, though their works have scarce reached it. It is fortunate for these authors that there are such repositories, and that the engraved plate, as well as the impressed metal,

“ ————— Faithful to its charge of fame,
 “ Through climes and ages, bears each form
 “ and name.” POPE †.

But how would it allay the thirst of fame in a writer, if he could foresee that the perpetuity which he promises his productions will be limited to their frontispiece; and that a few days work of an engraver will, in the next age, be preferred to the labours of his life *?

But

And stand recorded at their own request,
 To future times, a libel or a jest.

DRYDEN.

The author is well assured that he shall be accused of vanity, and consequently of folly, in prefixing his own portrait to this work. He has nothing to allege in his excuse, but that it was originally placed there at the repeated request of a person of distinction, to whom he had obligations. To look the world in the face without a blush was neither his *voluntary* act, nor is it conformable to his character.

† Verses occasioned by Mr. Addison's "Dialogues on Medals."

* It appears from the 186th Epigram of the XIV. book of Martial, where speaking of Virgil's works he says,

“ Quam

But the engraved portrait of an author, whatever is the fate of his works, might still remain an honorary memorial of him. There is much the same kind of existence in the shadow of a man's person, that there is in the sound of his name, the utmost a posthumous fame can attain to; an existence which numbers have too eagerly sought for, with infinite disquiet to themselves and the rest of mankind*.

As painters and engravers of portraits have met with encouragement in England, I flatter myself that this first attempt towards a methodical catalogue of English heads will meet

“ Quam brevis immensum cepit membrana Maronem !

“ Ipsius vultus prima tabella gerit ;

that it was a custom among the ancients for authors to prefix their pictures to their works. This is mentioned in the “*Magniana*,” tom. i. p. 141, where there is still further proof of the antiquity of this practice.

* At page 173 of Vincentii Paravicini “*Singularia de Viris Eruditione claris*,” Centuriæ tres, Basil. 1713, mention is made of several eminent persons of the last age who would neither have their portraits painted nor engraved. Their number might easily be enlarged, by instances in preceding ages. There is great reason to believe that some of these persons could, by no means, be persuaded to have their pictures drawn, lest witches and forcerers should make use of them for incantations. Others have declined it from pride, which frequently assumes the guise of modesty. *Mons. Daffier*, the medallist, as well as De la Tour, the painter, could not prevail on baron Montesquieu to sit for his portrait, till the *former*, with an air of pleasantry, said to him, “Do not you think that there is as much pride in refusing my request as there would appear in granting it?” Upon this he presently yielded.

with

with pardon, if not with approbation, from the curious; which I am persuaded it would more easily do, if the reader knew under what disadvantages the author, who lives in the obscurity of the country, has laboured in the course of the work.

I shall only add, that the collector of prints might further improve himself in the knowledge of personal history from engraved coins and medals*. In Speed's "Chronicle" are medals of as many of the Roman emperors as had any concern with Britain; a considerable number of coins of the Saxon, Danish, and Anglo-Saxon kings; and a complete series of coins and seals from William the Conqueror to James the First, cut in wood with great exactness, from the originals in the Cotton Collection, by Christopher Switzer. In the old and new editions of Camden's "Britannia," are various coins from the same collection. Mr. Evelyn has published a book of medals in folio; Vertue has engraved an elegant volume in quarto of the medals of the famous Simon; Dr. Ducarel has published a curious book of coins of our ancient kings; and Mr. Folkes a collection from the Conquest, in sixty-one plates §. There are also several plates in Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus;" a large one in Mr.

* Much may be learned also from tombs and cenotaphs.

§ There are some plates of coins in Martin Leake's "Historical Account of English Money," second edit. 1745; 8vo.

Thoresby's "Museum;" and a great variety of medals struck in the reigns of William and Mary, Anne, and George the First, engraved for the "Continuation of Rapin's History." Some of our English coins were engraved by Francis Perry; and there are many engravings in Mr. Snelling's "Treatises of the Gold, Silver, and Copper Coinage of England."

Note

Note, that the heads in each class of the first article are placed according to the order of the reigns in which the persons flourished. The prints described by *large h. sh.* i. e. large half sheet, are such as are sometimes printed on paper of the imperial size, or on an ordinary sheet. Such as are distinguished by *Illust. Head.* belong to the set of portraits engraved by Houbraken and Vertue. When the names of Stent, Cooper, &c. are simply mentioned in the descriptions of prints, they denote that these persons sold, or wrought them off at the rolling-press. Dates of promotions, in the margin, relate precisely to the rank or office in which the persons stand in their respective classes.

THE
H I S T O R Y
OF
E N G L A N D, &c.

ARTICLE I.

From EGBERT to HENRY VIII.

CLASS I.

KINGS, and OTHERS, of the ROYAL
FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.

EGBERT, king of the West Saxons, first monarch of all England; *a medallion, from a silver coin; Vertue sculp. half sheet.—Engraved for Rapin's "History." There is a set of heads by Vertue, for the octavo edition of the same book.* Began their Reigns.

The history of England, during the Heptarchy, is, perhaps, the least interesting, and the most barren of great events, of any history of the like period, in the annals of any nation. It is an almost uninterrupted series of violence, wars, and massacres, among petty tyrants, most of whom were a disgrace to the human species. Egbert, who was born with talents to conquer and to govern, reduced the Heptarchy into one kingdom ||; and defended his new conquest || Anno 827. with the same vigour as he acquired it. *Ob.*

838.

VOL. I.

B

ÆL-

Rapin,

Began their
Reigns.
871.

ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS, &c. *Vertue sc. half sheet.* From an ancient picture at University College in Oxford; also from an ancient stone head, now in Oxford. At the bottom of the plate, he is represented as a common minstrel, playing in the Danish camp.

The story of his going into the enemies camp in this disguise is extremely improbable; as it is not mentioned by Asser bishop of Sherborne, who was cotemporary with Alfred, and the most authentic writer of his life*.

ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS; *Vertue sc. 8vo.*

ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS; a small head-piece, *Vertue sc.*

ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS; a small tail-piece, *Vertue sc.*

These three last were engraved for Asser's "Life of King Alfred," published by Mr. Wise, 8vo, 1722.

ALFREDUS Saxonum rex; *Faber f. 1712, large 4to; one of the set of Founders †.*

A head of ALFRED; from a manuscript in the Bodleian library. *M. Burghers sc.*

The title of Great, which has been lavished on the destroyers and plunderers of mankind, was never more deservedly given than to Alfred, who had in his character a happy mixture of every great and good quality that could dignify or adorn a prince. Having rescued his country from slavery, he enacted excellent laws, built a fleet, restored learning, and laid the foundation of the English constitution. *Ob. 900, as*

* See what an ingenious writer has said upon this subject, very lately, in the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," vol. i. p. 16.

† This set of prints, done in mezzotinto, by John Faber the elder, are in large 4to, or small folio. They have been printed with the additions of borders, and some of them have been copied.

Carte has sufficiently proved in his "History of England," vol. i. p. 316. The monument at Driffield in Yorkshire, erected in memory of Alfred, a learned king of the Northumbrians, who died in 704, has been mistaken for this king's, who was buried at Winchester.

Reign their
Reigns.

CANUTE the DANE; *Vertue sc. b. sb. From a silver coin.*

Canute possessed himself of the kingdom, after his countrymen had struggled for it above 200 years. In the beginning of his reign, he struck terror into his new subjects, by the many sacrifices he made to his crown, and by the rigour of his administration. But when he found himself in secure possession of the throne, he relaxed the reins of government, and grew popular. In the latter part of his life, to atone for his many acts of violence, he built churches, endowed monasteries, and imported reliques *; and had indeed a much better title to faintship than many of those that disgrace the Roman calendar. *Ob. 1036.*

1017.

EDWARD the CONFESSOR; *drawn and engraved by James Smith, from the altar window of Rumford church, b. sb. This window is modern.*

There is an ancient wooden print of him in Caxton's "Lives of the Saints."

Edward the Confessor was more celebrated for his piety, justice, and humanity, than for his capacity for government. His denying the rights of the marriage-bed to his amiable queen Editha, is extolled by the monkish writers, as

1041.

* He commissioned an agent at Rome to purchase St. Augustine's arm for one hundred talents of silver and one of gold; a much greater sum than the finest statue of antiquity would then have sold for.

Began their
Reigns.

a signal instance of heroic chastity, and contributed to gain him the title of Saint and Confessor. He was the first that touched for the king's evil*. *Ob.* 5 Jan. 1066. Canonized by Alexander the Third, 1165.

HAROLD, *a whole length; an outline only, from F. Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Française," vol. i. p. 402. It is the first plate in Dr. Ducarel's "Anglo-Norman Antiquities."*

1065.

Harold, son of earl Godwin by his second wife, niece of Canute, was, for his virtues, as well as his great and amiable qualities, worthy of the throne which he ascended upon the death of the Confessor, his brother-in-law. The English were happy under his administration, during the reign of that bigotted and weak prince. He greatly fell at the battle of Hastings, and with him the liberties of his country, 14 Oct. 1066.

K. WILLIAM the CONQUEROR; *Vertue sc. b. sb. After three silver coins of him, and a small illumination in "Domes-day Book †."*

WILLIAM

* Mr. Whiston imputes the cure of the evil to the prayer used at the time of touching †; Mr. Carte, to the royal touch; and he endeavours to prove the power of curing to be hereditary. See Whiston's "Life," by himself, and Carte's "History of England."

† The most authentic prints of our monarchs extant, are the large heads engraved by Vertue; who has also engraved the heads of the kings from the Conquest, in one quarto plate; and another set, consisting of four plates in octavo, for Salmon's "Chronological Historian." In Rastell's Chronicle, entitled, "The Pastyme of the People," are folio prints of the kings of England, from the Conqueror to Richard III. They are whole lengths, cut in wood, and have an uncommon merit for that age, Holland, who published the "Herologia Anglica," has also published a volume of heads of the kings, from the Conquest to the year 1618. These prints are the same with those in Martin's "Chronicle," except the title and the head of William I. Hondius has engraved many heads of our kings; and Vandrebanc a set after

‡ Epist. of St. James, chap. v. ver. 14.

Lutterel's

WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, a whole length; Began their
Reigns.
formerly painted on a wall of the abbey of St. Stephen,
at Caen, in Normandy. Copied from Montfaucon's
"Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise," t. i. p.
55*. In Dr. Ducarel's "Anglo-Gallic Coins," plate
6, No. 75 †.

WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, attended by his guards,
and conferring a grant of lands on Alan, earl of Bre-
tagne: a curious print, before "Registrum Honoris
de Richmond," published from "Domes-day Book," by
Roger Gale, 1722, fol.

These prints of William the Conqueror are
very unlike each other. Accuracy of draw-
ing is not to be expected in an age, in which
the generality of artists had not arrived at
sufficient precision to distinguish betwixt a
monkey and a man.

William, duke of Normandy, gained a com- 1066:
plete victory over Harold at the battle of Haf-
tings, in which above 30,000 men were slain.

Lutterel's drawing's. Vertue's large heads have been copied for
a "History of England," published by Walker, under the name
of James Robinfon, esq. It should be observed, that Vandrebanc
engraved the prints of our kings and queens to Elizabeth; and
that the series, done for Kennet's "Compleat History," is conti-
nued to Anne by other hands. Several of them, cut in wood, are
in Grafton's "Chronicle." There is also a set in wood published
by T. T. (Thomas Timmes), 1597, see Ames's "Hist. of Print-
ing," p. 432. The set of etchings, in octavo, whole lengths,
from William I. to Elizabeth, are, for the most part, ideal: their
arms are upon their shields. Another set, from the Conqueror to
Charles II. is in Matthew Stephenson's "Florus Britannicus,"
1662, fol. A considerable number of these are done by Elstracke,
and some by Delaram: the plates are nearly of a quarto size. The
best impressions were published by Compton Holland, in a set en-
titled "Baziologia," 1618. George King has engraved folio
prints of several of our monarchs: many of their heads are in
Gardiner's "History of the Coal-Trade at Newcastle."

* In this book are various monumental effigies of our ancient
monarchs, some of which are copied in Dr. Ducarel's "Anglo-
Norman Antiquities."

† In the first letter of this book, is a good account of the writers
on English coins.

Began their
Reigns.

Sometimes
written
Montagu.

On the spot where this decisive battle was fought, he erected an abbey of Benedictines, the remains of which lately belonged to the lord viscount Montacute of Cowdray, near Midhurst, in Sussex. Upon his accession to the throne, he endeavoured to reconcile himself to a people who could by no means be reconciled to him, by the gentle methods of lenity and indulgence. But finding the nation extremely averse from a foreign yoke, however easy, he ruled with all the rigour and jealousy of a conqueror.—*Ob.* 9 Sept. 1087. The survey taken in this reign, of all the lands in England, called “Domes-day Book,” is the most ancient record in the kingdom, and is of singular use in regulating assessments, ascertaining limits, &c.

WILLIAM II. surnamed RUFUS ;
Vertue sc. b. sb. Done after the two silver coins assigned to him by the antiquarians.

9 Sept.
1087.

William Rufus, who found the kingdom totally subdued to his hands, ruled with more lenity than his father ; but he was in his nature disposed to be equally violent and tyrannical ; and his avarice, which seems to have been his predominant passion, prompted him to be more rapacious. He built the city of Carlisle*, the Tower of London, Westminster-Hall, and London-Bridge.

HENRICUS I. REX ; *Vertue sc. b. sb.*
From a silver coin ; and partly from a broad seal of wax, now extant.

* William Rufus built so large a part of Carlisle, that he has been considered as the founder of that city, which is of greater antiquity. It was destroyed by the Danes, and began to be rebuilt by William the Conqueror. Some of Rufus's buildings are remarkably magnificent.

Henry I. youngest son of William the Conqueror, gained the crown by usurpation, and defended it with vigour and dexterity. His engaging person and address, his courage, learning, and eloquence, have been much celebrated. The greatest blemish of his reign was his putting out the eyes of his elder brother, and confining him twenty-eight years in Cardiffe castle, in Glamorganshire*. In 1110, he began to restore learning in the university of Cambridge. The first great council of the nation, by some called a parliament, was assembled in this reign.

Began their
Reigns.
1100.

King STEPHEN; *Vertue sc. h. sb. From a silver coin. The head of the empress Matilda in the same plate, is from a parchment roll in the Heralds Office.*

Stephen, earl of Bologn and Mortaigne, upon the death of Henry I. seized the crown, which had been settled on the empress Matilda, the sole descendant of that monarch, who came into England to assert her right. Hostilities presently commenced in every quarter of the kingdom, and were carried on with the highest animosity, and with various success, to near the end of this reign. During this period, a spirit of

Dec. 2,
1135.

* In the choir of the cathedral at Gloucester is a cumbent figure of Robert Curthose, cross legged, in the posture of a knight templar, cut in Irish oak. It is said to be above 600 years old; but the best judges of antiquity conclude, both from the sculpture and preservation, that it is of a later date. Leland, in the 4th vol. of his "Itinerary," says, "There is on his tomb an image of wood paynted, made longe since his death." See a more satisfactory account of this effigy in Sandford's "Genealogical History."

There is an exact etching of the head of Robert, by Bretherton, done from a drawing in the possession of Joseph Gullston, esq. which was taken by Vertue from the tomb at Gloucester.

Lord Lyttelton, in effect, contradicts the story of putting out the eyes of this weak and unfortunate prince. See "Hist. of Hen. II." vol. i. p. 156, 3d edit.

Began their
Reigns.

independence prevailed among the barons †, who, taking advantage of the weakness of the government, built a great number of castles and fortresses, which were demolished by Henry II.

HENRY II. *Vertue sc. b. sb. From the effigy on his monument at Fontevraud, in Anjou, where he was buried. Vertue took it from the engraving in Montfaucon's "Antiquities."*

1154.

Henry II. the first king of the house of Anjou, or Plantagenet, was endowed with qualities which raised his character above any of his predecessors. He, with a noble spirit, asserted the independency his kingdom, in opposition to papal usurpation, annexed Ireland to the English crown, and obliged the king of Scotland to do him homage. His courage and conduct as a foldier, his wisdom as a legislator, and his impartiality as a dispenser of justice, were, like the rest of his accomplishments of body and mind, far above the level of the princes of this age.

RICHARDUS I. *Vertue sc. b. sb. From the statue on his monument at Fontevraud.*

July 6,
1189,

The faint-errantry of Richard, who sacrificed all other views to the glory of the Crusade, was productive of much misery to himself and his subjects; and is an instance, among a thousand others, that offensive and enterprising valour may be a worse quality than cowardice itself. He was but eight months in his kingdom, during a reign of ten years.

JOHANNES REX; *Vertue sc. b. sb. From the effigy on his tomb at Worcester, which very nearly resembles the broad-seal of him.*

JOHANNES REX, &c. *Sold by Peake.*

† The nobility in general were anciently called barons.

This

This weak and infamous prince tamely suffered his foreign dominions to be ravished from him by the king of France, and even surrendered his crown to the pope's legate. Over-awed by a confederacy of his barons, he signed and sealed the famous deed called Magna Charta, in Runè Mead, betwixt Windsor and Staines. His whole administration was without vigour, and yet arbitrary and tyrannical; which rendered him, at the same time, the object of hatred and contempt. The story of his being poisoned at Swinhead abbey, in Lincolnshire, rests on no good foundation.

Began their
Reigns.
April 6,
1199.

1215.

HENRICUS III. *Vertue sc. b. sb. From his monument at Westminster.*

HENRY III. and QUEEN ELEANOR, *in one plate; prefixed to Mr. Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting." It was taken from a window in the church of Boxhill, in Suffex. The original is now at Strawberry Hill*.*

Henry III. though a better man, can scarcely be said to have been a better politician than his father. He wanted that dignity and firmness of character which is necessary to procure respect and maintain authority. His haughty barons, at the head of whom was the earl of Leicester, taking advantage of the errors of his government, and the imbecility of his nature, made large advances towards independency; and, for a time, deprived him of his throne. The civil broils of this reign, however calamitous, were productive of a spirit of liberty, which diffused itself through the whole body of the people. The first approach towards the present method of assembling parliaments was at this period,

Oct. 19,
1216.

* The use of painted glass in our churches is thought to have commenced about this æra. See an ingenious pamphlet, intitled "Ornaments of Churches considered," p. 94.

which

Began their
Reigns.

which was the æra of the arts in England*. A great part of the present structure of Westminster abbey was built by this king.

Eleanor, queen of Henry III. was second daughter to Raymond, earl of Provence. The marriage and coronation of this princess were celebrated with such pomp and festivity as had never been seen in England before, on the like occasion. The most memorable circumstance in her life, is her raising a very powerful army in France, to rescue the king her husband, who was detained in custody by the earl of Leicester. This formidable army, which threatened the liberty of the kingdom, was prevented from landing by contrary winds.

EDWARD I. *Vertue sc. h. sb. From the remains of an ancient statue, over the gate of Caernarvon castle. He is represented in the ornaments, sitting as umpire betwixt Baliol and Bruce.*

Nov. 16,
1272.

Edward I. completed the conquest of Wales, and ordered all their bards to be put to death†. He afterwards conquered Scotland, received a formal resignation of the crown from the hands of John Baliol, and brought from thence the stone which was regarded as the palladium of that kingdom. His character as a legislator was such, that it gained him the appellation of the English Justinian. His ambition ever prompted him to great designs, which his personal courage and vigour of mind enabled him to execute.

* See "Anecdotes of Painting."

† There is a print of Llewelyn ap Griffith, the last prince of Wales of British blood, engraved for "A true (though a short) Account of the ancient Britons, &c. by J. L. a Cambro-Briton," Lond. 1716, 4to. but there is no reason to believe that this is a real portrait.

EDWARDUS II. *Vertue sc. b. sh. From his tomb at Gloucester.* Began their Reigns.

EDWARDUS SECUNDUS, &c. *Coll. Orielenfis Fundr.*
1324. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

This may be called the reign of favourites, of an imperious and intriguing queen, and a factious nobility, rather than of the pageant who sat on the throne, whose weakness and misconduct soon precipitated the kingdom into all those disorders which are the natural effects of an unsettled constitution, under a feeble administration. During this confusion, the royal favourites, Gaveston and the two Spencers, were sacrificed to the jealous rage of the rebellious barons; and in conclusion, the wretched king was dethroned and fell a victim to the criminal passion of Isabel his queen, and Mortimer her gallant.

July 7,
1307.

EDWARD III. *Vertue sc. b. sh. From an ancient painting in Windsor castle.*

EDWARD III. *R. White sc. engraved for Brady's "History of England." The two first Edwards were engraved by White, for the same book.*

EDWARDUS III. *Sapientia fortem, h. sh.*

EDWARDUS III. *Scepter and globe, hat buttoned with a diamond, 8vo.*

EDWARDUS III. *copied from the next above, fol.*

EDWARDUS III. *whole length, completely armed; engraved for Barnes's "History of Edward the Third." This was evidently done from the old portrait of this king at St. James's.*

Edward the Third raised his own and the national character to a greater height than any of our English monarchs have done before or after him. His valour, conduct, and fortune, are equally the objects of our admiration: but he acquired more solid glory by his domestic government,

Jan. 25,
1327.

Began their
Reigns.

vernment, than by all the splendor of his victories. His ambition seems to have been rather to humble than to crush his enemies ; and was satisfied with the arms and title of the king of France, and a small part of his territories, when it was in his power to have made himself master of that kingdom.

He gained the victory at Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346 ; and instituted the order of the Garter *, 23 April, 1349. Wool began to be manufactured here by the Flemings in this reign ; and gold was said to be first coined †. The largest silver coins were groats and half-groats.

PHILIPPA REGINA ; *Murray p. Faber f. whole length, h. sb. mezzo. This print was engraved from a painting at Queen's College, in Oxford. The face was taken from an ancient stone head of Philippa, which was over the back gate of that college next to Edmund Hall.*

Philippa, queen of Edward III. was a daughter of the count of Hainault. While the king her husband was in France, the northern coun-

* In Rastell's "Chronicle," l. vi. under the life of Edward III. is the following curious passage. " About the 19 yere of this kinge, he made a solempne feest at Wyndesore, and a great justes and turnament, where he devysed, and perfyted subitanegally, the order of the knyghtes of the garter ; howe be it some asserme that this order began fyrst by kyng Rycharde, Cure de Lyon, at the sege of the citeye of Acres ; wher, in his great necessyte, there were but 26 knyghtes that fymely and surely abode by the kinge ; where he caused all them to were thonges of blew leyther about theyr legges. And afterwarde they were called the knyghtes of the blew thonge." I am obliged for this passage to John Fenn, esq. a curious and ingenious gentleman of East Dereham, in Norfolk, who is in possession of the most rare book whence it is taken. Hence some affirm that the origin of the Garter is to be dated from Richard I. † and that it owes its pomp and splendor to Edward III.

† There is a gold coin of Henry III. lately discovered.

‡ Winstinley, in his " Life of Edward III." says, that the original book of the institution deduces the invention from king Richard I.

ties were invaded by David, king of Scotland, at the head of above 50,000 men. This heroic princess assembled an army of about 12,000, of which she appointed the lord Percy general; and not only ventured to approach the enemy, but rode through the ranks of the soldiers, and exhorted every man to do his duty, and would not retire from the field, till the armies were on the point of engaging. In this memorable battle, the king of Scots was taken prisoner. The story of the condemned citizens of Calais, said to have been saved at the intercession of Philippa, is of very doubtful authority.

Began their
Reigns.

Oct. 17,
1346.

EDWARD, Prince of Wales and Aquitaine, (first) duke of Cornwall; *Vertue sc. b. sb.* From the monumental effigy on his tomb at Canterbury. He is represented, in the ornaments beneath the head, presenting John king of France, and David king of Scots, to his father.

EDWARDUS, cognom. Niger Princeps; engraved for Barnes's "History." Done from the ancient portrait at St. James's.

EDWARDUS, Princeps Walliæ; *Elstracke sc. small 4to.* This has been copied by Vertue, for the octavo edition of Rapin; and by another hand, for Barnes's "History."

EDWARD, Prince de Galles; holding a lance; a lion on his breast. From a painting on glass, in the priory church of Bouteville; *b. sb.*

EDWARD the Black Prince, aged 49, 1376, whole length, in armour; Overton. There is a whole length of him in armour, holding a spear, in sir Richard Fanshawe's "Lusiad."

He is thus represented in the portrait of him by Belcamp, at Hampton Court. "Mr. Onslow, the late speaker, had a head * of the

* It is still in the family.

"Black

Began their
Reigns.

“ Black Prince, which there is great reason to
“ believe, was painted at the time. It is not
“ very ill done; it represents him in black ar-
“ mour, embossed with gold, and with a golden
“ lion on his breast. He has a hat on, with a
“ white feather, and a large ruby, exactly in the
“ shape of the rough ruby still in the crown.
“ He appears lean and pale, as he was towards
“ the end of his life. This very curious pic-
“ ture came out of Betchworth castle, in Sur-
“ rey.” “ Anecd. of Painting,” vol. i. p. 26,
2d edit.

The Black Prince, with an army of 12,000 men, engaged the French army near Poitiers, which consisted of above 60,000, whom he entirely defeated, and took John, the king of France, prisoner. In this battle he displayed all the military talents of a consummate general; and in his behaviour after it, all that moderation and humanity, especially towards the royal captive, which none but great minds are capable of, and which did him more honour than his victory. *Ob.* 8 June, 1376. *Ætat.* 46.

JOHN of GAUNT, king of Castile and Leon, duke of Lancaster; *Vertue sc. b. sb.* Painted on glass, in an ancient window belonging to the library of All Soul's Coll. Oxon. The Bible on the left alludes to his promoting *Wicliffe's doctrine.*

JOHANNES GANDAVENSIS; sold by Roger Daniel, 4^{to}.

JOHN of GAUNT, &c. in an ermined robe; small.

There is a very ancient painting of him at Badmington, in Gloucestershire, the seat of the duke of Beaufort.

John of Gaunt, or Ghent, so called from the place of his birth, was the third son of Edward the Third. He enjoyed only the empty title of
king

king of Castile, from his marriage with Constance, second daughter of Peter the Cruel*. Began their Reigns.
 Though he was not invested with the power, he had, in reality, the authority of a regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Richard the Second. The haughtiness of this prince rendered him very unpopular. *Ob.* 3 Feb. 1399.

RICHARD II. *at his devotion.* He is represented young, and kneeling by his three patron saints, John the Baptist, king Edmund, and Edward the Confessor. His robe is adorned with white harts and broom-cods, alluding to his mother's arms and his own name of Plantagenista. In the other part of the picture, which consists of two tables, is the Virgin Mary surrounded with angels, to whom the king addresses his devotions. On two brass plates affixed to the original picture, which is in the collection of the earl of Pembroke is engraved the following inscription:

“The invention of painting in oil, 1410.”

The picture was painted in 1377. It was in the royal collection, but was given by James the Second to lord Castlemain. The print was engraved by Hollar, in 1639; *b. sh.*

RICHARDUS II. *Grisoni delin. Vertue sc. 1718,* whole length, *sh.* Engraved from a drawing in the collection of Mr. Talman the architect, which was taken before the ancient picture, in the choir of St. Peter's Westminster, was painted upon.

RICARDUS II. *From the same original as the foregoing; Vertue sc. b. sh.* In the scroll is represented his resignation of the crown.

RICHARD II. Engraved by R. White, for Brady's “History of England,” *fol.*

Richard the Second, a prince of a mean genius, was neither loved nor revered by his people. June 21,
1377.

* She was a natural daughter of that prince, by Mary de Padilla, his mistress.

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ple. The contempt for his person naturally extended itself to his government, and subjected him to the tyranny of his nobility. His impatience of this subjection impelled him to several acts of violence, from which his nature seems to have been averse. His uncle, the duke of Gloucester was assassinated by his orders; and he unjustly detained the estate of Henry, duke of Lancaster, by whose procurement he was dethroned and murdered. The authors who lived nearest to his own time, inform us that he was starved to death.

HENRICUS IV. *Vertue sc. b. sh. From the ancient portraits of him at Kensington*, and at Hampton Court in Herefordshire.*

Sept. 29,
1399.

Henry, son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, got the crown by usurpation, and held it by the sword; a tenure which gave him perpetual disquietude, and afterwards opened such a scene of blood and cruelty as is hardly to be paralleled in any history; and it was not closed, till the two houses of York and Lancaster were united in the person of Henry the Seventh. The act for burning heretics was passed in this reign, and one of the Lollards burnt.

HENRICUS V. *Vertue sc. b. sh. From an ancient picture in the palace at Kensington. At the bottom is a representation of his marriage.*

HENRY V. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

* The set of kings at Kensington, whence Vertue, for want of better, took several heads, are all painted by one hand, and certainly not original. There is another set, still worse, in the same place. One of the sets, probably the better, came from lord Cornwallis's gallery, at Culford in Suffolk, and were begged of him by queen Caroline. There is another set at Hardwick, and others elsewhere, equally unauthentic. I owe this note and other additions and corrections in this second edition to Mr. Horace Walpole.

HENRY V. Sold by Roger Daniel, in Lombard-street, 4to. The family of Henry the Fifth, from a curious ancient picture in the collection of James West, Esq. is in the "Anecdotes of Painting." It was engraved by Grignon.——

HENRY V. on his Throne. On his right hand, are two ecclesiastics. He who is on the fore-ground, has been conjectured to be the famous cardinal Lewis de Luxembourg, chancellor of France, afterwards bishop of Terouenne, and archbishop of Rouen, and perpetual administrator of the diocese of Ely. On the other side of the king, is a courtier holding a mace of office. It has also been conjectured, that he may represent the duke of Exeter, third son of John of Gannt, who signalized his valour at the battle of Azincourt, and on other occasions. The person presenting a book to the king is John Galopes, dean of the collegiate church of St. Louis, of Salsoye, in Normandy. He was translator of cardinal Bonaventure's "Life of Christ," which he presented to Henry, in a manuscript finely illuminated. The print, which is an outline only, is etched with great exactness, by the Rev. Mr. Michael Tyson, of Benet college in Cambridge, from an illumination done in Henry's time, and belonging to the manuscript which is in the library of that college. This has far greater merit than the generality of illuminated portraits, which are altogether ideal, and drawn with little skill or truth. I have extracted this description of the etching from an account of the illuminated manuscript, written by Mr. Tyson, and printed in a single sheet. The print and this sheet were intended for companions*.

The glory which Henry acquired by his victory in the plains of Azincourt, was equal to that which Edward the Third and his son gained in the fields of Crefy and Poictiers, as his situa-

March 20,
1413.

* This account of the manuscript was lately reprinted in the second volume of the "Archaeologia" of the Antiquarian Society, where the print is to be seen completely etched.

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tion, valour, conduct, and fortune, were much the same. He afterwards entered into a treaty with the king of France, married Catharine de Valois his only daughter, and was declared regent and heir-apparent of that kingdom.

CATHARINE, *Queen of Henry V.* There is a portrait of her in the family of Henry, in the first volume of the "Anecdotes of Painting;" but there is little or no reason to believe it authentic: it may, however, serve as a memorial.

Catharine was daughter of Charles VI. of France, and Isabel his queen. Henry, when he first saw her, at the treaty of Melun, was instantly struck with her beauty. It is probable that she was brought thither to captivate the conqueror of her father's kingdom. This princess, who, after the death of Henry, was regarded as dowager of England and France, did not disdain to mix the rose and lily of these kingdoms with the Welsh leek, by descending to a marriage with Owen Tudor, a gentleman of a fine person and address, whom she fell in love with at Windsor, where he attended the court*.

* In the annotations subjoined to Drayton's epistle from Owen Tudor to queen Catharine, is the following passage. "Owen Tudor, being a courtly and active gentleman, commanded once to dance before the queene, in a turne, (not being able to recover himselfe) fell into her lap, as she sat upon a little stoole, with many of her ladies about her."

Sir John Wynne tells us, that "Queen Catharine, being a French woman borne, knew no difference between the English and Welsh nation, until her marriage being published, Owen Tudor's kindred and countrey were objected to disgrace him, as most vile and barbarous, which made her desirous to see some of his kinsmen. Whereupon he brought to her presence, John ap Meredith, and Howell ap Llewelyn ap Howell, his neare cousins, men of goodly stature and personage, but wholly destitute of bringing up and nurture; for when the queen had spoken to them in diverse languages, and they were not able to answer her, she said, they were the goodliest dumbe creatures that ever she saw." "Hist. of the Gwedir Family," p. 69.

HENRY

HENRY VI. *Vertue sc. b. sb. Painted on board, in the palace of Kensington. His character is alluded to in the ornaments.* Began their Reigns.

HENRICUS VI. &c. *Coll. Regalis Cantab. A^o. 1441. Fundr. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.—In the “Anecdotes of Painting,” is a print of his marriage, engraved from an ancient picture at Strawberry-Hill.*

A monk's cowl would have fitted this prince's head much better than a crown. He was a king only in name; and may be said to have reigned under his queen, a woman of a martial spirit. He lost his father's acquisitions in France; a great part of which, to the reproach of the English, was retaken by an army headed by a woman, sprung from the dregs of the people. In the civil war betwixt the Yorkists and Lancastrians in this reign, the greatest part of the nobility fell in the field, or by the hand of the executioner; and the throne itself was at length overturned by the prevailing faction. The king is said to have been murdered by Richard duke of Gloucester. August 31,
1422.

MARGARETA, Hen. VI. uxor, &c. *Coll. Reginae Cantab. Fundr. 1446. Faber. f. large 4to. The portrait is in the refectory of that college.*

MARGARET, queen of Hen. VI. *holding a crown in one hand, and a truncheon in the other, 4to.*

It is to be questioned whether either of these portraits of Margaret be of any authority. There is a figure of her in Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise." This perhaps, with some, may be still questionable; but it is natural for antiquaries to consider every thing as authentic, which is of undoubted antiquity.

The heroic, but unfortunate Margaret, was ever vigilant and active, while the king her

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husband slumbered upon the throne. She knew how to act the part of a general as well as that of a queen; and deserved to wear the crown which was wrested from her.

JOHN, duke of Bedford, regent of France; *Vertue sc. h. sb. From a curious limning, in a rich MS. "Common-Prayer Book," presented by himself to king Henry the Sixth, now in the possession of the duchess dowager of Portland.*

The duke of Bedford, who was regent of France in the minority of Henry VI. was one of the most valiant and accomplished princes of his age. He was second brother to Henry V. and nearly resembled that hero in every thing but his good fortune, which was forced to yield to that of Joan of Arc, an enthusiastic visionary, who caused the English to raise the siege of Orleans, and soon after to evacuate their conquests in France. *Ob. 14 Sept. 1435.*

HUMPHREDUS, dux Glocestriæ, in fenestrâ ecclesiæ de Greenwich, in Agro Cantiano; *a head-piece in the catalogue of the Bodleian library, over the letter K.*

Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, commonly called the Good, was youngest brother to Henry V. and the first founder of the university library in Oxford, which was pillaged of the greatest part of its books, in the reign of Edward VI. Grafton has recorded a remarkable instance of his sagacity*. A fellow, who affirmed that he was born blind, pretended to have received his sight at St. Alban's shrine. The duke had the curiosity to examine him; and asked of what colour his gown was, and the colours of several

* Vol. ii. p. 598.

other things in the room. He told him the several colours without a moment's hesitation; and the duke, with as little hesitation, ordered him to be set in the stocks as an impostor. This prince's vault, in which his body was preserved in a kind of pickle, was discovered at St. Alban's, in the year 1703.—*Ob.* 1447.

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JAQUELINE, duchess de Gloucester; a *small head.*

JACOBA, Hertogen van Bayeren, &c. *Jacob Folkema sc.* 1735, *b. sh.* *A fine head; it has for its companion, Frank Van Boiselem, her fourth husband. These prints are very scarce.*

There are several other prints of her; but that fine ancient one, after John Van Eyck, the inventor of painting in oil, is too considerable to be unnoticed. *It is a large b. sh. without the name of the engraver.*

Jaqueline, who was daughter and heir of William VI. of Bavaria, earl of Hainault, was first married to John of France, dauphin of Vienne, son of Charles VI. next, to John, duke of Brabant, cousin-german to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. As she lived in no harmony with her second husband, she suffered herself to be carried into England, under a pretence of force; where she was soon married to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. This marriage embroiled the duke with Philip, who intended, if possible, to prevent her from having any children. At length the pope interposed in the quarrel, and annulled the marriage. The duke soon after married Eleanor Cobham. The good duke of Burgundy suffered Jaqueline to enjoy her fourth husband in peace, after he had forced her to resign her dominions to him.

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EDWARD IV. *a wooden print, cut in the reign of queen Elizabeth.*

EDWARDUS IV. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

EDWARDUS IV. *without his name, engraved by R. White, for Rymer's "Fœdera." It was placed in that book before the reign of Henry V. but is undoubtedly a profile from the whole length of Edward IV. painted by Van Belcamp, which is now over the chimney in one of the apartments at St. James's.*

EDWARD IV. *Vertue sc. b. 8vo.* *From an ancient painting at Kensington palace. At the bottom is represented his magnificent interview with the king of France, on the bridge of Pequigny, over the Soame.*

In a north window of Canterbury cathedral, as you ascend the steps into the choir, are portraits of Edward IV. his Queen, Edward his son, afterwards Edward V. and Richard, duke of Gloucester, painted on glass, with their names under them.

March 4,
1461.

Edward IV. of the house of York, opened his way to the crown with the sword. There is a great contrast in the character of this prince, who, in the former part of his reign, was as remarkable for his activity and enterprise, as he was in the latter for his indolence, his love of pleasure, and dissipation. His heart was hardened against every movement of compassion, but extremely susceptible of the passion of love. His unrelenting cruelty towards the Lancastrians was scarcely exceeded by that of Sylla the dictator towards the Marian faction.

ELISABETHA, *Edvardi IV. uxor, Coll. Reginae, Cantab. Fundx. altera, A. D. 1465. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

Elizabeth was daughter of sir Richard Widville, by Jaqueline of Luxemburg, duchess of Bedford,

Bedford, and widow of sir John Grey of Groby, who was killed fighting for the house of Lancaster. As her husband's estate was forfeited to the crown, she first appeared before the king as a suppliant, with all the attractives that beauty, heightened by distress, could give her*; and soon found her way to his heart, and to the throne.

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EDWARD V. *Vertue sc. b. sh.* From a limning in a manuscript, now in the library at Lambeth.

His cruel uncle, the duke of Gloucester, after propagating a report of his illegitimacy, is said to have caused him and his brother the duke of York, to be murdered in the Tower, in the eleventh year of his age. See the article of Richard III. See also "Historic Doubts," &c. by Mr. Horace Walpole.

April 9,
1483.

RICHARD III. *Hollar f. 8vo.*

RICHARD III. *Vertue sc. b. sh.* From an ancient original painting on board at Kensington palace. At the bottom is a dragon overcoming a boar. The device of Richard the Third was a boar; and that of Henry the Seventh was a dragon, which was the ensign of Cadwallader, from whom Henry was supposed to be descended.

RICHARD III. and Anne his queen; *an outline.* *Vertue delin. Grignon sc. b. sh.* Before Mr. Walpole's "Historic Doubts," &c. 4to.

Richard III. if we may depend upon the generality of our historians, seems to have been influenced by that capital maxim of pernicious policy, Not to be wicked by halves; as he is said to have been restrained by no principle of

June 22,
1483.

* ————— Lacrymæque decoræ,
Cratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.

VERG.

justice

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justice or humanity in obtaining the crown, and to have endeavoured to maintain it by fraud and violence. George Buck*, who affirms that he was neither deformed in mind nor body, was thought to have discovered as much confidence, and as little truth in that assertion, as Richard himself did in asserting his title. He had undoubtedly talents for government, and affected popularity; which occasioned the saying concerning him, That he was a bad man, but a good king†.

Anne, queen of Richard III. was widow of Henry VI. who was killed at Tewksbury by Richard, to whom she was soon after married. Such a marriage as this, unnatural as it may seem, is not much to be wondered at in a barbarous age, when massacres and murders were so familiar as to have lost their usual horror. Richard's treatment of her is said to have been such as a woman may be supposed to have merited who married the murderer of her husband. It is also recorded, that that treatment was so intolerable as to have quickly hastened her death. The admirable scene in Shakespeare, betwixt Richard and Anne, is, or ought to be, well known to every one of my readers.

HENRY VII. *Payne sc. Cor regis inscrutabile.*

* See his Life of Richard III. in Kennet's "Compleat History."

† Mr. Walpole, who is well known to have struck new light into some of the darkest passages of English history, has brought various presumptive proofs, unknown to Buck, that Richard was neither that deformed person, nor that monster of cruelty and impiety, which he has been represented by our historians. But it must be acknowledged, that though this gentleman has done much towards clearing up the character of Richard, that he has left the matter still problematical. His arguments to prove that Perkin Warbeck was the real duke of York, appear more conclusive. I am assured by a good hand, that the lord-treasurer Oxford, who read as much of our history, and with as much judgment, as any man of his time, was entirely of that opinion.

HENRY

HENRY VII. with his queen, Elizabeth of York, ^{Began their Reigns.} *who is in little; Vertue sc. b. sh. From an original, in oil colours, in the royal collection, and from the following family-piece.*

ELIZABETH, queen of Henry VII. *One of the Heads of Illustrious Persons*.*

HENRY VII. and Elizabeth his queen; together with Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour his queen, *standing in a room richly adorned. Done by Vertue, from the copy after Holbein, by Van Leemput, in the palace at Kensington. The original was consumed in the fire which burnt Whitehall in 1697. large sh. This, and the other family and historical pieces by Vertue, are among the best of his works.*

Henry the Seventh, of the race of Tudor, or Theodore, not only put an end to the civil wars betwixt the two contending houses of York and Lancaster; but, by humbling the powerful and haughty barons, opened the way to peace and liberty. As all his passions, especially in the latter part of his life, centered in avarice, he was too selfish to study the interest, or gain the esteem of his people. The good that he did, appears to have been done for his own sake.

1485.

Elizabeth of York, the amiable queen of Henry the Seventh, by whose marriage the two houses of York and Lancaster were united, was a pattern of conjugal duty and obsequiousness; but met with very cold returns of affection from the king, whose malignity to the house of York, and jealousy of its title to the crown, extended itself even to his queen. *Ob. 11 Feb. 1503.*

Three Children of king HENRY VII and ELIZABETH his queen. 1 Prince Arthur †. 2.

* The set consists of 108 large folio prints, which are finely executed.

† There is a portrait of him at Mr. Sheldon's, at Weston, in Warwickshire.

Prince

Began their Reigns. Prince Henry. 3. Princess Margaret. 7. *Mau- beugius f. cir. 1496. Vertue sc. large sh.*

The original picture is now in the China closet at Windsor.

Arthur prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry the Seventh, was married to Catharine of Arragon 14 Nov. 1501. *Ob* 2 April, 1502. *Ætat.* 16.

Prince Henry, when he was only three years and four months old, which was not long before this portrait was painted, passed through the streets of London and Westminster, sitting on horseback, and making one of the cavalcade which attended Sir Richard Chawry the lord mayor, at the entrance on his office, 1494*.

See a short account of the princess Margaret, afterwards queen of Scotland, under the reign of Hen. VIII.

MARGARETA, *mater* HEN. VII. *Com. Rich- mondiæ & Derbiæ, Fundx. Colleg. Christ. Anno Do- mini, 1505. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

MARGARETA, &c. *Fundx. Coll. Divi Johannis Cantab. Anno Domini 1508. mezz.*

MARGARET *Countess of Richmond and Darbye, and John Duke (Earl) of Somerset, anno 1400 †; two small ovals, in one plate.*

Margaret was daughter and heir of John Beau- fort, duke of Somerset, who was grandson of

* Hall's Chronicle, vol. I. p. 236, 237.

† Sir John Beaufort, knight, eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Catharine Swinford, his third wife, was created Earl of Somerset, 20 Richard II. 1396, or 1397, and the next year, marquis. In 1398, he was created marquis of Dorset; but was deprived of this title, in the beginning of Henry the fourth's reign, as having been one of the accusers of Thomas of Wood- stock, duke of Gloucester. But being reinstated in the king's fa- vour, he was promoted to several great offices. Heylin styles him lord admiral §, *Ob.* 1409. He was brother to Henry, cardinal bi- shop of Winchester, and grandfather to Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby.

§ Help to Hist. Artic. DORSET,

John of Gaunt. Her principal benefactions, next to those above-mentioned, are the two perpetual lectures of divinity which she founded at Oxford and Cambridge, and the grammar-school at Winburne in Dorsetshire. After she had married her third husband the earl of Derby, she engaged herself in a vow of celibacy; which is the reason, as Mr. Baker conjectures *, of her being painted in the habit of a nun. She stands much higher upon the list of benefactors, than upon that of authors. See "Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors;" or George Ballard's "Memoirs of Learned Ladies."—There is a portrait of her at Hatfield House.

KINGS, &c. of SCOTLAND †.

"1. MALCOME III †. was crowned the 15. of April, A^o. 1057. He created the first earles

* See her Funerāl Sermon, by bishop Fisher, re-published, with a learned preface, by Mr. Baker, 1708.

† There is a neat set of small ovals of the kings of Scotland, two inches seven eighths, by two and one fourth; and another set, engraved by several good hands, for Guthrie's History of Scotland, 1767, 8vo. In the book intituled, "De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum, Libri decem; Auctore Joanne Leslæo, Romæ, 1578," 4to, are a considerable number of medallions of the Scottish kings, several of which Boitard has copied in his folio prints. The fine collection of coins and medals published by Anderson, at the expence of the Scottish parliament, is a well known work. But books of this kind are not strictly within my plan; though some collectors place medallions, and even small coins, in the same port folios with portraits.

‡ The head of Malcome, who succeeded Macbeth, is in a small round, without the engraver's name. This, and the following heads of the Scottish kings that are numbered, are of the same set. The inscriptions, *which are literally taken*, are in square borders. The variations from the dates, as I find them in Dr. Blair's Chronology, are inserted. In Holy-Rood House at Edinburgh, are paintings of the kings of Scotland from Fergus I. These have been engraved and published in Scotland, by Cooper, the father of the present engraver of that name. The series, from Fergus to Charles II. was the work of one hand. They were painted when the duke of York was resident in Scotland. Many of them are said to have been taken from porters and common soldiers. They are, in general, wretchedly executed.

" in

“ in Scotland, and erected the bishopprickes of
 “ Murray and Caithnes. Her raigned 36 y. and
 “ was slain at Alnwick, by a wound in the eie *,
 “ and was buried at Dumfermeling.

There is a curious print inscribed, *SANCTA MARGARITA*, Regina Scotiæ; *engraved by Clowet from a drawing of Castilia.* I have nothing to say for the authenticity of this portrait.

Saint Margaret was queen of Malcolm III. surnamed Canmore. She was sister of Edgar Atheling, and died A. D. 1093. One of her daughters, Maude, was married to Henry I. king of England. Ruddiman, speaking of Malcom, says, “ D. Margaretam, Edmondi, Ferrei lateris cognominati, Regis Angliæ proneptem, Uxorem duxit, anno 1070.”

“ 2. DONALD-BANF †, by the support of
 “ the king of Norway, obtayned the crown, Año
 “ 1092, (1093) but after 6 monthes was deposed
 “ by Duncan, base sone to king Malcolme, whom
 “ by treasone he slew, and againe raigning 3 y.
 “ was lastly cast in prison by Edgar, (and) ther
 “ died.

“ 3. DUNCAN, base son to king Malcolme,
 “ supported by William Rufus, obtayned the
 “ crowne from Donald his uncle, and rayned one
 “ yere and six monthes, with such cruelties towards
 “ his subjects, y^e. Makpender E. of Mernes slew
 “ (him), and reestablished K. Donald.

“ 4. EDGAR, the thirde son of king Malcolme, and first anoynted king of Scotland, a

* He was killed at Alnwick Castle in Northumberland, by a soldier, who pretended to deliver him the keys of that fortress on the point of his spear. The Percy family are said to have taken their name from this event. But Collins, in his Peerage, informs us, that this family had nothing to do in the North, till a century afterwards; and Dr. Percy agrees with him.

† The seventh of the name of Donald.

“ just and godly prince, was crowned at Scone in
 “ An°. 1101*, (1097). He raigned in great quiet-
 “ nes the space of nyne yeres, and died at Dundee,
 “ Año 1110.

“ 5. ALEXANDER I †. surnamed the
 “ Feirce, and brother to king Edgar, in the be-
 “ ginning of his raigne was much disquieted by the
 “ rebellions of his barons; but suppressing both
 “ them, and other robbers of his people, raigned
 “ 17 y. and died without issue, 1125, (1124).

“ 6. DAVID I. brother to Alexander, be-
 “ gan his raigne, 1124. He built 15 abbays, and
 “ erected 4 bishoprickes; namely Rosse, Brechin,
 “ Dunkeld, and Dublane; wherein he was so
 “ bountiful y^t the crowne was thereby much im-
 “ payred: he new waled Carleill: he raigned
 “ 29 y.

“ 7. MALCOLME IV. surnamed the May-
 “ den, at 9 yeres of age was crowned. He ayded
 “ H. of England against Lewis the 6. k. of France,
 “ and resigned his tittle for him and his successors
 “ to Northumberland. He raigned 12 yeres, and
 “ was buried at Dumfermeling, 1185. (1165).

“ 8. WILLIAM, brother to Malcolme, was
 “ crowned 1197, (1165), taken prisoner at Aln-
 “ wick and sent into Norm. to k. H. 2^d. to whom
 “ he did homage for the kingdom of Scotland,
 “ and delivered the castles of Barwick, Edenbo-
 “ row, Roxburgh, and Striveling, erected the
 “ bish. of Argill; raigned 49 y.

“ 9. ALEXANDER the II. began to
 “ raigne in Año 1219 (1214). He wan the city of
 “ Carleill from Hen. 3^d. king of England, which
 “ was againe delivered upon exchange for Bar-
 “ wick. He raigned 35 yeres, and died aged 51,
 “ and was buried at Melros, Año 1242.

* Probably a mistake of the engraver.

† Began his reign, 1107.

“ 10. ALEXANDER III. at 9 yeres was
 “ crowned, 1249 : against him rose the Cumings,
 “ lords of Scotland, which imprisoned (him) at
 “ Striveling, whence he was delivered by his sub-
 “ jectes. He was slaine by a fall from his horse,
 “ Aprill 10, 1290, having raigned 42 yeres*.”

The two following heads may have a place here,
 as father and mother of the next king.

JOHANNES DE BALLIOLO, *pater
 Johannis de Balliolo regis Scotorum; generis nobilitate,
 virtute, fide, pietate, clarissimus; Fundator Collegii
 Balliolensis. M. Burghers sc.*

JOHANNES BALLIOL, &c. *Fundator Coll. Bal-
 liolensis, Anno Dom. 1263.*

I have heard it asserted, that the portrait of John
 Baliol was drawn from a blacksmith, who lived in
 Oxford; but of this I have no direct proof.

DERVORGILLA †, *filia Alani comitis
 Galvidiæ, uxor Johannes de Balliolo, fundatrix colle-
 gii Balliolensis. M. Burghers sc.*

DERVORGILLA, &c. *Faber f. large 4to. mezz ‡.*

“ 11. JOHN BALLIOL, crowned at Schone,
 “ Novemb. 30, 1292. He first did homage

* According to other accounts, 37 years; then followed an in-
 terregnum of several years. This prince married a daughter of
 Henry III. king of England.

† Sometimes written Devorgilda.

‡ The picture in the Oxford gallery, whence the print of Der-
 vorgilla was taken, was drawn from Jenny Reeks, an apothecary's
 daughter at Oxford, who was esteemed a beauty. She afterwards
 married Mr. Mugg, who was rector of Stocton, in Warwickshire,
 and of Inkborough in Worcestershire. Her husband dying, left
 her the advowson of Stocton; for the sake of which one Allen, a
 buccaneer, and afterwards a clergyman, courted her, and obtained
 the advowson; of which he had no sooner got possession, than he
 brought from Jamaica a wife, and several children §.

§ I am obliged for this anecdote, and on other accounts, to my late wor-
 thy friend, the learned and ingenious Mr. William Huddesford, sometime
 Keeper of Ashmole's Museum.

Multi ille bonis flebilis occidit;
 Nulli flebilior quam mihi.

“ to E. I. king of England, for his king-
 “ dom, at Newcastle, and afterwards resigned it
 “ wholye to him. He was imprifoned at London,
 “ but thence releafed, went into Nor. and ther
 “ died.”

John Baliol was competitor with Robert Bruce, for the crown of Sootland. Bruce was the fon of Ifabel, fecond daughter of David earl of Huntingdon; and Baliol the grandfon of Margaret, the eldeft daughter. Bruce alleged that his claim was not only founded in confanguinity, but that Alexander had moreover declared him his heir.

ROBERTUS BRUCEUS; *Boitard f. b. fb.* He is represented, in the ornaments, killing Cummin.

Robert Bruce, fon of the competitor with Baliol, stabbed John Cummin, a powerful nobleman who opposed him in his design of throwing off the English yoke, in the Cloysters * of the Grey Friars at Dumfries; upon which he proceeded to make himself master of the kingdom, and took poffeffion of the throne. His great valour and conduct in the decisive battle of Bannockburn, have been much extolled.

“ 12. ROBERT BRUCE, crowned at
 “ Schone March 27, 1306. Unto him John Bal-
 “ liol resigned all his right to the crowne of Scot-
 “ land: the like did also E. III. of England. He
 “ raigned 24 y. and died at Cardos, July 7, 1329,
 “ requesting his hart to be buried at Jerufalem.”

25 June
1314.

His will was accordingly fulfilled, by Sir James Douglas, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry, who made a pilgrimage thither on purpose. This pilgrimage is commemorated in his grace's arms; in which is a heart, gules, crowned with an imperial crown.

* Several authors say he was killed before the altar.

“ 13. EDWARD BALLIOL, assisted by
 “ E. 3. king of England, forced younge king Da-
 “ vid into France, and was himself crowned at
 “ Schone, Septem. 24 (27), Año 1332. In great
 “ troubles, he raigned 9 yeres, and then resigned
 “ his right to king Edward 3. Año 1355.

Robert Bruce, and Edward Baliol, neither of whom was lawfully possessed of the crown, are sometimes left out of the series of the kings.

“ 14. DAVID 2, at 7 yeres, was crowned
 “ Novemb. 22, 1331 (1329). In his second yere,
 “ he was forced into Fraunce, where he remain-
 “ ed 9 yeres : yet thence returning, recovered his
 “ kingdom, but was taken in battaill by the
 “ English, and with y^m reteyned 11 y. raigned
 “ 30 ye.

“ 15. ROBERT II. and first Steward *, at
 “ the age of 47 yere was crowned king at Scoen,
 “ the 25. of March, A°. 1370. He fortunatly
 “ fought against the English. He raigned 16
 “ yeres, and died at Dundobald the 19. of April,
 “ 1390, and is buried at Scone.”

ROBERTUS III. *holding a jewel in his hand ; 4to.*

“ 16. ROBERT III. was crowned king at
 “ Schone, the 15. of August, 1390. He raign-
 “ ed 16 yeres, and died in melancholy for grief of
 “ his son David's violent death, and his other son
 “ James captivity in England, Año 1408. His
 “ body was buried in Pasley Ab. (Abbey).”

17. JAMES I. *the inscription torn off.*
 JAMES I. *4to, one of the set of Stuarts †.*

* The title of Steward was an appendage to the estate and office of the steward of Scotland which was settled on this family.— There is another head of Robert II. in a cap, with a jewel in the front.

† There are prints of five Scottish kings of the name of James, engraved by Gaywood, for Drummond's “ History of Scotland.”

These

These scarce prints were first published in “*Inscriptiones Historicæ Regum Scotorum,*” &c. Joh. Jonstono, Abredonesæ, Scoto, Authore. Amstel. Excudebat Cornelius Claessoni- us, Andræo Hartio, Bibliopolæ Edembur- genfi, 1602. The set begins with Robert II. and ends with James VI. In 1603 they were re- published with alterations. The short biogra- phical inscription under each head was original- ly in Latin, but afterwards in English: the fol- lowing is under the head of James the First:

“JAMES I. began to reigne in the yeire of the
 “warld 5394, in the yeire of Christ 1424*. He
 “was a gude, learned, vertuous, and just prince.
 “He married Jeane daughter to John duke of
 “Summerfet, and marquis Dorcet, sonne to John
 “of Ghent, &c. He was slaine at Perth traiter-
 “ously, by Walter earl of Athol, and Robert
 “Grahame, &c. in the 31. yere of his reigne.”

This king was seized during a truce, in the latter end of the reign of Henry IV. and ungen- erously detained a prisoner in England, almost nineteen years.

JANE Queen of Scotland, ann. dom. 1424.
 JOHN Earl of Somerset, anno 1397; *two small ovals, in one plate; very scarce. This Earl hath been already mentioned.*

Jane †, Queen of Scotland, was daughter of John earl of Somerset, and Catharine, daugh-
 ter

* In the year of the Julian period 6119, and of Christ 1406, ac- cording to Dr. Blair.

† She is sometimes called Joan, and in Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, p. 112, Jehane. In Fuller's Worthies, under London, p. 202, it is observed, that Joan, in later times, hath been accounted a coarse and homely name, and that some pro- verbs of contempt have been thrown upon it, which occasioned its

ter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent. She was married to James I. the 2d of February, 1424, at the priory of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark. The match was concluded with the consent of the Scots nation.

“ 18. JAMES II. at the age of 6 yeres, was
 “ crowned k. at Schone, Año 1436 (1437). He
 “ was slaine at the siege of Roxburgh, the 3. of
 “ Aug. 1460. in the yere of his age 29, and of
 “ his raigne twenty foure, and was buried in Holy-
 “ Rode House.”

JACOBUS III. *rex Scotorum; cap and feather; 4to.*

“ 19. JAMES III. at 7 yeres of age, was
 “ crowned king at Kelso, amongst his armye,
 “ Año 1460. He followed lascivious counsell,
 “ for which he was first imprisoned at Edenbo-
 “ rough, by his nobles, and after 29 y. raigne,
 “ slain by them at Bannockboren, 1488.”

He was a prince of a mean genius; was remarkable for slighting the nobility, and lavishing his favours upon persons of low birth and education.

JACOBUS IIII. *Rex Scotorum; a thistle in his left hand. 4to.*

JAMES the Fourth, *ermined robe; 8vo.*

JACQUELUS IV. *a bust; Vander Werff p. G. Valck sc. b. 8vo.*

“ James the fourth, king of Scotland, a worthy
 “ prince; he raigned 25 yeres; slaine at Floy-
 “ den-field, 1513, Æt. 39. He married Marga-
 “ ret, eldest daughter to Henry VII.” *Stent exc. 4to.*

being mollified into Jane. But Jane occurs in Leland's Collectanea, and in Holinshed, Stow, and Speed. In the 32 of Elizabeth it was agreed by the Court of King's Bench, to be all one with Joan †; and they are both the feminine of John, and answer to *Joanna* in the Latin. I have not observed, that Jane Shore any where occurs, under the name of Joan.

† See Camden's Remains, by Phillipot, p. 122.

Bishop Fox advised Henry VII. to marry his eldest daughter to James IV. and his youngest to Lewis XII. of France, with a view to the contingency of an union of the crowns of England and Scotland.—It is remarkable, that James I. II. III. and IV. who succeeded each other in the throne, died unnatural deaths. The last of these kings wrote a book on the Apocalypse, as did also James VI.

See the series of the kings of Scotland continued in the Reign of Henry VIII. &c.

CLASS II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE.

See Thomas Becket, William of Wickham, John Alcock, and William Waynfleet, who were all lords chancellors, in the fourth class with the clergy. See also Walter Stapledon, lord treasurer to Edward III. in the same Class.

HENRICUS de MONMOUTH, *vulgo dict. (de) Torto Collo, Dux Lancastriæ, Fundr. Coll. Corporis Christi, Cantab. 1351; Faber f. large 4to, mezz.*

Henry Plantagenet, duke of Lancaster, who Creat. 1345. descended from a younger son of Henry III. signalized himself as a soldier and a statesman; having accompanied Edward III. in most of his expeditions, and acquitted himself with reputation, in several treaties and embassies. In the 11th year of Edward, he was created earl of Derby; and upon the death of his father, in 1345, he became earl of Lancaster and Leicester, and high-steward of England; his retinue was numerous and splendid; and he is supposed to have spent above an hundred pounds a day, a great

sum in this age. A few such powerful peers as this falling into the contrary scale to that of the crown, have, on some occasions, been known to overpoise it. He died of the pestilence, at Leicester, 1361, and was buried there, in the collegiate church of St. Mary. Mr. Masters, in his valuable "History of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge," corrects the date of his creation, as duke of Lancaster, in which Heylin and others are mistaken. It was, undoubtedly, in the 25th of Edward III.

HENRY STAFFORD, duke of Buckingham; *J. Heubraken sc. Amst. 1745. From a picture at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Illust. Head.*

Creat. 1444.

Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, lord high-constable of England, in the reign of Edward IV*. was descended from a son of Edward III. He had great talents, which he is said to have prostituted to the infamous purposes of Richard III. and to have had a principal share in his usurpation. It is certain that he had many honours and preferments conferred upon him by Richard. Afterwards, being apprehensive that that prince meditated his destruction, he conspired to set the earl of Richmond on the throne, for which he was beheaded, 1484.

C L A S S III.

P E E R S. †

BERTRAM ASHBURNHAM.—The following inscription is at the bottom of the print.

“ This

* He is said, by several of our historians, to have been appointed lord high-constable by Richard III. He was first advanced to that office in the reign of Edw. IV. in which he was succeeded by Tho. lord Stanley 1 Ric. III. Vide Spelman. Gloss. sub voce CONSTABULARIUS.

† There is a print in Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire," of
Hugh

“ This portraiture is in memory of Bertram
 “ Ashburnham in Suffex, who, in the time of
 “ king Harold, was warden of the Cinque Ports,
 “ constable of Dover, and sberiff of the said coun-
 “ ty; and being a person of so great power, at
 “ the landing of William the Conqueror, king
 “ Harold, who was then in the North, sent him
 “ a letter to raise all the forces under his com-
 “ mand, to withstand the invader. And when
 “ the king came up to oppose the Conqueror, the
 “ said Bertram, who had an eminent command in
 “ the battle, received so many wounds, that soon
 “ after he died thereof *; and since which time,
 “ through the mercy of God, the said family, in
 “ a direct male line, have continued at Ashburn-
 “ ham aforesaid; and are the present possessors
 “ thereof.”

The portrait is in Guillim's "Heraldry," fol.

Sir JOHN OLDECASTLE, the worthy
 lorde Cobham, &c. *from the "Bref Chronycle con-
 cernynge his Examinacyon and Death," by Bale; whole
 length; 8vo. This has been copied in the new edition
 of the "Bref Chronycle," 1729.*

Lord COBHAM, *in a fur gown. 12mo. There is
 a small head of him, which nearly resembles this, in
 Clark's "Marrow of Ecclesiastical History."*

Sir John Oldcastle married the niece and heir-
 ess of lord Cobham; and, upon his marriage, as-
 sumed that title. He was the chief of the Lollards,
 or disciples of Wicliffe, in the reign of Henry V.
 The prodigious increase of that sect was sufficient-
 ly alarming to the government, but much more

Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, sitting in his parliament. It was
 engraved by Hollar. This cannot, in strict propriety, be placed
 with portraits.

* He was, according to other accounts, beheaded by command
 of William the Conqueror. See Collins's "Peerage," artic.
 ASHBURNHAM.

so with a man of spirit and enterprize at the head of it. The king, with whom he had been in favour, tried every gentle method of bringing him back to the church; but he was inflexible. He was burnt in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in Feb. 1418, and was said to have died in expectation of rising the third day †.

“ JHON TALBOT, of the noble familie of Sherosberie,” &c. a most curious print, with an ornamented border, in the Bodleian library. It appears to be very ancient, and is much damaged. It is evidently the original of that in Andrew Thevet's “ Lives,” fol. 282. The date is “ M. IIIc. XLIII.” On the blade of the sword is this barbarous inscription, “ Sum Talbotti pro vincere Inimico meo.” Others give it “ Inimicos meos.” After a summary of his history under the portrait, it is said, “ his pourtraicture, as I represente it to you, was taken out of the pallace which the said Jhon Talbot had built.” Pictures of this earl and his consort are in the gallery of Castle-Ashby, in Northamptonshire, and judged by Mr. Walpole to be the most ancient oil painting in England.

JOHN TALBOT, earl of Shrewsbury, &c. great marshal to king Henry VI. of his realm of France, who died in the battle of Bourdeaux, with lord viscount Lisle, his son, 1453, and is buried at Roan in Normandy; T. Cecill sc. 4to.

This great general, who was for near twenty-four years the terror and scourge of France, was

† Sir John Oldcastle was exposed as a buffoon character, by some Roman catholic poet, in an old play, entitled, “ The famous Victories of Henry V. containing the honorable Battaile of Agincourt;” in which the scene opens with prince Henry's robberies; and sir John Oldcastle is mentioned as one of his gang. As Shakespeare appears to have borrowed some hints from this play, it gave occasion to the mistake, that sir John Oldcastle was originally the droll of his historical play of Henry IV. and that he changed his name to Falstaff.

victorious in no less than forty battles and skirmishes. The generality of our historians agree in his being killed at the siege of Chastillon, after he had taken Bourdeaux, though his epitaph informs us, that he was killed in the battle of Bourdeaux. He was above eighty years of age at the time of his death. The duke of Shrewsbury, who died in 1718, was lineally descended from him; so is the present earl of Shrewsbury. See Class VII.

ANTHONY WIDVILLE, earl Rivers, attended by Caxton the printer, presenting his book to Edward IV. *From a curious MS. in the archbishop's library at Lambeth. In the same print are the portraits of the queen, prince of Wales, &c.* That of the prince, afterwards Edward the Fifth, is the only one known of him. It was engraved by Vertue.—Frontispiece to the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors;" Grignion sc.*

The earl Rivers †, who was the most valiant and accomplished nobleman in the court of Edward the Fourth, had the care of the education of his nephew, the prince of Wales. He was the greatest restorer and patron of learning among the nobility of his age, and translated himself several books from the French. That which he presented to the king was "The Dictes and Sayinges of the Philosophers," which is said to have been the second or third book printed in England by Caxton ‡. It is dated

* I have inserted descriptions of a few prints of this kind, which, though strictly historical compositions, may be considered as assemblages of portraits.

† He frequently occurs in our histories under the title of lord Scales.

‡ If "The Game of Chesse" was the first book printed by Caxton, this was the third. See Ames's "History of Printing."

Nov. 18, 1477.—Beheaded at Pontefract, by order of Richard the Third, 13 June, 1483.

C L A S S IV.

The C L E R G Y.

JOANNES VIII. Pont. max. *I. Baptista de Cavaleriis sc. 8vo.*

The history of John VIII. or Pope Joan, if true, is a remarkable instance of female frailty, and strength of parts, and a signal proof of what that sex is capable, especially when prompted by the tender passion. Some writers assert that she was born in England; but the generality agree that she was a native of Mentz, and that her father was an English priest. She, very early in life, engaged in an amour with an ecclesiastic, who became her tutor. Like Eloisa, she proved a very apt scholar, and made a great progress in whatever he taught her. She attended her lover to Athens, heard the professors there, and was so rapid a proficient, that when she removed to Rome, she found few or none that could equal her in the learning of the age, and especially in divinity. She, by her knowledge and address, acquired so great respect and influence, that she succeeded Leo IV.* in the papal throne. She suffered herself to be got with child by one of her domestics, and falling suddenly in labour, as she was going to the Lateran church, died upon the spot. She continued to pass for a man with all but her lovers, to the time of her death. Such is the story of Joan; which is extremely improbable in itself, and is mentioned by no author who lived near the time. It is now generally, if not

* Anno 855.

absolutely, given up, after it hath been thoroughly sifted. Dr. Hutchinson, bishop of Down and Connor, is, I believe, the last author who has troubled himself on either side of the question †. He hath tacked a Dissertation on Pope Joan, by way of postscript, to a sermon preached on the fifth of November, 1731, to which her story appears to have no relation. This occasioned the following stanza, written by an Irish wit.

“ God’s blessing be upon his heart ‡,”
 Who wrote the Book of Witches,
 And proved Joan in petticoats
 The same with John in breeches.”

It is obvious to observe here, that the son of this bishop was unfortunate in his courtship, and gave occasion to the well-known tale of the ‘Squire and the Apple-Pie.

St. DUNSTAN, *on his episcopal throne, holding a crozier in one hand, and a pair of tongs in the other; h. fl.*

This portrait is doubtless fictitious; the other, mentioned below, is worthy of our notice*.

† Joan was first mentioned by Marianus Scotus, a writer of the eleventh century.

‡ “ God’s blessing be upon her heart” is an expression applied to the queen in the sermon here mentioned.

* In Lupton’s “ Lives of the Fathers,” 1640, 4to, are heads of Venerable Bede the historian; Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, the great stickler for the celibacy of the clergy; Alexander, of the monastery of Hales, or Hayles, the master of Thomas Aquinas, and the great leader of him and the rest of the schoolmen. He was surnamed *Doctor irrefragabilis*, and was author of an admired Comment on the four Books of the Sentences. He died 1245. These heads must be fictitious, notwithstanding what the author has said in his preface. They were engraved by G. Glover. There is a small head inscribed B. Angel Protomartyr in Anglia. He was a native of Pisa, in Tuscany, and was the first provincial of the Franciscans in England; having been appointed to this office by St. Francis himself. “ Antiq. of the English Franciscans,” p. 9. In Hierome Porter’s “ Flowers of the Lives of English Saints,” Doway, 1632, are various ideal heads.

Dunstan

Dunstan was abbot of Glastonbury, in the reign of Edred; and in that of Edgar, he was promoted to the see of Canterbury. He was the first English prelate that opposed the marriage of the clergy. He is said to have been a good musician, painter, and graver; and to have amused himself with joinery, turning, and smithery †; in the last of which he was supposed to be employed when he seized the devil by the nose with a red-hot pair of tongs ‡. In Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus," g. a. pag. 144, is a "Picture of Jesus Christ," with St. Dunstan before it, in a devout posture, drawn by himself. The outline is not bad for that barbarous age. This was engraved from a MS. in the Bodleian library. NE. D. 11. 19.

Tr. from Worcester to London, 958; and thence to Cant. 959.

EDWINI Monachi Effigies, ab ipso delineata. *Vertue sc. large b. 8vo.* He is represented sitting and writing. It is one of the prints engraved for the *Antiquarian Society*.

Edwin is conjectured to have been a monk of Christ-church, the cathedral of Canterbury, about the times of king Stephen, his predecessor, and successor.

HADRIANUS IV. *Pont. max. Anglicus; J. Baptista de Cavalariis sc. 8vo.*

Most of the portraits of the popes are copied from the series of heads by this engraver. They were published at Rome, in 4to and 8vo; the latter is dated 1585. The best set is that by Phil. Galle, Antwerp. 1572, a pot folio.

Nicholas Breakspear, who, upon his advancement to the popedom, assumed the name of

† He is not said to have been a good divine, which was hardly consistent with all these amusements.

‡ He appeared, according to the Legend, in the shape of a beautiful woman, and "tempted him to carnality."

Adrian IV. was, in the early part of his life, reduced to the necessity of submitting to servile offices for bread. He studied in France, where, though he laboured under the pressures of poverty, he made a wonderful progress in learning. He was, for his merit, chosen abbot of St. Rufus in Provence; and, in 1146, made a cardinal. In 1154, he succeeded Anastasius the Fourth Elect. 1154. in the pontificate. He told one of his intimate friends, that all the hardships of his life were nothing in comparison of the burden of the papal crown. Such were the difficulties and sorrows which he had experienced, that he had been, as he expressed it "strained through the limbec of affliction." Frederic, king of the Romans, at an interview with this pope in Italy, condescended to hold his stirrup, while he mounted his horse. He was the only Englishman that ever sat in St. Peter's chair*. *Ob.* 1 Sept. 1159.

St. THOMAS BECKET, *episc. Cantuariensis et Martyr*; *Hollar f.* 1647. 12mo.

There is a neat small oval of him, by L. V. Lucas Vorsterman.

This haughty prelate, who aimed at papal supremacy in England, began the famous controversy betwixt the crown and the mitre, in the reign of Henry the Second; which was ended by his assassination, 29 Dec. 1170. He was two years after canonized. The prodigious confluence of pilgrims to his shrine may be guessed at by the deep channels worn in the marble pavement of the cathedral at Canterbury, where they offered their gifts, and their devotions. Forty-eight years after his decease, a contro-

Confec.
1162.

* See "Biographia Brit." p. 39. Fuller, in his "Worthies," p. 13. tells us, that there were four popes who were Englishmen; but he does not mention their names.

verfy was started among the doctors of the Sorbonne, whether he was faved or damned; and in the reign of Henry VIII. he was cited to appear in court, and tried and condemned as a traitor.

His "Life" was written in seven volumes, by Roger, abbot of Crowland, who spent fifteen years in composing it*.

Lord Lyttelton, in his admirable character of Becket, has represented him in fuch ftrong and various lights, that he hath left us at a lofs to determine whether we more admire the polished courtier, and the able ftatesman, or deteft the haughty and bigoted prelate, and outrageous incendiary.

Consec. 14
Oct. 1257.

HUGO DE BALSAM, *episc. Eliensis, &c.*
Fundr. Domus Sti. Pet. A. D. 1265. Faber f. large
4to. mezz.

Hugo de Balsam, when fubprior of the convent of Ely, was elected bifhop of that fee, by the monks, in oppofition to the earneft recommendation of Henry III. to elect Henry de Wingham, his chancellor. Hereupon Balsam, going to Rome, procured the pope's confirmation. Wingham, averfe to his own promotion, declared that a more worthy perfon than himfelf had been chofen. The king at length acquiefced, and he was accordingly confecrated.

* Few men have done more mischief in the world than a great part of thofe that have been canonized for faints; who were not only bigots, but incendiaries and perfecutors. As the true hiftories of their lives would have done them no honour, the compilers of their memoirs were not only under a neceffity of filtering their characters, but of having recourfe to fiction. It is not to be lamented, that fuch elaborate works as this of the "Life of Becket," together with the innumerable hiftories of miracles, pilgrimages, reliques, habits, beards, and tonfures, are long fince fwapt away among the refufe of things.

In 1682 were published in 4to "Epistolæ & Vitæ Divi Thomæ Cantuarienfis; &c. &c. &c. in lucem producta ex Manufcripto Vaticano: Opera & Studio F. Christiani Lupi Iprenfis," &c. Bruxellis.

He

He died in 1286, having sat twenty-eight years in the see of Ely.

WALTERUS DE MERTON, summus Angliæ Cancellarius, Episc. Roffensis, Fundr. Coll. Merton, 1267. *Faber f. a Tabula in Bibl. Bodleiana; large 4to. One of the set of Founders.*

Walter de Merton, lord high chancellor of England, in the reign of Henry III. and afterwards bishop of Rochester, was the founder of the first college in Oxford, which was incorporated by royal charter. It was called after his own name, and was regulated with such prudence, that it was recommended by king Henry to Hugh Balsam, bishop of Ely, as a model for his foundation of Peter-house. He died the 17th of October, 1277*.

MATTHÆUS, Parisiensis Historicus, qui ob. 1259, &c. *T. Cecil sc. whole length, 4to.*

MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS, Historici, &c. *vera effigies; ex Libro ejus Chronicorum, MS. olim sui ipsius, nunc Regio desumpta. A whole length; before the last edition of his "History."*

Matthew Paris, a Benedictine, of the monastery of St. Alban's, stands in the first rank of our monkish historians. He was no inconsiderable poet and orator for the time in which he flourished; and is said to have understood painting, architecture, and the mathematics. He was author of the "Historia Major," and "Historia Minor," which is an abridgment of the former; to which is prefixed his portrait. He is censured for a mixture of fable in his history; but this censure affects the character of the age, rather than that of the author †.

BAC-

* Le Neve.

† Matthew Paris gives us the most particular history of the wan-

BACCHON (BACON) Rog. Anglus; *a small head in the title to Crollius's "Basilica Chymica;"* Eg. Sadeler inc.

There is another small print of him, holding a book.

Roger Bacon, a Franciscan friar, was styled *Doctor Mirabilis*, for his great learning, but much more for his invention, the characteristic of genius. He discovered the telescope, burning-glasses, camera obscura, gun-powder, transmutation of metals, and many other things, the utility of which was only known to himself. Dr. Freind says, that a greater genius in mechanics has not risen since the days of Archimedes. A variety of authors bear much the same testimony to his abilities in other branches of science. He was persecuted by the barbarians of his age; in which philosophy had made a less progress than any other kind of knowledge; and geometry and astronomy were branded with the odious name of necromancy. *Ob.* 11 June, 1292. See his "Opus Majus," by Dr. Jebb; and Dr. Freind's "History of Physic."

JOHANNES DUNS. SCOTUS, *Doctor Subtilis*; *from the painting in the public library in Oxford**; *J. Faber f. h. sh. mezz.*

The portrait of Duns Scotus at Windsor, which is much the same with that at Oxford, is

wandering Jew, that is to be found in any author †. He received this account from an Armenian archbishop, and one of his domestics, who were here in the reign of Henry III. and who affirmed, that they had their relation from the wanderer himself. This man is mentioned by a multitude of writers. V. Wolfii "Bibliotheca Hebræa," tom. ii. p. 1093; where these authors are enumerated. It is to be concluded hence, that there was such an impostor, and that he well acted his part.

*The picture of Duns in the Bodleian gallery was painted by Ashfield. So Hearne informs us, at p. 793, of Tho. Otterbourne and John Whethamstede, where there is some account of that painter.

† V. Hist. sub anno 1228.

said to have been painted by Espagnolet. It is probably not genuine.—I have been, in general, very cautious of admitting ideal heads; but have not been so scrupulous as to exclude every one when other memorials have been wanting.

JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS, *Æc. Ord. F. M. (fratrum minorum) Conv. 12mo.*

There is a small print of him inscribed, Doctor Subtilis, Scotistarum Princeps.

It requires one half a man's life to read the works of this profound doctor, and the other to understand his subtilties. His printed works are in twelve volumes in folio †. His manuscripts are sleeping in Merton college library, in Oxford, of which society he was a member. He was the head of the sect of schoolmen called Scotists. *Ob. 1308.*

NICHOLAUS TRIVETUS; *Historicus, e litera initiali Codicis MS. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

Nicolas Trivet, a Dominican friar, was author of the “*Annales 6. Regum Angliæ,*” published by Mr. Ant. Hall, of Queen's College, Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1719. He lived in the reigns of Edward I. II. and III. in the second year of whose reign he died, aged near 70.

GUALTERUS STAPLEDONUS; *episc. Exon. et magn. Angliæ Thesaurarius, Coll. Exon. et Aulae Cervinæ Fundr. Anno Domini 1316. J. Faber f. large 4to, mezz.*

Confec.
1307.

Walter Stapledon annexed Hart Hall, formerly called Stapledon Hall, to Exeter College; but it is now independent of it, and was erected

† Voluminous works frequently arise from the ignorance and confused ideas of the authors. If angels were writers, says Mr. Norris, we should have few folios.

into a college by Dr. Newton, Sept. 8, 1700. This prelate was beheaded by the seditious burgeses of London, at the standard and cross in Cheapside, 15 Oct. 1326.

WILLIAM of WICKHAM, bishop of Winchester; *Houbraken sc. large b. sh. From a picture at Winchester College. Illust. Head.*

GULIELMUS de WYKEHAM; *episc. Winton. et totius Angliæ Cancell. Fundr. Coll. B. Mariæ Winton. vulgò vocat. New Coll. 1379; et paulo post (1387) Coll. B. Mariæ Winton. prope Winton. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

WILLIAM of WYKEHAM, taken from a most ancient picture of him, preserved in Winchester College. *Grignon sc. whole length, sh.*

The great and useful talents of William of Wickham, especially his skill in architecture, appear to have recommended him to the favour of Edward the Third. He persuaded that monarch to pull down a great part of the castle of Windsor, and rebuild it from his plan, in that plain magnificence in which it appears at present*. He also drew the plan, and superintended the building of Queenborough castle. He was afterwards made secretary of state, and lord privy seal; and had other accumulated preferments, before he was promoted to the see of Winchester. *Ob. 27 Sept. 1404.*

Dr. Lowth, the present bishop of Oxford, who did great honour to both the colleges founded by Wickham, has done due honour to the illustrious founder, by writing the history of his life.

* Edward III. assessed every county in England, to send him a certain number of masons, tilers, and carpenters for that work. Ashmole's "Hist. of the Garter," p. 129.

GULIELMUS BATEMAN, *episc. Norwic. Aulæ S. S. et individuae Trinitatis Fundr. Anno Dom. 1350. Faber f. large 4to.*

Bishop Bateman was the founder of Trinity ^{Consec.} Hall, which was originally an hotel or house of ^{1343.} entertainment for students. He erected this hotel into a college*. He was a great master of the civil and canon law. He died and was buried at Avignon, 1354. ^{16 Ed. III.}

ROBERTUS EGGLESFIELD; *Coll. Reginae Fundr. Burghers sc.*

ROBERTUS EGGLESFIELD; *Murray p. Faber f. whole length, b. sh. mezz.*

The outline of the head of this portrait was taken by Murray, from an effigy engraved on a brass plate, formerly affixed to Robert Eggesfield's tomb, in the old chapel of Queen's College, in Oxford. The painting, and the plate, to which the whole length of queen Philippa is companion, belong to the Society of that college.

ROBERTUS EGGLESFIELD; *Reginae Philippæ Edwardi 3. Regis Angliæ a sacris confessionibus, Coll. Reginense fundavit Anno Di. 1340. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

On the feast of the Circumcision, the Burfar of Queen's College gives to every member of that Society, a needle and thread, in remembrance of the founder; the words *aiguille fil* composing a kind of rebus on his name.—I cannot find that he had any higher preferment in the church than the rectory of Brough † in Westmoreland. ^{† Pronounced Bruff.}

JOHANNES WICKLIFF, S. T. P. &c. *A tabula penes nobilissimum duceim Dorsetiæ; G. White f. b. sh. mezz. This has been copied.*

* Cantab. Depict.

In Bale's "*Illustrium majoris Britanniae Scriptorum, &c. Summarium*," 1548, 4to. is a curious head of Wiclif. There is another of him, and other English divines, "*Præstantium aliquot Theologorum, &c. Effigies; quibus addita Elogia, &c. Opera Jac. Verbeiden*;" Hagæ Com. 1602, excud. Hen. Hondius. This is printed exactly in the same manner with the "*Heroologia*," and was, doubtless, the model of it.

JEAN WICLEF, Anglois, &c. in an oval of oaken foliage, done in wood, 4to.

JOHANNES WICLEF, &c. From the Continuation of Boissard's *Bibliotheca Chalcographica*, 4to.

JEAN WICKLEF; Desrochers sc. 8vo.

JOHANNES WICKLIFFE; J. Faber f. 1714, b. sh. mezz.

JOHANNES WICLIF; A. Vanbaecken f. large 4to. mezz.

JOHANNES WICKLIFFE; R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. *Atabula in Coll. Reg. Cantab.* *

Wicliffe may be regarded as the father of the Reformation, as he was the first in Europe who ventured to bring religion to the test of scripture, and ecclesiastical antiquity. The austerity of his life, and the sanctity of his manners, added great weight to his doctrine. He was indefatigable in his labours, and generally went about bare-footed, in the garb of a pilgrim. He translated the New Testament from the Vulgate, which was printed with Lewis's "*History of the English Bibles*," in fol. 1731. Calmet informs, that he translated the whole Bible; and that there were several manuscripts of this translation †, but that it was never printed. He died at his rectory of Lutterworth in Leicester-

* Houston has engraved the heads of all the reformers for Rolt's "*Lives*," fol.

† In the library of Emanuel College, in Cambridge, is a beautiful manuscript of the whole Bible, on vellum, which is of Wicliffe's time, or very near it.

shire, 1385. His tenets were much the same with those of Calvin †.

HENRICUS CHICHLEY, *Archiep. Cant. Fundr. Coll. Omn. Animarum, Anº. Dom. 1437. f. Faber f. large 4to.*

H. CHICHELEY, &c. *M. Burgbers sc. b. sh.*

DR. HENRY CHICHELE, &c. *M. Burgbers sc. 8vo.*

HENRY CHICHELY, &c. *Bartolozzi sc. whole length, fine. From a private plate in the possession of Dr. Beaver, of All Souls †.*

I have some reason to believe that all the above prints, except that by Bartolozzi, were done after a picture which belonged to the late Dr. Doyly, Prebendary of Ely, and some time Fellow of All Souls; who, when he was at that college, in 1738, had a portrait of Archbishop Chichely, the face of which, as he then told Mr. Cole, of King's College in Cambridge ‡, was taken from one of the family. There is some probability that this may be like him, as a face, at least some features of it, has certainly been transmitted to many generations.

Archbishop Chichely was employed in several embassies by Henry V. whom he artfully diverted from his purpose of dissolving the abbeys, by persuading him to a war with France, which he thought would find sufficient employment for his ambitious and active spirit. Be-

Tr. from
St. David's
1414.

* Lewis, in his "History of the Translations of the Bible," 8vo. p. 47, &c. has, I think, sufficiently proved, that the word *Knave*, instead of *Servant* of Jesus Christ, said by Dr. Fuller to be in Wicliffe's "*Translation of the Bible* ||." was only an artful interpolation.

|| "Church Hist." lib. iv. p. 142.

† There is a whole length of Henry VI. engraved by the same hand, and much in the same manner.

‡ Afterwards rector of Blecheley, Bucks, an eminent antiquary, and no less worthy man, to whom the author of this work is greatly obliged for his kind assistance.

sides the college of All-Souls, he founded St. Bernard's Hostel at Oxford, afterwards improved, and converted into St. John's College; and an hospital for the poor, at Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire, the place of his nativity. *Ob.* 12 April, 1443.

RICHARDUS FLEMING; *episc. Lincoln.* *Fundator Coll. Linc.* 1427. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.* *One of the Set of Founders.*

Consec.
1420.

Richard Fleming, a native of Croyston in Yorkshire, received his education in the university of Oxford. In 1420 he was advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln by the pope; and after he had sat in that see about four years, was, by the same power, translated to York. But this provision was, according to Godwin, so strenuously opposed by the dean and chapter of that church, and disapproved of by the king, that he was forced to return to Lincoln. He distinguished himself in the former part of his life by asserting the doctrine of Wicliffe; as he did in the latter, by his opposition to it. He caused the bones of that confessor to be taken up and burnt, according to the decree of the council of Siena. It is said, that the college which he founded, was intended as a seminary for learned men who should oppose Wicliffe's opinions. He died 25 Jan. 1430, and was buried in his own cathedral, where a sumptuous monument was erected to his memory.

WILLIAM WAYNFLEET, bishop of Winchester; *Houbraken sc.* 1742. *From a picture at Magdalen College Oxford. Illust. Head. large h. sh.*

GULIELMUS PATTEN, alias WAYNFLEET; *tortius Angliæ Cancel. epif. Winton. Coll. B. Mariæ Magd.*

Magd. Oxon. et Aulae adjunctæ Fundr. A. D. 1459.
J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.

William Waynfleet, who had been twelve years school-master of Winchester, was afterwards successively school-master and provost of Eton; and in April 1447, he succeeded cardinal Beaufort in the bishopric of Winchester. Consec. 1447. He was made lord chancellor of England, in the room of archbishop Bourchier. *Ob. 11 Aug. 1486.* His magnificent tomb, and that of the cardinal, are still in good preservation, in the cathedral to which they belonged.

DAN JOHN LYDGATE, of Bury, poet-laureate; *ad exemplar MS. elegantissimi ab J. Lydgate Henrico VI. dicat. etiamnum in Bibliotheca Harleiana asservati; large b. 8vo. One of the Set of Poets, by Vertue.*

John Lydgate was a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St. Edmondsbury. He travelled into France and Italy, to acquire the arts and languages of those countries, and was a good poet for the age in which he lived. Bale and Pits have given us catalogues of his English and Latin works; and in Weever's "Funeral Monuments," are many specimens of his poetry, collected from tombs in the county of Suffolk. *Ob. 1440, Æt. 60.*

ROBERTUS WOODLARKE, D. D. *Coll. Reg. præpositus, acad. Cantab. Cancellarius, et Aulae Sanctæ Catharinæ Fund. 1473. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

He was the third provost of King's College in Cambridge.

THOMAS de ROTHERAM, alias Scot*;

* Sometimes more properly written Thomas Scot, alias de Rotheram.

an imperfect print; one of the Set of Founders by Faber: large 4to. mezz.

Thomas de Rotheram, so called from the place of his nativity in Yorkshire, is styled the second founder of Lincoln College in Oxford; which was begun and carried on by Richard Fleming, and completed by Rotheram, after he had succeeded him in the bishopric of Lincoln; whence, in 1480, he was translated to York. He was some time Lord High Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of Oxford; and was secretary of state in four reigns. He was also legate of the apostolic see. He died the 29th of May, 1500. Hearne has published largely concerning him, in "Lib. Nig. Scacca-
" rii," p. 666, 756.

"The portraiture of JOHN ROUS (Rofs),
" sometime a chantry priest here †; as it was
" taken from an ancient roll, drawn by himself,
" wherein the pictures of the earls of Warwick
" are curiously delineated; M. B. (Burghers)
" *sc.* 8vo."

This print is copied from that by Hollar, in Dugdale's Warwickshire.

John Rofs has been sometimes called a regular canon of Osney, near Oxford. He was author of the "Historia Regum Angliæ," under his name; of which an edition was published by Hearne, in 8vo, 1716. His portrait is prefixed to his history. *Ob.* 1491.

WILLIAM WARHAM, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor. See the reign of Henry VIII. Class IV.

• At Warwick.

Can.

RICHARD FOX, bishop of Winchester. See a description of his portrait under the reign of Henry VIII.

JOHANNES ALCOCK; *episc. Eliensis, totius Angliæ Cancellarius, Fundr. Coll. Jesu Cantab. Anno Dom. 1497.*

John Alcock, who was Chancellor to Edward the Fourth, and Henry the Seventh*, converted the old nunnery of St. Radegund into Jesus College. Bale speaks in very high terms of his piety and mortification. *Ob. 1 Oct. 1500.*

Tr. from Worcester, 1486.

Mr. Bentham, in his excellent history of the church of Ely, informs us † that he was Master of the Rolls, and a Privy Counsellor, in the reign of Edward IV. and employed in several embassies by that prince: that he was preceptor to Edward V. was a considerable writer, and of eminent skill in architecture; of which there is a beautiful, but ruined specimen, in the *Chapel* of Ely cathedral that bears his name. See plate xxi. of the elegant book just mentioned.

WILLIAM SMITH, bishop of Lincoln. See the reign of Henry VIII.

C L A S S V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir GILBERT TALBOT; *a small head, in vol. ii. p. 211, of Anstis's "Register of the Garter."*

* Before the revival of literature, the æra of which was about the same time with the reformation of religion, the highest offices of state were usually borne by the clergy, who were possessed of almost all the learning of these times, and their knowledge was generally limited to school divinity, and the civil and canon law.

† P. 182, 183.

This was taken from the bust, at his seat, at Grafton, in Worcestershire.

Sir Gilbert Talbot, third son of John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury, was a man of various talents, and equally qualified for the business of peace or war. He commanded the right wing of the Earl of Richmond's army, at the battle of Bosworth, where he was unfortunately wounded. He was one of the persons sent by Henry VII. on the expedition in behalf of Maximilian the emperor. It appears from a curious indenture, now extant, that John Pounce, citizen and grocer of London, "was placed an apprentice to Sir Gilbert Talbot, citizen and mercer of London, and merchant of the staple at Calais;" of which place he was deputy, in the same reign. He was by Henry, sent ambassador to Rome, to congratulate Pius III. upon his election to the pontificate. Though a commoner and a citizen, he was honoured with the order of the Garter in the reign of Henry VII. He died on the 19th of September, in the seventh year of Henry VIII.

C L A S S VI.

M E N of the R O B E.

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, knight, lord chief-justice, and lord chancellor of England, under K. Henry VI. *W. Faithorne sc. h. sb. Frontispiece to Waterhouse's Commentary on his Book "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ." Fol.*

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, and prince EDWARD; G. *Vandergucht sc. 4to. Frontispiece to one of the translations of the above-mentioned book.*

This

This great lawyer and statesman, who was one of the most learned men of his age, was lord chief-justice of the King's-Bench in the reign of Henry VI. and constituted chancellor to that unfortunate prince, after Edward IV. was in possession of the throne. He followed the fortunes of the house of Lancaster, and was many years in exile, with queen Margaret and prince Edward her son. Soon after the decisive battle of Tewksbury, he was thrown into prison, and attainted, with other Lancastrians: but found means to procure his pardon from Edward IV. His celebrated book "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," was written for the use of prince Edward. Several editions of it have been published in Latin and English; to one of which Mr. Selden wrote notes. His book on the "Difference betwixt an absolute and limited Monarchy," was published by John Fortescue Aland, Esq. afterwards lord Fortescue, in 8vo. 1714. See an account of his English and Latin MSS. in "Biographia Britannica." *Ob.*

Promot. 25
Jan. 1448.

Æt. circ. 90.

Judge LITTLETON, (or LYTTLETON) the famous English lawyer; *R. Vaughn sc. In an ermined robe, kneeling, h. sh.—Another, copied from the former, small.*

Judge LITTLETON, in his robes, *whole length, 4to. etched from a limning in a MS. of his time, in the possession of Mr. Hardinge.*

There is a whole length picture of him at Hagley, in Worcestershire. This is a copy from the painted glass in the Middle Temple hall.

Sir Thomas Littleton was a judge of the Common Pleas, and a Knight of the Bath, in

Promot. 26
April, 1466.
the

the reign of Edward IV. He was author of the celebrated book of “ Tenures, or Titles ;” by which all estates were anciently held in England. Sir Edward Cokes’s “ Book of Institutes” is a comment on this work. The first edition of it was printed at Roan, about the year 1533. This great lawyer was ancestor of Sir Edward Littleton *, lord-keeper in the reign of Charles I. and of the present lord Lyttelton. *Ob.* 1481.

C L A S S VII.

M E N of the S W O R D.

WILLIAM WALLACE; *Walker sc. small: engraved for Dr. Smollett’s History.*

GULIELMUS VALLAS, &c. *small h. sh. mezz. in the manner of the elder Faber.*

Sir WILLIAM WALLACE, *from the painting at Holyrood House, Watson (junior) † fecit, large h. sh. mezz.*

There are many portraits, at least painted memorials, of Sir William Wallace in Scotland.

This great man’s heroic actions shew, what personal intrepidity, roused by resentment, and animated by success, is able to execute. After the Scots had submitted to a foreign yoke, he, at the head of a few fugitives and desperadoes, dared to assert the independence of his country, and took every opportunity of attacking the English. As he was ever successful, he was continually joined by other malecontents; and

* Dr. Plot, in his “ History of Staffordshire,” p. 280, observes, that there were successively nine sir Edwards of this family, to the great embarrassment of genealogists.

† His name is Thomas. James is the name of the other engraver in mezzotinto.

was, at length, at the head of an army which drove them out of Scotland, and appointed him regent of the kingdom. He was basely betrayed into the hands of Edward I. by his infamous friend Menteith*, and soon after executed as a traitor, in 1304 †.

“ The portraiture and coat-armour of Sir WIL-
 LIAM DELAMORE, ancestor to the pre-
 sent Sir Edward More, of More-Hall ‡, and
 Bank-Hall, in Lancashire, Bart. which said Sir
 William was made knight-banneret by Edward
 the Black Prince, at the battle of Poictiers in
 France.” *Whole length in armour. The print is
 in Guillim’s “Heraldry,” fol.*

JOANNES ACUTUS; *a portrait, in
 Pauli Jovii “Elogia,” lib. ii. p. 115. There is an-
 other portrait of him, among other great captains of
 his age, in “Ritratti di Capitani illustri,” 4to. There
 is a Grub-street life of him in the black letter with a
 suitable print. But that which carries with it the
 greatest appearance of authenticity, is the folio print,
 engraved from the equestrian figure on his monument in
 the church of Santa Maria Florida, at Florence, by
 T. Patch, 1771. It is inscribed “Joannes Acutus,
 Eques Britannicus, Dux Ætatis suæ cautissimus, et
 rei militaris peritissimus habitus est. Pauli Uccelli
 Opus, 1436.”*

No hero had ever a greater hand in forming himself, and framing his own fortune, than Sir John Hawkwood. He was the son of a tanner, at Heddingham Sibil, in Essex, where he was

* Or Monteith.

† The Scots, in former ages, were as eminent for arms, as they are at present for literary accomplishments. David Camerarius has written a book upon the valour, &c. of that people.

‡ The famous ballad of the Dragon of Wantley, was made upon one of this family. It is accounted for in the “Reliques of ancient English Poetry,” Vol. III. p. 277, where it is supposed to have been written “late in the last century.”

born, in the reign of Edward III. He was bound apprentice to a tailor, in London; but being fortunately pressed into the army, was sent abroad, where his genius, which had been cramped and confined to the shop, soon expanded itself, and surmounted the narrow prejudices which adhered to his birth and occupation. He signalized himself as a soldier, in France and Italy, and particularly at Pisa and Florence. He commanded with great ability and success, in the army of Galeacia, Duke of Milan, and was in so high esteem with Barnabas his brother, that he gave him Domitia, his natural daughter, in marriage, with an ample fortune. But he, afterwards, from motives which we cannot well account for, and that seem to reflect upon his honour, turned his arms against his father-in-law. He died at Florence, full of years and military fame, in 1394. Having gained, among the Florentines, the character of the best soldier of the age, they erected a sumptuous monument to his memory. Paul Jovius, the celebrated biographer of illustrious men, hath written his elogy. He, in the monumental inscription, and the "Elogia," is styled Joannes Acutus; hence it is that some of our travellers have, in their journals, mentioned him under the name of John Sharp, the great captain. See more of him in Morant's "Essex," vol. ii. p. 287, &c.

The portrait of HENRY FITZ ALAN, or ALWINE, the first Lord Mayor of London, who was elected in 1189, is engraved from a picture called original, in Drapers hall.*

* Before "The History and Antiquities of Winchester," (illustrated with plates), Winton. 1773, is a print of Florence de Lunn, esq. first mayor of Winchester, A. D. 1184. The book, which is written by an able, but unknown hand, well deserves the reader's notice.

There is also a print of Sir WILLIAM WALWORTH, another Lord Mayor, who bravely stabbed Wat Tyler to the heart, and by that stroke put an end to a formidable rebellion, in the reign of Richard II. This, as some assert, gave occasion to the dagger in the first quarter of the city arms. The print was engraved by Grignion, after "the original statue," as it is called, in Fishmongers hall. Sir William was elected Lord Mayor in 1380.*

The true effigies of that valiant knight, and merchant-taylor, Sir RALPH BLACKWELL; gold chain; arms of the city of London, on the right, and the achievement of the merchant-tailors on the left. This was engraved for a book, in the black letter, called "The Honour of Merchant Tailors," small 4to.

This book appears to be of the same class, if not written by the same hand, with the well known History of Sir Richard Whittington. It contains the adventures of Sir John Hawkwood; of William, his fellow 'prentice; and of Sir Ralph Blackwell; who was a journeyman in the same shop. Hawkwood and Blackwell are said to have received the honour of knighthood from Edward III. for their valour. Romantic and extravagant as this history is, it is rather more probable than that of Whittington; as in an age, when courage and military address opened the way to fame and fortune, and the honour of knighthood was a capital distinction amongst mankind, there is greater probability that one poor man should raise himself by his sword, than

* Antiquaries are sometimes apt to believe lustily, with respect to the authenticity of paintings or sculptures; and admit some things into their collections with as much readiness as they ought to be rejected. Such trash may serve to fill the chasms of a series, to add to its number, and answer the purpose of refreshing, or fixing the memory. In this view, the portrait of the Blacksmith at Oxford may be just as useful as if John Bahol had sat for it.

that another should by a cat. Ralph Blackwell is said to have married his master's daughter, and to have enriched himself greatly by trade. It was this, chiefly, that enabled him to be the founder of Blackwell Hall. The reader will pardon a ludicrous remark for the sake of the truth of it; the Author of this History hath so characterized his heroes as to reverse the vulgar adage that nine tailors make a man: on the contrary, according to his standard, nine ordinary men are required to make a tailor. The same author informs us, that Sir Ralph Blackwell was Sheriff and Alderman of London; but I do not find his name on the List of Sheriffs.

JEAN TALBOT, Capitaine Anglois; *in And. Thevet. Livre 4.*

Taken from an old MS. in the possession of Louisa de Savoy, mother of Francis the First, king of France. His picture was also to be seen in 1580, in _____ castle, built by him. See Class III.

C L A S S VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

“ The true portraicture of RICHARD
 “ WHITINGTON, thirde lord maior of
 “ London; a vertuous and godly man, full of
 “ good works, and those famous. He builded
 “ the gate of London, called Newegate, which
 “ was before a miserable doungeon. He builded
 “ Whittington Colledge, and made it an Almose-
 “ house for poore people. Also he builded a
 “ greate parte of the hospitall of St. Bartholo-
 “ mew's, in West-Smithfield, in London. He
 “ also builded the beautiful library at the Gray
 “ Friars in London, called Christe's Hospitall.
 He

“ He also builded the Guildehalle chappell, and
 “ increased a greate parte of the east ende of the
 “ said halle; beside many other good workes.”

R. Elstracke sc. Collar of SS. his right hand on a cat.

The cat has been inserted, as the common people did not care to buy the print without it: There was none originally in the plate, but a scull in the place of the cat. I have seen only two proofs of this portrait in its first state, and these were fine impressions.

Sir Richard Whittington flourished in the reigns of Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry V. His last mayoralty was in 1419.

C L A S S IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

G. CHAUCER.

“ Al yogh his life he queynt, ye resembraunce
 “ Of him hay in me so fresh liffyness,
 “ Yatte to putte other men in remembraunce
 “ Of his persone, I have here his lykenesse,
 “ Do make to yis end in sothfastnesse,
 “ Yat yei yat have of him left yought and mynde,
 “ By yis peynture may again him finde *.”

An exemplar Thomæ Occleve, in libro suo de Regimine Principis, Walliæ Principi (postea Hen. V.) inscripto. Ob. 1400. Ætat. 70. G. Vertue sc. large b. sh. One of the Set of the twelve Poets.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; *Tho. Occleve, contemporar. et discipulus ejusdem Chauceri, ad viv. delin. Vertue sc. large b. sh.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; *Vertue sc. 8vo.*

* These verses differ widely in the spelling, from those in his Life before his Works, 1602, fol.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER, *with Milton, Butler, Cowley, and Waller*; *Vertue sc.* 8vo.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER, *with Spenser, Shakespeare, and Johnson*; *b. sh. mezz.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; *from the original in the public library at Oxford*; *a small mezz.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; "his portraiture and progenie" (genealogy), *with the tomb of Thomas Chaucer, Esq. his son, on which are twenty coats of arms. On the upper ledge of the tomb is this inscription: "Hic jacent, Thomas Chaucer armiger, quondam Dominus istius Villæ, et Patronus istius ecclesiæ, qui obiit Decemb. 13, 1434*, et Matildis uxor ejus, Ap. 27, 1436 †."*

The portrait is after the original of Occleve; the tomb, which is not near so entire as it is represented in the print, is in the church of Ewelme, in Oxfordshire. In the same church, is the tomb of the dutchess of Suffolk, daughter of Thomas Chaucer, Esq.

This curious print is prefixed to the life of G. Chaucer, before his Works, 1602, fol. We are there informed, that it "was done by M. Spede †, who hath annexed thereto all such cotes of armes, as any way concern the Chaucers, as he found them (travailing for that purpose) at Ewelme, and at Wickham."—George Greenwood of Chasleton in Gloucestershire, Esq. was said to have had an original picture of G. Chaucer.

Dr. Timothy Thomas, author of the preface prefixed to Urry's Edition of his Works, in a manuscript note, communicated to me by my

* This inscription disagrees with the date of his death, in the "Biographia Britannica." He is there said to have died the 28th of April 1434.

† The genuine inscription is in "Leland's Itinerary," Vol. II. p. 5.

‡ Or Speight.

honoured friend John Loveday, Esq. of Caversham, says of the same portrait, that "it is by
" no means certain that it is a picture of
" Chaucer *."

The great poet, whom antiquity and his own merit have contributed to render venerable, is said to have been master of all the learning of his age. We see, and admire, in his works, the outlines of nature; but the beauty of colouring, and the delicate touches, are now lost, as a great part of his language is grown obsolete. It is probable that his contemporaries found little or no dissonance in his verses; but they are very ill accommodated to the ears of the present age.

JOHANNES GOWER; *Anglorum Poeta, &c.*
Vertue sc. large b. sb.

Taken from his monumental effigy in St. Mary Overie's church, Southwark. The nose, which was broken off, has been added of late years. The head should, in strict propriety, have been represented without one. The engraver of the antiques of Fulvius Ursinus has, among the busts and cameos of many celebrated persons of antiquity, given us the statue of Pindar without a head; to which Mr. Pope alludes,

"And a true Pindar stood without a head."

Gower, who with Chaucer, helped to refine the English language, has ever been esteemed the next in merit to him, of his cotemporary poets. He was author of the "Confessio Aman-

* These verses are characteristic of his figure.

His stature was not very tall;
Lean he was, his legs were small:
Hos'd within a stock of red;
A button'd bonnet on his head.

“tis” in English; the “Speculum Meditantis” in French; and the “Vox Clamantis” in Latin. *Ob.* 1402. *Ætat. circ.* 80.

JOHN LYDGATE. See a description of his Head in the Class with the Clergy.

CLASS X.

A R T I S T S, &c.

WILLIAM CAXTON; *the initials of his name are in a cypher; invt. Bagford; 8vo.*

WILLIAM CAXTON; *with his cypher in old black capitals, small, cut in wood, for Ames's "History of Printing."*

Caxton, who was bred a mercer, and was some time factor to the Mercers Company, in the Low Countries, introduced and practised the art of Printing in England, in the reign of Edward the Fourth. He translated many books from the French, which he printed himself, in Westminster abbey, by permission of John Islip the abbot*. The book on “The Game of Chesh,” dated 1474, but without Caxton’s name, is generally reckoned the first production of the English press.

JOHANNES MABUSIUS; *with an inscription of six Latin verses. This belongs to a set of Heads of eminent Painters, engraved by Henry Hen- aius, 1618, fol.*

JOHN MABUSE; *copied from the above, in the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

There is a Head of Mabuse, and prints of other

* See an account of John Islip in “Widmore’s Hist. of Westm. Abbey,” 1751, 4to.

painters that belong to the English series, in Sandrart's fine book *.

Mabuse, a German painter of great merit, came into England in the reign of Henry VII. He painted a picture of that king's marriage with Elizabeth of York, and the portraits of three of his children in one piece. The latter has been described in the first Class. There is an engraving of the former by Grignon, in the "Anecdotes of Painting," from the original at Strawberry Hill.

CLASS XI.

LADIES, and OTHERS of the FEMALE SEX.

MARIA de Sto. PAULO; *Comitissa Pembroc. Fundx. Aulae Pemb. A. D. 1343. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Mary of St. Paul was third wife to Aumer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, who was killed at a tilting, on the day of his marriage.

She soon after renounced the world, and devoted herself to works of piety and charity.

ELISABETHA DE CLARE, *Comitissa de Ulster, &c. Aulae Clarenfis Fundx. 1326 †. Faber f. 1714; large 4to, mezz. E. Tabula in Aula Clarenfi.*

Elizabeth, third sister of Gilbert earl of Clare, and wife of John de Burgh, lord of Connaught

* In Paul Freher's "Theatrum Virorum Eruditione clarorum," 2 vol. fol. 1688, is a considerable number of English heads. They are done much in the manner of Sandrart's. I never saw this book but in the Bodleian Library.

† This is the date of the foundation of University Hall, by Richard Badew, chancellor of the University of Cambridge. See "Cantabrigia depicta," p. 30.

in Ireland. She founded Clare Hall in Cambridge, on the spot where University Hall was built. This was burnt down by a casual fire, sixteen years after its erection. She also endowed it with lands sufficient to maintain ten fellows, and ten scholars.

Mrs. JANE SHORE; *from the original picture in Eaton College, by John Faber; large 4to. mezz. The print, which is scarce, is dated 1483, in MS.*

JANE SHORE; *from an original picture in the Provost's Lodge, at King's College in Cambridge. Etched by the Rev. Mr. Michael Tyson, Fellow of C. C. C. 4to.*

Jane Shore, mistress to Edward the Fourth, was the wife of a substantial citizen of London. She was a woman of great beauty, and of extraordinary accomplishments. "There was nothing in her body that you would have changed, unless you would have wished her somewhat higher*." But her courtly behaviour, facetious conversation, and ready wit, were more attractive than her person. It is recorded of her, that she could read and write †; qualifications very uncommon in that age. She employed all her interest with Edward in relieving the indigent, redressing wrongs, and rewarding merit. She met with cruel treatment after the death of that monarch, and lived in great poverty and distress, to the eighteenth year of Henry VIII. The dutchess of Montagu has a lock of her hair, which looks as if it had been powdered with gold-dust.—There is a good deal of history concerning her, in the

* Speed, p. 916, from Sir Thomas More's "Life of Rich. III."
 † Ibid. from Sir T. More.

“Reliques of ancient English Poetry,” Vol. II.
p. 248.

C L A S S XII.

PERSONS of both SEXES, remarkable from
only one Circumstance in their Lives.

ELINOR RUMMIN, the famous Ale-
Wife. See the reign of Henry VIII.

* * * * *

APPENDIX to the First ARTICLE.

FOREIGN PRINCES, who were Knights
of the Garter, &c.

SIGISMUNDUS, Romanorum rex; *a large medallion. In Goltzius's "Series of the Emperors," done in clare obscure.*

Sigismund, emperor of Germany, and king of Hungary and Bohemia, was installed knight of the Garter at Windsor, 1416.—He caused John Hufs, and Jerome of Prague, in violation of a safe-conduct which he had given them, to be burnt at the council of Constance. *Ob.* 1437.

PHILIPPUS Burgund. *Cogn* BONUS. *C. Van Sichem* sc. *Whole length, in Grimestone's "History of the Netherlands;" fol.*

There is a better portrait of Philip, and of several other foreigners who have been Knights of the Garter, &c. in "Hadriani Barlandi Hollandiæ Comitum Historia et Icones," Lugd. Bat. 1584, fol. In "Me-

terani Historia Belgica" are also good portraits,
F 3 *which*

which belong to this division, and the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Ele⁹. R.
Hen. V.

Philip was elected knight of the Garter, but never invested with the ensigns, on account of a quarrel betwixt him and Humphrey duke of Gloucester *.—His popularity gained him the appellation of Good; but there are few princes who have been less scrupulous of sacrificing the tranquillity of their country and the lives of their subjects to their private ambition. He was the great aggrandizer of the house of Burgundy, and was possessed of five dukedoms, fifteen earldoms, and many lordships.—He instituted the order of the Golden Fleece. *Ob.* 1467.

ALBERTUS II. D. G.—Romanorum rex; *a large medallion; in the Continuation of Goltzius's "Series of the Emperors."*

Ele⁹. R.
Hen. VI.

Albert is in the list of the knights of the Garter, as he was elected into that order, but was never installed. He reigned only one year; and was, during that short period, embroiled with the Hussites. *Ob.* 1439.

CAROLUS, Dux Burgund. *C. Van Sichem sc. Whole length. From Grimestone's "History of the "Netherlands;" fol.*

Charles the Bold, or the Hardy, the last duke of Burgundy, son of Philip, the Good, was remarkable for his haughtiness and precipitate courage. His father was thought to have exerted as much wisdom in curbing the impetuous spirit of his son, and keeping him within the bounds of duty and respect, as he did in extending his dominions. He married Margaret, sister to Edward IV. in his father's life-time,

* See JAQUELINE, in the first Class.

when he was earl of Charolois.—Charles, who had often signalized himself as a soldier, was, in 1476, bravely defeated by the Swifs, at the battle of Morat.

It is observable, that a church was built near the place, of the bones of the Burgundians that fell in that memorable battle. *Ob.* 1478. *Ætat.* 46. See more of him in “The Spectator,” No. 491.

MAXIMILIANUS, Rom. rex; *a large medallion; in the Continuation of Goltzius’s “Series of the Emperors.”*

Maximilian I. grandfather to Charles V. well knowing that to sooth the vanity of Henry VIII. was to take him by the right handle, served under him as a common soldier, for a hundred crowns a day, at the siege of Terouenne. Henry was very near being egregiously duped by this monarch, under a pretence that he would resign the imperial crown to him; though, at the same time, he was meditating, by dint of bribery, to add to it the papal tiara. Some parts of Maximilian’s conduct are shining, some mean, and others ignominious. The curious reader may see a characteristic account of this little great man, and his ridiculous writings, in the fourteenth number of “The World.” He was a much better silver-smith than author. At the Escorial, is an embossed pot for holy water, and a crucifix of his manufacture. Maximilian was installed knight of the Garter, by the marquis of Brandenburg, his proxy, in the reign of Henry VII. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Charles the Bold; by which marriage, and that of his son Philip, with Joan, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, the immense dominions of Spain and Burgundy devolved to his

grandson Charles; and the house of Austria began to threaten the liberties of Europe. *Ob.* 1519.

Maximilian said of himself, "That whereas other princes were *Reges Hominum*, he was truly *Rex Regum*; because his subjects would do only what they listed," Antis's "Register of the Garter," II. p. 316.

Foreign PRINCES, &c. who have been
in England.

LOVYS VII. Roy de France; *a medallion.*
Jaques de Bie sc. b. sb.

Lewis VII. who makes a much more considerable figure in the Lives of the Saints, than in the annals of France, was as well known for his weakness as a bigot, as Eleanor his Queen* was for her frailties as a woman. He was deep in the abject superstition of the age; was a crusader, and a pilgrim. His veneration for Becket rose to enthusiasm, and extended itself even to his ashes. He made a pilgrimage to England, on purpose to visit the shrine of that Saint. He died in September, 1180.

JEAN, Roy de France; *a medallion, in the Series; by De Bie; b. sb.*

Crowned,
4351.

John, king of France, a prince of eminent valour and many good qualities, was taken prisoner by the Black Prince, in the battle of Poitiers, and brought into England, where he was confined in the Savoy. It was above four years before he could raise 60,000 l. in part of his ransom. Charles, his son, was the first that bore the title of Dauphin, from the reunion of the

* Afterwards married to Henry II. of England.

province of Dauphiny to the crown. John died at London, 1364, soon after his return to England. It was conjectured, that he came to visit the countess of Salisbury, one of the most beautiful women of her age, with whom he was known to be in love. The noble maxim of this prince, "That if good faith should be totally abandoned by the rest of mankind, it ought still to find a place in the breasts of princes," is well known.

HADRIANUS V. *Papa Romanus; I. Bapt. de Cavaleriis, sc. 8vo.*

Adrian V. a Genoese, of the Ottoboni Family, was created a Cardinal by Innocent IV. his uncle, 1251; and sent Legate into England, to reconcile Henry III. and his barons. He was advanced to the Pontificate 12 July, 1276; but died in thirty-six days after his election.

ESTIENNE, Chevalier; "Seigneur du Vignau, du Pleffis, le Conte, et autres lieux; conseiller et secretaire des commandemens des roys Charles VII. et Lovis XI. et leur ambassadeur en Angleterre, et en Italie: decede le 3 Septembre, 1474." *Short hair, a kind of collar of fur round his neck.*

PHILIPPUS COMMINEZ, Argenti Dominus, 4to, in *Imperialis's "Museum Historicum,"* p. 29. *There is a small bead of him before the English translation of his Memoirs, 8vo. 1674.*

Lewis XI. who was a great master of kingcraft, employed Philip de Comines, a most able minister, in embassies to almost every court of Europe. He tells us himself, in his Memoirs, that he was sent to that of England in the reign of Edward IV. Comines, who was formed as a
writer

writer more from experience than learning, is esteemed one of the most sagacious historians of his own, or any other age. He penetrated deeply into men and things; and knew, and exemplified, the insignificance of human grandeur. He saw the inside of the tapestry; and found, that with all its gaudy colours, it created disgust, as much as it excited admiration. He has been ranked in the same class with Tacitus. The English reader will be particularly interested in his account of the expulsion of his countrymen from France, in the reign of Charles VII. Imperialis informs us, that he died, tired of the world; but does not mention the time of his death, which was in 1509. I have placed him here as an ambassador.

JEAN FROISSARD, Historien: *De Larmessin* sc. 4to. size. In "Academie des Sciences, et des Arts," par Bullart, 1682, fol.*

John Froissard, a native of Valenciennes, an able historian; who, to gain intelligence, had visited the courts of several princes, came over to England in the reign of Edward III. to offer to Philippa, his countrywoman, the first part of his History. She received him and his work graciously, and rewarded him like a queen. He hath written the life of this amiable princess. He hath been accused of being lavish of his panegyric on the English, and too sparing of it on his own countrymen. La Popeliniere, if the accusation be just, hath accounted for it, by saying, that he received nothing for his labours from the French, but was rewarded with a good pension by the English. The time of his death is not known. His Chronicle was translated

* In this book are various heads of foreigners, which may have a place in the English series.

from the French into English by John Bouchier, knight, Lord Berners, at the command of Henry VIII. and printed in folio, by Pinson, 1525*.

HENRY VIII. began his Reign 22 April, 1509.

CLASS I.

The ROYAL FAMILY.

HENRICUS VIII. *Holbein p. Hollar f. ex Collect. Arundel. 1647. 12mo.*

HENRICUS VIII. *H. Holbein p. Faber (sen.) f. one of the Set of Founders, large 4to.*

There is another, if not more of him, by the same hand; and a large b. sh. mezz. by his son, after Holbein.

HENRY VIII. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. b. sh. Illust. Head †.*

HENRY VIII. *Holbein p. Vertue sc. b. sh.*

A most curious print of HENRY VIII. inscribed, "Henricus, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ, 1548." engraved by Cornelius Maisis, the initial letters of whose name are in two cyphers; one in the right position, and the other inverted. He has a most enormous fur tippet about his neck, which seems to be sunk into his shoulders. The likeness is so ridiculous, that it has much of the air of a Caricatura. It is very scarce.

HENRICUS VIII. *8vo. From Holland's "Herologia Anglica."*

* There is a good account of him in Oldys's "British Librarian," p. 67, &c. At p. 70, it appears that he was a Clerk of the Bed chamber to Queen Philippa, and that he was knighted and beneficed in England. He may therefore be placed with the Clergy.

† The collar, which was commonly called the inestimable Collar of Rubies, is represented in this print; it was sold for Charles I. in the time of the civil wars, by the duke of Buckingham and the earl of Holland.

HENRICUS OCTAVUS; *F. Delaram* sc. 4to.—*Another* by *J. Payne*.

HENRY VIII. *Regem dedi iratus eis*. 8vo. *T. Cecill* sc.

HENRICUS VIII. *W. F. (Faithorne)* f. 4to. *Frontispiece to Lord Herbert's Hist.*

HENRI VIII. *Vander Werff* p. *G. Valck* sc. b. sb.

HENRI VIII. *Vander Werff* p. *P. a Gunst*. sc. b. sb.

Vander Werff drew sixty-seven portraits for *Monf. Larrey's "History of England,"* which were engraved by *Valck, Gunst, Vermeulen, B. Audran, Ch. Simmoneau, Peter Drevet, and Descrochers.*

HENRICUS OCTAVUS; *inscribed, "H. O. R."* *Vertue* sc. small.

HENRICK de VIII. &c. *small* 4to.

HENRY VIII. *giving the Bible to the Clergy, &c. in the fine frontispiece to Cranmer's Bible, printed by R. Grafton, and E. Whitchurch, 1539: it was designed by Holbein. There is a copy of it, with a large explanation, in Lewis's "History of the English Translations of the Bible," 8vo. p. 124.*

HENRY VIII. EDWARD VI. PHILIP and MARY, and ELIZABETH, *with emblematical figures. Wm. Rogers, sc. Mr. Walpole never saw but one of these prints, besides his own; and that was in the King of France's Library.*

HENRY VIII. *giving the charter to the Surgeons Company; Holbein* p. *Baron* sc. large sb.

This company was incorporated 1541, 32 of Hen. VIII.

HENRICUS VIII. *Fundr. Coll. Trinit. Cantab. A^o. Di. 1546. J. Faber* f. large 4to. mezz.

This is after his portrait at Trinity College.

HENRY the Eighth, and JANE SEYMOUR his queen. See *Artic. I. Class I.*

This

This despotic monarch held the nation in greater subjection than any of its conquerors; and did more by his will, than any of his predecessors could have done with the sword. He was, in his own estimation, the wisest prince in Europe; but was the known dupe of as many of the European princes as paid their court to him under that character. He was more governed by vanity and caprice than principle: and paid no regard to mercy, not even to justice, when it stood in the way of his passions. He persecuted both protestants and papists; and gained the character of a generous and munificent prince, by dividing the spoils of the church, to which he had no right. His whole administration, after he was possessed of those spoils, is a flagrant proof the impotence of law, when opposed to the violence of arbitrary power. But though a tyrant, he, by depressing the nobility, and increasing the property of the Commons, had a considerable hand in laying the foundations of civil liberty; and though a bigot to almost every error of the church of Rome, he was the father of the Reformation.

CATHARINA princeps, Arthuri uxor, Henrico regi nupta; *Holbein p. R. White sc. b. sb.*

CATHARINE of Arragon; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. 1743. b. sb. Illust. Head.*

In the collection of the honourable Horace Walpole.

CATHARINE d'Arragon; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. b. sb.*

As soon as the person of Catherine became unacceptable to the king, he began to entertain scruples about the lawfulness of his marriage, which were much encreased by his consulting casuists, particularly the works of St. Thomas Aquinas,

Aquinas, whose authority he thought decisive. His passion for Anne Bolen added weight to all these, and was more decisive than the casuistry of St. Thomas himself.—She was divorced in 1533. *Ob.* 8. Jan. 1535--6. *Ætat.* 51.

ANNA BULLEN (BOLEN); *Holbein delin. Hollar f.* 12mo.

ANN BULLEN, queen of king Henry VIII. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.*

In the collection of the late earl of Bradford.

ANN BOLEYN; *Elstracke sc.*

ANNE de BOULEN; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. b. sb.*

HENRY the Eighth *declaring his passion for ANNE BOLEN*; *Hogarth p. et sc. sb.*

There is a portrait of her at Woburn Abbey.

This beautiful queen fell a sacrifice to the violent passions of Henry the Eighth; to his anger for bringing him a dead son; to his jealousy, for the innocent, but indiscreet familiarities of her behaviour; and above all, to his passion for Jane Seymour, whom he married the next day after she was beheaded.—*Exec.* 19 May 1536.

JOANNA SEYMOUR, regina Henric. VIII. *Holbein p. Hollar f.* 1648. 12mo.

JANE SEYMOUR; *Illust. Head.*

JANE SEYMOUR: See her portrait in the family-piece described in Article I. Class I.

Jane Seymour was the best beloved wife of Henry VIII. and had indeed the best title to his affection, as she possessed more merit than any of his queens. She died in childbed of Edward VI. 14 Oct. 1537. The king continued a widower two years after her decease.

CATHA-

CATHARINE HOWARD; *Hollar f.*
1646; *richly adorned*; 8vo.

Vertue took this Head for that of Mary queen of France.—See “Anecd. of Painting,” Vol. I. p. 95, 2d Edit.

CATHARINE HOWARD, queen of king Henry VIII. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of Mr. Richardson.*

It is now Mr. Walpole's.

CATHARINE HOWARD; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. b. sb.*

Catharine Howard was niece to the duke of Norfolk, and cousin-german to Anne Bolen. Soon after the king had ordered a public thanksgiving to be offered up, for his happiness with this queen, she was executed for incontinence. Beheaded 12 Feb. 1541-2.

ANN of Cleves; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc.*
1733. *Illust. Head. In the collection of Thomas Barret, Esq.*

This is said to be the portrait which was done in Germany, for the king.

ANNA Clivensis; *Hollar f. b. sb.*

ANNE de Cleves; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. b. sb.*

The portrait of Anne Cleves, drawn by the flattering hand of Holbein, was not unpleasing to the king; but her ungraceful behaviour shocked his delicacy at first sight; and he peevishly asked if “they had brought him a Flan-
“ders mare.” He was soon divorced from her, upon several frivolous pretences; one of which was, that he had not *inwardly* given his consent, when he espoused her. *Ob.* 16 July 1557.

CATHA-

CATHARINE PARRE; *Vander Werff*
p. *Vermeulen* sc. b. *fb.*

There is an original whole length of her, at Lord Denbigh's, at Newnham Padox. Mr. Walpole has a small one like it, by Holbein. Dr. Ducarel informs me, that the picture of her, on board, in the long Gallery at Lambeth, is much like her print in Larrey's History. The portrait at Windsor, with the King and his Children, is doubtful.

Catharine Parre was widow of Nevil lord Latimer. She was a woman of merit, but very narrowly escaped the block for tampering with religion. She was, presently after the king's decease, married to the lord-admiral, brother to the protector Somerset.—The Rev. Mr. Huggett, a very accurate antiquary, has given undoubted authority for the death of this queen, at the castle of Sudley in Gloucestershire, Sept. 5, 1548, and for her interment in the chapel there. These particulars were *desiderata* in her history, as it appears from Ballard's "Memoirs," p. 96.

MARIA princeps, Henrici VIII. regis Angliæ filia; *H. Holbein* p. *W. Hollar* f. *ex collectione Arundeliana*; 1647. 12mo.

Mary was daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Arragon.

The Princess ELIZABETH; *Holbein* p. 1551. *J. Faber* f. 1741. *Whole length, mezz. large b. fb.*

The painting was in the collection of the late James West, Esq.*—Elizabeth was daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Bolen.

These

* Mr. Walpole always doubted whether this was a portrait of the Princess Elizabeth. It may possibly be no portrait, but an emblematical

These two last princeſſes, who ſucceeded to the throne, were declared illegitimate by act of parliament, in this reign; and by a ſubſequent act, the ſucceſſion was limited to them, on failure of iſſue from prince Edward.

MARGUERITE; *A. Vander Werff p. G. Valck ſc. Four French verſes; b. ſb.*

Margaret, wife of James IV. and mother of James V. king of Scotland, was eldeſt ſiſter to Henry VIII. Her ſecond marriage was with Archibald Douglas earl of Angus, who had by her a daughter, named Margaret, married to Matthew Stuart earl of Lenox, by whom ſhe was mother of Henry lord Darnley, the unfortunate huſband of the more unfortunate queen of Scots. After her divorce from the earl of Angus, ſhe was married to Henry Stuart, brother to the lord Avindale.

MARIE d'Angleterre, 3. Epouſe du Roy Louis XII. *de ſon portrait, de Londres: in "Histoire de France par Mezeray," 3 tom. fol. 1646. The prints in Mezeray's History were engraved by Jaques de Bie, but are without his name*.*

matical picture of a good wife. Mr. Bull informs me that he lately ſaw a very curious painting, exactly the ſame with that of Mr. Weſt's; and round the old frame, now altered to a gilt one, the following lines:

Uxor amet, ſilent, ſervet, nec ubique vagetur:
Hoc Teſtudo docet, Claves, Labra junctaque, Turtur.

The print is exactly deſcribed by theſe verſes. The picture was part of the Lexington Collection, and now belongs to Lord George Sutton, who inherits Lord Lexington's eſtate. There is a tradition in the family that the portrait was painted at the requeſt of Sir Thomas More, who added the verſes; and that it is one of his daughters. At the bottom were theſe words "Hæc talis fuit."

* In this book are various portraits that may be taken into the English ſeries.

MARY, queen of France, and CHARLES BRANDON, duke of Suffolk; *G. Vertue sc. From an original in the possession of the late earl of Granville.—* It is now Mr. Walpole's.—*On the right hand of the duke of Suffolk is his lance, appendent to which is a label, inscribed,*

“ Cloth of gold, do not despise,
 “ Tho' thou be match'd with cloth of frize:
 “ Cloth of frize, be not too bold,
 “ Tho' thou be match'd with cloth of gold.”

Large sb.

Mary queen of France, youngest sister to Henry VIII. was one of the most beautiful women of her age. It is pretty clear that Charles Brandon gained her affections before she was married to Lewis XII. as, soon after the death of that monarch, which was in about three months after his marriage, she plainly told him, that if he did not free her from all her scruples within a certain time, she would never marry him. His casuistry succeeded within the time limited, and she became his wife. This was probably with the king's connivance. It is however certain, that no other subject durst have ventured upon a queen of France, and a sister of the implacable Henry the Eighth. *Ob.* 1533.

Charles Brandon was remarkable for the dignity and gracefulness of his person, and his robust and athletic constitution. He distinguished himself in tilts and tournaments, the favourite exercises of Henry. He was brought up with that prince, studied his disposition, and exactly conformed to it. That conformity gradually brought on a stricter intimacy; and the king, to bring him nearer to himself, raised him from a private person to a duke. See Class III.

KING

KING of SCOTLAND.

JAQUES V. *a bust ; Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. sb.*

JAMES V. king of Scotland ; *Clark sc. 8vo.*

James V. was a prince of great personal courage, and of uncommon talents for government ; but he was not able, with all his prudence and vigour, to wrestle with domestic faction and a foreign enemy at the same time. He died in the flower of his age, of grief, occasioned by the defeat of his army by the English. This was more owing to the divisions which prevailed among the Scots, than to the courage or conduct of the enemy. *Ob. 14 Dec. 1542, Æt. 33.* He was the author of the famous ballad of “Christ’s Kirk on the Green *;” to which Mr. Pope alludes in his imitation of the first Epistle of Horace :

“A Scot will fight for Christ’s Kirk o’ the Green.”

MADELEINE de France : *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst. sc. b. sb.*

Magdalen, eldest daughter of Francis I. a woman of an elegant person, but a sickly constitution, espoused James V. 1 Jan. 1537. The marriage was celebrated at Paris with such pomp and magnificence as had scarce ever been displayed on the like occasion in France †. This young queen died of a fever on the 22d of July the same year. James espoused to his second

* So Bishop Gibson and Bishop Tanner tell us ; but Dr. Percy says that it has all the internal marks of an earlier age. If the matter in question rests upon internal evidence, Dr. Percy is unquestionably the best judge.

† See an account of the marriage, and a list of the many rich presents made by Francis to James, in Guthrie’s “Hist. of Scotland,” vol. V. p. 165, 166.

wife Mary of Lorraine *, dutchess dowager of Longueville.

MARY, &c. Queen of Scotland, *a small oval, belonging to a set of Scottish Kings.*

MARIE de Lorraine; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. in Larrey's History.*

There is a head of her at Newbottle, the Marquis of Lothian's a few miles from Edinburgh.

Mary, queen of James V. and after his demise Regent of Scotland, was a woman of superior understanding, and of an elevated spirit. Her great qualities were happily tempered with the gentle and the amiable; and she was as engaging as a woman, as she was awful as a queen. But her attachment to her brothers, the Princes of Lorrain, who were rarely checked by conscience, in the career of their ambition, unfortunately betrayed her into some acts of rigour and oppression, that ill suited the gentleness of her nature, and which ended in her being deprived of the regency. Towards the close of her life, she saw and deplored the errors of her conduct; the effects of private affection coinciding with zeal for religion, which prompted her to break the common ties of morality, and the faith which she owed her subjects. *Ob. 10. Jun. 1560.*

Her daughter Mary, born in an evil hour, lived to experience the advantages and the miseries of royalty, in a still more exquisite degree than her mother.

* Sometimes called Mary of Guise. The family of Guise was a branch of that of Lorrain.

CLASS II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, and of the
HOUSEHOLD.

Sir THOMAS CROMWELL, &c. *Holbein p. engraved by Peacham, author of the "Compleat Gentleman."* This print is very rare.

Sir THOMAS CROMWELL, knt. *Holbein p. The bottom was etched by Hollar; 4to.*

THOMAS CROMWELL, comes Effexiæ; *H. Holbein p. R. White sc. b. sb.* This nearly resembles the portrait of Sir Thomas More in the Picture Gallery at Oxford, which was done by Mrs. Mary More.

THOMAS CROMWELL, earl of Effex; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.* In the possession of Mr. Southwell, at King's Weston, near Bristol.

There is a mezzotinto, in 4to. by Manwaring, copied from this print.

THOMAS CROMWELLUS: *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

THOMAS CROMWELL; *J. Filian, sc. 4to.*

Thomas Cromwell was son of a blacksmith at Putney, and some time served as a soldier in Italy under the duke of Bourbon. He was afterwards secretary to cardinal Wolsey, and ingratiated himself with Henry VIII. by discovering that the clergy were privately absolved from their oath to him, and sworn anew to the pope. This discovery furnished the king with a pretence for the suppression of monasteries, in which Cromwell was a principal instrument. The king, whose favours, as well as his mercies, were cruel, raised him to a most envied pitch of honour and preferment, a little before his fall. He first amused him with an agreeable

prospect, and then pushed him down a precipice. Cromwell, as viceregent, had the precedence of all the great officers of state. Beheaded July 28, 1540*.

WILLIAM WARHAM, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

THOMAS WOLSEY, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

THOMAS MORE, lord-chancellor. See a description of his portrait with the lawyers, in Class VI. which I have assigned for the chancellors, as almost all of them owed their preferment to the law.

THOMAS HOWARD, dux et comes Norfolciæ, &c. comes marescallus, summus thesaurarius, et admirallus Angliæ, &c. *Æt.* 66. *Ob.* 1554. *In a furred gown, holding the staves of earl-marshal and lord-treasurer. Holbein p. Vorsterman sc. b. sh. †*

The original, from which this fine print was done, is in the collection which belonged to the late princess dowager of Wales. There is a copy of it at Gorhambury, the seat of lord Grimston.

There is a wooden print of him with an ornamented border, large 4to. or small b. sh.

This venerable peer, who, almost every year of his life, since he had been honoured with that

* In Stow's "Survey," p. 187, Edit. 1633, is a remarkable instance of his rapine, in seizing on another's property, which shews that he forgot himself after his elevation. But the story of his gratitude to Frescobald, a Florentine merchant, who had been extremely charitable to him when a poor foot-soldier in Italy, and was nobly rewarded when he found him, many years afterwards, in a distressful condition, in the streets of London, tells greatly to his honour. See Hakewil's "Apologie," p. 435, edit. 1630.

† The plate engraved by Vorsterman was lately discovered. The print was before very scarce.

dignity *, distinguished himself by his faithful services to the crown, was very near being sacrificed, in his old age, to the peevish jealousy of Henry VIII. who, in his last illness, entertained an opinion that the family of the Howards were too aspiring. He was tried, and found guilty of high-treason, for bearing arms which his ancestors had publicly borne before, and which himself had often borne in the king's presence. His execution was prevented by the death of the king. When he was above eighty years of age, he appeared, with his usual spirit, at the head of a body of forces, and helped to suppress Wyatt's rebellion.

JOHN Lord RUSSEL, (afterwards earl of Bedford) lord privy-seal. See the next reign.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, duke of Somerset, was constituted lord chamberlain for life, 34 Hen. VIII. See the next reign.

EDWARDUS STAFFORD, Dux Buckingham. &c. *Coll. Mariæ Magdal. Fundr. 1519, Faber f. 1714; one of the Set of Founders.*

Edward, duke of Buckingham, son of Henry Stafford, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard III. was restored to his father's honours and estate. He was a distinguished favourite of Henry VIII. whom he attended in his interview with Francis I. and seemed to vie with these monarchs in pomp and splendor. When he was in the height of his glory, his fall was precipitated by some, who are supposed to have regarded him with a jealous eye; and the suspicion fell chiefly upon Wolfey †. He was accused

* He was for his merit created earl of Surrey, 5 Hen. VIII.

† Dod, in his "Church History of England," informs us,

|| Vol. i. p. 165, 166.

cused of treasonable practices, with a view of succeeding to the crown; in consequence of a prophecy of one Hopkins, a monk, who foretold that Henry would die without issue male. He was declared guilty, and executed on Tower-hill the 17th of May, 1521. He was the last who enjoyed the settled post of Lord High Constable of England; an office which, from the power with which it was attended, was alone sufficient to give umbrage to so jealous a prince as Henry VIII.

CHARLES BRANDON, duke of Suffolk; *Hollar f. 1649: square cut beard, 8vo.* Doubtful. See MARY queen of France, Class I.

Charles Brandon, earl-marshal, resigned his staff, May 8, 25 Hen. VIII.

There is a portrait of him at Woburn Abbey.

HENRICUS GULDEFORDE, controrotulator hospitii, &c. *Holbein p. Hollar f. 1647. Collar of the garter, white staff; small 4to.*

In lord Stafford's gallery is, or was, a portrait of him by Holbein.

From this original the following head was engraved. It is in Dr. Knight's "Life of Erasmus."

HENRY GULDEFORDE; *Vertue sc. a small oval.*

Henry Guldeforde, or Guilford, was one of the greatest ornaments of the court of Henry

that Wolsey, who longed to supplant his rival favourite, either from vanity or insolence, dipped his fingers in the basin which the duke had just before held to the king, while he washed his hands: upon which he poured the water into the cardinal's shoes. This so provoked the haughty prelate, that he threatened to sit upon his skirts: which menace occasioned his having no skirts to his coat, when he next appeared in the royal presence. The king asking the reason of this singular appearance, he, with an air of pleasantry, told him, that it was only to disappoint the Cardinal, by putting it out of his power to do as he had threatened.

VIII. In the early part of his life, he served with reputation in the wars with the Moors in Spain, under Ferdinand and Isabella. His learning and personal qualities recommended him to the esteem of the great Erasmus, with whom he held a correspondence. In the seventh year of Henry VIII. he was constituted master of the horse for life. *Ob.* . *Æt. circ.* 40.—The mother of the lord Guilford Dudley, who was also mother to the earls of Warwick and Leicester, was of this family.

CLASS III.

PEERS, and such as have Titles of PEERAGE.

HENRICUS HOWARD, comes Surriæ; *Æt.* 24; *Holbein p. Hollar f. b. sb.*

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Surrey; *Holbein p. G.V. (Vertue) sc. 4to.*

HENRICUS HOWARD, &c. *Holbein p. Vertue sc. 1747; b. sb.*

HENRY HOWARD, &c. *Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.*

His portrait is at Kensington.

The great and shining talents of this accomplished nobleman excited the jealousy of Henry, who strongly suspected that he aspired to the crown. He was condemned and executed for high-treason, after the formality of a trial, Jan. 19, 1546-7. His father the duke of Norfolk's head "was upon the block;" but he was happily delivered by the death of the king. The earl of Surrey was famous for the tenderness and elegance of his poetry, in which he excelled all the writers of his time. The fair Geraldine, the fame of whose beauty was raised by his pen
and

and his lance, has been proved by Mr. Walpole, from a coincidence of many circumstances, to have been Elizabeth, second daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, and to have been the third wife of Edward Clinton earl of Lincoln.

A Scotch P E E R.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS, Earle of Anguith, (Angus), &c. *a small oval, belonging to a Set of the Kings of Scotland.*

Archibald, Earl of Angus, united the talents of the gentleman, the statesman, and the soldier. Margaret, widow of James IV. and Regent of Scotland, "for her better support," as Crauford tells us, married this Lord. She had doubtless another inducement: he was the most accomplished of her subjects*. In the minority of James V. his son-in-law, he was one of his Privy Counsellors. In 1521, he was promoted to the high office of Chancellor of Scotland. But afterwards, falling under the king's displeasure, he was outlawed; and retiring into England, was graciously received by Henry VIII. who took him into his Privy Council. Upon the death of James, he returned to his own country, and his outlawry was annulled by parliament. He commanded the vanguard of the Scots army, against the English, at the disastrous battle of Pinkiefield, where he gave suf-

* Buchanan says; "Archibaldo Duglassio, Comiti Angusiæ, adolescenti, genere, forma, omnibus denique bonis artibus, Scoticæ juventutis primario, nupsit." This author not being accurate as to the time of the marriage, his learned editor, Ruddiman, adds this note: "6 Augusti, anno 1514, Leslæus et Holinshedius nuptam testantur."

ficient proof of his bravery. *Ob.* 1557. See Crauford's Peerage, p. 102, 103.

CLASS IV.

The CLERGY.

CARDINALS.

THOMAS WOLSÆUS, card. & archiep. Eborac. &c. *Holbein p. Faber f. One of the founders, 4to. mezz.*

Wolsey intended to procure copies of all the MSS. in the Vatican, for his college at Oxford; which, if finished according to his plan, would have been the noblest foundation in the world. He founded the first professorship for the Greek language in that university.

THOMAS WOLSEY, &c. *a label proceeding from his mouth, inscribed, "Ego, meus et rex;" 4to.*

The cardinal has been much censured for his arrogance in this egotism: but any other order of the words would, according to the strictness of the Latin idiom, have been preposterous. Here the schoolmaster seems to have got the better of the courtier*.

THOMAS WOLSEY, &c. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

There are two copies of the same, one of them with arms.

The original print is, as I am informed, before his life by Mr. Cavendish, the founder of the Devonshire family, who was his gentleman-usher. Perhaps this has been copied for a latter edition of that book. I find, in a large manuscript catalogue of English heads by

* He was schoolmaster of Magdalen College in Oxford.

Vertue, in my possession, that there is a head of him by Loggan.

THOMAS WOLSÆUS: *In Holland's "Hercologia;" 8vo.*

THOMAS WOLSEY; *W. M. (Marshall) sc. small; in Fuller's "Holy State."*

THOMAS WOLSÆUS: *Fourdrinier sc. b. len. b. sh. in his Life by Fiddes; fol.*

Cardinal WOLSEY, *Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the possession of Mr. Kingstey.*

THOMAS WOLSEY, &c. *Desrochers sc. 4to.*

Cardinal WOLSEY, *inscribed C. W. Vertue sc. a small oval*.*

Cardinal Wolsey possessed, for some years, all that power and grandeur which could be enjoyed by the greatest favourite, and most absolute minister, under an arbitrary prince. After he was created cardinal, and constituted legate, he exercised as absolute a power in the church, as he did before in the state. His abilities were equal to his great offices; but these were by no means equal to his ambition. He was the only man that ever had the ascendant over Henry; but his friendship for him did not "exceed the love of women:" the violence of that passion was not only too strong for the ties of friendship, but of every law human and divine. Had the cardinal not opposed it, he had perhaps been safe. He fell into disgrace soon after the king's marriage with Anne Bolen. *Ob. 29, Nov. 1530.* See Class VI.

Sept. 7,
1555.

* There is no head of Wolsey which is not in profile. That which is carved in wood, in the central board of the gateway, which leads to the Butchery of Ipswich, has such an appearance of antiquity, that it is supposed to have been done when he was living: by the side of it is a butcher's knife. It is said that his portraits were done in profile, because he had but one eye. This defect has been imputed, perhaps falsely, to an infamous dissembler.

JOHANNES FISCHERUS, episcopus Roffensis; *H. Holbein inv. F. V. W. exc. 4to.*

FISHER, bishop of Rochester; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of Mr. Richardson*.*

JOANNES Roffensis episc. *6 Latin verses, 4to.*

FISCHERUS, episcopus Roffensis: *In Boissard's "Bibliotheca Chalcog."*

JOHN FISCHER, bishop of Rochester; *Vaughan sc. six Eng. verses; 12mo.*

JEAN FISCHER, Anglois; *hand on an hour glass: in Thevet, 4to. There is a foreign wooden print of him, with an ornamented border; large 4to.*

His portrait, at St. John's College in Cambridge is like the old prints.

He is placed here as a cardinal, as his name is on the list of the church of Rome. He may be placed lower, as an English bishop.

This prelate, who was respectable for his unaffected piety and learning, stood, for some time, very high in the king's favour. But refusing the oath of supremacy, and concealing the treasonable speeches of Elizabeth Barton the famous nun of Kent, he was deprived of his bishopric, thrown into a loathsome prison, and stripped of his very cloaths. When he was reduced to the lowest condition of human nature, the pope created him a cardinal. He was a great lover ^{1535.} of learning, and a patron of learned men; and was remarkable for learning the Greek language of Erasmus when he was an old man. Beheaded June 22, 1535.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

WILLIAM WARHAM, archbishop of

* This collection was sold and dispersed.

Canterbury, and lord-chancellor of England to king Henry VIII. *Holbein p. Vertue sc. From an excellent original in the Archbishop's palace at Lambeth. Illust. Head.*

WILLIAM WARHAM, archbishop of Canterbury; *H. Holbein p. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

Tr. from
London,
March
1503-4.

Archbishop Warham shone as a divine, a lawyer, and a statesman, in the reign of Henry VII. with whom he was in great favour; but was supplanted in this reign by Wolsey, who treated him with haughtiness, took every occasion of mortifying him, and even of usurping his privileges. Erasmus makes honourable mention of this prelate, whom he esteemed a perfect model of the episcopal character*. *Ob. 23 Aug. 1532.*

THOMAS CRANMERUS, archiep. Cant. *In Holland's "Herzogologia;" 8vo.*

Though Cranmer owed his preferment to the part he acted in the business of the divorce, he was, in every respect, worthy of his high dignity; and has been justly esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of our church and nation. He was, for his learning, sincerity, prudence, and moderation, in high esteem with the king; and possessed a greater share of his confidence than any other prelate of his time, except Wolsey. See the two next reigns.

CUTHBERTUS TONSTALL, episcopus Dunelmensis; *P. Fourdrinier sc. b. sb. In Fides's "Life of Cardinal Wolsey."*

Tr. from
London,
1530

Bishop Tonstall, who was one of the politest scholars, appears also to have been one of the

* "Nullam absoluti præfulis dotem in eo desideres." See his character at large in Erasmus's "Ecclesiastes," lib. i.

most perfect characters of his age; as the zealous Reformers could find no fault in him but his religion. The celebrated Erasmus, one of whose excellencies was doing justice to the merit of his friends, tells us, that he was comparable to any of the ancients*. His book "De Arte Supputandi," which was the first book of arithmetic ever printed in England, has gone through many editions abroad. *Ob.* 18 Nov. 1559, *Æt.* 85.

RICHARDUS FOX, episcopus Winton. *Henrico septimo et octavo a secretariis, & privati sigilli custos, Coll. Corp. Christi Oxon. Fundator, A. Dni. 1516. Johannes Corvus Flandrus faciebat; Virtue sc. 1723. In Fiddes's "Life of Cardinal Wolsey."*

He is represented blind, which calamity befel him at the latter end of his life. The original picture is at C. C. C. Oxon.

RICHARDUS FOX; *Æt.* 70; *G. Glover, sc.*

RICHARDUS FOX; *Æt.* 70; *Sturt sc.*

RICHARDUS FOX; *a small oval.—Another for Dr. Knight's "Life of Erasmus."*

RICHARDUS FOX, &c. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. one of the Set of Founders.*

This prelate, who was successively bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham and Winchester, was employed by Henry VII. in his most important negotiations at home and abroad; and was, in his last illness, appointed one of his executors. He was also at the head of affairs in the beginning of this reign; but about the year 1515, retired from court; disgusted at the

Tr. from Durham, Oct. 17, 1500.

* Erasmi Epist. lib. xvi. ep. 3.

insolence of Wolfey, whom he had helped to raise. *Ob.* 14 Sept. 1528.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester. See the reign of Mary.

GULIELMUS SMYTH, episc. Lincoln. *primus Walliæ præses, Academiæ Oxon. cancellarius, Aulæ Regiæ, et Coll. Ænei Nesi Fundr. unus, A. D. 1512. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Sir Richard Sutton, a gentleman of Presbury in Cheshire, and a relation of the bishop of Lincoln, was the other founder.

HUGH LATIMER was consecrated bishop of Worcester in Sept. 1535, and resigned his bishopric the first of July, 1539*. See the two next reigns.

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, &c.

JOHANNES COLETUS; 8vo. *In the "Heroologia."*

JOHN COLLET, D. D. some time dean of St. Paul's, &c. *W. Marshall. sc. small.*

JOHN COLLET, &c. *Fairborne sc. 12mo.*

JOHN COLLET; 240.

JOHANNES COLETUS, &c. *J. Sturt sc.*

JOHANNES COLETUS; *Faber f. large 4to.*

JOHANNES COLETUS; *R. Houston f. mezz.*

JOHANNES COLETUS; *super cathedram magistri primarii: natus 1466, Dec. Sti. Pauli 1504, fundavit scholam 1512, ob. 1519. This head was engraved by Vertue for his Life by Dr. Samuel Knight, 1724, 8vo. There is another octavo print of him*

* When he put off his episcopal robes at his resignation, he sprung from the ground with unusual alacrity, declaring that he found himself much lighter than he was before.

by the same hand: both are without the engraver's name.

No higher testimony need to be given of the merit of Colet, than his great intimacy with Erasmus. There was a similitude of manners, of studies, and sentiments in religion, betwixt these illustrious men, who ventured to take off the veil from ignorance and superstition, and expose them to the eyes of the world; and to prepare mens minds for the reformation of religion, and restoration of learning. Erasmus, who did him the honour to call him his master, has given us a hint of his religious sentiments, in his famous colloquy intituled, "Peregrinatio Religionis ergo," in which Colet is the person meant under the name of Gratianus Pullus*.

Colet, Lynacre, Lilly, Grocyn, and William Latimer, were the first that revived the learning of the ancients in England.

Doctor CHAMBER, a clergyman, physician to Henry VIII. See the next reign.

GULIELMUS TYNDALLUS, martyr, 8vo. *In the "Heroologia."*

WILLIAM TINDALL, (*canon of Christ Church, in Oxford*) 24to.

There is a very indifferent portrait of him in the library of Magdalen Hall in Oxford, of which he was a member.

William Tindale, who was deservedly styled "the English Apostle," was the first that translated the New Testament into English, from the original Greek. This translation was printed at Antwerp, 1526, 8vo. without the translator's name. Three or four years after, he published

* Var. edit. p. 435.

an English translation of the Pentateuch, from the original Hebrew, and intended to go through the whole Bible. The first impression of the Testament, which gave umbrage to the popish clergy, was bought up at Antwerp in 1527, by order of Tonstall, then bishop of London, and soon after publicly burnt in Cheapside. The sale of this impression enabled the translator to print a larger, and more accurate edition. He was burnt for a heretic at Wilford, near Brussels, 1536*.

JOHN LELAND, some time Canon of King's College, now Christ Church, in Oxford, a most learned Antiquary, and not an inelegant Latin poet †, did great honour to his age and country. He was educated under the famous Lilye, and successively studied at Cambridge, Oxford, and Paris. He was library-keeper to Henry VIII. being perfectly qualified for that office by his great skill in ancient and modern languages, and his extensive knowledge of men and things. His "*Collectanea*" and his "*Itinerary*," the manuscripts of which are lodged in the Bodleian Library, have been a most copious fund of antiquity, biography, and history, to succeeding writers. He spent six years in travelling through the kingdom, being empowered by the king to examine the Libraries of Cathedrals, Colleges, Abbies, and Priors. Hence it was that at a critical juncture, he ravished almost an infinity of valuable records from dust and oblivion. His vast mind, which had planned greater things than were in the power of one man

* A copy of his Testament in octavo, was sold at the auction of Mr. Jos. Ames's books, 1760, for fourteen guineas and a half. I have been credibly informed, that another copy was sold at the Philobiblian's Library in Piccadilly, for 3s. 6d.

† His encomiums of illustrious and learned men, his contemporaries, are a sufficient proof of his poetical abilities.

to execute, at length sunk under its burden, and he was for some time before his death in a state of insanity. He died the 18th of April, 1552. *There is an elegant print of him engraved by Grignion from his bust at All Souls College, and prefixed to his "Life," lately published; but I see no reason to believe it to be an authentic portrait.*

Imago ERASMI Roterodami, ab Alberto Durero ad vivam effigiem delineata. Half length; h. sh.—He is represented standing and writing, according to his usual practice*.

Erasmus had a very high opinion of the painter of this portrait, whom he thought a greater artist than Apelles. "Equidem arbitror (says he) si nunc viveret Apelles, ut erat ingenuus et candidus, Alberto nostro cessurum hujus palmæ gloriam." *Dial. de rectâ Pronunciatione Ling. Græc. et Lat.*

ERASMUS Roterodamus; Holbein p. Vorsterman sc.

ERASMUS Roterodamus; Holbein p. P. Stent, exc. 4to.

ERASMUS, &c. Holbein p. Stockius f.

We have Erasmus's own testimony, that his portrait by Holbein was more like him, than that which was done by Albert Durer. It was with great difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to sit to either painter, as he intimates in his own account of his life.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS, &c.

* Several eminent persons of this time are represented standing at their study.—It was the general practice of Whitaker, a famous divine of Cambridge, in the reign of Elizabeth; of the learned Boys, one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of James I. &c. &c.

“ Ingens ingentem quem personat orbis Erasmum,
 “ Hæc tibi dimidium picta tabella refert ;
 “ At cur non totum ? Mirari desine lector,
 “ Integra nam totum terra nec ipsa capit.”

W. Marshall sc. half length ; h. sh.

The thought in this much applauded epigram, which was written by Beza, is founded on a very evident falsehood, as will appear by the print next described.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS ; *a whole length, standing on a pedestal. This is his statue at Rotterdam ; sh.*

ERASMUS ; *his right hand resting on a Term. Pbi-lippus Fredericus Glasserus f. copied from J. ab Heyden ; h. sh.*

ERASMUS, &c. *natus Ao. 1467, obiit Ao. 1536 ; R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. Engraved for Rolt's "Lives of the Reformers ;" fol.*

ERASMUS ROTTERODAMUS, *Vandyck f. Aqua forti, h. sh.*

*There are also prints of him by F. H. Francis Hogenbergh, Gaywood, P. a Gunst, &c. &c. **

The picture of him at Longford is supposed to be by Holbein.

This great man, who was the boast and glory of his country, distinguished himself as a reformer of religion, and restorer of learning. His religion was a remote from the bigotry and persecuting spirit of the age in which he lived, as his learning was from the pedantry and barbarism of the schools. He was much esteemed by the king, and the English nobility, whom he celebrates as the most learned in the world. He

* There is a set of heads, and among them that of Erasmus, well cut in wood, by Toby Stimmer, who took many of them from Paulus Jovius. Some of Stimmer's have been copied in Reusner's *Icones*, which are also in wood. The book was printed in 8vo, at Strasburg, 1587.

lived in the strictest intimacy with More, Lyncacre, Colet, and Tonstall; and preferred the society of his ingenious and learned friends to that of the greatest princes in Europe, several of whom sought his acquaintance. We find in his works, particularly his Colloquies and Epistles, a more just and agreeable picture of his own times, than is to be met with in any other author. His "Moriæ Encomium," which will ever be admired for the truest wit and humour, is an ample proof of his genius. He was Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge, Greek professor at Oxford* and Cambridge, and minister of Aldington in Kent †. The best edition of his works is that by John Le Clerc, published at Leyden in ten vols. fol. 1703.

DAVID WHITEHEAD, chaplain to Anne Bolen. See the reign of Elizabeth.

JOHN SKELTON, *standing in a pew, and reading; taken out of a book in the black letter, called "The Boke of the Parrot;" without date.*

John Skelton, a laureated poet in the reign of Henry VIII. was a native of Cumberland. Having entered into Holy Orders, he became Rector of Dyffe in Norfolk. He is said to have fallen into some irregularities, too natural to poets, and by no means suitable to the clerical character. He was eminently learned and ingenious; but licentious, even to scurrility, in his satires upon some of the regular clergy; and

* Grocyn, who studied in Italy, first introduced the Greek tongue into England, which he professed at Oxford. The introduction of that elegant language gave the alarm to many, as a most dangerous innovation. Hereupon, the university divided itself into two factions, distinguished by the appellation of Greeks and Trojans, who bore each other a violent animosity, proceeded to open hostilities, and even insulted Erasmus himself.

† See Kilburne's "Survey of Kent."

dared to lash Cardinal Wolsey, which occasioned his taking sanctuary at Westminster Abbey, under the protection of John Illip the Abbor. He died in 1529, and was buried in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster. Erasmus, in an epistle to Henry VIII. styles him, "Britannicarum Literarum Lumen et Decus." It is probable, that if that great and good man had read, and perfectly understood, his "pithy, pleasaunt, and profitable works," as they were lately reprinted, he would have spoken of him in less honourable terms. See more of him in Bale, viii. 66, and in Davies's "Critical History of Pamphlets," p. 28, &c. See also the article of Rummin, in the 12th Class.

There are three small prints, namely, the Prior of the Hermits of the Order of St. Augustin, John Stone, and George Rose, of the same fraternity, who are said to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Henry VIII.

C L A S S V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENT.

Sir THOMAS WYATT, ambassador to several courts in this reign. See Class VIII.

* * * * *

C L A S S VI.

MEN of the ROBE, viz. CHANCELLORS, &c.

WILLIAM WARHAM, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

THOMAS WOLSEY, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

Sir

Sir THOMAS MORE, lord-chancellor; *Holbein p. Vorsterman sc. A dog lying on a table. This is very different from his other portraits**.

THOMAS MORUS, &c. *Holbein p. R. White sc. b. sb.*

Sir THOMAS MORE; *Holbein p. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

Sir THOMAS MORE; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the possession of Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart. Illust. Head.*

THOMAS MORUS: *In the "Herologia," 8vo.*

Sir THOMAS MORE; *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

Sir THOMAS MORE; *a small oval; Marshall sc. In the title to his Latin Epigrams, in 18vo. 1638.*

THOMAS MORUS *Anglus; 4 Latin verses, 4to.*

THOMAS MORUS: *"Hæc Mori effigies," &c. 4to.*

THOMAS MORUS: *In Boissard; 4to.*

THOMAS MORUS, *quondam Angliæ cancellarius, &c. 12mo.*

THOMAS MORUS; *a small square; Ant. Wierx f.*

THOMAS MORUS; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. sb.*

Sir THOMAS MORE; *Vertue sc. a roll in his right hand.*

THOMAS MORUS; *a fictitious head, neatly engraved by Gaywood, after Rembrandt; 4to.*

THOMAS MORUS, *in wood, with an ornamented border: large 4to. a foreign print.*

THOMAS MORUS M. B. (*Michael Burghers*) *sc. This was copied from an old print pasted before a manuscript of "Gulielmi Roperi Vita Thomæ Mori," which belonged to Mr. Murray, of Sacomb, and which Mr. Hearne esteemed a great curiosity, and supposed it to be the first print of Sir Thomas that was done after*

* Erasmus mentions the following particularity of him, which is not expressed in his portraits. "Dexter humerus paulo videtur eminentior lævo, præsertim cum incedit; id quod illi non accidit naturâ, sed assuetudine, qualia permulta nobis solent adhærere." *Epist. ad Ulricum Huttenum.*

his death. Burghers's copy is prefixed to this book, which was published by Hearne.

THOMAS MORUS; *F. v. W. exc. 4to. neat. There is another neat print of him in Stapleton's "Tres Thomæ," Duaci, 1588, 8vo.*

Sir Thomas More, who is the first lay-chancellor upon record*, presided in the chancery with great abilities. He was no less qualified for this great office, from his extensive knowledge of law and equity, than from the depth of his penetration, and the exactness of his judgment. See Class VIII.

Familia THOMÆ MORI; *a Jo. Holbenio delineata.—1. Jo. Morus, Thomæ pater, An. 76.—2. Anna Grisacria, Jo. Mori sponsa, An. 15.—3. Thomas Morus, An. 50.—4. Alicia, Thomæ Mori uxor, An. 57.—5. Margarita Ropera, Th. Mori filia, An. 22.—6. Elisabetha Damsæa, Th. Mori filia, An. 21.—7. Cæcilia Heronia, Th. Mori filia, An. 20.—8. Jo. Morus, Th. filius, An. 19.—9. Margarita Gige affinis, An. 22.—10. Henricus Patenjonus, Th. Mori merio, An. 40. Cockin sc. The engraving is only an outline; large oblong h. sh. Very scarce. It belongs to a book called "Tabellæ selectæ Catharinæ Patinæ," 1691, fol.*

Familia THOMÆ MORI; *copied by Vertue, from the next above, for Dr. Knight's "Life of Erasmus," 1726; 8vo.*

The plate of this is lost.

JOHANNES MORUS, Pater.

He was many years a puisne judge of the King's Bench. It is observable, that his son, in

* It has been said that he was the first lay-chancellor since the reign of Henry II. But it is certain that Becket, who was chancellor in that reign, was in holy orders when he bore that office; though he had thrown off the clerical habit.

passing through Westminster Hall to the Chancery, never failed to fall on his knees and asked his blessing, whenever he saw him sitting in the court. *Ob.* . *Æt. circ. 90.*

ANNA GRISACRIA.

Sir John More married this lady in his old age.

A L I C I A,

Second wife of Sir Thomas More, by whom he had no issue.

M A R G A R I T A R O P E R A,

Eldest daughter of Sir Thomas More, married to William Roper, son and heir of John Roper, Esq. prothonotary of the King's Bench.

This lady, who inherited the genius of her father in a very high degree, was not only mistress of the fashionable accomplishments of her sex, but was also a great proficient in languages, arts, and sciences. The parental and filial affection betwixt the father and the daughter, was increased by every principle of endearment that could compose the most perfect friendship. She died in 1544; and was buried, according to her dying request, with her father's head in her arms*.

* Her body is in the *Ropers* vault, at St. Dunstan's church, Canterbury; near which, part of their ancient seat is still remaining. In the wall of this vault is a small niche, where, behind an iron grate, is kept a scull, called Sir Thomas More's, which Mr. Gosling, a learned and worthy clergyman of Canterbury*, informs me he has seen several times, on the opening of the vault for some of the late Sir Edward Dering's family, whose first lady was a descendent of the *Ropers*.

* I am much obliged to this gentleman, and Mr. Duncombe, another learned and worthy clergyman of the same place, for several useful and curious notices relative to this work.

ELIS. DAMSÆA,

Second daughter of Sir Thomas More, married to John Dancy, son and heir to Sir John Dancy.

CÆCILIA HERONIA,

Third daughter to Sir Thomas More, married to Giles Heron of Shacklewell, in Middlesex, Esq.

JO. MORUS,

Only son of Sir Thomas More. His father's jest in regard to his capacity is well known: there was undoubtedly more wit than truth in it, as Erasmus speaks of him as a youth of great hopes *, and has inscribed to him his account of the works of Aristotle †.

HENRICUS PATENSONUS, Morio, &c.

Fool to Sir Thomas, who would sometimes descend to little buffooneries himself. "Vale
" More, (says Erasmus to him) et Moriam tuam
" gnaviter defende †." After his resignation of the great seal, he gave this fool to "my lord-
" mayor, and his successors." The proverbial saying of "my lord mayor's fool," probably Patenson, is too well known to be repeated here. Sir Thomas More's children, and their families, lived in the same house with him at Chelsea.

CLASS VII.

OFFICERS of the ARMY, &c.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk, who was appointed captain-general of all the

* Epist. lib. 29. No. 16.

† The epistle dedicatory of Grynæus before the Basil edition of Plato's Works, fol. 1534, is addressed to him.

‡ Dedication of the "Morizæ Encomium."

king's forces in the North, 34 Hen. VIII. signa-
lized his valour upon many occasions in this reign.
See Class II.

JOHN, Lord RUSSELL, afterwards earl
of Bedford, captain-general of the van-guard of
the royal army at Boulogne, gained great reputa-
tion as a soldier at this period. See the next reign,
Class II.

CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

Lord (Sir Ant.) DENNY; *Anno* 1541, *Æt.*
29; *H. Holbein p. Hollar f. ex. Collect. Arundel.*
1647; *round; small 4to.*

Sir Anthony Denny, who was one of the gen-
tlemen of the privy-chamber, and groom of the
stole to Henry VIII. was the only person about
the king, who, in his last illness, had the cou-
rage to inform him of the near approach of
death. He was one of the executors of the
king's will, and of the privy-council in the next
reign. The first peer of this family was Ed-
ward lord Denny, created a baron, 3 Jac. I. and
earl of Norwich, 3 Car. I.

RICHARDUS SUTTON, *eques auratus,*
Aulæ Regiæ, et Coll. Ænei Nasi Fundm. Alter, Anno
Domi. 1512. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. See
GUL. SMYTH, Class IV.

THOMAS DOCWRA, *ordinis S. Johan-*
nis Hierosolum. vulgo de Malta, Præs. in Anglia, et
eques ult. whole length; b. sh.

This order, which is partly religious, and
partly military, was abolished in England by
Henry VIII.

* For a further account of Sir Anthony Denny and his family,
see Dr. Thomas Fuller's "History of Waltham Abbey," p. 12 13.

CLASS IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

HENRY VIII. &c. *Defender of the Faith; 4to.*

I have placed Henry VIII. as an author, at the head of the learned men of this reign *; a place which that vain prince would probably have taken himself, with as little ceremony as he did that of Head of the Church. He was author of the “Assertion of the seven Sacraments,” against Martin Luther, for which he had the title of Defender of the Faith †. This book was first printed in 1521. He was also the reputed author of the “Primer” which goes under his name, and of the “Institution of a Christian Man.” This book, which is in Latin, is most probably not of the king’s composition, but the joint work of several eminent clergymen ‡.

PHYSICIANS.

ANDREW BORDE; in Latin, ANDREAS PERFORATUS; physician to Henry VIII. and an admired wit in this reign. *He is represented in a pew, with a canopy over him; he wears a gown with wide sleeves, and on his head is a chaplet of laurel.*

* ————— But if a king

More wise, more just, more learn’d, more every thing. POPE.

† It is probable that bishop Fisher had a great hand in this work.

‡ Henry should not only be remembered as an author, but as one skilled in music, and a composer. “An Anthem of his composition is sometimes sung at Christ-church cathedral: it is what is called a full Anthem, without any Solo part, and the harmony is good.” Barrington’s “Observations on the Statutes,” &c. p. 448, 3d edit. Erasmus, in his Epistles informs us, that he could not only justly sing his part, but that he composed a service of four, five, or six parts.

This

This portrait is fronting the seventh chapter of the following book : “ The introduction of
 “ knowledge, the which dothe teache a man to
 “ speake part of all maner of languages, and to
 “ know the usage and fashon of all maner of
 “ countries : Dedyicated to the right honourable
 “ and gracious lady, Mary, daughter of king
 “ Henry the Eyght.” Black letter, imprinted
 by William Coplande, without date.

Before the first chapter, in which he has characterized an Englishman, is a wooden print of a naked man, with a piece of cloth hanging on his right arm, and a pair of sheers in his left hand. Under the print is an inscription in verse. These are the four first lines :

“ I am an Englishman and naked I stand here,
 “ Musing in my mynde what rayment I shall were :
 “ For now I will were thys, and now I will were that,
 “ And now I will were, I cannot tell what, &c.”

Our author Borde is thus hinted at, in the homily “ Against Excesse of Apparell.” “ A certaine man that would picture every country-man in his accustomed apparell, when he had painted other nations, he pictured the Englishman all naked, &c.” He was also author of “ The Breviary of Health *,” “ The Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham †,” &c. See an account of him in Hearne’s Appendix to his preface to “ Benedictus Abbas Petroburgensis.”

WILLIAM BUTTS, physician to Henry VIII. and one of the founders of the College of Physicians, in whose records he is mentioned with honour, as a man of great learning and experience.

* Before this book, printed 1557, is his portrait, a whole length, with a Bible before him.

† A book not yet forgotten.

He died in 1545, and lies buried in the church of Fulham. See his portrait in the delivery of the charter to the surgeons, described Class I.

P O E T S.

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Surrey.
See Class III.

Sir THOMAS WYATT; *a wooden print, after a painting of Hans Holbein. Frontispiece to the book of verses on his death, entitled, "Nænia," published by Leland, who wrote the following elegant inscription under the head; 4to.*

"Holbenus nitida pingendi maximus arte,
"Effigiem expressit graphicè, sed nullus Apelles
"Exprimet ingenium felix, animumque Viati."

*This print hath been copied by Michael Burghers and Mr. Tyson. The drawing of his head by Holbein, at * the Queen's house, is esteemed a master-piece.*

Sir Thomas Wyatt was one of the most learned and accomplished persons of this time, and much in favour with Henry VIII. by whom he was employed in several ambassies. Some of his poetical pieces were printed in 1565, with the works of his intimate friend the earl of Surrey, who, with Sir Thomas, had a great hand in refining the English language. He was the first of his countrymen that translated the whole book of Psalms into verse. *Ob. 1541, Æt. 38.* Mr. Walpole, in No. ii. of his "Miscellaneous Antiquities," has given us a curious and elegant account of his life.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, the celebrated Scotch poet. See the reign of Elizabeth.

* Holbein's drawings have been removed from Kensington to the Queen's house in St. James's Park.

JOHN

JOHN HEYWOOD*. See the reign of Mary.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

THOMAS MORUS, &c. *very neatly engraved, dedicated to the chancellor of Liege, by Jo. Valder, 1621, 12mo.*

Sir Thomas More was a great master of the elegant learning of the ancients †. “His Utopia,” a kind of political romance, which gained him the highest reputation as an author, is an idea of a perfect republic, in an island supposed to be newly discovered in America. As this was the age of discoveries, it was taken for true history by the learned Budæus, and others; who thought it highly expedient, that missionaries should be sent to convert so wise a people to christianity ‡. He was beheaded for denying the king’s supremacy, 6 July, 1535, *Æt.* 53. See Class VI.

Sir JOHN CHEKE. See the next reign.

JOHANNES LUDOVICUS VIVES.

In Boissard’s “Bibliotheca Chalcographica;” 4to.

John Lewis Vives was a native of Valencia in Spain. He studied at Louvaine, where he became acquainted with Erasmus, and assisted him in several of his estimable works. He was in 1523 appointed one of the first fellows of Corpus Christi College, by bishop Fox the founder.

* His interludes were published in this reign.

† See his Epistles to Erasmus.

‡ There is a long letter of the famous Ger. Joan. Vossius upon the “Utopia.” See his (*Vossii*) *Epistolæ*, Lond. 1693, fol.

Soon after his arrival in England, he read cardinal Wolfey's Lecture of Humanity in the refectory of that college, and had the king, queen, and principal persons of the court, for his auditors. He instructed the princess Mary in the Latin tongue. *Ob.* 1541. His works, the chief of which was his comment on St. Augustin "De Civitate Dei," were printed at Basil, in two vols. fol. 1555.

JOHN STANBRIDGE, *done in wood; sitting in a chair, gown, hood on his shoulders. Before his "Embryon relimatum, sive Vocabularium metricum," printed in black letter, in, or about the year 1522; 4to.*

This author, who was one of the most considerable grammarians, and best schoolmasters of his time, was many years master of the school adjoining to Magdalen College in Oxford.

CLASS X.

PAINTERS, ARTIFICERS, &c.

HANS HOLBEIN, junior, Basiliensis; *Sandrar. del. 8vo.*

JOANNES HOLBENUS; *in the Set of Painters by H. Hondius; h. sh.*

HANS HOLBEIN; *Vorsterman sc. holding the pencil in his left hand. Probably reversed, by being copied from another print. This occasioned the mistake of his being left-handed.*

HANS HOLBEIN; *in a round, Aetat. 45, Anno 1543; Hollar f. 12mo.*

GIOVANNI HOLPEIN, &c. *sui ipsius effigiator, Aet. 45; Menabuoni del. Billiy sc. h. sh. One of a Set of Heads of Painters done by themselves, in the Grand Duke's gallery at Florence.*

JOHANNES

JOHANNES HOLBEIN; *ipse p. And. Skokius f. b. fb.*

HANS HÖLBEIN; *Gaywood f. 4to.*

HANS HOLBEIN; *Chambers sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting," &c.*

HANS HOLBEIN. See his portrait in a groupe, in the print of Edward VI. delivering the charter of Bridewell.

Holbein, who may be deemed a self-taught genius, was a celebrated painter of history and portrait, in this, and the following reign. His carnations*; and indeed all his colours, are exquisite, and have the strongest characters of truth and nature. He was recommended to Sir Thomas More by Erasmus, and sufficiently recommended himself to Henry VIII. who was struck with just admiration, at the sight of an assemblage of his portraits in Sir Thomas's hall. He was the first reformer of the Gothic style of architecture in England. *Ob. 1554, Æt. 56.*

THEOD. BARNARDUS, (*vel BERNARDUS,*) *&c. four Latin verses; H. H. exc. 4to.*

Theodore Bernard, or Bernardi, a native of Amsterdam, studied under various masters; particular Titian. He, as Vertue thought, painted the pictures of the kings and bishops in the Cathedral of Chichester. There is a family, supposed to be descended from him, still remaining in the neighbourhood of that city. See "Anecd. of Painting," i. 109, 2d. edit.

Mr. MORETT; *Holbein p. Hollar f. ex Collect. Arundel, 1647; small 4to.*

Morett was goldsmith to king Henry VIII. and an excellent artist. He did many curious works after Holbein's designs.

* Flesh colours.

HANS van ZURCH, Goldsmidt; *Holbein p. 1532, Hollar f. 1647, ex Coll. Arund.*

In Mr. West's Collection was a curious carving in box by this artist, inscribed, "Zurch Londini."

P R I N T E R S.

WYNKEN DE WORDE, *printer; a small oval, cut in wood; in Ames's "Typographical Antiquities, or Historical Account of Printing in England."* Under the head are the initials of Caxton's name, which he at first used. He was long a servant to Caxton, and flourished in the reign of Henry VII. and VIII.

Mr. Ames informs us, that he and his numerous servants performed all parts of the printing business; and that the most ancient printers were also bookbinders and booksellers. The two latter branches were carried on, at least, under their inspection. The same author adds, that he "cut a new set of punches, which he "funk into matrices, and cast several sorts of "printing-letters, which he afterwards used; "and Mr. Palmer the printer says, the same are "used by all the printers in London to this "day, and believes they were struck from his "punches *."

RICHARD PINSON, Esq. printer to King Henry VII. and VIII. *a small oval; in Ames's book.*

Pinson was also a servant to Caxton. He was born in Normandy, and died about the year 1528.

ROBERT COPLAND, printer, *betwixt a porter and a beggar; a wooden cut. It belongs to a quarto pamphlet, intitled, "The bye Way to the*

* "Ames's Typog. Antiq." p. 30.

Spyttell House," which is a quaint dialogue in verse, and begins with "The Prologue of Robert Copland, Compylar and Prynter of this Boke."

RICHARD GRAFTON, *Esq. printer, a small oval, cut in wood, with the initials of his name.*

Richard Grafton was born in London, and flourished in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. In his own name were published, "An Abridgement of the Chronicles of England," and "A Chronicle, and large meere History of the Affayers of England, and Kinges of the same; deduced from the Creation of the World," &c. 1569. His rebus is a tun, and a grafted tree growing through it. The head of Grafton, and that of the next person, are in Ames's History. The author has, with great industry, compiled catalogues of books printed by the artificans whom he has commemorated.

REYNOLD WOLF, *Esq. King's printer; an oval within a square, cut in wood.*

Wolf, who was a German or a Swiss, was a great collector of antiquities, and furnished Ralph Holinshed, who was one of his executors, with the bulk of the materials for his "Chronicle." He made his will the 9th of January, 1573-4, and probably died soon after. His device was the Brasen Serpent, which was also his sign.

The books printed by these, and other old printers, have, of late years, been eagerly bought up, at immoderate prices; and for the most part, by capricious collectors, who regarded Caxton and Wynkyn as highly as Tom Folio is said to have esteemed Aldus and Elzevir*.

* Tatler, No. 158.

Some have preposterously considered these books as golden mines of English literature, whose contents our modern writers have been continually draining, refining, and beating thin, to display with pomp and ostentation. But there are several learned and ingenious gentlemen, whom I could name, who have turned over our books in the black letter to some purpose, and have, by their help, illustrated Shakespear, and other celebrated writers.

CLASS XI.

L A D I E S.

CATHARINA BOLENA, &c. *oval*;
arms; 12mo.

This lady was aunt, and governess to the princess Elizabeth.

The Lady GULDEFORDE, (or GUILFORD) *Ætat.* 28, 1527. *Ex Collect. Arundel. H. Holbein. p. W. Hollar f. small 4to.*

This lady was wife of Sir Henry Guldeforde, Controller of the Household to Henry VIII. I take her to be, Mary daughter of Sir Robert Wooton, second wife to Sir Henry. His first was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Bryan.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS of both SEXES, remarkable only from a single Circumstance in their Lives:

WILLIAM SOMMERS, King Henry the Eighth's jester*. *Fran. Del. (Delaram) sc. In a long*

* That species of wit, which was the province of William Sommers, and other buffoons, in this, and several of the succeeding

long tunic ; H. K. on his breast ; a chain, and a horn in his hand. Engraved from a painting of Hans Holbein ; whole length ; h. sh. very scarce. There is a portrait of him at Kensington looking through a leaded casement.

Will. Sommers was some time a servant in the family of Richard Farmor, Esq. of Efton Neston, in Northamptonshire, ancestor to the earl of Pomfret. This gentleman was found guilty of a *præmunire* in the reign of Henry VIII. for sending eight pence, and a couple of shirts, to a priest, convicted of denying the king's supremacy, who was then a prisoner in the gaol at Buckingham. The rapacious monarch seized whatever he was possessed of, and reduced him to a state of miserable dependance. Will. Sommers, touched with compassion for his unhappy master, is said to have dropped some expressions in the king's last illness, which reached the conscience of that merciless prince, and to have caused the remains of his estate, which had been much dismembered, to be restored to him.

ELYNOR RUMMIN, (OR ELEYNOUR OF RUMMYNG) *an old, ill-favoured woman, holding a black pot in her hand ; a wooden print : frontispiece to one of Skelton's pieces, called by her name : under the print are these lines ;*

“ When Skelton wore the laurel crown,
“ My ale put all the ale-wives down.” *4to.*

Elynor Rummin lived, and sold ale, near Leatherhead in Surrey*. Skelton was probably one of her best customers. The contemptible

ceeding reigns, became the highest recommendation of a courtier, in the reign of Charles II.

* Aubrey's "Antiquities of Surrey."

works of this poet, which contain little beside coarse obscenity and low ribaldry, were reprinted in octavo, 1736.

I shall here, and at the end of most of the subsequent reigns, take occasion to introduce a few remarks on the dress and fashions of the times, as they occur to me, without any design of being particular.

In the reign of Richard II. the peaks, or tops, of shoes and boots were worn of so enormous a length, that they were tied to the knees*. A law was made in the same reign, to limit them to two inches.

We are informed, by several antiquaries, that in the time of Anne, Richard's Queen, the women of quality first wore trains, which occasioned a well meaning author to write "contra Caudas Dominarum †." The same queen introduced side-saddles ‡. Before, the English ladies rode as the French do at present; and as it is presumed the English will again, if some woman of beauty, rank, and spirit, one of the charioteers for instance, should set the example §. Ladies who throw a whip, and manage a pair of horses to admiration, would doubtless ride a single one with equal grace and dexterity. It is strange that, in a polished age, the French have not been followed in so safe, so natural, and so convenient a practice.

* Baker's Chron. p. 310.

† Vide "Collectanea Historica ex Dictionario Theologico Thomæ Gascoignii," subjoined to Walter Hemingford, published by Hearne, p. 512.

‡ Rossi Warwicensis Historia, p. 205.

§ *Sesostris* like, such charioteers as these,
May drive six harness monarchs, if they please.

YOUNG.

The

The variety of dresses worn in the reign of Henry the Eighth, may be concluded from the print of the naked Englishman, holding a piece of cloth, and a pair of shears, in Borde's "Introduction to Knowledge*." The dress of the king and the nobles, in the beginning of this reign, was not unlike that worn by the yeomen of the guard at present. This was probably aped by inferior persons. It is recorded, "that Anne Bolen wore yellow mourning for Catharine of Arragon †."

As far as I have been able to trace the growth of the beard from portraits, and other remains of antiquity, I find that it never flourished more in England, than in the century preceding the Norman Conquest. That of Edward the Confessor was remarkably large, as appears from his seal in Speed's "Theatre of Great Britain." After the Conqueror took possession of the kingdom beards became unfashionable, and were probably looked upon as badges of disloyalty, as the Normans wore only whiskers. It is said, that the English spies took those invaders for an army of priests, as they appeared to be without beards.

APPENDIX to the Reign of HENRY VIII.

FOREIGN PRINCES, who were Knights of the Garter, &c.

CAROLUS V. Imperator, &c. *Æneas Vicus Parmensis* sc. adorned with trophies.

* See Class IX.

† "Anecdotes of Painting." The same circumstance is in Hall's Chronicle, with the addition of Henry's wearing white mourning for the unfortunate Anne Bolen. Crimson would have been a much more suitable colour. See Hall, p. 227, 228.

This famous print raised the reputation of the engraver, and procured him a considerable reward from Charles himself.

CAROLUS V. *Lombart sc. Frontispiece to his Life;*
410.

Both these prints represent him older, than when he was in England.

Charles V. emperor of Germany, and king of Spain, is said to have been a great politician at sixteen years of age. But it is certain that his genius, which was solid and very extraordinary, was not of the quickest growth. His wars, and his vast designs, which were known to every one conversant with history, are now better known than ever, by the work of an historian that does the greatest honour to the Scots nation. He came to England twice in this reign, to visit the king, to whom he paid his court as the arbiter of Europe; as Henry then held the balance betwixt him, and Francis I of France. Tired of those active and busy scenes in which he had been long engaged, he, in the latter part of his life, resigned his kingdoms to his brother and his son, and retired into a monastery. He was thought to have been very strongly inclined to the religion which he persecuted*. Some days before his death, he commanded his funeral procession to pass before him in the same order as it did after his decease. *Ob.* 21 Sept. 1558. He was elected Knight of the Garter in the reign of Henry VII. and personally installed at Windsor, 1522.

In 1520.
and 1522.

FERDINANDUS, D. G. Rom. Imp. a

* About 200,000 men are said to have been killed upon the account of religion, in the reign of this prince.

large

large medallion. In the "Continuation of Golzius's Series of the Emperors."

Ferdinand was brother to Charles V. and his successor in the empire. He was elected Knight of the Garter, the 23d of April, 1522, when he was archduke of Austria, and king of the Romans. Though, from the spirit of the times, his engagements with Charles, and the necessity of his affairs, he was frequently impelled to war, he was more inclined to cultivate the arts of peace, which were better suited to the gentleness of his disposition. It must, however, be acknowledged, that his rigorous treatment of Prague was an instance of severity more suitable to the sternness of his brother's character than his own natural temper, and that it did him no honour. He died in 1564, and on the 2d of October, there was a solemn obsequy for him in St. Paul's Church, London.

FRANCISCUS I. &c. Franc. Rex. *Tire d'un tableau de Raphael, conservé à Fontainebleau. One of the series of the kings of France, from Clovis I. to Louis XIII. inclusive, taken from medals*, tombs, and paintings, published by Jaques de Bie, 1633; fol. There is a portrait of him in the Crozat collection after Titian.*

Francis I. who was elected Knight of the Garter, 2 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII. was a prince of uncommon genius and spirit, and of many amiable qualities. He was a great check to the dangerous ambition of Charles V. by whom he was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia. His brave, though unequal struggle with that powerful monarch, helped greatly to preserve the li-

* The series of medals of the kings of France are the most numerous and considerable of all the modern.

berties of Europe. He was embroiled in several wars with Henry VIII. which were at length amicably concluded. The magnificent, or, to speak more properly, the romantic interview of Henry and Francis, in the Valley of Cloth of Gold, near Ardres in Picardy, has been described by several of our historians. *Ob.* 31 Mar. 1547. His reign was the principal æra of the arts in France.

GUILLAUME DE CROY: *In the "Academie des Sciences," &c. The print is of the quarto size.*

William de Croy, lord of Chievres, who descended from the blood royal of Hungary, was a man of letters, a good soldier, and an able politician. He was perfectly qualified to superintend the education of a prince, and was, by the Emperor Maximilian, appointed governor of his grandson Charles. But his great and shining qualities were debased and sullied by a sordid avarice; to gratify which passion he too long kept the young prince in a state of pupilage. In 1515, he was sent by him into England, in the quality of ambassador, to renew the treaties which his predecessors had made with that crown. Charles, whose gratitude was one of his excellencies, raised him to great honours. He died the 28th of May, 1521.

JOHANNES SLEIDANUS, &c. natus Sleidæ, A. D. 1506. Legatus in Anglia pro Protestantibus, 1545, &c. *W. F. (Faithorne) f. In the English translation of his History, fol.*

John Sleidan, who was born at Sleida, near Cologne, was, in the early part of his life, a domestic of cardinal de Bellay. He, on several occasions

occasions, acquitted himself with honour as an ambaffador; particularly in his embassy to Henry VIII. from the whole body of protestants in France. His "Commentaries," written with candour, spirit, and politeness, is the most considerable of his works. We are told, in the "Life of Dr. Swift*," that this was one of the books which he read at Moor Park, and that he took from it large extracts. It was probably recommended to him by Sir William Temple, who was eminently read in history. The author died in 1556 †.

SYMON GRYNÆUS, philos. et theol. nasc. *Feringæ in Suevia, A. 1493; Ob. Basileæ, A. 1541; Kal. Aug. From Boissard; 4to.*

Grynæus, who studied at Oxford about the year 1532, was eminent for his skill in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; and for his knowledge in philosophy and the mathematics. Mr. Wood informs us, that when he left the kingdom, he made no scruple of carrying away several Greek books with him, which he had taken from the libraries in Oxford, because he saw the owners were careless of them ‡. He was intimate with Erasmus, and was present with that excellent man when he died. He pub-

* See Deane Swift's "Life of Swift," p. 276.

† See a great and just character of him in Schelhorne's "Amoenitates Hist. Eccles. et Lit." tom. i. p. 4.

‡ Grynæus, and some of the members of the university of Oxford, are precipitately reflected upon in "Athen. Oxon." i. 58. "Brian Twyne's Apologia," lib. 3. sect. 312. is referred to on that occasion; but nothing there occurs that will warrant such reflections. It is sufficient to refer the reader to Grynæus's Epistle Dedicatory to John More, where the author has apologized for himself. The Epistle is prefixed to "Platonis Opera, cum Commentariis Procli in Timæum & Politica, Basil. 1534," fol. Or see the passage in question, in Maittaire's "Annales Typographicæ," tom. ult. p. 151.

lished Epistles; the *Μεγάλη Συνταξις* of Ptolemy, dedicated to Henry VIII. &c.

ANDREAS GERARDUS HYPERIUS;
in Boissard, 4to.

Hyperius, a man of general learning, and one of the best divines, and most elegant writers of his age, which was also the age of Erasmus, was a native of Ipres in Flanders. Having been strongly suspected of what was called heresy, he came over to England, in the year 1536, or 7, where he lived above four years in happy retirement with Charles lord Montjoy, a man of letters, of whom Erasmus hath made honourable mention in his works. He was afterwards professor of divinity at Marpurg, in Germany, where he died, the 1st of Feb. 1564. Verheiden says that his printed works in divinity, and the sciences, would make seven volumes in folio. Dr. Atterbury has mentioned him as a divine of authority, at p. 52, of the Preface to his Sermon, preached at the funeral of Thomas Bennet, some passages of which had been objected to, in an anonymous pamphlet, by Hoadly.

HENRICUS CORNELIUS AGRIPPA,
Medicus et Jurisconsultus: *In Boissard, 4to.*

Henry Cornelius Agrippa, who was born at Cologne, in 1486, was a man of a prodigious compass of knowledge. He was careful to inform himself of every science; and saw, or pretended to see, the vanity of them all. Happy had it been for him, if he could have seen the vanity of Alchymy, before he was the dupe of that fallacious philosophy, and before he had seduced others, who were as great dupes as himself. He was celebrated throughout Europe;
and

and was long a wanderer through many parts of it; eager in pursuit of fortune which he never overtook, and promising himself mountains of gold, which evaporated in smoke. The history of his life, as recorded by Bayle and Schelhorne*, is interesting and curious: sometimes we find him, in all the pride of literature, in schools and universities; at other times, in courts and camps; in the shops of projecting mechanics, and in the laboratories of hermetic philosophers. Now he is courted as a prodigy of knowledge; and then shunned and detested as a forcerer, and his very dog is dreaded as an evil demon †. He was in England, in 1510; and in 1529, received an invitation from Henry VIII. to settle here, which he thought proper to decline. He died in 1535. The most celebrated of his works, which are in Latin, are his Treatises “Of Occult Philosophy ‡,” and “Of the Vanity of Sciences:” the latter, which is a frivolous book, has been greatly improved upon

* See his “*Amoenitates Literariæ*,” tom. ii. p. 553, &c. and the authors referred to in Jortin’s “*Life of Erasmus*,” vol. i. p. 533.

† That which contributes most to the opinion that Cornelius Agrippa was a magician, is an impertinent piece published under his name, entitled the fourth book “*De Occulta Philosophia*,” which that learned man was never the author of. For it is not to be found in the folio edition of his works, in which only those that are genuine and truly his are contained. Prideaux’s “*Connection*,” &c. Part i. Book iv. p. 313, notes, edit. 1729.

‡ Many weak heads have been bewildered by this book. I knew an old gentleman, who, upon the perusal of it in the English translation, fancied himself a magician, and an adept, and that riches and power were within his grasp. He declared to me, that he would not leave this treasure to any man who did not know how to value it; but bequeathed it to a relation, who was so far gone in the celestial sciences as to be above all worldly considerations; and who presently sold it for waste paper, as many others have done since: such is the fate of a work, which hath been thought to contain a mine of gold, and which once engaged the attention of the learned world. It is now scarce, and is valued as a curiosity.

by Mr. Thomas Baker, in his admirable “ Reflections upon Learning.”

JOHAN RANTZAU, Grand Mareschal de Danemarck; *Folkema sc. a small head, with twelve others of his family, in Tycho Hofman's elegant book, intituled, “ Portraits Historiques des Hommes illustres de Dannemarck,”* 1746, 4to*.

John Rantzau, lord of Bredenbourg, and commander in chief of the Danish army, in the reigns of Frederic I. and Christian III. was one of the ablest generals that his country ever produced. He was also an excellent statesman; and by his valour and prudence secured the throne of Denmark, and consequently its liberties, against the repeated efforts of the deposed tyrant Christian II. He was the chief instrument of establishing the Protestant religion in that kingdom. *Ob.* 1565.

He is mentioned here, as having been in England, in the course of his travels, in the reign of Henry VIII.

CHRISTOF. DE LONGUEIL; *N. Lar-messin sc. In the “ Academie des Sciences,” &c. tom. ii. p. 156.*

Christopher de Longueil †, who was esteemed one of the most universal and polite scholars of this learned age, was born at Malines, in the Low Countries, in 1490. He travelled into England, Germany, Spain, and Italy; was highly in favour with Lewis XII. of France, and Leo X. at whose request he undertook to

* In this book is a considerable number of neat heads of persons who have been here in public characters.

† In Latin, Longolius, under which name his life, written by cardinal Pole, is in Bates's “ *Vitæ Selectæ.*”

write against Luther. He lived in the strictest intimacy with the cardinals Bembo and Pole, especially with the latter, who closed his eyes at Padua, where he died, in 1522, in the 34th year of his age. His Latin Commentaries on Pliny's Book of Plants, and on the Civil Law, are sufficient testimony of his learning; and his oration in praise of Lewis XII. and the French nation, a signal proof of his eloquence. He was one of the bigoted Ciceronians, and as such has been deservedly censured by Erasmus*.

S. IGNATIUS de LOYOLA; *Rubens p. Bolswert sc. whole length, large h. sh. Marinus has engraved a print of him after Rubens, which represents him in a church, casting out devils †.*

Ignatio Loyola, a Spanish gentleman, who was dangerously wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, having heated his imagination by reading "The Lives of the Saints," which were brought him in his illness instead of a romance, conceived a strong ambition to be the founder of a religious order: this is well known by the appellation of the Society of Jesus‡. Many of the members of this body, which hath been ever above the sour and fordid austerities of the lower monastic orders, have acted as if they thought that Christ's kingdom was of this world, and have aimed at being his prime ministers. Great numbers, however, of the brightest ornaments of the church of Rome, both for their piety

* Vide *Erasmi. Epist. 1083*, or *Jortin's Life of him*, vol. i. p. 483, 4. Erasmus in his "Ciceronianus" exposes, with his usual strength of reason and poignancy of ridicule, the affectation of writing every thing in the language of Cicero.

† Ribadeneira fairly owns that he had not the gift of working miracles.

‡ The Jesuits and Benedictines have, in literature, outshone all the other orders of the church of Rome.

and learning, have been of this society. It should also be remembered, that prevaricating and pernicious casuists, intriguing politicians, embroilers of kingdoms, and assassins of kings, have been of the same fraternity. The innocent founder hath been unjustly branded for the crimes of his degenerate sons. “ He came hither a begging about the year 1531, as appears from his life by Ribadeneira *, and found his account in it †.” His life had been written by about twenty authors besides; and a thousand have written against him and the Jesuits. Beza styles the order, “ Anhelantis Satanæ ultimus crepitus ‡.”

Loyola died the 31st of July, 1556.

PETRUS RONSARDUS, &c. *in Boisfard, small 4to.*

Peter Ronsard applied himself late to study; but by the acuteness of his genius, and continual application, he made ample amends for the time he had lost. Though he formed himself upon the Greek and Latin Classics, scarce any author, at least of his day, has a more original and natural air. He possessed judgment and fire in an extraordinary degree: hence it is that Thuanus, who was partially fond of him, prefers him to any poet since the Augustan age. He, like other old poets, hath been censured for his peculiarities: he might, perhaps, as well have been blamed for wearing an antiquated dress; which was owing more to the prevailing fashion of the times, than the caprice or affectation

* L. ii. c. 1.

† I am obliged to the reverend and learned Mr. Bowle, of Idmiston, near Salisbury, for my knowledge of this circumstance, and other notices relative to foreigners.

‡ The Pope has lately published a bull for the abolition of this order.

tation of the wearer. He died the 27th of December, 1585. He is placed here as having attended James V. from Paris into Scotland, in 1537; where he continued two years; after which he resided about half a year in England. See his elogium in *Thuanus*, and his article in Bayle's Dictionary.

EDWARD VI. began his Reign the 28th of Jan. 1546-7.

CLASS I.

The KING.

EDWARDUS VI. *Holbein p. W. H. (Winceslaus Hollar) f. ex Collec. Arundel. 1650; b. sh.*

There is an original of him by Holbein, at Houghton.

EDWARDUS VI. *Holbein p. Gribelin sc.*

EDWARDUS Sextus; 8vo. *From the "Herologia."*

EDWARD VI. *Vaughn sc. a small oval, with ornaments, before his Life, by Sir John Hayward; 4to. 1630, and 1636.*

EDOUARD VI. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. sh.*

EDWARD de VI. *Coninck van Enghelant, &c. in armour; 4to.*

EDWARDUS Sextus, &c. *Faber f. large 4to mezz.*

EDWARDUS VI. &c. *f. Faber exc. 8vo. mezz.*

EDWARD VI. *Vertue sc. b. sh.*

EDWARDUS Sextus, *Æt. 15; oval, ornaments, neatly cut in wood by Virgilio Sole*, of Brussels, 8vo.*

* This engraver had his eyes put out, for copying some obscene prints, engraved by Marc Antonio, after the designs of Julio Romano, to which Aretin wrote the verses.

It belongs to the New Testament, printed by Richard Jugge, 1552, by command of the king.

EDWARD VI. &c. in the "*Atrium Heroicum Cæsarum, Regum, aliarumque Summatum et procerum, qui intra proximum seculum vixere et hodie supersunt. Chalcographo et Editore Dominic. Custode Cive Aug. Vindel.*" *Pars prima* &c. 1600, *pars quarta* 1602: *small folio.* A scarce and curious book: it is in the *Bodleian Library.*

EDWARD VI. *sitting on his throne, giving the Bible to archbishop Cranmer, nobles kneeling; Holbein del. a wooden print; 4to.* From Cranmer's "*Cathechism,*" printed by *Walter Lynn, 1548.*

EDWARD VI. *giving the charter of Bridewell to the lord-mayor of London, Sir George Barnes, Knt. &c. On the right of the throne is the lord-chancellor, Tho. Goodrick bishop of Ely, standing; on the left is Sir Robert Bowes, Master of the Rolls. The portrait with the Collar of the Garter is William earl of Pembroke; behind whom is Hans Holbein the painter.—The two persons kneeling behind the lord-mayor, are William Gerrard and John Maynard, aldermen, and then sheriffs of London: their names are omitted in the inscription of the print. Bridewell was formerly the palace of king John. It was rebuilt by Henry VIII. in 1552. This historical piece, which is in a large sheet, was engraved by Vertue, after the original by Holbein, in the Hall at Bridewell.—The donation to the city was in 1553.*

EDWARD VI. *with the prayer that he made a little before his death; S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

There is a small whole length of Edward VI. by Holbein, at Houghton.

The great virtue and capacity of this young prince, like those of several other princes who have died young, prognosticated a very happy reign. The English historians are thought to speak in

a high strain of panegyric of his learning, and other accomplishments; but Cardan, the celebrated Italian philosopher, who conversed with him, has given him such a character, as renders almost every thing that is said of him highly credible. See the "Life of Cardan" written by himself; or see the same account in Fox's "Martyrology."

MARY Queen of Scotland. See the reign of Elizabeth.

CLASS II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, and of the HOUSEHOLD.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, duke of Somerset; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the earl of Hertford. Illust. Head.*

EDWARDUS SEIMERUS; in the "Herologia;" 8vo.

EDWARDUS SEIMERUS, Somerseti dux; *Edwardi regis avunculus, &c. R. White sc. b. sb.*

The duke of Somerset, ancestor of the present duke of Somerset and earl of Hertford, was lord-protector of the kingdom, lord high-treasurer, and earl-marshal, in this reign. Though his administration was not without blemishes, his conduct was generally regulated by justice and humanity. He repealed the sanguinary and tyrannical laws of Henry VIII. and by gentle and prudent methods promoted the great work of the Reformation. Such was his love of equity, that he erected a court of requests in his own house, to hear and redress the grievances of the poor. His attachment to the reformed religion, but much more his envied

Created 16
Feb. 1547.

greatness, drew upon him the resentment of the factious nobility, at the head of whom was his own brother the lord-admiral, and John Dudley earl of Warwick *. He caused the former to be beheaded, and was soon after brought to the block himself, by the intrigues of the latter, to whose crooked politics, and ambitious views, he was the greatest obstacle. Executed the 22d of Jan. 1551-2. See Class VII.

THOMAS GOODRICK, bishop of Ely, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

JOHN RUSSEL, the first earl of Bedford, 1549; *Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of the duke of Bedford.*

John lord Russel, was, in 1542, appointed lord-admiral of England and Ireland, and the next year lord privy-seal; which great office he held in this, and the next reign. He attended Henry VIII. at the sieges of Terouenne and Boulogne, at the former of which, he, at the head of two hundred and fifty Reformadoes, recovered a piece of ordnance from ten thousand French, under the count de St. Paul. At the coronation of Edward VI. he was appointed lord high-steward of England for that day; and in the same year, he had a grant of the monastery of Woburn in Bedfordshire, which is now the seat of the present duke of Bedford, who is lineally descended from him. *Ob.* 1554. See the former reign, Class VII.

Cr. earl 19
Jan. 1549.

GIOVANNI DUDLEY, duca di Northumberland; *holding a sword in his right hand; 12110.*

* Afterwards duke of Northumberland.

His

His portrait is at the duke of Dorset's, at Knowle.

John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, was earl-marshal, and lord high-admiral. He was a man of parts, courage, and enterprize; but fraudulent, unjust, and of unrelenting ambition. He had the address to prevail with Edward VI. to violate the order of succession, and settle the crown upon his daughter-in-law, the lady Jane Grey. Several historians speak of him as the greatest subject that ever was in England. He was executed for rebellion, in the first year of queen Mary. It has been observed, that he had eight sons, of whom none had any lawful issue*. See Class VII.

TOMASO SEIMOR, Ammiraglio d'Inghilterra, 12mo. *In Leti's "Elisabetta." It should be remembered here, that the authenticity of most of the portraits in this book is as questionable as the author's facts.*

Thomas Seymour, baron of Sudley and lord-admiral of England, was a younger brother of the protector Somerset. He was a man of a good person and address; and no stranger to the arts of the courtier, or the gallantry of the lover. The impression which he made on the heart of Catharine Parre, whom he married, and on that of the princess Elizabeth, whom he would have married, was, by credulous people, in a credulous age, imputed to incantation. His love seems to have been only a secondary passion,

* Sir Robert Dudley, who was styled abroad earl of Warwick, and duke of Northumberland, appears to have been the legitimate son of Robert earl of Leicester, by the lady Douglas Sheffield, though he was declared illegitimate by his father. See the "Biographia," p. 1807.

that was subservient to his ambition*. His views were certainly aspiring; and he was justly regarded by his brother as an active and dangerous rival. He was executed in consequence of an act of attainder, without even the formality of a trial, the 9th of March, 1548-9. Mr. Warton in his "Life of Sir Thomas Pope," has given us a curious account of some coquetries which passed betwixt the princess Elizabeth and the lord-admiral.

GULIELMUS HERBERTUS, comes Pembrochiæ; in the "*Herologia*;" 8vo.

There is a portrait of him in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell, in the preceding Class.

This nobleman was esquire of the body to Henry VIII. a privy-counsellor, and one of the executors of that king's will. He was nearly allied to Henry, by his marriage with Anne, sister to Catharine Parr. He was, in this reign, constituted master of the horse, elected a knight of the Garter, and created earl of Pembroke. In the reign of Mary, he was appointed general of the forces raised to suppress Wyatt's rebellion, and had the command of the army sent to defend Calais. He was lord-steward of the household, in the reign of Elizabeth. *Ob.* 1569, *Æt.* 63. His head may be placed in the last mentioned reign.

Cr. 1551.

* In the preamble to an act of parliament, in the second and third year of Edward VI. entitled, "An Act for the Attaynder of Sir Thomas Seymour, Knight, Lorde Seymour of Sudley, High Admiral of England," printed by Grafton, 1549, folio, it is said, "that he would have done what he could secretly to have married the princess Elizabeth, as he did the late *Queen*, whom, it may appear, he married first, and after sued to his majesty and the lord protector, and their council, for his preferment to it, whom, nevertheless, it hath been credibly declared, he helped to her end, to haste forward his other purpose."

CLASS III.

PEERS, &c.

EDWARD COURTNEY, earl of Devonshire, was confined in the Tower during this reign, where he spent his time in the improvement of his mind, and in elegant amusements. See a description of his portrait in the reign of Mary.

CLASS IV.

The CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS, and BISHOPS.

THOMAS CRANMERUS, archiepisc. Cant. *Julii 20, Æt. 57; Holbein p. Vertue sc. b. sb.*

THOMAS CRANMER, archbishop of Canterbury, *without inscription; engraved after Holbein: Calari f. Guil. Cartwright, b. sb.*

There is a good head of him, after Holbein, in Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire;" fol.

Archbishop Cranmer proceeded by gentle steps to promote the Reformation, under Edward VI. Though he was in his nature averse from violent and sanguinary measures in the establishment of religion; he was transported beyond his usual moderation in one instance, and went so far as to persuade the king, much against his inclination, to sign the warrant for the burning of Joan Bocher for heresy. This woman held, "that Christ was not truly incarnate of the Virgin: whose flesh being the outward man, was sinfully begotten, and born in sin, and consequently he could take none of it: but that the Word, by the consent of

“the inward man of the Virgin, was made
“flesh*.” See the reign of Mary.

EDMUND BONNER, bishop of London, was deprived 17 Sept. 1549, and was restored in the next reign. See the reign of Mary.

NICOLAUS RIDLÆUS, (Episc. Lond)
8vo. *In the “Herologia.”*

Tr. from
Rochester,
Ap. I,
1550.

This pious and learned prelate, who was indefatigable in his labour to promote the Reformation, had a considerable hand in the Liturgy of the Church of England, which was first compiled, and read in churches, by command of Edward VI. There was a second edition published, with many alterations, in this reign. Both these are to be seen in Hamon L’Estrange’s “Alliance of Divine Offices, or Collection of “all the Liturgies since the Reformation;” fol †. The first copies are very scarce. See the next reign.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester, was imprisoned in the Fleet, and afterwards in the Tower, in this reign. Though he subscribed to all the alterations in religion by Edward VI. he was still regarded as a secret enemy to the Reformation, and was therefore deprived of his bishopric. See the following reign.

THOMAS GOODRICK, (GOODRICH †) bishop of Ely, lord-chancellor. His portrait is in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell. See Class I.

* Burnet, vol. ii. col. 35.

† The second edition was printed in 1690.

‡ His name was Goodrich, as appears by this epigram made upon it:

“Et bonus, et dives, bene junctus et optimus ordo;
“Præcedit bonitas, pone sequuntur opes.”

Thomas Goodrich, who was some time a pensioner of Benet College in Cambridge, and afterwards a fellow of Jesus College, in that university, was an eminent divine and civilian. He was one of the revisers of the translation of the New Testament; and a commissioner for reforming the ecclesiastical laws, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. who employed him in several embassies. He had a hand in compiling the Liturgy, and "The Institution of a Christian Man." In 1551, he was promoted to the high office of chancellor. Upon the accession of Mary, he resigned the seals to Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester; but found means, though he had been zealous for the Reformation, to retain his bishopric. This drew upon him a suspicion of temporizing in favour of popery. He died the 10th of May, 1554.

Consec. 19
Ap. 1534.

HUGH LATIMER; *a praying figure, with a scroll.*

HUGH LATIMER, bishop of Worcester*; *preaching; G. Gif. (Gifford) sc. Frontispiece to the 4to. edition of his Sermons.*

HUGO LATIMERUS; *Houston f. large 4to. mezz.*

This worthy prelate was a celebrated preacher at court, in the reign of Edward VI. when there were no sermons but in the principal churches, and upon some particular fasts and festivals. It is probable that they drew the attention of the people, as much for as their rarity, as the reputation of the preacher. We are informed by Dr. Heylin, that such crowds went to hear Latimer, that the pulpit was removed out of the Royal

* He resigned his bishopric in the preceding reign, but was still regarded as having the episcopal character.

Chapel into the Privy Garden *. Artless and uncouth as his sermons appear to us, yet such was the effect of his preaching, that restitution was made to the king of very considerable sums, of which he had been defrauded †. I have transcribed the following passage from one of his discourses preached before Edward VI. as it relates to his personal history, and is also a just picture of the ancient yeomanry.

A suit of
armour.

“ My father was a yoman, and had landes
 “ of his owne; onlye he had a farm of 3 or 4
 “ pound by yere at the uttermost; and here-
 “ upon he tilled so much as kepte halfe a do-
 “ zen men. He had walke for a hundred shepe,
 “ and my mother mylked 30 kyne. He was
 “ able, and did find the king a harnessse, with
 “ hym self, and hys horffe, whyle he came to
 “ the place that he should receyve the kynges
 “ wages. I can remembre that I buckled hys
 “ harness, when he went into Black Heeath
 “ felde. He kept me to schole, or elles I had
 “ not been able to have preached before the
 “ kinges majestie nowe. He marryed my sys-
 “ ters with 5 pounde, or 20 nobles a pece; so
 “ that he broughte them up in godlines and
 “ feare of God. He kept hospitalitie for his
 “ pore neighbours, and sum almefs he gave
 “ to the poore, and all thys did he of the sayd
 “ farme.” See the next reign.

JOHANNES BALÆUS, Osoriensis episcopus. *In Boissard's "Bibliotheca;" 4to.*

JOANNES BALÆUS: *In the "Herologia;" 8vo.*

JOANNES BALÆUS; *presenting his book to Edward VI. a wooden print; 24to.*

* Hist. of the Reformation, p. 57.

† See Bradford, in the next reign, Class IV.

There is a head of him in his "Examination and Death of Sir John Oldcastle *."

There is another head of him, well cut in wood, on the back of the title of the book first mentioned in his article †.

John Bale was bishop of Ossory ‡ in Ireland, and author of "Catalogus Scriptorum illustrium Brytanniæ, Basil. 1557," fol. He was also author of "A Comedy, or Interlude, of Johan Baptyst's Preachynge in the Wildernesse; opening the Crafts of Hypocrytes," &c. 4to. 1558: It is printed in the "Harleian Miscellany."

He hath given us a detail of all his dramatic pieces, which were written when he was a papist. There was a time when the lamentable comedies of Bale were acted with applause. He tells us, in the account of his vocation to the bishopric of Ossory, that his comedy of John Baptist's Preaching, and his tragedy of God's Promises, were acted by young men at the Market-cross of Kilkenny, upon a Sunday. Surely this tragedy must be as extraordinary a composition, in its kind, as his comedies.

The intemperate zeal of this author often carries him beyond the bounds of decency and candour in his accounts of the papists. Anthony Wood styles him "the foul-mouthed Bale;"

* Mr. Oldys, author of the Dissertation on Pamphlets, in the "Phoenix Britannicus," 4to. p. 558, says, that he has known Bale's Examination, &c. of Sir John Oldcastle, sell for three guineas, on account of its rarity. This is to be understood of the first edition.

† There is a small neat head of Bale, and other English clergymen, in Lupton's "History of the modern Protestant Divines," Lond. 1637. The prints are copied from the "Heroologia," &c.

‡ Ossory is a district in Ireland, the cathedral of which see is at Kilkenny.

but some of his foul language translated into English, would appear to be of the same import with many expressions used by that writer himself. *Ob.* 1563. *Æt.* 68.

Dr. CHAMBERS, (CHAMBER) *Æt.* 88 ; *Holbein p. Hollar f.* 1640 ; *b. fb.*

Dr. John Chamber, who was some time physician to Henry VIII. was, with Lynacre and Victoria, founder of the College of Physicians in London. In 1510, he was preferred to a canonry of Windsor ; and in 1524, to the archdeaconry of Bedford. In 1526, he was elected warden of Merton College in Oxford ; and about the same time made dean of the King's Chapel at Westminster, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Stephen*. He enjoyed several other less considerable preferments. *Ob.* 1549. See more of him in Wood's "Fasti Oxon." i. col. 50.

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, who is supposed to have been in deacon's orders †, was appointed dean of Carlisle, and provost of Eton, by Edward VI. See Class V.

Installed,
1546.

JOHN BRADFORD, prebendary of St. Paul's, and a preacher at court, at the latter end

* He was at the expence of building a fine cloyster adjoining to this chapel, to which, and the canons belonging to it, he gave the perpetuity of certain lands, which were afterwards seized by the rapacious Henry VIII.

† Sir Henry Savile, and Mr. Thomas Murray, however irregular it might be, were provosts of Eton, though not in orders : so might Sir Thomas Smith have been before them. See the folio "Cabala," p. 289, and Fuller's "Church History," iv. 184.

of the reign of Edward VI. See a description of his portrait in the succeeding reign.

Foreign DIVINES, who had Preferment in
ENGLAND.

PETRUS MARTYR VERMILIUS, S. S. theologię apud Oxonienses, professor Regius, *natus Florentiæ, Sept. 8. Anno MD. Ob. Nov. 12, MDLXII. Sturt sc. h. sb. In Strype's "Memo-rials of Cranmer ;" fol. 1694.*

This seems to have been done from the portrait of him now in the Hall at Christ Church, Oxon. given to that College by Dr. Rawlinson.

PETRUS MARTYR VERMILIUS; *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. In Roll's "Lives of the Reformers."*

Peter Martyr, some time prior of St. Fridian in the city of Lucca, fled from his native country on account of the protestant religion, and took shelter in Switzerland, whence he was, in 1547, invited to England by the protector Somerset, and archbishop Cranmer. He was, the next year, made Regius Professor of Divinity; and in 1550, installed canon of Christ Church. His numerous works, which are in Latin, consist chiefly of commentaries on the Scriptures, and pieces of controversy. He desired leave to withdraw soon after the accession of Mary, and died at Zurich 12 Nov. 1562. His study, which he erected for privacy in his garden, was pulled down by Dr. Aldrich, when he was canon of Christ Church.

MARTINUS BUCERUS, S. S. theologiæ apud Cantabrigienses, professor regius*. *Natus Selesadii, 1491, denatus, 1551; b. 8b.*

BUCER; *Vander Werff p. G. Valck. sc. b. 8b.*

MARTINUS BUCERUS, &c. *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. In Roll's "Lives of the Reformers."*

PAUL FAGIUS, Aleman, de Zabern; *pasteur l'église de Strasbourg, &c. a wooden print; 4to.*

PAULUS FAGIUS, &c. *In Boissard's "Bibliotheca; small 4to.*

Bucer and Fagius, who fled from the persecution in Germany, were appointed to instruct young students in the Scriptures at Cambridge. Bucer undertook to explain the New Testament, and Fagius the Old: but the latter died before he had been able to read any lectures, on the 13th of November, 1550. In the next reign, the queen ordered their bones to be taken up and burnt †.

Z. Pearce, now bishop of Rochester, in his "Review of the Text of Milton's Paradise Lost," published without a name, says, in the last page, that Fagius was a favourite annotator of Milton's.

JOHN ALASCO, a Polander, first pastor of the Dutch church in England, regn. Edw. VI. *J. Savage sc. In Strype's "Memorials of Cranmer;" fol.*

John Alasco, uncle to the king of Poland ‡, and some time a bishop of the church of Rome, having been driven from his country for his religion, settled at Embden in East Friesland. He

* Appointed professor, 1550.

† "Id cinerem, aut manes credis curare sepultos?" VIRG.

‡ Fox, vol. iii. p. 40.

was there chosen preacher to a congregation of protestants, who, under the terror of persecution, fled with their pastor into England, where they were incorporated by charter, and had also a grant of the church of Austin Friars. These protestants differed in some modes of worship from the established church. John Alasco was ordered to depart the kingdom, upon the accession of Mary. He purchased Erasmus's valuable library of him, when he lay upon his death-bed. He died in Poland, in 1560.

C L A S S V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir THOMAS SMYTH; *Holbein p. Houbraken. sc. 1743. In the possession of Sir Edmund Smyth, of Hill Hall, in Essex, Bart. Illust. Head.*

Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth, was sent ambassador to several foreign princes in these reigns, and had a principal hand in settling the public affairs in church and state. See Class V. and IX. under Elizabeth*.

JOHANNES CHECUS, Eques Auratus, &c. *In Holland's "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

* He had the rectory of Leverington in Cambridgeshire, in the reign of Henry VIII. But a rectory might have been held by any one who was a clerk at large. For though the law of the church was, that in such a case, he should take the order of priesthood within one year after his institution; yet that was frequently dispensed with. Indeed there is no appearance of evidence for this person's having been in holy orders; and it is presumed that Strype in the life of him, page 41, was the first that suggested his "being at least in deacon's orders;" a suggestion that probably arose from his not being able otherwise to account for the spiritual preferments which he enjoyed.

His

His portrait is at Lord Sandys's, at Ombersley, in Worcestershire.

Sir John Cheke, some time tutor to the king, was also secretary of state in this reign, and one of the privy-council *. See Class IX.

C L A S S VI.

MEN of the ROBE.

Sir ROBERT BOWES, Master of the Rolls. His portrait is in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell. See Class I.

C L A S S VII.

MEN of the SWORD.

EDWARDUS SEIMERUS, Somerseti dux;
&c. 12mo.

The duke of Somerset made too great a figure as a soldier, to be omitted here; as he never shone more in any station than at the head of an army. He defeated the Scots at the memorable battle of Muffelburgh, in which 14000 of the enemy were killed. This was so total an overthrow, that they could never recover it.

There is a very scarce pamphlet of his expedition into Scotland, which hath been sold for four guineas, though the whole of it is printed in Hollinshed. See "Phœnix Britannicus," p. 558. I mention this as an instance of literary infamy.

* He is supposed to have been in holy orders, as he held a deanry of the King's College, afterwards called Christ Church, in 1543. See "Fasti Oxon." vol. i. col. 68. But Dr. Birch speaks of lay-deans in his "Life of Prince Henry," p. 14. If a deanry might be held by a layman, so might a prebend, or canonry.

JOHN DUDLEY, earl of Warwick, an excellent soldier, was lieutenant-general under the duke of Somerset, in the expedition to Scotland, and had a principal share in the victory at Musselburgh. Sir John Hayward tells us, "that for enterprizes by arms, he was the minion of this time." Hist. Edw. VI. p. 15. See Class II.

Sir THOMAS CHALONER. See a description of his portrait, Class IX.

This gallant soldier attended Charles V. in his wars; particularly in his unfortunate expedition to Algiers. Soon after the fleet left that place, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Barbary, in a very dark night; and having exhausted his strength by swimming, he chanced to strike his head against a cable, which he had the presence of mind to catch hold of with his teeth; and with the loss of several of them, was drawn up by it into the ship to which he belonged. The duke of Somerset, who was an eye-witness of his distinguished bravery at Musselburgh, rewarded him with the honour of knighthood.

CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

Sir GEORGE BARNES, lord-mayor of London, 1552. See his portrait in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell.

JOHN MAYNARD, alderman of London.

WILLIAM GERARD, alderman of London.

See their portraits together with that of Sir George Barnes.

CLASS IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

JOHN KEY, or CAIUS, physician to Edward VI. See the reign of Mary.

P O E T S.

GEORGE BUCHANAN came into England in this reign; but soon left the kingdom, and retired to France, where he found that studious leisure and undisturbed tranquillity which he had in vain sought for here, in the minority of the king. His head, which represents him advanced in years, belongs to the reign of Elizabeth.

Sir THOMAS CHALONER. His head is described in the division of Miscellaneous Authors.

So various were the talents of Sir Thomas Chaloner, that he excelled in every thing to which he applied himself. He made a considerable figure as a poet. His poetical works were published by William Malim, master of St. Paul's school, in 1579.

JOHN HEYWOOD. See the next reign.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, Knt. *born March 28, 1512; deceased August 12, 1577, in the 65th year of his age: Round cap, furred garment. Frontispiece to his Life, by Strype; 8vo.*

Sir Thomas Smith, when he was Greek lecturer at Cambridge, assisted by his learned friend Mr. Cheke, first introduced the true pronunciation of that language; upon which he wrote a treatise in Latin. Flushed with his success, he set about reforming the English alphabet and orthography. He composed an alphabet of twenty-nine letters, of which nineteen were Roman, four Greek, and six English, or Saxon. His general rule in orthography was to write all words as they are pronounced, without the least regard to their derivation*. This project has been generally looked upon as chimerical. His book on the Commonwealth of England, is esteemed a just account of the English constitution, as it was in the reign of Elizabeth.

Sir JOHN CHEKE, Knt. *Ob.* 1557. *Jos. Nutting sc.* *Frontispiece to his Life by Strype, 1705; 8vo.*

Sir John Cheke, who was elected first professor of the Greek language in the university of Cambridge, when he was only twenty-six years of age, was an intimate friend, and fellow-labourer in the same studies with Sir Thomas Smith, and helped greatly to bring the Greek learning into repute. These two celebrated persons, and Roger Ascham, tutor to the princess Elizabeth, were the politest scholars of their time, in the university †. Sir John Cheke was cruelly used on account of his religion, in the reign of Mary, and was supposed to have died of grief for signing a recantation against his conscience. His writings, which are mostly in Latin, are on theological, critical, and grammatical subjects.

* The practice of Dr. Middleton, who has regard only to derivation in his orthography, would be much better.

† An elegant edition of Roger Ascham's works was published in 4to, in 1761.

THOMAS CHALONERUS, *Æt.* 28, 1548; *Holbein p. Hollar f.* 1655; *b. sb.*

On the back of the title to his book, “*De Republica, &c.*” is a good wooden print of him.

Sir Thomas Chaloner’s capital work was that *Of right ordering the English Republic, in ten Books**, which he wrote when he was ambassador in Spain, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is remarkable that this great man, who knew how to transact, as well as to write upon the most important affairs of states and kingdoms, could descend to compose a dictionary for children, and to translate from the Latin a book of the office of servants, merely for the utility of the subjects. *Ob.* 7. *Oct.* 1565. He was father of Sir Thomas Chaloner, tutor to prince Henry.

C L A S S X.

A R T I S T S.

HANS HOLBEIN continued to exercise his delicate and animated pencil in this reign. His portrait is in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell. See the first Class.

C L A S S XI.

L A D I E S.

JANA GRAYA; 8vo. In the “*Hercologia.*”

JEANNE GRAY; *A Vander Werff, p. Vermeulen sc. in Larrey’s History.*

* “*De Rep. Anglorum instauranda,*” lib. x. Lond. 1579, 4to.

The lady Jane Grey was daughter to Henry Grey marquis of Dorset*, by the lady Frances Bradon, elder of the two surviving daughters of Charles Bradon duke of Suffolk, by Mary queen of France. This lady, who was highly in the king's favour, was possessed of almost every accomplishment that is estimable or amiable †. If her tutors, Ascham and Aylmer, may be credited, she perfectly understood the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian languages, and was also acquainted with the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic. She played on several musical instruments, which she sometimes accompanied with her voice. She wrote a fine hand, and excelled in various kind of needle-work. All these accomplishments were "bounded within the narrow circle of sixteen years." The happiness of this excellent person's life concluded with this reign. See the next.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable only from one Circumstance, &c.

* * * * *

Appendix to the Reign of EDWARD VI.

FOREIGNERS, &c.

HENRY II. Roy de France. *I. de Bie sc. b.*
fb.

Henry II. Son of Francis I. King of France, was a prince of much greater courage than ca-

* Afterwards duke of Suffolk; beheaded 1553.

† "Quicquid dulce animum compleverat, utile quicquid;

"Ars cerebrum, pietas pectus, et ora sales."

ANON.

capity. He, on several occasions, shone in the field; but made no figure in the cabinet. He lost much more by the treaty of peace, which followed the disastrous battle of St. Quintin, than his enemies had gained by that victory. Henry was as limited in his views, and as fluctuating in his resolutions, as Catherine de Medicis, his queen, was comprehensive and determined. In the reign of this king, the English lost Boulogne and Calais. He was invested with the Order of the Garter, in France. He died the 10th of July, of an accidental wound received at a tournament.

HIERONYMUS CARDANUS, Mediolanensis, medicinæ doctor; 4to. *In the Continuation of Boissard.*

Jerome Cardan, a very celebrated Italian physician, naturalist*, and astrologer, came into England in this reign, and was introduced to Edward, of whom he has given a very high encomium. He regarded astrology as the first of all sciences; and was, in his own estimation, as well as in the opinion of his cotemporaries, the first of all astrologers. He, like Socrates, was supposed to have been attended by a demon, or familiar spirit †. There are many ingenious, as well as whimsical and fabulous things in his works, which were printed at Lyons, in ten volumes, fol. 1663. It is remarkable that he drew the horoscope, of Jesus Christ; and that his description of the unicorn is exactly correspondent to that fictitious animal which is one of the supporters of the royal arms. *Ob. circ.*

* He was called a magician, which, at this time, was another term for a naturalist. Vide J. Baptista Porta "De Magia naturali."

† See Beaumont's "Account of Spirits," &c. p. 50, & seq.

1575, *Æt* 75*. See more of him in Dr. Robertson's "History of Scotland," 4to. I. p. 116.

HADRIANUS JUNIUS, a celebrated Dutch physician, who resided in England. See the next reign.

ABRAHAM ORTELIUS, sojourner in the university of Oxford. See the reign of Elizabeth.

MARY began her Reign the 6th of July, 1553.

C L A S S I.

The ROYAL FAMILY.

The Lady JANE GREY was proclaimed queen the 10th of July, 1553. See Class XI. to which she properly belongs.

Queen MARY I. *Antonio More p. G. Vertue sc. b. sb. From a picture in the possession of the earl of Oxford.*

MARIA HENR. VIII. F. &c. Regina, 1555; oval; F. H. (Francis Hogenberg) at the top; well executed.

This was perhaps engraved after the year 1555, which might have been inserted as the æra of her reign.

MARIA I. &c. a jewel hanging at her breast; W. F. 1568.

MARIE, &c. *Fra. Delaram sc. 4to.*

* His book "De propria Vita" is very curious. He appears not to have studied Cæsar's Commentaries before he wrote these Memoirs, as he has collected all the testimonies of his contemporaries relating to his own character, and has placed at the head of them, "Testimonia de me." See "Cardanus De propria Vita," 1654, 12mo.

MARIA, *Angliæ, Hispaniæ, &c. Regina; small b. sh.*

MARIA, &c. in a large ruff; sold by Thomas Geele; large 8vo.

Queen MARY, 8vo. with this motto: "Fortissimi quique interfecti sunt ab ea:" In the translation of bishop Godwin's "Annals of England," 1630. In this book are copies of some other heads of our kings.

MARIA, &c. J. Janssonius exc. large 8vo.

MARIA, by de Gratie Gods, &c. 4to.

MARIE; Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. sh.

The melancholy complexion of this princess, her narrow capacity, obstinate and unrelenting temper, and blind attachment to her religion, contributed to carry her to the extremes of bigotry and persecution. No less than 284 persons were burnt for heresy in this short reign*. These horrid cruelties facilitated the progress of the Reformation in the next †.

PHILIP II. king of Spain, Naples, Sicily, &c. &c. (Consort of queen Mary.) *Titiano p. Vertue sc. 1735. From an excellent original painted by Titian, in the noble collection of his grace William, duke of Devonshire; b. sh.*

PHILIPPUS II. *Titianus p. 1549, C. Vischer sc. b. sh.*

PHILIPPUS II. *F. H. (Francis Hogenberg) sc. It is dated 1555, and is companion to Mary, by the same hand.*

PHILIPPUS II. *Marcelli Clodii Formis, Romæ, 1588; fine. In the "Citta da Cremona," da Antonio Campo, 1585, folio, are heads of Philip and his four queens.*

* Rapin.

† In Blackstone's "Commentaries of the Laws of England," Book iv. p. 424, 425, is the following passage. "To do justice to the shorter reign of Queen Mary, many salutary and popular laws, in civil matters, were made under her administration; perhaps the better to reconcile the people to the bloody measures which she was induced to pursue for the re-establishment of religious slavery: the well concerted schemes for effecting which were, (through the providence of God), defeated by the seasonable accession of Queen Elizabeth."

PHILIPPUS II. *J. Bapt. Parmen. Formis, Romæ, 1589; a large border of arms, sb. curious.*

There is a fine picture of Philip and Mary, by Holbein, at Woburn Abbey*.

PHILIPPUS II. *Ant. Wierx f. small.*

PHILIPPE II. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst. sc. b. sb.*

Though the abilities of Philip were more adapted to the cabinet than the field, he was generally the dupe of his own politics. His ambition ever prompted him to enterprises which he had neither courage nor address to execute. He was so far from using his influence to restrain, that he actually bore a part in the cruelties of this reign, and entered into persecution with the spirit of a grand inquisitor. The most memorable of his actions was the victory at St. Quintin, in which the English had a considerable share. He is said to have built the Escorial, in consequence of a vow which he made at that time †.

* The following description of Philip's person, which may be considered as a sketch from the life, is in John Elder's letter to Robert Stuarde, Bishop of Cathnes, 1555 †. "Of visage he is well favoured, with a broad forehead and grey eyes, streight nosed, and manly countenance. From the forehead to the point of his chynne, his face groweth small; his pace is princely, and gate so streight and upright, as he leseth no inch of his higthe; with a yeallowe head, and a yeallowe berde: and thus to conclude; he is so well proportioned of bodi, arme, legge, and every other limme to the same, as nature cannot worke a more parfite paterne; and, as I have learned, of the age of xxviii. years; whose majesty I judge to be of a stout stomake, pregnaut witted, and of most gentel nature."

† This immense pile by no means merits the encomiums which have been generally given it. It is indeed venerable for its greatness, but it is a greatness without magnificence. It is too low in proportion to its extent, and consequently appears heavy.

* See Ames's "Typographical Antiq." p. 213, 214.

† Ballardé, at p. 217 of his "Memoirs," informs us, that Queen Elizabeth constantly kept Philip's picture by her bedside, to the time of her death.

There

There is a small head of the princess ELIZABETH prefixed to "Nugæ Antiquæ," a miscellany of original papers, by Sir John Harington, &c. printed at London, in 1769, 12mo. which deserves a better title. The editor tells us, that the plate, engraved about 1554, belonged to Queen Elizabeth, who made a present of it to Isabella Markham, mother of Sir John Harington. There is a small whole length of the Princess, at Woodstock, with a book on a table by her : I. S. invent. Martin D. sc. 12mo.

C L A S S II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, &c.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

JOHN RUSSEL, earl of Bedford, lord privy-seal. See the preceding reign.

HENRY FITZALLAN, earl of Arundel, steward of the household. See the next reign.

C L A S S III.

P E E R S.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk. See the next reign.

heavy †. The principal entrance to it is mean, and the quadrangles are small. The imagination of the architect seems to have been too much taken up with the capricious idea of a grid-iron, to attend to the principles of beauty and proportion. I need only appeal to the eyes of those that have seen this celebrated structure, for the truth of these remarks, from which the church and the Pantheon are allowed to be exceptions. The latter was the work of another architect.

† In the "Description of the Escorial," lately translated from the Spanish by Mr. Thompson, is a very great mistake in the height, as will appear by comparing the several parts of the description with the print.

E D-

EDWARD COURTNEY, earl of Devonshire; *Ant. More p. T. Chambers sc. From an original of Sir Antonio More, at the duke of Bedford's, at Woburn.*

“ En! puer ac infons, et adhuc juvenilibus annis.
 “ Annos bis septem carcere clausus eram :
 “ Me pater his tenuit vinc'lis quæ filia solvit ;
 “ Sors mea sic tandem vertitur a superis.”

In the “ *Anecdotes of Painting,*” 4^{to}.

Edward Courtney, the last earl of Devon of that name, descended from the royal family of France*, was, though accused of no crime, confined in prison ever since the attainder of his father, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was restored in blood in the first year of Mary, to whom he was proposed for a husband. The proposal seems to have intirely coincided with the queen's inclination, but by no means with the earl of Devonshire's, who had a tender regard for the princess Elizabeth†. The harsh treatment of that princess during this reign, was supposed to be in a great measure owing to Mary's pride and jealousy upon this occasion. The earl was said to have been poisoned in Italy by the Imperialists, in 1556. See Class X.

“ HENRY RADCLIFE, (*Ratcliffe,*)
 “ *Earl of Suffex, Viscount Fitzwalter, Baron Egremont (Egremont) and Burnel, Knight of the Garter,*
 “ *Ch. Justice and Ranger of all the royal forests,*

* The earl of Devonshire was a collateral branch of those Courtneys who were of the blood-royal of France. See Cleaveland's “ *Genealogical Hist. of the Family of Courtenay.*” Oxon. 1735, fol.

† In the British Museum is a manuscript paper, entitled, “ *A Relation how one Cleber, 1556, proclaimed the Ladie Elizabeth Quene, and her beloved Bedfellow, Lorde Edward Courteneye, Kyng.*” MS. Harl. 537, 25. See Mr. Warton's “ *Life of Sir Thomas Pope,*” p. 91.

“ *parks,*

“ parks, &c. on this side Trent, Lord Lieutenant of
 “ the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Captain
 “ General of the forces to Queen Mary, whom he
 “ rescued from the disorders that affected the beginning
 “ of her reign. Upon the conclusion of hostilities in
 “ France, and all his embassies there, he was honour-
 “ ed among the chief of the nobility, and in all nego-
 “ tiations, both of peace and war, was esteemed one
 “ of the first ambassadors. He died the fifth of July,
 “ 1556, aged was first interred at London *, but
 “ afterwards removed to Boreham Church, in Essex,
 “ at the dying request of his son Thomas, Earl of Sus-
 “ sex. This effigy is taken from an exquisitely well-
 “ wrought monument there, of him, his son, and his
 “ father.” The print, with this inscription was en-
 “ graved by John Thane; but is without his name.
 It is in 8vo.

The privilege was granted to this earl, which was formerly claimed by the nobles of Castile, and is still retained by the Spanish grandees, of wearing his hat in the royal presence †.

C L A S S IV.

The C L E R G Y.

A C A R D I N A L.

REGINALDUS POLUS, *Raphael, vel S. del Piombo p. b. sb. fine. In the Crozat Collection, vol. I ‡.*

REGI-

* In the church of St. Laurence Poultney.

† This privilege hath been granted to lord Kingsale, and to several other persons, on various accounts. See “ Cat. of the Harleian MSS.” 1162, 10. 1856, 2. 6986, 5.

‡ There is a copy of this fine print by Major, prefixed to a well written Life of the Cardinal, by Thomas Philips, a priest of the church of Rome. In part ii. of this book, p. 248, is the following passage. “ It has been objected to the effigy of Cardinal
 “ Pole,

REGINALDUS POLUS; 8vo. In the "*Heroologia*."

REGINALDUS POLUS Cardinalis; small; in *Imperialis's* "*Museum Historicum*," Venet. 1640; 4to.

REGINALDUS POLUS; *Lameffin* sc. 4to.

REGINALDUS POLUS, Cardinalis; *natus An.* 1500, *Maii* 11. *Card. St. Mariæ in Cosmedin*, 1536, *Maii* 22. *Consecr. archiepisc. Cantuarensis* 155⁵/₂, *Mar.* 22. *Ob.* 1588, *Nov.* 17. *R. White* sc. b. sb.
Copied from *Imperialis's* "*Museum*."

POLUS; *Vander Werff* p. P. a *Gunst.* sc. b. sb.

Reginald Pole was a younger son of Sir Richard Pole, by Margaret, countess of Salisbury, daughter of George duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. He was much esteemed for the integrity of his life, the elegance of his learning, and the politeness of his manners. During his residence

" Pole, which is prefixed to the first part of this work, and represents him as advanced in years, that it is attributed to Raphael, who died in the year 1520, when the Cardinal was only in the 20th year of his age. But the objectors did not reflect, that besides Raphael of Urbino, who died in the year they mention, there were several other great masters of that name. To go no farther than Raphael del Colle Borghese, who flourished chiefly whilst Cardinal Pole was in Italy; and the prime of whose life coincides with the decline of the cardinal's*. He was one of the most celebrated artists under Giulio Romano." Dr. Ducarel informs me, that the portrait of the cardinal at Lambeth nearly resembles the head in the "*Horologia* †." The print in Thevet, which represents him in a hat, is certainly fictitious.

* The fine original was in the collection of Mons. Crozat, and was sold last year || with the rest of that collection, to the empress of Russia, Mons. Manette and the best judges ascribed the portrait of cardinal Pole to Sebastian del Piombo.

† The following note is from the same learned and communicative gentleman. The Long Gallery at Lambeth palace, and several of the adjoining apartments were built by Cardinal Pole. In this gallery, and the great dining-room next to it, is a picture of every archbishop of Canterbury from Warham to the present. The fine portrait of Warham, painted by Holbein, was by him presented to that prelate, together with the portrait of Erasmus: and these two pictures passed by will of Warham and his successors, till they came to archbishop Laud; after whose death they were missing, till the time of Sancroft, who had the good fortune to recover that of Warham. It is uncertain what is become of the other.

in Italy, he lived in the strictest intimacy with Sadolet, Bembo, and other celebrated persons of that country; and upon the demise of Paul III. was elected pope*. He came into England in the beginning of the reign of Mary, and succeeded Cranmer in the archbishopric of Canterbury. He was not without a tincture of bigotry; but generally disapproved of the cruelties exercised in this reign.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

THOMAS CRANMERUS, archiepisc. Cant. *Holbein p. natus 1489, July 2, consecrat. 1533, Mar. 30. Martyrio coronatus 1556, Mar. 21; b. sb. Frontispiece to Strype's "Memorials."*

This head was probably copied from that in Thoroton's "Nottinghamshire, which was done after Holbein, as I believe, by Loggan. Vertue mentions such a print by that engraver in a MS. in my possession. A portrait, with the name of Abp. Parker, which is exactly similar to this, was engraved by Vertue, whose widow told me that it was owing to a mistake †.

Another by White, engraved with four others; small sheet.

THOMAS CRANMERUS, &c. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

THOMAS CRANMERUS, &c. *R. Heuston f. large 4to. mezz. In Rolt's "Lives."*

THOMAS CRANMERUS; *H. Hondius sc. 1599, 4to.*

* He was chosen pope at midnight by the conclave, and sent for to come and be admitted. He desired that his admission might be deferred till the morning, as it was not a work of darkness. Upon this message, the cardinals, without any farther ceremony, proceeded to another election, and chose the cardinal de Monte, who, before he left the conclave, bestowed a hat upon a servant who looked after his monkey.

† It is observable that the prints here mentioned represent him without a beard; but he is exhibited with a long one in the "Herologia."

After

After Cranmer had been, with the utmost difficulty, prevailed upon to sign a recantation against his conscience, he was ordered to be burnt by the perfidious queen, who could never forgive the part which he acted in her mother's divorce. He had a considerable hand in composing the homilies of our church. Almost all the rest of his writings are on subjects of controversy.

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, bishop of London, *small; Marshall sc. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

NICOLAUS RIDLEIUS, episcopus Londinensis; *R. White sc. natus in Northumbr. consecr. episcopus Roffensis 1547, Sept. 5. fit episcopus Londinensis 1550, Apr. Martyrium passus 1555, Oct. 16; b. sh.*

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, &c. *R. White sc. engraved in a sheet with Cranmer, and the three other bishops who suffered martyrdom.*

NICOLAUS RIDLEIUS, &c. *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. In Rolli's "Lives."*

NICOLAUS RIDLEY, &c. *Holbein p. Miller f. Before his Life, by Gloucester Ridley, LL. B*. 1763, 4to.*

Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, preached a sermon to convince the people of lady Jane Grey's title to the crown. This affront sunk deep into the queen's mind, and he soon felt the fatal effects of her resentment. In his disputes with the Roman catholic divines*, he forced them to acknowledge, that Christ in his last supper held himself in his hand, and afterwards eat himself.

* Afterwards D. D. and prebendary of Salisbury. He was collaterally related to bishop Ridley, and has done that pious prelate and himself great honour by this work. It is worthy of remark, that Dr. Ridley derived his christian name from his being born on board the Gloucester Indiaman, as his mother was returning from the East Indies.

† On the subject of the real presence.

EDMUND BONNER, bishop of London, *whipping Thomas Hinshawe; a wooden print, in the first edition of Fox's "A&I and Monuments,"* p. 2043.

Sir John Harington tells us, that "when Bonner was shewn this print in the book of Martyrs on purpose to vex him, he laughed at it, saying, "A vengeance on the fool, how could he get my picture drawn so right *?" There is another print of him in that book burning a man's hands with a candle.

This man, whom nature seems to have designed for an executioner, was an ecclesiastical judge, in the reign of Mary. He is reported to have condemned no less than two hundred innocent persons to the flames; and to have caused great numbers to suffer imprisonment, racks, and tortures. He was remarkably fat and corpulent; which made one say to him, that he was "full of guts, but empty of bowels." Consec. 4 Ap. 1540, deprived, 17 Sept. 1549, restored, 22 Aug. 1553; again deprived, 29 June, 1559 †. He died in the Marshalsea, the 5th of Sept. 1569.

STEPHANUS GARDINERUS, episc. Winton. *Holbein p. R. White sc. h. Sh ‡.*

* Harington's "Brief View of the Church of England," 1653, 12mo.

† "Biographia."

‡ The print of Gardiner, which was engraved for Burnet's "History of the Reformation," has been taken for Bishop Horn's, from the circumstance of the arms: but Mr. Thomas Baker observes that bishop Horn's arms were without a chevron: and the portrait of Gardiner seems to answer to the description of his person quoted by that learned gentleman from Poinet, in the Appendix of Papers at the end of Burnet's History, vol. iii. p. 411. But see an aggravated description of Horn's person in Pit's "De Illust. Angliæ Scriptoribus," p. 797.

Stephen Gardiner, lord-chancellor, and prime minister in this reign, was distinguished for his extensive learning, insinuating address, and profound policy; the master-piece of which was the treaty of marriage betwixt Philip and Mary, which was an effectual bar to the ambitious designs of Philip*. His religious principles appear to have been more flexible than his political, which were invariably fixed to his own interest. He was a persecutor of those tenets to which he had subscribed, and in defence of which he had written. He was author of a treatise "De Vera Obedientia," and had a great hand in the famous book intitled "The Erudition of a Christian Man." He also wrote an "Apology for Holy Water," &c. *Ob.* 1555.

Con. 1531,
dep. 1550,
rest. 1553.

HUGO LATYMERUS. *In the "Heraldologia; 8vo.*

HUGH LATYMER; 24to.

HUGH LATIMER, *bishop of Worcester; R. White sc. One of the five bishops engraved in one plate; sh.*

HUGO LATIMERUS, &c. *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

HUGH LATIMER, &c. *J. Savage sc. A staff in his right hand, a pair of spectacles hanging at his breast, and a Bible at his girdle; h. sh. From Strype's "Memorials of Cranmer."*

* There is no question but Philip intended, if possible, to make himself master of the kingdom, by marrying Mary. When the queen was supposed to be far advanced in her pregnancy, Philip applied to the parliament to be constituted regent, during the minority of the child, and offered to give ample security to surrender the regency, when he, or she, should be of age to govern. The motion was warmly debated in the house of peers, and he was like to carry his point, when the lord Paget stood up, and said, "Pray who shall sue the king's bond?" This laconic speech had its intended effect, and the debate was soon concluded in the negative †.

† See Howell's Letters.

This venerable prelate, worn out with labour, old age, and imprisonment, walked thus equipped to his trial, and probably to the place of execution. When he was chained to the stake, two bags of gunpowder were fastened under his arms, the explosion of which presently put an end to his life. While he was burning, a large quantity of blood gushed from his heart, as if all the blood in his body had been drawn to that part*. He was burnt 16 Oct. 1555.—He had a principal hand in composing the *Homilies*, in which he was assisted by Cranmer, with whom he usually resided at Lambeth, during the reign of Edward VI. See the two preceding reigns.

ROBERT FARRAR, bishop of St. David's, *suffered at Caermarthen Feb. 22. 1555. R. White sc. one of the five martyred bishops; sh.*

Bishop FARARS; (FARRAR) 8vo.

This prelate, after much inhuman treatment, was burnt in his own diocese. His character is represented in different, and even contrary lights. Bishop Godwin speaks of him as a man of a litigious and turbulent behaviour †; Strype, as a pious reformer of abuses ‡.

JOHN HOOPER, bishop of Gloucester, *suffered at Gloucester, Feb. 9, 1555. R. White sc. one of the five bishops engraved in one plate; sh.*

John Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, was a man of great strictness of life, and an eloquent preacher. When he was nominated to his bishopric, he obstinately refused to wear the rochet and chimere §, which he looked upon as pro-

May 15,
1550.

* Turner's "Hist. of remarkable Providences."

† Life of Q. Mary, p. 345, 350.

‡ Mem. of Cranmer, p. 184.

§ Sometimes written Cymarre,

faned by superstition and idolatry. The archbishop would by no means dispense with his wearing the episcopal habits: Hooper was determined not to wear these odious vestments; and was ordered to prison till he should think proper to submit. After much altercation, Peter Martyr, and other foreign divines, were consulted, and the matter was brought to a compromise: he was to be consecrated in the robes, and to wear them only in his cathedral. This is the æra of the multiplied controversies in relation to caps, gowns, and other clerical habits. When he was chained at the stake, a pardon, on condition of his recantion, was placed on a stool before him. Both his legs were consumed before the flame touched his vitals. He bore his torments with invincible patience.

Consec.
8 Mar.
1550-1.

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, &c.

BERNARD GILPIN; oval; over the oval, “*Let your light so shine before men:*” etched by the Rev. Mr. Wm. Gilpin, late of Queen’s College, Oxon. who is descended from the family of Bernard. Frontispiece to a well written Account of his Life, by the same hand that etched the print*.

Bernard Gilpin, archdeacon of Durham, and rector of Houghton in the Spring, was commonly styled “The Northern Apostle:” and he was indeed like a primitive apostle in every thing but suffering martyrdom, which he was prepared to do; but the queen died whilst he was upon the road to London, under a guard of her

Promoted
1556.

* This gentleman is now a schoolmaster at Cheam in Surry. He did several other etchings in the same book. He afterwards published the “Life of Latimer,” and another volume of the Lives of eminent Reformers. The anonymous “Essay on Prints” was written by the same hand.

messengers. He refused the bishopric of Carlisle, which was offered him by queen Elizabeth, and about the same time resigned his archdeaconry. He died, lamented by the learned, the charitable, and the pious, the 4th of March, 1583.

THOMAS BECONUS, *Æt.* 41, 1553; *a wooden print*; 12mo. See the reign of Elizabeth.

JOANNES BRADEFORDUS, Mar. *in the " Heroologia*; 8vo.

John Bradford, who descended from a genteel family at Manchester, was some time a clerk, or deputy, under Sir John Harington, who was, by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. appointed treasurer and paymaster of the forces at Boloign, and of the workmen employed in the fortifications of that place. Whilst he was in this post, he yielded to a temptation, which offered itself, of under or over-charging some article in his accounts, by which the king was a considerable loser. Some time after, he was so deeply affected with a sermon of Latimer upon Restitution, that he resolved to restore the whole sum of which he had defrauded the king; and he strictly adhered to this resolution. When his mind had in some measure recovered its tranquility, he sedulously applied himself to the study of divinity, took the degree of master of arts at Cambridge, and became one of the most eminent preachers of his time. His piety was in the highest degree exemplary, his labours incessant, his zeal was tempered with meekness, his charity was, on every occasion, extended even to his enemies; his whole life after his conversion, and especially his calm resignation to the flames, is a striking instance of the force of

of the religious principle. He was burnt in Smithfield, the first of July, 1555. The long imprisonment and cruel usage of this meek and pious martyr is alone sufficient to blacken the reign of Mary. He is placed here as prebendary of St. Paul's.

JOHANNES ROGERSIUS. *In the*
 “*Heroologia*; 8vo.

John Rogers, who was the first martyr in this reign, was indefatigable in his ministerial labours, and of a most exemplary character in every relation of life. He had strong attachments to the world, having an amiable wife, and ten children. Though he knew that his death approached, he still maintained his usual serenity; and was waked out of a sound sleep, when the officers came to carry him to the stake*. In the reign of Henry VIII. he translated the whole Bible, which he published under the fictitious name of Thomas Matthew †. *Ob.* 4 Feb. 1555-6.

LAURENTIUS SANDERUS, Mart.
In the “Heroologia;” 8vo.

Laurence Sanders was one of the exiles for religion, in the reign of Henry VIII. Upon the accession of Edward, he returned to England, and was preferred to the rectory of Alhallows, Bread-Street, in London ‡, and soon after constituted public professor of divinity of St. Paul's. In the next reign, his zeal prompted him to preach contrary to the queen's prohibition. When he came to the place of exe-

* Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. ADDISON'S CATO.

† Fuller's “Worthies;” in *Lanc.* p. 108.

‡ He is said, by mistake, to have been vicar of St. Sepulchre's; see *Newcourt*, I. 246.

cution, he ran chearfully to the stake, and kissed it, exclaiming, "Welcome the cross of Christ, "welcome everlasting life!" *Ob.* 1555-6.

It is remarkable, that almost all the martyrs in this reign died for denying the doctrine of real presence, which was made the test of what was called heresy.

JOHANNES CNOXUS, (Knoxus), Scotus; *R. Cooper sc. b. sb.*

John Knox, one of the exiles for religion in Switzerland, published his "First Blast of the "Trumpet against the Government of Women," in this reign*. It was luckily for him that he was out of the queen's reach when he founded the trumpet. In the next reign, he had the courage to rend the ears of the queen of Scots with several blasts from the pulpit. See the reign of Elizabeth.

C L A S S V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

THOMAS POPE, miles, *Coll. Trinitatis Fundr.* 1555. *J. Faber f.* One of the Set of Founders. This has been copied. At his breast is a whistle, resembling a mermaid, appendent to a chain†. The only original portrait of him, which was painted by Holbein, is at Lord Guildford's, at Wroxton.

Sir Thomas Pope, a man of eminent talents for business, and of unwearied perseverance and unblemished integrity in the conduct of it, had,

* This pamphlet was levelled at the queens of England and Scotland.

† Whistles, in various forms, were anciently worn by persons of distinction as ornaments.

at an early period of life, several honourable and lucrative employments conferred upon him by Henry VIII. He, as treasurer of the court of augmentations of the king's revenues, was ranked with the great officers of the crown. Though he owed his fortune to the dissolution of monasteries, in consequence of which several grants were made him by the king, and some advantageous purchases by himself, he, however, kept clear of fraud and rapine when they paved the way to rank and fortune. He did not, at an age of debility and dotage *bequeath*, but in the full vigour of his understanding, and in the prime of life, *gave* a great part of his ample fortune for the foundation of a college, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a society which hath long reflected honour upon its founder. He was almost the only great man among his contemporaries who maintained an inflexibility of character amidst the changes and compliances of the times. He is placed here as privy counsellor to queen Mary, an office which he bore in the reign of Henry VIII. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1559, *Æt.* 50. It was by his interest that the magnificent and venerable Saxon church, at St. Alban's, was preserved amidst the general dissolution of abbeys. See a well-written Account of his Life by the learned and ingenious Mr. Thomas Warton.

CLASS VI.

MEN of the ROBE.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

CLASS VII.

MEN of the SWORD.

WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke, general of the queen's forces, and governor of Calais—This place was surpris'd and taken by the French, after it had been 200 years in the possession of the English. The loss of it is known to have hasten'd the queen's death. See the preceding reign, Class II.

CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

THOMAS WHITE, miles, *Prætor Civit. London. Fundr. Coll. D. Johannis Bapt. & Aula Glocest'**. Oxon. A. D. 1557. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. From a painting in the president's lodgings, at St. John's College.*

I have been credibly informed, that a sister of Sir Thomas, who very nearly resembled him, sat for the face of this portrait.

Beside the above benefactions, Sir Thomas White left a fund for 100*l.* per annum, to be lent every year to four young tradesmen, for ten years. This loan was, according to his will, to be lent to the inhabitants of twenty-four towns, who were to receive it by rotation.

* Now Worcester College.

CLASS IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

PHYSICIANS.

JOANNES CAIUS, Medicus. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

JOHANNES CAIUS, med. *Gonnevil et Caii Coll. Fundr. alter, Anº. 1557; Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

There is a small oval of him cut in wood, which is uncommon. Quære, if this is prefixed to his book,

"De medendi Methodo," Lov. 1556, 8vo.

The old portrait of him on board, at the college, is an undoubted original.

Dr. Caius, or Key*, physician to Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, was one of the most extraordinary persons of his age, for parts and learning. He was Greek lecturer at Padua, and reader of physic in that university. His medical works do honour to his genius, and his skill in his profession; not to mention his philosophical and historical pieces, and his book of "British Dogs," in Latin. His "History of Cambridge" gave occasion to a controversy betwixt the two universities, in relation to their antiquity, as Dr. Key has asserted in that work, that the university of Cambridge was founded by Cantaber, three hundred and ninety-four years before Christ. His epitaph is as follows:

Fui Caius.

Vivit post Funera Virtus.

Ob. 29 Julii, Ann Dni. 1573, Ætatis suæ 63.

* "His true name was Key," says Mr. Baker. See Hearne's Appendix to his Preface to "Tho. Caii Vindicie Antiq. Acad. Oxon. contra Joan. Caium Cantabrigienf." p. 56.

P O E T S.

. GEORGE BUCHANAN. See the next reign.

JOHN HEYWOOD; *several wooden prints of hém, in his "Parable of the Spider and Flie," London, 1556; 4to.*

John Heywood was an admired wit in his time, and in much in favour with queen Mary. He wrote several plays, a book of epigrams, &c. Dod, in his "Church History *," says, that he is reputed the parent of our English epigrammatists, and an improver of the stage; and that his pleasantries and repartees were admired by Sir Thomas More. *Ob. circ. 1565.* I have somewhere seen John Heywood mentioned as jester to Henry VIII. I take this to be the same person.

C L A S S X.

A R T I S T S.

ANTONIUS MORUS, Ultrajectensis Pictor. *H. H. f. small, b. sb.*

ANTONIO MOOR, o MORO; *Campiglia del Gregori sc. In Museo Florentino.*

Sir ANTONIO MORE; *T. Chambers sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting; 4to.*

Sir Anthony More, history and portrait painter to Philip II. was in England during the reign of Mary. Several of his pictures were in the collection of Charles I. and at Sir Philip Sydenham's, at Brympton in Somersetshire. He had one hundred ducats for his common portraits. *Ob. 1575, Æt. 56.* See "Anecdotes of Painting."

* Vol. i. p. 369, 370.

JOAS VAN CLEEVE: *Vivebat Antverpiæ in Patria, 1544.*

JOAS VAN CLEEVE; inscribed “*Justo Clivenst Antverpiano Pictori.*”

JOAS VAN CLEEVE; *Muller sc. In the “Anecdotes of Painting;” 4to.*

His head is also among the painters engraved by H. Hondius.

Van Cleeve was a painter of merit, who came into England, sanguine in his expectation of meeting with encouragement from Philip: but as he and his works were slighted*, the disappointment turned his brain.

Edward Courtney, earl of Devonshire, exercised the pencil for his amusement, in this reign. See Class III.

CLASS XI.

LADIES, &c.

JANE GRAY; *Marshall sc. In Fuller’s “Holy State;” small.*

JANA GRAIA; *R. White sc. b. sh.*

JEANNE GRAY; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. b. sh.*

The Lady JANE GREY; a miniature, hung against the pyramid of a large monument, the invention of the engraver. From an original in the possession of Algernon, late duke of Somerset; *G. Vertue sc. large sh.*—There is, or was, a portrait of her at Penhurst, in Kent.

JANA GRAYA, *Esme de Bolonois f. oval, neat.*

In the beginning of this reign, the excellent, the amiable lady Jane, who never had an ambitious thought herself, was sacrificed to the

* A man of genius must have a name, which is usually acquired by patronage, before his works will gain the attention of the generality of those who set up for judges in arts or learning.
ambition

ambition of her relations. The simple incidents of her story, without “the tender strokes of art,” would compose one of the most pathetic tragedies in the English language. Fox tells us, that the tears burst from his eyes, while he was writing her history in the “Book of Martyrs;” and the page of that book which contains her sad and untimely catastrophe, has been sullied with the tears of many an honest labourer*. Beheaded on the same day with her husband, the lord Guildford Dudley, Feb. 12, 1553-4.

C L A S S XII.

PERSONS remarkable from one CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

* * * * *

R E M A R K S O N D R E S S, &c.

I have before observed, that much the same kind of dress which was worn by Henry VIII. in the former part of his reign, is now worn by the yeomen of the guard. It is no less remarkable, that the most conspicuous and distinguishing part of a cardinal’s habit, which has been banished from England ever since the death of cardinal Pole, is also now worn by the lowest order of females, and is called a *cardinal*.

I take the reign of Mary to be the æra of ruffs and farthingales †, as they were first

* The “Book of Martyrs,” was placed in churches, and other public places, to be read by the people.

† The first head described in the Catalogue with a ruff, is that of queen Mary. Class I.

brought hither from Spain. Howel tells us in his "Letters," that the Spanish word for a farthingale literally translated, signifies *cover-infant*, as if it was intended to conceal pregnancy. It is perhaps of more honourable extraction, and might signify *cover-infanta*.

A blooming virgin in this age seems to have been more solicitous to hide her skin, than a rivelled old woman is at present. The very neck was generally concealed; the arms were covered quite to the wrists; the petticoats were worn long, and the head-gear, or coifure, close; to which was sometimes fastened a light veil, which fell down behind, as if intended occasionally to conceal even the face.

If I may depend on the authority of engraved portraits, the beard extended and expanded itself more during the short reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, than from the Conquest to that period. Bishop Gardiner has a beard long and streaming like a comet. The beard of cardinal Pole is thick and bushy; but this might possibly be Italian. The patriarchal beard, as I find it in the tapestries of those times, is both long and large; but this seems to have been the invention of the painters, who drew the Cartoons. This venerable appendage to the face, was formerly greatly regarded. Though learned authors have written for and against almost every thing, I never saw any thing written against the beard. The pamphlets on the "Unloveliness of Love-locks," and the "Mischief of long Hair," made much noise in the kingdom, in the reign of Charles I.

APPENDIX to the Reign of MARY.

FOREIGNERS.

FERDINANDUS ALVARES, Toletanus, Dux Alvæ, &c. *In a round. In Meteranus's "Historia Belgica *"*

Ferdinando Alvares, of Toledo, duke of Alva, a name "damned to eternal fame," for his cruelties in the Low Countries, was a most apt and ready instrument for a tyrant. He frequently executed with all the rage of a soldier, what his master had pre-determined in cool blood. Philip's counsels and Alva's conduct, which seem to have perfectly coincided, kindled such a war, and produced such a revolt, as is scarce to be paralleled in the history of mankind. He died, according to Thuanus, in 1582, aged 77 years.

MARGARITA AUSTRIACA, Ducessa Parmæ, &c. *Van Sichem sc. small b. sb.*

Margaret of Austria, duchess of Parma and Placentia, and governess of the Low Countries for king Philip, was, together with the duchess of Lorraine, dispatched into England in this reign. They were commanded to bring back with them, into Flanders, the princess Elizabeth, betwixt whom and the duke of Savoy, Philip, for political reasons, had projected a match. The queen, who had been frequently slighted by him, and was probably jealous of the duchess of Lorraine, with whom he was

* The duke of Alva was in the train of Philip when he came into England, as appears from a pamphlet translated from the French, intitled, "New Lights thrown on the History of Mary, Queen of England," addressed to David Hume, Esq.

known to be in love, would neither permit her nor the dutchefs of Parma to visit the princefs at Hatfield. It was about this time, that the queen, in a fit of rage, occasioned by Philip's neglect, tore in pieces his portrait. See the Life of Sir Thomas Pope, p. 104, 105*.

HADRIANUS JUNIUS, Hornanus, medicus. *Theodore de Bry sc. In Boiffard's "Bibliotheca Chalcographica;"* *small 4to.*

Almost all the heads in the "Bibliotheca," were engraved by de Bry, for Boiffard, an industrious collector of Roman, and other antiquities. See an account of the latter, in the preface to Montfaucon.

HADRIANUS JUNIUS; *Larmessin sc. 4to.*

Hadrianus Junius, one of the most polite and universal scholars of his age, was a considerable time in England, where he composed several of his learned works; particularly his "Greek and Latin Dictionary," to which he added above six thousand five hundred words, and dedicated it to Edward VI. He was retained as physician to the duke of Norfolk, and afterwards, as monsieur Bayle informs us, to a great lady. He wrote various books of philology, and criticism, notes on ancient authors, a book of poems, &c. in Latin. His "Epithalamium on Philip and Mary" was published in 1554. *Ob. 16 June, 1575. Æt. 64.*

* Mr. Warton, at p. 58 of this book, mentions a satirical print of her which I never saw. It represents her naked, wrinkled, and haggard, and several Spaniards sucking her: beneath are legends, intimating that they had sucked her to skin and bone, and enumerating the presents she had lavished upon Philip. Mary was highly incensed at this impudent pasquinade.

ELIZABETH began her Reign, the
17th of Nov. 1558.

C L A S S I.

T H E Q U E E N.

Queen ELIZABETH; *Ant. More p. M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. In Clarendon's "Hist."*

ELIZABETHA Regina, *Hillyard (or Hilliard) p. Simon f. b. sb. mezz.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *Hillyard p. Kyte f. 4to. mezz.*

ELIZABETHA Regina; *Hillyard p. Vertue sc. 8vo. This print and the other octavo, engraved after Isaac Oliver, were done for "Camdeni Annales," by Hearne; the latter is in profile.*

ELIZABET, &c. *Isaac Oliver effigiebat, Crispin Van de Pass inc. whole len. large h. sb.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *J. Oliver p. * Vertue sc. 2 prints; h. sb. and 8vo.*

Queen Elizabeth, who reasoned much better upon state-affairs, than on works of art, was persuaded that shadows were unnatural in painting, and ordered Isaac Oliver to paint her without any. One striking feature in the queen's face was her high nose †. I mention this circumstance, because it is not justly represented in many pictures and prints of her.

ELIZABETHA, &c. *on her throne: three persons standing by her; a wooden print; date in MS. 1567; small.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *holding a sphere: Inscript. Sphæra Civitatis; a wooden print; from John Case's*

* This was in the collection of Dr. Mead, &c.

† Naunton's "Fragmenta Regalia," p. 4.

“ *Ratio Reipublicæ administrandæ* ” 1593, &c. 4to.

ELIZABETH, &c. *camp at Tilbury, Spanish Armada*; a wooden print; b. sh.

ELIZABETH *on her throne. Cursed is he that curseth thee*, &c. a wooden print, 8vo.

ELIZABETHA, &c. *Elstracke* sc. 4to.

ELIZABETHA, &c. *F. Delaram* sc. 4to.

ELIZABET. &c. *Crispin de Passe exc.* 4to*. I am credibly informed, that there is a b. sh. and an 8vo. print of Elizabeth, by the same hand, neither of them whole lengths, and that the former hath been copied. Vertue, in his manuscript Catalogue of engraved Portraits, which I have, mentions Queen Elizabeth with ornaments above, by William Rogers.

ELISABETH; a whole length, by Simon Pass.

ELIZABETHA, &c. In Holland's “ *Heroologia* ;” 8vo.

ELIZABETH, &c. *Compton Holland exc.* small 8vo.

ELIZABETH, *pompously dressed, holding a fan of ostrich's plumes: from her “ History by way of Annals,”* 1625; 4to.

ELIZABETH, *with a feather fan, well copied from the above. Frontispiece to another edition of the same book, in fol.* 1630.

ELIZABETH, a large head, by Hen. Hondius; done at the Hague, 1632.

ELIZABETH; a small oval, with the heads of James I. and Charles I. in the title of Smith's “ *History of Virginia*,” 1632; fol.

ELISABETHA, &c. *Frontispiece to Carew's “ Pa-cata Hibernia,”* fol. 1633.

ELIZABETH, &c. *in armour, on horseback; horse trampling on a hydra, &c. T. Cecill* sc. b. sh.

* Crispin de Pass published heads of illustrious persons of this kingdom from the year 1500, to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

ELIZABETH, &c. *sceptre and globe, six verses: the admired empress, &c. Stent exc. h. sh.*

ELIZABETH, *under a canopy, holding a feather-fan. Inscript. cut off. There is a print of her, under a canopy, by R. White, h. sh.*

ELIZABETH; *oval. In the "Genealogy of the Kings of England, from the Conquest: by M. Colm;" large 4to.*

ELIZABETH *crowned by Justice and Mercy; large 4to.*

ELISABET. &c. *Fidei Christianæ propugnatrix acer-rima; 4to.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *Non me pudet Evangelii, &c. h. sh.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *Cock exc. 4to. This belongs to a set.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *W. Marshall sc. small; in Fuller's "Holy State," 1642; fol.*

ELIZABETH; *a wooden print; small 4to. in Benlowe's "Theophila, or Love's Sacrifice;" fol. 1652. There is a wooden print similar to this, but not with the same inscription, in "A Booke of godlie Praiers," &c. Lond. 1608. To each page of this book, which is in the black letter, is a border of ornaments, elegantly cut in wood, containing Scripture Histories and Death's Dance.*

ELIZABETHA, &c.

"Shee * was, shee is, what can there more
" be said,

"In earth the first, in heaven the second
" maid."

These lines, which are under the head, are the last verses of an inscription on a cenotaph of queen Elizabeth, which was in Bow-church †. Theophilus Cibber tells us, in his "Lives of the Poets ‡," that they are an epigram of

* Sic Orig.

† See the "View of London," p. 371; 8vo. 1708.

‡ Vol. v. p. 16.

Budgel's, upon the death of a very fine young lady; and that he did not remember to have seen them published.

ELIZABETHA, &c.

*Tros absit, merito mirabitur Afer Elisam;
Anglus idem tibi non præstet Elisa tuus*.*

There are several foreign prints of Elizabeth, Mary, queen of Scots, the earl of Leicester, &c. In Meteranus's and other Histories of the Belgic War. Her portrait is in the title plate to the Bishops Bible, mentioned under the article of Lord Burleigh †. There is another curious print of her, with emblems, prefixed to "Compendiosa totius Anatomies Delinéatio, per Thomam Geminum," Lond. 1559. Van Sichem has engraved a whole length of her, and there are copies, and vile copies of copies not worth mentioning. The same may be observed of the prints of the two Charles's, &c. &c.

ELIZABETHA, &c. oval, 12mo. neat.

ELIZABETH, sitting under a canopy, lord Burleigh on her right hand, and Sir F. Walsingham on her left. — Title to Sir Dudley Diggs's "Compleat Ambassador," 1655, fol. Faithorne sc. b. sh.

ELIZABETHA, &c. R. White sc. b. sh.

ELIZABETH, &c. Van Somer exc. 4to.

ELIZABETH, &c. Vander Werff p. (delin.) Vermeulen sc. b. sh.

* This poor distich relates to the duke of Anjou's courtship of Elizabeth. If the allusion to the affair of Dido and Æneas had been well expressed, perhaps the writer of the verses and the engraver of the print would have had their right hands cut off, as John Stubbe had for his spirited pamphlet against the duke's marriage with the queen †.

† It should be observed, that the title to the Bishop's Bible has been printed from different plates.

‡ See the article of Stubbe, in Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. p. 427, 428.

ELIZABETH; *a large pearl hanging at her breast*; G. V. (*Vertue*) *sc.* 8vo. *

HISTORICAL PIECES, &c.

Queen ELIZABETH, *going in procession to lord Hunsdon's house in Hertfordshire, cir. A. 1580.* Marc Garrard *p. Vertue sc.* 1742; *large sb.*

In this print are the portraits of the earl of Leicester, Henry lord Hunsdon, Wm. lord Burleigh, Charles lord Howard, afterwards earl of Nottingham; lady Hunsdon, Elizabeth sister of lord Hunsdon, and wife of lord Howard, &c. The painting was mistaken for a procession to St. Paul's, till Vertue ascertained the history of it. The original is in the possession of lord Digby.

Queen ELIZABETH sitting in full parliament. *Frontispiece to Sir Simonds D'Ewes's "Journals of the Parliaments of this Reign;" fol.* 1682.

John Fenn, Esq. of East Dereham, in Norfolk, has a most curious engraved roll of the procession of the knights of the garter, in the reign of Elizabeth; it is sixteen feet three inches in length, and about a foot in breadth. It contains fifty-nine portraits, betwixt four and five inches in height. At the end is a MS.

* In the "Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries," vol. ii. p. 169, &c. is a copy of a proclamation in the hand-writing of secretary Cecil, dated 1563, which prohibits "all manner of persons to draw, paynt, grave, or pourtrayit her majesty's personage or visage for a time, until by some perfect patron and example, the same may be by others followed, &c. and for that hir majestie perceiveth that a grete number of hir loving subjects are much greved and take grete offence with the errors and deformities allredy committed by sondry persons in this behalf, she straightly chargeth all hir officers and ministers to see to the due observation hereof, and as soon as may be to reform the errors already committed, &c."

dedication of it to the queen, signed Thomas Daws, and dated 1576. The names of the persons represented are also in MS. It is probably a proof-print engraved by Theodore de Brie.

There is a curious head of queen Elizabeth, when old and haggard, in the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," done with great exactness from a coin, the die of which was broken.

The following summary of her history is under several of the abovementioned portraits.

" Having reformed religion ; established
 " peace ; reduced coin to its just value * ;
 " delivered Scotland from the French ; reveng-
 " ed domestic rebellion ; saved France from
 " headlong ruin by civil war ; supported Bel-
 " gia ; overthrown the Spanish invincible na-
 " vy ; expelled the Spaniards out of Ireland ;
 " received the Irish into mercy ; enriched En-
 " gland by the most prudent government,
 " forty-five years ; Elizabeth, a virtuous and
 " triumphant queen, in the seventieth year of
 " her age, in a most happy and peaceable man-
 " ner †, departed this life ; leaving here her
 " mortal parts, until by the last trump she shall
 " rise immortal."

Elizabeth, who was raised from a prison to the throne, filled it with a sufficiency that does great honour to her sex ; and with a dignity essential and peculiar to her character. Though her passions were warm, her judgment was temperate and cool : hence it was, that she was

* The base coin of Henry VIII. was called in, and the queen and the subject were equally losers in reducing it to the just standard.

† See lady Effingham, Class XI.

never led or over-ruled by her ministers or favourites, though men of great abilities and address. She practised all the arts of dissimulation for the salutary purposes of government. She so happily tempered affability and haughtiness, benevolence and severity, that she was much more loved than feared by the people; and was, at the same time, the delight of her own subjects, and the terror of Europe. She was parsimonious, and even avaricious: but these qualities were in her rather virtues than vices; as they were the result of a rigid œconomy that centered in the public. Her treatment of the queen of Scots, the most censurable part of her conduct, had in it more of policy than justice, and more of spleen than policy. This wise princess, who had never been the slave of her passions, at the time of life when they are found to be most powerful, fell a victim to their violence, at an age when they are commonly extinguished.

The ROYAL FAMILY of SCOTLAND,

MARY began her REIGN, 1542.

MARIA STUART, Reg. Fran. & Scot.
Francisci II. Regis * uxor: *in a round frame, on a pedestal.*

MARIE

* Francis the second, king of France, a prince of a mean genius and weakly constitution, died of an impostume in his right ear, in 1560. See a circumstantial account of his death, in "D'Avila," p. 67, 68, edit. Lond. 1755, 4to. He is said, in the "Biographia Britannica," p. 3326, to have been accidentally killed at a tilt by a lance. Several ingenious persons have been led into the same mistake; in which they were possibly confirmed by his medal, on the reverse of which is a broken lance. But a medal of Catherine de Medicis his mother, has the same reverse, and it alludes to the death of Henry the second, his father, who
was

MARIE STUART, Reine de Fran. &c. *four French verses. Tho. de Leu f. 4to. very neat.*

MARIE STUART, épouse du roy François II. *without the engraver's name.*

MARIE STUART, &c. in "Histoire de France, par Mezeray;" *De Bie sc. but it is without his name.*

MARIA, &c. *Cock exc.*

When Mary, in the full bloom of her beauty, was walking in a procession at Paris, a woman forced her way through the crowd to touch her. Upon being asked what she meant by her bold intrusion, she said, it was only to satisfy herself whether so angelic a creature were flesh and blood.

MARIA STUART, &c. *Scotiæ regina, douag. Galliæ; 4to.*

MARIA STUART, regina Scotiæ, &c. *From the original painting of C. Janet*, at St. James's; J. Faber f. b. sh. mezz.*

MARIA STUART, &c. *Janet p. Vertue sc. 1721; 8vo. A copy by Boitard; fol.*

There is an 8vo. print of her after Janet, by Hulett.

MARIA, &c. *Zuccherò p. Vertue sc. 1725; b. sh. The original, which by some is not esteemed genuine, belonged to lord Carlton, and afterwards to lord Burlington.*

MARIA, &c. *a copy of the next above by Vertue, without the painter's name; 8vo.*

MARIA, &c. *a mezz. after Zuccherò's painting; b. sh.*

MARIA Scotorum regina, &c. *a small oval, engraved on a gold plate, from Dr. Mead's miniature.*

was killed by a splinter which flew from Montgomery's lance, at a tilt. It is observable that he was executed for this accident fifteen years after it happened †. Both these medals are in the British Museum. The former is remarkable for a striking resemblance of a lady of the highest rank.

* Janet's portraits are often mistaken for Holbein's.

† So we are informed by several authors; but, perhaps, his having joined the Hugonot faction, and being found in arms at Rochelle, was the principal cause of his execution, which might have been accelerated by the former fact.

G. Vertue sc. This is sometimes printed with an engraved border.

MARY queen of Scots; *J. Oliver p. Houbraken sc.* copied from the next above.

MARY queen of Scots; *J. Oliver p.* copied from *Houbraken by Strange*, for Dr. Smollet's "History;" small; in a round.

MARIA, &c. a genuine portrait of her, from an original in the palace of St. James's, dated 1580, Anno Æt. 38; *Vertue sc. b. sb.* engraved for Rapin's "History."

MARIA, Regina, &c. 1543. One of the scarce set of the Kings of Scotland.

MARIE, &c. copied from the same set, done at Amsterdam 1603; 4to.

MARIE, &c. standing and resting her left-hand on a two-armed chair: T. V. O. at the bottom. From *Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Francoise."* In the same plate are portraits of her two husbands.

MARIA, &c. *Elfiracke sc.* 4to.

MARIA, &c. R. M. E. in a cypher*.

MARY, &c. a small head; *Hollar f.*

MARIE, &c. *Vander Werff p. (delin) P. a Gunst. sc. b. sb.*

MARIA, &c. in black velvet, trimmed with ermine. *J. Simon f. b. sb. mezz.* A copy in mezz. by *Pelham*; 4to.

From a picture in the possession of the late duke of Hamilton. This is a very different face from the portrait at St. James's.

MARIA, &c. *Hans Liefrinck exc. F. H.* in the left-hand corner; *b. sb.*

MARIA, &c. Æt. 44, 1583; veil, cross hanging at her breast; arms on the left side of the head, *b. sb.* scarce.

* I am informed that there is a print of her from the medal struck at Rome; in the obverse of which she is styled queen of England, as well as Scotland. This gave umbrage to her rival Elizabeth.

“The mighty Princess MARIE, &c.” *Delaram sc.* She holds a paper in her left hand, inscribed “The Supplication of Tomas Hongar,” large octavo; called Mary, queen of Scots, in some notices of prints which I have; but quære: I do not recollect the portrait.

MARY queen of Scotland, and lord Darnley: *Elstracke sc. b. sb.*

MARY, queen of Scotland, and lord Darnley, two small ovals in one plate. No name of painter or engraver.

MARY queen of Scots, and her son James, in two rounds joined; on the right and left of which are the heads of her two husbands.

MARY, &c. in the dress in which she went to her execution; a crucifix in her right hand; Gaywood f. 1655; 4to.

MARIA, &c. a head in an oval, with a representation of her execution; a large h. sb. fine.

This print, according to Vertue’s manuscript, was done abroad by William Pass. There are copies of it in Meteranus’s “History,” &c. There is a very scarce print of her going to execution, which is well engraved; over her head are two angels with palms; a small oblong half sheet. There are also neat prints of her, which represent her execution, by Huret and Vignon; the former, an 8vo. is very scarce. The quarto print, by Beudan, has the date of her execution, viz. “Martyrium passa est, 1587.”

MARIA, &c. sitting; J. Couay sc. large h. sb. Execution at a distance.

This unhappy princess, though naturally disposed to virtue, appears to have been too guilty of the crimes laid to her charge. But such were the graces of her person and behaviour, that every one that saw and conversed with her, was inclined to think her innocent, at least to wish her so, and all concurred in pitying her sufferings. She was beheaded in the hall of Fotheringay-

ingay castle, the 8th of Feb. 1586-7. Queen Elizabeth, who, among her other excellencies, was an excellent dissembler, immediately dispatched a letter to her son, disavowing her privacy to his mother's execution. Mary was soon after enrolled among the martyrs of the church of Rome.

HENRY lord DARNLEY, (titular) king of Scotland, *Ao. Doi.* 1563, *Æt.* 17. *Lucas de Heere p. G. Vertue sc. From an original at St. James's; b. sh.*

HENRY lord DARNLEY, duke of Albany, &c. *sold by George Humble; 4to.*

Lord DARNLEY's Cenotaph: *By it are kneeling, Matthew earl of Lenox, and Margaret his wife; Charles their son, and the king of Scots their grandson, a child. Levinus Venetianus, or Vogelarius, p. G. Vertue sc. large sh.*

There is a portrait of Lord Darnley at Hampton-Court.

Married 29
July, 1565.

Lord Darnley, consort of the queen of Scots, had very little besides the beauty of his person to recommend him. He was almost totally devoid of every good and amiable quality, and treated Mary not merely with neglect, but with such insolence, as none are capable of but ignoble minds. He was supposed to have been murdered by the contrivance of the queen and the earl of Bothwell, in revenge of his assassination of David Rizio, her favourite*. The queen

Feb. 10,
1566-7.

* A Piedmontese musician, who is said to have composed many of the old Scots tunes, some of which have, of late years, been altered to sonatas. The alteration has been generally for the worse, as they were, to an undepraved taste, much more pleasing in their original simplicity. Dr. Gregory, in his "Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, with those of the Animal World †," gives several reasons why the common opinion,

queen was soon after married to Bothwell, whose character was as infamous, as that of Darnley was despicable.

JACOBUS VI. Scotorum rex; *young, and in armour, holding a sword and an olive branch; a wooden print; 4to. prefixed to the dedication of the following book, "Icones, id est veræ Imagines Virorum Doctrina simul et Pietate illustrium," &c. Geneva, 1580, 4to.*

To each print is subjoined, in pure Latin, by Theodore Beza, a short account of the life and character of the person represented. The heads, among which are several belonging to the English series, are well cut in wood.

JACOBUS VI. &c. *In his right hand a scepter, with a crescent at the top; 4to.*

JACOBUS VI &c. *J. Fanssonius exc. 4to. See the next reign, Class I.*

JACOBUS VI. &c. *in armour: "Quod sis esse velis" &c. neat and uncommon.*

C L A S S II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, and of the HOUSEHOLD.

Sir NICHOLAS BACON, lord-keeper.
See Class VI.

"Syr WILLIAM PAULET, &c. Marquis of Wynchester." *In the possession of Dr. Glynn of Cambridge. The print, which represents him very old, was etched by Mr. Tyson.*

nion, that many of the Scottish airs were composed by David Rizio, is ill founded; and it must be acknowledged, that they carry with them great probability. Dr. Percy is of the same opinion. See Guthrie's "History of Scotland," vol. iii. p. 307, note.

Created 12
Oct. 1551.

The marquis of Winchester, who was so much of the courtier as to accommodate himself to princes, as well as subjects of very different characters, was, from his natural and acquired abilities, perfectly qualified to act with propriety in one of the highest offices of the state. Having been controller, and afterwards treasurer of the household, in the reign of Henry VIII. in which he was honoured with the Garter, he, in the fourth year of Edward VI. was made lord high-treasurer of England, in which office he continued during the next reign, and part of that of Elizabeth, to the time of his death, which was on the 10th of March, 1571. Camden tells us, that he lived to see 103 persons descended from him*. Being asked by what means he maintained himself in his high station during so many changes in the administration, his answer was "By being a willow, and not an oak," He built the magnificent structure, more like a palace than a villa, called Basing-house, which was taken and burnt by Cromwell in the civil war.

1572.

WILLIAM CECIL, lord Burleigh (lord high-treasurer); *Houbraken sc. In the collection of the earl of Burlington; Illust. Head.*

GULIELMUS CECILIUS, &c. *In the "Herologia;" 8vo.*

Sir WILLIAM CECIL, Knt. baron of Burleigh, &c. *Cor unum, via una; 4to.*

Sir WILLIAM CECIL, &c. *T. Cecill sc. 12mo.*

WILLIAM CECIL, baron of Burleigh, &c. *Marshall sc. small; in Fuller's "Holy State."*

GUIL. CECILIUS, &c. *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

There are portraits of Lord Burleigh and the Earl of Leicester, in the characters of David and Joshua, in the frontispiece to the "Bishops Bible," printed by

* "Annales," p. 269.

Jugge: The print was engraved by Humphry Cole. There are also wooden cuts of them in the same book*.

LORD BURLEIGH, master of the court of wards, and his assistants, sitting. From a picture of the duke of Richmond's; *Vertue* sc. large sh.

Sir William Cecil was made president of the court of wards the 10th of January, 1561, at which time he was secretary of state. He immediately applied himself to the reforming of many scandalous abuses in that court, and presided in it with great sufficiency.

Creat. lord
Burleigh
25 Feb.
1570-17

LORD BURLEIGH. See his portrait in the procession of queen Elizabeth to lord Hunsdon's.

Lord Burleigh has been deservedly placed at the head of our English statesmen; not only for his great abilities, and indefatigable application, but also for his inviolable attachment to the interests of his mistress. There needs no stronger proof, perhaps no stronger can be given, of his great capacity for business, than the following passage from his life.

“ Besides all business in council, or other
“ weighty causes, and such as were answered by
“ word of mouth, there was not a day in term
“ wherein he received not threescore, fourscore,
“ or a hundred petitions, which he commonly
“ read at night, and gave every man an answer
“ the next morning, as he went to the hall:

• “ I hope, (says Mr. Walpole) that the flattery to the favourites was the incense of the engraver.” I am persuaded that it was. But offensive as the portraits are, the large G, at the head of the first chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, in the same edition of the Bible, is far more offensive. It represents a naked Leda, with a swan, as shocking in point of indecency as can be imagined, and still more so in point of impropriety, as it makes a part of so awful a word. It is highly probable, that this letter was cut for one of Ovid's books, and that it was thus grossly misapplied by the ignorant printer.

“ whence

“ whence the excellence of of his memory was
 “ greatly admired ; for when any of these pe-
 “ titioners told him their names, or what coun-
 “ trymen they were, he presently entered into
 “ the merit of his request, and having discussed
 “ it, gave him his answer.” He had a princi-
 pal share in the administration forty years. *Ob.*
 4 Aug. 1598*.

EDWARD SACKVILLE, lord Buck-
 hurst, lord high-treasurer. See the next reign, in
 which he was created earl of Dorset.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Nor-
 folk (earl-marshal) ; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. In*
the collection of Mr. Richardson ; Illust. Head.—This
 is now Mr. Walpole’s.

THOMAS HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk, &c. *un-
 der an arch. Under a correspondent arch are thirty*
coats of arms quartered in one shield, about which are
badges of the order of the Garter and St. Michael ;
above are Gothic ornaments : four English verses. The
print is old and neatly engraved. If there were any
name of an engraver, it is defaced. It measures thir-
teen inches and three quarters wide, by nine inches and
a half high, and is in the possession of John Fenn,
Esq. of East Dereham, in Norfolk, who drew and
sent me a sketch of it. This curious print came from a
farm-house belonging to the Norfolk family ; and the
tradition is, that a proof was formerly given to every
tenant of the duke ; but how long since, or by whom,
is uncertain.

* Lord Burleigh and the other great ministers of Elizabeth
 “ were absolutely of her own choice ; and their characters and
 “ conduct were such, that nothing can be more just than what
 “ Mr. Waller observed of her to James II. who, in diminution of
 “ her personal merit, allowed her to have an able council. To
 “ which he replied, with his usual vivacity, And when did your
 “ majesty ever know a foolish prince to chuse a wife one ?” “ His-
 torical View of the Negotiations between England, France, and
 Brussels,” p. 216.

Created
1482.

The great virtue and merit of this nobleman gained him the favour of the queen, and the universal love and esteem of the people, till he unhappily engaged himself in the desperate cause of Mary queen of Scots, whom he endeavoured to espouse, and restore to her throne. He seems to have been strongly actuated by two powerful passions, love and ambition, which soon precipitated him on his fate. He fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of Elizabeth, as his father the earl of Surrey did to that of Henry VIII. Beheaded the 2d of June, 1572.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, 1601; *J. Oliver p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. Illust. Head**.

The portraits of him are remarkable for the black hair, and red beard. At Warwick Castle there is an original of him by Zuccherò. There is a whole length in the gallery at Longleat.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. earl-marshal of England, and now lord-general of her majesty's forces in Ireland; *Wm. Rogers sc. sold by Job. Sudbury and Geo. Humble; b. sh.* Promot. 2^d
Dec. 1597.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. In the "Herologia;" 8vo.

ROBERT earl of Essex, on horseback; *W. Pass sc. b.—This has been copied.*

There is another neat print of him on horseback, dated 1601. Fleet, army, &c. *Robert Boissard sc. Kip. exc. b. sh. This has been well copied.*

ROBERTUS DEVEREUX, &c. hat and feather. Co. Holland excu. 4to.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *W. Dolle sc. 8vo: In Sir Hen. Wotton's "Remains."*

* This is now in Mr. Walpole's collection.

ROBERT earl of Essex and Ewe, &c. *Stent*; 4to.
 ROBERT D'EVEREUX, &c. *Vander Werff* p. P.
a *Gunst* *sc. b. sb.*

The valiant and accomplished earl of Essex, who was the object of the queen's *, as well as the people's affection, was very ill-qualified for a court; as he was as honest and open in his enmity, as he was sincere in his friendship. He was above the little arts of dissimulation, and seemed to think it a prostitution of his dignity to put up an affront even from the queen herself. His adversaries, who were cool and deliberate in their malice, knew how to avail themselves of the warmth and openness of his temper, and secretly drove him to those fatal extremities, to which the violence of his nature seemed to have hurried him. Beheaded the 25th of February, 1600-1. See Class VII.

CHARLES HOWARD, earl of Nottingham, lord high-admiral. See Class VII.

HENRY FITZ ALLAN, earl of Arundel, *in armour*; *half length, round cap, ruff.* *The inscription is in manuscript.*

Henry earl of Arundel was a principal instrument in setting Mary upon the throne. He was, soon after her accession, appointed steward of the household, and continued to act in the same employment under Elizabeth. He is said to have entertained the strongest hopes of marrying that princess, and to have left the kingdom in disgust, when he saw himself supplanted in her favour by the earl of Leicester. After his return to England, he appeared again at

* See Hume's "Hist." and the "Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors."

court, and joined with Leicester, and other courtiers, in a plot against Cecil. He was the last earl of Arundel of the name of Fitz Allan. Ob. 1579*.

WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1569, was lord-steward of the household in this reign. See the reign of Edward VI.

Great OFFICERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

ROBERT DUDLEY, earl of Leicester; *penes Illust. Com. Oxon. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, earl of Leicester; *† Houbraken sc. In the collection of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. Illust. Head.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *W. P. (Wm. Pass) f. In the "Herologia;" 8vo.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *W. Pass sc. Two Latin verses.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *Hieronimus Wirix f. small-oval; neat.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Marshall sc. 12mo. Frontispiece to the famous libel, intitled, "Leicester's Common Wealth," 1641.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *Ob. 1588; 8vo.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. b. sb.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Bouttats f. Antverpiæ, b. sb.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEUS, &c. *on horseback, from a "History of the Netherlands, or the Belgic War," in High Dutch †, b. sb.*

* The first coach ever publicly seen in England, was the equipage of Henry earl of Arundel. This vehicle was invented by the French, who also invented the post-chaise, which was introduced by Mr. Tull, son of the well-known writer on husbandry.

† In this book are several English portraits by a good hand.

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. See his portrait in the procession to Hunsdon-house. There are also heads of him copied from others, in "Strada de Bello Belgico," and other histories of the Low Countries.

Cr. 1564.

Leicester's engaging person and address recommended him to the favour of queen Elizabeth *. These exterior qualifications, without the aid of any kind of virtue, or superiority of abilities, gained him such an ascendant over her, that every instance of his misconduct was overlooked; and he had the art to make his faults the means of rising higher in her favour. He is said to have been the first who introduced the art of poisoning into England †. It is certain that he often practised it himself, and that he sent a divine to convince Walsingham of the lawfulness of poisoning the queen of Scots, before her trial. He was appointed master of the horse, 1 Eliz. and steward of the household, Dec. 1587. *Ob.* 4 Sept. 1588. See Class VII.

HENRY CAREY, lord Hunsdon, chamberlain of the household. His portrait is in the procession of the queen to his own house, Class I.

Cr. baron,
13 Jan.
1 Eliz.

Henry, lord Hunsdon, who was cousin-german to the queen, by Mary, sister to Anne Bolen, was much in her confidence and favour, and had the charge of her person at court, and in

* Nothing could form a more curious collection of memoirs, than ANECDOTES OF PREFERMENT. Could the secret history of great men be traced, it would appear that merit is rarely the first step to advancement. It would much oftener be found to be owing to superficial qualifications, and even vices. The abilities of the generality of mankind unfold themselves by degrees, and the office forms the man. Sir Christopher Hatton owed his preferment to his dancing. Queen Elizabeth, with all her sagacity, could not see the future lord chancellor in the fine dancer.

† Howel's "Letters," vol. iv. p. 451.

the

the camp at Tilbury. He was of a soldierly disposition himself, and was a great lover of men of the sword. He was remarkable for a freedom of speech and behaviour, oftener to be found in a camp, than a court; made no scruple of calling things by their own names, and was a great seller of bargains to the maids of honour. It is said that the queen offered to create him an earl, when he lay upon his death-bed, and that he refused the honour as unseasonable*.

Great OFFICERS of SCOTLAND.

MATTHEW STUART, earl of Lenox, regent of Scotland. His portrait is with lord Darnly's cenotaph. See Class I.

The earl of Lenox, father of lord Darnly, was chosen regent in 1570. His abilities were by no means equal to the government of a headstrong and factious people during a minority. He was murdered by queen Mary's faction in 1571, according to Dr. Robertson; according to others, in 1572.

JAMES earl of MORTON, 1581; *J. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the possession of the earl of Morton; Illust. Head.*

The earl of Morton was chancellor of Scotland in the reign of Mary, and regent of that kingdom in the minority of James VI. He was Elected regent 1572. one of the persons concerned in the assassination

* It should here be remembered, that the last lord Hunsdon, before he succeeded to his title, was bound apprentice to the mean trade of a weaver; so low was the family reduced. But considering the probability of his becoming a peer, he betook himself to a military life, and rode privately in the guards, I think in the reign of Anne. He was a commission-officer, before the title devolved to him.

of Rizio, and was afterwards appointed to treat with Elizabeth's deputies, concerning the reasons for deposing Mary. He looked upon his own interest as inseparable from that of the queen of England, to whom he was ever firmly attached. He governed Scotland with vigour and dexterity; but his government has been very justly censured as oppressive and rapacious. He was secure while he held the regency; but was, upon his resignation, abandoned to the fury of his enemies. He was executed for the murder of lord Darnley; in which he was no otherwise concerned, than in being privy to that atrocious fact. Beheaded the 2d of June, 1581.

Refered,
1578-9.

Great OFFICERS of IRELAND.

HENRICUS SYDNEIUS, Eques Auro-
tos. Ob. 1586. In the "*Heroologia*;" 8vo.

Sir Henry Sidney was the son of Sir William Sidney, a gentleman who distinguished himself as an officer by sea and land, in the reign of Henry VIII. to whom he was chamberlain and steward. His mother was Mary Dudley, eldest daughter of John, earl of Warwick. The beauty of his person, the brightness of his parts, and the politeness of his manners were conspicuous at an early period, and highly recommended him to Edward VI. with whom he was educated. Whether we consider him as a gentleman, a public minister, or a viceroy, his character is shining, and, in some instances, great. His administration in Ireland, of which he was three times a lord justice, and four times deputy, shews how worthy he was of his viceroyalty, and how consummate a master of the science of government. Though he was of a gentle nature, and of great public spirit, he knew that firmness,

ness, and sometimes severity, were necessary to rule a fierce and uncivilized people, who were far from being totally subdued. His strictness in levying the cess imposed upon the Irish rendered him very unpopular, and was the occasion of his being recalled from his government. He hath modestly displayed his own character, with greater advantage than any other hand can draw it, in his letters, published with many other letters of his illustrious family. It is perhaps needless to inform the reader, that this great man, who deserves to be much better known, was father of Sir Philip Sidney.

JOANNES PERROT, *Prorex Hiberniæ*, 1584; *small 4to.*

The head is prefixed to an anonymous "History of his Government in Ireland," 1626; *4to.*

Sir John Perrot, was son of Sir Thomas Perrot, Gent. of the bed-chamber to Henry VIII. and Mary, daughter to James Berkeley, esq. a lady of the court; who, as Sir Robert Naunton tells us, "was of the king's familiarity;" and he adds, that "if his picture, qualities, gesture, and voice, be compared with that king's, they will plead strongly that he was a surreptitious child of the blood royal."

Henry upon hearing of his valour in a rencounter at the Stews in Southwark, sent for him, and promised him preferment. He was of a size and stature far beyond ordinary men, seems never to have known what fear was, had a terrible aspect when provoked, and distinguished himself in all martial exercises more than any of his contemporaries. He was employed both by sea and land against Ireland in this reign; but

in subduing that kingdom, gave too great a loose to the natural ferocity of his temper; for which, and for some unguarded expressions which he let fall against the queen, he was attainted, and died in the Tower in a few months after his trial, in Sept. 1592. Dr. Swift says, in the preface to his "Polite Conversation," that he was the first that swore by G—s W—s.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Effex, was appointed lord deputy of Ireland, and commander of the forces in that kingdom, 1598-9.

His having this command, was entirely correspondent to the wishes of his vigilant and artful enemies, who soon contrived to put him upon the forlorn hope. See the first division of this class.

GUALTERUS DEVEREUX, comes Effexiæ; in the "*Heroologia*;" 8vo.

Cr. earl,
1572.

Walter Devereux, earl of Effex, and earl-marshal of Ireland, was father of Elizabeth's favourite. He distinguished himself by suppressing a rebellion in the North, which was raised and supported by the earls of Cumberland and Westmoreland. He was afterwards sent to chastise the Irish rebels, but was unsuccessful in this expedition, as he was crossed in his designs by the earl of Leicester, and the lord-deputy Fitzwilliams. He died of a dysentery at Dublin, the 22d of September, 1576, not without a violent suspicion of poison, given him by the procurement of the earl of Leicester,

* The queen having sharply reprimanded him, afterwards sent him a soothing letter; which occasioned his saying, "Now she is ready to bepis herself for fear of the Spaniard, I am again one of her white-boys."

who

who was soon after married to his widow *.—
 “The Reporte of his death” is inserted by
 Hearne, in his preface to “Camdeni Eliza-
 betha,” sect. 26. from which copy there are se-
 veral considerable variations noted in “Hemin-
 gi Chartular. Eccles. Wigorn.” published by
 Hearne, p. 707.

CLASS III.

P E E R S.

GEORGE CLIFFORD, earl of Cum-
 berland; *a head in a small oval; six verses under-
 neath: “Like Mars in valour,” &c. This print
 appears to be older than any other that I have seen of
 him.*

GEORGIUS CLIFFORD, comes Combriæ. *In the
 “Heroologia;” 8vo.*

GEORGE CLIFFORD, &c. *Ro. Va. (Vaughan) sc.
 4to.*

GEORGE earl of CUMBERLAND; *dressed for a
 tournament; curious; R. White sc. b. sh.*

GEORGE CLIFFORD, Earl of Cumberland, 1586.
*b. sh. a good print, without the name of the painter or
 engraver.*

George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, the Cr. 1525.
 celebrated adventurer, was one of those gallant
 noblemen who, in 1588, put themselves on
 board the fleet, to oppose the Spanish Armada.
 He made no less than eleven voyages, chiefly
 at his own expence, in which he did great da-
 mage to the Spaniards, and eminent service to the
 state; but greatly impaired his own fortune.
Ob. 30 Oct. 1605.

* Lettice, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles.

FRANCIS RUSSEL, the second earl of Bedford; *Ob.* 1585. *J. Houbraken sc.* 1740. *In the collection of the duke of Bedford; Illust. Head.*

Cr. 1548.

The earl of Bedford signalized himself at the famous battle of St. Quintin, in the reign of Mary; and was sent ambassador into France and Scotland by Elizabeth. He founded a school at Woburn in Bedfordshire, and two scholarships in University College, Oxon.

HENRICUS HERBERTUS, comes Pemb. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

Cr. 1551.

Henry Herbert, earl of Pembroke, and knight of Garter, was much in favour with Elizabeth, and a great friend and patron of religion and learning. He married Mary, the accomplished and amiable sister of the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, who survived him many years. *Ob.* Jan. 19, 1600-1.

AMBROSIUS DUDLEIUS, Comes Warwici; *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo. *His portrait is at Woburn Abbey.*

Cr. 1562.

Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick, was son of John, the great duke of Northumberland. Mary had scarcely ascended the throne, when he, together with his father, and under his direction, appeared in arms, as a partisan for lady Jane Grey. He was, for this act of rebellion, attainted and condemned to die. At the accession of Elizabeth, he was regarded as one of the ornaments and favourites of the court; and, in the fourth year of her reign, was created earl of Warwick. He was a man of great courage, tempered with equal prudence. At the battle of St. Quintin*, he signalized him-

* 1557.

self by his active bravery, and displayed, at the siege of New Haven *, of which he was governor, such passive fortitude as none are capable of but great minds. He was long shut up in this place by a numerous army; but held it, with invincible firmness, during the complicated miseries of war, famine, and pestilence, till he received an express command from Elizabeth to surrender it. In defence of this fortress, he received a wound in his leg, of which he long languished. At length he submitted to an amputation, which put an end to his life, the 20th of February, 1589, about the sixtieth year of his age. There is a fine monument of him in a chapel belonging to the church at Warwick.

JOHN lord HARRINGTON, baron of Exton. See the next reign.

A SCOTCH PEER.

HAMILTON, Comte d'Arran; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. sb. From Larrey's "History."*

James, the third earl of Arran, and eleventh duke of Chatelherault, a title conferred upon his father by Francis I. was, in the earlier part of his life, the most amiable and accomplished gentleman of his family. In 1555, he went to the court of France, then the gayest and most polished in Europe, where he was highly in favour with Henry II. who made him captain of his Scottish life-guards. Here he was first dazzled with the charms of Mary; but he regarded her with that admiration with which a subject beholds his sovereign. As his father had been

* Since universally called Havre de Grace.

regent of Scotland, and was, upon failure of issue from that princess, declared by the three estates of the kingdom heir to the crown, his views were aspiring, and he was once in hopes of gaining queen Elizabeth in marriage*. When Mary returned to her native country, he conceived the strongest passion for her; a passion in which ambition seems to have had little or no part; but being treated with coldness and neglect, he abandoned himself to solitude, and indulged his melancholy, which brought on an almost total deprivation of his reason, and cut short the expectations of his friends and admirers. *Ob. 1609.*

C L A S S IV.

The C L E R G Y.

ARCHBISHOPS, and BISHOPS.

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, archiepiscopus Cant. *H. Holbein p. † Vertue sc. b. sh.*

MATTHEW PARKER, Archbishop of Canterbury, *Æt. 70, 1573; R. Berg (alias Remigius Hogenberg †) f. A book is open before him, a bell on the table, arms at the four corners, 12mo. Vertue thought that the archbishop's head by Hogenberg, was the first portrait engraved in England. The print corresponds with an illumination in the original copy of the Statutes of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge,*

* Dod, in his "Church History," vol. ii. p. 31, says, that this earl, the earl of Arundel, and Sir William Pickering, "were not out of hopes of gaining queen Elizabeth's affections in a matrimonial way.

† Painted before he was archbishop.

‡ This engraver and Richard Lyne were retained in the archbishop's family. The latter both painted and engraved.

done by Berg, and exactly traced off and etched by Mr. Tyson, and with a painting lately in the possession of Jams West, esq. but is now the property of his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. It is extremely probable that this portrait was done by Lyne, who was an artist of great merit.

MATHÆUS PARKERUS. In the "Herologia;" 8vo. A copy in Boissard.

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, &c. Decanus Lincoln. sub Edwardo VI. consec. archiep. Cant. Dec. 17, 1559. Ob. Maii 17, 1575; R. White sc. b. sb.

PARKER, archeveque de Cantorberi; Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. sb.

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, &c. 1572, Æt. 69; Vertue sc. b. sb.

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, &c. Vertue sc. 1729. Frontispiece to his book "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ," &c. published by Dr. Drake, 1729; fol.

Matthew Parker, the second protestant arch-
 bishop of Canterbury, was a strict disciplinarian, and exacted an entire conformity to the national religion. He made a large collection of manuscripts and printed books, many of which belonged to abbies, colleges, and cathedral churches, before the Reformation. They relate chiefly to the "History of England," and were given by him to the library of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge. He loved and patronized the arts; and employed a painter and two engravers in his palace at Lambeth. Besides the abovementioned book, he published the "Bishops Bible *," and several of the best of the old English historians; namely, Matthew

Consec. 17
Dec. 1559.

* Several prelates were concerned in this translation. Mr. Selden, a very able judge, in his "Table Talk," pronounces the English Bible, including this and king James's translation, the best in the word, and the nearest to the sense of the original.

of Westminster, Matthew Paris, Affer, and Walsingham. He translated the Psalms into English verse. It should also be remembered to his honour, that he was the first founder of the Society of Antiquaries in England. The calumny of his being consecrated at the Nag's-head, has been abundantly refuted. *Ob.* 17 May, 1575, *Æt.* 72.

EDMUNDUS GRINDALLUS. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

EDMUNDUS GRINDALLUS, Cantuar. Archiepisc. *Æt.* 61, 1580; *M. Vandergucht sc. b. sp.* Another without the engraver's name.*

Consec.
Feb. 1575.

Edmund Grindal †, a very learned and pious reformer of our church, was, in the reign of Mary, one of the exiles for religion in Germany, where he diligently collected materials for a Martyrology, and greatly assisted John Fox in compiling his laborious work. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he returned to England, and was appointed one of the public disputants against popery. He had not sat long in the chair of Canterbury, before he was suspended for not suppressing the public theological exercises called prophecyings, which his conscience told him should have been encouraged and supported. It is recorded of him, that he first brought the tamarisc into England. *Ob.* 6 July, 1583, *Æt.* 63.

* There is a small head of him, among many other little copper prints of English divines, in Fuller's "Abel redivivus."

† Grindal is the *Algrind* of Spencer, which is the anagram of his name; and the *Morrel* of Spencer is bishop Elmer's name anagrammatized, with some variation. It was pronounced as it is here written. See Upton's Preface to his edition of "The Faerie Queen," p. xiii. So says the Glossary to the edition of 1679.

JOHN WHITGIFT, archbishop of Canterbury; *a wooden print: before his "Life" by Sir George Paul, 1612; 4to.*

JOANNES WHITGIFTUS. *In the "Heroologia."* 8vo.

JOHN WHITGIFT; 24to.

JOHN WHITGIFT, &c. *R. White sc. Frontispice to his "Life" by Sir G. Paul, 1699; 8vo*

JOHANNES WHITGIFT, &c. *Vertue sc. 1717; h. 8vo.*

Archbishop Whitgift succeeded Grindal, whose lenity, in the execution of the ecclesiastical laws, gave great offence to the queen. This prelate's temper, which was naturally warm, had been much heated by controversy. He was therefore thought a proper person to put the penal statutes in execution, against all that dissented from the established church*. At his persuasion, Elizabeth appointed a new eccle-

Tr. from
Worcester,
Oct. 1583.

* If we consider the illiberal, petulant, and scurrilous language, lavished by the Puritans upon this prelate, and the church, we shall, perhaps, think that he did well to be angry; and that it was necessary to curb this headstrong people. The following passage taken from a pamphlet entitled "A request from all true Christians to the Honourable House of Parliament," published in 1586, is a specimen of the licentious style and spirit of the Puritans in the age of Elizabeth. Among other things, "it prays, that all cathedral churches may be put down; where the service of God is grievously abused by piping with organs, singing, ringing, and trowling of psalms from one side of the choir to another; with the squeaking of chanting choristers, disguised (as all the rest) in white surplices; some in corner caps and filthy copes, imitating the fashion and manner of anti-christ the Pope †, that man of sin and child of perdition, with his other rabble of miscreants and shavelings. These unfitable drones, or rather caterpillars of the world, consume yearly, some 2,500, some 3,000 l. some more, some less, whereof no profit cometh to the church of God. They are the dens of idle loitering lubbards, the harbours of time-serving hypocrites, whose prebends and livings belong, some to gentlemen, some to boys, and some to serving men, &c."

† The appellation of the English Pope was sometimes given to Whitgift, and that of Popelings to the inferior clergy.

fiastical commission; which was not only authorised to hear and determine all causes that came under their jurisdiction, but was also armed with an inquisitorial power, to force any one to confess what he knew, and to punish him at discretion. It should be observed here, to the honour of this very worthy man, for such he will appear to be upon a candid examination of his character, that he was “the great restorer of order and discipline in the university of Cambridge, when deeply wounded, and almost sunk;” and that, for his sake, the salary of the Lady Margaret’s Professorship was raised from twenty marks to twenty pounds*. It is worthy of remark, that lord Bacon studied under him, when he was at Trinity College. He published several polemical pieces against Cartwright. *Ob.* 29 Feb. 1603.

EDWYNUS SANDYS. *In the* “*Herrologia;*” 8vo.

EDWYNUS SANDYS. *In the* “*Continuation of Boissard;*” 4to.

DR. SANDES; *small* 4to. *In Clarke’s* “*Lives.*”

Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, was one of the exiles in the reign of Mary, and a very great instrument in the Reformation. In the first year of Elizabeth, he was appointed one of the managers of the public conference held with the most eminent divines of the church of Rome. He was one of the translators of the Bible in this reign, and the author of a volume of sermons †. His son Edwyn, author of the

* See the Catalogue of Margaret Professors, by Mr Thomas Baker, printed with the Lady Margaret’s Funeral Sermon.

† In the “*Life of Tillotson*” by Birch, Sandys’s sermons are said to be “perhaps superior to any of his contemporaries.”

“Europæ Speculum,” and George, the famous poet and traveller, are well known by their writings. The present lord Sandys is descended from him. *Ob.* 10 July, 1588*. See “Biographia.”

Dr. MATTHEW HUTTON, archbishop of York. See the next reign.

JOHN AYLMER, bishop of London; *R. White sc. Frontispiece to his “Life” by Strype, 1701; 8vo.*

I am informed that there are two portraits of Bishop Aylmer at Leek Hill, in Worcestershire, the seat of John Folliot, esq. and that one of them was done when he was preceptor, the other in a very advanced age, and that the latter represents him in his rochet.

This learned prelate, who had the felicity, and I may add the glory, of being preceptor to the lady Jane Grey, was one of the exiles for religion, in the reign of Mary. During his residence in Switzerland, he assisted John Fox in translating his Martyrology into Latin, and wrote a spirited answer to Knox’s “First Blast of the Trumpet, against the monstrous Regiment and Empire of Women:” a pamphlet, not only remarkable for its insolence in respect

*Consec. 24
Mar. 1576.*

* Sir Robert Stapleton, a gentleman of considerable figure in this reign, who was for some time upon a very friendly footing with archbishop Sandys, contrived to bring a false accusation of adultery against him. The ground of his inveteracy was a jest of the archbishop’s, upon the following occasion. The knight carried him to see a very sumptuous house which he was building in Yorkshire, and asked him after he had seen it, whether he would have him call it “Stapleton’s stay;” rather give me leave to say “stay Stapleton,” replied the archbishop; for the building of this house will be the ruin of your fortune. See the story at large, in Sir John Harington’s “Briefe View of the State of the Church of England,” and Le Neve’s “Lives.” See also Drake’s “Antiq. of York.”

of

of the subject *, but also for the acrimony of style which distinguishes the works of that turbulent reformer. The zeal and assiduity of this bishop in maintaining the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, recommended him to the particular favour of queen Elizabeth. It was usual with him, when he saw occasion to rouse the attention of his audience to his sermons, to take a Hebrew Bible out of his pocket, and read them a few verses, and then to resume his discourse. Strype tells us in his "Life," among other instances of his courage, that he had a tooth drawn to encourage the queen to submit to the like operation. *Ob.* 3 June, 1594.

JOANNES JUELLUS, episc. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

JOHANNES JUELLUS. *In the "Continuation of Boissard;"* 4to.

JOHN JUELL; 24to.

JOHN JEVELL (JEWELL), *bishop of Salisbury, &c.* 12mo.

JOHANNES JEWELL, &c. *Frontispiece to his "Apology," together with his "Life, made English by a person of Quality,"* 1685; 8vo.

JOHANNES JEWELLIUS; *Æt.* 40; *Vertue sc. h. sb.*

J. JEWEL, &c. *with several other small heads by Vertue. Before the "Abridgement of Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation;"* 12mo.

Consec.
21 Jan.
1559 60.

This excellent prelate was one of the greatest champions of the reformed religion; as he was to the Church of England what Bellarmine was to that of Rome. His admirable "Apology" for the national church was translated from the Latin,

* Written against the queens of England and Scotland.

by Anne, the second of the four learned daughters of Sir Anthony Coke, and mother of Sir Francis Bacon. It was published, as it came from her pen, in 1564, with the approbation of the queen and the prelates. The same "Apology" was printed in Greek at Constantinople, under the direction of Cyril the patriarch, who was murdered by the Jesuits*.

Bishop Jewel's "Defence of his own Apology against Harding, and other Popish Divines," was in so great esteem, that it was commanded by Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. and four successive archbishops, to be kept chained in all parish churches, for public use. He had the most extraordinary memory of any man of his age, being able to repeat a sermon of his own composing, after once reading.

GERVASE BABINGTON, bishop of Worcester. See the next reign.

A SCOTCH PRELATE.

LESLEY, eveque de Ross; *Vander Werff*
p. P. a *Gunst* sc. b. *sh.*

John Lesley, bishop of Ross, was one of the commissioners from the queen of Scots, in the conferences held at York, and Hampton Court, in relation to the crimes of which she was loudly accused by her own subjects. In 1570, he delivered a remonstrance to Elizabeth, complaining that Mary was unjustly removed from her crown and kingdom. He entered into all the intrigues for the recovery of the liberty of that unhappy princess; and in 1571, was imprison-

* Ricaut's "Turkish Hist." p. 1491.

ed for conspiring with the duke of Norfolk and others, against the queen. He completed the establishment of a college for his countrymen in Paris, and began another foundation of the like kind at Rome: he left a large sum towards the building and endowment of a third college, which was begun at Antwerp, but never completed. The small society which belonged to the last, in a few years, left Antwerp, and settled at Douay*. His principal work is his book "De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum, Rom. 1578;" 4to. He also wrote, among other things, an answer to a pamphlet written by John Hales, in order to prove that the house of Suffolk had a right to the crown, if Elizabeth should die without issue.

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, and inferior CLERGYMEN.

ALEXANDER NOWELLUS. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

ALEXANDER NOWEL, Dr. in Divinity, dean of St. Paul's in London, *patron of Middleton school. He gave to Brazen Nose College 200l. to maintain thirteen students;* 12mo.

ALEXANDER NOWEL, D. D. *cap, furred gown;* small.

There is, or was, a portrait of him at Brazen Nose College in Oxford, with fishing-tackle about him.

Dr. Nowel wrote several tracts against popery, and was also author of two catechisms, one in 4to. the other in 8vo. The latter, is in Latin,

Installed
Nov. 1560.

* Dod. ii. p. 42.

Greek,

Greek, and Hebrew. He collected many of the ancient manuscripts which were in the Cotton Library, and are now in the British Museum. *Ob.* Feb. 13, 1601.

LAURENTIUS HUMFREDUS. *In the "Heroologia ; 8vo.*

LAURENTIUS HUMFREDUS; *a copy ; small.*

Laurence Humphrey, one of the greatest divines, and most general scholars of this age, was a voluntary exile for religion, in the reign of Mary. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he returned to England; and was, in 1560, constituted the queen's professor of divinity, and the next year elected president of Magdalen College in Oxford. He was afterwards successively dean of Gloucester and Winchester, which was the highest preferment he held in the church. He would probably have been raised much higher, had he been less zealous for the principles of the non-conformists, which he imbibed at Geneva. When Elizabeth visited the university, he and bishop Jewel entertained her with a public theological disputation. His elegant Latin oration spoken before that princess at Woodstock, is in print*. He was author of one or two philological pieces in Latin; but the generality of his writings are on subjects of controversy †. *Ob.* Feb. 1, 1589.

JOANNES RAINOLDUS. *In the "Heroologia ;" 8vo.*

His portrait is, or was, in the Bodleian library. See Hearne's account of the pictures

* It begins, Eloquar, an fleam? VIRG.

† See Athen. Oxon.

there—It was remarked a few years ago, by a gentleman of nice observation, who was well acquainted with this portrait, that there was a strong likeness of Dr. Rainolds then remaining in some of the family in Devonshire.

JOHN RAINOLDS; *four English verses*; 12mo.

JOHANNES RAINOLDUS, &c.

“Cum vibrat doctæ Rainoldus fulmina lin-

“guæ,

“Romanus trepidat Jupiter, et merito *.”

In the Continuation of Boiffard; 4to.

John Rainolds, president of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, was generally reputed the greatest scholar of his age and country. He not only digested, but also remembered what he read, and hardly knew what it was to forget. He was in polemics esteemed a match for Bellarmine, the Goliath of the church of Rome, who bid defiance to armies of divines; and scarce yielded to any of his contemporaries in any other branch of science. Hakewill styles him a living library, or third university. He was made dean of Lincoln in 1593; but soon exchanged his deanery for the presidentship of Corpus Christi College. See his character in Sir Isaac Wake's † Latin Oration, spoken at his funeral in St. Mary's Church, 25 May, 1607; or the translation of it, in Fuller's “Abel Redivivus.”

* The reader is to understand by these verses, the thunder which he hurled against Bellarmine, from the professor's chair.

† Sir Isaac Wake was an elegant scholar, and no mean orator; but James I. thought Sleep of Cambridge much superior to him; which occasioned his saying, “That he was inclined to sleep, when he heard Wake, and to wake, when he heard Sleep.”

GULIELMUS WHITAKERUS. *In the "Herologia;"* 8vo.

GULIELMUS WHITAKERUS. *In the Continuation of Boissard;* 4to.

WILLIAM WHITACRES (WHITAKER); *Marshall sc. small. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

WILL. WHITAKER; 24to.

The right learned divine WM. WHITAKER, of Trinity College in Cambridge, and master of St. John's College there. He wrote many learned books against these English priests, Stapleton, Sanders, Reignolds*, and Campian; as also against that great arch-jesuit Robert Bellarmine. He lived godly, was painful in preaching, and died peaceably, 1595. Sold by Stent; 4to.

There is a portrait of him at St. John's College, in Cambridge, much like the print in the "Herologia."

Dr. Whitaker was presented by the queen to the chancellorship of St. Paul's, London the 1st of Oct. 1580. He resigned this preferment in 1587. It was a maxim with him, that refreshing the memory was a matter of great importance in every kind of learning, but especially in the most useful parts of it. He therefore read over his grammar and logic once every year.

THOMAS BECONUS, &c. *Æt. 49, 1560. On the back of the title to his works, printed by John Day, 1564;* fol.

I am informed that there is a small head of him on the back of his "Reliques of Rome;" in 12mo, and that it represents him in the 41st year of his age, and is dated 1553.

THOMAS BECONUS. *In the "Herologia;"* 8vo.

* Sic Orig.

Thomas Beacon was professor of divinity at Oxford *, in the reign of Edward VI. In the next reign, he retired into Germany, whence he wrote a consolatory epistle to the persecuted protestants in England. His works, which are all in English, except his book “De Cœna Domini,” are in three vols. fol. He was the first Englishman that wrote against bowing at the name of Jesus †. He had no higher preferment in the church than a prebend of Canterbury, to which he was promoted in this reign.

HUGH PRICE; *Vertue sc. b. sb.*

Hugh Price, or ap Rice, prebendary of Rochester, and treasurer of St. David's, left 160 l. a year to Jesus College in Oxford, for which donation he is sometimes styled the founder. *Ob.* 1574.

DAVID WHITEHET (WHITHEAD, or WHITEHEAD). *In the “Herologia;”* 8vo.

David Whitehead, styled by Mr. Wood, “a most heavenly professor of divinity,” was some time chaplain to Anne Bolen. In the reign of Mary, he went into voluntary exile in Germany, and upon the accession of Elizabeth, returned to England. He had a hand in the third edition of the Liturgy, published in 1559; and was one of the public disputants against the popish bishops. He never had any considerable

* So says the author of the “Herologia;” but Bishop Tanner says that he was educated at Cambridge.

† It is probable that he was not the author of a Treatise against bowing at the name of Jesus, as it is not specified in the list of his works by Holland, nor by Bishop Tanner. Wood mentions a person of both his names, as the author of such a Treatise. See *Athen. Oxon.* i. col. 409. He was doubtless a prebendary of Canterbury; but is by Battely, and Le Neve after him, called Thomas Bacon.

preferment in the church ; but might have been preferred to the archbishopric of Canterbury, or the mastership of the Savoy, both which were offered him by the queen : but he was content with deserving dignities. His works consist of “ Lections and Homilies on St. Paul’s “ Epistles,” and of several tracts relating to church-discipline and worship *. *Ob.* 1571.

EDWARDUS DERINGUS. *In the “ Heroologia ;”* 8vo.

Edward Dering, fellow of Christ’s College in Cambridge, was of the family of that name still remaining at Surrenden Dering in Kent. He was a very eminent preacher at court in this reign, and one of the preachers at St. Paul’s. His principal works are his “ Answer to Harding,” his “ Lectures on the Epistle to the “ Hebrews,” and his “ Sermons.” The happy death of this truly religious man, was suitable to the purity and integrity of his life †. *Ob.* 26 June, 1576.

Dr. FULKE; *two English verses ;* 12mo.

GUL. FULCO, *S. T. P. Marshall sc. b. sb. Frontispiece to his “ New Testament ;”* fol.

Dr. Fulke, master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, gained a great reputation by his writings against cardinal Allen, and his “ Confutation of Heskins, Sanders, and Rastell, three pillars of popery ;” published in 1559, 8vo.

* Lord Bacon informs us that “ he was of a blunt stoical nature,” and that he came one day to the queen, and the queen “ happened to say to him, “ I like thee the better, Whitehead, because thou livest unmarried.” He answered, “ In troth, madam, I like you the worse for the same cause.” Bacon’s Apophthegms, No. 90.

† See Holland’s “ Heroologia.”

In 1589, the year in which he died, he published the text of the Rhemish and English Testaments together, in folio, in order to expose the false translations and errors of the former. He was, for a considerable time, a warm advocate for the principles of the non-conformists; as were also Rainolds, Humphrey, and other celebrated divines at this period, who, in process of time, got the better of their prejudices, and made a near approach to the doctrine and discipline of the established church.

THOMAS HOLLANDUS. *In the*
 “*Heroologia;*” 8vo.

Thomas Holland was rector of Exeter College in Oxford, and succeeded Dr. Laurence Humphrey in the divinity professor’s chair, in that university, which he filled with great abilities for about twenty years. None of his works are in print. *Ob.* March 17, 1611-2,

RICHARD HOOKER, &c. *Hollar f.*
 From bishop Sparrow’s “*Rationale of the Common Prayer;*” 12mo.

“ RICHARDUS HOOKER, Exoniensis, scho-
 “ laris, sociusque Collegii Corporis Christi,
 “ Oxon. deinde Londi. Templi Interioris in
 “ sacris magister, rectorque hujus Ecclesiæ *.
 “ Scripsit octo libros Politicæ Ecclesiasticæ Ang-
 “ licanæ, quorum tres desiderantur. Obiit
 “ Añ. Dō. MDCIII. Æt. suæ L. Posuit hoc
 “ piissimo viro monumentum, Anº. Dō.
 “ MDCXXXV. Guli. Cowper, † armiger, in
 “ Christo Jesu quem genuit per Evangelium;

* Of Bishop’s Bourne in Kent, where his monument, from which this print was done, is still entire.

† Afterwards Sir William Cowper, Bart. who was grandfather to the Lord Chancellor.

“ I Corinth. 4. 15.” *Guil. Faithorne sc. Frontisp. to his Works. The best proofs are before one of the old editions of his “ Ecclesiastical Polity,” in five books ; the others are from a retouched plate.*

Richard Hooker was some time master of the Temple, and afterwards rector of Bishop's Bourne in Kent. His “ Ecclesiastical Polity,” which is a defence of our church-government against the cavils of the puritans, is written with a classic simplicity, and esteemed one of the completest works, both for style and argument, of the age in which he lived, or any other. Queen Elizabeth used to call him the *judicious Hooker*, by which epithet he is still distinguished. Isaac Walton, who published a well written account of the life of this excellent but humble man, has proved the dates of his death in Camden, and on his monument, to be both wrong. *Ob. 2 Nov. 1600.* Jewel, Rainolds, and Hooker, were of C. C. C. in Oxford ; which had the glory of supplying the church with three contemporary divines, who were not to be equalled in any society in the world.

JOHANNES MORUS. *In the “ Heroologia ;” 8vo. Long and large beard.*

JOHANNES MORUS, Eboracensis, theol. et philol. *Ob. 1592. In the Continuation of Boiffard ; 4to.*

JOHANNES MORUS, S. theo. prof. 4to.

This worthy person was about twenty years minister of St. Andrew's in Norwich ; where he was held in great veneration for his general knowledge in the sciences, his exact skill in the learned languages, and, above all, for his extensive learning, and indefatigable labours, as
6 a divine.

a divine. He constantly preached thrice every Sunday, and was much admired for his excellent talent that way. He refused very considerable preferments, which would have been attended with less labour than his cure at Norwich, only because he thought he could be more useful in that city. *Ob.* 1592.

Mr. HENRY SMITH, *preaching; Cross sc. Frontispiece to his Sermons, with other learned treatises; 4to.*

There is another 4to. print of him without the engraver's name.

Henry Smith, some time minister of St. Clement Danes, London, and one of the most popular preachers in the reign of Elizabeth, was patronized by lord Burleigh, to whom he dedicated his Sermons, which have been several times printed. He was usually called the silver-tongued preacher, as though he were second to Chrysoptom, to whom the epithet of *golden* is appropriated. *Ob. cir.* 1600.

GULIELMUS PERKINSIUS. *In the "Herologia;" 8vo.*

GULIELMUS PERKINSIUS. *In the Continuation of Boissard; a copy from the above*.*

GULIELMUS PERKINSIUS Ang. *neruosiss. et clar. theol. Sim. Pass sc. a good head: the ornaments were invented by Crisp. Pass, junior. Title to the Dutch edition of his works, 1615; fol.*

WILLIAM PERKINS, &c. *Marshal sc. small; in Fuller's "Holy State."*

WILLIAM PERKINS; 24to.

* The heads in Boissard's "Bibliotheca Chalcographica" and the Continuation are copies; but the engravers have generally done justice to the likenesses of the persons.

“ WILLIAM PERKINS, Christ’s College in
 “ Cambridge, born at Marstone in Warwick-
 “ shire, a learned divine. He wrote many
 “ learned works, dispersed through Great Bri-
 “ tain, France, Germany, the Low Countries,
 “ and Spain ; many translated into the French,
 “ German, and Italian tongues : a man indus-
 “ trious and painful, who, though he were lame
 “ of his right-hand, wrote all with his left. He
 “ died at Cambridge, 1602.” *Sold by Stent,*
4to.

An uncommon quickness of sight and apprehension, contributed to give him the excellent knack he was master of, in quickly running through a folio, and entirely entering into the author’s subject, while he appeared to be only skimming the surface. He was deprived by archbishop Whitgift for puritanism. This, and the two following divines, were such as were sometimes called *conforming nonconformists*, as they were against separation from the national church.

RICHARDUS ROGERSIUS, theologus Cantabrigienfis ; *two Latin verses. In the Continuation of Boiffard ; 4to.*

Richard Rogers, a learned divine of puritan principles, flourished at Cambridge, at the same time with Perkins, and was about the same time deprived by archbishop Whitgift. He was much admired as a preacher. Bishop Humphreys, in his MS. additions to the “ Athenæ Oxonienses *,” mentions an archdeacon of St. Asaph of both his names. Quære, if the same person † ?

* Vide T. Cui Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Acad. Oxon. p. 650.

† Ric. Rogers, author of a “ Commentary on Judges,” is mentioned in Wilkins’s “ Ecclesiastes.”

Mr. BRIGHTMAN, *Ætat. suæ* 45. *Frontispiece to his* “*Revelation of the Revelations.*”

Thomas Brightman, rector of Hawnes in Bedfordshire, was educated at Queen’s College, in Cambridge. He wrote commentaries in Latin on the “Canticles,” and the “Apocalypse,” the latter of which, for a long time, made a great noise in the world. He, in that book, makes archbishop Cranmer the angel having power over the fire, and the lord-treasurer Cecil the angel of the waters, justifying the pouring out the third vial. The church of England is the lukewarm church of Laodicea; and “the angel that God loved,” is the antiepiscopal church of Geneva, and that of Scotland: and the power of prelacy is Antichrist. In the reign of Charles I. when the bishops were expelled the house of peers, and several of them imprisoned, Brightman was cried up for an inspired writer, and an abridgment of his book, intitled “The Revelation of the Revelations,” was printed*. He is said to have prayed for sudden death, and to have died travelling in a coach, with a book in his hand, 1607.

GEORGE HARTGILL; *a small whole length, cut in wood; underneath,* “Christianus Philofophus.” *It is in the title to his* “*General Calendars, or Astronomical Tables,*” &c. 1594; fol.

The author is styled “Minister of God’s word.” In 1656, an improved edition of his book was published by Timothy and John Gadbury. *In the title-plate is his portrait, by Gaywood.*

* This occasioned the mistake in the “Magna Britannia,” vol. iv. p. 17. of his flourishing during the time of the Rump Parliament. See Walton’s “Life of Bishop Sanderson.”

NONCONFORMING DIVINES.

Mr. THOMAS CARTWRIGHT; *long beard, furred gown; 4to.*

Thomas Cartwright was some time Margaret ^{Chosen} professor of divinity at Cambridge, and a very ^{1570.} celebrated preacher. When he preached in St. Mary's Church there, the concourse of the people to hear him was so great, that the sexton was obliged to take down the windows. He was expelled the university for puritanism, by Dr. Whitgift, the vice-chancellor, with whom he maintained a long controversy about church-discipline. This controversy is in print. He was at the head of those rigid Calvinists who openly opposed the Liturgy, and episcopal jurisdiction, and were advocates for the plan of religion established at Geneva. *Ob. 1603.*

JOHANNES FOXUS. *In the "Herologia;" 8vo.**

JOHANNES FOXUS Lancastrienfis †, &c. *In the Continuation of Boissard; 4to.*

JOANNES FOXUS; *Martin D. (Droeshout) sc. 8vo.*

JOHN FOX; *Glover sc. 4to. A good head.*

JOHN FOX; *Sturt sc. Frontispiece to the last Edition of his Book of Martyrs.*

* This is the first engraved English portrait that I remember to have seen with a hat. There is, however, reason to believe, that the hat was worn before the reign of Elizabeth. The following note is taken from the late professor Ward's papers. "Dr. Rich. Rawlinson is possessed of a MS. of the works of Chaucer, thought to be written in the time of king Henry VII. with the capital letters finely illuminated: and in that which begins his "Moral Tale," there is painted a man with a high-crowned hat, and broad-brim."

† It should be Lincolnienfis. He was born at Boston.

The

The book was republished when the nation was under great apprehensions of popery, 1684. This edition is printed in a Roman letter, with copper cuts, in three vols. folio:

The great work of the "Acts and Monuments of the Church," by John Fox, may be regarded as a vast Gothic building: in which some things are superfluous, some irregular, and others manifestly wrong: but which, altogether, infuse a kind of religious reverence; and we stand amazed at the labour, if not at the skill, of the architect. This book was, by order of queen Elizabeth, placed in the common halls of archbishops, bishops, deans, archdeacons, and heads of colleges; and was long looked upon with a veneration next to the Scriptures themselves. The same has been said of Fox, which was afterwards said of Burnet; that several persons furnished him with accounts of pretended facts, with a view of ruining the credit of his whole performance. But the author does not stand in need of this apology; as it was impossible, in human nature, to avoid many errors in so voluminous a work, a great part of which consists of anecdotes. *Ob.* 18 Ap. 1587, *Æt.* 70.

HUGH BROUGHTON. See the next reign.

A SCOTCH DIVINE.

JEAN CNOX, (KNOX) *de Gifford en Escosse*; a wooden print; 4to.

JOHANNES CNOXUS, theologus Scotus, &c. *In the Continuation of Boissard*; 4to.

JEAN CNOX, &c. *Desrochers*; small 4to.

John

John Knox was a rigid Calvinist, and the most violent of the reformers. His intrepid zeal and popular eloquence, qualified him for the great work of Reformation in Scotland, which perhaps no man of that age was equal to but himself. He affected the dignity of the apostolic character, but departed widely from the meekness of it. He even dared to call the queen of Scots Jezebel to her face, and to denounce vengeance against her from the pulpit. The address sent by the Scottish rebels to the established church, was supposed to be penned by him. This title, which is characteristical of the man, was affixed to it: "To the generation of Antichrist, the pestilent prelates, and their shavelings, in Scotland, the congregation of Christ Jesus within the same sayeth, &c." He was author of several hot pieces of controversy, and other theological works. He was also author of a "History of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland, from 1422 to 1567," in folio. *Ob.* 24 Nov. 1572.

DIVINES of the CHURCH of ROME.

ALANUS, Cardinalis; *Esme de Boulonois* f. 4to. In the "Academie des Sciences," tom ii. p. 37.

Cardinal ALAN, ALLEN, or ALLYN; a small bust: taken from the Oxford Almanack for 1746, where it is placed under the head of Edward II. It is probably authentic, as it was engraved by Vertue*.

William Alan, cardinal priest of the church of Rome, and a celebrated writer in its defence, Cr. 28 July, 1587.

* Vertue had a considerable collection of curious heads from medals, of which he frequently took drawings and casts.

was educated at Oriel College in Oxford ; and in 1556, chosen principal of St. Mary Hall. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he retired to Louvain, where he published his book on the subject of " Purgatory, and Prayers for the " Dead ;" in which rhetoric, of which he was a great master, held the place of argument. This was the ground-work of his reputation. He afterwards returned to England, where he lurked several years in disguise, and printed an apology for his religion, which he industriously dispersed. He had the chief hand in establishing the English seminaries at Douay and Rheims, and several others in Spain and Italy. He was justly regarded as a most dangerous enemy to the civil, as well as religious liberties of his country ; as he persuaded Philip II. to undertake the conquest of England, and endeavoured by a book, which he published about the same time, to persuade the people to take up arms against the queen. *Ob.* 6 Oct. 1594, *Æt.* 63.

THOMAS STAPLETON, *Anglus ;*
Æt. lxxiii. *Ob.* Oct. 12, 1598. *L. Gaultier incidit, neat.*

THOMAS STAPLETONUS, &c. *in a doctor of divinity's habit, 4to. neat.*

Thomas Stapleton, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at New College, in Oxford. In the reign of Mary he was promoted to a canonry of Chichester. In that of Elizabeth, he settled at Louvain, where he greatly distinguished himself by the controversial writings which he published against Jewel, Whitaker, and other eminent divines of the established church. He afterwards went to Douay, where he took the degree of doctor in divinity, of which faculty
he

he was elected professor; but being offered the chair at Louvain, he returned thither, and was, about the same time, advanced to the deanry of Hilverbeck, in Brabant. It is said, that Clement VIII. intended to bestow upon him a cardinal's hat; and that this honour was prevented by his death, which was on the 12th of October, 1598. Clement was so great an admirer of his writings, that he ordered them to be read publicly at his table. Cardinal Perron, who was an eminent author himself*, esteemed him, both for learning and acuteness, the first polemical divine of his age. There is a catalogue of his works, which are in four volumes folio, in Dod's "Church History," ii. 86. His "Tres Thomæ," containing the lives of St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Thomas Becket, and Sir Thomas More, is one of the most curious of his books.

RICHARD WHYTE; *in* Latin Vitus;
8vo.

Richard Whyte, some time fellow of New College in Oxford, was, in the reign of Elizabeth, constituted Regius Professor of the civil and canon law at Douay, and created count palatine by the emperor. Having buried two wives, he, by the dispensation of pope Clement VIII. took priest's orders, and was presented to a canonry in St. Peter's Church at Douay. His principal work was, "Historiarum Britannicæ Insulæ, &c. Libri novem, Duac. 1602;" 8vo. to which is prefixed his head. Among

* This cardinal had a printing press in his house; and his custom was to have a few copies printed of any work that he intended to publish, for the revival of his friends before the publication.

other things, he wrote an explanation of the famous enigmatical epitaph at Bologna, which has been so variously interpreted. It is probable that the author of it, who might have been better employed, made it on purpose to puzzle the idly inquisitive amongst the learned.

The following Priests and Jesuits, who have been recorded in the black catalogue of criminals by Protestants, and in the bright list of saints and martyrs by Papists, were more formidable to the queen and her people than is commonly imagined. As she stood excommunicated by a bull of Pius V. and was the main pillar of the reformed religion, she was compelled by the great law of necessity, though not without grief and reluctance*, to let loose the laws against seminary priests and Jesuits, her known enemies, *as her personal safety, and that of her kingdom, depend upon it.* This, Father Parsons himself was so candid as to own, in a private letter to one of his friends †. These unhappy missionaries, enterprising and dangerous as they were, are, however, entitled to our pity, as they acted in their proper character, and in conformity with the genius of their religion.

CUTHBERT MAYNE, *executed at Launceston, in Cornwall, 1579, 4to. mezz.*

P. EDMUND. CAMPIANUS, qui primus e Soc. Jesu, Londini, pro Fide Cath. Martyrium consummavit ‡, 1 Dec. 1581; *a small head.*

* Vide "Camdeni Eliz." sub Ann. 1581.

† "Concertatio Eccles. Cathol. adversus Ang. Calvinos Papistas," Pars ii. fol. 396, Triers, 1583, 8vo.

‡ Parsons and Campian were the first missionaries that the Jesuits sent into England.

This, and several others that follow, were taken from a sheet print, entitled, "Effigies & Nomina quorundam e Societate Jesu, qui pro Fide vel Pietate sunt interfecti, ab anno 1549 ad annum 1607," done at Rome. The sheet contains twenty-four heads.

Edmund Campian was educated at Christ's Hospital, in London, whence he removed to St. John's College, in Oxford. Here he distinguished himself as an orator and a disputant, in both which capacities he entertained queen Elizabeth at a public act, when she visited that university. He soon after became a convert to the church of Rome, and retired to the college at Douay, where he took his bachelor of divinity's degrees. In 1573, he travelled to Rome, where he became a Jesuit, and was soon after sent by his superiors as a missionary into Germany, where he composed his Latin tragedy, called "Nectar and Ambrosia," which was acted with great applause in the presence of the emperor. The last scene of his life was in England, where he was regarded as a dangerous adversary of the established church. He was executed at Tyburn, the first of December, 1581. His writings shew him to have been a man of various and polite learning. His "Decem Rationes," written against the Protestant religion, have been solidly answered by several of our best divines. The original manuscript of his "History of Ireland" is in the British Museum. See Dod, ii. p. 137, &c.

ALEXANDER BRIANT, Soc. Jesu, Londini, pro Catholica Fide, suspensus et secus, 1 Decemb. 1581; *small*.

Alexander Briant, who was born in Somersetshire, studied at Oxford, and afterwards at

Douay. He was sent into England, in character of a missionary, in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1581, he was imprisoned, and, as Dod tells us *, was cruelly treated while he was in the Tower, by thrusting needles under the nails of his fingers, to force him to a discovery of what was acting abroad against the queen and government †. He was a young man of singular beauty, and behaved at the place of execution with decent intrepidity. Execut. Dec. 1, 1581.

THOMAS COTTAMUS, Anglus, Londini, pro Fide Catholica, suspensus gladioque secutus, 9 Jul. 1582; *small*.

Thomas Cottam, who was born in Lancashire, studied some time at Brazen-Nose College, in Oxford, and afterwards at Rheims, where he was ordained priest. In 1580, he was sent on a mission into England, but was apprehended soon after his landing. Dr. Ely, a professor of the civil and canon law at Douay, happened to be at Dover when he was taken, and with great address contrived and effected his escape; but as this benevolent act was like to be attended with the ruin of him and his family, Cottam very generously surrendered himself, to save his benefactor. He was several times put to the torture in prison, but could not be prevailed with to make any confession, or renounce his religion. He and Briant are said to have been admitted into the Society of Jesus a little before their death. He was exe-

* "Church History," ii. 114.

† It was at this time strongly reported, that a plot was hatching in the English colleges at Rheims and Rome, with no less a view than the total subversion of the national religion and government. The fears and jealousies of the people were more alive than usual at this juncture, as the duke of Anjou was in the height of his courtship with the queen.

cuted at Tyburn, with several of his fraternity, the 30th of May, 1582*.

EDMUND GENINGES, (Jennings) *alias* Ironmonger, *Æt.* 24, 1591; *eight Latin verses, &c. before his Life, St. Omer's, 1614.*

Edmund Jennings was admitted into the English college, at Rheims, under doctor, afterwards cardinal, Allen, and, when he was twenty years of age, ordained priest. He was soon after sent into England, where he was apprehended in the act of celebrating mass. He was executed, by hanging and quartering, in Gray's-Inn-Fields, the 10th of December, 1591.

In the rare book above mentioned, are several historical prints, representing the principal circumstances of his life and death. This work was published, at a considerable expence, by the Papists, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of two "miracles," which are there said to have happened at his death. The first is, that, after his heart was taken out, he said, "Sancte Gregori, ora pro me," which the hangman hearing, swore, "God's wounds! see his heart is in my hand; yet Gregory is in his mouth." The other is, that an holy virgin being desirous of procuring some relick of him, contrived to approach the basket into which his quarters were thrown, and touched his right hand, which she esteemed most holy, from its having been employed in acts of consecration and elevating the host, and immediately his thumb came off without force or discovery, and she carried it home, and preserved it with the greatest care.

* Dod, ii. p. 116.

P. ROGERUS FILCOCKUS, Anglus,
Londini, pro Catholica Fide, suspensus & sectus,
22 Feb. 1601; *small*.

Roger Filcock, by Mr. Stow erroneously called Thomas, received his education at Seville, in Spain, where he was ordained priest, and soon after sent hither as a missionary. Dod informs us, that he and Mark Backworth, a gentleman who acted in the same character, were executed at Tyburn, the 27th of February, 1601, together with Mrs. Anne Line, who suffered death for harbouring and assisting missionaries*.

P. FRANCISCUS PAGIUS, Anglus,
Soc. Jesu, Londini, pro Catholica Fide, suspensus
& sectus, 30 April. 1602; *small*.

Francis Page, having for some time applied himself to the study of the law, went abroad, was ordained priest, and sent back upon a mission. He was, according to Dod's account of him, seized and condemned to die for receiving holy orders, and was executed at Tyburn, in 1601. The same author adds, that Mrs. Lyne, a widow gentlewoman, with whom he resided, was prosecuted and suffered death for entertaining him †. This appears to be the person mentioned above in the article of Filcock.

DOMINICUS COLLINUS, Hiber-
nus, e Soc. Jesu, &c. pro Catholica Fide, Corkæ,
in Hibernia, suspensus & sectus, ult. Oct. 1602;
small.

* Dod, ii. p. 106.

† Dod, ii. p. 112.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, Knt. *born March 28, 1512; deceased August 12, 1577, in the 65th year of his age. Round cap, furred garment.*

Sir THOMAS SMITH, *holding a book; a wooden print; motto, Ingenium nulla manus. In "Gabrielis Harveii, Valdinatis, Smithus, vel Musarum Lachrymæ pro Obitu, &c. 1578," 4to.*

Sir Thomas Smith was several times sent ambassador into France in this reign; and on the twenty-fourth of June, 1572, he was appointed secretary of state. In 1575, he procured an act of parliament that a third part of the rent upon college-leases should be always reserved in corn, at the low price at which it then sold. He clearly foresaw that the collegiate bodies would reap great advantage from this act, as there was the highest probability that the price of grain would be much advanced.

Sir FRANCIS WALSINGHAM; *Frederico Zuccherò p. f, Houbraken sc. In the collection of Sir Robert Walpole. Illust. Head. It is now Mr. Horace Walpole's.*

FRANC. WALSINGHAMIUS. *In the "Herologia;" 8vo.*

FR. WALSINGHAM, *secrétaire d'Elizabeth; Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. sb.*

FRANCISCUS WALSINGHAM, &c. *Vertue sc. b. sb.*

Sir Francis Walsingham, who was employed by the queen in the most important embassies, was advanced to the post of secretary of state,

in Jan. 1572-3. This great man's talent for business, his learning, eloquence, insinuating address, universal intelligence, and profound secrecy, are mentioned in all the histories of this reign. He knew how to be grave or facetious, could laugh with Henry IV. of France, and quote Greek and Latin authors with James VI. of Scotland. He was so far from raising a fortune, that he spent his patrimony in the service of the public, and was buried in the night, at the expence of his friends, who were apprehensive that his corpse might be arrested for debt. *Ob.* 6 Ap. 1590.

Sir ROBERT CECIL, secretary of state, and master of the courts of wards. See the reign of James I.

Sir NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON, *Knt. ex tabula antiqua; G. Vertue delin. & sc. 1747; b. sb.*

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was much in favour with the queen, who sent him ambassador to France* and Scotland. He was an able minister, and firmly attached to the interest of his mistress. It was universally believed that he was poisoned by a fallad, which he eat at the earl of Leicester's. It is certain that he died soon after he had eaten it, before he could be removed from table. *Ob.* Feb. 12, 1570, *Æt.* 57.

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY was sent ambassador to the emperor Rodolph, in 1576, and at the same time received a commission to treat with

* It was a maxim of this minister, "That France can neither be poor, nor abstain from war, three years together."

other German princes. See Class VII. and IX. where the heads of him are described.

Sir THOMAS BODLEY was employed in several embassies to Germany and Denmark. He was afterwards sent to the Hague to manage the queen's affairs in the United Provinces, and was admitted into their council of state, where he sat next to count Maurice. See Class IX.

GUALTERUS MILD MAY; Eques Auratus, *Coll. Emmanuelis Fundr. Anº. 1584; J. Faber f. large 4to.*

The Rev. Mr. Henry Jerom de Salis gave an original picture of Sir Walter Mildmay to the earl of Sandwich, who presented it to Dr. Richardson, master of Emmanuel College, in Cambridge.

Sir Walter Mildmay was surveyor of the court of augmentations in the reign of Henry VIII. and privy-counsellor, chancellor, and under-treasurer of the exchequer, to Elizabeth. He is celebrated by Camden, and other historians, for his uncommon merit in his private and public character. *Ob. 31 May, 1589.*

CLASS VI.

MEN of the ROBE.

Sir NICHOLAS BACON, lord-keeper. *Fred. Zuccherò p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the duke of Bedford Illust. Head.*

At Gorhambury, his seat near St. Albans, now in the possession of lord Grimston, is his portrait, and his bust. There are also busts of his second lady, and lord Bacon their son, when a little boy. A great part of the furniture which belonged to the lord-keeper; is still carefully preserved. Besides the portraits of the Bacon family, there are a great many others, well worth the notice of the curious. The greater part of them are copies; but they were done in the time of the persons represented.

NICOLAUS BACONUS. *In the " Heroologia ;"*
8vo.

NICOLAS BACON; *A. Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. sb.*

NICOLAUS BACONUS, custos magni sigilli, 1559;
Vertue sc. b. sb.

N. BACON, lord-keeper; *Vertue sc. large 4to.*

N. BACON, &c. *Vertue sc. a small oval; engraved with other heads. In the frontispiece to Burnet's " Abridgement of his Hist. of the Reformation ;"*
12mo.

Promoted
1558-9.

Sir Nicholas Bacon had much of that penetrating genius, solidity of judgment, persuasive eloquence, and comprehensive knowledge of law and equity, which afterwards shone forth with so great a lustre in his son, who was as much inferior to his father in point of prudence and integrity, as his father was to him in literary accomplishments. He was the first lord-keeper that ranked as lord-chancellor. *Ob.* 20 Feb, 1578.9.

Sir THOMAS EGERTON, lord-keeper.
See ELLESMERE, Class VI. in the next reign.

Vera Effigies JACOBI DYER, Equitis
aurati, qui primo reginæ Elizabethæ "Capitalis
"Justi-

“ Justiciarius de Banco constitutus; elapsis tandem viginti et quatuor Annis, a Morte exauctoratus est.” *f. Drapentier sc. ab originali; b. sb.*

Sir James Dyer was author of a book of reports in French, of which several editions have been published. His head is prefixed to his book. *Ob.* 24 Mar. 1581-2.

EDMOND ANDERSON, Knt. lord chief justice of the common pleas, *Æt.* 76. *W. Faithborne sc. Frontispiece to his “ Reports,” in French, 1664, 1665; fol.*

Sir Edmund Anderson sat in judgment upon Mary queen of Scots, in October, 1586; and the next year presided at the trial of secretary Davison, in the Star-chamber, for signing the warrant for the execution of that princess. His decision in that nice point was, “ That he had done *justum, non juste; he had done what was right in an unlawful manner, otherwise he thought him no bad man* *.” *Ob.* 1605. Promoted
2 May,
1582.

Vera Effigies JOHANNIS CLENCH, Equitis Aurati, unus Justiciariorum serenissimæ Dominæ, nuper Reginæ Elizabethæ, ad Placita coram ipsa Regina tenenda assignati. *Hollar f.* 1664.

This judge was very eminent in his profession; but none of his writings were ever printed. His head is in Dugdale’s “ *Origines Juridiciales,*” 1666, and 1671; *fol.*

* This was excellent logic for finding an innocent man guilty. It was drawn from the same mood and figure with the queen’s order, and no-order, for Davison’s signing the warrant. The lord chief-justice, who was otherwise no bad man himself, was obliged to find him guilty, upon pain of being deprived of his office. See the particulars of the case in Robertson’s “ *Hist. of Scotland.*”

FRANCIS MORE of Faley, serjeant at law. See the reign of James I.

A SCOTCH CIVILIAN.

GUIL. BARCLAIUS, J. C. *Ætat.* 53, 1599; *C. D. Mallery f. oval: in the same plate are eight coats of arms of the families to which he was allied.*

William Barclay, a native of Scotland, and allied to the best families in that kingdom, was an eminent civilian in France, in the reign of Henry IV. He wrote a book "De Regno, et Regali Potestate, adversus Monarchomachos," 1599; 4to. in which is his head, neatly engraved*. Though he had very considerable preferment in France, being first royal professor in the university of Angers, he came into England, in 1603, with a view of settling here; but not meeting with encouragement, he returned to France, where he died about the year 1605; according to other accounts, 1609. He was father of John Barclay, the celebrated author of the "Argenis."

C L A S S VII.

MEN of the SWORD.

OFFICERS of the ARMY,

ROBERT DUDLEY, Graaf Van Leicester, &c. *in armour; 4to.*

1585 The earl of Leicester was lieutenant-general of the forces sent into the Low Countries against

* He was also author of an excellent comment on "Taciti Vita f. Agricolaë."

the Spaniards, and deputy-governor of the United provinces under the queen. He was not only unsuccessful as a general, but he ventured to lay an oppressive hand upon a people who had lately shaken off the Spanish yoke, who exulted in their new liberty, and were extremely jealous of it. Upon this, several complaints were brought against him, which occasioned his return to England.

Sir PHILIP SYDNEY; *Isaac Oliver p. Houbraken sc. 1743. In the collection of Sir Brownlow Sherrard, Bart. Illust. Head.*

There is a portrait of him in one of the apartments at Warwick-castle, which is with good reason believed to be an original, as it belonged to Fulke Greville lord Brooke, his intimate friend.

Sir PHILIP SYDNEY, Knt. *Ob. 1586, Æt. 32. J. Oliver p. Vertue sc. From a picture in the earl of Oxford's collection; h. sh.*

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY; *J. Oliver p. Vertue sc. 1745. From a limning of Dr. Mead's; whole length. Prefixed to the Sidney-papers, published by Collins.*

In this print is a view of Penshurst in Kent, the ancient seat of the Sidneys, which at the time of its engraving, was in the possession of William Perry, Esq. whose lady was niece to the last earl of Leicester of that family.

PHILIPPUS SIDNEIUS; *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

This print, which was done in the reign of Elizabeth, is supposed to be the first head published by Elstracke.

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, Governor of Flushing; *whole length; sold by John Hind, 4to. scarce.*

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY; *a very small oval, neatly engraved by Faithorne. There is a vile print of him,*

in armour, before one of the editions of the "Arcadia," without the engraver's name. It is copied from Elstracke's.

PHILIPPUS SYDNEY. *In the "Herœologia;" 8vo.*

The original picture was in the possession of the late earl of Chesterfield.

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY. *Inveniam viam, aut faciam; Vertue &c. 12mo.*

The painting of him at Woburn Abbey is like the print among the illustrious heads.

Sir Philip Sidney was governor of Flushing, and general of the horse under his uncle the earl of Leicester. His valour, which was esteemed his most shining quality, was not exceeded by any of the heroes of his age: but even this was equalled by his humanity. After he had received his death's wound at the battle of Zutphen, and was overcome with thirst from excessive bleeding, he called for drink, which was presently brought him. At the same time, a poor soldier was carried along desperately wounded, who fixed his eager eyes upon the bottle, just as he was lifting it to his mouth; upon which he instantly delivered it to him, with these words: "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine*."

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, general of the horse at Tilbury, and commander of the land forces in the expedition to Cadiz. See Class II.

* This beautiful instance of humanity is worthy of the pencil of the greatest painter; and is a proper subject to exercise the genius of our rising artists, who, by the rules of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, are confined to English history †.

† Since the first edition of the "Biographical History" was printed, the very ingenious Mr. West told me, that he should employ his pencil on this subject. Every lover of painting, and especially those that have seen the *Death of General Wolf*, by his hand, will hear this with pleasure.

Sir

Sir FRANCIS VERE: *Medio et Tempore. Faithorne sc. 4to. In his "Commentaries," published by Dillingham, 1657; folio.*

His portrait, and that of his brother, Sir Horace, are in the grand collection of portraits at Welbeck.

Sir Francis Vere, who had given many signal proofs of his valour in the Low Countries, was, in 1596, made governor of Flushing by queen Elizabeth. He afterwards gained immortal honour by his courage and conduct in that memorable battle near Nieuport, and for his brave defence of Ostend, for five months, against the Spanish army. He was, at the end of that term, relieved, and the town was taken after a siege of three years. *Ob. 28 Aug. 1608.*

Sir HORACE VERE, brother to Sir Francis, and a sharer with him in the danger and honour of the above mentioned exploits. See the next reign.

Sir JOHN OGLE, lieutenant-colonel to Sir Francis Vere; *his left eye out; Faithorne sc. 4to. ubi supra.*

Sir John Ogle, who had the honour to wear the marks of those memorable actions in which he bore a part with Sir Francis Vere and his brother, was author of the "Account of the last Charge at Newport Battle, and of the Parly at the Siege of Ostend," subjoined to the Commentaries of Sir Francis*.

Captain CHRISTOPHER CARLEIL, Esq. *Robert Boissard sc. small h. sb. This belongs*

* There are portraits of several of the brave adventurers of this time at Raynham, the seat of lord Townshend.

to a curious Set of English Admirals, by the same engraver.

CHRISTOPHERUS CARLEIL, (OR CARLISLE). In the "*Heroologia*;" 8vo.

Christopher Carlisle, a Cornish gentleman, son-in-law to Sir Francis Walsingham*, served with reputation in the prince of Orange's fleet in the Low Countries, and in that of the Protestants in France, commanded by the prince of Condé in person. He was afterwards, by the great duke of Muscovy, appointed admiral of his fleet destined, in 1584, to act against the king of Denmark. He was employed by Sir John Perrot in Ireland, to defend the western part of that kingdom against the incursions of the Scots. The next year he had the command of the land-forces sent on board the fleet commanded by Drake to the West Indies; where he gave the highest proofs of his military capacity, and had a principal hand in taking the towns of St. Jago, St. Domingo, Carthagena, and St. Augustine. *Ob.* 1593.

Sir WALTER RALEIGH, captain of the queen's guard, lord-warden of the Stanneries, &c. *From a picture in the possession of William Elweys, Esq. formerly belonging to lady Elweys, eldest daughter of Sir Walter, grandson of Sir Walter Raleigh: Vertue sc. 1735. Before his "History of the World;" folio. See the next division of this class.*

Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT, commander in chief of the queen's forces in the province of Munster, in Ireland. See Class VIII.

* "*Biograph. Britan.*" p. 2465, Note C.

OFFICERS of the NAVY.

CHARLES HOWARD, earl of Nottingham; *F. Zuccherò p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the (late) duke of Kent. Illust. Head.*

CHARLES, Earl of Nottingham, &c. *in armour, hat, large beard; four English verses, small 8vo. neat and curious.*

CHARLES HOWARD, &c. See his portrait in the print of the procession to lord Hunfdon's, Class I. His picture is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham, was, Created, 22 Oct. 1596. Birch. for his great abilities in naval affairs, advanced, in 1588, to the office of lord high admiral. In this memorable year he, and the gallant officers under him, did much in sinking and destroying the Spanish Armada*; but the winds did more. Upon this great event, the queen ordered a medal to be struck, with this inscription, "Afflavit Deus, et dissipantur;" "He "blew with his wind, and they are scattered †." In 1596, the lord admiral had a great share in taking Cadiz, and burning the Spanish fleet. He was a lover of magnificence, having no less than seven "standing houses at the same time ‡." He enjoyed his office about 32 years. See the next reign, Class II.

The suit of tapestry at the House of Lords, engraved by Pine, with the heads of the Lord Admiral, and those who commanded under him against the Spanish armada, is a justly admired work. The heads, which are about the size of a half-crown, are in the borders of the plates, which exhibit the particulars of each

* The royal navy at this time consisted but of twenty-eight vessels. HUME.

† Ah nimum dilecta Deo! cui militat æther,
Et conjurati veniunt ad classica venti. CLAUDIAN.

‡ Fuller's "Worthies."

day's engagement. The hangings were executed from the designs of Henry Cornelius Uroom. The following is an alphabetical list of the persons represented. Their names are spelt as they stand on the prints. Christopher Baker, Sir George Beeton, Sir Charles Blunt, Sir Robert Cary, Captain Crosse, the Earl of Cumberland, Sir Francis Drake, (Charles Howard, Baron of Effingham) the Lord Admiral, Sir Martin Frobisher, Sir Thomas Garrat, Captain Benjamin Gonson, Sir John Hawkins, Sir Edward Hoby, the Lord Thomas Howard, Mr. Knevet, the Earl of Northumberland, Sir Horatio Palvocini, Captain George Pennar, Captain Penton, the Lord Henry Seymour, the Lord Sheffield, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Thomas Sycil, Sir Roger Tounsand, Thomas Vivasir, Mr. Willoughby, Sir William Winter.

These brave officers and volunteers embarked with a resolution suitable to the greatness of the occasion, and of that age of heroes in which they lived; but by the favour of heaven, which fought for the English, there occurred no such opportunities of signalizing their valour as presented themselves to the Hawkes and Forrests of the present age. See some curious particulars, relative to their engaging the armada, in the "Harleian Miscellany," vol. i. p. 123, &c.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE; from an original in the possession of Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. Knight of the shire for Somerset. R. White sc. h. sh. In the first edit. of Harris's "Voyages," vol. I. p. 19.

I take this print to be the most authentic portrait of Sir Francis Drake extant. The original picture descended to Sir Philip Sydenham, of Brimpton, in the county of Somerset, from his ancestor, Sir George Sydenham, whose only daughter married Sir Francis Drake*.

* See an account of the family in Collier's "Dictionary."

DRAECK, (DRAKE), *Æt.* 43; *an ancient print; his right hand resting on a helmet; a terrestrial globe suspended under an arch; sb.* The plate has been re-touched by Vertue.

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, *leaning on a globe; Robert Boissard sc.* One of the Set of Admirals: this is copied by Vaughan.

FRANCISCUS DRACUS, &c. *two hemispheres before him; Jodocus Hondius Flander f. Londini; 8vo.*

DRAECK, &c. *Thomas de Leu sc. 4to.*

FRANCISCUS DRAKE. *In the "Herologia;" 8vo.*

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE; *W. Marshall sc. small. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE; *Vaughan sc. in armour; 4to.*

FRANCISCUS DRAKE; *De Larmessin sc. 4to.*

FRANCISCUS DRAKE, &c. *H. Goltzius f. 8vo.*

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE; *J. Houbraken sc. h. sb. Illust. Head.*

Sir Francis Drake, before he had the royal sanction for his depredations, was a famous free-booter against the Spaniards. The queen made no scruple of employing so bold and enterprising a man against a people who were themselves the greatest free-booters and plunderers amongst mankind. He was the first Englishman that encompassed the globe. Magellan, whose ships passed the South Seas some time before, died in his passage. In 1587, he burnt one hundred vessels at Cadiz, and suspended the threatened invasion for a year; and, about the same time, took a rich East India carrack near the Terceras, by which the English gained so great insight into trade in that part, of the world, that it occasioned the establishment of the East India Company. In 1588 he was appointed vice-admiral under lord Effingham, and acquitted himself in that important

command with his usual valour and conduct.
Ob. 28 Jan. 1595-6.

GUALTHERUS RALEIGH, eques
 auratus; *in armour*; 4to.

Sir Walter Raleigh served in the wars in the Low Countries, and in Ireland; and was afterwards employed in discoveries in the West Indies, and in the improvement of navigation, to which his genius was strongly inclined. In 1584 he discovered Virginia, to which he made no less than five voyages. He was one of the most distinguished officers on board the fleet which engaged the Armada. He was constantly employed in literary pursuits at sea and land. His learning was continually improved into habits of life, and helped greatly to advance his knowledge of men and things; and he became a better soldier, a better sea-officer, an abler statesman, and a more accomplished courtier, in proportion as he was a better scholar. He was constituted vice-admiral, 1600. See the next reign, Class IX.

Sir JOHN HAWKINS, *eight English verses, signed A. H. one of the Set of Admirals by Boissard, b. sb.*

JOANNES HAWKINS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

1588. Sir John Hawkins, who was one of the most renowned seamen, and bravest officers in Europe, was rear-admiral of the fleet sent out against the armada; in destroying which he had a principal share. He signalized himself in several expeditions to the West Indies, and died in that against the isthmus of Darien; as did also Sir Francis Drake. He was buried in the element where he acquired his fame, 1595.

Sir MARTIN FROBISHER*, Knight;
in armour; sea; army on the shore; 4to.

* He spelt his name Frobifer.

MARTINUS FROBISHERUS, E. Auratus. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

Sir MARTIN FROBISHER; *six English verses;* one of the set just mentioned, b. 5b.

There is, or was, an ancient portrait of him in the stair-case leading to the Picture Gallery at Oxford.

Sir Martin Frobiser was an officer of distinction on board the fleet which engaged the armada, and had a great share in the danger and honour on that glorious occasion. In 1592, he went a privateering voyage with Sir Walter Raleigh, and took a Spanish carrack valued at 200,000 l. He first attempted to discover a north-west passage to China, and with that view made several voyages; in one of which he brought away a man, woman, and child, from the Straits which bear his name. He died in 1594 of a wound, which he received in attempting to take a fort near Brest.

RICHARDUS GREENVILLUS, Mil. Aur. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

Sir Richard Greenville was vice-admiral under lord Thomas Howard, son to the duke of Norfolk, who was sent with a squadron of seven ships to America, to intercept the Spanish galleons laden with treasure from the West Indies. Sir Richard, who happened to be separated from the rest of the squadron, unfortunately fell in with the enemies fleet of fifty-two sail, which he engaged and repulsed fifteen times. He continued fighting till he was covered with blood and wounds, and nothing remained of his ship but a battered hulk. He died on board the Spanish fleet three days after, expressing the

highest satisfaction in the article of death, at his having acted as a true soldier ought to have done*. *Ob.* 1591. He was grandfather of the famous Sir Bevil Greenvile.

CHRISTOPHER CARLISLE, an excellent naval officer. See the first division of this Class.

C L A S S VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

Sir NATHANIEL BACON, Knight of the Bath. See Class X.

HUMPHREDUS GILBERTUS, Miles Auratus. *In the "Herologia;"* 8vo.

Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT, Knt. *copied from the above;* 4to.

Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT, *holding an armillary sphere; Virginia at a distance.*

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, brother-in-law, by the mother, to Sir Walter Raleigh, possessed, in a high degree, the various talents for which that great man was distinguished. He gained a considerable reputation in Ireland, in his military capacity, and was one of those gallant adventurers who improved our navigation, and opened the way to trade and commerce. He took possession of Newfoundland in the name of queen Elizabeth; but was unsuccessful in his attempt to settle a colony on the continent of

* This was that enthusiasm, or rather madness of courage, which some will have to be the highest perfection in a sea-officer. It was a maxim of admiral Howard, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. that a degree of frenzy was necessary to qualify a man for that station.

America. He, as well as Sir Walter Raleigh, pursued his studies at sea and land, and was seen in the dreadful tempest which swallowed up his ship, sitting unmoved in the stern of the vessel, with a book in his hand; and was often heard to say, "Courage my lads! we are as near heaven at sea, as at land." He always wore on his breast a golden anchor suspended to a pearl, which was given him by the queen. There was a portrait of him in the possession of his descendants in Devonshire, with this honourable badge. He wrote a discourse to prove that there is a north-west passage to the Indies. *Ob.* 1583.

THOMAS CANDYSSH, Nobilis Anglus, Ætatis suæ 28.—*Hæc illa est, candide inspector, illustrissimi Thomæ Candyssh, nobilis Angli, ad vivum imago; qui ex Anglia 21 Julii, 1586, navem conscendens, totum terræ ambitum circumnavigavit, rediitque in patriæ portum Plymouth, 15 Septemb. 1588. Jodocus Hondius sc. Londini. 8vo.*

THOMAS CANDISH (OR CAVENDISH.) *In the "Herologia;"* 8vo.

THOMAS CAVENDISH, Esq. *six English verses; belonging to the set of admirals, &c. by Boissard, b. 3b.*

, THOMAS CANDYSH, &c. *two hemispheres before him; six Latin verses; 8vo. neat; probably by one of the family of Pass. There is another neat print of him in 4to. with two hemispheres and six English verses.*

THOMAS CANDISH; *Larmessin sc. Copied from the "Herologia."*

Thomas Cavendish was a gentleman adventurer, who, soon after the commencement of hostilities between England and Spain, undertook to annoy the Spaniards in the West Indies;

and carried fire and sword into their remotest territories. He burnt and destroyed nineteen of their ships, and took the admiral of the South Seas, valued at 48,800 l. In this expedition he encompassed the globe, and returned in great triumph to England. His soldiers and sailors were cloathed in silk, his sails were damask, and his top-mast covered with cloth of gold. In his second expedition, he suffered almost all the miseries that could attend a disastrous voyage *. His men mutinied, and he was thought to have died of a broken heart in America, 1592 †.

THOMAS GRESHAMUS: *De pictura archetypa penes Mercerorum Societatem; Vertue sc. b. sh.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *Delaram sc. 4to.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *with a view of the Royal Exchange; Overton exc. whole length; b. sh.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *copied from the next above. Sold by Walton; 4to.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *a small oval.*

THOMAS GRESHAM, Miles, &c. *Faber f. large 4to. mzz.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *a whole length; a bale of goods, ship under sail, &c. 4to.*

Sir Thomas Gresham was agent in the Low Countries for Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. His mercantile genius exerted itself not only in contriving excellent schemes for paying the debts of the crown, and extend-

* In the Streights of Magellan his men perished in great numbers, from cold and famine. Knivet's feet turned quite black with the cold, and his toes came off with his stockings. Another blowing his nose with his fingers, threw it into the fire.

† Doctor Ducarel has a curious drawing by Vertue, from an original painting, of Captain Thomas Eldred, who sailed round the globe in the sixteenth century.

ing our foreign trade, but also in introducing into the kingdom the manufactures of small wares, such as pins, knives, hats, ribbands, &c. He was, in a word, the founder of commerce, and of the Royal Exchange *. *Ob.* 21 Nov. 1579.

A set of the Lord Mayors of London, from the first year of queen Elizabeth to 1601, when the prints, which are cut in wood, were published. Some of them serve for several mayors †. Under the portraits are mentioned their charitable gifts, and places of burial, with a few other particulars. Among them are seven clothworkers, six drapers, one fishmonger, two goldsmiths, six grocers, five haberdashers ‡, four ironmongers, five mercers, two salters, two skimmers, two merchant taylors, and one vintner.

The personal history of these city magistrates is almost as uniform as their dress; and the simplicity and plainness of their manners were as different from those of some who have since filled the chair, as the delicate engraving and the bold and flaming mezzotinto are from the rude effigy cut in wood. It would be amusing to trace the progress of a lord mayor, from the loom or the fishmonger's stall, to the chair of the magistrate; to be informed with what difficulty he got the first hundred pounds, with how much less he made it a thousand, and with what ease he rounded his plumb. Such are, in the eye of reason, respectable characters; and the more so, as they rose with credit from humbler stations.

* Finished, 1569.

† This circumstance brings in question the authenticity of the set. Possibly the repetition of the prints was only when originals could not be procured.

‡ Among these is Sir George Barne, who was lord mayor in 1586. He was the first merchant adventurer to Barbary, Russia, and Genoa.

WOLSTANUS DIXI (Dixie) Miles,
Major Civitatis Londini, 1585; *H. Holland, exc.*
8vo.

Sir Wolstan Dixie, who was a friend to his country and to mankind, deserves to be remembered for his exemplary character as a magistrate, and his extensive charities; for a detail of which the reader is referred to "Stow's Survey of London." The present Sir Wolstan Dixie has more reason to boast of having such an ancestor in his family, than of the tradition that the founder of it was allied to king Egbert. See the "English Baronets," ii. p. 89.

The set of the lord mayors and the head of Sir Wolstan Dixie, are extremely rare; the former is in the possession of Joseph Gulston, of Ealing Grove, in Middlesex, Esq. and the latter is the property of Richard Bull, Esq. member of parliament for Newport, in Cornwall*.

Sir HENRY TIRELL, of Springfield, Essex; *Æt.* 70, 1582. *From the original in the possession of Mr. Cosway. Elizabetha Bridgetta Gulston del. et f. in aqua forti, 8vo.*

Sir Henry Tirell descended in a direct line from sir Walter, who accidentally shot William Rufus, in New Forest, in Hampshire. This family, which long flourished at Springfield, is said to have enjoyed the honour of knighthood in every descent, for six hundred years. John

* It would be ingratitude not to acknowledge the favours which I have received from Sir William Musgrave and both these gentlemen, not only in the free access which I have had to their very copious and valuable collections of English portraits; but for their readiness to communicate any notices relative to this work, and their generous encouragement in the course of it.

Tirell, esq. of that place, was created a baronet 22 October 1666. I know of nothing particularly memorable concerning Sir Henry, who “ married Thomasine daughter of William Gunston, of London, esq. by whom he had several children *.”

ADRIAN STOKES. See Frances duchess of Suffolk, Class XI.

J. BRUEN, *a small head in Clark's "Marrow of Ecclesiastical History."*

John Bruen, of Stapleford, in Cheshire, was a man of considerable fortune who received his education at Alban Hall, in the university of Oxford, where he was a gentleman commoner. Though he was of puritan principles, he was no slave to the narrow bigotry of a sect. He was hospitable, generous, and charitable, and beloved and admired by men of all persuasions. He was conscientiously punctual in all the private and public duties of religion, and divinity was his study and delight. He was a frequenter of the public sermons of these times, called prophecyings; and it was his constant practice to commit the substance of what he had heard to writing †. *Ob. 1625, Æt. 65.*

W I L.

* “English Baronets,” ii. p. 454.

† See more of him in the second part of the book above mentioned. The author informs us, that Mr. Bruen had a servant, named Robert Pasfield, who was “mighty in the Scriptures,” though he could neither write nor read. He was, indeed, as remarkable for remembering texts and sermons as Jedidiah Buxton for remembering numbers. “For the help of his memory, he “invented and framed a girdle of leather, long and large, which “went twice about him. This he divided into several parts, “allotting every book in the Bible, in their order, to some of “these divisions; then, for the chapters, he affixed points or “thongs of leather to the several divisions, and made knots by “fives or tens thereupon, to distinguish the chapters of that book; “and

Promoted
23 Oct.
1597.

WILLIAM CAMDEN, Clarencieux king at arms. See Class IX. in this, and the next reign.

C L A S S IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING,
&c.

ELISABETHA, &c. Regina; *R. Houston f. mezz. Copied from the "Heroologia," for Rolt's "Lives."*

Queen Elizabeth, who understood six languages, makes a considerable figure among the learned ladies *. Her translation of the "Meditations of the Queen of Navarre," was printed at London in 1548; her translation of "Xenophon's Dialogue between Hiero and Simonides," was first printed in 1743, in N^o II. of the "Miscellaneous Correspondence." Several of her letters are in the "Sylloge Epistoliarum." See the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors."

P H Y S I C I A N S.

Dr. CAIUS. See the preceding reign.

WILLIAM BULLEYN, physician; *a wooden print; profile; long beard. From his "Government of Health," 1548; 8vo.*

"and by other points he divided the chapters into their particular contents or verses, as occasion required. This he used instead of pen and ink, in hearing sermons, and made so good use of it, that, coming home, he was able by it to repeat the sermon, quote the texts of scripture, &c. to his own great comfort, and to the benefit of others; which girdle master Bruen kept after his death, hung it up in his study, and would mercifully call it The Girdle of Verity."

* See Roger Ascham's Works, p. 242, 272.

There

There is a whole length of him cut in wood, with four English verses. It belongs to his works in folio.

WILHELMUS BULLEN, M. D. &c. *F. Wil. Stukeley, 1722; floruit 1570; small.*

William Bulleyn was a physician of great learning and experience, and a very eminent botanist. He travelled over a considerable part of Germany and Scotland, chiefly with a view of improving himself in the knowledge of plants; and was not only familiarly acquainted with the names and characters of English vegetables, but was also well skilled in their virtues*. He read the Greek, Roman, and Arabian authors, in his own faculty, and wrote several medical treatises himself. The collection of his works is intitled, “Bulleyn’s Bulwarke of Defence against all Sicknes, Sorenes, and Woundes, that doe daily assaulte Mankind; which Bulwarke is kept with Hillarius the Gardener, Health the Physician, with their Chyrurgian to help the wounded Soldiors, &c.” 1562; fol. In this collection is his “Book of Simples †,” his “Dialogue betwixt Soreness and Surgery, &c.” He was an ancestor to the late Dr. Stukeley. *Ob. 7 Jan. 1576.*

RICHARD HAYDOCKE, M. D.

Frontispiece to his translation of Lomazzo, or Lomattius’s “Art of Painting,” 1598; a pot folio.

There is a copy of this head by John Thane.

* The knowledge of plants is usually limited to their names and classes, without attending to their virtues. But the greatest lovers of the delightful study of botany must own, that a common farmer, who knows what simples will make a good drench for a cow, is possessed of more valuable knowledge than a mere verbal botanist, who can remember all the names in a vegetable system.

† The oldest herbal in the English language is that by Dr. Turner, in the black letter, 1551; folio.

Richard

Richard Haydocke was educated at New College in Oxford, and practised physic at Salisbury, and afterwards in London. He published a translation of Lomazzo's "Art of Painting," which was first printed at Milan, in the Italian language, 1583. Mr. Hogarth fancied he saw the fundamental principle of his "Analysis of Beauty" in this translation *, couched in the following precept of Michael Angelo to Marco da Sienna his scholar; "That he should always make a figure pyramidal, serpent-like," and multiplied by "one, two, and three †." Sir Richard Baker tells us, that "one Richard Haydocke of New College in Oxon, pretended to preach in his sleep, and was by king James discovered to be a mountebank ‡." He died in the reign of Charles I. See the Class of Artists.

WILLIAM CUNYNGHAM, of Norwich, doctor in physic, Æt. 28; *well cut in wood, with Dioscorides's Book of Plants open before him. It is prefixed to his "Cosmographical Glasse, conteyning the pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Navigation."*

In the dedication, he mentions other works of his own composition, in astronomy and chronology; and a Commentary upon Hippocrates *de Aere, Aquis, & Regionibus*. He was also author of a Treatise of the French Disease. He executed several of the cuts in the "Cosmographical Glass" himself. The map of Norwich, belonging to this book, which was

* See the "Analysis."

† Haydocke's Translat. &c. p. 17.

‡ Chron. p. 591.

printed in the black letter, folio, 1559, is curious and fine.

MARCUS RIDLEUS, Cantabrigienfis, imperatoris Ruffiæ archiater, *Æt.* 34, 1594.

“ Miſſus ab Elifa Ruthenis quinque per annos,

“ Anglis ni deſis, te vocat illa domum.

“ Tute mathematicis clarus, magnetica calles,

“ Pæonias laudes doctus ubique capis.”

A quarto print.

Mark Ridley was phyſician to the company of Engliſh merchants reſiding in Ruſſia, and afterwards to the Ruſſian emperor. After his return to England, he was choſen one of the the eight principals or elects of the College of Phyſicians. He was author of a “ Treatiſe of “ Magnetical Bodies,” in which he intimates, that longitudes might be rectified by the nautic needle*. About the year 1617, he publiſhed animadverſions upon Barlow’s “ Magnetical “ Adverſement.” See “ Athen. Oxon.” I. col. 495.

THOMAS GALUS, Chirurgus, *Æt.* 56, 1563; oval, cut in wood, 8vo. ſize.

Thomas Gale is ſaid, by biſhop Tanner †, to have been the moſt celebrated ſurgeon of his time; and to have been educated under Richard Ferris, principal ſurgeon to queen Elizabeth. Yet the ſame author informs us, that he was in the army of Henry VIII. at Muttrel, (Montreuil), in 1544; and with King Philip at St. Quintin, in 1557. This ſeems to claſh with chronology; but is, however, far from

* Vide, cap. 42.

† See his “ Bibliotheca.”

being impossible, as Ferris might have flourished in the time of Henry and the three subsequent reigns, without being so old as some eminent surgeons now living. He was author of an "Enchiridion of Chirurgie," of "An Institution of a Chirurgian," and also published a collection of his own pieces in folio, 1563; to all which his head hath been prefixed. The most curious of his works is an Herbal, consisting of such plants as are used in surgery; with figures. He practised in London, and died in the year 1586.

J. H. (JOHN HALL, Surgeon,) *Æt.* 35; 1564, 8vo. *He holds a plant in his hand; under the head are several Latin verses. It is before his translation of the "Chirurgia Parva," of Lanfranke.*

John Hall, a surgeon of Maidstone, in Kent, wrote and translated several chirurgical treatises; of which bishop Tanner has given us a detail. He was also author of a book of Hymns with musical notes.

PETER LEVENS, *holding a urinal, I. C.* *sc.* *Before "The Path-Way to Health," 1664, 12mo.*

Peter Levens, who studied and practised both physic and surgery, is styled "Master of Arts; of Oxon," in the title to his book, called; "The Path-Way to Health, wherein are most excellent and approved Medicines of great Virtue," &c. This book was first published in 1587. Mr. Wood informs us that the author, or rather collector of these receipts, who appears to have been no graduate in physic, was some time fellow of Magdalen college, in Oxford. Mr. Boyle's "Medicinal Experiments;

" or

“ or a Collection of choice and safe Remedies,” for the use of families and country-people, is the most noted book of this kind. John Westley hath published a collection of receipts, called “ Primitive Physic,” among which are some very good ones, particularly Sir Stephen Fox’s remedy for weak eyes. This book, by the help of the title, hath had a good run *, particularly among the Methodists, whose faith co-operating with nature, frequently made them whole, when Mr. Westley had the credit of the cure.

Sir GEORGE BAKER, *a small wood print, whole length, standing in his laboratory. From his second “ Book of Distillations, containing sundrie excellent Remedies of distilled Waters,” 1599, 4to.*

These remedies are now neglected, as Galenical have generally given place to chymical medicines.

ENGLISH POETS.

EDMUND SPENCER; *Vertue sc.*

“ Anglica te vivo vixit plaussitque poësis,
“ Nunc moritura timet te moriente mori.”

CAMDEN.

One of the set of poets; large b. sb.

EDMUND SPENCER; *Vertue sc. 8vo.*

There is a painting of him at Castle Duplin, the residence of the earl of Kinnoul, in Scotland.

Edmund Spenser, the celebrated author of the “ Fairy Queen,” was father of the English heroic poem, and of true pastoral poetry in

* The thirteenth edition, now before me, was printed in 1768.

England. He stands distinguished from almost all other poets, in that faculty by which a poet is distinguished from other writers, namely, invention; and excelled all his contemporaries in harmonious versification. The stanza of Spenser, and the old words which constantly occur in his works, contribute to give this great poet an air of peculiarity: hence it is that almost all the imitations of him resemble the original*. It is to be regretted that such vigour of imagination and harmony of numbers should have been lavished upon an endless and uninteresting allegory, abounding with all the whimsies of knight-errantry. It ought at the same time to be remembered, that it was much more interesting in the days of Elizabeth than it is in the present age. According to lord Lyttelton, he has, in his poem, represented that great queen “as the patroness of the most sublime
 “chivalry, and as sending forth the moral vir-
 “tues, illustrated under the characters of dif-
 “ferent knights, &c. In this light, the “Fairy
 “Queen” is as much a state poem as the
 “Æneis of Virgil †.” Parnassus proved a very barren soil to him. The queen was far from having a just sense of his merit; and lord Burleigh, who prevented her giving him a hundred pounds, seems to have thought the lowest clerk in his office a more deserving person. It was very hard that a genius who did honour to his country, should get less by writing, than a journey-

* Peculiarity of any kind is striking; and in proportion as it is so, is generally more imitable, either in poetry or painting. It is easier to imitate the style of a mannerist, than the simplicity of Raphael or Poussin.

† Notes to the second book of the Life of Henry II. p. 53.

man mechanic employed in printing his works. He died in want of bread, 1599.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *ad orig. tab. penes D. Harley; Vertue sc. 1721; 4to.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, &c. *Vertue sc. 1719. Done from the original, now in the possession of Robert Keck of the Inner Temple, Esq. * large h. sh.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. *In the possession of John Nicoll of Southgate, Esq. Houbraken sc. 1747; Illust. Head.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *Zouft. p. From a capital picture in the collection of T. Wright, painter in Covent-Garden. J. Simon f. h. sh. mezz.*

This was painted in the reign of Charles II.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *W. Marshall sc. Frontispiece to his poems, 1640; 12mo.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *Arlaud del. Du-change sc. 4to.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *J. Payne sc. He is represented with a laurel branch in his left hand.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *L. du Guernier sc.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *small; with several other heads, before Jacob's "Lives of the Dramatic Poets," 1719; 8vo.*

* It has been said that there never was an original portrait of Shakespeare; but that Sir Thomas Clarges, after his death, caused a portrait to be drawn for him, from a person who nearly resembled him. Mr. Walpole informs me, that the only original picture of Shakespeare is that which belonged to Mr. Keck, from whom it passed to Mr. Nicoll, whose only daughter married the marquis of Caernarvon. This agrees with what is said in the "Critical Review," for December, 1770, in relation to the same portrait, which is there also said to have been "painted either by Richard Burbage, or John Taylor the Player, the latter of whom left it by will to sir William Davenant. After his death, Betterton, the actor, bought it; and when he died, Mr. Keck of the Temple gave forty guineas for it to Mrs. Barry the Actress." Mr. Walpole adds, that Marshall's print is genuine too, and probably drawn from the life.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *with the heads of Johnson, &c. b. sb. mezz.*

Though Shakespeare be a writer of a mixed character, he will ever be ranked in the first class of our English poets. His beauties are his own, and, in the strictest sense, original. The faults found in him are chiefly those of the age in which he lived, his transcribers, and his editors. He not only excelled in copying nature, but his imagination carried him beyond it. He had all the creative powers of fancy to form new characters *, and was more an original genius than any other writer. He, like other great poets, has had the felicity of having his faults admired, for the sake of his beauties. See the next reign.

JOHN DONNE, *Æt. 18; Marshall sc. Frontispiece to his Poems, 1635; 12mo.*

John Donne, styled by Mr. Dryden “the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation,” wrote on various subjects; but his greatest excellency was satire. He had a prodigious richness of fancy; but his thoughts were much debased by his versification. Drummond, the famous Scottish poet, affirmed to Ben. Johnson, that he wrote his best pieces before he was twenty five years of age:

“ ’Twas then plain Donne in honest vengeance
 “ rose,
 “ His wit harmonious, but his rhyme was
 “ prose.”

Dr. Brown's Essay on Satire.

See the next reign, Class IV. and IX.

* His Caliban, Fairies, &c.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, lord Buckhurst, afterwards lord-treasurer, and earl of Dorset. See the next reign.

MICHAEL DRAYTON. See the next reign.

SAMUEL DANIEL, post-laureat. See the next reign.

PHILIPPUS SIDNEYUS: *Van Hove sc.*

This accomplished gentleman seems to have been the delight and admiration of the age of Elizabeth, rather for the variety, than the greatness of his genius. He that was the ornament of the university, was also the ornament of the court; and appeared with equal advantage in a field of battle, or at a tournament; in a private conversation among his friends, or in a public character as an ambassador. His talents were equally adapted to prose or verse, to original composition, or translation. His "Arcadia" was not only admired for its novelty, but continued to be read longer than such compositions usually are, and has passed through fourteen editions. The reader will find the language of the Arcadia incomparably better than the affected pedantic style of Lilly's "Euphues," which was much read and admired by the ladies at court in this reign. He died * the 16th of Oct. 1586.

Sir JOHN HARRINGTON; *with a watch lying on a table; a small oval, engraved by Wm. Rogers: In the title to his translation of "Orlando Furioso," 1591; fol.*

* "Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,
"Prais'd, wept, and honour'd, by the muse he lov'd. POPE.

There is a better print of him by Thomas Cockson, before the first edition of his "Translation of Ariosto."

There are two original pictures of him in the possession of Dr. Harington of Bath, who is lineally descended from him.

Sir John Harington had, in his time, a very considerable reputation as a poet and translator, and was also noted for his ready wit. He was author of four books of epigrams, which were printed after his decease. His "Translation of Ariosto" was published in his life-time, with cuts*. His genius was thought to be better suited to epigram, than heroic poetry. He was god-son to queen Elizabeth.

GEORGE GASCOIGNE; *in armour; ruff; large beard; on his right-hand, a musket and bandoleers; on his left, books, &c. underneath, "Tam Marti, quam Mercurio."*

George Gascoigne, gentleman of a good education, served with reputation in the wars in the Low Countries; and after his return to England, distinguished himself by his writings in prose and verse. He published several books of poems with fantastic titles, namely, "Flowers," "Herbs," "Weeds," &c. Among which are several dramatic pieces. He was esteemed the best love-poet of his age. There is a pamphlet in the black letter, intitled, "A Remembrance of the well-employed Life and godly End of George Gascoigne, Esq. who deceased at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, Oct. 7, 1577," by George Whetstone, Gent. This contradicts the date of his death, which I took from the "Athenæ Oxonienses." See "Re-

* See the preface to this work.

“liques of ancient English Poetry,” ii. p. 136, 2d edit. The print of him is prefixed to his “Steele Glas, a Satire,” Lond. 1576; 4to. before which are commendatory verses by Walter Rawley, and others. *Ob.* 1578.

SCOTCH POETS.

GEORGE BUCHANAN; *F. Pourbus p. J. Houbraken sc.* 1741. *In the Collection of Dr. Mead; Illust. Head.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS; *Æt.* 76; *Esme de Boulonois f.* 4to.

Another by the same hand, Æt. 77, *b. sh.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS; *J. C. H. f.* *A copy from the above. In Boissard; 4to.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS; *R. V. S. F. in a cypher; 12mo.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS; *R. White sc. b. sh.*

There is a mean print of him by Clarke, small 8vo. or 12mo.

George Buchanan, a very celebrated Scottish poet and historian, who in both those characters has happily emulated the simplicity and beauty of the ancients, was preceptor to James VI. The most applauded of his poetical works is his translation of the Psalms, particularly of the CIV *. His History of Scotland, in which

* This Psalm has been translated into Latin by nine Scottish poets. Eight of these translations were printed at Edinburgh, 1699, 12mo. together with the “Poetic Duel” of Dr. George Eglishem with Buchanan. The former accused that great poet of bad Latin, and bad poetry, in his version of this Psalm, and made no scruple of preferring his own translation of it to Buchanan’s. The “*Consilium Collegii Medici Parisiensis de Mania G. Eglishemii, quam prodidit Scripto,*” is well worth the reader’s perusal for its pleasantry: it is prefixed to the “Poetic Duel.” The ninth Latin translation of the CIV. Psalm, was by the famous Dr. Pitcairne. It was published in the name of Walter Danniston. There is an admired version of this Psalm in English by Blacklock, a poet of the same nation, who was born blind. See his Poems published by Mr. Spence.

he has treated the character of Mary, the mother of his royal pupil, with great freedom, has been read in the schools in that kingdom as a Latin classic *. Ob. 28 Sept. 1582. *Æt.* 76.

JACOBUS CRITONIUS, *Salminicio sc. octavo size*: In the "*Museum Historicum*" of *Imperialis*. Poorly executed, but most probably authentic. A print of him is now † engraving for the second part of Mr. Pennant's "*Tour in Scotland*." The drawing was taken from a picture in the possession of Lord Eliock, a Lord of the Session at Edinburgh. This is a copy, by a grandson of Sir John Medina, from the original, in the possession of Mr. Graham, of Airth.

There is a genuine picture of him in the possession of Mr. Alexander Morrison, of Bagnie, in the county of Bamff, in Scotland. It is supposed that this portrait was sent from Italy, by himself, to Viscount Fendraught, the chief of the family of Crichton ‡.

This amazing genius seems to have surprised and astonished mankind, like a new northern star. He, together with an athletic strength and singular elegance of form, possessed the various powers of the human mind in their full force, and almost every acquired talent that could recommend the man, or adorn the gentleman. One would imagine that he was master of the art for which Raymond Lully is said to have been distinguished; that of talking readily upon subjects which he did not understand: but he disputed with adepts and learned doctors, and foiled literary champions at their own

* The "*History of Scotland*," by Dr. Robertson, has added to the number of our English classics.

† April, 1773.

‡ See Pennant's "*Tour in Scotland*," p. 125.

weapons. If all that is said of him by authors of character be true, he is much better intitled to the appellation of Phœnix than John Picus Mirandula; but the elevation and extension of the genius of this wonderful man appears to have been "more a flight than a growth." If he had lived longer, and written more*, it is probable that his works would not, like those of his countryman Buchanan, have continued unimpaired by time. Crichton shot up like the mountain pine; Buchanan rose slowly like the oak †. The one is rather an object of temporary admiration; the other retains its strength and beauty, after it hath stood the shock of ages. It is probable, that the great qualities of Crichton served to precipitate his fate. Vicencio de Gonzaga, prince of Mantua, his pupil, prompted by jealousy or envy, basely attacked, and brutally murdered him, in the street, in the time of Carnival, in the year 1583, and the ‡ twenty-second year of his age. If the reader should, in a collective view, consider what is said of him by Imperialis, in his "Museum;" by Mackenzie, in his "History of Scotch Writers;" by bishop Tanner, in his "Bibliotheca;" and by Dr. Hawkesworth, in "The Adventurer;" he will find full enough to exercise his faith, though mankind be naturally fond of the marvellous, and ever willing to stretch their faculties to the utmost to reconcile it with truth.

* Dr. Samuel Johnson informed me, that two copies of verses, one, at least, of which is in the "*Deliciae Poetarum Scotorum*," are the only known pieces of Crichton. Bishop Tanner is, perhaps, mistaken, in attributing several books to him, which belong to another writer of the same name.

† "*Crevit occulto velut arbor ævo.*"

‡ Sir Thomas Urquhart, in a very scarce book, intituled "The Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel," &c. Lond. 1652, in which he gives a long and very wonderful account of Crichton, says he was killed in the thirty-second year of his age.

ALEXANDER BODIUS, *Bonit. Christi liber, Æt. 33, an. 1596.*

Hic ego qui tacitus video meliora proboque,
Non odiosa sequor.

T. de Leuf. It is Tab. 10. of Sir Robert Sibbald's "Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ," whence the following article is extracted. The inscription on the print alludes to his being set at liberty at Thoulouse, after a tedious confinement, which was occasioned by a popular insurrection in that city.

Mark Alexander Boyd *, who was comparable, if not equal, to the admirable Crichton †, was born in Galloway, on the thirteenth day of January 1562, and came into the world with teeth. He learned the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages at Glasgow, under two grammarians; but was of so high and intractable a spirit, that they despaired of ever making him a scholar. Having quarrelled with his masters, he beat them both, burnt his books, and forswore learning. While he was yet a youth, he followed the court, and did his utmost to push his interest there; but the fervour of his temper soon precipitated him into quarrels, from which he came off with honour and safety, though frequently at the hazard of his life. He, with the approbation of his friends, went to serve in the French army, and carried his little patrimony with him, which he soon dissipated at play. He was shortly after roused by that emulation which is natural to great minds,

* He was son of Robert Boyd, who was eldest son of Adam Boyd, of Pinkhill, brother to Lord Boyd. James Boyd, archbishop of Glasgow, was a younger son of Adam. Sir Robert Sibbald, who was descended from the same family with Mark Alexander Boyd, took his Life from a manuscript in his possession, and inserted it in his "*Prodromus Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ.*" Lib. III. part ii. p. 2, 3, 4.

† "*Vita Bodij.*"

and applied himself to letters with unremit-
 ted ardour, till he became one of the most
 consummate scholars of the age. His parts were
 superior to his learning, as is abundantly testi-
 fied by his writings in print and manuscript.
 The Greek and Latin were as familiar to him
 as his mother tongue. He could readily dic-
 tate to three scribes in as many different lan-
 guages and subjects. He had an easy and hap-
 py vein of poetry, wrote elegies in the Ovidian
 manner, and his hymns were thought to be su-
 perior to those of any other Latin poet *. He
 wrote a great number of other poems in the
 same language, and translated Cæsar's Com-
 mentaries into Greek, in the style of Herodo-
 tus: this translation was never printed. His
 other manuscripts on philological, political, and
 historical subjects, in Latin and French, are enu-
 merated by the author of his Life, who tells us
 that he was the best Scottish poet of his age;
 and that, as a writer in his native language, he
 was upon a level with Ronsard and Petrarch.
 He was tall, compact, and well-proportioned
 in his person; his countenance was beautiful,
 sprightly, and engaging; he had a noble air;
 and appeared to be the accomplished soldier
 among men of the sword, and as eminently the
 scholar among those of the gown. He spent
 the greatest part of his unsettled life in France,
 but died at Pinkhill, his father's seat, in April,
 1601, about the thirty-eighth or thirty-ninth
 year of his age.

* Olaus Borrichius, a very eminent and judicious critic. at p.
 150. of his "*Dissertationes Academicæ de Poetis*," speaking of Boyd,
 says, "*In Marco Alexandro Bodio, Scoto, redvivivum spectamus Na-
 sonem; ea est in ejusdem Epistolis Heroidum, lux, candor, dexteritas.*"
 He speaks as highly of his Hymns in heroic verse.

————— That sun,

Which not alone the southern wit sublimes,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes,

seems to have shed as great influence on Scotland in the sixteenth century as it hath in the present age. I have proceeded to an unusual length in this article of Boyd, as he is mentioned by none of our English writers.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

WILLIAM CAMDEN, author of the “*Britannia*,” published in this reign. See the next.

R ALPH (or RAFF) BROOK, Esq. York-herald, *died* 15 Oct. 1625, *aged* 73; *ruff*; *herald's coat*; 4to.

Rafe Brook, who naturally follows Camden as his antagonist, discovered many errors in relation to pedigrees, in the “*Britannia*,” which he offered to communicate to the author; but his offer was waved, and he was superciliously treated. Upon this, urged by personal resentment, he sedulously applied himself to a thorough examination of that celebrated work, and published a discovery of the errors which he found in the fourth edition of it. This book, in which Mr. Camden is treated with very little ceremony, or even common decency, was of great use to him in the fifth edition, published in 1600. Brook's “*Second Discovery of Errors*,” to which his head is prefixed, was published in 4to. 1723, about a century after his decease.

WILLIAM LAMBARDE of Kent Esq.

Ob. Æt. 65, 1601; Vertue sc. 1730; b. sb.

WILLIAM LAMBARDE, &c. *Vertue sc. Frontispiece to his "Alphabetical Description of the Chief Places in England and Wales;" first published 1730, 4to.*

William Lambarde, a learned and industrious antiquary, was author of the "Archaionomia, sive de prisca Anglorum Legibus," 1568; 4to. and of the "Perambulation of Kent," 1570. He carefully collected many of the old MSS. which were in the Cotton Library, and was the founder of an alms-house at Greenwich. His "Archaionomia, which is his capital performance, is a translation of the Anglo-Saxon laws, which have been translated more justly, but less elegantly, by John Brompton*. This work of Lambarde was begun by Lawrence Nowel, dean of Litchfield.

JOHN STOW, historian and antiquary; *Vertue sc. A bust, from his monument in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft; large b. sb. The whole monument was engraved by Sturt, for his Survey.*

John Stow, who was bred a taylor, quitted his occupation, to pursue his beloved study of the history and antiquities of England, to which he had an invincible propensity. He was not only indefatigable in searching for ancient authors and MSS. of all kinds relating to English history, but was also at the pains of transcribing many things with his own hand. As his studies and collections engrossed his whole attention, he, in a few years, found himself in embarrassed circumstances, and was under a necessity of returning to his trade; but was enabled by the generosity of archbishop Parker to resume his studies. His principal

* Preface to Gibson's "Chronicon Saxonicum," p. 4.

works are his "Survey of London;" a book deservedly esteemed; his "Additions to Holinshed's Chronicle," and his "Annals." The folio volume, commonly called "Stow's Chronicle," was compiled from his papers after his decease, by E. Howes. Our author Stow, had a principal hand in two improved editions of Chaucer's Works, published in this reign. *Ob.* 5 April, 1605, *Æt.* 80.

HUMPHREY LLOYD, (or LHUYD) of Denbigh, Esq. antiquary, 1561; *J. Faber f.* 1717; *b. sb. mezz.*

Humphrey Lloyd, a celebrated antiquary, was some time of Brazen Nose College in Oxford, where he seems to have studied physic for his amusement, as he never followed it as a profession. He had a taste for the arts, particularly music, and did the map of England for the "Theatrum Orbis" of Ortelius, his intimate friend, to whom he addressed his "Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum," 1572; 12mo. and his epistle "De Mona Druidum Insula, Antiquitati suæ restituta." He also wrote "Chronicon Walliæ, a Rege Cadwalladero, usque ad An. Dom. 1294;" a MSS. in the Cotton Library. He collected a great number of curious and useful books for lord Lumley his brother-in-law. These were purchased by James I. and were the foundation of the Royal Library. They are now a very valuable part of the British Museum. *Ob. circ.* 1570.

The ancient Society of Antiquaries, in the list of whom are many great and respectable names *, was erected in this reign. In the

* See the list in "Biograph. Britan." Artic. AGARD.

next, their assemblies were interrupted, as James looked upon this learned body as a formidable combination against his prerogative.

Sir JOHN HAYWARD, historiographer.
See the reign of James I.

THOMAS BODLÆUS, &c. *M. Burghers* *sc. b. sb.* *From the original at Oxford.*

At the four corners of this print are the heads of William earl of Pembroke, archbishop Laud, Sir Kenelm Digby, and Mr. Selden, who were benefactors to the Bodleian library*.

THOMAS BODLEIUS, miles; *ex marmore quod in Bibl. Bodl. posuit Cl. Tb. Sackvillus, com. Dorset. Acad. Canc.—Idem; ex effigie in Xysto Bibl. Bodl. two small ovals, in one head-piece.*

Sir Thomas Bodley merited much as a man of letters; but incomparably more, in the ample provision he has made for literature, in which he stands unrivalled. In 1599, he opened his library, a mausoleum which will perpetuate his memory as long as books themselves endure. He drew up the statutes himself for the regulation of this his library, and wrote memoirs of his own life. Hearne, in his “Camdeni Elizabetha,” has published “An Account of an Agreement between Q. Elizabeth and the United Provinces, wherein she supported them, and they stood not to their agreement; written by Sir Thomas Bodley.” *Ob.* 28 Jan. 1612.

Sir FRANCIS VERE. See Class VII.

* This is the frontispiece to the Catalogue of that Library.

Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT. See Class VII.

JOHN DEE, *a small square, inscribed, "Doctor Dee avoucheth his stone to be brought by angelical ministry."*

EDWARD KELLY, *prophet or seer to Doctor Dee, holding a book with planetary figures in his hand: it is inscribed "Tritbemius." These prints are companions, before Casaubon's "Relation concerning Dee," &c.*

John Dee was a man of extensive learning, particularly in the mathematics, in which he had few equals; but he was vain, credulous, and enthusiastic. He was deep in astrology, and strongly tinctured with the superstition of the Rosicrucians, whose dreams he listened to with eagerness, and became as great a dreamer himself as any of that fraternity. He appears to have been, by turns, a dupe and a cheat, but acquired prodigious reputation, and was courted by the greatest princes in Europe, who thought that in possessing him, they should literally possess a treasure: he was offered large pensions by the emperors Charles V. Ferdinand, Maximilian, Rodolph, and the czar of Muscovy*. He travelled over great part of Europe, and seems to have been revered by many persons of rank and eminence, as a being of a superior order. He pretended, that a black stone, or speculum, which he made great use of was brought him by angels, and that he was particularly intimate with Raphael and Gabriel. Edward Kelly, the associate of his studies and

* See Hearne's "Appendix to Joh. Glastonienfis Chron." p. 505.

travels *, who was esteemed an adept in chymistry, was appointed his seer, or speculator. He is said to have written down what came from the mouths of the angels or demons that appeared in the speculum. His reputation as a Rosicrucian, was equal, at least, to that of Dr. Dee; but he was so unfortunate as to lose both his ears at Lancaster. It was confidently reported, that he raised a dead body in that county †. He was imprisoned for a cheat in Germany, a country which hath produced more dupes to alchymy than all the other nations in Europe.

He pretended, that he was enjoined by some of his friends, the angels, to have “a community of wives ‡,” and he so strictly adhered to this injunction, that he seems to have made it a part of his religion. Kelly died miserably from the effects of a fall, in escaping from his confinement, in Germany; and Dee, very poor, at Mortlake, in Surry; the former in October, 1595; the latter in the year 1608, and the eighty-first of his age.

“The black stone into which doctor Dee used to call his spirits” was in the collection of the earls of Peterborough, whence it came to lady Elizabeth Germaine. It was next the property of the late duke of Argyle, and is now Mr. Walpole’s. It appears upon examination, to be nothing but a polished piece of canal coal. But this is what Butler means, when he says,

Kelly did all his feats upon
The devil’s looking glass, a stone.

Hud. Part II. cant. iii. v. 631, 2.

* This man was born at Worcester, and bred an apothecary.

† Weever’s “Funeral Monuments,” p. 45, 46.

‡ The same has been reported of Dee; but this is contradictory to what is said of him by Dr. Thomas Smith. Vide “*Vita Jo. Dee*,” p. 46.

See “A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits:” London, 1659, fol. It is observable, from the analogy of style, that the discourses of the true and false angels were composed by the same hand.

JOHN BLAGRAVE; *a small head, D. L. fecit.* In the engraved title to “Planispherium Catholicum quod vulgo dicitur *The Mathematical Jewel,*” &c. Lond. sumptibus Josephi Moxon, 4to. *The editor was John Palmer, M. A. whose head is also in the title. There is another small head of the former in a ruff. His portrait is in the possession of George Blagrove Esq. of Bullmarsh Court.*

John Blagrove, of Southcote, near Reading, in Berkshire, was the second son of John Blagrove, of Bulmarsh Court, near the village of Sunning, in that county. He was a man of a strong head and a benevolent heart; and had the honour of being an inventive genius. This excellent mathematician did not pursue phantoms, like Dee and Kelly, but reduced his speculations to practice; his friends, his neighbours, and the public reaped the fruits of his studies. His “Mathematical Jewel,” which is in a great measure an original work, is his capital performance. He cut the figures for this book with his own hand, and they are well executed*. This gentleman who possessed an independent fortune, was not only distinguished by his knowledge in mathematics; he was, and

* In his discourse to the reader, before his “Mathematical Jewel,” he expresses himself thus: “Never give over at the first, though any thing seeme hard, rather ask a little helpe: and if you desire to be excellent perfite in your instrument, abridge my whole worke, and you shall finde it will stand you more steede than twenty times reading. I have always done so with any booke I liked.”

is still known for his judicious charities. He died the 9th of August, 1611, and lies buried in St. Laurence's church, in Reading, where a fine monument was erected to his memory. See more of him and doctor Dee, in the "Biographia Britannica."

JOHN GERARDE; engraved by *Wm. Rogers*, for the first edit. of his "*Herbal*."

JOHN GERARDE; engraved by *Payne*, for *Johnson's* edition of the same book.

John Gerarde, a surgeon in London, was the greatest English botanist of his time. He was many years retained as chief gardiner to lord Burleigh, who was himself a great lover of plants, and had the best collection of any nobleman in the kingdom: among these were many exotics, introduced by Gerarde. In 1597, he published his "*Herbal*," which was printed at the expence of J. Norton, who procured the figures from Frankfort, which were originally cut for Tabermontanus's "*Herbal*" in High Dutch. In 1633, Thomas Johnson, an apothecary, published an improved edition of Gerarde's book, which is still much esteemed*. The descriptions in this *Herbal* are plain and familiar; and both these authors have laboured more to make their readers understand the characters of the plants than to give them to understand that they knew any thing of Greek or Latin.

* Thomas Johnson, who, for his labours in this work, was honoured with a Dr. of physic's degree, by the university of Oxford, was lieut. col. to Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, governor of Basing-house, in the civil wars. He set fire to the Grange near that fortress; which consisted of twenty houses, and killed and burnt about three hundred of Sir William Waller's men, wounded five hundred more, and took arms, ammunition, and provision, from the enemy. He died in Sept. 1644, of a wound which he received in a sally from the garrison.

ROGER ASCHAM; *a small whole length; reading a letter to queen Elizabeth. In the engraved title to Mr. Elstob's edition of his "Epistles," M. Burghers sc. Probably no portrait.*

Roger Ascham, who was born at North Alerton, in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's College, in Cambridge, was one of the brightest geniuses and politest scholars of his age. He was public orator of the university of Cambridge, and Latin secretary to Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, the last of whom he taught to write a fine hand, and instructed in the Greek and Latin languages, of which he was a consummate master. His letters are valuable both for style and matter, and are almost the only classical work of that kind written by an Englishman*. The most perfect collection of them, which may be still enlarged, was that published by Mr. Elstob; but he had omitted the author's poems, which are printed in other editions. His "Schoolmaster" abounds with great good sense, as well as knowlegde of ancient and modern history; it is also expressive of the great humanity of the author, who was for making the paths of knowledge as level and pleasant as possible, and for trying every gentle method of enlarging the mind and winning the heart. His "Toxophilus," a treatise of shooting in the long-bow, of which he was very fond, is rather whimsical. He seems to think, that a

* Daniel George Morhoff speaks thus of him, at p. 283 of his "Polyhistor. Literarius," published by the learned John Albert Fabricius. "Rogerus Aschamus, Anglus, Reginae Elizabethae fuit a Latinis Epistolis, cujus Epistolas Thuanus elegantissime scriptas judicat. Pene unus e gente Anglica est cujus stylus veterem Latinitatem sapit. Cum Joanne Sturmio singularem coluit amicitiam; cujus exemplo erectus, elegans dicendi genus sectatus est."

man who would be a complete archer should have as great a compass of knowledge as he possessed himself. He died the 4th of Janary, 1569.

THOMAS HILL, Æt. 42; *a small oval, cut in wood.*

He was author of "The Contemplation of Mankinde, contayning a singular Discourse, after the Art of Physiognomie, on all the Members and Partes of Man, from the Head to the Foot, in a more ample Manner than hytherto hath been published," 1571, small 8vo. or 12mo. This frivolous writer hath given the reader his own head to contemplate in the title to his book.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

PAINTERS.

ISAACUS OLIVERUS. *In the Set of Painters by Hondius; b. sb.*

ISAAC OLIVER; *J. Oliver p. J. Miller sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

There never appeared in England, perhaps in the whole world, a greater master in miniature than Isaac Oliver, He painted a few pieces of history, but generally portraits; which have so much truth and delicacy, as never to have been equalled, but by the smaller works of Holbein. His pictures are marked with ϕ . He died in the reign of Charles I. Hilliard, his contemporary artist, painted history and portrait, but chiefly the latter. One of his most

capital pieces was queen Elizabeth sitting on her throne. It is well known that this prince's often sat to him. He drew with as much exactness as Isaac Oliver, but was greatly inferior to him in colouring.

———— A hand or eye

By Hilliard drawn, is worth a history

By a worse painter made. DONNE.

CORNELIUS KETEL; *C. Ketel p. Bary sc. 1659, large quarto. The next is copied from it.*

CORNELIUS KETEL; *T. Chambrars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

C. Ketel, a Dutch painter of history and portrait, was introduced to the queen by lord-chancellor Hatton, and had the honour of painting her picture. He also did portraits of several of the nobility. After his return to Holland, he laid aside his pencils, and painted with his fingers, and after that with his toes. This artist reminds me of the man who could thread a needle with his toes, and attempted to sew with them. He is said to have made but very bungling work.

FREDERIGO ZUCCHERO; *Campiglia del' Billiy f. In the "Museum Florentinum."*

FREDERIC ZUCCHERO; *A. Bannerman sc. 4to. ubi supra.*

Frederic Zucchero, a celebrated Italian painter of history and portrait, had also the honour of painting the queen. Several of his portraits are engraved among the Illustrious Heads. There is a very grand composition by him, in the church of St. Angelo in Vado, the place of his nativity, of which I shall give a description,

as I have seen it no where described. In the lower part of this piece, which is painted in the form of a large arch, is the angel Gabriel, revealing the birth of Christ to the Virgin. On the right and left, are the patriarchs and prophets who foretold that great event, with tablets in their hands, on which are inscribed their prophecies. In the upper part is heaven opened, and the Eternal Father in the midst of a large group of seraphs, with his right-hand extended, in a posture of benediction, and grasping a globe with his left. Next below him is the Holy Ghost; and on each side the several orders of angels, supported by clouds, singing, and playing on various instruments of music. Just without the semi-circle of the arch, on the right and left, are Adam and Eve very conspicuous, in melancholy postures; intimating that the birth of the Messiah was for the redemption of fallen man. There is a fine print of this painting by Cornelius Cort, in two sheets, 1571. Ob. 1602.

HENRY CORNELIUS UROOM;

Is. Oliver p. T. Chambrs sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting." His head is also in the Set of Painters, engraved by Hen. Hondius.

Uroom, who was a native of Harlem, was employed by lord Howard of Effingham, in drawing the designs of the tapestry, now in the house of lords, in which is represented the history of the engagements with the Spanish armada. There is a fine set of prints of this tapestry published by Pine, in 1739.

MARC GARRARD; *se ipse p. 3c. Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting." It*

is copied from Hollar.—The original picture was done long after the death of queen Elizabeth.

Marc Garrard, a native of Bruffels, painted history, landscape, architecture, and portrait; he also illuminated, and designed for glass-painters. His etchings of Esop's Fables, from which Barlow has frequently borrowed, are executed with great spirit. See the reign of Charles I.

Sir NATHANIEL BACON; *se ipse p. Chambrars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Sir Nathaniel Bacon, second son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, by his first lady, painted his own portrait, and a cook-maid, with large and small fowls, in a masterly manner. Both these pictures are at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's. He was ancestor to the present lord Townshend.

THOMAS LANT, Gent. *Æt. 32; a small oval head; before a very scarce and curious set of plates, about thirty-four in number, exhibiting the funeral procession of Sir Philip Sidney. It was designed by Lant, and engraved by Theodore de Brie.*

The book of prints to which this head is prefixed contains a considerable number of portraits. Lant was portcullis pursuivant to queen Elizabeth, and author of a treatise on heraldry. He was some time servant to Sir Philip Sidney.

E N G R A V E R S.

THEODORE DE BRIE, *Engraver. Prefixed to some of the volumes of Boissard's "Roman Antiquities." The print of the son, in Fludd's "Anatomix Amphitheatrum," Franc. 1623, folio, has been mistaken for the father's.*

Theodore

Theodore de Brie, a native of Liege, who lived the greater part of his time at Franckfort, engraved Sir Philip Sidney's Funeral Proceſſion, at London. He alſo engraved the four firſt volumes of Boiffard's "Roman Antiquities," the fifth and laſt of which was executed by his ſons Theodore and Iſrael, after his death. The prints for the two following books by Boiffard, were done by Theodore the father: "*Vitæ & Icones Sultanorum Turcicorum & Principum Perſarum.*" 1596, 4to. "*Historia Chronologica Pannoniæ, cum Iconibus et Vitis Regum Chriſtianorum et Turcicorum, a Gotardo Artho Dantiſcano.*" He did the plates for "*Crudelitates Hiſpanorum in India,*" ſmall 4to. and for Hariot's "*History of Virginia,*" in folio. His capital work is "*Descriptio Indiæ Orientalis & Occidentalis,*" in nineteen parts, which is generally bound in five folios. He died about the year 1600. The heads in Boiffard's "*Bibliotheca Chalcographica,*" were engraved by Theodore the ſon. It appears to me, that theſe are all copies, taken, for the moſt part, from frontiſpieces to books.

Dr. RICHARD HAYDOCKE, engraved the prints for his tranſlation of Lomatiuſ's "*Art of Painting,*" as he tells us himſelf, in the preface to that book. See Claſs IX.

P R I N T E R S.

J. D. (JOHN DAY) 1562, *Ætat.* 40.
 "Life is death, and death is life." Frontiſpiece to the firſt edition of Fox's "*Acts and Monuments,*" 1563.

John Day, who was the moſt eminent printer and bookſeller in this reign, lived over Alderſgate,

gate, under which he had a shop. But his largest shop was at the west door of St. Paul's. He printed the Bible, dedicated to Edward VI. fol. 1549. He also printed Latimer's Sermons *; Several editions of the Book of Martyrs; Tindale's Works, in one vol. folio, 1572; some of Roger Ascham's pieces, and many other things of less note.

He died on the 23d of July, 1584, and lies buried in the parish church of Little Bradley, in Suffolk. It is intimated in his epitaph, that Fox undertook that laborious work of "Acts and Monuments" at his instance:

“ He set a Fox to write how martyrs runne
“ By death to lyfe.”

He had thirteen children by each of his two wives. The second, who survived him, was of a gentleman's family at Little Bradley, and erected the monument there to his memory.

I H O N W Y G H T E, or John Wight; a small wood print, whole length, inscribed *J. W. and about the oval, "Welcome the Wight that bringeth such light."* His print is also in Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," p. 278.

That author says of him, that he had a shop, at the sign of the Rose, in St. Paul's Church-yard. The most considerable of the books printed by him are, the Bible, fol. 1551, and "Don Alexis of Piemont his Secrets," 1580, 4to. This book was well known throughout Europe.

* The following colophon is at the end of the oldest edition of Latimer's Sermons, 8vo. without date. "Imprinted at London by Ihon Daye, dwelling at Aldersgate, and William Seres, dwelling in Peter Colledge."

RICHARD JONES, alias Ihones, or Iohnes; a small wood print, like that in Ames's "*Typographical Antiquities*," p. 345; round cap, gown, &c.

Richard Jones printed in partnership with Thomas Colwell, in the year 1570, and afterwards with others. He had several shops, one of which was at the south-west door of St. Paul's church. This quarter of the town was more considerable than any other for printers and bookfellers.

CLASS XI.

LADIES.

ANN D'ACRES, countess of Arundel, wife of earl Philip, who died in the Tower in this reign. Her portrait, which was done in her old age, is described in the reign of Charles I.

ELIZABETH, countess of Shrewsbury. See the next reign.

FRANCES, dutchess of Suffolk, and Adrian Stokes, her second husband. *Lucas de Heere p. Vertue sc. large sh. In the collection of the honourable Horace Walpole.*

Frances, dutchess of Suffolk, was the eldest of the two surviving daughters of Charles Brandon, by Mary queen of France, youngest sister to Henry VIII. Adrian Stokes was master of her horse. This match has been very differently spoken of. Some have blamed the dutchess for so far forgetting her dignity, as to marry her domestic. Others have commended her for so far remembering her near relation to the crown,
and

and the jealousy which it might have excited, as to provide for her own security, and to marry a person who could not give the least umbrage to the queen. *Ob.* 1563.

FRANCISCA SIDNEY, comitissa Suffex, *Coll. Sidney-Suffex Fundx.* 1598; *Faber f. A tabula in Ædibus Coll. Sidney-Suffex Magi. asservata; large 4to. mezz.*

Frances, countess of Suffex, was sister to Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy of Ireland, and relict of Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Suffex. She left by will 5000 l. besides her goods unbequeathed, for the erection of the college in Cambridge called after her name. *Ob.* 9 Mar. 1588.

MARY, countess of Pembroke, niece to the countess of Suffex, and sister to Sir Philip Sidney. See the next reign.

ELIZABETH, baroness of Effingham, and afterwards countess of Nottingham, wife of admiral Howard, and one of the ladies of the queen's household. See her portrait in the procession of the queen to the house of her brother, the lord Hunfdon.

The following story, which now appears to be sufficiently confirmed*, is related of this lady by several authors.

When the earl of Essex was in the height of favour with the queen, she presented him with a ring, telling him at the same time, "That whatever he should commit, she would par-

* See Birch's "Negotiations," p. 206, and "Memoirs," vol. ii. p. 481, 505, 506. See also "Royal and Noble Authors," Artic. ESSEX.

“don him, if he returned that pledge.” When he lay under sentence of death, this ring was delivered to the countess of Nottingham, who undertook to carry it to the queen; but at the instance of her husband, the earl’s avowed enemy, she betrayed her trust. This she confessed to Elizabeth, as she lay on her death-bed. The strong passions of that princess were instantly agitated; the high-spirited Essex was now regarded as a suppliant; every spark of resentment was extinguished; the amiable man, the faithful servant, the injured lover, and the unhappy victim, now recurred to her thoughts; threw her into the most violent agonies of grief, and hastened her death.

Lady HUNSDON, wife of Henry Carey lord Hunsdon, and one of the ladies of the queen’s household. See the procession to Hunsdon house.

ALICE, daughter of John SHERMAN, Esq. of Ottery St. Mary’s, in the county of Devon, wife to Richard Perceval, Es. secretary, &c. of the court of wards; living 1599. *J. Faber f. 1743, 8vo. mezz.* This print, and seventeen others, of which one is an engraving, were done for “*A Genealogical History of the House of Yvery, in its different Branches of Yvery, Lavel, Perceval, and Goumay,*” in two volumes, 1742, large 8vo. It was chiefly compiled by Mr. Anderson; but the late earl of Egmont had a great hand in this very laborious and expensive work. The book was so rare, that a copy has been known to sell at an auction for four guineas*.

* This book, with the prints, is now to be had, at a less price, of Thomas Evans, bookseller, at No. 50, near York Buildings, in the Strand.

C. BRETTERG, *in a large ruff and high-crowned hat. Before her Life, in the second part of Clark's " Marrow of Ecclesiastical History."*

Catharine Bretterg, a woman of uncommon beauty and most exemplary piety, was daughter of Mr. John Bruen, of Bruen Stapleford, in Cheshire, and sister to a pious gentleman of the same name, whose character, which is similar to her own, hath been mentioned in the course of this work. She was, in the twentieth year of her age, married to Mr. William Bretterg, of Bretterghold, near Liverpool; in Lancashire, with whom she lived in the most perfect harmony for about two years; when, to the regret of all that knew her worth, she was snatched out of the world by a fever, on the 31st of May, 1601. She had on her death-bed some misgivings of mind as to her spiritual state; but these idle dreams, the effects of her distemper, presently vanished; and she died exulting in the hopes of a happy immortality.

A SCOTCH LADY.

MARGARET, countess of Lenox, daughter of Margaret queen of Scots, eldest sister to Henry VIII. by Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus. See her portrait, with that of Matthew Stuart, her husband, &c. in lord Darnley's cenotaph.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable from one CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

* * * * *

REMARKS

REMARKS ON DRESS, &c.

We are informed by Hentzner*, that the English, in the reign of Elizabeth, cut the hair close on the middle of the head, but suffered it to grow on either side.

As it is usual in dress, as in other things, to pass from one extreme to another, the large jutting coat became quite out of fashion in this reign, and a coat was worn resembling a waistcoat.

The men's ruffs were generally of a moderate size, the women's bore a proportion to their farthingales, which were enormous.

We are informed that some beaux had actually introduced long swords and high ruffs, which approached the royal standard. This roused the jealousy of the queen, who appointed officers to break every man's sword, and to clip all ruffs which were beyond a certain length †.

The breeches, or to speak more properly, drawers, fell far short of the knees, and the defect was supplied with long hose, the tops of which were fastened under the drawers.

William, earl of Pembroke, was the first who wore knit stockings in England, which In 1564 were introduced in this reign. They were presented to him by William Rider, an apprentice near London Bridge, who happened to see a pair brought from Mantua, at an Italian merchant's in the city, and made a pair exactly like them ‡.

* See his "Journey to England."

† Townshend's "Journals," p. 250.

‡ See Stow's "Chron." p. 869.

Edward Vere, the seventeenth earl of Oxford, was the first that introduced embroidered gloves and perfumes into England, which he brought from Italy: He presented the queen with a pair of perfumed gloves, and her portrait was painted with them upon her hands*.

At this period was worn a hat of a singular form, which resembled a close-stool pan with a broad brim †. Philip II. in the former reign, seems to wear one of these utensils upon his head, with a narrower brim than ordinary, and makes at least as grotesque an appearance, as his countryman Don Quixote with the barber's basin ‡.

The reverend Mr. John More of Norwich, one of the worthiest clergyman in the reign of Elizabeth, gave the best reason that could be given, for wearing the longest and largest beard of any Englishman of his time; namely, "That no act of his life might be unworthy of the gravity of his appearance §." I wish as good a reason could always have been assigned for wearing the longest hair, and the longest or largest wig ||.

It was ordered in the first year of Elizabeth, that no fellow of Lincoln's Inn "should wear any beard of above a fortnight's growth ¶."

* Stow's "Annals," p. 636.

† This indecent idea forcibly obtrudes itself; and I am under a kind of necessity of using the comparison, as I know nothing else that in any degree resembles it. See the head of the earl of Morton, by Houbraken, &c.

‡ See his head by Wirix, or in Luckius's "Sylloge Numism. elegant. Argentinae," 1620; fol.

§ Alebat ille quidem non comam, at barbam, ut nihil tanta gravitate indignum committeret. Holland's "Heroologia," where may be seen his head.

|| See "The Mischief of long Hair," and Mulliner "Against Periwiggs, and Periwig-makers," 1708; 4to.

¶ Dugdale's "Origines Juridiciales."

As the queen left no less than three thousand different habits in her wardrobe when she died*, and was possessed of the dresses of all countries, it is somewhat strange that there is such a uniformity of dress in her portraits, and that she should take a pleasure in being loaded with ornaments.

At this time the stays, or boddice, were worn long-waisted. Lady Hunsdon, the foremost of the ladies in the procession to Hunsdon house, appears with a much longer waist than those that follow her. She might possibly have been a leader of the fashion, as well as of the procession.

APPENDIX to the Reign of ELIZABETH.

FOREIGNERS.

KNIGHTS of the GARTER.

MAXIMIL. II. Rom. Imp. *a medallion. In the Continuation of Golzius's "Series of the Emperors;" fol. 1645.*

Maximilian II. son of Ferdinand, brother to Charles V. was engaged in a very troublesome war with the Turks, which was renewed in the reign of Rodolph his son. He was a munificent patron of learned men; and the greatest master of languages of any prince, if not of any man of his time, being able to speak no less than eight with facility. He was elected king of Poland; but his death prevented his taking possession of that kingdom. *Ob. 12 Oct. 1576.*

* Carte, vol. iii. p. 702.

RODOLPHUS II. *a large medallion; ubi supra.*

Rodolph II. son of Maximilian II. was unsuccessful in his wars with the Turks, who took from him a considerable part of Hungary. He was a friend to arts and learning in general, particularly to painters and mathematicians. He made a collection of pictures, at an immense expence, from all parts of Europe; and had the pleasure of seeing the arts flourish under his own eye, in Germany. John, Raphael, and Giles Sadeler, who are deservedly reckoned among the best engravers of their time, were patronized by him. The most eminent of these brethren was Giles, or Ægidius*, who was exceeded by none of the workmen of that age. *Ob. 1612, Æt. 59.*

CHARLES IX. roy de France. *One of the Set of the Kings of France, by Jaques de Bie; b. sb.*

Charles IX. king of France, was a prince equally perfidious and cruel †. After he had made peace with the Hugonots, and lulled them into a profound security, he ordered a general slaughter to be made of them at Paris, at the celebration of the king of Navarre's marriage. This bloody massacre will be a stain in the annals of the French nation, to the end of time. The English court went into mourning upon this melancholy occasion, and the most undisssembled sorrow sat on every countenance, when

24 August,
1572.

* Mr. Evelyn mistook Giles and Ægidius for two persons. See his "Sculptura."

† *Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,
Perfide! sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, Hyrcanæque admorunt Ubera Tigres.*

the French ambassador, soon after that event, had his audience of the queen. *Ob.* 1574.

HENRY III. roy de Fran. et de Pologne.

One of the Set by J. de Bie; b. sb.

HENRI III. roy de France, &c. *very neat, in an ovolo border; small 4to.*

Henry III. king of France, who was suitor to Elizabeth, when he was duke of Anjou, lost, by his male-administration, the great reputation he had acquired before he had ascended the throne. After he had caused the duke of Guise, and the cardinal his brother, to be assassinated, and had entered into a confederacy with the Hugonots, he was mortally wounded himself by Jaques Clement, a Dominican friar; who had the good fortune to die by the swords of the courtiers, upon the spot where he killed the king. *Ob.* 1 Aug. 1589.

HENRY IV. roy de France et Navarre.

One of the set by J. de Bie; b. sb.

HENRY IV. &c. *One of the set of the gallery of illustrious men, in the Palais Cardinal, now called the Palais Royal; b. sb.*

There are several portraits of him in the Luxemburg Gallery.

The capacity of Henry IV. was equally adapted to peace or war. France, which had been harrassed and torn by civil wars for near half a century, had an interval of repose under this great prince, who, by the assistance of the duke of Sully, one of the most able, industrious, and faithful ministers that ever served a king, brought order into the finances, encouraged agriculture and the manual arts, and laid the foundation of that power and grandeur to

which the French monarchy afterwards rose. The bishop of Rodez, in his "Life of Henry," intimates, that his extravagant passion for the female sex, was the occasion of his death. He, in 1610, was assassinated by Ravilliac, a lay Jesuit.

FREDERICK VI. duke of Wirtembergh, &c. was *elecied* knight of the Garter in this reign. He was invested with the ensigns of the order by Robert lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, in 1603, he having been sent into Germany, by king James, for that purpose. His portrait is at Hampton Court; and *there is a print of him in a quarto volume which I have seen.* It was written in Latin by Erhardus Cellius, and contains a particular account of the order of the Garter and the investiture of the duke, and is interspersed with variety of memoirs relative to Frederic and his family. It is intitled "*Equitis Aurati Anglo Wirtembergici, Libri VIII. seu Actus, quo Jacobus I. R. A. Fredericum, D. Wirtemb. solennibus Ceremoniis Equitem Auratum declaravit.*" *Tubingæ*, 1605, 4to. This prince was deservedly styled "the Magnanimous." Upon the demise of his uncle, Lewis III. he recovered the duchy of Wirtembergh, and shook off the dominion of the house of Austria. He was more than once in England in quality of ambassador. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1608.

FOREIGNERS, who were in ENGLAND.

FRANCOIS, duc d'Alençon, depuis duc d'Anjou; *in armour; whole length; h. sb.*

Francis, duke of Anjou, brother to Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. was twenty-five

five years younger than Elizabeth. He had made some progress in his suit with that princess, before he came into England *, and had a secret interview with her at Greenwich, in which, though his person was not advantageous, he gained considerably upon her affections. He came into England a second time, the same year, and was graciously received by her. On the anniversary of her coronation, she publicly took a ring from her finger, and put it on the duke's. This wise princess was very near being the dupe of her passions; but, after a long struggle betwixt her reason and her love, she reluctantly yielded to the former, and the match was broken off.

It hath been observed, that queen Elizabeth had much better have married the tailor who died for love of her than the duke of Anjou †.

CECILIA, Marchioness of Baden, and sister of Eric, king of Sweden, was here in the reign of Elizabeth ‡. *Her print is in Leti's "Elizabetha," tom. i.* Helena, Marquess of Northampton, to whom Spencer dedicated his "Daphnida," was in her retinue, as appears from her monument in Salisbury cathedral.

* When the French commissioners were sent to make their proposals of marriage betwixt Elizabeth and this prince, they were attended by a great train of the French nobility, in all the pomp and glitter of dress. The English vied with them upon this occasion, and the court was never seen so brilliant. Jests and tournaments were celebrated, in which the prime nobility were challengers; and a magnificence was displayed in this romantic solemnity, superior to what had been seen in the time of Henry VIII.

† It must be a matter of concern to a true antiquary, that the name of this ill-starred wight was never recorded. Osborne mentions his disastrous passion, styling him "that taylor reported to have whined away himself for the love of queen Elizabeth." Osborne's Works, p. 54, edit. 9.

‡ See Stow, Hollinshed, and Camden, under the year 1565.

The duke of FERIA; *an etching; collar of the Golden Fleece; cloak; half len. 12mo.*

Don Gomez Suarez, de Figueroa y Cordova, came into England with king Philip, and was afterwards created duke of FERIA in Spain. He married Jane, daughter of Sir William Dormer, knight of the Bath, maid of honour to queen Mary, and sister of the first baron Dormer of Wenge in the county of Bucks. He was employed in several embassies from Philip to Elizabeth, in the beginning of her reign; and was much incensed against her for not suffering his wife's grandmother, and other catholics, to reside in the Low Countries, and preserve their estates and effects in England.

In Leti's "Elizabetta," tom. i. is a print of DON DIEGO GUZMAN DE SILVA, ambassador from Philip II. in 1564.

There is also a print of POMPONE DE BELLEVEUE, chancellor of France; it is a large quarto, engraved by Beissevin.

He was sent into England, in the quality of ambassador, by Henry IV. as was also the marquis of Rosni, mentioned in the next reign.

HARRALD HUITFELD; *Syslang sc. octavo size. In Hofman's "Portraits Historiques des Hommes illustres de Dannemarcke," part i.*

Harrald Huitfeld, lord of Odlsberg, chancellor and senator of the kingdom of Denmark, was advanced to the important office of principal secretary of state, when he was but twenty-six years of age. In 1597, he, together with Christian Bernekau, was sent ambassador to the English court. He was charged to propose a renewal of the former treaties betwixt the two crowns; to complain of the depredations of the
English

English privateers upon the Danish merchants, and to offer his master's mediation in negotiating a peace between England and Spain. The queen readily consented to a renewel of the treaties, and promised to make restitution for the damages done by the privateers, and to put a stop to their hostilities, provided that the subjects of the king of Denmark would no longer supply her enemies with warlike stores. Her majesty waved the overture of mediating a peace between England and Spain, alleging, that if the Spanish monarch were desirous of putting an end to the war, he should propose it himself. Chancellor Huitfeld stands high on the list of historians. His "Histories of Denmark and Norway" are his capital works. The best edition of the former is in two volumes folio. He died the 16th of December 1608, aged fifty-nine years.

CHRISTIAN FRIIS, Chancellier : *F. Van Bleyfwyk del. & f. a small head; in Hofman's "Portraits Historiques," &c.*

Christian Friis, lord of Borreby, was sent ambassador into England by Frederic II. king of Denmark, in the reign of Elizabeth; and by Christian IV. in the next reign. He was eminent as a scholar, and distinguished himself in the higher provinces of business. Christian, after his worth had been sufficiently tried, raised him to the great office of chancellor. He died the 29th of June, 1616.

WILLIAM DU BARTAS; *cut in wood. Before Sylvester's translation of his works. Oval.*

William du Bartas an eminent French poet, and a gallant foldier, was agent for the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. at the courts of England and Scotland. He was sent as agent into the latter kingdom, with a view of bringing about a match betwixt Henry's sister and James VI*. James did his utmost to prevail with him to enter into his service, but he was too strongly attached to Henry. He has been ranked, by some, with the modern heroic poets of the first form; a distinction to which he is by no means intitled †. Though Sylvester got more reputation by translating the "Weeks and Works of Du Bartas" than by all his own compositions, he has been justly accused of debasing the original with false wit. One of the most considerable of Du Bartas's works is his poem on the memorable battle of Ivry, won by the king his master in 1590.

PIERRE de BOURDEILLE Seigneur de Brantôme: *J. V. Schley sc. 1740, 12mo. In the 15th tome of his works.*

Peter Bourdeille, abbé of Brantôme, by which name he is generally distinguished, was, in the former part of his life, a man of uncommon curiosity and spirit, which carried him not only through most parts of Europe, but into Africa and Greece. He enjoyed the countenance and favour of several royal and noble personages; and was an acute and nice observer of men and manners; but was particularly inquisitive into the character and conduct of the female sex. He is best known to the world

* Thuanus.

† See Davenant's preface to "Gondibert."

as the biographer of *gallant and illustrious women*, and has given us memoirs of some great ladies whom he personally knew, and drawn their principal and most characteristic features from the life. For this he was particularly qualified in the instance of his unhappy mistress, Mary, queen of Scots, whom he saw in the morning of her beauty, and admired in the meridian of her splendor; nor was he a stranger to that thick and settled cloud of misfortune, guilt, and misery, that almost totally eclipsed the remainder of her life. He, together with several of the French nobility, accompanied Mary to Scotland, and returning to France through England, was, by his curiosity, detained some time in London. He died about the year 1600. The reader who is inclined to know more of his personal history, is referred to the account of him prefixed to the 15th tome of his works, or to his article in "Moreri's Dictionary*." In Jebb's 2d folio "De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginae," occurs all that Brantôme has written of this princess. "Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, being the secret History of her Life, &c. translated from the French;" 8vo. 2d edit. 1726, is, as I am informed, from the original of the same author.

FRANCISCUS GOMARUS, Theologæ Primarius Professor. In *Meursius's* "Athenæ Batavæ, sive de Urbe Leidenfi et Academia, Virisque claris," &c. 1625, 4to. *Most of the heads in this volume have been copied in the Continuation of Boissard.*"

* See BOURDEILLE.

Francis Gomarus, an eminent divine and orientalist, was born at Bruges in 1563, and educated at Strasburg, under the celebrated John Sturmus. In 1582, he came over to England, and heard the theological lectures of Dr. Reynolds at Oxford, and Dr. Whitaker at Cambridge. He was professor of divinity at Leyden, read publicly in that science at Middleburg, had the divinity chair at Saumur, and lastly, was professor of divinity and Hebrew at Groningen, where he died, on the 11th of January, 1641. He was a great antagonist of Arminius, with whom he disputed before the States of Holland. He gained great reputation by revising the Dutch translation of the Bible. His works were printed at Amsterdam, in folio, 1645.

LUCAS TRELCATIUS, Pater, &c.
4to. *In Meursius's* "Athen. Bat."

Lucas Trelcatius, the Elder, was a divine of eminent learning and piety, who, in the early part of his life, suffered greatly by renouncing the Romish religion, in which he had been educated. Threatened and terrified by the civil war, which raged in Flanders, he sheltered himself in England, where he taught school with great reputation, for eight years. He was afterwards minister of the French church at Leyden, and professor of divinity in that university. He died in 1602, aged sixty. His son Lucas, who was born in England, and was also a divine of eminence, succeeded him in the professorship, and died at Leyden 1607, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. *His print is also in* "Athen. Bat."

PETRUS BERTIUS, Collegii illust. Ordinum Regens, (in Academia Leidenfi) 4to. "In Athen. Bat."

Peter Bertius, a very learned and eminent divine, was born in Flanders, and brought into England, when he was but three months old, by his parents, who dreaded the persecution which then prevailed in the Low Countries. He received the rudiments of his excellent education in the suburbs of London, under Christian Rychius, and Petronia Lansberg his learned daughter-in-law. He afterwards studied at Leyden, with unwearied diligence and a suitable proficiency, and was, for his distinguished merit, appointed regent of the college of the States. He was author of several theological treatises, and of a volume or two of Poems and Orations. He published "Gorlæus's Cabinet of Medals," to which were added plates of Roman coins, not to be found in Fulvius Urfinus.

JOHANNES DRUSIUS, Linguæ Sanctæ Professor, (in Academia Leidenfi) 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

John Drusius, commonly called Vander Driescche, whose parents were also driven into England by the persecution in the Low Countries, was, for his knowledge in Greek and the oriental languages, equal, at least, to any divine of his age. He was a member of Merton college, in Oxford, and was admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts, having continued four years in that house, and read Hebrew, Chaldee, or Syriac lectures. He was mighty in the Scriptures as appears by his Commentaries, a
great

great part of which are in the "*Critici Sacri*." I have placed him here among the divines celebrated by Meursius, as, in 1576, he was chosen Hebrew professor at Leyden, and was afterwards elected professor at Franeker, where he continued many years, and died the 12th of February, 1615-16, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

PETRUS MOLINEUS, Philosophiæ Naturalis Professor, (in Academia Leidenfi) 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

Peter du Moulin fled from the persecution of the Protestants in France, to pursue his studies in England, where he cultivated an acquaintance with the famous Reynolds and Whitaker, men of a similar character with his own, as he was much more a divine than a naturalist. He died at Sedan, in 1658, in the ninetieth year of his age. One of his theological works is "*Defensio Fidei Catholicæ pro serenissimo Majoris Britanniæ Rege Jacobo*."

DOMINICUS BAUDIUS, J. C. et Historiarum Professor. In "Athen. Bat." 4to.

Dominicus Baudius, professor of history in the university of Leyden, was a man of general learning; but he particularly shone in polite literature. He had a happy vein of poetry; was master of a good Latin style, which, though not of the purest kind, was, in elegance at least, superior to that of most of the moderns. He was some time one of the advocates at the Hague, and afterwards admitted an advocate in the parliament of Paris. He was twice in England in this reign, where great respect was paid him by several persons of learning and politeness,

liteness, especially by Sir Philip Sidney. His excellence as a man of wit and a scholar, may be seen in his "Letters" and his "Amours *," which strongly mark his character, and his weakness in regard to wine and women. This sometimes brought him into ridiculous distresses, and exposed him to the contempt of such as were every way his inferiors but in point of prudence. He died the 22d of August, 1613.

PAULUS MERULA, J. C. et Historiarum Professor; 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

Paul Merula, an eminent Dutch lawyer, was successor to the celebrated Justus Lipsius, in the professorship of history at Leyden. It is a sufficient encomium on him, to say that he was deemed worthy to succeed so great a man. Meursius, who informs us that he was in England, has given a list of his works, which are chiefly on historical subjects. *Ob.* 1607, *Æt.* 49.

JANUS DOUSA, Academiae Curator, &c. 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

Janus Douza the Elder was the first curator of the university of Leyden, which he bravely defended against the Spaniards as a governor, and ably presided over as a scholar. He was author of various Latin poems, and of the "Annals of Holland" in verse and prose, and wrote notes upon several classic authors, as did also his son Janus, though he died at the age of twenty-six years. He had three other sons who distinguished themselves as men of letters. The father died of the plague in 1604. He is placed here as having travelled into England.

* Intituled "Dominici Baudii Amores," edentæ Petro Scriverio, *Lug. Bat.* 1638. Before the first page is a neat print of the author.

DANIEL HEINSIUS, Bibliothecarius et Politices Professor, (in Academia Leidenſi) 4to. In "Athen. Bat." "Quantum eſt quod neſcimus," at the top of the oval.

Daniel Heinfius, to whom "*Quantum eſt quod ſcimus*" may more aptly be applied, was one of the moſt learned and ingenious men of his age and country. He was author of Poems in Greek, Latin, and Dutch, and wrote Latin notes and interpretations on ſeveral capital Greek authors. He was very young when he came into England in the reign of Elizabeth. His ſon Nicholas was alſo an ingenious poet and philologer.

FRANCISCUS RAPHELENGIUS, &c. In "Athen. Bat." 4to.

Francis Raphelengius, a Fleming, celebrated for his ſkill in the oriental languages, ſtudied at Paris, whence he was driven by the civil wars into England, where he taught Greek in the univerſity of Cambridge. He was, for a conſiderable time, corrector of the preſs to the famous Christopher Plantin*, whoſe daughter he married. He had a great hand in the famous Antwerp Bible, published in the original Hebrew by Benedictus Arius Montanus, with an interlineary verſion. He made a great proficiency in the Arabic, and compoſed a Dictionary in that language. In the latter part of his life, he reſided at Leyden, where the Hebrew profeſſorſhip was conferred upon him by the curators of that univerſity. The many notes and corrections which he did for the learned works printed by Plantin, to which he was too modeſt to affix his name, were ſufficient to have tranſ-

* He printed both at Antwerp and Leyden.

mitted it with honour to posterity. He died the 20th of July, 1597.

JANUS * GRUTERUS, &c. Ob. 20 Septembris, 1627; *four Latin verses, b. fb.*

Janus Gruterus, a native of Antwerp, and one of the most laborious and voluminous writers of his time, was, when a child, brought into England by his parents. His mother, who is said to have been an English woman, and whose name was Catharine Tishem, was his first tutor, being perfectly qualified for that employment, as she was one of the most learned women of the age. She is said to have superintended his education, for several years, at Cambridge. He afterwards studied at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree in the civil law, but soon quitted that study, and addicted himself to philology and history. He wrote notes upon the Roman historians and several of the poets; published all the works of Cicero with notes, a book once in great esteem, but it hath since given place to the edition of Grævius, as that hath to Olivet's. His "*Flo-*" "*rilegium magnum, seu Polyanthea,*" is a voluminous common-place book, formerly valued as a treasure. His "*Chronicon Chronicorum*" is a proof of his industry in history; but the chief of all his performances is his "Collection of ancient Inscriptions," a work not only estimable for the historical knowledge contained in it, but because it throws the clearest light upon a multitude of obscure passages in classic authors. It would be superfluous to mention his "*Lampas Critica* †," supposed to be hurled at

* Janus means John. See Joane, in the tract of names, in "Camden's Remains."

† It is intitled "*Lampas, sive Fax Artium liberalium,*" &c.

Dr. Norris's head by John Dennis, in his phrensy, as the admirable piece of humour in which it is related is probably known to every one of my readers. *Ob.* 24 Sept. 1627.

ABRAHAM ORTELIUS; thus inscribed.

“ Spectandum dedit Ortelius mortalibus orbem,
“ Orbi spectandum Galleus * Ortelium.”

Frontispiece to his “Theatrum Orbis,” 1603; fol. to which is prefixed his life. There is a copy of this head in the “Continuation of Boissard.”

Abraham Ortelius, the celebrated geographer, was a sojourner at Oxford in the reign of Edward VI. and came a second time into England in 1577. His “Theatrum Orbis” was the completest work of the kind that had ever been published, and gained him a reputation equal to his immense labour in compiling it. The world was not only obliged to him for this very estimable book, but also for the “Britannia,” which he first persuaded Camden to undertake. *Ob.* 1598.

MATTHIAS de LOBEL, &c. *Dela-ram sc.*

Matthias Lobel, a Flemish physician, was one of the greatest botanists of his time. He spent the latter part of his life in England, where he published his “Stirpium Adversaria,” 1570,

* Galle, the engraver of this head, did a plate for Ortelius of the death of the Virgin, which is esteemed by the curious one of the most elegant productions of that age. The print, which is very scarce, is inscribed; “Sic Petri Brugelii archetypum Galleus imitabatur.—Abrah. Ortelius sibi et amicis, fieri curabat.” Sh.

fol. in which work he was assisted by Peter Pena. In 1576, he re-published the same book, with considerable additions. He was also author of an Herbal in the Dutch language, and was engaged in another great work, which he did not live to finish. Gerarde, who was his intimate friend, has followed the method of the “*Ad-versaria*,” in his Herbal. The name of Lobel is familiar to all botanists, and affixed to the names of many plants, as characteristical of their species. The time of his death is not known. He calls himself an old man, in his Latin epistle addressed to Gerarde, 1597, and prefixed to his Herbal.

CAROLUS CLUSIUS, Clariss. Botanicus Professor honor. 4to. In “*Athen. Bat.*”
There is a neat print of him in Boissard.

Charles Clusius, a native of Arras, who ranks in the first class of botanists, pursued his favourite study with all that ardour which is necessary to a conqueror of the vegetable kingdom, and without a degree of which, no man ever rose to eminence in any art, science, or profession*. He, with a principal view to botany, travelled over France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Hungary, England, and Holland †, where he at length settled, in consequence of an ho-

* It was this passion that caused Tournefort to brave the dangers of the “*great deep*,” to scale mountains, penetrate caverns, and traverse deserts †. It carried our countryman Ray through most parts of Europe; improved his health, cheered and prolonged his life, and amply rewarded him for his labours, by the mere pleasure of the pursuit. It made Lister incomparably more happy under a hedge in Languedoc, than when he saw the romantic beauties of Versailles, though recommended by all the charms of novelty ‡.

† *Jagoge in Rem herbariam*, p. 41.

‡ See his “*Travels*.”

§ “*Journey to Paris*,” p. 3.

nourable invitation from the curators of the university of Leyden. He died in 1609, aged eighty-four years. Tournefort, who has given the best account of him, informs us, that he was chief gardener to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolph his son, and that he excelled all his predecessors in botany, and was also well versed in history and cosmography, and master of eight languages. He occasionally delineated the figures of plants with great readiness. His botanic works are in two volumes; the first contains 1133 figures of plants, the second consists chiefly of fruits and animals.

ORLANDUS LASSUS, &c. *In Boissard
small 4to.*

Orlandus Lassus, who, when a boy, was several times spirited away from his parents for the excellence of his voice, was chief musician to Albert and William, successively dukes of Bavaria. He was, for his great musical talents, ennobled by the emperor Maximilian II. who equally admired his singing and his compositions, in both which he was without a rival. He travelled into France and England, and died at Monaco, in Italy, in 1585. If he had travelled over every nation in Europe, he would probably have found, that both his sacred and profane pieces were performed in all its languages,

JAMES

JAMES I. began his Reign the 24th of March, 1602-3.

CLASS I.

The ROYAL FAMILY.

JACOBUS I. &c. *Vandyck p. ab originali minuta**, facta per Fra. Hilyard, 1617. Smith f. 1721; h. sb. mezz.

JACOBUS I. &c. *A copy of the above print, by Faber; h sb. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *From a painting of Vandyck; Vertue sc. 8vo.*

At Hampton-Court are whole length portraits of James I. the queen of Bohemia, and prince Henry, by Vandyck, from originals done in this reign. The last has great merit.

JAMES I. &c. *Van Somer p. Vertue sc. From an original at Hampton Court. Engraved for Rapin's "History;" fol.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Van Somer p. h. sb. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Cornelius Johnson (Jansen) p. R. White sc. 1696; sb.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Cornelius Johnson p. J. Faber f. 4to. mezz.*

“ James the first of England, and sext of
 “ Scotland, a gude, godlie, and learned prince,
 “ succeeded to his mother, in the yeire of the
 “ world 5537, yeire of Christ 1567: and nove
 “ (now) to his cousinge of blessed memorie,
 “ Elisabeth, lait queine of England, in the

* Sir Ant, Weldon informs us, that James could not be persuaded to sit for his picture. “ Court and Character of K. James,” p. 177.

“ yeire of the warlde, 5563, in the yeire of
 “ Christ, 1603. He married Anna daughter
 “ to Frederik II. king of Denmarke, &c. and
 “ Sophia, Ulricus the duke of Mekelburgh his
 “ only daughter; quha (who) has borne unto
 “ him alreadie, Henrie Frederik the prince,
 “ the 19 of Febr. 1593; Elizabeth, 19 August,
 “ 1596; Margaret, 24 Decemb. 1598; Charles
 “ duke of Rosay *, 19 Novemb. 1600: and he
 “ is now presenthe king of England, Scotland,
 “ France, and Ireland; and this yeir, 1603, is
 “ the first of his reigne in England, &c. and
 “ the 37 yeir of his reign in Scotland.” *One
 of the set of Stuarts, before described; 4to.*

JACOBUS VI. &c. A^o. 1603, *Æt.* 37; *P. de
 Judeis (de Jode) Antwerp. sc. 4to.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Æt.* 38, 1604; *Crispin van de
 Pass exc. Coloniae, 8vo.* In a square frame, support-
 ed by a lion and griffon.—The latter belonged to
 queen Elizabeth’s arms, and was placed here by
 mistake.

JAMES I. on horseback; *F. Delaram sc. View of
 London; b. sh.*

JACOBUS, &c. *F. D (Francis Delaram) sc. 1619;
 4to.*

JAMES I. crowned and sitting; a sword in his
 right-hand, a death’s head in his left, which rests on
 his knee. Before him stands prince Henry, whose left
 hand is upon a death’s head on a table; *W. Passæus
 sc. 1621.*

JAMES I. inscribed Solomon; by which appella-
 tion, and that of the Platonic king, he was some-
 times distinguished. *The portrait is in the title to*

* The first duke of Rothsay was the eldest son of Robert III,
 who was before earl of Carrick and Athol.

bishop Carleton's "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy;" 4to. and engraved by Wm. Pass.

JAMES I. S. Passæus sc. sitting; whole length; h. sh.

JACOBUS, &c. S. Passæus delin. et sc. 4to.

JACOBUS et ANNA, &c. Johan. Wierix f. whole lengths; h. sh.

GIACOMO, re della Gran Bretagna A. B. (Blcom) sc.

JAMES I. sitting in a chair; Vaughn sc. 4to.

JAMES I. hat and feather; gloves in his hand; Stent *; h. sh.

JACOBUS, &c. a sword in his right hand, and a globe in his left; Stent; 4to.

JACOBUS &c. Pet. Iselb. exc. 4to.

JAMES I. oval; underneath, "Mars Puer," &c. small.

JAMES I. four English verses:—"View here the effigies of a prudent king," &c. 12mo.

JAMES I. holding a sword and globe, which he rests on a cushion; 4to.

JACOBUS, &c. in armour, over which is an ermined robe; battle at a distance; 4to.

JAMES I. together with king David, supporting the Book of Psalms; neat whole lengths, in Marjhal's best manner, 12mo. Frontispiece to the King's Translation of the Psalms.

It is obvious to remark here, that James was sarcastically called Solomon, the son of David, by Henry IV. of France.

JAMES I. and his queen: the king is in armour, the queen in a ruff and farthingale, very neatly engraved; whole lengths; h. sh.

JACOBUS et ANNA, &c. Elstracke sc. neat: in the engraved title to "Basilogia," a set of our kings published by Holland, 1618.

* Stent was a printseller, and a copper-plate printer, as the word *excudit* on his prints intimates.

JACOBUS et ANNA, &c. *whole lengths, under two arches, with a genealogy of their family.*

JACOBUS et ANNA; *near whole lengths; a helmet on the ground; eight Latin verses; b. sh.*

JAMES I. and his son prince Henry; *with the genealogy of the Stuarts at the top; b. sh.*

JAMES I. and his son prince Henry, *on horse-back; the horses richly caparisoned; sh. scarce.*

JAMES I. *sitting, crowned, holding a sword and globe. Prince Charles stands before him, with a feather in his left hand. English verses at bottom; 1621. W. Pass figuravit & sc. fine.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Simon f. b. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Pelham f. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

JAQUES premier, &c. *P. a Gunst. sc. b. sh.*

JACOBUS, &c. *P. a Gunst sc. large b. sh.*

HISTORICAL PRINTS.

JAMES I. *joining the hands of the kings of Sweden and Denmark; a wooden print. In the title to the "Joyful Peace concluded between the king of Denmark, and the King of Sweden, by means of James," &c. 1613.*

JAMES I. *sitting in parliament; Elstracke sc. In "Time's Store-house;" fol. 1619.*

JAMES I. *sitting in parliament; Cockson sc.*

JAMES I. *sitting in parliament; lord Bacon, the chancellor, standing on his right hand, and Henry Montague, lord-treasurer, on his left; beneath the latter sits prince Charles, The portrait in the herald's coat is Sir Wm. Segar: above are the king's arms, and the arms of the English and Scottish nobility; large sh.*

This curious print, which is without the engraver's name, is in the collection of Joseph Gulston, esq.

The apotheosis of JAMES I. *It is in the ceiling of the Banqueting House at Whitehall, and is engraved in three sheets by Gribelin, after Rubens.*

The love of peace seems to have been the ruling passion in James I. * To this he sacrificed almost every principle of sound policy. He was eminently learned, especially in divinity; and was better qualified to fill a professor's chair, than a throne. His speculative notions of regal power were as absolute as those of an eastern monarch; but he wanted that vigour and firmness of mind which was necessary to reduce them to practice. His consciousness of his own

* He is said to have been painted abroad with a scabbard without a sword, and with a sword which no body could draw, tho' several were pulling at it †. Sir Kenelm Digby imputes the strong aversion James had to a drawn sword to the fright his mother was in, during her pregnancy, at the sight of the swords with which David Rizzio, her secretary, was assassinated in her presence. "Hence it came," says this author, "that her son, king James, had such an aversion, all his life-time, to a naked sword; that he could not see one without a great emotion of the spirits, although otherwise courageous enough; yet he could not over-master his passions in this particular. I remember, when he dubbed me knight, in the ceremony of putting the point of a naked sword upon my shoulder, he could not endure to look upon it, but turned his face another way; inasmuch that, in lieu of touching my shoulder, he had almost thrust the point into my eyes, had not the duke of Buckingham guided his hand aright ‡" I shall only add to what sir Kenelm has observed, that James discovered so many marks of pusillanimity, when the sword was at a distance from him, that it is needless, in this case, to allege that an impression was made upon his tender frame before he saw the light. Sir Kenelm might as well have told us, that it was owing to as early a sympathetic impression that this prince was so great an admirer of handsome men. Sir Anthony Weldon says, that "he naturally loved not the sight of a soldier, nor any valiant man."

† Wilson's "Life of James I."

‡ Digby's "Discourse of the Powder of Sympathy," p. 104, 105, edit. 1658.

weakness in the exertion of his prerogative, drew from him this confession: "That though
 " a king *in abstracto*, had all power, a king *in*
 " *concreto*, was bound to observe the laws of
 " the country which he governed." But if all
 restraints on his prerogative had been taken off,
 and he could have been, in reality, that abstract-
 ed king which he had formed in his imaginati-
 on, he possessed too much good-nature to have
 been a tyrant. See Class IX.

ANNE of Denmark, queen of king James I.
C. Johnson p. At Somerset House; Illust. Head.

" Anna daughter to that nobil prince of
 " worthie memorie, Frederik the II. king of
 " Denmark, &c. marijt unto James the sext,
 " in the yeir of Christ, 1590; who hath born
 " unto him alreadie fyve children befoir men-
 " tioned. The Lord in mercie indevv thame
 " and their posterities, with sick measure of
 " his grace, that not onlie the kirk of Christ,
 " in thair dominions, but also in whole Europe,
 " may find a blessinge in their happie govern-
 " ment: Amen."

ANNA, Frederici II. Danorum Regis Filia,
 Jacobi VI. Scotorum, Anglorum primi electi Re-
 gis, uxor; lectissima heroina; 4to.

ANNA, &c. *in a square sprigged ruff; Crispin de*
Pass f. 1604; 8vo.

ANNE, &c. *Simon Passæus sc. On herseback;*
view of Windsor Castle; b. sh.

ANNA, &c. *S. Passæus sc. 1617; 4to.*

ANNA, &c. *S. P. se. A crown over her head;*
jewels in her hair.

This print, which is a small oval, is from a
 silver plate in the Ashmolean Museum. A few
 proofs

proofs only were wrought off, by order of the reverend Mr. Huddesford, the late worthy keeper, which he presented to his friends.

ANNA, &c. a wooden print; her name is in a semicircle above the head; 12mo.

ANNA, Frederici Danorum regis filia, &c. 4to.

ANN of Denmark, &c. *Stent*; b. sh.

ANNE of Denmark, richly dressed. Sold by William Sberwin, mezz. b. sh.

ANNE of Denmark; a monumental effigy, lying on a tomb, in her royal robes: her head rests on a square stone, inscribed "Jacob's Stone," alluding to his dream of the ladder; various emblems; curious.

At St. John's College, in Cambridge, in the master's lodge, is a portrait of her, with the hair in much the same form as it was worn in the year 1770.

Though the portrait of Anne of Denmark be among the heads of illustrious persons, she was only illustrious as she was a queen. There was nothing above mediocrity in any circumstance of her character. *Ob. 1 Mar. 1618-19.*

HENRY, prince of Wales, eldest son of king James I. G. *Vertue sc. From a curious limning by Isaac Oliver, in the collection of R. Mead, M. D.*

HENRY, prince of Wales; J. Oliver p. J. *Houbraken sc. In the collection of Dr. Mead; Illust. Head.*

HENRICUS princeps; C. Johnson p. *Gribelin sc.*

Prince HENRY; Elstracke sc. *whole length; hat and feather on a table by him; 4to.*

HENRICUS princeps, Crispin van de Pass exc. 8vo.

HENRICUS princeps, with his genealogy; a small head; Crispin Pass sc.

HENRICUS princeps, *in armour, exercising with a lance; a whole length; S. Passæus sc. 1612; b. sb. the original print.*

HENRICUS princeps, *exercising with a lance; W. Hole sc. copied from Pass: there is another copy in the "Herologia *;" 8vo. and a third in 4to.*

He was employed in this exercise, when the French ambassador came to take his leave of him, and asked him if he had any commands to France: "Tell your master, said the prince, "how you left me engaged."

HENRICUS princeps Walliæ; *a head, in the "Herologia *;" 8vo.*

HENRY, prince, &c. *Sold in Lombard Street, by Henry Balaam; 4to.*

HENRY, prince, &c. *in a cloak and trunk breeches: sold in Pope's Head Alley; b. sb. scarce.*

HENRICUS princeps; *F. Delaram sc. 4to.*

HENRICUS princeps; *C. Boel f. P. de Jode exc. oval; ornaments; b. sb.*

Prince Henry; *Hole sc. whole length.*

HENRICUS princeps: *In the same plate with the three other princes who died young; namely, Edward VI. Henry, duke of Gloucester, brother to Charles II. and Wm. duke of Gloucester, son of the prince and princess of Denmark; b. sb. mezz.*

Prince Henry's portrait, by Van Somer, is at Hampton-Court.

Arms, literature, and business, engaged the attention of this excellent young prince, who seems to have had neither leisure nor inclination for the pursuits of vice or pleasure. The dignity of his behaviour, and his manly virtues,

* Hugh Holland, a stationer in London, was author of the "Herologia." The portraits in it, which are genuine and neatly executed, were engraved in this reign, by Crispin Pass, and his sister Magdalen. See the commendatory verses before the book, which is a small folio.

were respected by every rank and order of men. Though he was snatched away in the early prime of life, he had the felicity to die in the height of his popularity and fame, and before he had experienced any of the miseries which awaited the royal family. It is remarkable that the king, who thought himself eclipsed by the splendor of his character, ordered that no mourning should be worn for him*. *Ob.* 6 Nov. 1612, *Æt.* 18.

CHARLES, prince of Wales; *R. E.* (*Renold Elstracke*) *sc.* whole length; in armour; 8vo.

CAROLUS princeps, &c. *Fr. Delaram sc.* on horseback; *Richmond at a distance*; *b. sh.*

CHARLES, prince of Wales; *F. Delaram sc.* 4to.

CAROLUS princeps; *Crisp. de Pass exc.* 4to.

CAROLUS princeps; *four Latin verses*; *Crispin de Pass sc.* 8vo.

CHARLES prince &c. *Wil. Pass sc.* *At the bottom are two soldiers presenting their muskets*; 4to. †

CAROLUS princeps; *Sim. Pass f* 12mo. *Over the dedication of James the First's Works in Latin, translated by bishop Montague.*

* So says Rapin; but when the princess Elizabeth "was espoused to the count Palatine of the Rhine, which was a few weeks after the death of prince Henry, she appeared in a black velvet gown, which, Mr. Anstis doubts not, was worn as mourning for prince Henry. On the fourteenth of February following, at her wedding, the king was in a most sumptuous black suit, which, Mr. Anstis, supposes, was worn as mourning for the prince." See *Miscellaneous Pieces* at the end of the second edition of Leland's "*Collectanea*," vol. v. p. 330, 334, and compare the passages with Neal's "*History of the Puritans*," ii. p. 101. In Birch's "*Historical View of the Negotiations between England, France, and Brussels*," p. 217, it is said, that James "would not suffer his subjects to wear mourning for the deceased queen." Hence, possibly, a mistake might arise with regard to prince Henry.

† I have seen these figures in a border which was engraved on a distinct plate, and affixed to several prints.

Another

Another, by the same hand, 8vo; and a third, in the robes of the Garter, 4to.

CAROLUS, Prince de Galles; *ten French verses, 4to. uncommon.*

Prince CHARLES and the Infanta: *Christ joining their hands, 4to. This has been mistaken for the Prince and Henrietta Maria.*

Prince CHARLES, and "Maria Henrietta *, with the arms and marriages past betwixt England and France;" *fb.*

This prince, though possessed of many excellent qualities, was never so popular as his brother. The king continued to call him "Baby Charles," from his infancy, even to the time of the marriage treaty with France. In 1623, Charles, with more than Spanish gallantry, but less than Spanish prudence, went to Madrid to visit the infanta †. Howel, in his "Letters," and Wilson, in his "Life of James I." have given us an account of the prince's journey to Spain, of the tedious and tantalizing formalities during the course of the treaty; of the interview betwixt these two great personages; and several other curious and interesting particulars, in relation to that romantic and mysterious affair.

ELIZABETH, daughter to king James; *eight Latin, and as many English verses, by John Davies. Sold by John Boswell; sheet; scarce.*

The lady ELIZABETH, daughter of James I. *Delaram sc. 4to.*

ELISABETHA, Regina Bohemiæ; *Crispin Pass sc. 8vo. four Latin verses.*

* Sic Orig.

† Sister of Philip IV. There are three prints of this princess one by Crispin Pass, and two by Simon.

ELISABETHA, &c. *Crispinus Passæus, Junior, sc. b. sb.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *large ruff, feather in her hair, b. sb. uncommon.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *on horseback, the horse richly comparisoned, b. sb. scarce.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *Crisp. Queborinus sc. 1662, 8vo.*

The Princess ELISABETHA, Queen of Bohemia, *a book in her left hand: sold by J. Balaam, large b. sb.*

ELIZABETH, princess Palatine, *with a Latin dedication to James I. Mireveldius* p. Boethius Bol-suerdus sc. 1615; sb. fine.*

ELIZABETH reine de Boheme; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. sb.*

ELIZABETH, queen of Bohemia; *Faber f. 410.*
See the next reign.

At Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, the seat of lord Craven, are the portraits of the queen of Bohemia and all her children.

This amiable princess, who saw only a phantom of royalty, and had nothing more than the empty title of queen, bore her misfortunes with decency, and even magnanimity. So engaging was her behaviour, that she was, in the Low Countries, called the "Queen of Hearts." When her fortunes were at the lowest ebb, she never departed from her dignity; and poverty and distress † seemed to have no other

* Or Miereveldius.

† Poverty, especially in great personages, and great characters, has ever been an object of ridicule, to men of vulgar understandings. Arthur Wilson tells us, that "in Antwerp, they pictured the queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish mantler, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back; with the king her father carrying the cradle after her."

effect upon her, but to render her more an object of admiration than she was before.

CHARLES, second son of the elector Palatine; *an infant; sold by Jenner; small 4to.* See the next reign, Class I.

Princept RUPERTUS, *a child, in an oval, encompassed with scrolls; 4to.*

Prince RUPERT, *or Robert, a child, with a jewel at his breast; oval; 4to.*

ELIZABETH, *princessa Palatina, filia regis Bohemiæ; a child; the four seasons in the ornaments; small b. 8vo.*

That pregnancy of genius, by which the princess Elizabeth was so eminently distinguished, was conspicuous at this early period of her life. She was one of the most extraordinary children, as she was afterwards one of the most illustrious women of her age. See the next reign.

FAMILY PIECES.

JAMES I. his queen, and prince Henry; *a small oval, two inches $\frac{1}{2}$, by one inch $\frac{7}{8}$: from a silver plate in the Ashmolean Museum. It was engraved by one of the family of Pass, probably by Simon. But few proofs have been taken from this curious plate.*

Progenies JACOBI et ANNÆ, R. R. Mag. Brit. viz. Henricus, Carolus, Elizabetha, Maria, & Sophia. In eadem tabula, progenies R. R. Bohemiæ. 1. Frederick; 2. Carolus; 3. Elizabetha; 4. Robertus*; 5. Mauritius; 6. Lovisa Hollandina; 7.

* "He was named Rupert, in memory of Rupert the first emperor of the Palatines." CAMDEN.

Ludovicus. Will. Passæus sc. 1621; large h. sh. scarce.

In the family of James I. there is no portrait of Robert, the king's second son, nor any of the princess Margaret, who died before Mary and Sophia. These two last princesses are represented very young, leaning on death's heads, with palms in their hands. It is probable that there were no originals of the other two, to engrave from.

The progenie of the renowned prince JAMES, &c. *This print, which is similiar to the next above, was engraved by George Mountaine.*

JAMES I. and his Family, *in a square, within a pyramidal triangle, supported by Christ; "Vox Dei" at the top; in the manner of Pass; 4to. It appears to be a companion to the next, engraved in the same manner.*

JAMES I. *on his throne; Prince Charles presenting the King and Queen of Bohemia, in parliament, to his father; the people at the bottom, holding out their hands and hearts; "Vox Regis" at the top.*

JAMES I. and his Family, *kneeling at the top of a triumphal arch; Guy Fawkes, &c. below; in the manner of Simon Pass; sh. This curious print was done in commemoration of the deliverance from the powder-plot.*

As I shall have occasion hereafter to make particular mention of the Palatine family, I shall only observe here, that Frederic, the eldest son of the king of Bohemia, returning with his father from Amsterdam to Utrecht, in the common passage-boat, the vessel overset, in a thick fog, and the prince, clinging to the mast, was entangled in the tackling, and half drowned, and half frozen to death. The king, with some difficulty saved his life by swimming.

JAMES I. *sitting*; prince Charles and his sister *standing*; nobles, &c.

The king and queen of Bohemia, and four only of their children; *Will. Pass fecit, ad vivum figurator, 1621. This, and the other family piece, by Pass, have verses at bottom.*

The King and Queen of Bohemia*, *with eight children; seven only are named; twelve English verses; Vaughan sc. 4to.*

C L A S S II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, and of the HOUSEHOLD.

THOMAS EGERTON, baron of Ellesmere, lord high-chancellor. See an account of him and lord Bacon, in the class of Lawyers; and of the lord-keeper Williams, in that of Clergymen.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset, &c. *From an original at Knowle, in the possession of Lionel duke of Dorset; G. Vertue sc. Illust. Head.*

The earl of Dorset, who may be ranked with the first men of his age in his literary and political character, was an admirable manager of his private fortune and the public revenue. He succeeded, early in life, to an immense estate, which, as he thought, set him above oeconomy; but in a few years, by excessive magnificence and dissipation, he found himself involved in debt. The indignity of being kept

* It is worthy of remark, that Frederic, elector Palatine, and the princess Elizabeth, were asked by the publication of banas in the Chapel Royal. Winwood's "Memorials, iii. p. 431.

in waiting by an alderman, of whom he had occasion to borrow money, made so deep an impression upon him, that he resolved from that moment to be an oeconomist; and managed his fortune so well, that he was thought a proper person to succeed lord Burleigh in the office of lord high-treasurer. He was continued in this office by James I. and on the thirteenth of March, 1603-4, created earl of Dorset. *Ob.* 19 April, 1608. See Class IX.

ROBERT CECIL, earl of Salisbury, &c.
Sold by J. Hind; 4to.

ROBERT CECIL, comes Salisburix; *H. H. (Henry Hondius) del. & exc. 4to.*

ROBERTUS CECILIUS, comes Sarisburix; 8vo.
In the "Hercologia."

ROBERTUS CECILIUS, &c. *H. Stock sc. 4to.*

ROBERT CECIL, earl of Salisbury; *Illust. Head.*

Robert Cecil was youngest son of William, lord Burleigh. He was one of the principal secretaries of state to queen Elizabeth, and master of the court of wards. Upon the accession of James, he was constituted sole secretary of state; and in the sixth year of his reign, lord-treasurer. He discharged his high offices with great abilities; and was, indeed, in industry and capacity scarce inferior to his father; but more artful, more insinuating, and far more insincere. King James used to call him his "Little Beagle," alluding to the many discoveries he made, of which he sent him intelligence. *Ob.* 24 May, 1612*.

THO-

* He built the magnificent house at Hatfield, where much of the old furniture is preserved which was there in his life-time. There may be seen his portrait, and several of the lord-treasurer, his father; one of which is in Mosaic. There is also a portrait of the celebrated Laura, of whom Petrarch was enamoured, inscribed,

THOMAS HOWARD, comes Suffol-
ciæ, & totius Angliæ thesaurarius; *R. Elstracke*
sc. small 4to.

Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, was son
of Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk; by his
second dutchess Margaret, daughter and heir of
Thomas lord Audley of Walden. He was one
of the volunteers in the memorable engagement
with the Spanish armada, in 1588, and after-
wards in the expedition to Cadiz; on both
which occasions he gave signal proofs of his
courage. He was, soon after the accession of
James, created earl of Suffolk; was afterwards
constituted lord-chamberlain of the household,
and in 1614, lord-treasurer of England. In
1619, he was dismissed from his office, and
fined 30,000 l. for taking bribes, and embez-
zling the king's treasure; crimes more imput-
able to his countess than himself. His ruin
was, with great probability, supposed to be in-
volved with that of his son-in-law, the earl of
Somerset. Thomas Howard, his second son,
was the first earl of Berkshire of this family.
Ob. 28 May, 1626.*

Sir HENRY MONTAGUE, one of the
leading members of the house of commons, in this

“*Laura fui, viridem Raphael facit atque Petrarcha.*”

There is a print of this lady in Thomasin's curious book, intitled,
“*Petrarcha redi vivus.*”

* He built the vast structure called Audley Inn ||, the greatest
part of which is demolished. There is a set of views of this state-
ly palace, by Winstanley. The prints are scarce, as the plates
were engraved for one of the descendants of the lord-treasurer.
It is remarkable that forty-nine, and fifty pounds, were bid for
this book of views, at Dr. Mead's sale, by messieurs Bathoe and
Ingram, booksellers in London, who received unlimited com-
missions from Mr. Walpole, and the late Mr. Barrett of Kent, to
buy it. The value of the book is four or five guineas.

What remains of Audley End hath been improved, with much
taste, by Sir John Griffin.

|| Or Audley End.

reign,

reign, and lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, was, by the interest of the countess of Buckingham, mother to the duke, made lord treasurer. 18 Jac. 1. His staff, which he was forced to resign in less than a year, is said to have cost him 20,000 l. He was succeeded by the earl of Middlesex, who was soon succeeded by others. The last mentioned peer said to one of his friends, "that the best way to prevent death, was to get to be lord-treasurer, for none died in this office." The head of Sir Henry Montague is in the class of lawyers.

Sir JAMES LEY, lord-treasurer. See Class VI.

EDWARD SOMERSET, earl of Worcester, &c. lord privy-seal; *S. Passæus sc.* 1618; 4to.

The earl of Worcester was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the courts of queen Elizabeth and James I. In his youth, he was remarkable for his athletic constitution, and distinguished himself by the manly exercises of riding and tilting, in which he was perhaps superior to any of his contemporaries. In the 43^d of Eliz. he was appointed master of the horse; which office he resigned in the 13th of James, and was made lord privy-seal. *Ob.* 3 Mar. 1627-8. He was ancestor to the present duke of Beaufort. Cr. 1514i

HENRY VERE, earl of Oxford, lord high-chamberlain; *RV in a cypher; sold by Compton Holland; 4to.*

His portrait is at Welbeck.

The earl of Oxford, who had been a dissolute and debauched young man, was, when the fervour of his youth abated, one of the most distinguished characters of his time. He was ever among the foremost to do his country service, in the senate, or the field; was one of the few among the nobility, who dared to check the prerogative; and could not forbear giving vent to his indignation, when he saw the king's tameness with respect to the Palatinate, in such terms as occasioned his being sent to the Tower. Though he inherited all the martial ardour of his family, he could never exert it in this reign, but in attempting impossibilities. He was one of the "handful of men" who went under Sir Horace Vere, against the great army of Spinola*; and headed a party of brave soldiers in a desperate attack on the impregnable works of that general, at Terheiden; in which he exerted himself so much, that it threw him into a fever, which soon put an end to his life.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, earl-marshal. See Class III. See also the next reign.

CHARLES HOWARD, earl of Nottingham, baron of Effingham, lord high-admiral, &c. *S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

There is a whole length of the earl of Nottingham, in the robes of the Garter, standing under an arch, engraved by William Rogers, for Sir William Segar's "Honour civil and military," folio.

His portrait, by Mytens, is at Hampton Court.

* The portraits of the chief of them, by Miereveit, are at lord Townshend's, at Raynham, in Norfolk.

The earl of Nottingham, who in the late reign made so great a figure as a sea-officer, was, in this, employed as an ambassador; the pacific king thinking he could do as much by negotiation, as Elizabeth did by fighting. In his embassy to Spain, he was attended by a splendid train of five hundred persons. The ignorant Spaniards, who had heard much of the Kentish long-tails, and other monsters, in this nation of heretics, were astonished when he made his public entry, not only at seeing the human form, but at seeing it in superior health and beauty to what it appeared in, in their own country*.

GEORGE, earl of Buckingham, &c. 1617; *Simon Passæus sc. L. Laur. Lisle exc. a head in an oval.*

GEORGE, marquis of Buckingham, &c. *Simon Passæus sc. To the knees, in an oval.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke, marquis, and earl of Buckingham; *on horseback; ships, &c. alluding to his office of lord high-admiral; Guil. Passæus h. sc.* Promoted
30 Jan.
1617-S.

The duke of Buckingham, by the elegance of his person †, and the courtliness of his address, presently gained as great an ascendant over James, as the favourite of any other prince Cr. duke,
1623.

* It is observable, that Monf. Buffon includes the seat of beauty within a certain latitude, so as just to take in all France, and exclude England. One would imagine, that he formed his ideas of the persons of the English from the vile portraits of some of their engravers.

† It was for his fine face that the king usually called him *Stenny*, which is the diminutive of Stephen. He, by this appellation, paid a very singular compliment to *the splendor of his beauty*, alluding to Acts vi. v. 15, where it is said of St. Stephen, "All that sat in the council looking stedfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." Some of the duke's compliments and expressions of servility to the king, were no less singular in their kind: one of his letters concludes with, "Your faithful Dog STENNY."

is known to have done, by a long course of assiduity and insinuation. It is no wonder that an accumulation of honour, wealth, and power, upon a vain man, suddenly raised from a private station, should be so invidious; and especially as the duke was as void of prudence and moderation in the use of these, as the fond king was in bestowing them. But it must be acknowledged, that this great man was not without his virtues. He had all the courage and sincerity of a soldier; and was one of those few courtiers who were as honest and open in their enmity, as military men are in their friendship. He was the last reigning favourite that ever tyrannized in this kingdom*. See the next reign.

A Great OFFICER of SCOTLAND.

LODOWICK, duke of Richmond, lord great-chamberlain, and admiral of Scotland, &c. *Simon Passæus sc. 4to.* See the next division.

* There is still a tradition in Spain, that the duke of Buckingham, who had ever a violent propensity to intrigue, was very particular in his addresses to the countess of Olivares, who made an ample discovery of his gallantry to her husband. Upon which it was concerted betwixt them, that the countess should make the duke an assignation, and substitute a girl who had been long infected with an infamous distemper, in her place. The assignation was accordingly made, and the effect fully answered their expectation. This story, supposing it a fact, which lord Clarendon will not allow, accounts for the duke's avowing the most determined enmity against Olivares, at parting from him; and is similar to his conduct in France, where he had the temerity to be as particular in his addresses to Anne of Austria, queen of Lewis XIII. Arthur Wilson plainly hints at this piece of secret history, which passed current in his time. See Wilson's Life of James I. in Kennet's "Complete Hist." vol. ii. p. 773.

Great OFFICERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

L O D O W I C K, duke of Richmond and Lennox (or LENNOX), lord steward of his majesty's household; *P. V. S. (Paul van Somer) p. fo. Barra sc. 1624; whole length; large h. fo. very scarce and fine.* Promot. r
Nov. 1615.

At the earl of Pomfret's, at Easton, was a portrait of him by Rubens. There is one at Gorhambury. But the most considerable is the excellent whole length of him, by Van Somer, at Petworth.

This nobleman was son to Esme-Stuart, duke of Lenox in Scotland, and grandson to John, lord D'Aubignie, younger brother to Matthew, earl of Lenox, who was grandfather to king James. On the seventeenth of May, 21 of James I. he was created earl of Newcastle, and duke of Richmond. He had a great share of the king's confidence and esteem, which indeed he merited; as he was a man of an excellent character. He married three wives: his first was of the family of Ruthven; his second of that of Campbell; and his last, Frances, daughter of Thomas, viscount Howard of Bindon. He died suddenly, 1623. His dutchess assigned a very particular reason for his being in high health the night before he was found dead in his bed*.

R O B E R T U S C A R, comes Somerset;
S. P. (Simon Passerus) sc. 4to.

R O B E R T U S C A R, &c. two Latin lines at bottom:
"Hic ille est," &c. small 4to.

* Kennet ii. p. 777.

ROBERT CAR, earl of Somersset, viscount Rochester, &c. and the lady Frances, his wife; 4to. in a book, intitled "*Truth brought to Light, and discovered by Time, or a Discourse and historical Narration of the first fourteen Years of King James's Reign,*" 1651, 4to. There is a copy of this print before "*The Cases of Impotency,*" printed by Curle. It was engraved by Michael Vandergucht.

ROBERT CAR, earl of Somersset; *Houbraken* sc. *Illust. Head.*

This portrait, which represents him as a black robust man, is not genuine. The earl of Somersset had light hair, and a reddish beard*. His face was rather effeminate; a kind of beauty which took much with James the First.

At Newbottle, the marquis of Lothian's, not far from Edinburgh, is a head of him, with small features and flaxen hair.

Robert Car was page to king James before his accession to the throne of England, and was, at his coronation, made one of the knights of the Bath. This circumstance is contradictory to the story so confidently told by several of our historians, of his introduction to the king at a tilting, about eight years after †. He was afterwards created viscount Rochester, and earl of Somersset; and was advanced to the office of lord-chamberlain. On the death of the earl of Salisbury, he became prime minister, and dispenser of the king's favours; and had the prudence to shew a due regard to the English, without slighting his own countrymen. His talents were neither shining, nor mean; and he was habitually a courtier and a statesman. In

* See Lloyd's "*State Worthies,*" p. 746.

† See Dr. Birch's *Lives with the Illust. Heads,* vol. ii. p. 19.

Cr. earl, 4
Nov. 1613;
and made
lord-c am-
berlain, 10
July, 1614.

the plenitude of his power, he grew insolent, and visibly declined in the king's favour; especially upon the duke of Buckingham's appearance at court. In May, 1616, he was condemned for being accessary to the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; a crime in which he was involved with his countess*; but they both received the king's pardon. *Ob.* July, 1645.

WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, &c. lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household; *P. van Somer p. S. Passæus sc.* 1617; 4to.

WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, &c. *Sold by Stent, 4to.*

GUIL. comes Pembroch. *Acad. Canc. with Sir Thomas Bodley, and others; in the frontispiece to the Catalogue of the Bodleian Library; M. Burghers sc.*

The earl of Pembroke was as generally and deservedly esteemed as any nobleman of his time. He was well-bred; but his breeding and his manners were entirely English. He was generous, open, and sincere; loyal, and yet a friend to liberty. Few men possessed a greater quickness of apprehension, or a more penetrating judgment; and none could express themselves with more readiness or propriety. He was a man of letters himself, and an eminent patron of learned men. But he had, with all his excellencies, a strong propensity to pleasure, and frequently abandoned himself to women. He died suddenly, April 10, 1630 †.

GEORGE

* His inauspicious marriage with this lady, which in the event proved his ruin, was attended with greater pomp and festivity than the marriage of any other subject of this kingdom. See a particular account of it in "The Detection of the Court and State of England, during the four last Reigns," p. 69, & seq.

† When his body was opened, in order to be embalmed, he was observed, immediately after the incision was made, to lift up

Promot. 4
Jan. 1616.7.

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham, master of the horse. See the foregoing division.

CLASS III.

P E E R S.

E A R L S.

FRANCIS MANNERS, earl of Rutland; *sold by T. Jenner; 4to.*

Cr. 1525.

The earl of Rutland, chief justice in Eyre of all the king's forests and chaces north of Trent, and knight of the Garter. In 1616, he attended the king to Scotland, and afterwards commanded the fleet sent to bring prince Charles out of Spain. The calamities, supposed to be the effects of witchcraft, in the earl's family, are said to have occasioned the famous act of parliament in this reign, against forcery, and other diabolical practices, which was lately repealed. Howel tells us in his Letters *, that "king James, a great while, was loth to believe there were witches; but that which happened to my lord Francis of Rutland's children convinced him." This is contradictory to the tenor of the "Dæmonologia," which was published long before. In 1618, Joan Flower, and her two daughters, were accused of murdering Henry, lord Roos, by witchcraft,

up his hand. This remarkable circumstance, compared with lord Clarendon's account of his sudden death †, affords a strong presumptive proof that his distemper was an apoplexy. This anecdote may be depended on as a fact, as it was told by a descendant of the Pembroke family, who had often heard it related.

* Page 427.

† Vol. i. p. 58; 3vo.

and of torturing the lord Francis his brother, and the lady Catharine his sister. These three women are said to have entered into a formal contract with the devil, and to have become "devils incarnate themselves." The mother died as she was going to prison: the daughters, who were tried by Sir Henry Hobart, and Sir Edward Bromley, confessed their guilt, and were executed at Lincoln. See Turner's "Hist. of remarkable Providences;" fol. &c. &c. This peer died without issue male, 17 Dec. 1632.

HENRY WRIOTHESLY, earl of Southampton, &c. *Simon Passæus* sc. 1617; 4to scarce*.

His portrait is at Bulstrode, together with the cat, which was with him in the Tower, in the reign of Elizabeth.

The earl of Southampton was one of the Cr. 1547. privy-council, but bore little or no part in the administration of affairs in this reign; as he was overborne, in the former part of it, by the earl of Salisbury, who conceived a dislike to him, on account of his attachment to the late earl of Essex. He was a sincere friend to his country: and such was his patriotic spirit, that he could not help expressing his indignation at the pacific measures of the king, for which he was committed a prisoner to the dean of Westminster, about the same time that the earl of Oxford was committed to the Tower. *Ob.* 1624.

* Most of the heads by the family of Pass, Elstracke, and Delaram, are scarce, and some of them extremely rare.

HENRICUS PERCY, comes Northumberlandiæ; *Delaram* sc. 1619; 4to. *Another of him in a hat, by the same hand.*

Ct. 1557.

Henry, earl of Northumberland, was one of the gallant young noblemen, who, in 1588, when the kingdom was threatened with an invasion, hired ships at their own expence, and joined the grand fleet under the lord high-admiral. He was afterwards one of the volunteers at the famous siege of Ostend. In the reign of James, he fell under a suspicion of being a party in the gunpowder plot, and, though innocent, suffered a tedious imprisonment of fifteen years*. He was a great lover and patron of learning. *Ob.* 5 Nov. 1632.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, *when young; in an oval; R. F.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *a small square; hat and truncheon; J. P. (John Payne) 12mo. Another of him on horseback; W. Pass* sc.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *R. E. (Elstracke) sc. 4to.*

Ct. 1572.

Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, son of the unfortunate favourite of queen Elizabeth, served with reputation in the wars in the Low Countries. He was one of the few noblemen in parliament, who dared to attack, or at least to keep at bay, the "great monster the prerogative †." But he never appeared to so great an advantage as at the head of an army. See his

* Thomas Percy, a distant relation of the earl, and one of the band of gentlemen pensioners, of which his lordship was captain, was proved to have been with him at Sion House the day before the intended execution of the plot. This unlucky circumstance was the occasion of his confinement.

† So called by sir Edward Coke.

character among the swordsmen in the next reign; see also that of the countess of Essex in this.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, &c. *Mir. (Mierevelt) p. S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

The earl of Arundel was a great promoter of building with brick. It has been erroneously said that he was the first that introduced that kind of masonry into England*. See more of him in the reign of Charles I. Cr. 1579.

RICHARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset; *S. Passæus sc. 1617; 4to.*

There is a whole length portrait of him at Charlton, the seat of lord Suffolk, in Wiltshire.

The earl of Dorset was an accomplished gentleman, and an excellent judge and munificent patron of literary merit. He was hospitable and bountiful to profusion; and was a great lover of masking, tilting, and other princely exercises, which recommended him to the notice, and gained him the esteem of prince Henry. *Ob. 28 Mar. 1624, Æt. 35.* Cr. 1603.

ROBERT SIDNEY, earl of Leicester, &c. *Simon Passæus sc.*

Robert Sidney, viscount Lisle, descended from a sister of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, was, by James I. created earl of Leicester, and baron Sidney of Penshurst, the 2d of August, 1618. See viscount Lisle. Cr. 1613.

* As to brick buildings in England, see Bagford's "Letter relating to the Antiquities of London," p. lxxviii. It is prefixed to Leland's "Collectanea." See also a Dissertation by Dr. Lyttelton, then dean of Exeter, on the Antiquity of Brick Buildings in England, posterior to the time of the Romans, in vol. i. of "Archæologia, or miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity," p. 140, &c. See also Mr. Gough's Preface to his "Anecdotes of British Topography," p. 21, &c.

JOHN DIGBY, earl of Bristol, &c.
Sold by Wm. Peake; 4to.

This nobleman was one of the most accomplished ministers, as well as most estimable characters of his time. He was ambassador from James to the emperor, and afterwards to Spain. He possessed all the phlegm requisite for a Spanish embassy; and even for the tedious and fruitless negotiations of this reign. His credit in the court of Spain was beyond that of any other ambassador; and he received greater marks of distinction from his Catholic majesty. In the next reign, the duke of Buckingham, who hated the man, dared to attack the minister; but he was bravely repelled*. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he sided with the parliament, and had the command of two troops of horse in their service; but when he saw that monarchy itself was in danger, he adhered to the king. He was, in his juvenile years, a poet; but his poetry seems to be rather the effect of youth, than the production of genius. *Ob.* 6 Jan. 1652-3.

Cr. 15 Sept.
o Jac. I.

VISCOUNTS.

ROBERT SIDNEY, viscount Lisle, &c.
 1617; *S. Passæus sc.* 4to.

Robert, viscount Lisle, was lord-chamberlain to queen Anne. He and Sir Francis Vere distinguished themselves in the celebrated battle of Turnhout, gained by prince Maurice, 1597; that general himself ascribing the glorious suc-

Cr. 13 May,
 1603.

* His defence of his conduct in Spain, which was publicly called in question, by the duke of Buckingham, is in the State Trials, and in the tenth volume of Rapin's History.

cess of the day, to their good conduct, and gallant behaviour. *Ob.* 1626. His portrait, with others of the Sidney family, was lately at Penhurst in Kent; but that valuable collection is now sold and dispersed.

He is the same person with the earl of Leicester before mentioned.

WILLIAM KNOLLIS (KNOLLES), viscount Wallingford, &c. *Sold by John Hind: probably engraved by Simon Pass; 4to.*

William, son of Sir Francis Knolles, by Catharine Cary, daughter to Sir Thomas Bolen, and cousin-german to queen Elizabeth. He succeeded his father in the office of treasurer of the queen's household, and was one of the delegates for making peace, 41 Eliz. Upon the accession of James, he was created baron of Grays in Oxfordshire, the place of his residence; and in the twelfth year of this reign, constituted master of the court of wards; and about two years after, created viscount Wallingford*. He died the twenty-fifth of May, 1632, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and lies buried at Grays. The ancient seat of this family, is now in the possession of Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart.

Cr. 5 Jan.
1616-7.

B A R O N S.

JOHN lord Lumley: *a small head: In "Sandford's Genealogical History," by Stebbing, p. 423.*

In the opposite page of this History, the character of lord Lumley for piety, integrity, constancy, and patience, is mentioned with respect and honour. His first wife Joanna, eldest daughter

Cr. 1514.

* He was created earl of Banbury, 18 Aug. 1626.

ter and coheirefs of Henry Fitz-Allan, earl of Arundel, is celebrated as a learned lady by Ballard. She translated a confiderable part of the works of Ifocrates into Latin, and the Iphigenia of Euripides into English *. This lord was the laft baron of Lumley. Mention is made of one of his ancestors in Mr. Walpole's "Noble Authors," vol. i. p. 90, &c. edit. 2. Baron Lumley died April 10, 1609.

EDMUND, baron Sheffield, &c. knight of the Garter; *R. Elstracke sc. 410.*

Edmund, lord Sheffield of Butterwicke. He was knighted by the lord-admiral for his distinguished bravery in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, in 1588. He was afterwards governor of Brill, one of the cautionary towns delivered by the states of Holland to queen Elizabeth. In the fourteenth of James I. he was appointed lord-president of the North; and 1 Car. I. created earl of Mulgrave. *Ob. 1646, Æt. 80.*

JOANNES HARINGTON, baro de Exton †. *In the "Herologia; 8vo.*

Cr. 3 July,
1603.

Lord Harington, who was highly and deservedly esteemed by James, had, together with his lady, the care of the education of the princess Elizabeth, only daughter to that monarch. In 1613, soon after the marriage of that princess with the elector Palatine, he, by the king's command, attended her into Germany. He died at Worms the same year, a few days after he left the electoral court. He was father of the pious and amiable lord Harington, mentioned in the next article. There is a print of

24 Aug.

* See Ballard's Memoirs, p. 121.

† In Rutland.

lord Harington by Elstracke; but I forget whether of the father, or son.

JOANNES HARINGTON, baro de Exton. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

Dominus JOHANNES HARINGTON, baro de Exton, Æt. 22: *in an oval, supported by a lion and a cock; verses underneath;* 4to. scarce.

JOHANNES HARINGTON, &c. *on horseback; verses in two compartments at bottom; very scarce, b. sb.* There is a small wooden print of him, with four Latin, and as many English verses, before Stock's "*Funerals and Life of John lord Harington,*" 1614.

His portrait, together with prince Henry's, is at lord Guildford's at Wroxton. The prince is represented cutting the throat of a stag. The young lord, then sir John Harington, and the prince's particular friend, as is intimated by his arms hung on a tree, is at a little distance. The painter is not known.

This excellent young nobleman, amidst the allurements of a court, arrived at a pitch of virtue rarely to be found in cloisters*. He was pious, temperate, and chaste, without the least tincture of sourness or austerity. His learning and experience were far beyond his years; and he lived more in the short period of his life, than others in an advanced age. *Ob.* 1614, *Æt.* 22. His estate was inherited by his two sisters, Lucy, countess of Bedford, and Anne, wife of Sir Robert Chichester.

JAMES, lord HAY, baron of Saley (Sawley), master of his majesty's wardrobe, &c. *S. Passus sc.* 4to.

The portrait of him, at Castle Duplin, the seat of the earl of Kinnoul, in Scotland, repre-

* This was apparent from his Diary.

sents him young, and very handsome. It was painted by Cornelius Janfen.

Creat. 29
June, 1615.

Lord Sawley was employed in several embassies in this reign. He was princely in his entertainment, magnificent in his dress, and splendid in his retinue. The king considered the vanity of this lord as ministerial to his purposes, and thought to dazzle foreign courts into respect for his ambassador; but he was generally treated with coldness, if not with contempt*. Arthur Wilfon has given us a description of one of his dresses †, and Lloyd of one of the pies which was brought to his table ‡, by which we may judge of his extravagance§. He was, abstracted from his vanity, a man of a valuable character, and a complete gentleman. He was afterwards created viscount Doncaster, and earl of Carlisle. It should be observed, that his passion for feasting and dress continued, almost to the last moment of his life, even when he knew that he was given over by his physicians. *Ob.* 25 April, 1636.

* Prince Maurice having received intelligence that the English ambassador and his retinue were to dine with him, called for the bill of fare, which was intended for the ordinary course of his table on that day; and finding a pig among other articles, ordered two pigs to be dressed, instead of one, without any other addition. This was an affront to the king, as well as his ambassador, as James had a particular aversion to that animal. The opprobrious pig was the occasion of much laughter at this time.

† See Kennet's "Complete Hist." ii. p. 703.

‡ "State Worthies," p. 775.

§ When he made his public entry at Paris, his horses were shod with silver. It is probable that some of their shoes were but slightly fastened, for the more ostentatious display of this vanity; and especially, as a smith went in the procession, with a bag of horse shoes of the same metal, for a supply. If James had married his son Charles to the infanta, and she had received the mines of Potosi for her dowry, he could not well have carried his profusion to a higher pitch, than he did in this embassy. When the earls of Carlisle and Holland espoused Henrietta Maria, in the name of Charles I. they were clothed in beaten silver.

The Lord MONTJOY BLOUNT ;
*M. A. D. Martin Droeshout sc. 8vo. without the
border, which is from another plate : 4to. with the
border : very rare.*

This evidently appears to be the same person with the lord Montjoy mentioned in Class III. of the reign of Charles I.

AN IRISH PEER.

ARTHUR, lord Chichester, baron of Belfast. See an account of him among the men of the sword*.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS, and BISHOPS.

RICHARDUS BANCROFT, Archi-
episcopus Cantuariensis ; *G. Vertue sc. small b. sb.*

Bishop Bancroft, who was translated from London to Canterbury, was a stout and zealous champion for the church, which he learnedly and ably defended to the confusion of its adversaries. Hence it was, that he was censured by the puritans as a friend to popery ; but the imputation was absolutely groundless ; on the contrary, by his address. in setting some of the secular priests against the Jesuits, as St. Paul did the Pharisees against the Sadducees, he greatly reduced the force of the most formidable body of men engaged in the service of the church of

* The celebrated Napier, commonly called baron of Marchef-ton, has been mistaken for a peer ; but his son was the first of the family who was ennobled. See Class IX.

Rome *. In the conference at Hampton-Court, he acquitted himself so much to the king's satisfaction, that he thought him the fittest person to succeed Whitgift in the chair of Canterbury. He was indubitably a friend to the royal prerogative, and earnest in his defence of it, in which he followed the dictates of his conscience, and the genius of the times. *Ob.* 2 Nov. 1610, *Æt.* 67. Bishop Bancroft is the person meant as the chief overseer of the last translation of the Bible, in that paragraph of the preface to it beginning with "But it is high time to leave "them," &c. towards the end.

ABBOT, archbishop of Canterbury; *J. Houbraken sc. From an original in the possession of Mr. Kingsly; Illust. Head.*

GEORGIUS ABBATTUS, &c. 1616; *Simon Passaus sc. 4to. Another by Simon Pass, with a view of Lambeth; Compton Holland exc.*

GEORGIUS ABBATTUS, &c. *A copy from Pass, in Boissard; 4to.*

GEORGE ABBOT, *a small head by Marshall; in the title to his "Brieve Description of the whole "World."*

GEORGE ABBOT, &c. *M. Vandergucht sc. In lord Clarendon's Hist. 8vo †.*

* This was in the preceding reign. See sir John Harington's "Brief View of the State of the Church of England," p. 13, edit. 1653.

† The heads in lord Clarendon's "History" were originally engraved for Ward's "History of the Rebellion," in verse, 1713. Michael Vandergucht, and Vertue his scholar, did the greatest part of them. The rest were engraved by R. White, Sturt, Kirkal, and Symphon. Many of them are from original paintings. See the preface to the first, and also to the third and last volume of the above mentioned book, where the names of the engravers, and the heads done by them, are particularly enumerated.

There

There is a portrait of him in the University Library at Cambridge, and another in the gallery at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's.

Archbishop Abbot recommended himself to king James, by his prudent behaviour in Scotland, in relation to the union of the churches of that kingdom; and by his "Narrative of the Case of Sprot," who was executed in 1608, for having been concerned in the Gowry conspiracy. As the reality of that dark design had been called in question, he endeavoured, by this narrative, to settle the minds of the people in the belief of it. He was a prelate of great learning and piety, but was esteemed a puritan in doctrine; and in discipline, too remiss for one placed at the head of the church*. He had a considerable hand in the translation of the New Testament now in use. *Ob.* 4 Aug. 1633, *Æt.* 71 †.

Tr. from
London,
Ap. 1611.

MATTHEW HUTTON, archbishop of York; Jan. 16, 1605, *Æt.* 80. *From an original picture, in the possession of Mrs. Hutton, widow of the late Dr. Matthew Hutton, lord archbishop of Canterbury; F. Perry sc. 4to.*

Matthew Hutton was some time master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, and Regius professor of divinity in that university. When queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge, he gained the highest applause from his public exercise before her, to which he owed his great prefer-

Tr. from
Durham,
1595.

* Clarendon.

† This prelate was dean of Winchester, in 1599. Lord Clarendon was certainly mistaken, in saying that he had no preferment in the church before he was bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. See Le Neve, and Dr. Burton's "Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History," p. 104.

ments in the church *. I have seen none of his works in English †. He died, according to his epitaph, 16 Jan. 1605, *Æt.* 80. Hence it appears, that the word *obit* on the original picture, is obliterated, as it is not engraved on the print; and that Fuller is mistaken in his age, who says he died in his seventy-sixth year. The epitaph is in Le Neve's "Lives." It is remarkable that the date of his death, in Le Neve's "Fasti," differs from that in the epitaph; it is there said to have been on the fifteenth of Jan. ‡

TOBIAS MATTHÆUS, archiepiscopus Eboracensis; *R. E. (Renold Elstracke) sc. H. Holland exc. Sold by Geo. Humble, in Pope's Head Alley; 4to.*

TOBIUS MATTHÆUS; *a copy, in Boissard; 4to.*
There

* Nicholas Robinson, afterwards bishop of Bangor, speaks thus of his performance on this occasion: "Unum illud audeo affirmare; in Huttono nostro Bucerii judicium, Martyris memoriam, vim Calvinii, Musculi methodum, ex hac concertatione liquido apparuisse: nemo potuit facere ut iste, nisi dominus fuisset cum eo." Le Neve, in his article.

† "Commentatiunculam emisit de electione et reprobatione." "Ric. Parkeri Sceletos Cantabrigienfis;" in the fifth vol. of Le-landi "Collectanea," p. 205.

‡ Concerning his age at the time of his death, see B. Willis's "Survey of the Cathedral of York," &c. p. 52.

Archbishop Hutton had the boldness, in a sermon which he preached before queen Elizabeth, at Whitehall, to urge home to her conscience the delicate point of fixing the succession. He even told her, "that Nero was especially hated for wishing to have no successor; and that Augustus was the worse beloved for appointing an ill man to succeed him;" and very plainly intimated, that the eyes of the nation were turned upon the king of Scots, as the prince who, from proximity of blood, might reasonably expect to ascend the throne. It is probable that this highly pleated every one of the audience but the queen, who, contrary to their expectation, had command enough of her temper to stifle her resentment, and, with great composure in her countenance, to thank him for his discourse: but she soon after sent two counsellors to him with a very sharp reproof. It appears that she was
very

There is a portrait of him in the hall at Christ-Church, Oxon. of which he was dean.

This worthy prelate, who had been an ornament to the university of Oxford, was no less an ornament to his high station in the church. He had an admirable talent for preaching, which he never suffered to lie idle ; but used to go from one town to another, to preach to crowded audiences. He kept an exact account of the sermons which he preached, after he was preferred ; by which it appears, that he preached, when dean of Durham, 721 ; when bishop of that diocese, 550 ; and when archbishop of York, 721 ; in all, 1992 *. He left nothing in print, but a Latin sermon against Campian ; and a letter to James I. *Ob.* 29 Mar. 1628, *Æt.* 82. He, especially in the early part of his life, was noted for his ready wit ; and was equal, if not superior, to bishop Andrews, in the courtly faculty of punning.

Tr. from
Durham,
1656.

RICARDUS VAUGHANUS ; a *Latin distich* ; “ *Londini Præsul*,” &c. In the “ *Herologia* ;” 8vo.

Richard Vaughan, a native of Caernarvonshire, was educated in St. John’s College, Cambridge, and was an admired preacher in that university. He was chaplain to queen Elizabeth ; and successively bishop of Bangor, Chester, and London. His merit was universally allowed to be equal to his dignity in the church ; but none of his writings were ever printed. Fuller tells us, in his usual style, that “ he was

Tr. from
Chester,
Dec. 1604.

very desirous of procuring the sermon ; but the archbishop could never be prevailed with to let it go out of his hands ||.

* Drake’s “ *Antiq. of York.*”

|| See sir John Harington’s “ *Brief View of the State of the Church of England*,” p. 188, &c.

a very corpulent man, but spiritually minded *;” and Owen, his countryman, has addressed one of his best epigrams to him, in which he gives him an excellent character †. *Ob.* 30 Mar. 1607.

JOHANNES KING, episcopus Londinensis; *N. Lockey p. et fieri curavit, S. Passæus sc. 4to. A copy in Boissard.*

JOHANNES KING, &c. *Delaram sc. 4to.*

His portrait is at Christ-Church, Oxon.

John King was a very celebrated preacher at court, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He was, by the latter, preferred to the deanry of Christ-Church; whence he was, for his merit, removed to the see of London. He was a great master of his tongue and his pen, and was styled by James, “the king of preachers †.” He published lectures on Jonas, and several other sermons. The calumny of his dying in the communion of the church of Rome, which was asserted in print, has been amply refuted. *Ob.* 1621. He was buried under a plain stone in St. Paul’s Church, on which was inscribed only the word, “Resurgam §.”

GEORGE

* “Worthies in Caernarv.” p. 31. The quaint compliment of king James to Dr. Martin Heaton, bishop of Ely, who was as fat as Vaughan, is equally applicable, and, indeed, hath been applied to that prelate. “Fat men are apt to make leap sermons; but yours are not lean, but larded with good learning ||.” The mode of larding was far from being limited to divinity; it prevailed in almost every species of composition; and it is a known fact, that those sermons were generally double larded, which were preached at court.

† *Lib.* ii. epig. 24.

‡ A character founded on a pun, or verbal allusion, is very cautiously to be admitted; but there is great truth in this, as he was the most natural and persuasive orator of his time.

§ When Sir Christopher Wren was describing the ground-plot of the new church of St. Paul, he spoke to one of the men who attended

|| Harrington’s “Brief View,” &c. in the article of Heaton, p. 81.

1605.

Consec.
Sept. 1611.

GEORGE MOUNTAINE (MOUNTAIGNE), bishop of London, &c. *G. Y. sc. 4to.*

There is a good portrait of him at Wroxton.

George Mountaigne, bishop almoner to James I. received his education at Queen's College in Cambridge. He was some time divinity lecturer at Gresham College, and afterwards master of the Savoy. When the famous Neyle was promoted to the bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry, he succeeded him in the deanry of Westminster. He was successively bishop of Lincoln, London, and Durham; and in 1628, Tr. to Lond. 20 July, 1621. succeeded Tobie Matthew in the see of York, and died the same year, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was buried at Cawood in Yorkshire, the place of his nativity.

JACOBUS MONTAGU, (or MONTAGU) episcopus Winton. *In the "Herologia;" 8vo. A copy in Boissard.*

JAMES MONTAGU; 24to.

James, son of Sir Edward Mountagu of Boughton, and brother to the lord chief justice of the King's Bench in this reign. He was educated at Christ's College, in Cambridge, and was the first master of Sidney College in that university, to which he was a great benefactor. He may Tr. from Bath and Wells, Oct. 1616.

attended him, to bring him something to mark a particular spot. The man took up a fragment of a tomb, which lay among the ruins, upon which was inscribed "Refurgam;" "I shall rise again." Sir Christopher was struck with the inscription, the moment he saw it, and interpreted it as a good omen. The event was answerable, as he lived to see the church finished §. I conjecture, that this was part of the stone under which bishop King was buried; and my conjecture is more than probable, as this word occurs in no other epitaph in Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's."

§ See Wren's "Parentalia," or "London and its Environs described."

indeed

indeed be traced through all his preferments by his public benefactions, and acts of munificence. He was at the expence of bringing a rivulet into the town of Cambridge, through King's Ditch ; which, before it was cleansed for this purpose, was a great nuisance to that place. He laid out large sums in repairing and beautifying the church and episcopal palace at Wells ; and in finishing the church at Bath, which Oliver King his predecessor had begun, and which for near a century had the appearance of a ruin. While he sat in the see of Winchester, he was employed in his elaborate edition of king James's works in Latin. *Ob.* 20 July, 1618, *Æt.* 80. He lies buried in the Abbey Church at Bath, where a splendid monument was erected to his memory.

LANCELOTUS ANDREWS, episcopus Winton. *J. Payne f. Frontispiece to his "Exposition of the Ten Commandments ;" fol. This is copied by R. White, in 12mo.*

LANCELOT, bishop of Winchester, &c. *Vaughn sc. 4^{to}.*

LANCELOT ANDREWS, &c. *Hollar f. 12mo. In bishop Sparrow's "Rationale of the Common Prayer ;" in which are several other heads by Hollar.*

LANCELOT ANDREWS, &c. *Loggan sc. 1675.*

LANCELOTUS ANDREWS, &c. *Frontispiece to his "Devotions ;" 18vo.*

" If ever any merited to be
 " The universal bishop, this was he ;
 " Great Andrews, who the whole vast sea did
 " drain
 " Of learning, and distill'd it in his brain :

These

“ These pious drops are of the purest kind *,
 “ Which trickled from the limbeck of his
 “ mind.”

This pious and very learned prelate, who may be ranked with the best preachers, and completest scholars of his age, appeared to much greater advantage in the pulpit, than he does now in his works; which abound with Latin quotations, and trivial witticisms †. He was a man of polite manners, and lively conversation; and could quote Greek and Latin authors, or even pun, with king James. Charles, the son of that monarch, a little before his death, recommended his sermons to the perusal of his children. Bishop Andrews is supposed to have had a considerable hand in the book of Chronology published by the famous Isaacson, who was his amanuensis. *Ob.* 21 Sept. 1626, *Æt.* 71. Bishop Buckeridge, in a sermon preached at his funeral, informs us, that he understood fifteen languages ‡; and justly observes, that all the places where he had preferment, were the better for him. It is certain, that he refused to accept of any bishopric in the reign of Elizabeth, because he would not basely submit to an alienation of the episcopal revenues ||.

* Here witticism and conceit would be extremely absurd, as the greatest purity and simplicity of language are highly proper, when we speak of, or to, the Deity.

† No species of composition, except poetry, has been more improved since the reign of James I. than sermons. There is a much greater disparity betwixt our best modern discourses and those of bishop Andrews, than betwixt the sermons of that prelate and those of Latimer.

‡ John Boyse, his contemporary, styles him, “ In linguis Mithridates, in artibus Aristoteles.”

|| See an answer to a letter written at Oxford, and superscribed to Dr. Samuel Turner, concerning the church and the revenues thereof, 4to pamphlet, p. 33.

GERVASIUS BABINGTON, episcopus Wigornienfis, *Æt.* 59.

“ Non melior, non integrior, non cultior alter,
 “ Vir, Præful, Præco, More, Fide, arte, fuit :
 “ Osque probum, vultusque gravis, pectusque
 “ serenum :
 “ Alme Deus, tales præfice ubique Gregi.”

M. S.

Ren. Elstracke sc. Frontisp. to his Works, fol. 1615. The verses were written by Miles Smith, bishop of Gloucester, who wrote the preface. He was also author of the preface to the Bible now in use.

GERVASIUS BABINGTON, &c. *In the “ Heroologia ;” 8vo.*

GERVASIUS BABINGTON, &c. *In Boiffard ; it is copied from Elstracke.*

Tr. from
 Exeter,
 Oct. 1597.

Gervase Babington was some time chaplain to Henry, earl of Pembroke, and was supposed to have assisted his countess in her translation of the Psalms*. He left his books, which were of considerable value, to the library of the cathedral of Worcester. His works consist of notes on the Pentateuch, expositions of the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, and several sermons. His style is not free from such puerilities as are found in most of the best writers of this age. *Ob.* 17 May, 1610.

JOHANNES JEGON, C. C. C. C. Custos Epif. Norv. *Æt.* 50, 1661. *Etched by Mr. Tyson. He is represented in his doctor's robes, but placed here as bishop of Norwich.*

Consecrat-
 ed 19 Feb.
 1602.

Dr. John Jegon succeeded Dr. Copcot in the mastership of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, the 10th of August, 1590, where he soon signalized himself by that just œconomy and singular prudence which gained him the

* Ballard.

esteem

esteem of the society over which he presided. Hence it was that they considerably augmented his salary and fee for preaching. He was, in five years, four times vice-chancellor of the university; in which office he acted with ability and spirit. Being appealed to, in a controverted election of a master of Catharine Hall, he boldly and uprightly gave his opinion contrary to that of the queen and the archbishop of Canterbury. As a bishop, he distinguished himself by his zeal for conformity, and the exact management of his revenues, by which he was enabled to purchase a very considerable estate, and to enrich his family. This, in the latter part of his life, seems to have been the principal object of his attention. He deceased the thirteenth of March, 1617. He was thought to have died too rich for a bishop, and to have expended too little of his ample fortune in acts of charity. The station in which he appeared to the greatest advantage, was that of master of his college, where he displayed all the discretion and gravity which was suitable to the character of a governor, and all that pleasantry and facetiousness which could recommend him as an agreeable companion. See more of him in Masters's "History of Corpus Christi College." "lege."

HENRY ROBINSON, bishop of Carlisle; a monumental effigy, inscribed, "Henrico
 " Robinsono Carleolensi, Collegii hujus, annis
 " XVIII. præposito providissimo, tandemque ec-
 " clesiæ Carleolensis totidem annis episcopo vigi-
 " lantissimo: XIII Cal. Julii, anno a partu Vir-
 " ginis 1616, Ætat. 63^o. pie in Domino dormi-
 " enti, et in ecclesia Carleol. sepulto: Hoc Coll.
 " ipsius laboribus vastitate ereptum, munificen-
 " tia

Confirmed
 Bp. July,
 1598.

“tia demum locupletatum, istud quaecunque
 “MNHMEION, gratitudinis Testimonium collo-
 “cavit * * *.

“Non sibi, sed patriæ, præluxit lampadis in-
 “star;

“Deperdens oleum, non operam ille suam.

“In minimis fido servo, majoribus apto,

“Maxima nunc Domini gaudia adire datur.”

He is represented kneeling with a candle in his right hand, and a crozier resting on his left arm; with several emblematical figures. Under the print, in the hand-writing of Mr. Mores, an ingenious antiquary; late of Queen's College, Oxford, is this inscription; “Quond. in vet. Capella Coll. Reg. Oxon.” sheet.

Henry Robinson was a native of Carlisle. In 1581, he was unanimously elected provost of Queen's College, in Oxford, at the head of which he continued about eighteen years, and by his example and authority restored its discipline, and left it in a most flourishing state; when he was deservedly promoted to the see of Carlisle. He was eminent in the university as a disputant and a preacher.

FRANCISCUS GODWIN, episcopus Landavenfis, *Æt.* 51, 1613; *Vertue sc.* 1742; *b. sb.*

Francis Godwin was a learned divine, and a celebrated historian and antiquary. His laborious and useful “Catalogue of the Bishops of England,” first published in 1601, was generally approved. It was for this valuable work, that queen Elizabeth, who knew how to distinguish merit, promoted him to the bishopric

of Landaff. Dr. Richardson has published an improved and elegant edition of this book. In his younger years, he wrote his "Man in the Moon, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonfales, 1638;" 8vo. This philosophic romance, which has been several times printed, shews that he had a creative genius*. His "Nuncius inanimatus," which contains instructions to convey secret intelligence, is very scarce. *Ob.* April, 1633.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, episcopus Elyensis, &c. 1616; 4to. *By Simon Pass, but without his name. There is another of him, looking to the left, by the same hand, and with the same date, inscribed "Episcopus Winton." 4to.*

The former has been copied by Vertue. See Lancelot, bishop of Winchester.

JOHN OVERALL, bishop of Norwich, *Hollar f.* 1657, 12mo. *In Sparrow's "Rationale," &c.*

JOHANNES OVERALL, &c. *R. White sc.* 4to.

John Overall was educated in Trinity College, Cambridge, and was thence elected to the mastership of Catharine Hall, in that university. Sir Fulke Greville, who was well acquainted with his learning and merit, recom-

* Domingo Gonfales, a little Spaniard, is supposed to be shipwrecked on an uninhabited island; where he taught several ganzas, or wild geese, to fly with a light machine, and to fetch and carry things for his conveniency. He, after some time, ventured to put himself into the machine, and they carried him with great ease. He happened to be in this aerial chariot, at the time of the year when these ganzas, which were birds of passage, took their flight to the moon, and was directly carried to that planet. He has given a very ingenious description of what occurred to him on his way, and the wonderful things which he saw there. Dr. Swift seems to have borrowed several hints from this novel, in his voyage to Laputa.

Consec.
1614.

Tr. to Nor-
wich, Sept.
1612.

mended him to queen Elizabeth, as a proper person to succeed Dr. Nowell, in the deanery of St. Paul's, to which he was elected in May, 1602. In 1614, he was promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, whence he was translated to Norwich, and died within a year after his translation, 12 May, 1619. He was one of the translators of the Bible, in this reign*. I have heard of none of his works besides, but his "Convocation Book." Camden, in his "Annals of James I." styles him a *prodigious learned man*.

ROBERTUS ABBATTUS, episcopus Salisburiensis; *Delaram sc. 4to. A copy, in Boisfard.*

ROBERTUS ABBATUS, episcopus Sarum; 8vo. *In the "Heroologia."*

ROBERT ABBAT; 24to.

Consec. 3
Dec. 1615.

Robert Abbot, elder brother to George, archbishop of Canterbury, and in learning much his superior, was some time master of Baliol College in Oxford, and Regius professor of divinity in that university. In 1615, he was, for his great merit, preferred to the see of Salisbury. The most celebrated of his writings, which are chiefly controversial, was his book "De Antichristo." King James commanded his "Paraphrase on the Apocalypse" to be printed with the second edition of his work; by which he paid himself a much greater compliment, than he did the bishop. *Ob.* 2 Mar. 1617, *Æt.* 58. He was one of the five bishops who within six years, sat in the chair of Salisbury, in this reign.

* See the names of the translators, and the parts assigned them, in the "Biographia," Artic. Boys.

ARTHURUS LAKE, olim episc. Bathon. et Wellens. &c. *J. Payne sc. b. sb. A copy, in Boissard. It has also been copied by Hollar, in 4to. His head is before his works, fol. 1629.*

Arthur Lake, brother to Sir Thomas Lake, principal secretary of state to James I. was educated at New College in Oxford. In the beginning of this reign, he was preferred to the rich mastership of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. He was afterwards archdeacon of Surry, and dean of Worcester; and in 1616, he succeeded bishop Montague in the see of Bath and Wells. Several writers speak of him as a pattern of every kind of virtue. He was an excellent preacher, of extensive reading in divinity, and one of the best textuaries of his time. His works, which were published after his decease, consist of expositions of several of the Psalms, sermons, and meditations. *Ob. 4 May, 1626, Æt. 59.*

He was a considerable benefactor to the library of New College, where he endowed two lectureships, one for the Hebrew language, and another for the mathematics*.

GEORGIUS CARLETONUS, episcopus Cicestriensis; 4to.

It is the original of the next print, and is prefixed to his "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercie," 1630. This and the other prints in the same book were engraved by Frederic Hulsius.

GEORGIUS CARLETONUS, &c. at his breast hangs a medal of the synod of Dort. In Boissard; small 4to.

George Carleton was educated under the care of Bernard Gilpin, the famous northern apostle.

* Richardson's "Godwin," p. 391.

Consec.
July, 1618.
Tr. from
Landaff,
Sept. 1619.

His parts were shining and solid; and wore, without any sensible diminution, to an advanced age. He distinguished himself whilst he was at Oxford, as a logician, an orator, and a poet; and was still more distinguished as a divine. He perhaps wrote upon a greater variety of subjects, than any other clergyman of his time: of these the Oxford antiquary has given us a catalogue. He was deeply engaged in the Arminian controversy, and was one of the five divines sent to the synod of Dort, by James, where he maintained that the bishops were successors to the twelve apostles, and the presbyters to the seventy disciples. His elegant oration before the States of Holland, is in print. His "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy," &c. has gone through more editions than any of his works. In the fourth, printed in 4to. 1630, are a series of upwards of twenty small historical prints, chiefly relating to the plots and conspiracies against the church and state, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, engraved by Fred. Hulsius. *Ob.* 1628. He had by his first wife Anne, relict of Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbere, in Berkshire, a son named Henry, who was an antiepiscopean, and had a captain's commission in the parliament army, in the civil war.

JOHANNES (WILLIAMS), Lincoln. episcop. Magni Angliæ sigilli custos, &c. *F. Delaram sc. Ornaments; h. sb. scarce.*

JOHANNES WILLIAMS, Episc. Linc. *Sold by Jenner. The original of Boissard's copy, 4to.*

JOANNES GULIELMUS, &c. *in Boissard; small 4to.*

Consec.
Nov. 1621.

Bishop Williams seems to have owed his first preferment, and to that his succeeding dignities,

ties, to his magnificent and well conducted entertainment of the lord chancellor Egerton, and the Spanish ambassadors, during his proctorship, at Cambridge. The chancellor told him, Made lord-keeper 10 July, 1621. "that he was fit to serve a king;" and soon after recommended him at court. Lord Clarendon has given us a more disadvantageous, but probably a truer character of him, than bishop Hacket, who was his chaplain; as the probity of the former is less to be suspected, than the partiality of the latter. Both these authors have given us to understand, that his parts, whatever his principles might be, were very extraordinary; and his constitution still more extraordinary than his parts; as he could apply himself to study or business, and support his health, with only three hours sleep. He was at first despised by the lawyers, in his office of lord-keeper; but was soon admired for his deep penetration, solid judgment, and retentive memory; which enabled him to recapitulate any cause tried before him, without losing a circumstance. See the next reign Class VI.

A SCOTCH PRELATE.

PATRICIUS FORBESIUS, a Coirse, episcopus Aberdonensis, consiliarius regis.

"Pectoris indicio data frons est; quæque profundo

"Corde latent, tacitis reddit imago notis.

"Hoc vultu pietas, probitas, constantia, candor,

"Sinceri referunt archetypus animi."

R. G. (Glover) sc. a small oval.

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, &c.

JOHN BOYS, D. D. dean of Canterbury; *four small portraits of him, in the engraved title to his works, 1629, fol. 7. Payne sc.*

Inſtalled.
May, 1619.

John Boys, who was educated at Clare Hall, in Cambridge, was famous for his *Postils* in defence of our Liturgy; and was also much esteemed for his good life. He gained great applause by turning the Lord's Prayer into the following execration*, when he preached at Paul's Cross, on the fifth of November, in this reign. "Our pope, which art in Rome, cursed
" be thy name; perish may thy kingdom;
" hindred may thy will be, as it is in heaven,
" so in earth. Give us this day our cup in the
" Lord's Supper; and remit our monies which
" we have given for thy indulgences, as we send
" them back unto thee; and lead us not into
" heresy, but free us from misery: for thine
" is the infernal pitch and sulphur, for ever
" and ever. Amen †." *Ob. Sept. 1625.*

JOHN DONNE, dean of St. Paul's, *Æt.*
42. *M. Merian jun. sc. Frontisp. to his Sermons; fol. 1640.*

JOHN DONNE, &c. *Loggan sc.*

* See Boys on the last Psalm, p. 21.

† Polemical divinity, which is sometimes styled "Theologia armata †." was never more encouraged, or better disciplined, than at this period. Almost every divine attacked the pope, or one of his champions; and the most intemperate rage against the enemy was generally the most applauded. The king contrived an excellent expedient to perpetuate hostilities, by erecting a college for this branch of theology at Chelsea, where he appointed veterans for training up young divines to the service.

‡ By bishop Bull, &c.

John Donne entered into holy orders by the persuasion of James I. who often expressed great satisfaction in his having been the means of introducing so worthy a person into the church. We hear much of him as a poet, but very little as a divine, though in the latter character he had great merit. His "Pseudo-martyr," in which he has effectually confuted the doctrine of the papal supremacy, is the most valuable of his prose writings. His sermons abound too much with the pedantry of the time in which they were written, to be at all esteemed in the present age. Some time before his death, when he was emaciated with study, and sickness, he caused himself to be wrapped up in a sheet, which was gathered over his head, in the manner of a shroud; and having closed his eyes, he had his portrait taken; which was kept by his bed-side, as long as he lived, to remind him of mortality. The effigy on his monument, in St. Paul's church, was done after this portrait. See Dugdale's History of that cathedral, p. 62. *Ob.* 31 March, 1631.

Elected
dean, Nov.
27, 1621.

FRANCISCUS WHITE, S. T. P. et
ecclesiæ cathedralis Carleolensis decanus; *Æt.* 59,
1624. *T. Cocksonus sc.* 4to.

There are two other prints of him; one with a Latin, and the other with an English distich.

Francis White, the king's almoner, was some time dean, and afterwards bishop of Carlisle. In January, 1628, he was translated to Norwich; and on the fifteenth of November, 1631, was elected to the see of Ely, and confirmed the eighth of December following. He distinguished himself by his writings, and his disputations against popery, both in public and private.

Installed,
1622.

Consecrated
bishop, 3
Dec, 1626.

vate. Arthur Wilson mentions a *public conference and dispute*, in which he and Dr. Daniel Featly opposed father Fisher and father Sweet, both Jesuits of eminence, at the house of Sir Humphrey Lind, in London *. He also held a conference with Fisher the Jesuit, three several times, in the king's presence. This was with a view of making the dutchess of Buckingham a convert to the Protestant church; but she still adhered to that of Rome †. The most considerable of Dr. White's writings is his "Reply to
" Jesuit Fisher's Answer to certain Questions
" propounded by his most gracious Majesty
" King James," 1624, fol. to which his portrait is prefixed. Mention is made of more of his works, in the Bodleian Catalogue. *Ob.* Feb. 1637 ‡.

MARCUS ANTONIUS DE DOMINIS, archiepiscopus Spalatensis, *Æt.* 57, 1617. *Michael a Mierevelt ad vivum p. W. Delff sc. a head; 4to.*

MARCUS ANTONIUS DE DOMINIS, &c. *Elstraecke sc. half length: the head is exactly copied from the above. Frontisp. to his book "De Republica Ecclesiastica," 1617; fol.*

There is a portrait of him by Tintoret, at Devonshire-house, in Piccadilly.

Marc Antonio de Dominis came into England in this reign; where he professed the Pro-

Installed,
18 May, 1618.

* See Kennet's "Complete History," ii. p. 770.

† Dod's "Church History," ii. p. 394.

‡ There is a print of John White, professor of divinity, which belongs to this reign: underneath are five Latin verses, which I shall not transcribe, as they would give the reader but very little insight into his character. The verses are signed R. B. This print was engraved as a frontispiece to "The Works of that learned and reverend Divine John White, together with the Way to the true Church, by Francis White, D. D. Dean of Carlisle," 1624, fol.

testant religion, and published his book “*De Republica Ecclesiastica.*” The king gave him the deanery of Windsor, the mastership of the Savoy, and the rich living of West Ildeſley, in Berkshire. Though the publication of his book was a crime never to be forgiven; he was weak enough to give credit to a letter sent him by the procurement of Gondamor, which not only promised him pardon, but preferment, if he would renounce his new religion. He returned to Italy, relapsed to the church of Rome, and was presently after imprisoned by the inquisition. Grief and hard treatment soon put an end to his life, in the year 1625, and the 64th of his age. He was the first that accounted for the *phenomena* of the rainbow, in his book “*De Radiis Visûs et Lucis.*” We are much indebted to him for father Paul’s excellent “*History of the Council of Trent,*” the manuscript of which he procured for archbishop Abbot.

RICHARD MIDDLETON; *a small round: in the title to his “Key of David,” 1619; 12mo.*

He is supposed by Anthony Wood to be a son of Marmaduke Middleton, bishop of St. David’s; and to have been archdeacon of Cardigan. He was author of several little practical treatises, one of which was entitled, “*The Card and Compass of Life.*”

WILLIAM ALABASTER, D. D. prebendary of St. Paul’s. See the next reign.

ANDREW WILLET, D. D. *ruff and tippet.*

ANDREAS WILLETTUS, S. T. D. *six Latin verses, subscribed P. S. b. sh.*

Andrew Willet, rector of Barley in Hertfordshire, and prebendary of Ely, was educated at Peter House in Cambridge. He gave a public testimony of his proficiency in learning, when he was only twenty-two years of age, by his treatise “*De Animæ Natura et Viribus.*” He was author of no less than forty books, of which the most considerable are his Commentaries on the Scriptures, and his polemical pieces. His “*Synopsis Papismi,*” the fifth edition of which was printed by command of James I. gained him the highest reputation of any of his works. His industry is evident from his numerous writings; but his christian and moral virtues were not exceeded by his industry. *Ob.* 1621, *Æt.* 59. See a particular account of him from Dr. Smith, in Barksdale’s “*Remembrancer of excellent Men,*” 1670; 8vo.

JOHN PRESTON, D. D. See the next reign.

RICHARD SIBBES, preacher at Gray’s Inn. See the next reign.

THOMAS TAYLOR, D. D. See the next reign.

HENRY AIRAY, *kneeling on a pedestal, on which is the following inscription:* “*Memoriæ viri sanctitate et prudentia clarissimi Henrici Airay, S. Theol. D. hujus Collegii præpositi vigilantis, reverendi Robinsoni * (ut Eliæ Eli-sha) successoris et æmuli. Chariff. patruelis, Christoph. Potter hujus Coll. Socius, hoc amoris et observantiæ testimonium L. M. Q. posuit.*”

* See the first division of this Class.

“ Non fatis Elishæ est Eliæ palla relicta,
 “ Dum (licet in cœlum raptus) amicus abest.
 “ Tristis agit, quæritque amissum turturis instar
 “ Confortem, ac moriens, “ te sequar,” orbus ait.
 “ Splendeat ut mundo pietas imitabilis Ayrie,
 “ In laudem Christi, hoc ære perennis erit.

Matth 5. 16.

“ Mortalitatem exuit, A^o. 1616, 6^o Id^o. Oct.
 “ natus An. 57, et hic sepul. alterum Messiæ ad-
 “ ventum expectat.”

Under the print is this inscription, in manuscript, by Mr. Mores: “Quond. in vet. Capella Coll. Reg. Oxon.” sh.

Henry Airay, who succeeded Dr. Henry Robinson in the provostship of Queen’s College, in Oxford, was born in Westmoreland, and educated by the care, and under the patronage of Bernard Gilpin, well known by the appellation of The Northern Apostle. He was a constant and zealous preacher at Oxford, especially at St. Peter’s in the East. His principal work is a “Course of Lectures on St. Paul’s Epistle to the Philippians.” He was one of those Calvinists who wrote against bowing at the name of Jesus; and was, for his learning, gravity, and piety, greatly admired and revered by those of his persuasion. Christopher Potter, his cousin german, was the editor of his works.

JOHN DENISON, D. D.

John Denison, who was an eminent preacher in this reign, was educated at Baliol College in Oxford. He was some time domestic chaplain to the duke of Buckingham, and afterwards to king James. It is probable that he never had any preferment in the church, besides the vicarage of St. Mary’s in Reading; which he held,
 together

together with the free-school there. His predecessor in the employment of schoolmaster was Andrew Bird, and his successor William Page. He published many sermons, and several pieces of practical divinity and controversy. The most considerable of his works seems to have been his book in Latin, on auricular confession, which is a confutation of the arguments of Bellarmine on that subject. *Ob.* Jan. 1628-9.

WILLIAM SLATER, D. D. *large beard*; 12mo.

William Slater*, or Slatyer, was born in Somersetshire, and received his education at Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity, in 1623; having acquired a very considerable reputation for his poetical talent, and his knowledge in English history. He was author of Elegies and Epitaphs on Anne of Denmark, to whom he was chaplain. They were written in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English; and printed in 1619. He also published "Psalms, or Songs of Sion, turned into the Language and set to the Tunes of a strange Land." Psalms in four languages, with musical notes engraved on copper: to one of the tunes is prefixed the name of Milton, the father of our great poet. I am very credibly informed, that the head was placed before an edition of this book dated 1650; but it is certain, that it was not then published by the author, who died at Otterden in Kent, 1647. His "Palæ-Albion, or the History of Great Britain from the first peopling of this Island to the Reign of King James," London, 1621, folio, in Latin and English verse, is his capital work: of this the

* So spelt on the print; Wood calls him Slatyer.

English marginal notes are the most valuable part. His Genealogy of king James deduced from Adam, is a laborious trifle.

Doctor SUTTON, a small head, in a sheet of divine instructions, entitled "*The Christian's Jewel, fit to adorn the Heart, and deck the House of every true Protestant: taken out of St. Mary Overies Church, in the lectureship of the late deceased Doctor Sutton.*"

Thomas Sutton, one of the most eloquent and admired preachers of his time, was born at Bampton, in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's College, in Oxford. He was minister of Culham, near Abington, and was there much followed for his preaching, as he was afterwards at St. Mary Overies, in Southwark, where he was lecturer. Many of his discourses are in print, and specified by Mr. Wood. His "Lectures on the 11th Chapter to the Romans" were published by John Downham*, who married his widow. The pious author, who had been to "put the last hand" to a free-school, which he had founded at his native place, was, to the great regret of all that knew his worth, drowned in his passage from Newcastle to London, the 24th of August, 1623. The sheet in which his head is engraved, seems to contain some passages which were taken in short-hand from his mouth, while he was preaching.

ROBERTUS HILL, Theo. Doct. et S. Bartho. prope Exchange Lond. Pastor: *in Simon Pass's manner.*

Robert Hill, a man of learning, industry, and piety, and an eminent preacher, was author of several books of practical divinity, mentioned

* Brother to George, bishop of Derry.

by Wood in his "Fasti," vol. i. p. 167. *Ob.* 1623.

JOHN HART, D. D. *a wooden print; large square beard, 8vo.*

John Hart was author of "The burning Bush not consumed; or how to judge whether one be the Child of God or not;" 1616; 8vo.

GILBERTUS PRIMROSIUS, Scotus, *Æt. 52; I. E. Lafne sc. 8vo.*

Gilbert Primerose, a Scotsman, was well known at this period for his learning and piety. He was a considerable time one of the preachers belonging to the Protestant church at Bourdeaux, as he was afterwards to that of the French Protestants in London. He was chaplain in ordinary to the king, who, in 1624, recommended him to the university of Oxford, where he was created doctor of divinity. In 1628, he succeeded to Dr. John Buckridge in his canonry of Windsor. He was author of several well written theological books in the French language, some of which have been translated into Latin and English. He died in October, or November, 1642. Mr. Wood, who has given us a detail of his works, informs us, that Gilbert Primerose, serjeant-surgeon to king James, was of the same family.

ROBERT BOLTON, B. D. minister of God's Word, at Broughton, in Northamptonshire;" 12mo.

ROBERT BOLTON; *J. Payne sc. 4to.*

There is a copy of this, in 12mo. inscribed Robert Bolton, bachelor in divinity.

Robert Bolton, a divine of puritan principles, was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and very eminent for his piety. The Greek language was so familiar to him, that he could speak it with almost as much facility as his mother tongue. In 1605, when king James visited the university of Oxford, he was appointed by the vice-chancellor to read in natural philosophy, and dispute before him, in the public schools. He was generally esteemed a most persuasive preacher, and as judicious a casuist. His practical writings are numerous. His book "On Happiness," which has gone through many editions, was the most celebrated of his works. When he lay at the point of death, one of his friends, taking him by the hand, asked him if he was not in great pain; "Truly, said he, the greatest pain that I feel is your cold hand;" and presently expired. *Ob.* 17 Dec. 1631, *Æt.* 60*.

SAMUEL PURCHAS, B. D. *Æt.* 48, 1625; *small.* In the title to his "*Pilgrimes*," in five vols. fol.

Samuel Purchas, rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and chaplain to archbishop Abbot, received his education in the university of Cambridge. He, with great pains and industry, enlarged and perfected Hakluyt's "Collection of Voyages and Travels." This work is not only valuable for the various instruction and amusement contained in it; but is also very estimable on a national, and I may add, a religious ac-

* Neale, who, in his "History of the Puritans," 4to. tells us that he reconciled himself to the church of Rome, and repented of what he had done, seems to have confounded Bolton with his friend Anderton. See Bolton's Artic. in Athenæ Oxon.

count*. He died in distressed circumstances, occasioned by the publication of this book, 1628, *Æt.* 51. He appears to have been a man of general learning. His compilations are in five volumes folio.

RICHARDUS WIGHTWICK, T. B. alter. fundm. Coll. Pembrochiæ, 1624. *f. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.* — One of the Set of Founders, whose portraits are at Oxford and Cambridge.

Richard Wightwick, rector of East Ildesley in Berkshire, gave 100l. per annum to Pembroke College in Oxford, for the maintenance of three fellows, and four scholars. See TESDALE, Class VIII.

THOMAS SCOTTUS, *Æt.* 45, 1624: *Crisp. de Pas del. & sc. †. Before his "Vox Dei," &c.*

THOMAS SCOTTUS, geographus et theologus Anglus.

“ Quæ Draco †, quæve Magellanus potuere
“ Britannis

“ Præstare, hic Scottus præstitit ingenio.”

* A late ingenious author has opened a new source of criticism from books of this kind, for illustrating the Scriptures ||. His treatise, intitled, “ Observations on divers Passages of Scripture, &c. grounded on Circumstances incidentally mentioned “ in Books of Voyages and Travels into the East,” 1764, 8vo. contains many curious and useful remarks, deduced from the manners and customs of the Eastern countries.

† This seems to be a presumptive proof that Crispin de Pas was in England.

‡ Drake.

|| This ingenious person is, as I am informed, Mr. Thomas Harmer, who wrote Remarks on the fecundity of Fishes, printed in the “ Philosophical Transactions,” vol. LVII. p. 280, &c. It is strongly conjectured that he also wrote “ The Outlines of a new Commentary on Solomon’s “ Song, drawn by the Help of Instructions from the East.”

In Boiffard; small 4to. This print and the following represent the same person.

THOMAS SCOTT, *facræ theologiæ baccalaureus*; Ob. 1626. *Marshall sc.*

The verses under the head intimate, that he wrote a book to expose the treachery of the king of Spain, in his treaties with Great Britain; and that the pope, who is styled "Hell's vicar-general," was the *original plotter*. It also appears, that he was stabbed by one Lambert, for writing that book. The head is probably prefixed to the following pamphlet, mentioned in the Harleian Catalogue: "A Relation of the Murder of Mr. Thomas Scott, preacher of God's Word;" dated 1628; 4to. *

ROBERT BURTON, or Democritus junior; *C. le Blon f. a small oval, in the title to his "Anatomy of Melancholy."*

Robert Burton, better known by the name of Democritus junior, was younger Brother to William Burton, author of the "Description of Leicestershire." He compiled "The Anatomy of Melancholy," a book which has been univerfally read and admired †. This work is,

* "*Vox Populi*," or Count Gondamor's Transactions during his Embassy in England, part ii. by T.S. in eight sheets, 4to. reprinted in the quarto volume of the "*Phœnix Britannicus*," p. 341, was judged by Thomas Rawlinson, esq. to be written by this Thomas Scot. His conjecture was unquestionably right.

† He composed this book with a view of relieving his own melancholy: but increased it to such a degree, that nothing could make him laugh but going to the bridge foot, and hearing the ribaldry of the bargemen, which rarely failed to throw him into a violent fit of laughter. Before he was overcome with this horrid distemper, he, in the intervals of his vapours, was esteemed one of the most facetious companions in the univerfity. His epitaph, at Christ Church, in Oxford, intimates, that excessive application to his celebrated work, was the occasion of his death. *Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus, hic jacet Democritus Junior, cui vitam dedit & mortem melancholia.*

for

for the most part, what the author himself styles it "a Cento;" but it is a very ingenious one. His quotations, which abound in every page, are pertinent; but if he had made more use of his invention, and less of his common-place book, his work would perhaps have been more valuable than it is*. He is generally free from the affected language, and ridiculous metaphors, which disgrace most of the books of this time †. He was famous for his skill in astrology; and is said to have foretold the precise time of his death. It is certain that the same thing was reported of him that was before said of Cardan, that he died a voluntary death, that his prediction might prove true: but this is very improbable. *Ob.* Jan. 1639. See *Athen Oxon.*

RICHARD ROGERS. See the preceding reign.

Mr. STOCK; *under an arch composed of books. Frontisp. to his "Commentary on Malachi," 1614; fol.*

Mr. STOCK; *in Boissard; another in Clark's Lives; both small 4to.*

Richard Stock, rector of Allhallows, Breadstreet, was a very assiduous and pathetic preacher, and of a most exemplary life. His success in his ministry was answerable to his character. His "Commentary on Malachi" was esteemed

* We are now freed from the yoke of pedantry; and a man may say that envy is a tormenting passion, and love an agreeable one, without quoting Horace, Ovid, Seneca, and twenty other poets and moralists, who have said the same thing. The mode of citation did not only prevail in books, but also in common conversation; and even at the bar, and on the bench. Sir Edward Coke, in his speech concerning the gunpowder plot, takes occasion to quote the Psalmist and Ovid in several places.

† Some instances of this kind occur in his book, as p. 465, sixth edit. he calls the eyes "the shoeing-horns of love."

a learned

a learned and usefui work. *Ob.* 20 April, 1626. See Fuller's "Worthies," in Yorkshire, p. 231.

THOMAS WILSON; *T. Cross sc. ruff; black cap. Frontispiece to his "Christian Dictionary;" fol.*

Thomas Wilson, minister of St. George's Church in Canterbury, was highly esteemed for his learning and piety. In 1614, he published his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," which was generally approved. His "Christian Dictionary," which has been often printed, seems to have been the first book ever composed in English, by way of Concordance*. He died in the latter end of this reign, or in the beginning of the next; as he is styled, "late minister," &c. in the title to the second edition of his Commentary, 1627. His Funeral Sermon, which is in print, was preached, January 25, 1621, by William Swift, minister of St. Andrew's, in Canterbury, and great-grand-father of Dr. Swift †.

WILLIAM PEMBLE, *M. A. Vertue sc.* *His portrait is in the right hand group of figures in the Oxford Almanack for 1749; it is between William Tindall and Dr. Pocock, the former of whom holds a book.*

William Pemble, of Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, was a celebrated tutor and divinity reader of that house, to which he was a singular ornament. His learning was deep and extensive, and he has given abundant proofs of it, in his writings on historical, metaphysical, moral, and

* See the preface to Cruden's Concordance.

† Appendix to Swift's "Life of Dr. Swift."

divine subjects. Adrian Heereboord, professor of philosophy in the university of Leyden, speaks very highly of his abilities in his "*Metemata Philosophica*." This truly learned and pious man, and excellent preacher, died the 14th of April, 1623, aged only thirty-two years. His English works have been collected into one volume, which has been four times printed. The two last editions are in folio.

WILLIAM WHATELIE, minister of Banbury. See the reign of Charles I.

NONCONFORMISTS.

JOHN DOD; *Ob.* 1645, *Æt.* 96. *T. Cross* sc. *four English verses*; 8vo.

This head may be placed with equal propriety in the next reign,

John Dod received his education at Jesus College in Cambridge. He was in learning excelled by few, and in unaffected piety by none. Nothing was ever objected to this meek and humble man, but his being a puritan. He was particularly eminent for his knowledge of the Hebrew language, which he taught the famous John Gregory of Christ Church in Oxford*. He was, from his Exposition of the Ten Commandments, which he wrote in conjunction with Robert Cleaver, commonly called the Decalogist. His Sayings have been printed in various forms: many of them on two sheets of paper, are still to be seen pasted on the walls of cottages. An old woman in my neighbourhood told me, "that she should have gone distracted for the loss of her hus-

* See Mr. John Gurgany's Account of his Life.

“ band, if she had been without Mr. Dod’s
“ Sayings in the House.”

ARTHUR HILDERSHAM, late preacher at Ashby de la Zouch (in Leicestershire); *preaching*; 4to.

ARTHUR HILDERSHAM, &c. *R. Vaughn sc.*
4to.

Arthur Hildersham, who was great-grandson by the mother, to George, duke of Clarence, was educated in the Roman Catholic religion; and when he was about fifteen years of age, disinherited by his father, for refusing to go to Rome. The earl of Huntingdon, his kinsman, very generously became his patron, and contributed to his support at Cambridge. He was several times silenced in this reign for nonconformity, but was restored by archbishop Abbot. Lilly, the astrologer, in the *Memoirs of his own Life*, tells us, “ that he dissented not from the
“ church in any article of faith, but only about
“ wearing the surplice, baptizing with the cross,
“ and kneeling at the sacrament.” His “ *Lectures on the 51st Psalm*,” and his book on *Fasting*, shew him to have been a learned and pious man. *Ob.* 4 Mar. 1631, *Æt.* 69.

JOHANNES CARTER, *fidelis ille servus Dei, et pastor Bramfordiensis, in agro Suffolciensi. J. Dunstall f. In Clarke’s “ Lives of English Divines.” There is another portrait of him engraved by Vaughn.*

John Carter was born in Kent, and educated at Clare Hall, in Cambridge. He was many years minister of Bramford in Suffolk, and also rector of Belstead, in the same county. Though he had been often troubled for nonconformity, he took every occasion of exerting himself
B b 2 against

against popery, Arminianism, and the new ceremonies. Clarke and Neale speak of him as a man of great industry, charity, and piety. The former tells us, that when he dined with several ministers at one of the magistrates houses at Ipswich, a very vain person, who sat at the table, undertook to answer any question that should be proposed to him, either in divinity or philosophy. A profound silence ensued, till Mr. Carter addressed him in these words. "I will go no farther than my trencher to puzzle you: here is a foal; now tell me the reason why this fish, which has always lived in the salt water, should come out fresh?" As the challenger did not so much as attempt any answer, the scorn and laugh of the company were presently turned upon him. *Ob.* 21 Feb. 1634.

HUGO BROUGHTON, theolog. literarum et linguarum sacrarum callentissimus, *Æt.* 37, 1620*; *J. Payne sc.* 4to.

Idem; Van Hove sc.

Payne's print is very like, as Clark informs us in his "Life of Broughton."

Hugh Broughton, a youth of an agreeable and promising aspect, was travelling on foot on the northern road, when he was accosted by the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, who asked him whether he was going. He told him to Oxford, in order to be a scholar. The apostolic Gilpin was so pleased with his appearance, and the quickness of his replies, that he took him with him to his own home, placed him in the school which he had founded, superintended his education, and at length sent him to Christ's Col-

* This appears to have been the date of a book to which the portrait was prefixed.

lege, in Cambridge. He was particularly famous for biblical learning: and his writings in that kind, particularly his “*Consent of Times* *,” shew him to have been an uncommon genius; but his descending to disputes about the colour of Aaron’s ephod, and other things equally frivolous, denote him a mean one. He was some time at the head of a conventicle in England; and afterwards belonged to a congregation of Brownists at Amsterdam. He was a vehement preacher, and had a very strong propensity to wrangling both at home and abroad; but was, however, esteemed a notable writer in controversy. He has been very justly censured by the reverend Mr. Gilpin † for his ingratitude to his excellent patron, whom he endeavoured to supplant in the rectory of Houghton in the Spring. His fame was upon the decline when he returned to England; and his character became at length so despicable, that he was publicly ridiculed upon the stage ‡. Fuller conjectured that he died about the year 1600; but his death really happened, according to *Monf. Bayle*, in 1612. He was the first of our countrymen that explained the descent of Christ into hell by the word Hades, the place into which Christ descended after his crucifixion. This did not mean hell, or the place of the damned; but only the state of the dead, or the invisible world, in which sense it was used by the Greek fathers §.

Dr.

* A Treatise of Scripture Chronology. He tells us in this book, that Rahab commenced harlot at ten years of age.

† See his *Life of Bernard Gilpin*

‡ See the *Alchymist* of Ben. Johnson, Act II. Scene 3. and Act IV. Sc. 5. The *Fox*, Act II. Sc. 2.

§ Thomas Bilson, bishop of Winchester, one of the best scholars and purest writers of his time, was unfortunately the principal

Dr. WILLIAM AMES, a famous nonconformist, flourished at this time. There is an account of him in the next reign.

ABRAHAMUS AURELIUS, eccles. Gall. Londini pastor, *Æt.* 43, 1618; *Voerst f.* 1631; 4^{to}.

“ Vivos Aureli vultus exsculpsit in ære ;
 “ Mores haud potuit sculperè chalcographus ;
 “ Neve opus : æternis dictis, factisque, libris-
 “ que,
 “ Jampridem Mores sculpserat ipse suos.”

PRIESTS of the CHURCH of ROME.

“ The portraiture of the Jesuits and priests, as
 “ they use to sit at council in England, to further
 “ the Catholic cause. Dr. Bishop, Dr. Bristow,
 “ Dr. Wright, F. Palmer, F. Wood, F. Lurtice,
 “ F. Maxfield, F. Higham, F. Sweete, F. Ploy-
 “ den (or Plowden), D. Smith, F. Lovet, F. Ani-
 “ neur, F. Worthington, F. Porter, F. Pateson.”
*No engraver's name. The print is in the second part
 of “ Vox populi,” towards the end.*

The persons represented are said in this pamphlet to have held intelligence with Gondamor, and to have met at the house of one Lovet, a

principal antagonist of Broughton in this doctrine, which is now received by the Church of England. It is worthy of remark, that as this prelate was preaching a sermon at St. Paul's Cross ||, a sudden panic, occasioned by the caprice or folly of one of the audience, seized the multitude there assembled, who thought that the church was falling on their heads. The good bishop, who sympathized with the people, more from pity than from fear, after a sufficient pause, reassumed, and went through his sermon with great composure.

|| A pulpit, in form of a cross, which stood almost in the middle of St. Paul's Church-yard,

goldsmith, in Fetter Lane, who had a printing press in his house for popish books. They are called Jesuits, and Jesuited Priests.

Dr. BISHOP.

William Bishop, who was born at Brayles, in Warwickshire, studied at Oxford, and in several foreign universities. He was employed in England as a missionary, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. in both which he suffered imprisonment for acting in that capacity. He was consecrated bishop of Chalcedon at Paris, the 4th of June, 1623, and invested with ordinary power to govern the Catholic church in England. He was esteemed a man of abilities, and was a very active and useful instrument to his party. He wrote several pieces of controversy against Mr. Perkins and Dr. Robert Abbot, and published Pits's book "*De illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus.*" His gentle and amiable manners gained him esteem with men of all persuasions. He died the 16th of April, 1624. He was the first of the church of Rome that, after the Reformation, was sent into England in an episcopal character*.

Dr. BRISTOW.

Richard Bristow, who was born at Worcester, was educated in the university of Oxford, where he and Campian entertained queen Elizabeth with a public disputation, and acquitted themselves with applause. He shortly after conformed to the church of Rome, and was invited by the famous Allen, afterwards cardinal, to Douay, where he distinguished himself in the English

* This and the following short account of priests and Jesuits, are chiefly extracted from Dod's History.

college, as he did afterwards in that of Rheims, in both which he held considerable employments. The following character of him was found by Dod among the records in the former of these colleges; "He might rival Allen in prudence, Stapleton in acuteness, Campian in eloquence, Wright in theology, and Martin in languages." His death was occasioned by severe application to his studies.

Dr. WRIGHT.

Dr. Wright, in the list of the names of Romish priests and Jesuits, resident about the city of London, 1624*, is said to be a grave ancient man, treasurer to the priests, and very rich. He was probably a different person from Dr. Thomas Wright, who was reader of divinity, in the English college at Douay, and author of the book, "*De Passionibus Animæ*," and several noted pieces of controversy. The latter, who, according to Dod, does not appear to have been a missionary here since the reign of Elizabeth, died about the year 1623.

Father PALMER

was a Jesuit.

Father LURTICE

was a Jesuit.

Father MAXFIELD.

Dod mentions a person, whose name was Thomas Maxfield, that studied at Douay, where he was ordained priest, and sent upon a mission into England, in 1615, and executed the eleventh of July, the following year, on account

* See "*Phoenix Britannicus*," 4to. p. 435.

of his sacerdotal character. Quære, if the person represented in the print ?

F. HIGHAM.

John Higham, who, for the most part, lived abroad, employed himself chiefly in translating religious books from the Spanish. The last of his works, mentioned by Dod, is the "Exposition of the Mass," which is dated 1622.

F. SWEET.

John Sweet, a native of Devonshire, studied at Rome, where he entered into the society of Jesus, in 1608. He was sent on a mission from Rome to England, in this reign, and died at St. Omer's, the 26th of February, 1632. He is said to have been the author of "A Manifestation of the Apostacy of M. Ant. de Dominis," printed at St. Omer's, 1617, in 4to. Dr. Daniel Featley, who was his opponent in a disputation, has introduced him in his "Romish Fisher caught, or a Conference between Sweet and Fisher," Lond. 1624.

F. PLOYDEN (or Plowden),

a Jesuit, was probably a relation of the famous Plowden, author of the "Reports," who was a Roman Catholic.

Dr. SMITH.

Dr. Richard Smith, bishop of Chalcedon, appears, according to Dod's account of him, not to have borne any ecclesiastical character in England before the year 1625. It is therefore very probable, that another Dr. Smith is here meant, and especially as the two following persons

sons of the name are mentioned in the list of Romish priests and Jesuits resident about the city of London, in 1624. “ Dr. Smith, senior, some time of the college of Rome, and author of divers pestilent books ; and Dr. Smith, junior, author of divers other books no less dangerous.” A strong party was raised against the bishop of Chalcedon, by the regular clergy, who loudly accused him of infringing their privileges. This forced him to abscond.

Father LOVE T

was brother to three goldsmiths, in London, who were all papists.

Father ANIEUR*,

who was esteemed an enterprising and dangerous zealot, was a Frenchman.

Father WORTHINGTON.

Thomas Worthington, who was born at Blainscoe, near Wigan, in Lancashire, studied at Oxford and Douay, where he was president of the English college. He was afterwards several years at Rome, and was some time apostolic notary. Being desirous of seeing England again, where he had formerly been an active missionary, he obtained leave to return thither, and shortly after died, in 1626. He wrote annotations for the Douay Bible, in the translation of which he had a principal share, and was author of several books mentioned by Dod. His “ *Catalogus Martyrum in Anglia,*” &c. was sold at the high price of 11s. 6d. at the sale of Mr.

* The name should be thus spelt, and not Anineur.

Richard Smith's library, 1682. The original price of this pamphlet was no more than 6d.

Father PORTER

was a Jesuit.

Father PATESON

was also a Jesuit. I know nothing of father Wood, who was probably of the same fraternity. He is the fifth person mentioned in the description of the print.

HENRICUS GARNETUS, *Anglus, e Societate Jesu; passus 3 Maii, 1606: Job. Wiricæ exc. 12mo.*

“ In the gallery of the English Jesuits, says
 “ Dr. Burnet, among the pictures of their
 “ martyrs, I did not meet with Garnet; for,
 “ perhaps, that name is so well known, that
 “ they would not expose a picture with such a
 “ name on it, to all strangers: yet Oldcorn,
 “ being a name less known, is hung there
 “ among their martyrs, though he was as clear-
 “ ly convicted of the Gunpowder Treason, as
 “ the other was *.

Henry Garnet, who was born in Nottinghamshire, received his education at Rome, where he entered into the society of Jesus, when he was twenty years of age. He was a man of various learning, and was professor of philosophy and Hebrew, in the Italian college, at Rome; and was so well skilled in the mathe-

* Burnet's Letter from Rome. Mr. Addison in his Travels saw the pictures of the two Garnets, Oldcorn, &c. at Loretto.

matics, that he there supplied the place of the celebrated Clavius, when by his age and infirmities he was incapacitated to attend the schools. It does not appear that he was active in the gunpowder-plot; and he declared, just before his execution, that he was only privy to it, and concealed what was revealed to him in confession. He was executed the third of May, 1606*.

Ven. P. F. BENEDICTUS, Anglus, Capucinus, Prædicator, &c. *Obiit 1611, Æt. 49, &c. J. Picart incidit. From the same book with the next print.*

The secular name of Father Benedict was William Fich, (Fytche) of Camfield, in Essex. There is a very ancient and opulent family of the name, seated at Danbury Place, near Chelmsford, in that county.

V. P. ARCHANGELUS, Scotus, Capucinus, Prædicator, &c. *Obiit 1606, Æt. 36. conversion. 13, die 2 Aug. J. Picart incidit. From the History of his Life, written first in French, and now translated into English by R. R. a Catholic priest; published at Douay, 1623.*

It appears, by this account, that his secular name was John Forbes; and that he was son of

* “ That the Jesuit Garnet was honoured as a martyr (though he disclaimed all pretensions to it himself, in his own remarkable apostrophe, “ *Me Martyrem! O qualem martyrem!*” we have the authority of a brother of his order, Eudæmo-Johannes, a Cretan Jesuit, who wrote his “ Apology,” and published it at Cologn, in 1610, with a very curious frontispiece, “ *Garnet’s face portrayed in the centre of a wheat straw, (such as it appeared to one of his disciples, who kept it as a relique) incircled with this legend, “ Miraculosa Effigies R. P. H. Garnet, Soc. Jes. Martyris Anglicani, 3 Maii, 1606.”* Note to Benj. Pye’s third Letter.

the lord Forbes, by Margaret Gordon *, daughter of the marquis of Huntley.

Sir TOBIE MATTHEW, son of T. Matthew, archbishop of York, was a Jesuit †, but I believe no missionary; an employment to which he seems not to have been very well adapted, as he was rather of an unclerical character ‡. See the next reign.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir RALPH WINWOOD, secretary of state, *Æt.* 49; *Mierevelde* p. 1613; *Vertue* sc. 1723; *b. sb.* *Another by Henry Hondius.* The former is before his "Memorials." *It was engraved for the duke of Montagu.*

Sir Ralph Winwood, who was a man of eminent ability and unblemished integrity, was not sufficiently polished as a courtier, as there was "something harsh and supercilious" in his demeanor §. When he was resident at the Hague, he delivered the remonstrance of James I. against Vorstius the Arminian, to the assembly of the States, to which they seemed to pay very little

* According to Douglas's "Peerage," her name was Christian.

† See the "Biog. Brit." vi. p. 4048.

‡ Arthur Wilson informs us, that a new order called Jesuitresses, was set on foot in Flanders, in this reign, by Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Twittie, English ladies, who assumed the Ignatian habit; and that they were patronized by father Gerard, rector of the English College of Jesuits, at Liege; but that they were discountenanced by others of that fraternity. Soon after, Mrs. Ward was, by the pope, appointed "mother-general of two hundred Ladies of some distinction, whom she commissioned to preach," &c. Wilson in Kennet's Hist. vol. ii. p. 729.

§ Birch's "Historical View of the Negotiations between England, France, and Brussels," p. 296.

attention. Upon this the king proceeded to threaten them with his pen; and plainly told them, that if they had the hardiness "to fetch
 " again from hell, ancient heresies long since
 " dead, &c. that he should be constrained to
 " proceed publicly against them *." It is certain that his majesty wrote a pamphlet against Conr. Vorstius, which was printed in 1611: he dedicated it to Jesus Christ. Sir Ralph Winwood died in 1617.

Sir EDWARD HERBERT, ambassador to France. See a description of his portrait in the next reign, Class IX.

Sir Edward Herbert had too much spirit and fire for the phlegmatic and pacific James; and was better qualified to threaten, than to remonstrate. His spirited behaviour to the insults of the constable de Luifnes, the French minister, was the occasion of his being recalled, and he was re-placed by the gentle earl of Carlisle.

Sir THOMAS ROE, ambassador at the Mogul's † court, from the year 1614, to the year 1618. See a description of his head, in the ninth Class.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, Knt. late ambassador from his majesty to the great emperor of Russia, governor of the honourable and famous societies of merchants trading to the East Indies, Muscovy, the French, and Summer Islands company, treasurer for Virginia, &c. *S. Passæus sc.* 1617.

* Idem, p. 715.

† This monarch, happy in his pride and ignorance, fancied his dominions to be the greater part of the habitable world. But what was his mortification, when in Mercator's maps, presented him by Sir Thomas Roe, he found that he possessed but a small part of it! He was so chagrined at the sight, that he ordered the maps to be given to Sir Thomas again.

I am informed, that this print is prefixed to the dedication of Woodall's "Surgeon's Mate," which is addressed to sir Thomas Smith.

Sir Thomas Smith, of Bidborough, in Kent, was second son of Thomas Smith, Esq. of Ostenhanger, in the same county *. He was farmer of the customs in the preceding reign; and distinguished himself by his knowledge of trade, which was much cultivated by Elizabeth. He was, soon after the accession of James, appointed ambassador to the emperor of Russia; and published an account of his voyage to that country, to which his portrait is prefixed. He was a different person from Sir Thomas Smith of Avingdon, in Berkshire, who was master of requests, and Latin secretary to James †.

Sir DUDLEY CARLETON, inscribed,
 " Illust. excell. ac prudent. Domino, Dudleyo
 " Carleton, equiti, Magnæ Britanniae regis apud
 " Confæderatarum Provinciarum in Belgio, or-
 " dines, legato, &c. Pictoriæ artis non solum
 " admiratori, sed etiam insigniter perito. Sculp-
 " tor dedicat." *M. Mierevelt p. W. Delff sc. dated*
 1620; 4to. *There is another print of him by Sturt.*
 —His portrait is at Christ Church, in Oxford.

* See the genealogy of his family, No. 1 and 147 of Dr. Buckler's "*Stemmata Chicheleana*," whence it appears, that he descended from a brother of archbishop Chichele, and that sir Sidney Stafford Smythe is descended from his second son.

† In vol. iii. p. 118, of "*Winwood's Memorials*," is the following passage: " Our East India Merchants have lately built a goodly ship of above 1200 tun, to the launching whereof the king and prince were invited, and had a bountiful banquet. The king graced sir Thomas Smith, the governor, with a chaine, in manner of a collar, better than 200l. with his picture hanging at it, and put it about his neck with his own hands, naming the great ship *Trade's Increase*; and the prince, a pinnace of 250 tun, (built to wait upon her) *Pepper Corn*."

Sir Dudley Carleton, afterwards viscount Dorchester, was ambassador in Holland, and at Venice, where he was chiefly resident. The negotiations of this accomplished minister, lately published, relate, for the most part, to the synod of Dort, in which king James deeply interested himself. In the next reign, he was constituted secretary of state; and was upon the point of being sent to the Tower, for barely naming the odious word *excise*, in the last parliament but one, that met at Westminster, before the long parliament*. Ob. 15 Feb. 1631-2.

Sir HENRY WOTTON, resident at Venice, in this reign. See the next, Class IX.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL, Esq. envoy to the court of Brussels, from king James I. and king Charles I. *Osbo Venii* p. 1617; *G. Virtue* sc. 1726; *b. sb.*

TRUMBULL, agent pour les roys Jac. I. et Char. I. &c.

M. GUILL. TRUMBULL; *S. Gribelin* sc. 4to.

William Trumbull, Esq. was also one of the clerks of the privy-council. There is a short account of his descendants on the family monuments in the church of Easthamstead, Berks. See more of him in Sir Ant. Weldon's "Court of King James," p. 94.

Sir W. M. WADD, who was ambassador to Spain in the preceding reign, is mentioned in the eighth class.

ANTONIUS SHERLEYUS, Anglus, &c. magni Sophi Persarum legatus invictis-

* Howel's Letters, vol. ii. No. 64.

himo Cæsari, cæterisque principibus Christianis, &c.
Ægidius Sadeler (Sculptor) D. D. 4to.

ANTON. SCHERLEYUS, Ang. &c. *In a cloak ; gold chain, appendant to which is a medal of the Sophi ; 4to. This scarce and curious print was probably engraved by one of the Sadelers.*

Sir Anthony Shirley, second son of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston, in Suffex, was one of the gallant adventurers who went to annoy the Spaniards in their settlements in the West Indies in the former reign. He afterwards travelled to Persia, and returned to England in the quality of ambassador from the Sophi, in 1612. The next year he published an account of his travels. He was knight of the order of St. Michael in France, a knight of St. Jago in Spain, and was, by the emperor of Germany, raised to the dignity of a count ; and the king of Spain made him admiral of the Levant sea. He died in Spain, after the year 1630.

ROBERTUS SHERLEY *Anglus, Comes Cæsareus, Eques auratus. Under the oval is this inscription : Magni Sophi Persarum Legatus ad sereniss. D. N. Paulum P. P. V. cæterosque Principes Christianos. Ingressus Romam, solenni pompa, die 28 Septemb. 1609, ætat. suæ 28. G. M. f. (Romæ) 8vo.*

I never saw this print but in Mr. Gulston's collection.

Sir Robert Shirley, brother to sir Anthony, was introduced by him to the Persian court ; whence, in 1609, and the twenty-eighth year of his age, he was sent ambassador to Rome, in the pontificate of Paul V. He entered that city with Eastern magnificence, and was treated with great distinction by the Pope. A spirit of adventure ran through the family of the Shirleys. Sir Francis, the eldest of the three brothers, was unfortunate.

“ RICHARD PERCEVAL, Esq. Secretary, Remembrancer, and one of the Commissioners for the Office of Receiver General of the Court of Wards in England, Register of the same Court in Ireland, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of Richmond, in the County of York. Born Anno 1550. died 1620. Æt. 69.” *Faber f. 8vo. Engraved for the “History of the House of Xvery,” &c.*

This gentleman descended from a family which was long seated at North Weston, and afterwards at Sydenham, near Bridgwater, in the county of Somerset, where it flourished for more than five centuries. He was a principal officer under Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, in the court of wards, and was appointed register of that court when it was erected in Ireland. This occasioned the removal of his family into that kingdom, where it continued to flourish. He was ancestor to the earl of Egmont.

C L A S S VI.

MEN of the ROBE.

THOMAS EGERTONUS, baro de Ellesmere, Angliæ cancellarius; *S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

The lord Ellesmere, founder of the house of Bridgwater, adorned the office of chancellor, by his knowledge, his integrity, and his writings. When the king received the seal of him at his resignation, he was in tears*, the highest testimony he could pay to his merit. Several of his writings relating to his high office, and the court in which he presided, are in print †.

* Camden in Kennet, vol. ii. p. 647.

† See Worrall's Cat. of Law Books.

He died in a very advanced age, 1617. It was while lord Ellesmere held the great seal, that the famous contest began betwixt the courts of common law and that of chancery; the jurisdiction of which, by the tyranny of custom, rather than the design of its institution, was much more circumscribed than it is at present. Sir Edward Coke, who with great judgment had strong prejudices, asserted that a cause gained in the King's Bench by a flagrant imposture, could not be reversed by the Court of Equity*.

Sir FRANCIS BACON; *Van Somer p. Vertue sc. large 4to.*

This was engraved after the original, now in the hall at Gorbambury, near St. Alban's, the seat of lord Grimston.

FRANCIS BACON, &c. *C. Johnson p. Cooper †; b. sh. mezz.*

FRANCISCUS BACONUS, &c. 1626, *Æt. 66.* "Moniti meliora:" probably by Simon Pass; frontispiece to Dr. Rawley's edit. of his *Latin Works*, fol. 1638. *This has been several times copied.*

Sir FRANCIS BACON; a small neat head, together with that of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, and the heads of two foreigners. *W. Faithorne sc. Engraved for a title to a book, 12mo.*

FRANCISCUS BACONUS, *Æt. 66; Hollar f. 4to.*

Sir FRANCIS BACON; *Van Hove sc. 4to.*

FRANCISCUS BACON; *Vertue sc. 1728; b. sh.*

Sir FRANCIS BACON; a medallion; *Vertue sc.*

FRANCOIS BACON; *Desrochers sc. 8vo.*

* A fellow swore in court, that he left the principal witness in such a condition, that if he continued in it but half an hour longer, he must inevitably die. This was naturally understood of the desperate state of his disease; but the truth was, that he left him at a tavern, with a gallon of sack at his mouth, in the act of drinking. This fraud, which equals any thing that Cicero relates in his "Offices," lost the plaintiff his suit. See "Biog. Brit." artic. Egerton, note (F). See also Blackstone's "Comment." vol. iii. chap. 4. where the author hints at this imposture.

† The name of the vender.

Made lord-
keeper Mar.
7, 1616-7.

Knowledge, judgment, and eloquence, were eminently united in the lord-chancellor Bacon. But these great qualities were debased, or rendered useleſs, by his want of integrity. He that preſided with ſuch great abilities, as the arbiter of right and wrong, in the higheſt court of juſtice in the kingdom, was the dupe of his own ſervants, who are ſaid to have cheated him at the lower end of the table, while he ſat abſtracted at the upper end. It has been alledged in his favour, that though he took bribes, his decrees were juſt. See Claſs IX.

JOHN WILLIAMS, biſhop of Lincoln, lord-keeper. See Claſs IV.

Sir EDWARD COKE, lord chief-juſtice (of the King's Bench); *Houbraken ſc. In the poſſeſſion of Robert Coke, Eſq. Illuſt. Head.*

EDWARDUS COKUS, &c. *Si. Paſſæus ſc. Six Latin verſes, ſmall 4to.*

Sir EDWARD COKE: “*Prudens qui patiens;*” 1629; *J. Payne ſc. 4to. A whistle hangs at his breaſt.*

EDWARDUS COKE, &c. *copied from the next above; 4to. another; 12mo.*

EDWARDUS COKUS; *ſix Latin verſes.*

Sir EDWARD COKE; *Loggan ſc. b. ſb.*

EDWARDUS COKE; *R. White ſc. b. ſb.*

Sir EDWARD COKE, &c. *J. Cooper exc. b. ſb. mezz.*

Sir EDWARD COKE; *copied from Houbraken, in mezzotinto, by Millar, of Dublin.*

There is a whole length of him at Petworth.

Sir Edward Coke, author of the “*Commentary on Littleton,*” was, from his great knowledge and experience in the law, eminently qualified for the higheſt dignity of his profeſſion. But theſe qualifications, great as they were, ſcarcely

Promot. 25
Oct. 1613.

scarcely compensated for his insolence and excessive anger; which frequently vented themselves in scurrility and abuse, when he was sitting on the bench*. He carried his adulation still higher than his insolence, when he called the duke of Buckingham "our Saviour," upon his return from Spain †. It is remarkable that there were only fifteen volumes of reports extant, when his three first volumes were published ‡. There is as great a disproportion betwixt the collective body of the law at present, and that which was in Sir Edward Coke's time, as there is betwixt the latter and the Twelve Tables. Viner has abridged it into twenty-two folios; and Sir William Blackstone, like an expert chymist, has drawn off the spirit, and left the caput mortuum for the benefit of the lawyers. He died at his house at Stoke in Buckinghamshire, the third of September, 1634, in the eighty-third year of his age §.

HENRICUS MONTAGU, miles, summus justiciarius banci regis; *F. Delaram* sc. 4^{to}.

Another; or the same plate greatly altered, by Delaram; six Latin verses, 4^{to}.

Sir Henry Montagu, son of Sir Edward, and grandson to lord chief-justice Montagu, in the

Promot. 16
Nov. 1616.

* When he presided at the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, he called him "Traitor, monster, viper, and spider of hell:" and he told Mrs. Turner, who was concerned in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, that "She was guilty of the seven deadly sins; she was a whore, a bawd, a forcerer, a witch, a papist, a felon, and a murderer."

† Clarendon, vol. i. p. 6.

‡ In Barrington's "Observations on the Statutes," 3d edit. p. 112, note, is this passage concerning him: "The late publication of the Journals of the House of Commons shews that he did not prostitute his amazing knowledge of the municipal law to political purposes, as he generally argues in the same manner and from the same authorities which he cites in his "Institutes."

§ Birch's Lives. There is a mistake concerning his age, in the "Biographia."

reign of Henry VIII. was, upon the removal of Sir Edward Coke, made lord chief-justice of the King's Bench. Such was his merit in his profession, that he was not at all disgraced by succeeding so great a man. He was afterwards, by the interest of the countess, or rather marquis of Buckingham, promoted to the high office of lord-treasurer; but was soon pulled down by the hand that raised him, as he was not sufficiently obsequious to that haughty favourite. See Class II. see also MANCHESTER in the next reign.

Sir JULIUS CÆSAR, knight, master of the rolls, &c. *R. Elfracke sc. 410.*

His portrait is at Benington, in Hertfordshire.

Sir Julius Cæsar descended, by the female line, from the duke de Cefarini, in Italy, was judge of the high court of admiralty, and one of the masters of requests in the preceding reign. Upon the accession of James, he was knighted, and constituted chancellor and undertreasurer of the exchequer; and in 1607, sworn of the privy-council. He was not only one of the best civilians, but also one of the best men of his time. His parts and industry rendered him an ornament to his profession: and his great charity and benevolence an ornament to human nature. He died the 28th of April, 1639, and is buried in the church of Great St. Helen's, near Bishopsgate, London. His monument, designed by himself, represents a scroll of parchment. The inscription, in which he engages himself willingly to pay the debt of nature to his Creator, is in the form of a bond; appendant to which is his seal, or coat of arms, with

Promot. y
Oct. 1614.

with his name affixed. He left many things behind him in manuscript.

Sir HENRY HOBART, knight and baronet, lord chief-justice of the common pleas; *S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

His portrait, by Cornelius Jansen, is at lord Buckingham's, at Blickling, Norfolk, where there are several very old paintings of the same family.

Sir Henry Hobart*, member of parliament for Norwich, in this reign, was knighted upon the accession of James; and in 1611, created a baronet. On the twenty-sixth of November, 1613, he was made lord chief-justice of the common pleas. His Reports have gone through five editions. His head is prefixed to the two first in quarto and folio. Promot. 2
April, 1617.

Sir JAMES LEY, knight and baronet, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench; *Payne f. 8vo.*

Sir James Ley, sixth son of Henry Ley, esq. of Tesfont, or Teffont, in Wiltshire, was, for his singular merit, made lord chief-justice in Ireland, and afterwards in England, by James I. He was also, by that prince, created baron Ley, of Ley, and constituted lord high-treasurer; in which office he was succeeded by Sir Richard Weston †. On the accession of Charles, he was created earl of Marlborough. *Ob. 14 Mar. 1628-9.* He maintained an unblemished character in all his great offices, and deserves to be remembered as a considerable antiquary, as well as an eminent lawyer. His "Reports," before Promot. 29
Jan. 1620.

* The name is pronounced Hubbart, or Hubbard.

† Lloyd says that "He had a good temper enough for a judge, but not for a statesman; and for any statesman, but a lord-treasurer; and for any lord-treasurer, but in king Charles's active time." Lloyd's "Worthies," 8vo. p. 944.

which is his head, were first printed in 1659, folio. Several of his pieces, relative to antiquity, were published by Hearne.

Sir WILLIAM JONES, one of the judges of the King's Bench. See the next reign.

Sir GEORGE CROKE. There is a print of him by George Vaughan, inscribed, "Temp. Jac. Reg.," but the inscription round the oval shews that it belongs to the reign of Charles I.

FRANCISCUS MORE, de Faley, in comitatu Berks, miles, &c. *W. Faithorne f. large 4^{to}.*

Sir FRANCIS MORE, *F. V. W. exc. 4^{to} neat.*

Sir Francis More, born at East Ilsley, or Ildefley, near Wantage in Berkshire, was a frequent speaker in parliament in this, and the preceding reign. In 1614 he was made serjeant at law; and in 1616, knighted by king James, at Theobalds. He was a man of merit in his profession, and of a general good character. His "Reports," in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. were published in 1663, with his portrait prefixed. His learned reading concerning the statute on charitable uses, which he drew up himself, is printed with Duke's book on that subject. *Ob. 20 Nov. 1621, Æt. 63.* He lies buried at Great Fawley, near Wantage.

MICHAEL DALTON, Arm. *Æt. 64, 1618; 4^{to} Etched by the Rev. Mr. Tyson, in 1770, after a painting of Cornelius de Neve, in the possession of G. Graves, Esq. There is a small head of him by Marshall, together with the heads of Coke, Littleton, Lam-*

Lambert *, and *Crompton*, all very eminent lawyers, Before a small octavo, intitled, “*A Maxual, or Analecta formerly called the Complete Justice.*”

Michael Dalton was formerly as well known for his book on the Office of a Justice of the Peace, which has been published under different titles, as Burn is at present. His “*Officium Vicecomitum, or Duty of Sheriffs,*” was also a book in good esteem. In Neal’s “*History of the Puritans,*” vol. i. p. 511, of the octavo edition, mention is made of Mr. Daulton, the queen’s counsel, who, in 1590, pleaded against Mr. Udal, who was condemned for writing a libel, called “*A Demonstration of Discipline.*” This was probably the lawyer here mentioned.

SCOTS LAWYERS.

THOMAS CRAIG de Ricartoun, eques, jurisconsultus, Edinburgensis, in Scotia; *Vertue* *sc.* 1731.

Sir Thomas Craig was author of a learned and accurate treatise on the feudal law, intitled, “*Jus feudale,*” Lond. 1655. The “*Epistola Nuncupatoria*” is addressed to James the First †. He was also author of “*Scotland’s Sovereignty asserted,*” being a dispute concerning homage, 1698; 8vo. In Nicolson’s “*Scottish Historical Library*” is part of a speech by Sir George Mackenzie, in which is the following beautiful passage concerning this able lawyer, “*Qui (advocati)*

* William Lambert, author of “*Reports, or Cases in Chancery,*” collected by Sir George Cary, one of the masters of chancery, 1601.

† This book is commended by Dr. Hurd, in his “*Moral and Political Dialogues,*” p. 261, 2d edit.

“cati) ante “Cragium florere nobis vix aliter
 “cogniti sunt quam montes illi qui distantia, non
 “humilitate, minuuntur. Ipse autem Cragius
 “tam recondita doctrina auctus erat, ut eloquen-
 “tiam sperare vix possit; ejus tanta in foro
 “auctoritas ut eloquentia non indigeret, et
 “trunco, non frondibus, effecit umbram.”

ADAMUS BLACUODEUS, Regis
 apud Pictones Consiliarius: *Joan. Picart delin. &*
fecit, 1644. In a lawyer's habit.

Adam Blackwood, a Scotsman, who had been a retainer to the unfortunate queen Mary, and who had great obligations to her, distinguished himself as a violent advocate for that princess. In 1587, he published, in French, his “Martyrdom of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland,” written with all that bitterness of resentment which is natural for a man of spirit to feel, who, by an act of flagrant injustice, was deprived of his mistress and his sovereign, his friend and his benefactors. He addresses himself, in a vehement strain of passion, to all the princes of Europe to avenge her death; declaring that they are unworthy of royalty, if they are not roused on so interesting and pressing an occasion. He laboured hard to prove that Henry the Eighth’s marriage with Anne Bolen was incestuous, a calumny too gross to merit a formal refutation. He continued many years in the station of a counsellor, or senator, at Poitiers. He died in 1613. His writings, which shew him to have been a civilian, a poet, and divine, were collected and published at Paris, by Sebastian Cramoisy, 1644. See more of him, in Nicolson’s “Scottish Historical Library,” in Samuel Jebb’s second folio, concerning

cerning Mary, queen of Scots, and in the preface to it. Henry Blackwood, royal professor of physic at Paris, of whom there is an octavo print, by Mellan, was of the same family.

CLASS VII.

MEN of the SWORD.

OFFICERS of the ARMY.

ARTHUR, lord CHICHESTER, lord baron of Belfast, lord high-treasurer of Ireland, and some time lord-deputy of that kingdom; eleven years and upwards, one of the privy-council in England. *In armour.*

Lord Chichester, in his youth, robbed one of queen Elizabeth's purveyors, who were but little better than robbers themselves. He soon after, to avoid a prosecution, fled into France, where he signalized himself as a soldier, under Henry IV. who knighted him for his gallant behaviour. He was shortly after pardoned by the queen, and employed against the rebels in Ireland. In 1604, he was, for his eminent services in reducing and civilizing that kingdom, made lord-deputy, and created baron of Belfast by James. During his government, the Irish began to assimilate themselves to the manners and customs of the English, and the harp was first marshalled with the British arms. This great general, and wise statesman, died 1605.

Made lord
dep. 1604.
Cr. baron,
1612.

GEORGE CAREW, afterwards earl of Totnes. See the next reign.

Sir HORATIO VEER, (VERE) Knt. lord-general, &c. *Delaram sc. 4to.*

Sir

Sir HORACE VERE, since baron of Tilbury; *Faithorne* sc. 4to. In *Sir Francis Vere's* "Commentaries."

Sir Horace Vere, younger brother to Sir Francis, had the command of the forces sent by James to recover the Palatinate. He was a man of a most steady and sedate courage; and possessed that presence of mind in the greatest dangers and emergencies, which is the highest qualification of a general. It was owing to this quality, that he made that glorious retreat from Spinola, which was the greatest action of his life*. His taking of Sluys was attended with difficulties which were thought insuperable. See the reign of Charles I.

General CECIL, son to the earl of Exeter, "employed by his majesty over his forces, &c. in the aid of the princes of Juliers and Cleve;" *S. Passæus* sc. 1618; 4to. scarce.

His portrait, known by the name of lord Wimbleton, is in the possession of lord Craven.

Sir Edward Cecil, second son of Thomas, the first earl of Exeter, was one of the most considerable generals of his time; he having served for thirty-five years in the Netherlands, the best school for war in this age. He had the command of the English forces at the battle of Newport, and was, in the beginning of the next reign, admiral of the fleet sent against Cadiz. This expedition was attended with some disgrace, as the fleet arrived at that place

* A great general, who commands a small army against another great general, with a large one, must act with more propriety in securing a good retreat, than in fighting. Spinola said, that Sir Horace Vere "elcaped with four thousand men from between his fingers."

too late in the year for action, and returned without effectuating any thing. He was, by Charles I. created viscount Wimbleton. *Ob.* 16 Nov. 1638.

Sir JOHN BURGHE. See the next reign.

Generosissimus GULIELMUS FAIRFAX, præfectus cohortis Ang. in Palat. *R. Gaywood f.* 1656; 4to.

“ To Frankenthal * when siege Cordoua laid,
 “ So was our British king-craft over-knaved
 “ By Gondomar, as in it martyr made
 “ This honourable cadet ; and so stav’d
 “ Off all recruits, that Burroughs their commander,
 “ Our glorious Burroughs, was compell’d to render.”

GULIELMUS FAIRFAX, &c. *Four Latin verses ;* 8vo.

Captain William Fairfax was one of the brave officers who lost their lives at the siege of Frankendale, in attempting impossibilities ; who, without hope of success, fought with all the ardour of the most determined courage, actuated by a prospect of victory.

Sir HENRY RICH, captain to the guard, &c. *W. Pass sc.* 4to.

The handsome person of this gentleman attracted the notice of king James, who created him baron of Kensington, and earl of Holland. He greatly improved the fine old house at Kensington, called after his name. It was the seat of Sir Anthony Cope, whose sister he married.

ARTHURUS SEVERUS NONESUCH O TOOLE, *Æt.* 80, 1618. *An old man in armour,*

* Frankendale.

with a sword in his hand, on the blade of which are many crowns : at the bottom are the following verses, representing him as an adventurer.

- “ Great mogul’s landlord, both Indies king,
 “ Whose self-admiring fame doth loudly ring ;
 “ Writes fourscore years, more kingdoms he hath
 “ right to,
 “ The stars say so, and for them he will fight too :
 “ And though this worthless age, will not believe
 “ him,
 “ But clatter, spatter, slander, scoff, to grieve him ;
 “ Yet he and all the world in this agree,
 “ That such another Toole will never be.”

F. Delaram sc. b. sb.

I am informed, that this print was prefixed to Taylor, the Water Poet’s “ Honour of the noble Captain O’Toole,” first edition, 1622. This pamphlet is reprinted in the folio volume of his works.

Captain O’Toole was a man of an odd aspect, and a singular composition of vanity, courage, and caprice. He took every occasion of exercising and boasting of his precipitate valour, which he abundantly displayed against the Irish rebels. Ireland was not the only scene of his romantic bravery ; he served as a volunteer in various nations, and was as notorious and ridiculous in other parts of Europe as he was in his own country. He, like Tom Coryat, was the whetstone and the but of wit. John Taylor has exercised his rude pen in an ironical panegyric on him, dedicated “ To the unlimited
 “ memory of Arthur O’Toolè, or O’Toole the
 “ Great, being the son and heir of Brian
 “ O’Toole, lord of Poore’s Court and Farre
 “ Collen, in the county of Dublin, in the
 “ kingdom of Ireland, the Mars and Mercury,
 “ the

“ the Agamemnon and Ulyffes, both for wisdom
 “ and valour, in the kingdoms of Great Britaine
 “ and Ireland.” In the argument to the history, or encomium on him, in verse, the author classes him with Therfites, Amadis de Gaul, Don Quixote, Garagantua, and other wild and redoubtable adventurers; and informs us, that Westminster is now honoured with his residence.

OFFICERS of the NAVY.

HENRY VERE, earl of Oxford, mentioned in the second Class, was vice-admiral for the English coast, under the duke of Buckingham, in this reign*.

Captain JOHN SMITH, admiral of New England; *S. Passæus sc. The head, of an octavo size, is in the map of New England, in “Smith’s History of Virginia,” &c. 1632; fol.*

His portrait occurs several times, in another map belonging to the same history.

Captain John Smith deserves to be ranked with the greatest travellers and adventurers of his age. He was some time in the service of the emperor, and the prince of Transylvania, against the Grand’ Signor, where he distinguished himself by challenging three Turks of quality to single combat, and cutting off their heads; for which heroic exploit, he bore three Turks heads betwixt a chevron, in his arms †. He afterwards went to America, where he was taken prisoner by the savage Indians, from whom he found means to escape. He often hazarded

* Wilson, in Kennet, ii. p. 748.

† Quære, if it should not be a chevron betwixt three Turks heads.

his life in naval engagements with pirates, Spanish men of war, and in other adventures; and had a considerable hand in reducing New England to the obedience of Great Britain, and in reclaiming the inhabitants from barbarism. See a detail of his exploits in the "History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," written by himself.

C L A S S VIII.

SONS of PEERS without Titles, BARONETS; KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, and Persons in inferior CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

Created by
James I.

Sir HUGH MYDDLETON. (Bart.)—
 " The famous aqueduct called the New River,
 " was performed at his charge, notwithstanding
 " many natural difficulties, and the envious op-
 " position he met with, A. D. 1613. He also
 " caused to be wrought the silver mines in Wales,
 " to the great advantage of the crown, and of the
 " public." *C. Johnson p. Vertue sc. 1722; large
 b. sb.*

His portrait is in the possession of John Luther, esq. of Myless, in Essex.

Sir Hugh Middleton united two springs, one in the parish of Amwell, near Hertford, and the other near Ware; and conveyed them through a winding course of sixty miles to London. He is said to have erected no less than eight hundred bridges, for necessary passages over this river. This great work, which seems to have been better suited to the genius of a Roman emperor, than of a citizen of London, was begun the twentieth of February, 1608, and finished the twenty-ninth of September, 1613.

Sir

Sir RICHARD SPENCER; *in a collection of heads published by Hondius, 1608.*

There is a small head of him, inscribed "H. Richard Spencer, Ridder, Ambaf. Extraord." It is engraved with seventeen other heads of ambassadors to the States of Holland. This shews that he may be placed in the fifth class.

Sir Richard Spencer of Offley, in Hertfordshire, was fourth son of sir John Spencer of Althorp, in Northamptonshire, ancestor of the present duke of Marlborough. The Spencers of Hertfordshire are descended from sir Richard.

" Sir PHILIP PARKER, a Morley,
 " of Ewarton, in Com. Suffolk, Knt. son of sir
 " Henry Parker, Knt. eldest son and heir of
 " Henry Parker, Lord Morley, and lineal an-
 " cestor of Catharine Parker, Countess of Eg-
 " mont; knighted by Queen Elizabeth, 1578."
J. Faber f. 1747, 8vo.

In the "History of the House of Yvery, for which this print was engraved, is a particular account of the family of Parker. It there appears, that this gentleman's mother was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of sir Philip Calthrope, of Erwarton, in Suffolk, knt. by Anne, daughter of William Boleyn, knt. and aunt to queen Elizabeth. Sir Philip left a daughter, Catharine, who espoused sir William Cornwallis, ancestor to lord Cornwallis; and a son, named Calthrope, who, in 1640, was knight of the shire for Suffolk.

Sir WILLIAM WADD, (or WAAD)
late lieutenant of the Tower; *T. Fenner exc. small*
*4to. **

Sir William Wadd, a man of great learning, generosity, and benevolence, who had been employed by queen Elizabeth in several embassies, was removed from the lieutenancy of the Tower, to make way for sir Gervase Elways †, a man of a prostitute character, who was the chief instrument in poisoning sir Thomas Overbury. The pretence for his removal was his allowing the lady Arabella Stuart, his prisoner, a key. Lloyd tells us, that “to his directions we owe Rider’s “Dictionary;” to his encouragement Hooker’s “Polity;” and to his charge, Gruter’s “Inscriptions ‡.” This excellent man employed a faithful and judicious friend to admonish him of every thing that he saw amiss in his conduct.

Sir WILLIAM SEGAR, garter king at arms. See Class IX.

Sir ALEXANDER TEMPLE; *R. White sc.*

I know no more of this gentleman, than that he was father of lady Lister, mentioned in the

* In bishop Carleton’s “Thankful Remembrance of God’s Mercy,” is a small print of him, resembling this; in which he is represented in a studious posture, putting together some fragments of a treasonable paper, which had been torn and thrown into the sea, by Crighton, a Scotch jesuit, and blown into a ship where he was. Like the editors of the inscriptions on Duillius’s pillar, and the Arundel marbles, he supplied what was wanting, by conjecture; but what was conjectural, perfectly coincided with what was visible.

† Or Ellis.

‡ State Worthies, p. 601.

reign

reign of Charles I. There is a good portrait of him at Hagley, by Cornelius Jansen.

DARCY WENTWORTH, *Æt.* 32, 1624; *Wm. Pass sc.*

We are informed by Collins, in his *Peerage*, that Michael, eldest son of John lord Darcy, married Margaret daughter of Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, in the county of York, esq. by whom he had a son John; who, in 1587, became lord Darcy. This John lord Darcy, dying in 1635, left issue his only son John, and two daughters. It appears from this account, that Darcy Wentworth was not a son of any of the noble persons abovementioned, but was probably allied to this family*.

THOMAS HARLEY, esq. of Brampton Bryan (in Herefordshire); *Æt.* 47; 1606; *Vertue sc. b. sb.* † *Several prints of the Harley family; &c. were engraved by Vertue, for the "Historical Collections of the noble families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle;" compiled by Arthur Collins, esq. at the request of lady Oxford, mother to the dutchess dowager of Portland.*

Thomas Harley, a gentleman eminent for his abilities, and affluence of fortune, was several times high sheriff of the county of Hereford, in this, and the former reign. In the first of James, he had the royal grant for the honour and castle of Wigmore; and was afterwards one of the council to William, lord Compton, president of Wales. He, with great

* Collins's *Peerage*, vol. iii. p. 28, 29, edit. 1756.

† His portrait is at Welbeck.

frankness, told the king, that if he pursued the measures in which he was engaged, they would infallibly embroil him or his son in a civil war. This prophetic speech occasioned his retiring from court. *Ob. Mar. 1631.*

THOMAS PERCY, Gent. See PERCIUS, Class XII.

THOMAS SUTTON, Esq. founder of the Charter House, An^o. 1611. *Ab originali in ædibus Carthusianis; Faber f. 1754; whole length; sb. mezz.*

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Faber f. large 4to. or small b. sb.*

THOMAS SUTTON; in the "*Heroologia*;" 8vo.

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Van Hove sc. Frontispiece to Herne's "Domus Carthusiana," 1677; 8vo.*

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Vertue sc. 1737; 8vo.*

Thomas Sutton, in the early part of his life, travelled to those countries as a gentleman, to which he afterwards traded as a merchant. He was, for some time, in the army; in which he behaved himself so well, that he obtained a patent of queen Elizabeth for the office of master-general of the ordnance for life. No man was better acquainted with the mysteries of trade, and few with the methods of saving. By a long course of frugality and industry, he acquired a fortune superior to that of any private gentleman of his time. This enabled him to build and endow the hospital called the Charter House, one of the noblest foundations in the world. He paid 13000*l.* for the ground only; and the expence of the building
and

and endowment was answerable. He died the twelfth of December, 1611, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr. John Aubrey tells us, that Ben. Johnson has characterized him under the name of Volpone*.

NICOLAUS WADHAM, armiger, Coll. Wadhamensis fundt. A^o. Di. 1609; *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. One of the Set of Founders.*

Nicholas Wadham, of Merifield, in Somersetshire, a man of a respectable character, was, together with Dorothy, his wife, the munificent founder of the college in Oxford, called after his name. His generosity and hospitality † were proportionate to the affluence of his *fortune* ‡. He and his wife, who were both of the Romish religion, had formed a design of founding a catholic seminary at Venice; but the love of their country got the better of their religious prejudices.

THOMAS TESDALE, (TISDALE) armiger, unus fundatorum Coll. Pembrochiæ, A.

* In his "Anecdotes of several extraordinary Persons," a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum.

S. Herne, in his "Life of Sutton," says, it is probable, that Johnson never intended to characterize him under the name of Volpone; "for, in that age, several other men were pointed at, and who was the true person was then a matter of doubt. If the poet designed to injure the fame of Sutton, he was first of all an ungrateful wretch, to abuse those hands that afforded him bread; for he allowed him a constant pension: and secondly, he disowned his very hand-writing, that he sent to our founder, in vindication of himself in this matter.

† Fuller says, "that he had great length in his extraction, breadth in his estate, and depth in his liberality. His hospital house was an inn at all times: a court at Christmas." Worthies, in Somerset, p. 30.

‡ Of this various and contradictory accounts have been given. That which is most to be relied on is in Wood's "Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon." ii. 324.

Dom. 1624; *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.* One of the Set of Founders.

Thomas Tisdale, of Glympton, esq. was, with Richard Wightwick, or Whitwick, co-founder of Pembroke College in Oxford. Four of Tisdale's fellows are to be of his kindred, and the rest are to be elected from Abingdon school.

Alderman LEATE, *a head in an oval. About the oval,*

“ Let arms and arts thy praises speak,
“ Who waft their patron worthy Leate.”

Below,

“ London may boast thy praise, and magnify
“ Thy name, whose care her ruins did repair ;
“ And in exchange of foul deformity
“ Hath deckt and graced her with beauties
“ rare,
“ The fame whereof resoundeth far and near.
“ Then honour him, who thus hath honour'd
“ thee,
“ And love his name in all posterity.”

J. Payne sc.

Alderman Leate, a man of great ingenuity and public spirit, was well known in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. for the surveys which he took of different parts of the city of London, and the many useful and ornamental alterations which he projected in the streets and buildings. Some of them were, to the projector's honour, carried into execution. Stowe mentions a plan of Moorfields, as it was intended to be laid out by this person. It was to have been inserted in his “ Survey of London.”

JOHN

“ JOHN GRAVES, Gent. aged 102
“ years, when drawn, 1616. He was born in
“ Yorkshire, in 1513, and died at London, in
“ 1616, aged 103 years. He was grandfather to
“ Rich. Graves of Mickleton, esq. grandfather
“ to Rich. Graves of Mickleton, now living,
“ 1728.” *Vertue sc. b. sb.*

Richard Graves of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, esq. a noted antiquary, caused this print to be engraved as a memorial of his ancestor; who appears, from his erect posture, and sensible countenance, to have been a very extraordinary person for one of his age.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.





