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Jos. Addison Alexander



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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 THIRD EDITION,

With large ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS.

VOL. II.

LONDON,

Printed for J. RIVINGTON and SONS, B. LAW, J. ROBSON, G. ROBINSON, T. CADELL, T. EVANS, R. BALDWIN, J. NICHOLL, W. OTERIDGE, and FIELDING and WALKER. 1779.

It should here be observed that since this volume was finished at the press, I have been assured that Dr. John Anthony was a son of Francis, to whose practice he succeeded; and that he lived handsomely by the sale of his father's medicine, called *Aurum Potabile*. He died April 28, 1655, aged 70; as appears by the monument erected for his father and himself in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in London. He was author of "Lucas Redivivus, or the Gospel Physician, prescribing (by way of meditation) divine physick to prevent diseases not yet entered upon the soul, and to cure those maladies which have already seized upon the spirit," 1656, 4to. His head is prefixed to this book.

P. 22. l. 4. from the bottom, *for* humour, *read*, good humour; and in the last line, *for* Stevens, *read*, Steevens.

P. 88. l. 9, 10. *for* his daughter the princess of Orange, *read*, his grand-daughter, queen Mary; *then add*, *her attestation to the identity of it in these words*:

"This pearl was taken out of the ring of my Grandfather's Ear, after he was beheaded, and given to the Princess Royal." A print of it has been engraved by Vertue.

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

C L A S S IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING:

JACOBUS I. &c. rex; 4to. *In the Conti-
nuation of Boiffard, part II.*

James I. gained great reputation by his book of instructions to his son Henry, intituled, "Basilicon Doron," which shews that he was acquainted with the theory of government. But he seems to have lost as much by his "Dæ-
" monologia," and his "Counterblast to To-
" bacco*." His works, in general, were formerly more esteemed than they are at present. See the division of the Poets.

PHY-

* Taking tobacco was much ridiculed by the men of fashion, in the reign of James; and the courtiers affected to reject it with horror. The King said, that "tobacco was the lively image and
" pattern of hell; for that it had, by allusion, in it all the parts
" and vices of the world, whereby hell may be gained; to wit,
" First, it was a sinoak; so are all the vanities of this world. Se-
" condly, it delighteth them who take it; so do all the pleasures
" of the world delight the men of the world. Thirdly, it maketh
" men drunken and light in the head; so do all the vanities of
" the world, men are drunken therewith. Fourthly, he that tak-
" eth tobacco saith he cannot leave it, it doth bewitch him; even

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. WILLIAM HARVEY, physician to king James, first found out the circulation of the blood at this period; a discovery which serves to explain the whole animal œconomy. Sir Thomas Browne, who well knew the importance of it, prefers it to the discovery of the New World. See the following reign.

Sir THEODORE MAYERNE, physician to James I. See the reign of Charles I.

Sir MATTHEW LISTER, physician to queen Anne. See the reign of Charles I.

GULIELMUS BUTLER, Cantabrig. hujus ætatis princeps medicorum; *S. P. (Pafs) sc. 4to. A copy, in Boissard.*

William Butler, of Clare Hall in Cambridge, was one of the greatest physicians, and most capricious humourists of his time. His sagacity in judging of distempers was very great; and his method of cure was sometimes as extraordinary. Mr. Aubrey informs us, that it was usual with him to sit among the boys at St. Mary's Church in Cambridge; and that when he was sent for to king James, at Newmarket, he suddenly turned back to go home, and that

“ for the pleasures of the world make men loath to leave them,
 “ they are for the most part so enchanted with them. And further besides all this, it is like hell in the very substance of it;
 “ for it is a stinking loathsome thing; and so is hell. And further, his majesty professed, that were he to invite the devil to a
 “ dinner, he should have three dishes: first, a pig; second, a poll
 “ of ling and mustard; and third, a pipe of tobacco, for digestion.” “ Witty Apophthegms delivered by James I.” &c. anno. 1671. There is an order of James to the university of Cambridge, enjoining them not to take tobacco at St. Mary's church.

the

the messenger was forced to drive him before him. The reputation of physic was very low in England before Butler's time; hypothetical nonsense was reduced into system, not only in medicine, but also in other arts and sciences. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1617-8 *. His will is among the Harleian manuscripts, No. 7049, Artic. 6. His benefactions to Clare Hall are mentioned at p. 197, of *Richardi Parkeri "Sceletos Cantabrigiensis,"* and there are some notices of him, in vol. iii. p. 429, of Winwood's "Memorials."

ROBERTUS FLUDD, alias DE FLUCTIBUS, Oxoniensis, medicinæ doctor, &c. *Frontispiece to his "Philosophia sacra," Frankf. 1626; fol.*

ROBERTUS FLUDD, &c. *In Beiffard; 4to.*

ROBERT FLUDD; *Follain exc small 4to. This is unlike the other prints.*

Robert Fludd, second son of Sir Thomas Fludd, treasurer of war to queen Elizabeth, was a celebrated physician and Rosicrucian philosopher. He was an author of a peculiar cast, and appears to have been much the same in

* Mr. Aubrey relates the following story of him, which he says was the occasion of his being first taken notice of. A clergyman, in Cambridgeshire, by excessive application in composing a learned sermon which he was to preach before the king, at Newmarket, had brought himself into such a way, that he could not sleep. His friends were advised to give him opium, which he took in so large a quantity, that it threw him into a profound lethargy. Dr. Butler, who was sent for from Cambridge, upon seeing and hearing his case, flew into a passion; and told his wife, that she was in danger of being hanged for killing her husband, and very abruptly left the room. As he was going through the yard, in his return home, he saw several cows, and asked her to whom they belonged: she said to her husband. "Will you, says the doctor, give me one of these cows, if I can restore him to life?" She replied, "with all my heart." He presently ordered a cow to be killed, and the patient to be put into the warm carcase, which in a short time recovered him. Aubrey's MS. in Ashmole's Museum.

philosophy, that the mystics are in divinity; a vein of unintelligible enthusiasm runs through his works. He frequently used this sublime cant when he addressed himself to his patients, which had sometimes a good effect in raising their spirits, and contributed greatly to their cure.

“As charms are nonsense, nonsense has a
“charm.” ROCHESTER.

The prints in his large work, intitled, “*Nexus utriusque Cosmi*,” &c. are extremely singular, and only to be understood by a second-sighted adept. *Ob.* 1637, *Æt.* 70. See more of him in the “*Athenæ Oxonienses*.”

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D. is mentioned in the following reign.

JOHANNES ANTHONIUS, Londinensis, medicinæ doctor, 1623, *Æt.* 70. *T. Cress sc.* 4to.

It is probable that this print was done for Dr. Francis Anthony, the inventor of the *Aurum potabile**, which was for some time cried up as a *panacea*, and which he presented to the world as such. The excessive reputation of this medicine helped to sink it into contempt. It was moreover proved to have been hurtful †. After much search, I cannot find the least notice of John Anthony, a physician, except the son of Dr. Francis; but this cannot be the person here meant, as his father died in 1623, (the date of the print) in the seventy-fourth year of

* The engraver was perhaps mistaken in the name, of which I have known several instances.

† See Goodall's “*Royal College of Physicians of London*,” p. 349.

his age. See the "Biographia," in which there is a curious account of him.

GILBERTUS JACCHÆUS, (Jack)
Med. Doct. & Phys. Prof. 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

This eminent Physician, who was equally remarkable for the quickness of its parts and the solidity of his judgment, was a native of Aberdeen, and studied at Leyden, where, in 1611, he took the degree of doctor of physic. He was author of "*Institutiones Physicæ*," "*Institutiones Metaphysicæ*," and "*Institutiones Medicinæ*."

P O E T S.

JOHN MILTON, (*Ætat.* 10.)

" When I was yet a child, no childish play
" To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
" Serious to learn and know, and thence to do
" What might be public good; myself I
" thought,
" Born to that end; born to promote all truth,
" All righteous things."——PARAD. REG.
C. Johnson p. 1616; Cipriani f. b. fb.

The original, which was sold at Mr. Charles Stanhope's sale for thirty one guineas, was in the possession of the late Thomas Hollis, esq.

The head of young Milton is mentioned here by a prolepsis; not is the rank in which he now stood, but in that for which nature designed him.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

To the Reader.

“ This figure that thou here seest put,
 “ It was for gentle Shakespear cut ;
 “ Wherein the graver had a strife
 “ With nature, to out-do the life.
 “ O could he but have drawn his wit
 “ As well in brasse, as he has hit
 “ His face ; the print would then surpass
 “ All that was ever writ in brasse.
 “ But since he cannot, reader, look
 “ Not on his picture, but his book.”

B. J. (B. JONSON.)

Martin Droeshout sc. Frontispiece to his works ; fol.

This print gives us a truer representation of Shakespeare, than several more pompous memorials of him ; if the testimony of Ben Jonson may be credited, to whom he has personally known. Unless we suppose that poet to have sacrificed his veracity to the turn of thought in his epigram, which is very improbable ; as he might have been easily contradicted by several that must have remembered so celebrated a person. The author of a letter from Stratford upon Avon, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, about twenty years since, informs us, that this head is as much like his monumental effigy, as a print can be.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE ; *R. Earlom f. large octavo, mezz. neat. Engraved for a new edition of Shakespeare's works.*

This print is said to be from an original by Cornelius Jansen, in the collection of C. Jansen, esq. but as it is dated 1610, before Jan-
 sen

fen was in England, it is highly probable, that it was not painted by him; at least, that he did not paint it as a portrait of Shakespeare.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *his monument at Stratford, under his bust is the following inscription.*

“ Ingenio Pylum, genio Socratem, arte Ma-
 “ ronem,
 “ Terra tegit, populus mæret, Olympus ha-
 “ bet.”

“ Stay passenger, why dost thou go so fast,
 “ Read, if thou canst, whom envious death has
 “ plac’d
 “ Within this monument, Shakespeare; with
 “ whom
 “ Quick nature dy’d; whose name doth deck
 “ the tomb
 “ Far more than cost; since all that he has writ
 “ Leaves living art but page to serve his wit.”

Ob. An^o. Dⁿⁱ. 1616, Æt. 53.

Vertue sc. small b. sb.

His monument is also done in mezz. by Miller.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: *his monument in West-
 minster Abbey; two prints b. sb.*

In one of these prints, instead of “ The cloud-
 “ capt Towers,” &c. is the following inscrip-
 tion, on a scroll, to which he points with his
 finger:

“ Thus Britain lov’d me, and preserv’d my fame,
 “ Pure from a Barber, or a Benson’s name.”

A. POPE.

This monument was erected in 1741, by the
 direction of the earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead,
 Mr. Pope, and Mr. Martin. Mr. Fleetwood,
 and Mr. Rich, gave each a benefit towards it,
 from one of Shakespeare’s own plays. It was

executed by Scheemaker, after a design of Kent*.

BEN. JOHNSON; *J. Oliver p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Dr. Mead; Illust. Head. It is very doubtful whether this head be Jonson's portrait.*

BENJAMIN JOHNSON; *E. Pinacotheca nobilissimi et honoratissimi Joannis domini Sommers, &c. G. Honthorst p. G. Vertue sc. large b. sb. One of the Set of Poets. A copy by Vertue; 8vo.*

BEN. JOHNSON; *done from his picture, in the library at Oxford; J. Faber f. mezz.*

BEN. JOHNSONIUS; *R. Vaughn sc. 4to.*

BEN. JOHNSONIUS; *W. Elder sc. b. sb. Frontisp. to his Works.*

Ben. Jonson, poet-laureat † to James I. and

* On the monument is inscribed "*Amor publicus posuit.*" Dr. Mead objected to the word *amor*, as not occurring in old classical inscriptions; but Mr. Pope and the other gentlemen concerned insisting that it should stand, Dr. Mead yielded the point, saying,

Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori.

This anecdote was communicated by Dr. Lort, late Greek professor of Cambridge, who had it from Dr. Mead himself.

† In Selden's "Titles of Honour," p. 342, we are informed, that "Skelton had the title of laureat under Henry VIII. and that, in the same time, Robert Whittington called himself *Grammaticæ Magister, & Protospatas Angliæ, &c.* †. Under Edward IV. one John Kay, by the title of his humble poet laureat, dedicates to him "The Siege of Rhodes," in prose. But John Gower, a famous poet under Richard II. buried in St. Mary Overies church, hath his statue crowned with ivy mixt with roses." It is well known, that the laurel crown is of great antiquity, "Anno 1341, Petrarch was crowned poets laureate. In ancient times, it had been a custom to crown poets who, in public assemblies, had carried the prize and obtained the preference. This lasted till about the days of Theodosius; then it ceased; and afterwards revived about the end of the twelfth century, and continued till it was prostituted to such a degree, in various courts of Europe, and bestowed upon such miserable versifiers, that the title became perfectly contemptible and ridiculous ||." Jortin's "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," vol. v. p. 476, 477.

† See Wool.

|| See a dissertation on the laureate poets, in the "Mem. de la Acad." xv. 235.

Charles

Charles I. was one of the greatest dramatic poets of his age. He was familiarly acquainted with the best ancient authors, from whom he has freely borrowed; and was the first that brought critical learning into vogue. He was as defective in tragedy, as he was excellent in comedy; and that excellence is confined to a few of his works. In Shakespeare, we see the force of genius; in Johnson, the power of industry. He is frequently deficient in the harmony, and sometimes even in the measure of his verses. What appears to be facility in his compositions is generally the effect of uncommon labour. *Ob. 16 * Aug. 1637, Æt. 63.*

FRANCIS BEAUMONT, &c. *From an original, in the possession of the duke of Dorset; G. Vertue sc. l. b. sb. One of the Set of Poets. A copy by the same hand; 8vo.*

FRANCIS BEAUMONT, *with the heads of Fletcher, Milton, and Cowley; J. Simon f. b. sb. mezz.*

JOHANNES FLETCHER, *episcopi Lond. filius; Vertue sc. large b. sb. One of the Twelve Poets. A copy by Vertue; 8vo.*

FLETCHERUS; *W. Marshall f. b. sb. engraved for the old edition of his, and Beaumont's Plays.*

Beaumont and Fletcher generally wrote in conjunction. The former was remarkable for the accuracy of his judgment; the latter, for the force of his imagination. Their works resemble those of Moliere, in the variety and justness of characters. In Mr. Dryden's time, two of their plays were acted for one of Shakespeare's †. Beaumont died in 1615; Fletcher, in 1625.

JOHAN-

* Birch.

† The merit of a dramatic poet is always seen in the strongest light on the stage. Mr. Garrick, who thoroughly understands Shake-

JOHANNES DONNE, quadragenarius; *Lombart sc. 8vo.*—The original was painted before he took holy orders.

Dr. John Barwick tells us, in his “Life of Bishop Morton,” that he saw a portrait of Donne at Lincoln’s Inn, all enveloped with a darkish shadow, his face and features hardly discernible, with this ejaculation and with written thereon, “Domine illumina tenebras meas:” and that this wish was afterwards accomplished, when, at the persuasion of king James, he entered into holy orders. See Class the ninth in the preceding reign, and the fourth in this.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset &c. See a description of his head, Class II.

His “Gorboduc,” written in conjunction with Thomas Norton, and first published under the title of “Ferrex and Porrex,” 1565, gained him a very great reputation; as it was the first tragedy that deserved that name, in the English language*. Both the tragedies and comedies written before, appear, at best, to be only remnants of Gothicism. There is, in this elegant performance, a simplicity of language, and propriety of character, which are still admired. It was republished by Mr. Spence, in 1736; and after that, in a Collection of old Plays, printed by Doddsley.

MICHAEL DRAYTON, armiger, *Æt.* 50, 1613; *W. Hole sc. four Latin verses. Frontisp. to his Works, in a pot folio, 1619.*

Shakespeare, has exhibited a thousand of his beauties, which had before escaped the mob of actors and of readers; and has carried his fame much higher than it was ever raised in any former period. It is hard to say whether Shakespeare owes more to Garrick, or Garrick to Shakespeare.

* A great part of this Tragedy was written by Thomas Norton.

There

There is a small head of him, by Marshall, in the engraved title to his poems, 1647, 8vo.

The late lord Lansdown had an original of him, which he highly valued. It was supposed to be done by Peter Oliver.

The reputation of Drayton, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. stood on much the same level with that of Cowley, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. but it has declined considerably since that period. He frequently wants that elevation of thought which is essential to poetry; though in some of the stanzas of his "Barons Wars," he is scarce inferior to Spenser. In his "England's Heroical Epistles," written in the manner of Ovid, he has been, in general, happier in the choice, than the execution of his subjects; yet some of his imitations are more in the spirit of that poet, than several of the English translations of him. His "Nymphidia, or Court of Fayrie," seems to have been the greatest effort of his imagination, and is the most generally admired of his works. His character among his friends was that of a modest and amiable man. *Ob. 1631.*

THOMAS RANDOLPH. See the reign of Charles I.

PHILIP MASSINGER. See the next reign.

SAMUEL DANIEL; *Cockson sc. 1609.*—His head is before his "History of the Civil Wars, between the Houses of York and Lancaster, a Poem, in eight Books," Lond. 1623; 4to. *This head has been copied by Bretherton.*

Samuel Daniel succeeded Spenser as poet-laureat to queen Elizabeth; and was then
thought

thought to have merited the laurel. His prose, in his "History of England," has much more simplicity and elegance than is to be found in the generality of the writers of his age; but his poetry is too prosaic to gain many admirers in the present. He was one of the grooms of the privy-chamber to Anne of Denmark, who was much taken with his conversation and writings. His poems and plays have been several times printed. The last edition was in two vols. 8vo. 1718. *Ob.* 1619.

Sir THOMAS OVERBURY; *S. Passus sc. five English verses. This has been copied.*

Sir THOMAS OVERBURY, *writing his epitaph; R. Elstracke sc. Compton Holland exc. b. sb. There is a print of him in the "Narrative History of King James, for the first fourteen years," &c. 1651; 4to.*

Sir Thomas Overbury, a gentleman of eminent parts and learning, and of judgment and experience beyond his years, was long the friend and confident of Robert Car, earl of Somerset. His abilities were of singular service to that favourite, who did nothing without his advice and direction; and was accustomed to make use of his pen in his addresses to the king, and to his mistress. Overbury, who was naturally haughty and overbearing, presumed to oppose the earl's marriage with the countess of Essex, and expected the same deference to be paid to his judgment on this, as upon every other occasion. This opposition drew upon him the rage of the earl, and the fury of the countess, who contrived to get him imprisoned in the Tower, and to dispatch him by poison. His poem called "The Wife," supposed to be written for his friend, is the character of a good woman; just the reverse of the woman that he married.

married. This poem, which is printed with his characters, &c. had gone through sixteen editions, in 1638; the last was published, 1753; 8vo. *Ob.* Sept. 15, 1613.

GEORGIUS CHAPMAN, &c. *a large head, encompassed with clouds; on the backside of the title to the translation of the "Iliad." It was engraved by William Hole; folio.*

GEORGE CHAPMAN; *a small head, surrounded with clouds. In the title to his translation of Homer's "Battle of the Frogs and Mice;" fol. W. Pass sc.*

The works of Chapman are scarce remembered at present; though his reputation was great as a translator, especially among those who were ignorant of the Greek language; and far from inconsiderable as a poet. He translated Homer, Hesiod, and Musæus; and boasts of having finished half his translation of the Iliad in less than fifteen weeks; a sufficient character of the performance. He often strayed, or affected to deviate from his author; and for two lines of his solid sense, has given us twenty flimsy lines of his own*. He appears to have been as confident of his own immortality as any of his poetical brethren†; and, as he was an enthusiast in poetry, was probably happier in his ideas of posthumous fame, than Homer himself. A curious observer may perceive in the course of Mr. Pope's translation that he has read Chapman's. He was author of a considerable number of plays. *Ob.* 1634, *Æt.* 77.

* See the preface to Pope's Homer.

† Cicero, perhaps in too general terms, tells his friend Atticus, "Nemo unquam poeta aut orator, qui quenquam se meliorem arbitraretur."

JOSUA SYLVESTER; *Van Dalen sc. b. fb. Frontispiece to his Works.*

JOSEPHUS (Jofua) SYLVESTER; *six verses. Sold by Hind.*

JOSUA SYLVESTER; *Peake exc. b. fb.*

Jofua Sylveſter, tranſlator of “The Weeks and Works of Dubartas,” was patronized by prince Henry. His tranſlations gained him a greater reputation than his compositions. He was no great poet, but was of a much more eſtimable character; he was an honeſt and religious man. *Ob.* 28 Sept. 1618, *Æt.* 55. Mr. Dryden tells us, that “when he was a boy, he thought inimitable Spenser a mean poet, in comparison of Sylveſter’s “Dubartas;” and “was rapt into an ecſtacy when he read theſe lines:”

“Now when the winter’s keener breath began
 “To chryſtalize the Baltick ocean;
 “To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
 “And periwig with ſnow the bald-pate woods.”

See the dedication to the “Spaniſh Fryar.”

RICHARDUS MARTINUS, *Oraculum Londinense. In an oval, at the top of which is the date of the year, 1620, in which the print was engraved. Below the oval is the following inscription, which the curious reader will not think tedious.*

Viro illuſtri, Lionello Cranfieldo, equiti aurato, apothecæ auguſtæ (guardarobam magnam vulgus vocat) & pupillorum magiſtro; majeſtatiq; Britannicæ a ſanctioribus conſiliis; Richardum (heu fata) Martinum, Chr. Brocus, Jo. Hoſkinus*, & Hugo (heu iterum) Hollandus, obſequii et amoris triumviratu nexi, amico amicum amici, junctis manibus votiſque, ſacrant.

* Serjeant Hoſkins, grandfather to Sir John.

Princeps amorum, principum nec non amor :
 Legumque lingua, lexque dicendi magis :
 Anglorum alumnus, præco Virginiae ac parens :
 Generosus ortu, moribus nec degener :
 Invictus animi, corporis forma decens :
 Oriens cadente sole, sol ortu cadens* :
 Magnæ urbis os, orbis minoris corculum :
 Bono suorum natus, exinctus suo :
 Cunctisque cognitus, nec ignotus sibi :
 Hollandi amicus, nemini hostis, ni malis.
 Virtutis (heu) Martinus hic compendium:

Hugo Hollandus flevit aureum & ære os exprimi curavit. Simon Passæus sculpsit.

Richard Martin, a native of Otterton, in Devonshire, studied at Oxford, and afterwards at the Temple. His learning, politeness, and wit, were the delight and admiration of all his acquaintance. He understood and practised the graces of conversation, and was equally esteemed and caressed by Selden and Ben. Jonson. His person and manners qualified him to adorn the court, and his eloquence to influence the senate. King James, who was delighted with his facetiousness, recommended him to the city of London for their recorder. He died soon after he was elected into that office, the 31st of October, 1618. It appears, from a manuscript note of Mr. Aubrey's †, in Ashmole's Museum, that excess of drinking with some of his fellow-wits, was the occasion of his death. This appears to have been his only foible. Several of his poems and speeches are in print. See more of him in the "*Athene Oxonienses.*"

* This verse alludes to his convivial character, and the enjoyment of his friends in the evening, which occasioned his death.

† The print of Richard Martin was given by Sir John Hoskins to this gentleman, who stuck it into a biographical manuscript of his, now in the Museum, at Oxford. I never saw another proof.

JOANNES OWEN, Oxoniensis, &c.
a small oval, in the title to his "Epigrams."
Another somewhat larger.

John Owen, a schoolmaster, commonly stiled the English Martial, was an admired Latin poet in this age. He published seven books of epigrams, among which are very few that are genuine. The poignant, the lively, the unexpected turn of thought and expression, which has been regularly pursued and carried to a point, is scarcely to be found in the compositions of this author. It is evident, from the quick sale of his book, that epigrams could please at this time, without the seasoning of Attic salt*.
Ob. 1623.

JOHN DAVIES, of Hereford, made a considerable figure as a poet; but was much more celebrated as a writing-master. His poetical pieces, which are very numerous, are a proof of his great industry, if not of his genius. There is a catalogue of them in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." See the next Class.

GEORGE WITHER, *Æt. 21, 1611;*
Will. Holle (or Hole) sc. 12mo.

GEORGIUS WITHER; *motto, "Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo."* *Delaram sc. 4to.* See the reign of Charles I.

George Wither began early to display his rhyming talent, which he exercised for a long course of years, and had many admirers among readers of a lower class. He was, in several respects, an unsuccessful, but was ever a per-

* In the reign of James, puns and quibbles, jingle and witicism, were introduced into almost every species of composition. Such a diltich as this would have been esteemed excellent.

"Cur mittis violas? nempe ut violentius urar:

"Quid violas violis me violente tuis? PONTANUS.

fevering writer. He was imprisoned for his first book, intitled, "Abuses whipt and stript;" and continued to write satires in prison. He also wrote his "Eclogues during his confinement, which are esteemed the best of his numerous works. He was, in the time of the civil wars, an officer in the parliament army, and was taken prisoner by the royalists, and condemned to be hanged. Sir John Denham is said to have begged his life of the king, for this reason; "That there might be, in England, a worse poet than himself." *Ob.* 1667, *Mt.* 79.

PATRICK HANNY, *Gent.* a *small head.* In the engraved title to the "*Nightingale Sheretine, &c. Elegies on the Death of Queen Anne, Songs, and Sonnets,*" written by him. It was printed in *Octavo*, 1622.

I find no mention made of this sonneteer by any of our biographical authors.

It has been conjectured, that the print before the comedy of "Ignoramus" was done for RALPH RUGGLE, of Clare Hall, the author of it; but I see no foundation for that conjecture. This comedy, which was written to expose the latinized English, and other barbarisms of the law, raised a great clamour among the lawyers. King James, who was not given to laughter, and uttered his jests with a serious countenance, was observed to chuckle at the acting of it*.

JOHN

* The following authentic list of the original actors in the comedy of "Ignoramus" was never before printed. It was taken by the gentleman whose name is at the end of it.

Theodorus, Mr. Hutchinson, Clare Hall.

Antonius, Mr. (afterwards lord) Hollis, Clare Hall.

JOHN TAYLOR, the Water-Poet; *a whole length, with his badge, as king's waterman, namely, I. R. in capitals, under a crown. He holds an oar in one hand, and an empty purse in the other; motto, "Et habeo," meaning the oar, "et careo, et curo;" which is the reverse of George Wither's motto, "Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo." This print, which is in octavo, is before his "Memorial of all the English Monarchs, &c. in heroic Verse," 1622. There is a small oval head of him, by Cockson, in the engraved title to his works 1630.*

John Taylor, a native of Gloucester, was intended by his parents for a scholar; but his in-

Ignoramus ||, Mr. Perkinson, Clare Hall.

Dulman, Mr. Towers, Queen's College, afterwards bishop of Peterborough.

Musæus, Mr. Perient, Clare Hall.

Pecus, Mr. Parker, Clare Hall.

Torcol, Mr. Bargrave, Clare Hall, afterwards dean of Canterbury.

Rofabella, Mr. Morgan, Queen's College.

Surda, Mr. Compton, Queen's College, afterwards earl of Northampton.

Trico, Mr. Lake, Clare Hall, afterwards secretary of state.

Banacar, Mr. Love, Clare Hall.

Cupes, Mr. Mason, Pembroke.

Polla, Mr. Chetham, Clare Hall.

Colla, Mr. Wake, G. C.

Dorothea, Norfolk, Queen's College.

Vince, Mr. Compton, Queen's College.

Nell, Mr. Turner, Clare Hall.

Richardus, Mr. Grame, Clare Hall.

Pyropus, Mr. Wake, G. C.

Fidicen (or Tibicen) Mr. Rinnarde, Clare Hall.

Nautæ } Gallicus, Mr. Thorogood, Clare Hall.

 } Anglicus, Mr. Mason, Pembroke.

Caupæ, Mr. Thorogood, Clare Hall.

Pertionæ mutæ.

"Archbishop Sancroft's copy is at Emanuel College, amended

"and supplied from three MSS. and from the printed edit. 1658.

"The list, or catalogue of names, I compared with a MS. copy at

"Clare Hall, possibly Mr. Ruggle's copy, but is not in his hand,

"nor qualities of actors mentioned." Mr. Baker's MS. V. xv.

p. 479.

|| Mr. Hamilton Foyle was the last that acted this part at Westminster School: he acquitted himself in it with applause.

clination

clination not leading him to learning, though it did to poetry, he was taken from school before he had gone through his Accidence, and bound apprentice to a waterman. After he had quitted the oar, he kept a victualling-house in the Phœnix Alley, Long Acre, where he hung up his own head for a sign, with this inscription :

There's many a head stands for a sign ;
Then, gentle reader, why not mine ?

He, according to Mr. Wood, did great service to the royal cause, in the reign of Charles I. by his lampoons and pasquils. The works of Taylor, which are not destitute of natural humour, abound with low jingling wit, which pleased and prevailed in the reign of James I. and which too often bordered, at least, upon bombast and nonsense. He was countenanced by a few persons of rank and ingenuity ; but was the darling and admiration of numbers of the rabble. He was himself the father of some cant words, and he has adopted others which were only in the mouths of the lowest vulgar. His rhyming spirit did not evaporate with his youth ; he held the pen much longer than he did the oar, and was the poetaster of half a century. *Ob.* 1654, *Æt.* 74.

JAMES I. &c. *a small bead.*

Meres, in the second part of "Wit's Common Wealth*," tells us, that James was not only a favourer of poets, but a poet himself ; as, says he, "My friend Master Richard Barne-
"fielde hath in this disticke, passing well re-
"corded ;

* Fol. 284.

“ The king of Scots now living is a poet,
 “ As his Lepanto and his Furies shew it.”

They indeed shew us so much of his poetical character, as to leave us without regret that his translation of the Psalms was never finished *. James was not only a bad writer himself, but was so unfortunate as to make many more; and he was the subject of more bad poetry than he ever wrote. The numerous satires and past-quils against him, together with most of their authors, are now forgotten †.

A man

* This translation, though it seems not to have received his majesty's last hand, was certainly published, in 1631, with the permission of king Charles. It is remarkable for its flat simplicity, and the abundance of unmeaning expletives. The king has thus translated the eleventh verse of the seventy-fourth Psalm, which is the twelfth verse in our Liturgy. “ Why withdrawest thou thy hand? why pluckest thou not thy right hand out of thy bosom, to consume the enemy?”

Why dost thou *thus* withdraw thy hand,
 Even thy right hand restrain?
 Out of thy bosom, for our good,
 Draw back the same againe.

Here follows the same verse by Hopkins, who has sunk below himself, and seems to have burlesqued the original.

Why dost thou draw they hand aback,
 And hide it in thy lap,
 O pluck it out, and be not slack,
 To give thy foes a rap.

The next stanza is the first verse of the same Psalm by king James.

O why, our God, for evermore,
 Hast thou neglected us?
 Why smoaks thy wrath against the sheep
 Of thine own pasture *thus*?

The last word, like a closing brick || to a builder, was of great use to the translator, when he stood in need of a monosyllable. There is no question but James laboured hard to out-do Sternold and Hopkins; but he has frequently fallen short of them: he is indeed a signal instance, that there is no more a royal way to poetry, than there is to geometry.

† The following work is said, by Dr. King, in the preface to his “Toast” to have been published by James I. “Ane short

|| A brick of the smallest kind, used to fill a chink.

“ Treatise,

A Man in Armour holding a Truncheon; the print is inscribed, Eques LUDOVICUS PETRUCII, Adriodantis Filius; Serviens Major pro Venetiis, in Creta, &c.

- “ Natura ingenium, tribuit tibi lingua leporem,
 “ Virtutem Mavors, religioque fidem,
 “ Aspera sed miserum calcat fortuna jacentem,
 “ Facta premens magnum que meruere decus.
 “ Heroas comites, reges qui laudibus effers,
 “ Quî poteris tandem laude carere tua?
 “ Invideat Momus, fremat hostis, frendeat orbis,
 “ Macte animo, semper fama superstes erit.
 “ Thomas Pothecarius, Magister Artium,
 “ Pub. Ludimagister Sarum.

neatly engraved; 4to.

Ludovisio Petrucci, who was born at Sienna, in Tuscany, was, in the former part of his life, a soldier of fortune. In 1602, he served in the Venetian army, in Crete, where he was serjeant-major. He was afterwards captain of a company of foot in the Hungarian wars, and was in the same station under the emperor and several of the German princes. He was driven, by his wayward fortune, into England; and, about the year 1610, became a commoner of Edmund Hall, and afterwards of Baliol College, in Oxford. He continued four years in that university; and outwardly, at least, conformed to the church of England; but being suspected by the bigoted puritan party as a papist in his heart, he was, in a manner ejected from the university. He was author of a considerable number of Latin Poems, and some Orations and Epistles, one of which is addressed to archbishop

“ Treatise, conteining some Reulis and Cautelis to be observit
 “ and eschewit in Scottis Poesie:” imprinted at Edingburgh, in
 1584.

Abbot, and another to lord Bacon. Mr. Wood speaks of him as “a fantastical and unfettled man;” he should have added, that he was also unfortunate*.

P O T T E S S.

MARIA SIDNEY, com. Pembrok. *J. de Courbes f. 8vo.*

MARIA SIDNEY, Henrici comit. Pembrociae conjux; *S. Passæus sc. 1618; David's Psalms in her hands; 4to.*

Mary, countess of Pembroke, was daughter of Sir Henry, and sister to Sir Philip Sidney. The ties of consanguinity betwixt this illustrious brother and sister were strengthened by friendship, the effect of congenial sentiments, and similitude of manners. She translated from the French, Mornay's “Discourse of Life and Death,” and “The Tragedie of Antoine,” both which were printed in the former reign. Her greatest work was a translation of the Psalms, which is said to be preserved in manuscript, in the library at Wilton †. She was supposed to have had some assistance in this work, from Dr. Babington, afterwards bishop of Worcester, who was chaplain in her family. *Ob. 25 Sept. 1621.* See the elegant epitaph on her, in the “Spectator,” vol. v. N^o 323.

* It should be observed here, under the division of the Poets, that there seems to have been more personal satire and abuse published in this and the former reign, than in any other, except the present †. The king himself was not exempt from it. A Lam-poon, in which there were some licentious reflections upon the court, was read by James with some indignation; but as it concluded with

God bless the king, the queen, the prince, the peers,
And grant the author long may wear his own ears,
his features relaxed into a smile, and he said, with his usual humour, *By my faith, and so he shall for me, for though he be an impudent, he is a witty and a pleasant rogue.*

† Ballard's “Memoirs of learned Ladies.”

‡ See Steevens's note to Dr. Johnson's and his “Shakespeare,” vol. x. p. 235.

SCOTCH

SCOTCH POETS.

Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Knt.
afterwards earl of Stirling.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, of Hau-
thornden.

There is an account of both these in the fol-
lowing reign.

JO. BARCLAIUS, nat. 28 Jan. 1582,
Ob. 12 Aug. 1621; *D. du Monstier p. C. Mel-
lan sc.*

“ Gente Caledonius, Gallus Natalibus, hic est
“ Romam Romano qui docet ore loqui.”

*The head was engraved at the expence of Monsf. de
Pieresc, and the verses were written at his request, by
Grotius. Frontispiece to the first edition of his “ Ar-
genis,” 1621; 4^{to}.*

John Barclay, son of William Barclay, the
civilian*, came into England in the reign of
James, to whom he was a gentleman of the
bed chamber. He was regarded as an almost
classic author; and his works were generally
read. His “*Icon Animorum*” was printed at
London, 1614†. He was also the author of
three books of Latin poems; “*Euphormio*,”
and “*Argenis*.” He died at Paris, 12 Aug.
1621, while the last book was printing. Car-
dinal Richlieu, who was known to be an ad-

* See the preceding reign, Class VI.

† In this book he commends the prospect from the Tower at
Greenwich, as one of the finest in Europe. This is perhaps ex-
ceeded only by the view of Constantinople. The fine prospect of
Paris from Belle Veüe, a house on an eminence, built a few years
since, for madam Pompadour, is not equal to it.

mirer of this work, is said to have learned his political maxims from it. Barclay imitated Petronius in his style, but not in his obscenity. May, the poet, who translated the “*Icon Animorum*,” had a great hand in the translation of the “*Argenis*.”

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

FRANCIS BACON, lord Verulam; *inscribed* “*Franciscus de Verulamio, philosophiæ liberalis assertor.*” &c. *W. Marshall sc. Frontisp. to the translation of his “Advancement of Learning,” by Gilbert Wats, 1640; fol.*

FRANCIS, lord BACON; *in the Frontispiece of Spral’s “History of the Royal Society,” engraved by Hollar. See the reign of Charles II. Class I.*

This penetrating genius discovered the emptiness of the visionary systems of philosophy which had for many ages amused mankind, and taught the world the sure method of coming to truth by experiment. He seemed to want only the leisure which Sir Isaac Newton enjoyed, and his knowledge in geometry, to have made as surprising discoveries as that great man did*. He had, however, the glory of being the first adventurer to the new world of science, and discovering such mines of knowledge as will never be exhausted: We can hardly believe that the excess of bounty and generosity, and the lowest kind of avarice, could subsist in so great a person; who will live in his works as long as books endure, and will as long remain a monument of strength of mind, and imbecility of character. His works are in four vols.

* Lord Bacon did not understand geometry.

fol. Of these, his "Novum Organum" is esteemed the capital.

Sir WALTER RALEGH; *f. Houbraken sc. In the possession of Peter Burrel, Esq. Illust. Head.*

The picture was in Mr. Burrel's hands, as one of the executors of Sir Samuel Lennard, of West Wickham in Kent; it is now the property of Miss Mary Lennard, of the same place.

Sir WALTER RALEGH; *S. Pass sc. Compton Holland exc. 4to. In the old edition of his "History of the World."*

Sir WALTER RALEGH; *Fortunam ex aliis, S. Pass sc. 4to.*

Sir WALTER RALEGH; *Vaughan sc. 12mo.*

The dutchess-dowager of Portland has a miniature of Sir Walter Raleigh, and his son Walter, who was killed at St. Thome.

Sir Walter Raleigh was author of "The History of the world;" the design of which was equal to the greatness of his mind, and the execution to the strength of his parts, and the variety of his learning. His style is pure, nervous, and majestic; and much better suited to the dignity of history, than that of lord Bacon*. Raleigh seems to have written for posterity, Bacon for the reign of James the First†. He said, with great calmness, to some of his friends, who deplored his confinement, when he lay

* See his "Life of Hen. VII."

† We are now departing widely from an elegant simplicity of style; and some of our histories begin already to look like novels. Simplicity, without any elegance at all, is preferable to the excess of it; as the plain manners of a quaker are less disgusting than the affectation of a coxcomb. This admirable work of Raleigh has been thought a just model for the reformation of our language.

under sentence of death, "That the world itself
 " was but a larger prison, out of which some
 " were daily selected for execution." Beheaded,
 29 Oct. 1618. The story of his burning a second
 volume of his "History of the World," is dis-
 proved by Mr. Oldys, in the life of Raleigh,
 before the last edition of that great work.

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *Marshall sc. small. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *Clarencieux, son of a painter. In his herald's coat; Gaywood f. 4^{to}.*

There is an original portrait of him in Painter's Hall.

GULIELMUS CAMDENUS; *Æt. 58, 1609. Frontispiece to "Camdeni, &c. Epistolæ;" R. White sc. 4^{to}.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN, *Æt. 73; R. White sc. b. sb.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *R. White sc. Frontisp. to his "Remains," improved by Philipot, 1674; 8vo.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *a small head-piece, engraved for Asser's "Life of King Alfred," in Latin, published by Wise.*

The world is much indebted to this great man, as an historian, an antiquary, a schoolmaster, and a founder. His "Annals of Queen Elizabeth," in Latin, the materials for which were supplied by lord Burleigh, is one of the best historical productions of the moderns*. His "Britannia" rendered his name famous throughout Europe; and his Greek grammar has gone through above a hundred editions. He founded a professorship of history at Oxford, for which he may be reckoned among the first benefactors of that university, and the learned

* This was republished by Hearne, and enriched with many additions of great utility.

world. His "Britannia," which was first published in octavo, 1586, is now improved to two volumes in folio. The valuable additions to that work by Dr. Gibson, late Bishop of London, are worthy of the great pains and industry of the author; they are indeed worthy of Camden himself. *Ob.* 9 Nov. 1623, *Æt.* 73*.

JOHN SPEED, an historian of great merit, flourished in this reign. His portrait, which represents him far advanced in years, belongs to the next.

SAMUEL DANIEL, historian. See the second division of this class.

Sir JOHN HAYWARD, Knt. Dr. of Law; *W. Pass. sc.* 12mo. In his "*Life of Edward VI.*" after the preface.

Sir JOHN HAYWARD; a small oval; in the title to his "*Sanctuarie of a troubled Soul,*" 1632.

Sir John Hayward, historiographer of Chelsea College, was a celebrated historian and biographer, in this, and the preceding reign; and was particularly admired for his style. He wrote the lives of the three Norman Kings, and also the lives of Henry IV. and Edward VI. Some political reflections in the life of Henry IV. which offended Queen Elizabeth, were the oc-

* It is remarkable, that Camden is one of those authors who have subjoined the final letters for their names to some of their writings. See the end of his dedication to his "*Remaines concerning Britaine.*" So M. N. are used for William Wotton: see the "*Guardian,*" No. 93, B. Willis's St. David's p. 90. R. T. for Peter Pett: v. "*Ath. Ox.*" ii. 1003. N. S. for John Wilkins: v. ib. ii. 828. H. D. for Seth Ward. S. S. for Thomas Rogers: v. "*Ath. Ox.*" ii. 914. S. N. for Thomas Vaughan: ib. ii. 369. Y. E. for Henry Stubbe: v. ib. ii. 567. N. Y. for John Dury: see Birch's "*Life of Robert Boyle,*" p. 299. "*Cat. Bodl.*" ii. 703. H. T. for Ralph Bathurst: v. his "*Life,*" p. 172, n. M. N. for William Needham: see Letfome's "*Preacher's assistant.*"

caſion of his ſuffering a tedious imprisonment. The queen aſked Mr. Bacon, who was then of her counſel, learned in the law, if he diſcovered any treaſon in that book. He told her majeſty that he ſaw no treaſon in it, but much felony. The queen bid him explain himſelf. Upon which he told her, that he had ſtole his political remarks from Tacitus. This diſcovery was thought to have prevented his being put to the rack *. *Ob.* 1627.

JOHANNES WYNN de Gwedir, in com. Caernarvon, eques et baronnetus. *Ob.* 1 Martii, 1626, *Æt.* 73; *Vaugkan ſc. ſquare beard; b. ſb.*

Cr. Bart.
29 June
1611.
Exiſt.

This gentleman, who was the firſt baronet of the name of Wynne, was a diligent collector of the antiquities of the principality of Wales, as well as thoſe that related to his own anceſtors. His “*History of the Gwedir Family,*” lately published by the honourable Mr. Daines Barrington †, is curious and intereſting, as it is characteristic, not only of ſeveral perſons worth our notice, but alſo of the manners and cuſtoms of the Welch in a remote period. Sir John Wynne built the magnificent houſe of Upper Gwedir, which is ſuppoſed to have been executed from a deſign of Inigo Jones. It is alſo

* Camden, in his “*Annals of Queen Elizabeth,*” mentions a ſimilar inſtance of a few words of this author, tortured to a treaſonable meaning. They are in the dedication of the ſame book, addreſſed to the earl of Eſſex; the words are, “*Magnus et præſenti judicio et futuri temporis expectatione.*” The lawyers on the trial of that unfortunate favourite, urged, that they implied a deſign of depoſing the queen, and making Eſſex king.

† This ingenious gentleman obſerves, in his Introduction to the *History*, that at the time when the print of Sir John Wynne was engraved, few who were not very ſingularly eſteemed, had ſuch reſpect ſhewn to their memory.

conjectured,

conjectured, that Jones might have obtained the eminent station to which he afterwards rose from the patronage of this family, Sir John built and liberally endowed some alms-houses, at Llanrwst, for twelve poor men. He died much lamented by all that knew his worth. By his wife, Sidney, daughter of Sir William Gerard, chancellor of Ireland, he had issue, eleven sons and two daughters. The "History of Wales," *supposed* to be by Sir John Wynne, was written originally in British by Caradoc, and formerly published by Dr. Powel, with wooden cuts of the Princes. It was published by W. Wynne, M. A. 1697, 8vo.

JOHN NORDEN, *in a scull cap, with a wrought border, falling band: a small oval.*

John Norden, a very able topographer, was, in this reign, surveyor of the king's lands, for which he received a stipend of fifty pounds a-year. He projected an historical and chorographical description of all England, but published only some detached parts of this great work, which described particular counties. His "*Speculum Britanniae*, which contains the description of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, is well known. He was author of the first Pocket-Companion, or "Guide for English Travellers," whence are taken the comprehensive schemes of the market-towns, and their distance from each other and from London, as they stand in the "*Magna Britannia*," at the end of each county. His "Surveyor's Guide," a work of merit, is very uncommon. See more of him in Wood's "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," and Gough's "Anecdotes of Topography." The former has attributed to him many books of divinity, which seem to belong to another person of both his names,

names, possibly his father. His topographical pamphlets, before they were reprinted, frequently sold for forty shillings a-piece.

THOMAS ALLEN, M. A. *From an original picture in the President's Lodge, at Trinity College, in Oxford. J. Bretherton f. 8vo.*

Thomas Allen, who was born at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, in 1542, was educated at Trinity College, in Oxford, of which he became fellow; but retired afterwards to Gloucester Hall, where he pursued his studies with unremitting ardour. He was a most accomplished scholar, and was particularly eminent for his knowledge in antiquities and natural philosophy; but was without a rival in mathematics, in which he was comparable to Roger Bacon. Like that great genius he was esteemed a magician, and was therefore formidable to the vulgar. He is styled by one who knew him well, "The very soul and sun of the mathematicians of his time*." He was courted by princes and nobles at home and abroad; but declined the honours and dignities which were offered him, that he might enjoy the speculative life which he loved, and the conversation of his select friends, who were of the first eminence in literature. None of his contemporaries did greater honour to the university of Oxford, or was better acquainted with its affairs. Scarce any thing of moment was transacted in it of which he did not inform Robert, earl of Leicester, who, with the openness of a friend, communicated to him most of the occurrences in the course of his administration. Mr. Wood has given us an account of his very copious and valuable collection of manuscripts

* Gul. Burtonus in "Orat. Funeb. Tho. Alleni, 1632," 4to. p.6.

in various branches of science *, and of the books which he composed, but never printed. Some of them are lodged in the Bodleian Library. He died the 30th of September, 1632, and was buried with a solemnity suitable to the greatness of his character. He bequeathed the valuable picture, from which his print was taken, to the president of Trinity College and his successors.

AARON RATHBONE, mathematician; *Æt.* 44; *S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

Aaron Rathborne was author of a book, intitled, "The Surveyor," folio, 1616; to which is prefixed his portrait.

Sir HENRY SPELMAN, a very celebrated antiquarian, flourished at this period. His portrait, which was done in his old age, is described in the next reign.

ROBERTUS COTTONUS BRUCEUS.

"Æsculapius hic librorum; ærugo, vetustas,
"Per quem nulla potest Britonum consumi
"chartas."

T. Cross sc. Frontisp. to his "Answer to such motives as were offered by military men, to Prince Henry, advising him to affect Arms more than Peace," &c. 8vo. written, 1609.

ROBERTUS COTTON; *Vertue sc. h. sb. engraved for the Society of Antiquaries.*

* Allen was a great collector of scattered manuscripts, of which there is a catalogue bearing date 1622, among Wood's papers in the Ashmolean Museum. He must carefully be distinguished from his very learned contemporary Thomas Allen, of Merton College, and afterwards of Eton, who assisted Sir Henry Savile in his elaborate edition of "Chrysoptom." See "Athen. Oxon." vol. I. col. 604.

There

There is a good portrait of him at Amesbury, in the possession of the duke of Queensbury.

Sir Robert Cotton was a distinguished member of the Society of Antiquaries, in the reign of Elizabeth, and James I. He began to make his curious and valuable collection of manuscripts, in 1588; and in 1603, received the honour of knighthood. He was often consulted by the king and the legislature in difficult points, relating to ancient customs and privileges. He wrote a book on duelling, and the "Life of Henry III." was the collector of the "Parliamentary records," published by Prynne; and was, to his immortal honour, the founder of the Cotton Library. This is now in the British Museum, and is a most valuable augmentation of the literary treasure of the public. He was the first that collected English coins; and the first engravings which we have in that kind of antiquity, were taken from originals in his collection. *Ob.* 6 May, 1631, *Æt.* 60.

WILLIÉLMUS BURTON, de Falde, com. Staff. *Æt.* 47, 1622; *F. Deleramo sc.* 4to.

William Burton was author of the "Description of Leicestershire *," a book still in great esteem. We owe much to this eminent antiquary for his own merit; but are more indebted to him for his being the occasion of Sir William Dugdale's writing his excellent "History of Warwickshire," which he undertook upon reading this work. Lambard's "Perambulation of Kent," Carew's "Survey of Cornwall," and Burton's "Description of Leicestershire,"

* His head is before his book, printed in fol. 1622.

were

were the first histories of particular districts in the English language. The high price that books of this kind bear, shews how much they are esteemed. The catalogue of religious houses in England, with their valuation, &c. in Speed's "Chronicle," is attributed to our author Burton*. He presented Leland's "Collectanea," and his "Itinerary," to the Bodleian Library. Ob. 1645, *Æt.* 70. Bishop Kennet styles him the best topographer since Camden.

Sir WILLIAM SEGAR, alias † Garter, ^{Promoted,} principal king at arms, &c. *Delaram* *sc.* 4to. ^{1603.}

Sir William Segar was author of "Honour civil and military," fol. 1602. He was imprisoned in this reign, for granting "the royal arms of Arragon, with a canton of Brabant, to George Brandon, who was the common hangman;" at which the king was highly incensed. But it appearing that he was imposed upon in this affair, he was presently set at liberty ‡. He died in December, 1633. There was lately published, by Joseph Edmonson, esq. Mowbray herald extraordinary, a very splendid and valuable book, in five folios, intitled, "*Baronagium Genealogicum*," which contains the genealogies of English peers, engraved on copper-plates. It was in a great measure taken from a manuscript of Sir William Segar, and is continued to the present time. The engravings of the arms are larger, and better executed, than any thing of this kind that has hitherto appeared in print.

* See Spelman's "Concilia," tom. i. p. 215.

† Sic. Orig.

‡ See particulars in "Biog. Brit." Artic. CAMDEN, note (S).

“ Sir THOMAS ROE, embassador to the
 “ Great Mogul, Grand Signior, Kings of Poland,
 “ Sweden, and Denmark, the Emperor, and Princes
 “ of Germany, at Ratisbon; chancellor of the
 “ Garter, and privy-counsellor.” *M. M. a Delph*
p. Vertue sc. 1741; b. sb. In the possession of the
honourable Wills Hill.

In this great man, the accomplishments of the scholar, the gentleman, and the statesman, were eminently united. During his residence in the Mogul's court*, he zealously promoted the trading interest of this kingdom, for which the East India company is indebted to him to this day†. In his embassy to the Grand Signor, he collected many valuable Greek and Oriental manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian Library, to which he left his valuable collection of coins. The fine Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Bible which Cyrill, the patriarch of Constantinople, presented to Charles I. was procured by his means. This was afterwards published by Dr. Grabe. His speech at the council-table against debasing the coin in the reign of Charles, gained him the highest reputation. His curious and interesting “Negociations” were first published by the Society for promoting Learning, 1740, fol. *Ob. Nov. 1644.*

Sir THOMAS SMITH. See Class V.

Capt. JOHN SMITH. See Class VII.

* See the fifth Class.

† ————— Public-hearted Roe,
 Faithful, sagacious, active, patient, brave,
 Led to their distant Climes || adven'trous trade.

Dyer's “Fleece,” ii. line 363, &c.

‡ The East Indies.

THOMAS

THOMAS CORYATE, *riding on an elephant. Frontispiece to his "Letters from Asmere," 4to.*

There is a small head of him by William Hole, in the title to his "Crudities;" and, at page 263 of this book, is a whole length, by the same engraver, with a Venetian courtesan; 4to.

Tom Coryate, of vain-glorious memory, was a man of remarkable querity of aspect*, and of as singular a character. He had learning, but he wanted judgment; which is alone equivalent to all the other faculties of the mind. He travelled over a great part of Europe on foot, and distinguished himself by walking nine hundred miles with one pair of shoes, which, as he informs us, he got mended at Zurich. He afterwards travelled into the Eastern countries; and seems to have been at least as frugal in meat and drink, as he was in shoes; as he tells his mother in a letter to her, that in his ten months travels between Aleppo and the Mogul's court, he spent but three pounds, living "reasonably well" for about two-pence a day. He sometimes ventured his life, by his ill-timed zeal for Christianity, having, on several occasions, publicly declared Mahomet to be an impostor. He delivered an oration to the Mogul in the Persian language, and spoke that of Indostan with such volubility, that he was an overmatch for a notorious scold in her mother tongue†. He, like other coxcombs, died without knowing himself to be of that cha-

* He had a head mishapen like that of Thersites in Homer, (φορὸς ἐν κεφαλῇ) but the cone stood in a different position; the picked part being before. See Fuller's "Worthies," in Somerset, p. 31.

† Wood's "Athen, Oxon." vol. i. col. 424.

rafter, in 1617*. Coryate as ardently wished to walk over the world, as Alexander did to overrun it with his armies. The most curious account of him extant is in Terry's "Voyage to East India," p. 58, &c. The most singularly remarkable of his books is intituled, "Cru-
 " dities hastily gobbled up in five Months Tra-
 " vels, in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, Hel-
 " vetia, some Parts of High Germany, and the
 " Netherlands." Lond. 1611; large 4to. Before this book are about sixty copies of verses, by the poets of this time, who tickled the vanity of the author, while they made a jest of him. The book is scarce and sells at a high price.

FRANCESCO BIONDI; *a head in the*
 "Glorie de gli Incogniti de Venetia," 1647, 4to.

This gentleman who was born at Liefena, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, was introduced by Sir Henry Wotton, the ambassador there, to the notice of king James. He was, by that Prince, sent with secret commissions to the duke of Savoy, and was afterwards made a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and received the honour of knighthood. His elegant "History of the Civil Wars betwixt
 " the Houses of York and Lancaster," which was written in Italian, and translated into English by Henry Cary, earl of Monmouth, gained him great reputation. It should be observed, that, like other foreign writers of our English story, he has made wild work with proper names.

* "Had he lived," says Mr. Aubrey, "to return into England, his travels had been most estimable; for though he was not a wise man, he wrote faithfully matter of fact." MS. in Museo Ashmol.

SAMSONUS LENNARD, tam Martis quam Mercurii Alumnus. *R. V.* (*Robert Vaughan*) *sc.* He is represented in armour. Before his translation of Charron.

This gentleman was cousin german of Sampson Lennard of Chevening, in Kent, who married Margaret, baroness Dacre, and of whom honourable mention is made by Camden, in his "*Britannia*." In the early part of his life he addicted himself to arms, and was attached to the gallant sir Philip Sidney, with whom he went into the Netherlands*, and was with him when he received his fatal wound at the battle of Zutphen. He afterwards made himself known as a man of letters, and was patronized by some of the principal persons of his time; particularly by prince Henry and William, earl of Pembroke†. He published several translations from the Latin and French; namely, Perrin's "*History of the Waldenses*," Du Pleffis Mornay's "*History of the Papacie*," and Charron "*on Wisdom*." He was of some note as a topographer, and of considerable eminence as a herald, having been, in the latter part of his life, a member of the college of arms. Some of his heraldical compilations, which are justly esteemed‡, are among the manuscripts in the British Museum. He died about the year 1630, and was buried at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf.— I am indebted for this whole article to the right honourable lord Dacre.

I find no account of the two following persons.

* See the dedication of Perrin's "*History of the Waldenses*."

† Dedication of Du Pleffis Mornay's "*Hist.*"

‡ "*Catalogue of the Harleian MSS.*" in the part done by Wanley.

GULIELMUS BOWES, Armiger, Æt. 69; *underneath are eight verses, denoting his piety.*

JOHANNES ROBINUS, Æt. 58, 1608, 8vo. *Under the head are some bad Latin verses, intimating his great knowledge in foreign plants.*

JOHANNES FLORIUS, Augustæ Annæ Angl. Scot. Franc. & Hib. Reginæ Prælector Ling. Italicæ; Æt. 58, 1611; *G. Hole sc.*

Before his Italian Dictionary, intitled, "Queen Anna's new World of Words," 1611; fol.

John Florio, who descended from the Florii of Sienna, in Tuscany, was born in England, whither his parents fled from the persecution in the Valtoline, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was some time a member of the university of Oxford, where he taught the Italian and French languages, in both which, soon after the accession of James I. he was retained as tutor to prince Henry. It appears from the inscription on his print, that he taught the queen Italian. He first recommended his brother-in-law, Daniel, the poet and historian, to the notice and favour of her majesty. See more of him in the "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," where is a detail of his works, the most considerable of which are his Italian Dictionary, and his Translation of "*Montaigne's Effays*." Ob. 1625.

SCOTCH AUTHORS.

Lord NAPIER*, (OR NEPER) 1620; *De laram sc. calculating with his bones*; 12mo.

* His son was the first peer of the family. See "*Scottish Compendium*," p. 324. See also "*Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors*," vol. ii. p. 212, second edit.

He was the celebrated inventor of logarithms; by which a great variety of problems in arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, are easily solved; but are otherwise thought inexplicable, or else cannot be explained without great labour. This discovery was of much the same importance to the learned world, that the finding out the longitude would be to the commercial. This great genius bewildered himself in a comment on the Apocalypse, and was confident that the world would continue precisely ninety years*. In this instance only, his calculation failed him. Ob. 1617, *Æt.* 67 †.

WILLIAM LITHGOW, *in a Turkish dress, with his staff in his hand; whole length, cut in wood. It represents him, as he informs us, at p. 120, of the octavo edition of his "Travels," in the garb in which he walked through Turkey.*

William Lithgow, whose sufferings by imprisonment and torture at Malaga, and whose travels, on foot, over Europe, Asia, and Africa, seem to raise him almost to the rank of a martyr ‡ and a hero, published an account of his peregrinations and adventures §. Though the author deals much in the marvellous, the horrid account of the strange cruelties of which, he tells us, he was the subject, have, however, an air of truth. Soon after his arrival in England, from Malaga, he was carried to Theo-

* Hakewil's "Apology," p. 23, second edit.

† Lilly, the astrologer, informs us, that Briggs, the famous mathematician, went into Scotland on purpose to visit the inventor of the logarithms; and that, at the interview betwixt these great men, neither of them could speak to the other for near a quarter of an hour. Lilly's "Life," p. 105.

‡ He suffered as a spy and heretic, having been condemned by the inquisition.

§ The first edition was printed in 1614, 4to. and reprinted in the next reign, with additions, and a dedication to Charles I.

balds on a feather bed, that King James might be an eye-witness of his "martyred anatomy," by which he means his wretched body, mangled and reduced to a skeleton. The whole court crowded to see him; and his majesty ordered him to be taken care of; and he was twice sent to Bath at his expence. By the king's command he applied to Gondamor, the Spanish ambassador, for the recovery of the money and other things of value which the governor of Malaga had taken from him, and for a thousand pounds for his support. He was promised a full reparation for the damage he had sustained; but the perfidious minister never performed his promise. When he was upon the point of leaving England, Lithgow upbraided him with the breach of his word, in the presence-chamber, before several gentlemen of the court. This occasioned their fighting upon the spot; and the ambassador, as the traveller oddly expresses it, had his fistula * contrabanded with his fist. The unfortunate Lithgow, who was generally commended for his spirited behaviour, was sent to the Marshalsea, where he continued a prisoner nine months. At the conclusion of the octavo edition of his "Travels," he informs us, that, in his three voyages, "his painful feet " have traced over (besides passages of seas and " rivers) thirty-six thousand and odd miles, " which draweth near to twice the circumfer- " ence of the whole earth." Here the marvellous seems to rise to the incredible, and to set him, in point of veracity, below Coryat, whom it is nevertheless certain that he far out-walked. His description of Ireland is whimsical and cu-

* Gondamor was afflicted with a fistula, which occasioned his using a perforated chair, which is exhibited in one of his prints.

rious. This, together with the narrative of his sufferings, is re-printed in Morgan's "*Phoenix Britannicus.*" His book is very scarce.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS, &c.

PAINTERS.

PETER OLIVER; *se ipse p. T. Chambers sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

PETER OLIVER; *an anonymous etching; a proof print; small h. sh. fine.*

There is a portrait of him, by Hanneman, at Kensington.

This artist was equally celebrated for history and portrait; and comparable in the latter to Isaac Oliver, his father. The head of his own wife, in the collection of the duchess dowager of Portland, is supposed to be the most capital of his works. *Ob. circ. 1664, Æt. 60.* Isaac Oliver, the glass-painter, is supposed to have been the son of Peter's younger brother James.

PAUL VANSOMER; *T. Chambers, sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Paul Van Somer, an artist of great merit, painted the fine portrait of William, earl of Pembroke, at St. James's; the lord-chancellor Bacon, at Gorhambury; and the marquis of Hamilton, with the white staff, at Hampton Court. He died in England, the 5th of Jan. 1621, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields. See a more particular account of him and his works in Mr. Walpole's "*Anecdotes of Painting.*"

COR-

CORNELIUS JANSEN (vulgo JOHN-SON); *T. Chambers sc.* In the "*Anecdotes of Painting*;" 4to.

Cornelius Jansen, a Dutchman, was portrait painter to the king. He affected black drapery, to add to the force of the face, which was generally so well painted, as to stand in no need of artifice to set it off. There is a stiffness in most of his portraits, which was not altogether the effect of the dress of the time. His fame began to decline upon the arrival of Vandyck, in the next reign; which occasioned his leaving the kingdom. One of his most celebrated works was the portrait of lady Bowyer, of the family of Aucher in Kent, called, for her exquisite beauty, "The star in the East*." His price for a head was five broad pieces. *Ob.* 1665.

MARC GARRARD. See the preceding, and the following reign.

Francis Cleyn, Daniel Mytens, and Nicholas Laniere, are also mentioned in the reign of Charles I.

A SCOTCH PAINTER.

GEORGIUS JAMESONE, Scotus, Abredonensis, patricæ suæ Apelles; ejusque uxor Isabella Tosh, et filius; *G. Jameson p. A^o.* 1623; *Alex. pronepos f. aqua forti, A. D.* 1728; 4to. *There is a copy of this by Bannerman, in the second edition of the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

* See "*Anecdotes of Painting*," vol. ii. p. 6. second edit. Jansen lived some time at Bridge, a village three miles from Canterbury, on the Dover Road, and painted a great number of portraits in this county. The family seat of Aucher is at Bishopsborn, the parish adjoining to that of Bridge. Sir Hewit Aucher, the last baronet, died about fifty years ago.

George Jamesone, who was born at Aberdeen, in 1586, is, by Mr. Walpole, styled "The Vandyck of Scotland." He was a fellow-disciple with that great master, in the school of Rubens at Antwerp. There are many of his works in his own country. The most considerable collection of them is at Taymouth, the seat of the earl of Breadalbane. He painted a portrait of Charles I. from the life, and another of Arthur Johnson, his physician. The latter is in the Newton College of Aberdeen. Some of his pictures were so masterly, that they have passed for Vandyck's. Michael Wright, who did the portraits of many of the judges in Guildhall, was his disciple. He died at Edinburgh, 1644.

FRANCOIS QUESNEL, &c. aagé de 73 Ans, 1616. *Peint par luy-meme gravé par Michel L'Asne. Under the oval, are a pallet and books; b. sb.*

François Quesnel, who descended from an ancient and eminent family in Scotland, was born in the royal palace at Edinburgh, where his father had an employment under James V. and afterwards under Mary of Lorraine, the queen regent. He succeeded Janet, as principal painter to Henry III. who, with his whole court, esteemed him as an excellent artist and a worthy man. He knew how to employ his pen to advantage, as well as his pencil, of which his "History of Paris" is a sufficient proof. He also published the first plan of that city in twelve sheets. He was a man of great virtue, and no less modesty, having earnestly declined the overtures of the chancellor de Chiverny for his advancement, and refused the order of St. Michael offered him by Henry IV. His portraits have
been

been confounded with Janet's, as Janet's have with those of Hans Holbein. *Ob.* 1619.

The substance of this article is in French, under the head. It was originally written by abbé de Marolles.

There is a quarto print of the following artist, mentioned by Baglione, p. 186.

CRISTOPHANO RONCALLI, Pittore, andò per la Germania, per la Fiandra, per l'Olanda, per l'Inghilterra, per la Francia; e finalmente, carico d'honori, e di 74 anni, finì il corso, 1626." Mr. Walpole knows nothing of him.

A S T A T U A R Y.

NICHOLAS STONE, senior; *T. Chambers sc.* In the same plate with his son, of whom there is an account in the next reign. The print is in the "*Anecdotes of Painting.*"

Nicholas Stone was the most noted statuary in the reign of James. He did a great number of monuments, of which the most considerable was in memory of the father, mother, brother, and sister, of Lucy, countess of Bedford, for which she paid him 1020 l. He was employed as master mason in building the Banqueting House at Whitehall. He built the gates of the Physic Garden at Oxford, after a design of Inigo Jones. The great gate and front of St. Mary's Church in that university were also built by him. *Ob.* 24 Aug. 1647, *Æt.* 61.

A N A R C H I T E C T.

INIGO JONES, "architector" Magnæ Britanniae; *P. Villamoena f. b. sb.*

This

This print was done when he was in Italy.
See the next reign.

ENGRAVERS.

HENRICUS HONDIUS: *H. Hondius delin. Fra. Bouttats f. Joan Messens excud. 4to.*

Henry Hondius, in his time esteemed a good engraver and designer, was, according to Mr. Walpole, "son of Iodocus Hondius;" but this circumstance is not mentioned in the short account of him under his head. He is there said to have been born at Duffel, in Brabant, and to have learned his art from John Wierx. He was a considerable proficient in geometry, perspective, and fortification, as well as engraving. He is said to have died at the Hague. See some account of his works in the "Catalogue of Engravers," p. 36. of the second edition.

HOEFNAGLE; *A. Bannerman sc. 4to. Copied from a set of heads of painters, and other artists, published by Janssonius, 1618, and engraved by H. Hondius, &c. Several of the heads before described, are copied from this collection.*

George Hoefnagle, a native of Antwerp, engraved a great number of maps for Ortelius's "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum." He also engraved a map of Bristol, and a view of Nonesuch, a famous palace built by Henry VIII. the latter is in Braun's or Bruyn's "Civitates Orbis Terrarum," one of the first sets of perspective views ever published*.

WRIT-

* Prints of this kind, which are of great use in studying the history and topography of our own country, are now become very numerous. I shall mention some of them, and shall also mention a few others, that may be useful to the same purpose; and

WRITING MASTERS.

JOHN DAVIES, of Hereford. *Frontisp.*
to one of his Copy Books; 4to.

John Davies, writing-master to Prince Henry, was, during his life-time, at the head of his profession. He was a correct writer of the

and shall subjoin a method of disposing them, which I drew up for the arrangement of the late Dr. Rawlinson's prints, left to the Bodleian Library. Speed and Moll have published sets of maps of the counties; and Roque, several maps and plans. The two Bucks have engraved our principal cities and towns, and many ruins of abbies §. Williams has done a set of views of Oxford, and Loggan views of both universities. Hollar, King, Cole, Du Bose, Vertue, and Harris, have engraved many churches, abbies, monuments, and cenotaphs. Campbell has published views of our most considerable buildings,—in the "Viruvius Britannicus," in three volumes, to which a fourth is now added. Kip has engraved two volumes of gentlemens seats; not to mention many others in the histories of particular counties. Rooker has engraved views of Hoikham, and Fourdrinier of Houghton Hall †. Several of the like kind have been published by Smith, who drew the views of the Peak; and some good views have been done by Woollet ‡. Sir Philip Sidney's funeral procession was engraved by de Bry; and Ogilby published the procession at the coronation of Charles the second. Many prints of this kind are in Sandford's books. The prints of antiquities, engraved at the expence of the Society of antiquaries, are numerous; as are also those of natural history. The method is as follows. Class I. General maps of England, which are to be followed by maps of particular counties. Class II. Under each county, extensive rural prospects, plans, and views, of cities and towns. Class III. Public buildings, viz. churches, with their respective monuments and cenotaphs, burfes, town-halls, market-crosses, &c. Class IV. Ruins of abbies, gentlemens seats, and prospects belonging to them. Class V. Antiquities; such as altars, inscriptions, tessellated pavements, &c. Class VI. The natural productions of each county. To these may be added, an appendix of coronations, cavalcades, processions, fire-works, &c. Adams's "Index Villaris" will be of great use in the arrangement. I have been very particular in this note, as the author of the life of Hollar, in the "Biographia," appears to be desirous that somebody would lay open the "long concealed channel of knowledge" that is to be derived from prints. See more on this subject, in the reign of Charles the second, Article EVELYN.

§ Mr. Grose's Topographical Work, with elegant Views of Remains of Abbies, &c. drawn by himself, has great merit.

† Fourdrinier and Rooker excel in engraving architecture.

‡ See a detail of many prints of this kind in the "Anecdotes of British Topography," lately published.

Roman,

Roman, secretary, court, text, and mixed hands; and was much admired for his prodigious quickness in writing the running hand. He also wrote in so small a character, that it required a magnifying glass to read it. *Ob. circ.* 1618. He was, after his death, exceeded in all the branches of his art by Gething, his scholar. The art of writing was little cultivated in England, before the reign of Elizabeth, who wrote a good hand; so did her tutor, Roger Ascham. Her father, Henry VIII. wrote a wretched scrawl, not unlike that which is called "the devil's hand-writing" in Ashmole's Museum. There is a good specimen of it in the first volume of Steven's Supplement to Dugdale's Monasticon. Dr. Burnet, in his letter from Rome, says, that he knew it, when he saw his love-letters to Anne Bolen in the Vatican Library. It is indeed so very singular, that he could not well mistake it, if he had ever seen it before. Lord Burleigh was one of the few that wrote a good hand in the reign of Elizabeth*.

MARTIN BILLINGSLEY; *W. Hole sc.* Before his Copy Book, 1618.

MARTIN BILLINGSLEY, *Æt.* 27, 1623; *J. Goddard sc.* 4to.

Billingsley was a good writing-master, but in some respects inferior to Davies, and Gething. His "Copy Book," and his "Pen's Perfection,"

* The curious reader may see what hands were written by the great, in the reign of Henry VIII. in Dr. Jortin's two volumes of the "Life of Erasmus;" and also what were written in a subsequent period, in Dr. Forbes's two folios, intitled, "A full View of the Public Transactions in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth." If the reader's curiosity carry him into remote ages, he may see 150 specimens on copper plates, of the manner of writing from the third to the fifteenth century, subjoined to Mr. Casley's "Catalogue of the Manuscripts of the King's Library," &c. In the preface are some curious and useful observations.

were re-printed in the reign of Charles II. a proof of their merit. See Clavel's Catalogue, folio, p. 101.

C L A S S XI.

L A D I E S, and others of the FEMALE SEX, according to their rank, &c.

FRANCES dutchefs of Richmond and Lenox; *Guil. Passæus sc.* 1623; *three quarters**; prefixed to the dedication of Smith's "*Hist. of Virginia,*" &c. fol. 1624.

This seems to have been engraved after the original by Van Somer, in the gallery at Strawberry Hill. There is another portrait of her at the earl of Stamford's, at Durham.

FRANCES, dutchefs of Richmond, &c. *in coronation robes; with a coronet on her head. R. Robinson inv. et fecit.*

FRANCES, dutchefs of Richmond, &c. 1623; *Delaram sc.* 4^{to}.

FRANCES, dutchefs of Richmond, &c. *a state canopy over her head; Guil. Passæus sc.* 1625; *extremely neat.*

Frances, daughter to Thomas lord Howard of Bindon, son to Thomas, duke of Norfolk. She was first married to one Prannel, a vintner's son in London, who was possessed of a good estate. This match seems to have been the effect of youthful passion. Upon the decease of

* *Three quarters*, applied to a head only, is a common phrase among painters for a picture on three quarters of a yard of canvas. So they sometimes call a picture a half length size, when the measure of the canvas, 3 feet 4, by 4 feet 2 inches, is only meant.

Prannel,

Prannel *, who lived but a short time after his marriage, she was courted by Sir George Rodney, a west-country gentleman, to whose addresses she seemed to listen; but soon deserted him, and was married to Edward, Earl of Hertford. Upon this marriage, Sir George wrote her a tender copy of verses in his own blood, and presently after ran himself upon his sword. Her third husband was Ludovick, duke of Richmond and Lenox, who left her a very amiable widow †. The aims of great beauties, like those of conquerors, are boundless. Upon the death of the duke, she aspired to the king, but died in her state of widowhood. Her vanity was even greater than her beauty. She affected much state in her household; and was a great pretender to generosity. Wilson says, that she caused a sham-inventory of presents of plate to the queen of Bohemia to be handed about, which she never sent. See Wilson in Kennet, vol. ii. p. 777, et seq.

CATHARINE, marchioness (and afterwards dutchess) of Buckingham; *a feather in her hand; Magd. Passe sc. 12mo. very scarce.*

There is another neat and rare print of her, by Delaram, large octavo.

There is a head of her painted on board, at Belvoir castle, in Lincolnshire ‡.

Catharine, marchioness of Buckingham, was the only daughter and heir of Francis, lord Roos, of Hamlake, afterwards earl of Rutland.

* He died in December, 1599 and is buried in Barkway church, in Hertfordshire.

† There is a portrait of her at Longleat in her weeds, with the duke's picture at her breast.

‡ Camden and others, have, by mistake, placed this castle in Leicestershire.

The earl of Clarendon, who personally knew her, speaks of her as a lady of great wit and spirit*. She was, after the murder of the duke her husband, in the next reign, married to Randolph Macdonnel, earl of Antrim.

ELISABETH, lady Cavendish, widow of Sir William Cavendish, and countess of Shrewsbury; *C. Johnson p. Vertue sc. b. fb.*—Her portrait is at Welbeck.

This lady, who was much celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, and still more for her extraordinary fortune in the world, was daughter of John Hardwick Esq. of the county of Derby. At the age of fourteen, she was married to Robert Barley, Esq. who, in about two years, left her a very rich widow. Her next husband was Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the dukes of Devonshire and Newcastle. Her third was William St. Lowe, captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth; and her fourth, George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury. She built Chatworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes, three magnificent seats in Derbyshire. Mary, queen of Scots, was long under her care at Chatworth. She took it into her head to be jealous of that unfortunate princess; an unlucky circumstance for the royal captive. *Ob.* 13 Feb. 1607. She was commonly called by the name of Bess of Hardwick.

MARY SIDNEY, countess of Pembroke. See the ninth class.

The Countess of HERTFORD; *F. Delaram sc. 4to.*

* Clarendon, vol. ii, p. 617; octavo.

This is probably the countess who was afterwards married to the duke of Lenox, quære. It may be seen by comparing the prints. There is an account of her at the beginning of this Class. Or it may be the portrait of the lady Catharine Grey, mother of William, marquis of Hertford*.

LUCIA HARIN. (HARINGTON) com. Bedfordiæ; *S. Passæus* sc.

Her portrait by Gerard Honthorst, is at Woburn.

Lucy, sister and co-heir of John, the second lord Harington, and wife of Edward, earl of Bedford; a woman of uncommon taste and spirit; but vain, generous, and bountiful to excess. She was a great patroness of poets, particularly of Donne, Jonson, Drayton, and Daniel, who frequently experienced her munificence. Drayton in particular says, that “she rained upon him her sweet showers of gold †;” for which they, in return, were as lavish of their incense ‡. She, upon a moderate calculation, paid them as much for their panegyric, as Octavia did Virgil for his encomium on Marcellus. She spent a great part of the earl her husband’s fortune, and her own along with it. Sir Thomas Roe has addressed a letter to her as one skilled in ancient medals; and she is celebrated by Sir William Temple, for projecting “the most

* There is a portrait of this lady at Warwick Castle, with the marquis, when a child, in her arms.

† In a sonnet inscribed to Lucy, countess of Bedford.

‡ See their poems, and dedications. Ben. Jonson’s seventy-sixth epigram is in praise of her; and his eighty-fourth and ninety-fourth, are addressed to her. It is probable that Owen also found his account in remembering her.

“perfect figure of a garden that he ever saw *,”
She died without issue the third of May, 1627.

FRANCES BRIDGES, countess dowager of Exeter. See the next reign.

FRANCES, countess of Somersset; *S. Pa. (Passius) sc. 4.0.* Hair very round, and curled like a wig. A copy of the same. See R. CAR, earl of Somersset, Class II. Her portrait is at Bullstrode.

Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffoik, and wife of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, was one of the completest beauties of her time. Wilson, who detested her character, could not help doing justice to her person; by owning that “she had a sweet and “bewitching countenance.” Nature had not been so favourable to the earl of Essex: his features were harsh, and his manner ungracious. Prepossessed with a violent passion for the earl of Somersset, she conceived an invincible dislike to her husband, and was said to have given him drugs †; the operation of which was quite the reverse of that of philtres. In short, she sued for, and obtained a divorce. King James deeply interested himself in the trial, and invented the ridiculous distinction of the earl’s being “*impotens versus hanc* ;” upon which it was observed, that “his case was exactly parallel “to that of a man whose stomach could digest “every thing but Bagshot mutton.”

* See his “Essay on the Gardens of Epicurus.” This garden was at Moore Park, in Hertfordshire, now the seat of Sir Lawrence Dundas.

† These she had of Dr. Forman, an astrologer. Lilly says that he wrote in a book, “This I made the devil write with his own hands, in Lambeth fields, 1596,” &c. See Lilly’s Life.

Lady

Lady ANNE CLIFFORD, *Æt.* 13, 1602; R, *White sc. h. sb. very scarce.*

There is a whole length picture of her at Appleby castle, in Cumberland, in which is a small portrait of Daniel, her tutor. Mr. Walpole has another painting of her.

Lady Anne Clifford was daughter and heiress of George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, the famous adventurer, who spirit she inherited. She was first married to Richard Sackville, earl of Dorset, a man of merit, whose memory was ever dear to her, and whose life she has written. Her second husband was Philip, earl of Pembroke, a man in every respect unworthy of her, from whom she was soon parted. She was long regarded as a queen in the North; and her foundations and benefactions seems to argue a revenue little less than royal. She founded two hospitals, and repaired, or built, seven churches, and six castles; that of Pendragon* still retains a magnificence suitable to the dignity of its ancient inhabitant. Her spirited letter to Sir Joseph Williamson in the "Royal and Noble Authors †," contains but three lines, but they are master-strokes, and strongly expressive of her character. *Ob.* 22 March, 1676 ‡.

C A-

* In Westmoreland.

† It is also printed in "The World," vol. i. No. 14.

‡ So great an original as Anne Clifford well deserves to be minutely traced. Bishop Rainbow, in his sermon at her funeral, is very circumstantial as to her character; among the peculiarities of which he says, that she was "of a humour pleasing to all, yet like to none; her dress not disliked by any, yet imitated by none." Her riches and her charities were almost boundless. This was chiefly owing to her prudence and œconomy. She was a mistress, as the same author expresses it, of *fovecast and aftercast*, and was strictly regular in all her accounts. Dr. Donne, speaking of her extensive knowledge, which comprehended whatever was fit to employ a lady's leisure, said, "that she knew well how

“CATHARINE, daughter of Sir John Goodwin, of Winchendon, in Com. Bucks, Knt. wife of Sir Philip Parker, Knt. and brother of Sir Henry, and half brother to lord Morley.” *J. Faber f. 8vo. One of the Set engraved for the “History of the House of Vere.”* See SIR PHILIP PARKER in the eighth Class.

“Lady MARY VERE*,” *in the dress of this reign; Van Hove sc. small. In Clark’s “Lives,” folio, 1683.*

Lady Vere descended, by the father’s side, from the ancient family of the Tracys, of Todington, in Gloucestershire, and, by the mother, from the principal branch of the Throgmortons. She was married, at nineteen years of age, to Mr. William Hoby, by whom she had two sons, who died young. She espoused, to her second husband, sir Horace Vere, afterwards baron of Tilbury, whom she long survived. He had

“to discourse of all things, from predestination to sea-silk §.” “Constancy was so well known a virtue to her, that it might vindicate the whole sex from the contrary imputation ||.” Though she conversed with her twelve alms-women as her sisters, and her servants as her humble friends, she knew, upon proper occasions, how to maintain her dignity, which she kept up in the courts of Elizabeth, James I. and his son Charles, and was well qualified to grace the drawing room of Charles II. She was strongly solicited to go to Whitehall, after the Restoration, but she declined it, saying, “that if she went thither, she must have a pair of blinkers,” such as obstruct the sight of untractable horses, lest she should see such things as would offend her in that licentious court. She erected a monument in the highway, where her mother and she took their last farewell, on which spot a sum of money was annually given to the poor. She lived to see her great grand children by both her daughters, Margaret, countess of Thanet, and Elizabeth, countess of Northampton.

* To be properly so called, she must have been the daughter of a duke, marquis or earl. But, as she was the wife of a knight, the inscription should have been, Dame Mary Vere, or Lady (Mary) Vere. Her husband was created baron of Tilbury, 1 Car. I.

§ Untwisted silk, used in embroidery.

|| Rainbow.

issue by her five daughters, who married into the families of Holles, Townshend, St. John, Fairfax, and Wolstenholme. Upon the death of the countess of Dorset, the parliament committed to her care the duke of York, the duke of Gloucester, and the princess Elizabeth, a charge of which she was by no means ambitious. She was a woman of exemplary conduct as a wife and a mother, and seems to have been as eminent for her piety as her husband was for his valour. Archbishop Usher, in a letter * addressed to her, speaks of it in a very elevated strain: "If I have any insight," says that prelate, "in things of this nature, or have any judgment to discern of spirits, I have clearly beheld engraven in your soul *the image and superscription of my God.*" She died the 25th of December, 1671, in the 91st † year of her age.

The following quibbling epitaph, which is characteristic, was written on her by Dr. Simon Ford.

*Nobilitatis tibi Vera fuit ; prudentia Vera ;
Vera tibi pietas ; & tibi Vera fides.
Vera Dei cultrix fueras, & Vera mariti :
Quæque nitent aderant omnia Vera tibi.
Acciderit tandem quod mors tibi, Vera, dolendum :
Excepto hoc, de te singula Vera juvant.*

Lady ELIZABETH SHIRLEY. See the next reign.

SUSANNA lady LISTER ‡. See also the next reign.

* This letter, which was written in 1628, is subjoined to her Funeral Sermon.

† Clark, p. 151.

‡ N. B. Her portrait was painted in this reign, when she was lady Thorahurst.

DOROTHEA WADHAM, Nicolai conjux, coll. Wadham^s. fundat^r. A^o. Dⁱ. 1609; *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Dorothy, daughter of the famous Sir William Petre, who was secretary and privy-counsellor to four kings and queens; viz. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. He was also sent abroad seven times as an ambassador. See NICHOLAS WADHAM, in the Class of Gentlemen.

CHRISTIAN POPPING; thus inscribed, at bottom: "In gratiam et causam honoris prudentissimæ, honestissimæ, et artificiosissimæ virginis, Christianæ Popping; ad vivum delineatum, et argento insculptum, a Simone Passæo, eamque * D. D. 1615." *Round the oval,*

"Ingenium forma multo est pretiosius auro."

OVID.

Above the oval; "Honneur passe richesse;" Swo. very neat †.

ANNE BILL; *a monumental effigy. On the monument is this inscription: "Æternæ memor. et quiet. An. Billæ uxori lectiss. & dilectiss. Jo. Bill. Conjux mærentiss. P. P. TricesIMO tertio Ætatis DeVIXIt."* *On the top are musical instruments, significant of one of her accomplishments: above in the clouds, "Anna migravit, musica musæque pereunt."* *The chronogram intimates that she died, 1621; Simon Passæus sc.*

The print is prefixed to "Peplum Modestæ," consisting of several *encomiums* on her in Latin and English verse, and subjoined to a discourse entitled "A Mirror of Modestie," &c. by M.

* Sic Orig. † This is, perhaps, a foreign print: quære.

D. doctor in divinity, 1621, 8vo. This discourse is on 1 Pet. chap. iii. ver. 3, and 4. "Whose adorning, let it not be that outward adorning, of *plaiting the hair*," &c. on which the author is particularly diffuse*.

This amiable and accomplished woman was the wife of John Bill,[†] who, together with Bonham Norton was printer to the King. They printed Mark Antonio de Dominis's book "De Libertate Ecclesiastica," Brent's "Translation of Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent," &c. They were preceded in their office by Robert Barker.

"M A T O A K S, or (M A T O A K A) alias Rebecka, daughter to the mighty prince Powhatan, emperour of Attanoughkamouck, alias Virginia †, converted and baptized in the Christian faith, and wife of the worshipful Mr. Joh. Rolff; *Æt.* 21, 1616; *S. Passæus* *sc.* *small* 4to.

* It appears that he was no puritan by the following passages. "How reverend is the long haire in old men, how honourable in the priests, how terrible in the souldiers, how comely in young men, how sweet in children, how goodly and featuous in women?" He in the same discourse censures the ladies for their excessive care in adorning their hair, beyond the example of former ages; these are his words: "Yet are we the worst, making the ancients mere novices to our complete ladies, which know to an haire, all the theory of perfuming, powdering, dying, plattig, knotting, frizzling, curling, dangling: yea and sometimes also, beyond all commission, clipping and circumcising that flexible excrement, which, as waxe, they work to every fashion or purpose their monstrous chimæra list to devise." He gives us to understand, that Anne Bill spent much more time in adorning her head and mending her heart, than in adjusting and dressing her hair.

† In Ashmole's Museum, is a very singular coat, taken from the back of his savage majesty by the English. It is composed of two deer skins, and enriched, rather than adorned, with figures of men and beasts, composed of small cowree shells, which were the money of his country.

Matoaka;

Motoaka, who, in captain Smith's curious "History of Virginia," is called Pocahontas, may be considered as a national benefactress, as we are indebted to her for the preservation of Virginia, when in the state of an infant colony. In 1607, when she was about twelve or thirteen years of age, she not only procured the liberty, but saved the life of Captain Smith, whom, together with his men, her father intended to murder by surprize. In 1612, she was herself a prisoner; and soon after married Mr. Rolfe, whom Smith calls a gentleman. In 1616, after she had been instructed in our language, and the Christian religion, she was brought to England, and introduced and graciously received at court. The next year, upon her return home, she died on ship-board, at Gravesend, strongly impressed with religious sentiments. The good sense, humanity, and generosity of this woman, do her honour, as they carried her far above the prejudices of her education, and the barbarous customs of her country. She was the first Virginian who was converted to Christianity, that could speak our national language, or had a child by an Englishman.

A SCOTCH LADY.

ARABELLA STUART. *The print, which is very rare, is thus inscribed, "The picture of the most noble and learned lady ARABELLA STEUART." Sold by George Humble; J. W. sc. small 4to.*

Her portrait is at Welbeck. Mr. Walpole has a good copy of it in water-colours.

The

The following article is, for the most part, taken from page 276 of this volume, where she was incidentally mentioned.

Arabella, daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox, and brother of Henry, lord Darnley, was too nearly allied to the crown not to give umbrage to the King; and too remotely to found any claim, or receive any advantage from that alliance. Though of an artless and unambitious character herself, it was suspected that she might be the tool of others ambition, which was the occasion of her confinement in the Tower, and the various miseries which she suffered. Her misfortunes, especially her separation from her husband *, whom she tenderly loved, turned her brain, and, soon after, put an early period to her life, on the 27th of September, 1615 †. It was suspected, that sir Walter Raleigh's plot, as it was commonly called, was contrived with a view of supplanting king James, and raising her to the throne. As she died within two years of Sir Thomas Overbury, a report was propagated, that her death was the effect of poison. This occasioned an examination of her body by several able physicians, who were unanimously of opinion, that she died of a chronical distemper.

I am very credibly informed, that *a print of the old Countess of DESMOND, which represents her towards the close of her life, is now ‡ engraving for the quarto edition of Mr. Pennant's "Tour in Scotland."*

There was, and probably is still, a portrait of her in the Standard closet, at Windsor. This

* Mr. William Seymour, son of the lord Beauchamp.

† "*Big. Brit.*"

‡ 1773.

I learn from an authentic transcript of a catalogue of the pictures there, in the hand-writing of Dr. William Derham, the elder.

This celebrated lady, who lived at Inchiquin, in Munster, was well known to sir Walter Raleigh. She was married in the reign of Edward IV. when she danced with Richard, duke of Gloucester*. She held her jointure from all the earls of Desmond since that time †, and was as remarkable for her sprightliness as her age. It is probable that her dancing days were not over when a century of her life had elapsed; certain it is, that, after she had stood the shock of an hundred and forty years, she went from Bristol to London, to solicit some relief from the court, as she had long been very poor from the ruin of the house of Desmond by an attainder. She, according to sir William Temple, died some years above an hundred and forty ‡; and lord Bacon informs us, that she twice, at least, renewed her teeth §. I am uncertain in what year she died, but she was not living in 1614, when sir Walter Raleigh published his "History."

C L A S S XII.

PERSONS remarkable from a single CIRCUMSTANCE in their Lives, &c.

THOMAS PERCY; inscribed "*Hæc est vera et prima originalis editio Thomæ Perci;*" &c.

* Walpole's "Historic Doubts," p. 102.

† Raleigh's "Hist." book I. chap. v. sect. 5.

‡ "Essay on Health and long Life."

§ In his "*Hist. Vitæ & Mortis*," "*Operatio super exclusionem aeris*," ii. sect. 14. he says, "*ter per vices dentisse;*" and in his "*Nat. Hist.*" cent viii. 755. he tells us, "that she did *dentire* twice or thrice."

six Latin verses; snakes twined about the oval of the frame; ornaments relative to his actions; C. Van de Pass exc. 4to.

Thomas Percy was a gentleman of the band of pensioners. See the note under the article NORTHUMBERLAND, Clafs III.

CONCILIUM CONJURANTIUM in Necem. Jac. I. &c. viz. *Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy, Thomas and Robert Winter, Guido Fawkes, John and Christopher Wright, Bates, servant to Catesby; 4to. very scarce and curious.*

This infamous fraternity are only memorable as traitors of the blackest kind: several of them were executed in 1606, for the Gunpowder Plot. There is no doubt but some of those that fell by the hand of the executioner, were made to expect the crown of martyrdom. Sir Edward Coke displayed his great abilities in unravelling the intricacies of this conspiracy, and ascertaining the truth of it beyond contradiction*.

There is an uncommon print, by N. de Vischer, of the execution of the eight conspirators.

ARCHY, the king's jester. See the next reign.

MULLED SACK; *a fantastic and humourous chimney sweeper, so called. He is in a cap and feather, and laced band: his cloak is tucked up, and coat ragged; he has a scarf on his arm; on his left leg is a fashionable boot, with a spur; on his right*

* The effrontery of some popish writers is astonishing. They pretend to believe tradition, and even legendary history, as of equal authority with the scriptures, and yet deny the reality of the Gunpowder Treason; a fact supported by almost every kind of evidence.

*foot is a shoe with a rose : he has a sword by his side, and a holly bush and pole on his shoulder ; in his left hand is another pole with a horn on it : a pipe, out of which issues smoke, is in his right hand * . At the bottom are the following lines.*

I walke the Strand and Westminster, and scorne
To march i' the Cittie, though I bear the horne.
My feather and my yellow band accord
To prove me courtier ; my boote, spur, and
sword,
My smoking pipe, scarf, garter, rose on shoe,
Shew my brave mind t'affect what gallants doe.
I sing, dance, drink, and merrily passe the day,
And like a chimney sweepe all care away.

Sold by Compton Holland. A small b. sb.

I never saw this print but in a very curious and valuable volume of English portraits by the old engravers, collected in the reign of Charles I. and now in the possession of John Delabere, esq. of Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire.

JOHN SELMAN, who was executed near Charing-Cross, 1612, &c. *done in wood, 4to.*

This man was hanged for picking the pocket of Leonard Barry, servant to lord Harrington, during divine service. The author of the narrative of Selman magnifies the the crime, as he was dressed like a gentleman †.

There

* This medley of the dress of the man of fashion and the chimney-sweeper, is not unlike that which Laffels mentions in his "voyage of Italy," where he describes a carnival at Rome. "But never," says the author, "did any masquerade please like that speculative Italian, who mocked both the French and the Spaniards at once, by walking up and downe the street, clad half like a Don, and half like a Monsieur," &c. Laffel's "Voyage," part ii. p. 190, &c.

† It is well known, that Jonathan Wild used to equip his emissaries with genteel dresses, and send them to church, or any other place

There is a print of EVE FLIGEN, of Cleveland, (by which is meant the dutchy of Cleve, in Germany, and not Cleveland, in Yorkshire) who is said to have lived long upon the smell of flowers. *It was sold in Pope's Head Alley, by George Humble,* and was, by Mr. West, taken for an English head; but I cannot find, that she was ever out of her own country. Under the portrait are these lines :

'Twas I that pray'd I never might eat more,
 'Cause my step-mother grutched me my food :
 Whether on flowers I fed, as I had store,
 Or on a dew that every morning food,
 Like honey, on my lips, full seaventeen yeare,
 This is a truth, if you the truth will hear.

This story may keep company with Pliny's relation of the Astomi, a people in East India, who have no mouths, and are supported by the smell of roots, flowers, and wild apples *, and with that of the Chinese virgins, who are said to conceive by smelling to a rose. *I have been blamed for leaving the description of Eve Fligen's print out of my book ; and now I expect to be blamed for inserting it.*

place where he had reason to believe there would be a crowd. The greatest booty that they are supposed to have gained for him, in one day, was at an installation at Windsor, where they handed and assisted the ladies in the throng, and robbed them of their watches and diamond girdle-buckles. Some of these fellows, especially such as wore red coats and laced hats, were soon observed to assume great airs, and fancy themselves as good gentlemen as Jonathan himself. Hence it was, that they were very shortly brought to the gallows. One would imagine, that this arch-thief had been informed of the practice of Eutrapelus :

— *Cuicumque nocere volebat
 Vestimenta dabat pretiosa.* HOR.

* Plin. " Nat. Hist." i. p. 401, edit. var.

REMARKS

REMARKS ON DRESS, &c.

Henry Vere, the gallant earl of Oxford, was the first nobleman that appeared at court, in the reign of James, with a hat and white feather; which was sometimes worn by the king himself*.

The long love-lock seems to have been first in fashion among the beaux in this reign, who sometimes stuck flowers in their ears †.

William, earl of Pembroke, a man far from an effeminate character, is represented with earrings:

Wrought night-caps were in use in the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. Privy-counsellors and physicians wore them embroidered with gold and silk: those worn by the clergy were only black and white. Mrs. Kennon, the midwife, a collector of curiosities, had the night-cap of Oliver Cromwell, embroidered with black.

James appears to have left the beard in much the same state as he found it, on his accession to the throne.

The cloak, a dress of great antiquity ‡, was more worn in this, than in any of the preceding reigns. It continued to be in fashion after the restoration of Charles II.

It is well known that James I. used to hunt in a ruff and trowsers.

* "State Worthies," p. 810.

† Burton of Melancholy, p. 535, sixth edit.

‡ The cloak, which has for time immemorial been worn in Spain, was worn by the Romans; Lucullus had more cloaks in his wardrobe than he ever had dishes at his table. It is recorded that he had no less than five thousand ||.

|| Hor. Lib. I. Epist. VI.

We learn from Sir Thomas Overbury, that yellow stockings were worn by some of the ordinary gentlemen in the country*.

Silk garters, puffed in a large knot, were worn below the knees, and knots, or roses in the shoes.

Wilson informs us, that the countess of Essex, after her divorce, appeared at court "in the habit of a virgin, with her hair pendant almost to her feet:" the princess Elizabeth, with much more propriety, wore her's in the same manner, when she went to be married to the prince Palatine.

The head of the countess of Essex seems to be oppressed with ornaments †; and she appears to have exposed more of the bosom than was seen in any former period.

The ladies began to indulge a strong passion for foreign laces in the reign of James ‡, which rather increased than abated, in succeeding generations.

The ruff and farthingale still continued to be worn. Yellow starch for ruffs, first invented by the French, and adapted to the fallow complexions of that people, was introduced by Mrs. Turner, a physician's widow, who had a principal hand in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury. This vain and infamous woman, who went to be hanged in a ruff of that colour §, helped to support the fashion, as long as she was able. It began to decline upon her execution.

* See Overbury's Character of a Country Gentleman.

† Owen, in one of his epigrams, of which he has borrowed the thought from Juvenal, alludes to this enormous head-dress;

"Hoc magis est instar testis quam tegminis; hoc non

"Ornare est, hoc est ædificare caput." Lib. un. Epig. 119.

‡ See lord Bacon's "Compleat Instructions for a Statesman."

§ Howel's Letters, 8vo. p. 3.

The ladies, like those of Spain, were banished from court, during the reign of James, which was, perhaps, a reason why dress underwent very little alteration during that period.

It may not be impertinent to remark, that the lady of Sir Robert Cary, afterwards earl of Monmouth, was mistress of the sweet (or perfumed) coffers to Anne of Denmark; an office which answered to that of mistress of the robes at present*.

It appears from portraits, that long coats were worn by boys, till they were seven or eight years of age, or upwards. The dress now worn by the blue-coat boys, in London, was that of the time when the hospital was founded. We are told by dean Fell, that the famous Dr. Hammond was in long coats, when he was sent to Eton school †.

When James came to the crown, there was in the ward-robe, in the tower, a great variety of dresses of our ancient kings; which to the regret of antiquaries, were soon given away and dispersed ‡. Such a collection must have been of much greater use to the studious in venerable antiquity, than a review of the "ragged regiment" in Westminster Abbey §.

* See "Memoirs of Robert Cary, earl of Monmouth;" 8vo. 1759.

† "Life of Dr. Hammond;" 8vo. p. 2.

‡ Fuller's "Worthies," London, p. 193.

§ Tattered effigies of our kings, so called, formerly dressed in royal robes, for funeral processions, after which they were left at the Abbey as a customary perquisite.

APPENDIX to the Reign of JAMES I.

FOREIGN PRINCES, allied to the KING.

CHRISTIAN IV. king of Denmark; *a large head; S. Passæus sc.*

CHRISTIAN IV. with his eldest son Frederic; *W. Passæus sc. b. sb. There is a sheet print of him on horseback, which has been altered to Oliver Cromwell.*

There is a good portrait of Christian, by Paul Van Somer, at Hampton-Court.

Christian IV. brother to queen Anne, came into England in 1606, where he was treated with all possible magnificence. In 1614, he made the king a second visit. He was, for the greater part of his reign, engaged in unsuccessful wars with the Swedes and Germans. In 1618, he sent a fleet to the isle of Zeylon, in the East Indies, which returned richly laden with spices. This was the first fleet which ever sailed from Denmark to that part of the world. *Ob.* 28 Feb. 1648. See more of him towards the end of Bond's dedication of his "Horace" to prince Henry.

Elected king, 1590.

FREDERIC III. was, in the former part of his reign, embroiled in a disastrous war with the Swedes, who penetrated as far as his capital, which would inevitably have fallen into the enemies hands, had not the emperor, the Kings of England and Poland, and the Dutch, engaged themselves in the quarrel: upon which a peace was concluded near Copenhagen. After this peace, the king, at a diet held at that place, was de-

clared absolute ; and a total change in the government ensued, which put an end to an oppressive aristocracy. *Ob.* 16 Feb. 1670. Christian V. his son, succeeded to the crown by hereditary right.

FREDERICUS, comes Palatinus, &c. *Crispinus Passæus sc. small 4to.*

FREDERICUS, &c. *Crisp. Passæus jun. fig. et sc. oval; ornaments; b. sb.*

FREDERIC, elector palatine, &c. *Delaram sc. 4to.*

FREDERICUS, rex Bohemizæ, &c. *Gul. Hondiu sc. large b. sb.*

There are several other good prints of him, particularly an equestrian portrait by Elstracke, which represents him with a globe in his hand, b. sb.

Frederic, elector Palatine, accepted of the crown of Bohemia, when it was tendered him by a factious people ; vainly presuming, that the king his father-in-law, with whose pacific and unenterprising character he seems to have been but little acquainted, would fix him on the throne. But that prince was so far from answering his expectation, that he tamely suffered him not only to be deprived of his new Kingdom, but even of his hereditary dominions, *Ob.* 29 Nov. 1632. See a very curious account of him in Winwood's "Memorials," vol. iii. p. 403, 4.

A KNIGHT of the GARTER.

MAURICE de Nassau, *without inscription; 4to.* This print is known by the apposite device ; namely, the stump of a tree ; the trunk of which appears to have been cut off, and a shoot growing out of it ; with this motto, "Tandem fit surculus arbor."

This

This alludes to the assassination of his father, his youth when he succeeded him, and his hopes of becoming as great a man. I have been particular in the description, as the head has been mistaken for that of prince Maurice, son to the king of Bohemia.

MAURITIUS, princeps Arausionensium, &c. *Ex archetypo Petri Ifuaci F. B. a Bolsvoert exc. ornaments ; fine ; sb.*

MAURITIUS, &c. 1618 ; *b. sb.*

MAURITIUS, &c. *Æt. 58, 1625 ; hat and feather, on a table ; Stock sc. 1627 ; fine ; large sb.*

There is an equestrian portrait of him in the horsemanship drawing-room at Weibeck: I think I have seen a print after it.

Maurice of Nassau, prince of Orange, succeeded his father in the government of the United Provinces, at the age of sixteen. He, in a few years, became one of the greatest generals of his time, and completely executed the noble plan of liberty which his father had formed, by reducing the Spaniards to a necessity of making peace. Upon this the Hollanders concluded a treaty with them, on the foot of free provinces. He took near forty towns, and as many fortresses, and won a considerable number of pitched battles. But the strongest proof of his capacity, was his forcing Alexander Farnese, who had succeeded before in all his enterprises, to raise the siege of Bergen op Zoom. The young nobility and gentry went from all parts of Europe to learn the art of war under him. *Ob. 23 April, 1625, Æt. 58*.*

CHRIS-

* The following story is told by Barclay in his "Icon Animorum." Prince Maurice, in an engagement with the Spaniards, took twenty-four prisoners, one of whom was an Englishman ||.

|| His name was George Haslewood.

CHRISTIANUS, Postulatus Episcopus Halberstadiensis, Dux Brunvicensis, &c. *badge of the Garter. Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. b. sb. There is also a print of him engraved by Payne, 4to.*

Christian II. duke of Brunwick, was a man of courage and ability ; but unfortunate in his attachment to the king of Bohemia, in whose defeats and distresses he had some share as an ally, and much more from a motive of commiseration, as he was warmly in his interest. He was totally defeated by the Imperialists in the battle of Hockst, and gained as complete a victory over the Spanish army commanded by Don Francisco de Corduba. He lost an arm as he was bravely fighting in the field, which occasioned his wearing an artificial one of silver. *Ob. 1626.*

Cardinal BARBERINI, and his three nephews ; viz. Francisco, and the two Antonios. *Camass. delin. Greuter incid. whole lengths ; b. sb.*

Maffeo Barberini was famous for the variety of his learning, and the elegance of his genius. He was protector of the Scots nation*, and held

He ordered eight of these to be hanged, to retaliate a like sentence passed by archduke Albert, upon the same number of Hollanders. The fate of the unhappy victims was to be determined by drawing lots. The Englishman, who had the good fortune to escape, seeing a Spaniard express the strongest symptoms of horror when it came to his turn to put his hand into the helmet, offered for twelve crowns to stand his chance. The offer was accepted, and he was so fortunate as to escape a second time. Upon being called a fool for so presumptuously tempting his fate, he said, he thought he acted very prudently ; for, “ as he daily hazarded his life for six pence, he must have made a good bargain in venturing it for twelve crowns.”

* Rycaut's “ Lives of the Popes,” p. 275. He was also protector of the English nation ||.

|| There are always protectors of these nations in the court of Rome. The article of cardinal Barberini may therefore be cancelled. Dod, in his “ Church

held his protectorate by the same charter by which the popes themselves hold their supremacy. Upon his advancement to the papal^{1623.} chair, he assumed the name of Urban VIII. and after the example of Sixtus V. his patron, made a strict enquiry into abuses which had been committed long before*. In 1626, he consecrated the great church of St. Peter with such pomp and solemnity, as had scarce ever been seen before in Rome itself. He took the Corinthian brass from the roof of the Pantheon, with which was made the high altar of St. Peter's, and a large cannon. This occasioned the famous pasquinade, "Quod non fecerunt Barbari, fecerunt Barberini." All his nephews were made cardinals; and indeed whatever else he was able to make them, he having carried nepotism to a greater height than any of his predecessors. His Latin poems were republished by Jos. Browne, A. M. 1726; 8vo ||. *Ob.* 29 July, 1644.

AMBASSADORS to JAMES I. &c.

MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE,
&c. *Edelinck sc. b. sh.*

* This occasioned the following pasquinade. The statue of St. Peter, on the bridge of St. Angelo, was equipped with a pair of spurs; the opposite statue of St. Paul was supposed to ask him, whither he was going. His answer was, "from Rome as fast as possible; as I expect to be called to an account for denying my master." St. Paul replied, "I will not be long after you, as I am as likely to be questioned for persecuting the christians."

|| The late worthy provost of Queen's College, in Oxford.

"Church History," p. 39, mentions the presents of pictures which the cardinal sent to the queen, and the two secretaries of state, Cottington and Windebank, in acknowledgment of their favours shewn to the distressed catholics.

Maximilian de Bethune, marquis of Rosni, and afterwards duke of Sully, was sent ambassador from Henry IV. of France, to James I. upon his accession to the throne. He was justly celebrated for his great industry and capacity; and was rather an intimate friend and confident of his master, than his prime minister. He had a more tender regard for the fame of that prince, than he had himself; ventured to oppose his most violent passions, when derogatory from his honour or interest; and even dared to tear in pieces, before his face, the marriage-contract which he had prepared for the marchioness of Verneuil, with whom he was deeply enamoured*. He may be esteemed the author of the excellent Memoirs which bear his name, which were written by his secretary, from his conversation. There is a good translation of them by Mrs. Charlotte Lennox. He died the 21st of Dec. 1641. See the Appendix to the former reign, Art. HEN. IV.

Messire ANTHOINE RUZÉ, Marquis Duffiat, &c. etant Ambassadeur extraordinaire en Angleterre ou il fit le Mariage de Mad. Henriette de France; *large 4to.*

Count GUNDAMOR, (or GONDAMOR) ambassador from the king of Spain; *S. Pass sc. 4to.* Another, whole length, inscribed, "*Gentis Hispaniæ Decus,*" from the second part of "*Vox Populi;*" *4to.*

There is a portrait of him at Hampton Court, another at Hatfield House, and a third in the collection of Mr. Walpole. That at Hampton Court was, when I saw it, inscribed with a

* "Memoirs of Sully," vol. ii. 8vo. p. 292.

wrong name by some modern painter or picture cleaner.

Gondamor, who “became all things to all men” for political purposes, might have been represented with a looking-glass in his hand, as St. Paul is at Versailles*. He spoke Latin with king James; drank with the king of Denmark, his brother-in-law †; and assured the earl of Bristol, when he was ambassador at Madrid, that he was an Englishman in his heart. He was also very gallant to the ladies, to whom he frequently made presents. There, perhaps, never was a man who had so much art as Gondamor, with so little appearance of it.

ALBERTUS Princeps, Com. Aremberg; *Vandyck p. Bolswort, sc. b. sb.*

ALBERTUS, &c. Comes Aremberghæ, &c. *Vandyck p. Petrus du Balliu fecit; sb.*

The original picture, which is in Vandyck’s best manner, is at Holkham.

Count d’Aremberg, a man equally qualified for the business of war or peace, was sent into England as ambassador from the archduke Albert, about the same time with the constable of Castile, who was charged with an embassy from the king of Spain. The view of both was to establish a peace betwixt the Spanish and English crowns, which had long been in a state of hostility. It was rumoured that this negotiation was rendered effectual at the ex-

* Under the figure are these words, equally adapted to the glass, and the apostle: “I became all things, to all men.”

† He is said to have been an overmatch for the king of Denmark in drinking † when he was in England. He was undoubtedly an overmatch for king James in politics.

‡ Howel’s “Letters,” 8vo. p. 352.

pence of an infinite sum distributed about the court, though the king was ever inclined to listen to pacific measures. Sir Anthony Weldon informs us*, that the conspirators in favour of Arabella Stuart privately “dealt
 “with count Aremberg, to negotiate with the
 “archduke to raise an army and invade Eng-
 “land, and they would raise another of papists
 “and malecontents” to dethrone James. The count was too good a politician to pay any ferocious attention to so wild a proposal.

PALLE ROSENKRANTZ, Seigneur de Krenerup; *A. F. fecit*; a small bust, in Hofman's book before mentioned.

Rosenkrantz, who was a good soldier and statesman, was, in the year 1612, sent into England by the king of Denmark, in the character of envoy to James the First. The next year, he attended his royal master, in his visit to the English court. In 1626, and the following year, he was dispatched hither as ambassador extraordinary, and was greatly honoured and favoured by the king.

JOHN ODEN BARNEVELT, (ambassador from the States of Holland) *R. Elftracke sc.*

Barnevelt, a man of great abilities, and in some respects comparable to the celebrated De Wit, had long the chief administration of affairs in Holland. He, at the head of the Ar-
 menian party, which was very powerful, opposed the interests of the house of Orange, and excited the fears and jealousies of the people, by representing to them the danger their civil

* “Court and Character of II. James,” p. 33.

and religious liberties were in from the excessive power lodged in the prince. But by the address of Maurice, that faction was soon suppressed, and Barnevelt and his adherents, of whom Grotius was one, were committed to prison. Barnevelt was soon executed, but Grotius, after some time, escaped in a chest, which his wife pretended was full of books. Beheaded, 1618.

HUGO GROTIUS (ambassador from Holland); *A. Hanneman p. H. Bary sc. 4to.*

There is a print of him before his "Annotations," &c. which has been several times copied: this represents him considerably older than his portrait after Hanneman.

Grotius began to write elegant verses at an age when children are usually learning to spell. His various talents as a poet, a critic, a civilian, and a commentator, are known to all the learned world. He has, in his excellent book "On the Truth of the Christian Religion," reduced into a narrow compass, the arguments which lay scattered and diffused in other apologists, and has added many of his own*. He was sent into England in behalf of the remonstrants, who chose a most able advocate to plead their cause. Grotius was a great master of the Arminian controversy; but was, for too forward a display of his arguments on this subject, censured by archbishop Abbot as a conceited pedant. See the archbishop's letter, which is of curious remark, in "Biog. Brit." vol. i. p. 9. He died 8 Aug. 1645.

* This book, which was written in Latin, during his imprisonment, well deserves the perusal of all such as read for conviction.

There is a print of a Dutch deputy or envoy, with the following inscription. I know nothing of his personal history.

“ Effigies REGNERI PAUW, Equitis
 “ in Confessu Ordinum Generalium fœderati Bel-
 “ gii deputati ad Magnæ Brit. Regem,” &c.
 “ *Ravestein p. Theod. Matham sc. ruff, Square beard,*
b. sb.

ALOYSIUS CONTARENO* (ambassador from Venice to James I.); *Vorsterman sc.*

“ ALOYSIUS CONTARENO, eques, patricius Venetus, extraordinarius ad pacis tractatus universalis, legatus et mediator.” *A Van Hulle p. P. de Jode sc. b. sb.*

A descendant of the same family was doge of Venice, when Mr. Ray was in Italy. His head, by Faithorne, is in the first edition of Ray’s “Travels,” 8vo. 1673.

EMANUEL DE METEREN; *Esme † de Boulonois f. In the “Academie des Sciences,” Bruxelles, tom. i. p. 189, fol. 1682.*

Emanuel de Meteren, a native of Antwerp, and a man of considerable learning, but bred to merchandize, was consul for the Flemings in England, in the reign of James I. He acquitted himself with spirit and ability in this employment, and wrote an ample volume of the treaties of commerce which formerly subsisted betwixt the English nation, the house of Burgundy, and the States of Holland. His capital performance is a “History of the Troubles of the Low Countries,” which did him much honour, and is translated into various

* Sometimes written Contarini.

† Sometimes written Esme.

languages.

languages. He lies buried in the church of St. Dionis, in London, where a monument was erected to his memory by his relict. He died the 8th of April, 1612. See Strype's edition of "Stow," book ii. p. 153.

The heads of the five following persons, who were sojourners in the university of Oxford, represent them older than when they were in England.

METROPHANES CRITOPULUS,
(OR CRITOPYLUS) &c. *In the Continuation of Boisjard; 4to.*

Metrophanes Critopylus, a native of Greece, came into England in archbishop Abbot's time, with a view of being instructed in the doctrine and discipline of our church. Upon his arrival, he addressed himself to that prelate, who placed him in Baliol College, where he studied the Latin and English tongues. In 1622, he returned into his own country; and upon Cyrill's advancement to the patriarchate of Constantinople, he succeeded him in that of Alexandria. *Ob.* 1658. He is said to have been the author of the "Confession of Faith," published in Greek, 1629, under the name of Cyrill. See "Athenæ Oxon." Claruit
1629.

There is an octavo print, engraved by Michael Vanderghucht, inscribed ΚΥΡΙΑΛΟΣ, &c. which was certainly done for Critopulus. It is prefixed to "Collectanea de Cyrillo Lucario P. C. Auctore Tho. Smitho," Lond. 1707, 8vo.*

LUDO-

* It appears from Sir Thomas Roe's "Negotiations," that though he had met with handsome treatment in England, he was justly censured by archbishop Abbot, at least for his ingratitude †. The

† See Sir T. Roe's "Negotiations," p. 102, 173, 213, 253, 320, 373, 482.

Prelate

LUDOVICUS CAPELLUS, V. D. M. &c. *a fine head in the manner of Nantueil. Frontispiece to his "Notæ Criticæ in Vet. Test." Amstel. 1689; fol.*

Capellus, a native of Sedan, was regarded as a young man of great hopes, when he studied at Oxford. He became afterwards professor of divinity, and of the Hebrew language, in the protestant university of Saumur, in France. He had the honour of being tutor to the celebrated Bochart. His "*Critica Sacra*" is commended by Grotius. He was also author of "*Historia Ecclesiastica, Cent. V.*" Sedan, 1622, 4to. and other learned works. In his "*Arcanum Punctuationis revelatum,*" he proves the novelty of the Hebrew accents, against the two Buxtorfs. This book made great noise in the world*. He died in 1658.

SAMUEL BOCHARTUS, Rotomagensis, &c. *Frontisp. to his "Hierozoicon;" fol.*

Samuel Bochart was indebted to the university of Oxford, where he was some time a so-

prelate observes, that all the Greeks that come hither a-begging are rascals. Erasmus Schmidius, in his excellent book, intitled "*Notæ et Animadversiones in Novum Testamentum,*" Norimbergæ, 1658, fol. pays a very high compliment to the learning of Cratippus. See more of him in the "*Bibliotheca Græca*" of Fabricius.

* "What an uproar," says doctor Bentley, "once was there, as if all were ruined and undone, when Capellus wrote one book against the antiquity of the Hebrew points, and another for various lessons in the Hebrew text itself? and yet time and experience has cured these imaginary fears; and the great author, in his grave, has now that honour universally, which the few only of his own age paid him when alive." Phile-leutherus Lipsienfis on Freethinking, part i. p. 63. It evidently appears, that the sacred text has been cleared and improved by the various readings. See the excellent "Remarks" of Capellus on this subject, or see Jenkin on the Christian Religion, vol. ii. p. 136, 7, 8, edit. 1700.

journer,

journer, for part of that immense stock of learning which he possessed. His "Geographica sacra," his "Hierozoicon," and other ingenious and elaborate works, are, and will be, in great esteem among the learned; especially such as study the Scriptures in their original languages. It is harder to say what he was ignorant of, than what he knew; but he particularly excelled in Oriental learning*. He was many years pastor of a church at Caen in Normandy, where he was tutor to Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon, author of the "Essay on translated Verse." *Ob.* 1667. A complete edition of his works was published in Holland, in two volumes fol. 1712.

ANDREAS RIVETTUS, &c. *Æt.* 50, 1623. *Another, by Van Meurs, before his Works, fol.* 1651.

Andrew Rivet, a French protestant, and D. D. of the university of Leyden, was admitted to the same degree in that of Oxford, 1621; and was afterwards chosen professor of divinity at Leyden. He was versed in the knowledge of men as well as books; transacted the most important affairs for those of his own communion, and presided in several synods in France. Dr. Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester, was particularly acquainted with him, when he was abroad. He died in 1650, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His commentaries on the Scriptures, and his polemical pieces, are the most considerable of his works, which were

* Dr. Hakewill, who was contemporary with Bochart, speaking of the knowledge of the Oriental languages, observes, "that this last century afforded more skilful men than that, than the other fifteen since Christ." "Apology," p. 260, second edit. 1630.

printed at Rotterdam, the year after his death, in three volumes folio.

PHILIPPUS CLUVERIUS, &c.
Æt. 40. *Before his "Italia Antiqua;" fol.* 1624.

This celebrated person was not only better acquainted with the geography of the world than any man of his time, but seems also to have been better skilled in the languages of it; he being able to speak no less than ten. The fame of Dr. Prideaux, and Dr. Holland, of Exeter College, brought him to Oxford, where he wrote part of his works, of which there is a catalogue in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." He died at Leyden, 1623.

ERNESTUS, Princeps & Comes Mansfeldiæ, &c. *Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. h. sb. Another by Delaram, 4to.*

Count Mansfield, an able, though an unfortunate general, came into England in this reign, where he received the command of an army of twelve thousand men, for the recovery of the Palatinate; but "the troops being denied a passage through France, the greater part of them perished abroad*." The most distinguished action of the count's life was the noble retreat which he made with all his horse, after the dear-bought victory of the Spanish army, commanded by Don Gonzalez de Cordoua. This occasioned the celebrated Spinola, to his mortification and disgrace, to raise the siege of Bergen, to burn his tents, and retire with precipitation.

FREDERIC RANTZAU; *Folkema sc. a small head, in Hoffmann's book.*

* Salmon.

Frederick Rantzau, lord of Aafdal, a man accomplished by arts, learning, and the knowledge of mankind, a polite courtier, and a gallant foldier, came into England in the early part of his life, in the courfe of his travels. After he had feen the greater part of Europe, his curiofity carried him into the eaftern countries. He particularly deferves to be remembered for his piety and charity, of which fome fignal inftances are enumerated by his biographer. *Ob.* 14 Jan. 1645, *Æt.* 55.

HOLGER ROSENKRANTZ, &c.
A. F. f. In Hofman.

Holger Rosenkrantz, lord of Glimminge, after he had finifhed his ftudies, attended Chriftian Friis de Borreby, the Danifh ambaffador, into England, at the acceffion of king James. He had feveral commands in the Danifh army, and was efteemed a good foldier. *Ob.* 1647.

ABRAHAMUS SCULTETUS, Theologus, Archipalatinus. *In the Continuation of Boiffard; fmall 4to.*

Abraham Scultetus, a native of Silefia, who was fome time profeflor of divinity at Heidelberg, diftinguifhed himfelf greatly by his writings againft the Arminians, whom he endeavoured in vain to reconcile with their antagonifts at the fynod of Dort. He was much in favour with Frederic, elector Palatine, having exercifed his miniftry in the Palatinate. In 1612, he attended that prince into England*, where he became acquainted with the moft eminent of our learned men. He was loudly ac-

* Wood informs us, that he was a fojourner at Oxford, about the year 1598.

cused of advising Frederic to accept of the crown of Bohemia. Certain it is, that he highly approved of his inauspicious choice; and, like all those who were closely connected with him, had a deep share in his misfortunes. *Ob.* 24 Oct. 1625. Calmet, though a Roman Catholic, extols him for his great knowledge, moderation, and piety. He has written learnedly and ably on the divine right of episcopacy. See "*Relation des Mesures pour introduire la Liturgie Anglicane dans le Roiaume de Prusse,*" a Londres, 1767, 4to. p. 75. There is a particular account of his life in Fuller's "*Abel redivivus.*"

FESTUS HOMMIUS, S. S. Theol. D. Coll. Theol. ill. Ord. Regens; 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

Festus Hommius, a Dutchman, distinguished himself by his polemical writings against the Papists and Arminians. He was secretary at the synod of Dort, the acts of which he was deputed by the States of Holland to carry to king James. He was graciously received by his majesty, and had particular respect shewn him by some of the greatest personages in the kingdom; and a doctor's degree was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. His ideas of dress seem to have been perfectly Low Dutch, as he wore a pair of green stockings, when he was incorporated doctor of divinity. He died the 5th of July, 1642, aged sixty-six years and six months.

THOMAS ERPENIUS, Arabicæ Linguae Professor; 4to. In "Athen. Bat."

Thomas

Thomas Erpenius, a native of Gorcum, in Holland, was very highly and justly celebrated for his knowledge as an orientalist. He travelled into England, France, Italy, and Germany, with a view of improving himself in this branch of science. He had particular reason to believe that he should have been invited to settle here upon very advantageous terms; but he was appointed professor of Arabic and other eastern languages, at Leyden. He died of the plague, 13 Nov. 1624, and by order of the university, was honoured with a funeral oration, by his friend and colleague, Gerard John Vossius. All his works have some relation to oriental learning.

PETRUS CUNÆUS, Juris Professor,
(in Academia Leidensi) 410. In "Athen. Bat."

Peter Cunæus, who was also a Dutchman, was eminently skilled in the civil law. He, in the early part of his life, was in England, whither he attended Ambrose Regemorter, his kinsman. During his stay in this country, he, in one summer, accurately read over Homer, and most of the Greek poets. He was twice rector of the university of Leyden. His book "*De Republica Hebræorum*" is his principal work.

TAGE THOTT; a small bust; Fokke f.
In Hofman.

This gentleman visited the English court as a traveller, in the reign of James, and was received with great marks of distinction by his queen. He came hither a second time, in the same reign, with Mr. Henric Rammel, the Danish ambassador, and returned home with Christian IV. who retained him as gentleman

of his court. He was afterwards employed in several embassies, and made lord of Ericsholm, knight of the order of the Elephant, and a senator of the kingdom. He founded several hospitals in his life-time, and died, full of years and of honour, in 1658.

NICOLAUS CLAUDIUS FABRICIUS de Peiresc, Senator Aquensis; *C. Mellan sc. small b. sb.* *There is a head of him by Gaywood, before Dr. Rand's Translation of his Life by Gassendus; Gaywood's print appears to have been copied from the head before his Life, written in Latin, and printed in 1665, 4to. There is also a head of him after a painting of Vandyck.*

Nicolaus Claudius Fabricius, lord of Peiresc, a finished scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and an amiable and beneficent man, discovered a very early attachment to all useful and polite learning, which was desired by him as his food, and pursued as his business and recreation. Knowledge in him was a radicated habit, and the manners and customs of the ancients were as familiar to him as to a citizen of Athens*, or of Rome. He was as communicative as he was knowing, and his literary stores were the treasures of the public. Few books have been published in France that have any relation to classical antiquities, or those of that kingdom, but have been the better for him; and he has greatly enriched the valuable works of Montfaucon. He deserves particular commendation for his skill in botany, and other branches of natural science. In 1606, he came to England, where he visited Sir Henry Savile, Sir Robert

* He was the only person of his time, who could read and explain the Greek on medals. Patin's "Travel," p. 141.

Cotton, Dr. Raphael Thorius, his countryman*, Camden, John Barclay, Matthias Lobel, John Norden, and other persons of eminence. He died at Aix, in Provence, the 24th of June, 1637 †. The massacre of a multitude of his papers after his death, by some of his near relations, is mentioned by the learned with indignation and regret; they were applied to the vile uses of heating the oven and boiling the pot. Some have endeavoured to throw ridicule upon his *minuter studies*; but he too well knew the connection between all kinds of learning to regard them as unimportant in their consequences ‡. Gassendus, another ornament of France, has given us his Life in detail. This is one of those delightful works, which exhibit a striking likeness of a great and good man at full length, and shew every feature and fold of the drapery in the strongest and clearest light.

CONSTANTINE HUYGENS;

Vanayck p Vorsterman sc. b. sb.

* A physician settled in London, who was famous for his Latin poem on tobacco. We are informed, that when Peiresc was in company with Dr. Thorius, who seems to have had as strong an aversion to water as any of the faculty had to physic, he peremptorily insisted on his drinking a health in an enormous glass of wine. Peiresc earnestly desired to be excused, as unable to bear so large a quantity. Thorius would admit of no excuse; he therefore drank it, but upon condition that the former should follow his example, in drinking a health to be proposed by him in his turn. He then filled the same glass with water, named the health, and presently drank it off. Thorius looked like a man thunderstruck, sighed deeply, frequently applied his lips to the replenished glass, without resolution to taste it, poured forth a torrent of quotations from ancient authors against the innocent element, and thus hesitated and trifled for some hours, before he swallowed, by sips, the detested poison. This story was told to king James, who would, by all means, hear it from Peiresc himself, and his majesty was delighted with the relation. V. Gassendus in "*Vita Peireskii*," *ad Ann.* 1606.

† His elegy was written in above forty languages.

‡ ——— *Hæ nugæ seria ducunt*
in bona.

Sir Constantine Huygens, as we are informed by Sir John Finet*, was in England in the latter end of king James's reign. He came hither about the year 1622, with the Dutch ambassadors, and was secretary to the embassy. It appears that he was more than once here in a public character. He was father of Constantine Huygens, one of the greatest geniuses of his age, whom he instructed in arithmetic, mathematics, music, and geography.

SIMON VOUET, Parisiensis Pictor; *F. Perier fecit, b. sb.* There is another print of him by Voerst.

Vouet, who, in his day, had a multitude of admirers, though since deemed an insipid mannerist, taught the manual practice of painting to some of the greatest geniuses that France ever produced. He was undoubtedly in England in this reign†, having been sent from Paris to draw the portrait of some lady of distinction. Charles the First was very desirous of engaging him in his service. *Ob.* 1641, *Æt.* 59.

As GERARD MERCATOR published a curious map of the British Isles, it has been presumed that he was in England. I find no direct proof of it. There are various prints of him.

* "Philoxenis," p. 116, 119.

† See his "Life," by Perrault. See also "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 57.

CHARLES I. began his Reign, the
27th of March, 1625.

CLASS I.

The ROYAL FAMILY.

CAROLUS, &c. *D. Mytens p. Jac. Delphius sc.* 1628; *sheet.*

CHARLES the First, &c. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc.*
Engraved for Rapin's "History." fol.

The original at Hampton-Court, is a whole length, in coronation robes, and has a more melancholy air than the print*.

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc.* *This belongs to the Set of Loyalists; b. sb.*

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. R. Williams f. b. sb. mezz.*

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. F. Place f. 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. His left hand is on a large globe; b. sb. mezz. Sold by A. Browne.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. A. B. (Blooteling) f. mezz. small.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Smith f. b. sb. mezz. two prints.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

* Among the numerous prints of Charles I. I have scarce seen one that is not like him; which I impute to that peculiarity of aspect which struck Bernini when he saw his portrait, and which he called "unfortunate." I knew a man who could carve his likeness on the head of a stick, that could never hit the features of any other person. De Piles tells us, that he saw a bust of Charles in wax, done by the celebrated blind sculptor of Cambrasi in Tuscany, and that it was very like. As this man was suspected to be an impostor, the duke of Bracciano obliged him to make his head in a cellar, and he executed it with his usual success. See De Pile's "Principles of Painting," p. 200, & seq.

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. Simon f. b. sb. mezz. two prints.*

CAROLUS, &c. *From Sir Peter Leiy's copy of the celebrated original picture painted by Sir Anthony Vandyck, which was destroyed by the fire at Whitehall, 1697*. J. Faber f. b. sb. mezz. In his ear is the pearl which he constantly wore, and which is now in the collection of the Dutchess of Portland, and is authenticated by the hand-writing of his daughter, the princess of Orange. This is the first print which I have seen with a star and garter, as part of the dress.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Faber f. 4to mezz.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. P. de Jode sc. sb. Another by P. de Jode; 4to.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. H. Danckers sc. 1645.*

* This was the picture from which Bernini did his bust, which is said to have been destroyed at the same time. The melancholy cast of countenance, which was conspicuous in it, appears in the print. It is worthy of remark, that all the portraits of Charles by Vandyck, have more or less of this air, and yet represent him handsomer than those of all other painters.

As omens, however founded upon or connected with superstition and credulity, have, in almost every age, had some influence upon great minds, and great events ||, I shall mention the following, as relative to my subject. Carte, in his "Life of the Duke of Ormond †," informs us, that when the bust of Bernini was carried to the king's house, at Chelsea, his majesty, with a train of nobility, went to take a view of it, and that "as they were viewing it, an hawk flew over their heads, with a partridge in his claws, which he had wounded to death. Some of the partridge's blood fell on the neck of the statue, where it always remained, without being wiped off," &c.

The story of the king's trying the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, and dipping upon the ensuing lines, is told us in Steele's "Englishman," No. 22c.

"Hæc finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum

"Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem

"Pergama tot quondam populis tenerisque superbum

"Regnatorem Asiæ; jacet ingens littore truncus,

"Avulsamque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus."

|| See Dalrymple's *Memoirs*, p 223, 224.

† Vol. ii. p. 55.

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Suyderboef sc. large k. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Lommelin sc. in armour; b. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. J. Meysens exc. 4to.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. R. White sc. sh.*

CHARLES, &c. *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst. sc. large b. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. P. Lombart sc. On horseback; Mons. de St. Antoine holding his helmet; sh. **

The original of this, and the two following, is at the Queen's House.

CHARLES, &c. and the duke d'Esperson (M. de St. Antoine †; *Vandyck p. Baron sc. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Sympson sc. sh. Copied from Baron; sh.*

CHARLES I. *Voerst p. R. White sc.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback, inscribed, "The exact portraiture of Charles I." &c. sh.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback; under the horse is a view of a tournament; sh.*

CHARLES I. &c. *on horseback; Richmond at a distance; W. Sberwin exc. b. sh.*

* Lombart erased the face of Charles I. and inserted Cromwell's; and after the Restoration, that of Charles II.

† It appears from Sully's "Memoirs," that mons. de St. Antoine, knight of Malta, equerry to the king of France, was sent to England by that monarch, with six horses, as a present to Charles I. He had been chief equerry to prince Henry, (and probably also to Charles) and led a mourning horse at his funeral. Is it credible that the duc d'Esperson should hold the helmet of a king of England?

The badge of the order on St. Antoine's breast, which some ingenious persons have taken for that of the *Saint Esprit*, has contributed to this mistake; but the cross of this order is never without the dove. The form of the cross is used for the order of St. Michael, and many others. See "*Histoire des Ordres*," vol. i. p. 386, &c.

‖ See Birch's "Life of Prince Henry." The dutchess of Newcastle, in the Life of the duke her husband, informs us, that he was instructed in horsemanship by monsieur de St. Antoine, who then lived in the Mews, and was esteemed the greatest master of that art.

CHARLES

CHARLES I. *on horseback*; 1643; *sold by Peake*; 4^{to}.

CHARLES I. *of blessed memory, in armour*; *on horseback*.

CHARLES I. *his statue at Charing Cross*; *Hollar f. a small sheet*.

This fine statue was sold by the parliament to John Rivet, a brasier in Holborn, who undertook to break it in pieces, but carefully preserved it till the Restoration. It was set up in Guildhall Yard, and was thence removed to Charing Cross.

CHARLES I. *on horseback*; *the horse capering*; *Hollar f. b. sb.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback*; *army at a distance*, 1644; *in Hollar's manner* *.

CHARLES I. *in armour, cannon, &c.* *Hollar f. b. sb.*

CHARLES I. *Justice crowning him with laurel*; *Hollar f. b. sb.*

CAROLUS, &c. *in a cloak*; *Hollar f. 12mo.* *Before "The Black Tribunal."*

CHARLES I. *in armour*; *half length*; *ground and ornaments only by Hollar*; *sb.*

CHARLES I. *whole length, sitting*; *W. Pass sc. b. sb.*

CHARLES I. *W. M. (Marshal) sc. hat and feather.*

CAROLUS, &c. *a glove in his left hand*; *W. Merball sc. small b. sb.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback*; *W. M. sc. 4to.*

CHARLES ROY, &c. *Lucas Vorsterman sc. b. sb.*

* I am very credibly informed, that there is a print like this, with a list of the king's servants on each side and beneath: it has no engraver's name, and was "printed for Thomas Walkly, "opposite York Houſe, 1639."

CHARLES, &c. by *Vosterman*; ruff; slashed habit; 8vo.

CAROLUS, &c. *Faithorne sc. b. sb.* Frontispiece to *Sanderfon's "Life of Charles I."* This has been copied.

CHARLES I. in an oval; above is the Church of England, represented as a matron at the point of death, with an inscription, in Greek, signifying that many physicians have killed her. *Faithorne sc.* It is the title to the "*History of King Charles,*" by H. L. (*Hamon L'Estrange*) Esq. small b. sb.

CHARLES I. in an oval; ornaments; N. Van Horst inv. C. Galle sc. 4to.

CAROLUS, &c. oval; sold by *Jenner*; 4to.

CHARLES I. &c. four English verses. "*Was Charles the first call'd great?*" &c.

CHARLES I. oval; ornaments; sold by *Fra. Williams*; 4to.

CHARLES I. locking to the left; laced band; collar of the garter, &c. 4to.

CHARLES I. large laced band; 8vo.

CAROLUS I. in a cloak; *Gaywood f.* 12mo.

CAROLUS I. in a cloak; 8vo. *Stent.*

CAROLUS I. cloak; in an oval encompassed with two dragons; b. sb.

CAROLUS I. cloak; eight verses in High Dutch; 8vo.

CAROLUS I. cloak; S. Savery f. 8vo.

CHARLES I. oval; in the title to his Works in fol. *Hertochs sc.*

CAROLUS I. pointing to "*Scotica Ecclesia,*" inscribed on a terrestrial globe; 8vo.

CHARLES I. a scepter in his right hand, and a trident in his left; 8vo.

CHARLES I. dictating to *Sir Edward Walker*, who is writing on a drum; sb.

CHARLES I. playing on the harp, like king David.

CAROLUS, &c. *Seb. Furck exc.* 4to.

CHARLES,

CHARLES, &c. *R. White sc. b. fb.*

CAROLUS, &c. *R. White sc. 1685.*

CHARLES I. *Sam. Taylor f. mezz.*

CHARLES I. *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

CHARLES I. *Strange sc. Engraved for Dr. Smollet's History; 8vo.*

CHARLES I. *an anamorphosis of his head; to be seen in a cylindrical mirror; or held in a horizontal position, just below the eye; fb. without inscription.*

CAROLUS I. *holding a crown of thorns, and treading on a globe; Fruytiers* del. Hertocks sc. in his Works, fol. There are several copies of this by Marshall, &c.*

CHARLES I. *in prison; kneeling; the Common Prayer Book open before him; b. fb.*

CHARLES I. *as he sat in the pretended court of justice, Anno 1648 †. Done from the original at Oxford; 4to. mezz.*

CHARLES I. &c. *two mezzotintos, by Simon and Faber, with the same inscription as the foregoing; b. fb.*

CHARLES I. *in a high crowned hat, as he is represented in the above mezzotintos; said to be painted by Vandyck; probably done from a picture of that master, and the hat added; view of Westminster, in the manner of Hollar; S. Savery f. Another of these, without the name of Savery.*

CAROLUS I. *in a high crowned hat, and cloak with a star; Vandyck p. J. de Ram excud. neat, small b. fb.*

CHARLES I. *putting on the cap, in which he was beheaded; two prints, large and small 4to.*

CHARLES I. &c. *a hand from the clouds holding out a crown, with this inscription, "Corruptibilem*

* Vertue spelt the name *Fruytiers*.

† Charles, who had always a little impediment in his speech, was observed to have less of it on his trial, than he was known to have at any other time.

“ *pro incorruptible* *.” *Faithorne f. Cooper exc. b. sb.*

CHARLES I. *with a white handkerchief in his hand, for a signal to the executioner; execution at a distance; inscription, “Horrible murder;” two prints; 4to.*

This unhappy prince carried the regal power to an enormous height, at a conjuncture very unfavourable to despotism: the republican part of the constitution, in its turn, made as large encroachments upon monarchy. Hence a violent struggle betwixt liberty and prerogative occasioned one of the most calamitous wars in the history of mankind. If we consider Charles as a monarch, we must, in some instances, give him up to censure; if as an accomplished person, we admire him; if as a master, a father, and a husband, we esteem and love him; if as a man who bore his misfortunes with magnanimity, we pity and respect him. He would have made a much better figure in private life, than he did upon a throne †. Beheaded the 30th of Jan. 1648-9. See Class IX.

CHARLES I. *in a large star; b. sb.*

CHARLES I. *a small oval, without inscription; the head radiated, like that of a saint or martyr, and supposed to be in a glorified state.*

— Illic, postquam se lumine puro
Implevit, stellasque vagas miratur et astra

* These are the words of bishop Juxon to the king, on the scaffold.

† The following passage is at the conclusion of Lilly, the astrologer's “Life of Charles I.” “King Charles being dead, and “some foolish citizens going a whoring after his picture, or “image, formerly set up in the Old Exchange, the parliament “made bold to take it down, and to engrave in its place these “words: “Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis “Angliæ restitutæ primo, Anno Dom. 1648, Jan. 30. For my “part, I do believe he was not the worst, but the most unfortunate of kings.”

Fixa

Fixa polis, vidit quanta sub nocte jaceret
 Nostra dies, risitque sui ludibria trunci*.

LUCAN.

HENRICA MARIA, &c. *Daniel Mytens p. Jac. Delphius sc. sb.*

MARIA AUGUSTA, &c. *G. Hondthorst p. Soutman invenit, Suyderhoof sc. 1643; sb.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Vandyck p. P. Soutman effigiavit; J. Suyderhoof sc. large h. sb. fine.*

HENRICA MARIA; *Vandyck p. Glover sc. 1640.*

HENRICA MARIA; *an etching; Vandyck p. a laurel branch in her hand.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, consort to King Charles I. *Vandyck p.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *a head only, unfinished; Vandyck p. Hollar f. 4to.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *richly adorned; Vandyck p. Faithorne sc. b. sb. fine.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Vandyck p. P. de Jode sc. sb.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst. sc. whole length; large h. sb. This belongs to a set of ten whole lengths on imperial half sheets, engraved chiefly from the Wharton collection. The original is at Houghton.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Van Voerst sc.*

* Various and contradictory have been the reports of the disposal of the dead body of Charles I. It was, doubtless, interred in the collegiate church of Windsor; but was, by many, supposed to have been removed from the place of interment. It has been even said, that it was privately taken up, and buried under the gallows at Tyburn †. This is sufficiently disproved in "The History and Antiquities of Windsor," where we are informed that the king's coffin, with his name inscribed upon it, was certainly seen by Mr. Sewel, a man of probity, and several of his friends, when the royal vault was opened to inter a still-born child of the prince of Denmark, afterwards queen Anne. See "The Hist. and Antiq. of Windsor," printed at Eton, 1749, 4to. p. 362, 428. See also Echard's "Hist. of England," book 2. paragr. penult. third edit.

† See the "Secret Hist. of the Calve's head Club," p. 14.

HENRIETTA MARIA, *sitting*; *Pallas standing by her*; *Hollar f. b. sb.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *half length*; *crown on a table, unfinished*; *Hollar f. b. sb.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, *Hollar f. 1641, large 8vo.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *oval*; *Hollar f. 12mo.*

There are two whole lengths which resemble Henrietta Maria; one an anonymous octavo, belonging to a set of dresses by Hollar; and the other a half sheet, engraved by Ant. de Bailloe, after Vandyck. It is inscribed "Sancta Maria Magdalena."

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Faithorne f. Hood, &c.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, *in a T for deeds, by Faithorne, but without his name.*

HENRICA MARIA, &c. *small 4to.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Loggan sc.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, and the three goddeses; *N. Van Horst inv. Cor. Galle f. 4to.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *P. S. (Peter Stent) exc. octogon; 12mo.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; *Stent; b. sb.*

HENRIETTE MARIE, *par la grace, &c. large 4to.*

HENRIETTE MARIE, &c. *Moncornet exc. small 4to. This belongs to a numerous set of heads of illustrious persons, by Moncornet.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, *on horseback*; *H. David f. large b. sb.*

Though the beauty and spirit of this amiable princess merited all the tenderness which the king her husband had for her; her judgment by no means deserved that deference which he paid to it. She was quick in her resentment, and rash in her resolves; and frequently precipitated that unfortunate monarch into such measures, as his natural prudence and moderation would have carefully declined. Whoever sees
her

her charming portrait at Windsor, will cease to admire at her great influence over the king*. See the reign of Charles II.

PRINCES, and PRINCESSES, of
the ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES, the first born son of Charles and Henrietta, an infant, *who died soon after his birth*. The portrait is in a little book engraved by Hollar and Vaughn, in which are also the portraits of the king, queen, prince Charles, Mary, James, Elizabeth, Anne, and Henry in his cradle.

He happier yet, who, priviledg'd by fate
To shorter labour and a lighter weight,
Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,
Order'd to-morrow to return to death. PRIOR.

CHARLES, Prince of Wales, *very young*; *W. Vaillant f. small 4to mezz. This is after Vandyck.*

CAROLUS, Princeps, &c. *Vandyck p. P. de Jodd exc. in armour, 4to. This is done with great exactness from the original at Windsor.*

CHARLES, Prince of Wales, *half length, inscribed Carolus II. &c. Vandyck p. Hollar f. 1649, b. sh. The view in this print is Richmond castle, and the green before it, according to Vertue's manuscript.*

Prince CHARLES; *Will. Dobson p. Voerst sc. b. sh.*

CAROLUS, Princeps; *C. Van Dalen sc. 4to.*

CHARLES, prince of Wales; *Hollar f. 12mo.*

* Henrietta Maria appeared as a spectator at the coronation of the king her husband, as her bigotry would not permit her to be present at our church-ceremonies on that occasion. It was demanded to have the solemnity performed by the bishops of her own religion. This is not, I believe, mentioned by any of our historians. The passage is in Sir John Finet's "Philoxenis." See p. 169, 170, 171, of that book.

PRINCE CHARLES; *G. G. (Geo. Glover) se. small*
12mo.

CHARLES, prince of Wales, *on horseback. Sold*
by J. Hinde; b. sb.

Charles was a prince of uncommon pregnancy of genius, and of many amiable qualities. He began early to know misfortunes, and was almost as early seduced by indolence and pleasure. Such was the gayety of his temper, that his friends may be rather said to suffer for, than sympathize with him; as they ever felt more for him, than he did for himself. He was so much a slave to pleasure, that he never left those devious paths into which he wandered in his youth.

JAMES, *duke of York, playing at tennis, spectators in the court; M. Merian f.*

It is neither a far-fetched, nor an over-strained metaphor, which I shall borrow from the print before me, and call James himself *the tennis-ball of fortune*. If we take a cursory view of his life, we shall find that he was seldom, or never, at rest. Before the death of his father, he was continually hurried to different parts of the kingdom, according to the various fortunes of that prince. After the death of Charles, we see him in Holland, France, Germany and other countries: now he is an officer in the French army, then a commander in the English fleet. When his brother was in possession of the throne, he was tossed about by faction; and soon after he took possession of it himself, he was driven to France, and thence, by the impulse of Lewis XIV. to venture his last stake in Ireland. He was at length thrown into a state prison*,

* He, in his melancholy hours, has been heard to compare the palace of St. Germain to a prison.

at St. Germain's, where he ended his restless life.

JAMES, Duke of York; *Faithorne; excud. 4to.*

JAMES, Duke of York, *in armour, octogon frame, small 4to**.

JAMES, Duke of York, Commander of the most honourable Society of the Artillery Men; *Williams Vaughan sc. This neat and very rare print is in the Collection of Sir William Musgrave, Bart. I never heard of another proof.*

JAMES Duke of York; *a very beautiful French print; a sash on his armour.*

HENRY of Oatlands †, *commonly styled the duke of Gloucester.*—His portrait is in the book before described.

The duke of Gloucester, at the king's last interview with his children, discovered an understanding and sensibility far beyond his years. The solemn advice of his father sunk deep into his mind; and his conduct in life was much more conformed to it, than the conduct of either of his brothers. After the king's death, it was advised by one of Cromwell's friends, "that he should be bound out to some good trade, that so he might get his bread honestly †." He was, however, permitted, or rather

* The duke of York, when young, is said to have been very like his father; "So like he is," says sir Francis Wortley †, "that we may invert that royal epithet given to his father, Jacobillimus Carolus, to Carolissimus Jacobus." There seems to be more of conceit than truth in this observation, which is just as witty as Ovid's

"Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem."

† So called from Oatlands, in Surry, the place of his birth. This was part of the jointure of Henrietta Maria, and one of the twenty-four palaces of Charles I. A magnificent gate which belonged to it is still remaining. It was the work of Inigo Jones, and is, or was, at the upper end of the duke of Newcastle's fine terrace.

‡ See South's "Sermons," p. 448.

|| "Characters and Elegies," p. 7.

forced,

forced, to leave the kingdom with very slender accommodations, to follow the fortunes of the royal family, who were then miserable dependents on the crown of France. See the next reign.

MARIA, Filia Caroli Regis; *Vandyck p. Queebooren, (or Queboren) sc.*

MARY, Princess of Orange, *Vandyck p. "Cous-
"sin del. & sc." in manuscript; whole length,; a dog
on a carpet; a Dutch mezz.*

MARIA, Caroli Magnæ Brit. & Hib. Regis Filia primo-genita; *G. Hondthorst p. Suyderboef sc. 1643; sb. fine.*

MARIA, &c. *Backner p. Jacobus Lutma f. b. sb.*

MARIA, &c. *Hanneman p. Danckers sc. 1640; b. sb.*

The Princess MARY, *holding a basket of flowers, a mezzotinto, by Vertue, who had no talent for that kind of engraving. The print has no inscription.*

MARIA domina, fil. Car. regis, nata 1631; *P. de Jode sc. 4to.*

MARIE, princess de la Grande Bretagne; *Moncornet exc. 4to.*

MARY, princess of Orange, eldest daughter of king Charles I. and mother to king William III. *Vandyck p. Faithorne (jun.) f. mezz.*

MARY, princess of Orange, *standing; Hollar f. 1641; 4to.*

GULIELMUS et MARIA, principes Aurant. *Miereveldius p. Delffius sc. two prints; large b. sb. fine.*

WILLIAM and MARY, Prince and Princess of Orange, *two whole lengths in one print, by Hollar, who also did them both in two neat small ovals in one plate, dated 1641. It appears from this date, that the princess was in the tenth year of her age, when she was contracted in marriage.*

WILLIAM and MARY, prince and princess of Orange; *W. Marshall sc. two small ovals in one plate.*

WILLIAM and MARY, &c. *fold by Peake; small b. sb.*

WILLIAM and MARY, &c. *two whole lengths bond in hand, standing; their parents sitting; the Holy Ghost and three angels over the heads of the young prince and princess; Isaac Isaacksen p. R. a Persyn sc. et lust; sb.*

There is a double portrait of the prince and princess of Orange at lord Strafford's, at Wentworth-castle. It is supposed to have been painted by Hanneman.

The princess of Orange, who was esteemed the most fortunate of the family of Charles I. had, from the goodness and tenderness of her nature, a deep share in all the miseries of the royal family. She was more than a sister to the king her brother; she was the friend of his adversity*. She was a conspicuous proof that the mild virtues are not inconsistent with fortitude; as she bore the loss of a father and a husband, whom she intirely loved, with patience, and even magnanimity. She came into England, to congratulate her brother upon his Restoration, and died soon after her arrival, of the small-pox. She was interred in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, the 31st of Dec. 1660 †.

The lady ELIZABETH, holding a squirrel; *R. Vaughan sc. whole length; 4:0.*—See the Interregnum.

* See the "Hist. of Independency," part IV. p. 99.

† Fenton's Observations on Waller."

The princess Elizabeth, in her childhood, discovered a maturity of judgment rarely seen in women. She could hold a conversation with her father upon persons and things, and sympathized with him in his misfortunes. The troubles and death of the king are supposed to have put an early period to her life. She died at Carisbrook Castle, the eighth of September, 1650, in the fifteenth year of her age, and was buried at Newport in the Isle of Wight. I have seen it asserted in print, that she was bound apprentice to a glover in that place, and worked at his trade; but this is sufficiently contradicted by Fuller*.

The lady ANNA (daughter of Charles I.) died the eighth of December, 1640; 4to.

When the princess Anne lay upon her death-bed, and nature was almost spent, she was desired by one of her attendants to pray. She said that she was not able to say her long prayer, meaning the Lord's prayer, but she would say her short one: "Lighten mine eyes, O Lord, that I sleep not the sleep of death." The little innocent had no sooner pronounced these words, than she expired. She was not quite four years of age.

HENRIETTA ANNE, youngest daughter of Charles I. See the next reign.

DOUBLE PORTRAITS, FAMILY PIECES, &c.

CHARLES I. and his Queen; *Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. Lmd. 1634; a large sheet. The*

* "Worthies in Westminster," p. 239.

queen holds a chaplet of laurel in one hand, and a branch in the other.

CAROLUS et HENRIETTA MARIA; *Vandyck p. G. Vertue sc. large sb. This is from the retouched plate of Van Voerst.*

CHARLES I. and his queen; *Vandyck p. C. J. Visscher exc. large sb. Copied from Van Voerst.*

The original was at Somersset-House; but most of the pictures which were there have been removed to Kenlington and Hampton-Court.

CHARLES I. and his queen; *two small ovals, after Vandyck; a head picce by Vertue, in the fine edition of Waller's Works, in 4to.*

CHARLES I. and HENRIETTA MARIA; *two ovals in one plate; Hollar f. 1641.*

CAROLUS et HENRIETTA, &c. *the king sitting; the prince of Wales, very young, standing at his right-hand; Vandyck p. sb. mezz.*

CHARLES I. and the prince of Wales; *G. Glover f. whole lengths; 8vo.*

CHARLES I. and his queen, *sitting; prince Charles very young, standing at his knee; the duke of York, an infant, on hers; Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.*

The original, by Vandyck, is now at the Queen's House: it was engraved in a large plate by Baron.

King CHARLES's three children; *Vandyck p. Strange sc. 15½ inches, by 17½* — The original is at Kenlington.

CHARLES I. and three of his sons, *whole lengths; so'd by Stent, poorly engraved.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, and three of her children.
 “ The princess Mary was born the fourth of Nov-
 “ 1631; the lady Elizabeth born the twenty-ninth
 “ of Dec. 1635; the lady Anna born the seven-
 “ tenth of March, 1636; baptized the thirtieth
 “ of

“ of the same month, 1637; died Dec. 8, 1640;”
whole lengths; b. sh. Sold by Garrett.

Five children of Charles I. *with a large dog; Vandyck p. Tompson exc. sh. mezz. This print was afterwards sold by Cooper.*

Five children of CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. Ricardus Cooper sc. 1762; large b.*

This, and the next above, are after an excellent original in the collection of the earl of Portmore. The picture at Burleigh House, which is similar to it, is a copy by Henry Stone, one of Vandyck's best scholars. The infantine character in the youngest child is finely expressed.

The royal progenie of CHARLES I. *In the same plate, is the family of the king and queen of Bohemia; Will Pafs sc sh.*

CHARLES I. his queen and progeny. *Sold by C. Wildenberch at the globe, at St. Marlen's*; large sh.*

CHARLES I. and his royal progeny; R. P. (*Robert Peake*) *exc. The portrait of the queen is not in this; large sh.*

The royal progeny of CHARLES I. *in six ovals. In the last are the heads of the duke and dutchess of Albemarle. This was done in the reign of Charles II. large 4to. †*

CHARLES I. and II. with their queens; the duke and dutchess of York; the princess of Orange; the lady Elizabeth, and the duke of Gloucester; the duke of Anjou, (afterwards duke of Orleans); the princess Henrietta; and the duke and dutchess of Albemarle; *much in the manner of Faithorne, in six ovals, very scarce, b. sh.;*

CHARLES I. and his queen; Henry Frederic, prince of Orange, and his princess; with William and Mary, their son and daughter-in-law, *joining*

* Magdalen's.

† There is a half sheet print similar to it, with eight ovals. In this queen Catharine is in a chariot on the sea.

hands; oblong h. sb. In the "History of Henry Fre-
"deric," in High Dutch, fol.

CHARLES I. sitting in parliament; 8vo.

CHARLES I. with eighteen other small heads of the
loyalists. Frontispiece to Lloyd's "Memoirs, &c."
fol. 1663, Another from the same plate, with the
addition of three Heads.

CHARLES I. with eighteen heads of the loyalists;
Henry Playford invt. J. Nutting sc. h. sb.

CHARLES I. Fairfax and Cromwell, neatly en-
graved, in one plate; R. Hoejus exc. oblong h. sb.

The PALATINE FAMILY, &c.

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ regina, Æt. 33.
Microweldius p. Gul. Jaques Delph. sc. sb.

ELIZABETH, queen of Bohemia; Microwelt p.
Faber f. large h. sb.

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ regina, Æt 35; G. a.
Honthorst p. R. a Voeryb. sc. sb. This fine print was
engraved by command of Charles the first.

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ regina; Stent; 4to. See
the reign of James I. and the Interregnum.

Her portrait, by Cornelius Jansen, is at Ditch-
ley.

The king and Queen of Bohemia, and their fa-
mily, without inscription. The king appears to be in
years, and melancholy; he is represented sitting with
his queen, under some trees. The eldest son stands by
the queen, the youngest child is playing with a rabbit;
sb. very scarce.

The king and queen of Bohemia, and their def-
endants C. Vischer exc. large; oblong; h. sb.

FREDERICK HENRY, son of the
Palsgrave; D. laram sc.

FRE-

FREDERICK HENRY, "eldest son of the king
"of Bohemia;" *motto*, "Mediis tranquillus in
"Undis," 1629, 4to. *scarce*. It is engraved in the
manner of Van Voerst.

He was drowned in January, 1629, in the
fifteenth year of his age.

CHARLES, second son of the king of Bo-
hemia; *T. Hollman f. whole length, 4to*.

CHARLES LEWIS, count Palatine;
*Vandyck p. J. Payne sc. a head only, without his name;
small 4to*.

CAROLUS LUDOVICUS, &c. *Vandyck p. 1641,
Bernard f. b. fb*.

His portrait, by Vandyck, is in the collection
of Mr. Methuen.

CHARLES LEWIS, &c. *R. a Voerst sc*. See the
Interregnum.

Charles Lewis, eldest surviving son of the
king of Bohemia, came into England at eigh-
teen years of age, and was honoured with the
Garter. Upon the breaking out of the Civil
War, he left the king at York, and went into
Holland. The next year he returned to Eng-
land; and while his brothers were exposing their
persons in battles and sieges, he very prudently
paid his court to the parliament, "joined the
"two houses at Westminster, and sat in the
assembly of divines*." He was restored to
the Lower Palatinate in 1648, upon condition
of his quitting all right and title to the Upper.
See the Interregnum.

1643.

Prince RUPERT; *Vandyck p. in armour;
Stent; b. fb*.

* See Collier's "Eccles. Hist.," vol. II, p. 854.

ROBERTUS princeps *, comes Palatinus ; *Vandyck p. Hen. Sayers sc. b. sb.*

ROBERT, &c. *sold by Jenner, b. sb. Another, sold by Jenner, 4to. ships in both.*

Prince RUPERT ; *Gul. Dobson p. Faithorne sc. b. sb. A copy by T. Chambers ; 4to. See Class VII.*

Princeps RUPERTUS, equitum dux ; *Hollar f. 1643 ; small 4to. Another by the same hand ; a small oval.*

Prince Rupert and his brother Maurice are both in one picture, at Coombe Abbey.

Prince Rupert came over from Holland to the assistance of the king his uncle, about the time of his erecting the royal standard at Nottingham. He possessed, in a high degree, that kind of courage which is better to attack than defend ; and is less adapted to the land-service than that of the sea, where precipitate valour is in its element. He seldom engaged but he gained the advantage, which he generally lost by pursuing it too far. He was better qualified to storm a citadel, or even mount a breach, than patiently to sustain a siege ; and would have furnished an excellent hand to a general of a cooler head. He surrendered the city of Bristol to Sir Thomas Fairfax, almost as soon as he appeared before it ; upon which the king deprived him of all his commissions. See more of him in the next reign.

Prince MAURICE, third son of the king of Bohemia, entered into the service of Charles I. about the same time with his brother. He was not of so active and fierce a nature as Rupert ; but knew better how to pursue any advantages gained over the enemy. He wanted a little of his brother's fire, and Rupert a great deal of his phlegm.

* He was popularly called prince Robert.

He

He laid siege to several places in the West, and took Exeter and Dartmouth. His most signal exploit was the victory at Lansdown. His portrait is in the family-piece before described. The late Mr. West had original paintings of him and prince Rupert, by Gerard Honthorst.

ELISABETHA, Frederici Bohemiæ regis com. Palat. et Elect. S. R. I. filia natu maxima.

“ Fortunæ domitrix, Augusti maxima regis
 “ Filia, Paladii grandis alumna chori ;
 “ Naturæ labor, hoc vultu spectatur Eliza,
 “ Et faciem fati vim superantis habet.
 “ Exulat, et terras quas nunc sibi vendicat Ister,
 “ Jure, patrocinio, spe, putat esse suas.
 “ Si patriis Cæsar titulis succensuit, illud
 “ Frangere debebat Cæsaris arma caput.”

Caspar Barlaeus.

*b. sh. Another, 8vo. exactly copied from the former ;
 C. Queborinus sc.*

These prints would perhaps be more properly placed in the next reign. They are placed here, as mention is made of the other princesses of the Palatine family.

This admirable lady was one of the most extraordinary women that we read of in history. She corresponded with the celebrated Des Cartes, who was regarded as the Newton of his time, upon the most difficult and abstruse subjects *. That philosopher tells her, in the dedication of his “ Principia,” which he addressed to her, that she was the only person he had met with, who perfectly understood his Works †. Chris-

* See Boyle’s “ Excellency of Theology,” p. 29.

† Voltaire tells us that Scotten (or Schooten) in Holland, and Format in France, were the only men that understood Des Cartes’s geometry, in his own time. Letter XIV. concerning the English nation.

tina queen of Sweden, from whom she received several slights, was extremely envious of her knowledge. William Penn, the famous legislator of Pennsylvania, had many conferences with her upon quakerism, of which she entertained a favourable opinion. He has published several of her letters to him in his "Travels*." She is sometimes styled "The abbess of Her-vorden," a protestant nunnery in Germany, over which she presided.

The princess LOUISA has much the same title to the first class of female artists, that her sister has to that of the learned ladies. Her paintings are highly esteemed by the curious; not only for their rarity, but their merit; and are to be seen in foreign cabinets with the works of the greatest masters. Gerard Honthorst had the honour of instructing the queen of Bohemia and her family in the art of painting: of these the greatest proficient were Louisa, and the princess Sophia, her sister. In 1664, Louisa turned Roman Catholic, and was made abbess of Maubuisson, at Ponthoise, near Paris. *Ob.* 1709, *Æt.* 86. There is a portrait of her in a straw hat, at Wilton, by Gerard Honthorst.

The princess SOPHIA, who was a daughter and mother of a king †, was herself mistress of every qualification requisite to adorn a crown. It has been observed of these three illustrious sisters, "that the first was the most learned, the second the greatest artist, and the third the most accomplished lady in Europe." Their portraits are in the family-piece above described; and an-

* In "George Fox, his Journal," Lond. 1694. fol. is a letter of his to her, with her answer.

† George I.

other of the princess Sophia, who lived to a very advanced age, belongs to the reign of Anne.

There is a limning of this princess at Kensington.

C L A S S II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, and of the HOUSEHOLD.

See an account of the lords-keepers in the Class of Lawyers.

JAMES LEY, earl of Marlborough, was lord high-treasurer in the beginning of this reign. Promot. 22 Dec. 22 Jac. I. He was removed, under a pretence of his great age, to make room for Sir Richard Weston. Lord Clarendon observes *, that five noble persons, who had been in this slippery office, were living at the same time. See the preceding reign, Class VI.

Bishop JUXON, a man of a mild and unambitious character, had the treasurer's staff thrust into his hand, by his friend archbishop Laud. Promot. Mar. 1635-6. He acted with great prudence and moderation in this troublesome office, at a very critical time. He was well qualified for it by his abilities, and no less by his patience, which he was often called upon to exercise. His head is described in the Class of Clergymen.

FRANCIS, lord Cottington; *one of the Illustrious Heads. In the possession of Francis Cottington, Esq. There is a head of him in lord Clarendon's "History" &c.*

* Vol. I. 8vo. p. 47.

Lord Cottington, who was chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, and master of the court of wards in this reign, was, during the civil wars, constituted lord high-treasurer*; but does not appear to have acted in that office. In the reign of James I. he was long resident in Spain, and had much of the Spanish solemnity in his air and aspect. He had the greatest command of his temper and countenance; could say the pleasantest things with the gravest face; and was as great a master of dissimulation, as he was of humour. He, from experience, had a great knowledge of mankind; had a head fertile in expedients to procure money for the king; and raised the revenue of the court of wards higher than it was ever known in any former period. Having acquired an affluent fortune, he retired, towards the close of his life, to Valladolid in Spain, where he died about the year 1651, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

HENRICUS, comes Manchester, &c. *a small oval; 12mo.*

HENRICUS, comes Manchester, custos privati sigili; *Van Hove sc. 12mo. Before his book, intitled, "Manchester al Mundo, or Meditations on life and Death."*

The fifteenth edition of this book was printed 1690. See the former reign, Class II. and VI.

ROBERTUS BARTUE †, earl of Lindsey, and his son Montague Bartue, successively lord high-chamberlains. Their heads are with those of the Men of the Sword.

* Birch's "Lives of Illustrious Persons," &c. vol. II. p. 28.

† The name is so spelt on almost all the prints of him, but it is generally written Bertie.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, *Promot. Sept. 1621.*
 (earl Marshal); *Rubens p. Houbraken sc. 1743.*
Illust. Head.

The original was in the possession of Dr. Mead, but is now in the possession of lord Carlisle.

THOMAS HOWARDUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Vorsterman sc. large 4to.*

THOMAS HOWARD, &c. *Vandyck p. Hollar f. b. sb.*

The original picture is at lord Besborough's, at Roehampton.

THOMAS, dominus Arundel; *oval; Hollar f. b. sb.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, *on horseback; Hollar f. 1647; b. sb.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, *in armour. Mich. Jan. Mir. p. S. Passæus sc.*

Comes ARUNDELIUS, *a Rubenio memoriter designatus, &c. Krafft f. aqua forti, b. sb.*

THOMAS HOWARD, et Aletheia Talbot, Arundellæ et Surriæ comites. *The earl is pointing to Madagascar on a terrestrial globe, where he had some thoughts of making a settlement: near the globe is the famous head of Homer, which belonged to Dr. Mead, and was bought by the earl of Exeter †; Vandyck p. Vorsterman fecit; large b. sb.*

THOMAS HOWARD, et Aletheia Talbot, &c. *Vandyck p. Hollar f. b. sb.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, and his son Henry, baron Mowbray; *two small ovals, in one plate; Hollar f. scarce*

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, and his family; *Philip Fruytiers f. 1643; Vertue sc. large sb.*

† His lordship has given it to the British Museum.

The painting is in the possession of the dowager of the last earl of Stafford *, who gave it to the British Museum.

The earl of Arundel intended to have a family-piece painted by Vandyck, like the famous one at Wilton; and he actually drew a design for it, which was never executed. Fruytiers did a small picture after it, from which Vertue engraved the plate †. In the print is represented the shield which the great duke of Tuscany presented to the earl of Surrey, before he entered the lists in honour of the fair Giraline. This shield was in the possession of the last earl of Stafford, who, in his life-time, made a present of it to the duke of Norfolk.

Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, was employed in several embassies in this, and the former reign. He acquired in Italy an elegant taste for painting and architecture; and above all for ancient statues, of which he was passionately fond. He employed collectors in most parts of Europe; and sent even into Greece, whence he received several valuable fragments of antiquity. He loved the company of antiquaries and virtuosi, and was himself more a virtuoso than a scholar. His time was so much engrossed by his favourite amusements, that he

* The anonymous print of Baccio Bandinelli, the celebrated sculptor, painter, and architect, sitting in his shop, with several statues and fragments of sculpture about him, has been mistaken for a portrait of the earl of Arundel. It was engraved from the painting at Windsor by Coreggio, whose portraits are extremely rare. The print is known by the medals on the table, and the colossal head and trunk of a female statue near it. I have been informed, that Vandergucht gave Arncliffe, the picture and print seller, four pounds for a first impression of this print. Mr. John Bernard gave three guineas for the fine proof in his collection.

† "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. II. p. 83, ad edit.

had feldom leifure or inclination to vifit the court. Like the Italians, he feems to have looked upon fuch as had no tafte for the arts, as Goths and barbarians, and ufed to fay that “ he that could not defign a little, would never make an honeft man *.” He would have fpoken more to the purpofe, if he had faid, that he would never make an accomplifhed man. He was the firft of his countrymen that introduced uniformity of building, and is efteemed the father of the virtu in England. He died in Italy, 14 Sept. 1646. See Clafs VII.

HENRICUS, comes Arundelliaë, &c. *Vandyck p. P. Lombart fc. b. fb.*

Henry earl of Arundel, fon of the former, was father of earl Thomas, who was re-inftated in the dukedom of Norfolk, which had been forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Howard, his great-grandfather, in the reign of Elizabeth. He was alfo father of cardinal Howard. *Ob.* 17 April, 1652. See HENRY, baron of Mowbray, &c. in the next Clafs.

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham (lord high-admiral); *C. Johnson p. Houbraken fc. Illuft. Head, At Somerfet Houfe.*

I have good reafon to believe that this is not genuine.

GEORGE VILLIERS, &c. *C. Johnson p. 8vo.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham; *a fine large head; W. Jaques Delph. fc. A copy of the fame, in Sir Hen. Wotton's "Remains;" Delle fc. another in 4to.*

* See Evelyn's "Sculptura," chap. v. p. 95. third edit.

This print by Jaques is more like the originals of him than any others that I have seen, except the eyes, which have much less life.

GEORGE VILLIERS, &c. *engraved by Faithorne, without hatching, in the manner of Mellan.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, &c. *Moncornet exc. small 4to.*

There is an excellent whole length of him by Vandyck, at the duke of Queensberry's at Amesbury. His portrait is also at Gorhambury.

“ The right high, and right mighty prince,
 “ GEORGE VILLIERS, duke, marquis, and earl
 “ of Buckingham; earl of Coventry, viscount
 “ Villiers, baron of Waddon; lord high-admiral
 “ of England, Ireland, and the principality of
 “ Wales; governor of all the castles and sea-forts,
 “ and of the royal navy; master of the horse to
 “ his majesty; lord warden, chancellor, and ad-
 “ miral of the Cinque Ports, and the members
 “ thereof; constable of the castle of Dover; jus-
 “ tice in Eyre of all his majesty's forests, parks,
 “ and chaces on this side the river Trent; con-
 “ stable of the royal castle of Windsor; gentle-
 “ man of the king's bed-chamber; counsellor of
 “ estate of the kingdoms of England, Scotland,
 “ and Ireland; knight of the most noble order
 “ of the Garter; lord-president of the council of
 “ war; chancellor of the university of Cambridge;
 “ and lord-general of his majesty's forces in the
 “ isle of Rhee.” *Stent; 4to.*

It is no wonder that such a pageant as this, decorated with almost every title and honour that two kings could bestow upon him, should be the butt of envy. He was murdered by Felton, the 23d of August, 1628.

ALGER-

ALGERNOON PIERCY, (OF PERCY) earl of Northumberland; *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of the earl of Essex.*

At Hatfield House is a picture of the earl; Anne Cecil, his first lady; and his eldest daughter by Vandyck.

ALGERNOON PIERCY, earl of Northumberland; *in armour; collar of the garter.*

“ALGERNON PIERCY, earl of Northumberland, &c. admiral and general of his majesty’s army and fleet, for this expedition, 1640; *4to.*

This was the expedition against the Scots; but the earl falling sick, the command was given to the earl of Strafford.

ALGERNON PIERCY, &c. *Stent; 4to.*

Algernon, earl of Northumberland, was, for his knowledge and prudence in naval affairs, in 1637, advanced to the dignity of lord high-admiral: he having the year before, with a ^{Promot. 1637.} fleet of sixty sail, taken and sunk all the Dutch fishing buffes employed upon the British coasts. He was lofty in his carriage, and as elevated in his sentiments of liberty. Thinking that the condition of a nobleman under a despotic government, was only a more splendid slavery, he sided with the patriotic junto, with a view of curbing the power of the king; and was at length carried by the tide of faction much farther than he intended to go. His commission of lord high-admiral was revoked by his majesty in 1642, and he was succeeded by the earl of Warwick. *Ob. 13 Oct. 1668.*

ROBERT RICH, earl of Warwick (lord high-admiral); *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. 1747; Illust.*

lust. Head. In the collection of the earl of Hardwick.

ROBERT, earl of Warwick; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

ROBERT earl of Warwick; *Hollar f. 1642; b. 5b.*

ROBERT RICH, &c. *whole length; 4to.*

ROBERT, earl of Warwick; and lord Rich of Leeze *; *in armour; scarf; sold by Wm. Peake; 4to.*

Promoted
1642.

The earl of Warwick, elder brother to the earl of Holland, was handsome in his person, and sprightly and facetious in his conversation. He had some knowledge in naval affairs, and the openness of his disposition recommended him to the seamen; but he was not completely qualified for the office of high-admiral. He was a great friend and patron of puritan divines, and one of their constant hearers: and he was not content with hearing long sermons in their congregation only, but he would have them repeated at his own house †. Yet all this seems to have had but little effect upon him, as he still continued to be licentious in his morals ‡. *Ob. 19 April, 1658, Æt. 71.*

Great OFFICERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

JAMES STUART, duke of Richmond and Lenox (lord-steward of the household); *Van-*

* Leeze, where the earl of Warwick resided, was one of the finest seats in the kingdom. Mr. Knightly, a gentleman of Northamptonshire, told the earl, "that he had good reason to make sure of heaven; as he would be a great loser in changing 'so charming a place for hell.'" See Calamy's "Sermon at his Funeral," p. 38.

† See Calamy's Sermon at his Funeral."

‡ Clarendon, ii. p. 210.

dyck p. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the collection of Sir Paul Methuen; Illust. Head.

JAMES STUART, duke of Richmond, &c. 8vo. In Clarendon's "History."

JAMES STUART, &c. G. Geldorp p. Voerst sc. 4to.

This was done when he was a gentleman of the bed-chamber. His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

James, son of Esme Stuart, duke of Richmond, was nearly allied to Charles I. and much and deservedly in his esteem. He had the sincerest affection for the king his master, and was one of the noblemen who offered to suffer in his stead. The whole tenor of his behaviour to that prince, and his extreme regret for his death, shew that he was much in earnest in offering to be a vicarious victim for him. He died, as it is supposed, of the effects of grief*, the 30th of March, 1655.

WILLIELMUS, comes Pembrochiæ, &c. *Mytens p. R. a Voerst sc. 1633; large b. sb. There is a copy of this in lord Clarendon's "History; 8vo.*

In the great room at Wilton, is a whole length of him by Vandyck.

WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke; *Vandyck p. 8vo.*

He was lord steward of the Household in this reign. See that of JAMES I.

PHILIP, earl of Montgomery, &c. lord-chamberlain; *S. Passæus sc. 1626; 4to.*

PHILIPPUS HERBERTUS, comes de Pembroke, lord-chamberlain of the household); *Van Dyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. b. sb.*

* Echard, p. 718.

PHILIP HERBERT, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, &c. *Hollar f. b. sh.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *a whole length; cloak; boots, &c.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *a whole length; hat and feather, &c. Sold by Walton; b. sh.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *Jo. E. f. 2410.*

There is a whole length of him, by Vandyck, at Pembroke House, in London. In the great room, at Wilton, is the following family piece.

PHILIP earl of Pembroke, and his family.—*The two principal figures, sitting, are Philip, earl of Pembroke, and his lady. On the right-hand stand their five sons, Charles, lord Herbert; Philip (afterwards lord Herbert); William, James, and John. On the left, their daughter Anna Sophia, and her husband, Robert, earl of Caernarvon: before them, lady Mary, daughter of George, duke of Buckingham; and above, in the clouds, are two sons and a daughter, who died young; Vandyck p. Baron sc. 1740; large sh.*

Mr. Walpole observes, that this picture, though damaged, would serve alone as a school of Vandyck *

Philip, earl of Pembroke, wanted almost every accomplishment that his brother possessed †. Though fortune threw him into a court, he was very ill qualified to shine in that station. His character was rather that of a country 'squire, than a man of quality; as dur-

* "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. p. 103, 2d edit.

† See the preceding reign, Class II.

ing his retirement at Wilton, his only occupation and delight were with dogs and hories. He was choleric, boisterous and absurd; and it has been observed of him, that when he was lord-chamberlain, he broke many wiser heads than his own. We have it upon record, that he broke his staff over the shoulders of May the poet, for being out of his place at a masque at court*. Butler has made himself merry with some of his absurdities. He was chosen knight of the shire for Berks, the 16th of April, 1649; and, though a peer, sat in the house of commons. *Ob.* † 23 Jan. 1649-50.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Eff^{Promot.}sex, lord-chamberlain of the household. See a ^{1641.} description of his portrait in the seventh Class.

We are told by lord Clarendon ‡, that Philip earl of Pembroke, had a quarrel with lord Mowbray, at a committee in the house of lords, and that “an offer, or attempt of blows was made;” upon which the king sent for his staff, and gave it to the earl of Effex.

EDWARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset, lord-chamberlain; *Vandyck p. G. Vertue sc. 1741.* *In the possession of his grace the duke of Dorset; Illust. Head. Another, a large oval, sold by Hind.*—His portrait is at Gorhambury.

EDWARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset; *Vandyck p. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

EDWARD SACKVILLE, Earl of Dorset; *Voerst sc. 4to.*

EDWARD SACKVILLE, Earl of Dorset; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

* “Biog. Britan.” Artic. MAY, note (E).

† Whitlocke’s “Memorials,” p. 423.

‡ Vol. i. 8vo. p. 263.

Edward Sackville, earl of Dorset, was third son of Robert, earl of Dorset, and grandson to the lord treasurer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. * He was one of the chief commanders of the forces sent to the assistance of the king of Bohemia, in 1620: and the next year, he succeeded lord Herbert, as ambassador to the court of France. In 1624, upon the death of his elder brother, he became earl of Dorset. In the beginning of the civil war, he was appointed lord-chamberlain to the king, having before served the queen in the like office. He was a man of eminent abilities, and seems to have been no less remarkable for his propensity to pleasure. His person was strong and beautiful, his eloquence flowing, and his courage fervid and clear. He gave a conspicuous proof of it at Edge Hill, by leading on the troops that recovered the royal standard; and in the former part of his life, by a duel with lord Bruce †; the event of which was the loss of his antagonist, a no less brave, but less fortunate man than himself; who was as well qualified to have done honour to his country, and who, before the quarrel, had been his most intimate friend ‡. *Ob.* 17 July, 1652.

JACOBUS, marchio ab Hamilton; *Vandyck p. Van Lisebetius sc. b. sb.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton, Sec. master of the horse; *in armour; collar of the Garter; b. sb. Stent.*

* See the reign of James, Class II.

† See "the Guardian," No. 129, and 133.

‡ Osborne informs us, that in a quarrel betwixt the English and Scots at Croydon races, which had like to have ended in bloodshed, he was the only Englishman that sided with the Scots; and that he deserted his countrymen purely from his attachment to lord Bruce; hence it was that several of them declared their intention of killing *him* in the attack, who afterwards killed his dearest friend.

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton, on horseback, sold by *W. Webb*; *fine*; *l. b. sb.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton; *Voerst sc.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton; *Hollar f. small oval.*

JAMES marquis of Hamilton; *Marshall sc.*

JAMES, duke of Hamilton; *R. White sc. b. sb. From Burnet's "Lives of the Hamiltons."*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton: *Vaugban sc. 4to. There is a print of him by P. Huybrechts, but is very unlike.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton; in *Ward's, or Clarendon's "History;" 8vo.*

The marquis of Hamilton*, who was at the head of the moderate presbyterians in Scotland, was much in the favour and confidence of Charles I. He was accused by his enemies of a design upon the king's life; but Charles gave so little credit to it, that he made no scruple of lying afterwards in the same bed-chamber with him, without using any precautions for his safety. He was so dilatory in his military proceedings, that he was strongly suspected of treachery to that prince, in whose cause he afterwards lost his life. In 1648, he invaded England with a numerous army, which was presently defeated by Cromwell and Lambert, the latter of whom took him prisoner. Beheaded, the 9th of March, 1648-9.

His portrait is at Hampton Court. There is another at Hamilton House, or Palace, as it is called, in Scotland. At the same place is a portrait of his brother William, who was killed at the battle of Worcester, and of the duke, who fell in the duel with lord Mohun.

* Afterwards duke.

CLASS III.

P E E R S.

A D U K E.

GEORGE, (second) duke of Buckingham, with his brother Francis, *in * one plate; whole lengths; Vandyck p. Jas. Mc. Ardel f. mezz. sb.*

The young duke of Buckingham and his brother rose in arms for the king, near Kingston upon Thames, at the same time with the earl of Holland. The earl's plan seems to have been very ill concerted; as this little body of men were instantly dispersed, and cut to pieces. Lord Francis Villiers was offered quarter, which he disdained to accept. His parts were no less promising than his brother's, and his personal beauty was still more extraordinary. This, as we are informed by Lloyd, occasioned "the enemies beastly usage of him, not fit to be mentioned †." *Ob.* 1648, *Æt.* 19. It was ordered by parliament, that Fairfax should have four hundred pounds per annum, out of the estates of the duke of Buckingham, and the lord Francis his brother ‡.

M A R Q U I S E S.

JOHN PAWLET, marquis of Winchester; *Hollar f. small oval.*

* The original, which is one of the most capital performances of Vandyck, is at the Queen's House. A certain painter who was retiring, and viewing this admirable picture with the utmost energy of attention, was bluntly asked by a person present, "Whether he had a mind to leave his eyes behind him?"

† "Memoirs," &c. fol. p. 678, 679.

‡ Walker's "Hist. of Independency," part ii. p. 196.

The marquis of Winchester made a garrison for the king, of his seat at Basing in Hampshire, which he defended with prodigious courage and resolution for two years. This stately palace, the plunder of which was valued at two hundred thousand pounds, was taken and levelled with the ground by Cromwell; and the action is numbered among his greatest exploits. The journal of the siege of Basing House *, is one of the most eventful pieces of history during the civil war. The marquis lies buried at Englefield in Berkshire, where he greatly enlarged the manor-house, the front of which bore a beautiful resemblance to a church organ, and was lately a singularly pleasing object to all that passed the road betwixt Reading and Newbury; but this fine front, I speak it with concern, is now no more. *Ob.* 1674. See the *Interregnum*, Class IX.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, marquis and earl of Hertford; *Hollar f. small oval.*

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, &c. *In Lord Clarendon's "History."*

The marquis of Hertford was, in the preceding reign, imprisoned in the Tower for marrying Arabella Stuart, who was nearly allied to the royal family †. He was well bred, and eminently learned; and was, by the king, thought a proper person to be entrusted with the education of the heir to his crown. He had long devoted himself to retirement, which he well knew how to enjoy; and he enjoyed it the more for having formerly been at court. In the beginning of the civil war, he was torn from his

* Printed at Oxford, 1645.

† See ARABELLA, in "Biog. Britan."

beloved

beloved studies, and placed at the head of an army, where he acquitted himself with courage and conduct. He, as well as the Roman Lucullus, is an instance that a man conversant with the Muses, might know how to fight and to conquer. He, with only two troops of horse, and four thousand foot, bravely resisted the whole force of the earl of Bedford, which consisted of above seven thousand foot, besides horse and artillery. *Ob.* 4 Oct. 1660, having been restored to the dukedom of Somerset, in September, the same year*.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, marquis of Newcastle, &c. *Vandyck p. 8vo.*

GULIELMUS CAVENDISH, March. et Com. Novi Castris, &c. *Vorstermans f. 4to.*

See descriptions of other heads of him in the next division of this Class, and in the next reign.

*Creut. 27
O&C. 1643.*

The marquis of Newcastle, who was also governor to the prince of Wales, was so attached to the Muses, that he could not, like the marquis of Hertford, leave them behind him; he must carry them to the camp, and make Davenant, the poet laureat, his lieutenant-general of the ordnance. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he raised a very considerable army in the northern counties, with which he was successful against the parliament forces, and defeated Ferdinando, lord Fairfax, at Adderton Moor: but his subsequent conduct has been justly censured, and seems to have contributed greatly to the ruin of the king's affairs. After the defeat of Marston Moor, he transported himself beyond the seas, and was, during the Interregnum, chiefly at Antwerp, where he

*In June,
1643.*

* Introduction to Anstis's "Register of the Garter."

amused himself with writing books. He was master of many accomplishments, and was much better qualified for a court, than a camp. He understood horsemanship, music, and poetry; but was a better horseman than musician, and a better musician than a poet. He died in December, 1676. See the reign of CHARLES II.

E A R L S.

ROBERT VERE, earl of Oxford, &c.
in Armour; Stent; 4to.

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, after the ex-^{Created} ample of several of his ancestors, addicted him-¹²⁵⁵ self to arms. He, in the Low Countries, commanded a regiment in the service of the States. Having, on several occasions, given sufficient proofs of his valour, he was killed at the siege of Maestricht, the 7th of Aug. 1632. According to the inscription on this print, he was the twenty-third earl of Oxford, of the line of Vere; but Sir William Segar and Heylin agree in his being the nineteenth. His son Aubrey, who was also of a martial spirit, was the twentieth and last earl of this illustrious family.

JAMES STANLEY, earl of Derby.
See the Interregnum.

HENRY SOMERSET, earl of Worcester, (afterwards marquis) *on horseback; in a field of battle; 4to.*

HENRY SOMERSET, earl of Worcester; *Stent; 4to.*

The earl of Worcester, when he was about ^{Created} eighty years of age, raised the first horse that ¹⁵¹⁴ were levied for Charles I. in the civil war; and entered into his service with all the ardour of a volunteer.

volunteer. No man of his years seemed ever to have retained more of the fire and activity of youth; and the readiness and sprightliness of his wit are said to have been no less extraordinary. His castle of Ragland, which had several times been a place of refuge for the king, was taken after he had bravely defended it in person; and the terms of capitulation were shamefully violated. This was the last garrison in England that held out for his majesty. He died in the custody of the parliament's black rod, in December, 1647*, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was remarkable for the singularity of wearing a frize coat, in which he always was dressed when he went to court.

HENRY HASTINGS, earl of Huntingdon; *Hollar f. small oval.*

Creat. 8
Dec. 1529^o

Henry, earl of Huntingdon, was one of the first that rose for the king in Leicestershire; but as he was far advanced in years, it was beyond his power to be as active in his cause as his inclination prompted him to be. The defects of the father were amply supplied by the zeal and activity of the lord Loughborough, his son, who was indefatigable in his service. *Ob.* 14 Nov. 1643.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, earl of Southampton. See the next reign.

FRANCIS (RUSSEL), earl of Bedford; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. 1737; Illust. Head. In the collection of the duke of Bedford, at Woburn.*

FRANCIS, earl of Bedford; *Vandyck p. Vander-gucht sc. 8vo.*

* Heylin.

FRANCIS,

FRANCIS, earl of Bedford. *In the first volume of Clarendon's "History."*

This seems to have been done after a painting at Warwick Castle. At Wilton, is a double portrait of the earl and his lady, by Vandyck. His portrait by Remeè is, or was, at Penshurst.

FRANCIS, earl of Bedford; *G. G. (Glover) Stent; 12mo.*

Francis, earl of Bedford, was one of the Creac. avowed patrons of liberty in this reign, whose 19 Jan. 1549-50. views extended only to the redress of grievances, and serving themselves; and not to the subversion of the constitution. He was a leading member of the house of lords; and was thought to have a reach of understanding superior to any of his party. His death, which happened on the ninth of May, 1641, was regretted as an irreparable loss to the king, as no man had it so much in his power to restrain the outrage of the popular leaders. He was the principal undertaker of the great work of draining the fens in the counties of Northampton, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Lincoln; of which sir William Dugdale has published a well written account*.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, earl of Bedford; *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of lord Spencer.*

At Althorp, is his portrait, together with that of George, lord Digby, by Vandyck. There are a great number of other fine pictures at the same place. See Class VII.

* This book, which was a thin folio, was very scarce. I have known it sell for nine, and ten guineas. It was reprinted at Cambridge.

William,

William, earl of Bedford, son of earl Francis, was a distinguished member of the house of peers, and a general of the horse in the service of the parliament, in the beginning of the civil war. But he resigned his commission, and offered his service to the king, when he perceived that the republican party were more inclined to destroy the regal power, than to reduce it within bounds. He heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II. as he did afterwards in the Revolution. He was created duke of Bedford the eleventh of May, 1694, and died the seventh of September, 1700, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

WILLIAM CECIL, earl of Salisbury, &c. knight of the Garter: *Hollar f. small oval.*

Creat.
1605.

The earl of Salisbury was ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, and one of the king's privy-council. He seems to have kept aloof from the troubles of this reign, being much more inclined to temporize and provide for his own safety. This peer, Philip, earl of Pembroke, and the lord Edward Howard, signed the engagement to be faithful to the commonwealth, and descended to sit with the parliament as representatives of the people.

Creat. 4
May, 1605.

PHILIPPUS HERBERT, comes Montgomeriæ; *Mytens p. Voerst sc. large 4to.* See PHILIP, earl of Pembroke, Class II.

LORD NORTHAMPTON; *Vertue sc. From a picture at general Compton's One of the Set of Loyalists.*

Creat. 2
Aug. 1613.

The earl of Northampton was roused from a life of ease in the evening of his days, and dedicated himself, his family, and fortune, to the service

service of the king. Having raised a regiment of foot and a troop of horse, at his own expence, he engaged his four sons to serve as officers under him. He submitted to all the hardships of a common soldier, and acquitted himself in his command, with all the activity and prudence of an experienced officer. After many signal exploits, he was killed, valiantly fighting, at Hopton Heath, having rejected, with disdain, an offer of quarter from the enemy. *Ob.* March 19, 1642-3.

WILLIAM FIELDING, Earl of Denbigh, Viscount Fielding, &c. *Voerst sc. small b. sb.*

William, earl of Denbigh, who was a good sea-officer, and a brave active soldier, commanded as an admiral, in several expeditions, and displayed his courage on many occasions, in the civil war. He was a volunteer in prince Rupert's regiment, was as vigilant and patient of discipline as if he had been trained up in the service, and was ever among the foremost in all enterprises of danger. He died the 3d of April, 1643, having two or three days before received several mortal wounds in a hot engagement, near Birmingham. His journey to Spain with Charles I. when prince, is mentioned in the "Peerage;" but nothing is there said of his embassy to the Sophi of Persia, which, as we learn from the inscription on his print, was in the year 1631.

BASIL FIELDING, earl of Denbigh, lord of Newnham Paddocks; *Hollar f. small oval.*

BASIL FIELDING, earl of Denbigh, &c. *laced ruff; in armour.*

Basil, son of William Fielding, earl of Denbigh, was an officer in the parliament army, at Edge-hill, where his father fought for the king*. In 1644, he took Ruffel House in Staffordshire, and by that means opened a communication betwixt Coventry and London. He, afterwards, with a small number of men, routed three thousand of the king's forces, sent to the relief of Dudley Castle, which he was then besieging. Upon the new-modelling the army, he resigned his commission, together with the earls of Essex and Manchester. *Ob.* 28 Nov. 1675.

LIONEL CRANFIELD, earl of Middlesex, &c. *Hollar f. small oval.*

There is an original portrait of him at Knowle, in Kent.

*Crest. 23
Jac. 3.*

Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, who was bred in the Custom House, was well versed in the theory and practice of trade. By the interest of the duke of Buckingham, his kinsman, he was, in the late reign, advanced to the office of lord high-treasurer. He murmured at the expence of the journey to Spain, which gave great offence to the duke; and was, in several instances, less obsequious than that favourite had usually found his creatures. Middlesex, who had great pride, thought it beneath a lord treasurer to be a tool of the duke of Buckingham, though he was a lord treasurer of his own making. He was questioned in par-

* Raphael, in his battle of Constantine and Maxentius, has represented a father taking up the dead body of his son; with sentiments, which that great painter knew how to express, but none but a father can feel.

liament,

liament, and found guilty of malversation in his office : upon which his treasurer's staff was taken from him : he was rendered incapable of sitting in the house of peers, and heavily fined. The duke seems to have gratified his revenge, and moreover to have had an eye to his interest in this prosecution, as he is said to have had the earl's house at Chelsea, for his own share of the fine*. *Ob.* 6 Aug. 1645.

HENRICUS RICH, comes Hollandiæ &c. *Vandyck p. P. Clowet sc. b. sb.*

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland, &c. *Stent ; b. sb.*

HENRY RICH, &c. *Voerst sc. There is another in lord Clarendon's "History."*

There are several portraits of him by Vandyck ; that at lord Breadalbane's, at Taymouth, in Scotland, is remarkably fine.

The earl of Holland, captain of the king's guard, and general of the horse in the expedition to Scotland, was much in favour with James I. who wantonly lavished three thousand pounds upon him at one time †. In the latter end of the reign of James, he was sent ambassador to France, where he negotiated the treaty of marriage betwixt Charles and Henrietta Maria. His handsome person, gallant behaviour, and courtly address, are thought to have made an early impression upon the heart of that princess, of whom he is known to have been a distinguished favourite ‡. His conduct was so various with respect to the king and parliament, that neither party had the least regard for him ;

*Creat. 3
April, 1624.*

* Kennet's "Complete Hist." vol. ii. p. 787.

† See Hume's "History," vol. iv. p. 116.

‡ "Royal and Noble Authors," vol. I. p. 132, and 212, second edit.

if they did not both look upon him as their enemy. He made a rash and feeble effort for the king a little before he was beheaded; and soon after fell himself, but unlamented, by the hand of the executioner. He was executed the 9th of March, 1648-9. See Class VII.

OLIVER SAINT JOHN, earl of Bul-
lingbrooke (Bolingbroke); *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Creat. 28
Dec. 1624.

The earl of Bolingbroke and his family zealously espoused the cause of the parliament. Oliver, his grandson, who was colonel of a regiment in the parliament army, was killed at Edge-hill. He was succeeded in title and estate by another Oliver, son of Pawlet, his second son.

MILDMAY FANE, earl of Westmore-
land, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

“MILDMAY, Earl of Westmoreland, Baron Le Despenser,” &c. *J. B. N. invenit, P. Williamsen sc. 1662. Under the head is a representation of an army marching, and of a siege. This alludes to his actions in the civil war. The plate, which is well engraved, is in the possession of Richard Bull, esq.*

Creat. Dec.
29, 22
Jac. 1.

The earl of Westmoreland, in the beginning of the civil war, sided with the king; but in 1643, he declared for the parliament, to which he afterwards adhered. He was an ingenious man himself, and a patron of ingenuity in others. Cleaveland speaks in a very high strain of some verses, which he sent him. He says, “It was almost impossible to read your lines “and be sober *.” He presented his poems in Latin and English, entitled “*Otia Sacra*,” to

* Letter to the earl of Westmoreland, in Cleaveland's Works.

the library of Emanuel College, in Cambridge. It is a quarto volume of 174 pages, adorned with plates, printed by Richard Cotes, 1645. It appears by the last poem, that no copies were sold. *Ob.* 12 Feb. 1665.

GEORGIUS CAREW, comes de Totnes, &c. *Voerst f.* Before his "*Pacata Hibernia*," folio, published by his natural son, Thomas Stafford, 1633.

His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

George Carew, earl of Totnes, who was a Creat. younger son of a dean of Exeter, enjoyed several 1625 great offices, civil and military, in Ireland, in the reign of Elizabeth. But his greatest glory was reducing a rebellious people, with an army of less than four thousand men, to the obedience of the queen; and taking the titular earl of Desmond prisoner. He knew how to record, as well as to act great things; and has given us in his "*Pacata Hibernia*," a history of the wars in Ireland, in which he was himself a principal agent, written with the unaffected openness and sincerity of a soldier*. He was a lover of antiquities, and has left four volumes of his collections relating to Ireland, to the Bodleian Library. He was a privy-coun-

* The inscription on the print plainly intimates, that he was the author of this book; but it appears from the preface, that it was digested from his papers by another hand. In the "*Hibernica*," a thin folio, published by Walter Harris, at Dublin, 1747, is a translation, by the earl of Totnes, of part of an historic poem, in old French, written by a person of rank in the reign of Richard II. In the manuscript copy of this poem, which is in the British Museum, are curious illuminations, in which Richard is variously represented. There are also portraits of Henry of Lancaster, archbishop Arundel, the dukes of Surrey and Exeter, the earls of Northumberland and Salisbury, and several others, which have been engraved for the "*Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*."

fellow to James I. and Charles I. *Ob.* 1629, *Æt.* 73. He lies buried at Stratford upon Avon. See Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire.

Creat. 5
Feb. 1625.
1 Car. I. HENRY CARY, earl of Monmouth. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

Creat. 7
Feb. 1625.
1 Car. I. EDWARD, earl of Manchester, was a general officer in the civil war. See Class VII.

EDMOND, earl of Mulgrave; *R. E.* (*Elfricke*) *sc.* 4to.

Creat. 7
Feb. 1625. Edmund, earl of Mulgrave, was knighted by admiral Howard for his bravery in the memorable engagement with the Spanish fleet, in 1588; and was, by Elizabeth, made governor of the Brill, in Holland. He was by James I. constituted lord president of the North; and on the accession of Charles, created earl of Mulgrave. He was great grandfather to John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. *Ob.* 1646, *Æt.* 80.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Newcastle; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Newcastle, &c. *in armour*; 8vo.

Creat. 7
Mar. 1627. There are several portraits of him at Welbeck, by Diepenbeck, who designed the prints for his book of horsemanship, &c. See the preceding division of this Class.

HENRY GREY, earl of Stamford; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

HENRY GREY, earl of Stamford; *en horseback*; *Stent*; 4to.

There

There is a portrait of him at Dunham, the seat of the earl of Stamford.

Henry, lord Grey of Groby, married Anne, daughter and coheir of William Cecil, earl of Exeter, in whose right he was possessed of the castle, borough, and manor of Stamford, whence he took his title. He was colonel of a regiment in the parliament army, under the earl of Effex, and was very active in their service, particularly in Herefordshire and Cornwall. In the "Mercurius Rusticus*," is an account of his sending captain Kirtle to plunder the house of Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodwich †, in the county of Hereford, who was supposed to have been plundered oftener than any other person during the civil war. He was grandfather of the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's ‡. The earl of Stamford died the 21st of August, 1673. Creat. 26
Mar. 1628.

ROBERT DORMER, earl of Caernarvon, a general of the horse, in the royal army. Creat.
1628. See Class VII.

ROBERT PIERPOINT, earl of Kingston, lieutenant-general. See Class VII. Creat. 25
July, 1628.

MOUNTJOY BLOUNT, (BLOUNT) earl of Newport; *liollar f. a small oval.*

Mountjoy Blount was a natural son of Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire, by Penelope, daughter of Walter Devereux, earl of Effex, and wife of Robert, lord Rich. He was created baron of Thurlston by James I. and earl of New- Creat. 3
Aug. 1628.

* P. 71. edit. 1646.

† Goodrich.

‡ See the "Life of Dr. Swift," by Deane Swift, esq.

port by Charles. He was master of the ordnance, and one of the council of war in the royal army. He died at Oxford in 1665, and lies buried at Christ Church.

HIERONYMUS WESTON, comes Portlandiæ; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. b. sb.* This is copied by Gaywood. There is another smaller, in lord Clarendon's "History," before the character of his father.

Great, 17
Feb. 1632,
1641.

Jerome, son of Richard Weston, earl of Portland, lord-treasurer in this reign, was a man of good abilities, of various learning, and genteel accomplishments; which enabled him to speak pertinently and gracefully upon every occasion. He was a good statesman, and had the reputation of being well skilled in naval affairs, in the reign of Charles II. He died, according to Heylin, the sixteenth, or eighteenth of March, 1662; according to Lloyd, 1663-4*. His son Charles, a young nobleman of great expectation, voluntarily entered himself into the sea-service under the duke of York. He was killed in an engagement with the Dutch, the third of June, 1665.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Stafford; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. 1640; b. sb.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. 1740; Illust. Head.* In the collection of Sir Francis Child.

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck, and another at Petworth.

LORD STAFFORD; *Vertue sc. One of the Set of Loyalists.* From a painting at lord Strafford's.

* I look upon the authority of Heylin to be better than that of Lloyd.

THOMAS,

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *Vandyck p. Cooper**; *b. sb. mezz.*

Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford; *Vandyck p. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *neatly copied from Houbraken, by Strange. In Smollett's "History."*

THOMAS earl of Strafford; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *Vaughan sc. robes of the Garter; whole length; 4to.*

Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. lord-lieutenant of Ireland; *collar of the Garter.*

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *G. G. (Glover) 12mo.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, comes Straffordiæ; *12mo.*

Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *R. White sc. b. sb.*

THOMAS WENTWORDT, Hiberniæ prorex, &c. *12mo.*

THOMAS WENTWORDT, grave Van Strafford, &c.

THOMAS, earl of Strafford; *Moncornet exc. 4to.*

Sir THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford, and Sir Philip Mainwaring, his secretary; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. 1739; b. sb.*

The original of this is at Blenheim, and much inferior to the next, which Mr. Walpole esteems the finest picture of Vandyck †.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford, and Sir Philip Mainwaring; *Vandyck p. Houston f.*

This print was never published. The original is at the marquis of Rockingham's, at Wentworth House.

* The name of a printfeller.

† See "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. p. 104, 2d edit.

Progenies STRAFFORDIANA: namely, William, lord Wentworth, afterwards earl of Strafford* ; lady Anne Wentworth, married to Edward, lord Rockingham ; lady Arabella Wentworth, married to the honourable Justin Maccartie, son of the earl of Clincartie (Clancarty) ; *Vertue* *sc.* 1739 ; *b. sb.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *with an account of his execution, in English and Dutch ; large b. sb.*

Creat. 12
Jan. 1639,
15 Car. I.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, who had distinguished himself among the foremost of the popular leaders, in the house of commons, of a sudden attached himself to the king. He was soon after called to the house of peers, was made lord-president of the North, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was great from his honours and preferments ; but much greater in, and from himself. The desertion from his party, the elevation of his rank, the plenitude of his power, and the dread of his abilities, rendered him, in the highest degree, obnoxious to the patriots, who persecuted him with unrelenting hatred. He pleaded his cause, upon his trial, with a clearness and strength of reason, that must have acquitted him in any court, but such as was determined to condemn him. When he saw that the force of argument was not likely to prevail, he had recourse to the pathetic, of which he was a great master. Such were the powers of his eloquence, that many who sincerely hated the prime minister, as sincerely pitied the man. In the last dreadful scene of his life, he acquitted himself with a greatness of mind, suitable to the dignity of his character. His enemies expressed a malignant joy upon this occasion ; but his dismayed and affrighted friends considered his death as a prelude only

* He died without issue, in Oct. 1695.

to more executions*. Beheaded the twelfth of May, 1641.

Lord LICHFIELD; *Vertue sc. One of the Set of Loyalists. In the collection of the (late) duke of Kent.*

Bernard Stuart, earl of Lichfield, was the youngest of the five sons of the duke of Richmond and Lenox, who served in the royal army †. He commanded the king's troop, which consisted of a hundred and twenty persons of rank and fortune; who, on every occasion, exerted themselves with a generous ardour for their sovereign, and were victorious in several actions. He was created earl of Lichfield ‡, in consideration of his gallant behaviour near that city. This excellent young nobleman, who was as much esteemed for his virtues in private life, as he was admired for his valour and conduct in the field, was killed at the battle of Rowton Heath near Chester, having first secured the retreat of the king, whose person was in great danger. *Ob.* 26 Sept. 1645.

The lord JOHN, and the lord BERNARD STUART, the youngest son of Esme, duke of Lenox; *Vandyck p. R. Tompson exc. In the collection of the earl (late duke) of Kent; large b. sh. mezz.*

* This is the character of the earl of Strafford, as it is represented by the generality of our historians. Mrs. Macaulay would think it too favourable: and it ought to be acknowledged, that that ingenious lady has incontestibly proved, that some parts of his conduct coincided too much with the arbitrary proceedings of Charles I.

† He had seven sons in all.

‡ Heylin says, in his "Help to History," that he was not actually created; but he is contradicted by lord Clarendon, and others.

The

The lord JOHN, and the lord BERNARD STUART; *Vandyck p. J. Mc. Ardell f. From the same original, with the next above; sb. mezz. The picture is at lord Hardwicke's.*

The lord John Stuart, fourth son * to the duke of Richmond, and elder brother to the lord Lichfield, was remarkable for every good and amiable quality, by which that nobleman was distinguished; nor was he inferior to him in courage: but rather seems to have been valiant to excess; as he, with great intrepidity, commanded a body of light-horse up a hill, at Cheriton Down, in order to attack Sir William Waller's army, where he fell into an ambuscade of the enemy. He had two horses killed under him, and received six wounds before he fell. He died amidst several hundred of his men, with whose dead bodies his own was surrounded. He lies buried at Christ-Church, in Oxford, with another brother, who was killed at Edge Hill. *Ob.* 29 Mar. 1644. The younger, is the same person with the earl of Lichfield, before mentioned.

A VISCOUNT, &c.

WILLIAM FINES, (FIENNES) viscount Say and Seale (Sele); *Hollar f. a small oval.*

There is a small whole length of him on horseback, by Sherwin; and a head in Clarendon's "History."

* He was, according to some accounts of the family, the fifth son.

The

The lord Say was an eminent parliamentary leader in this reign. He was the last master of the court of wards, which was abolished by the parliament, who granted him ten thousand pounds, and a part of the earl of Worcester's estate, as a compensation for the loss of his place. He was one of the chiefs of the independent party, and consequently a republican; and was among the first that bore arms against the king. This high-spirited lord, who had the most elevated, or what some would call, the most chimerical notions of civil liberty, upon the defeat of those projects in which he had so great a share, retired with indignation to the isle of Lundy, on the coast of Devon, a place which, from its situation, was of such difficult access, that his own servants might have defended it against an army. He continued a voluntary prisoner in his fastness till the protector's death*. But he was preferred to the great office of privy seal by Charles II. according to the prudent maxim of that prince, to "care his foes, and trust his friends." *Ob.* April 14, 1662.

PHILIP, lord Herbert, inscribed "Philip-pus, Comes Pembroke," *Æt.* 18; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sb.* The original picture is at Wilton.

Philip, lord Herbert, was fourth son of Philip earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain of the household, by Susan, daughter of Edward, earl of Oxford. He succeeded his father in title and estate, and was himself succeeded by his son William. His marriages and issue are mentioned in the "Peerage."

* Echard, p. 716.

HENRY,

HENRY, baron of Mowbray, and Maltravers *, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Henry, baron of Mowbray and Maltravers, was eldest son of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, and father of Henry, duke of Norfolk, who gave the Arundel Marbles to the university of Oxford. The earl, at his death, divided his personal estate betwixt the lord Maltravers, and his brother, Sir William Howard, viscount Stafford. This was the first division of his collection. *Ob. 1652.*

The lord DIGBY, *in armour. In lord Clarendon's "History; 8vo.*

George, lord Digby, eldest son of the earl of Bristol, was a man of great parts, courage, and enterprise. But his understanding frequently misled him; his courage was attended with the usual effects of cowardice; and his enterprises were generally unsuccessful. He wrote letters to sir Kenelm Digby, to convert him to the protestant religion; and was himself, by his answers, converted to popery. These letters are in print. He was also author of a comedy called "Elvira," and translated the three first books of "Cassandra" from the French. See the Interregnum.

B A R O N S.

The true effigies of the old lord WHARTON; *eight English verses; black cap; sword; trunk breeches; scarce.*

PHILIP WHARTON, lord Wharton, of Wharton; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

• He was commonly called the lord Maltravers.

There

There is an original of him at lord Royston's, by Vandyck.

Philip, lord Wharton, engaged in the service of the parliament, with all the political zeal for which his family has been remarkable. His courage, like that of the duke, his grandson, was by no means his most shining quality; as he, as well as the latter, knew much better how to exercise his tongue than his sword*. He was a colonel in the parliament service at Edgehill; where, as we are informed by Walker, he hid himself in a saw-pit †. He, with the earl of Rutland, Sir Henry Vane the elder, and several others, was appointed a resident commissioner at Edinburgh, to attend the parliament of Scotland; as the Scots had their resident commissioners at London, to attend the English parliament ‡. In the next reign, he was imprisoned in the Tower, for calling in question the legality of the Long Parliament of Charles II.

ROBERT, Lord Brooke, &c. *who was shot at Lichfield; 12mo.*

There is a portrait of him at Warwick Castle, in a breast-plate, under which is seen his buff coat.

Lord Brooke was one of those patriots who so ardently longed for liberty, that he was determined to seek it in America, if he could not find it at home. He, and lord Say, had actually agreed to transport themselves to New

Creat. 9
Jan. 1620.

* The duke he drew out half his sword,
———— the guard drew out the rest.

The duke of WHARTON of himself.

† "History of Independency," part I. p. 84.

‡ May's "Breviary of the Hist. of the Parliament," p. 98.

England;

England; but the sudden turn of affairs prevented their voyage. Having reduced Warwickshire to the obedience of the parliament, he advanced into Staffordshire. On the festival of St. Chad, to whom the cathedral of Lichfield is dedicated, he ordered his men to storm the adjoining close, whither lord Chesterfield had retired with a body of the king's forces. But before his orders could be put in execution, he received a musquet shot in the eye, by the hand of a common soldier, of which he instantly died. It was the opinion of some of the royalists, and especially of the Roman catholics, that the bullet was directed by St. Chad. It is observable, that the same man who was by one party looked upon as a monument of divine vengeance*, was by the other revered as a saint. Baxter has placed him in heaven, together with White, Pym, and Hamden †. *Ob.* 1643.

Creat. 25
July, 1 *Car.*
1.

HORACE, lord Vere, baron of Tilbury. See the preceding reign, Class VII.

Creat. 12
Mar. 1626.

WILLIAM, lord Craven, baron of Hamstead Marshall, &c. *whole length; Stent; b. sb.*

“The right honourable, magnanimous, and undaunted, WILLIAM, lord Craven, &c. *in armour; on horseback; b. sb.*

“London’s bright gem, his house’s honour,
“and

“A great assistor of the Netherland:

“Bounty and valour make thy fame shine
“clear,

“By Nassau graced, to Swedeland’s king most
“dear;

* See South’s “Sermons,” I. 270.

† “Saint’s Everlasting Rest,” p. 82, 83, edit. 1649.

- “ Who, when on Crushacke walls, he under-
 “ stood
 “ Thee wounded, came to knight thee in thy
 “ blood :
 “ To whom when folded in his arms he said,
 “ Rise bravest spirit that e’er thy city bred.”

WILLIAM, lord Craven; *a copy of the above; Stent; 4to.*

William, lord Craven, son of Sir William Craven, lord-mayor of London, gained a great reputation as a soldier under Henry, prince of Orange, and Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He took the strong fortress of Crutzenack, in Germany, by storm, which is one of the most extraordinary actions recorded in the history of the great Gustavus. During the rebellion, and the Interregnum, he was in the service of the states of Holland, whence he sent considerable supplies to Charles I. and II. He built the house at Hampstead Marshall, that was burnt down, after a plan of Sir Balthazar Gerbier. See the next reign.

EDWARD, lord Herbert, of Cherbury; *whole length; in armour; lying on the ground; J. Oliver p. A. Walker sc Frontisp. to his Life.*

EDWARD, lord Herbert; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Lord Herbert stands in the first rank of the Great. 5
Car. I. public ministers, historians, and philosophers, of his age. It is hard to say whether his person, his understanding, or his courage, was the most extraordinary; as the fair, the learned, and the brave, held him in equal admiration. But the same man was wise and capricious; redressed wrongs, and quarrelled for punctilios; hated bigotry in religion, and was himself a bigot to philosophy. He exposed himself to such dan-

gers, as other men of courage would have carefully declined; and called in question the fundamentals of a religion which none had the hardiness to dispute besides himself. See Class IX.

Lord CAPEL; *Vertue* *sc.* *One of the Set of Loyalists.* *At the earl of Essex's at Cashiobury.*

ARTHUR, lord Capel; *a small oval.*

Creac. 1641.

Lord Capel possessed almost every virtue and accomplishment that could endear him to his friends in *private*, or gain him honour and respect in *public* life. He, at his own expence, raised several troops of horse for the king, which he commanded in person. He defended Colchester with invincible resolution; but when the garrison was forced to surrender, he yielded himself a prisoner, and was executed in violation of a promise of quarter given him by the general. He behaved upon the scaffold with all the dignity of conscious virtue, and met death with the same intrepidity with which he had been accustomed to face the enemy. Beheaded the 9th of March, 1648-9.

Creac. Sept.
1643.

RALPH, lord Hopton. See Class VII. Lord Finch of Fordwich, is mentioned in the Class of LAWYERS.

SCOTCH NOBILITY.

JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of Montrose, was, for his eminent services to Charles I. raised to that dignity in 1645. See Class VII.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, earl of Argyle. See the Interregnum.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, earl of Stirling, created the fourteenth of June, 1633. See the division of the POETS, in Class IX.

JAMES LIVINGSTON, earl of Ca-lendar, &c. See Class VII.

DAVID LESLY, earl of Leven. See Class VII. He was created an earl in the beginning of the civil war.

HENRY, lord Carye, viscount Falkland, comptroller of his majesty's household, &c. *Joan. Barra sc. 4to. very rare.*

This peer, and the marquis of Clanricarde, in the next division, may be placed in the second class, as lord deputies of Ireland.

Henry Cary, viscount Falkland, who descended from the Carys of Cockington, in Devonshire, was the son of Sir Edward Cary of Berkhamsted and Aldenham, in Hertfordshire. He deserves to be remembered as a polite, an able, and uncorrupt statesman. He was comptroller of the household to king James, by whom he was ennobled, and about two years after appointed lord deputy of Ireland. His strict, though legal administration, in regard to the papists, whom the court was inclined to favour, raised the loudest clamours against him from that party, who caused him to be dismissed from his vice-royalty with some circumstances of disgrace. But this rather served to elevate than degrade his character, as he afterwards sufficiently apologized for his whole conduct. We have abundant proof of his disinterested loyalty and integrity, as he greatly impaired his patrimony in employments by which others have raised their fortunes. He died in September,

Created
Viscount
Falkland,
10 Nov.
1620.

1633, and lies buried at Aldenham. He was father of the celebrated Lucius, lord Falkland, mentioned in the next article.

Lord F A L K L A N D; *Vertue* *sc.* *One of the Set of Royalists. The original is at lord Hyde's *.*

Lord viscount F A L K L A N D. *At Longleat in Wiltshire; §vo.*

The character of lord Falkland, by the earl of Clarendon, is the completest, if not the finest drawn, of any in his admirable History. He is represented as an assemblage of almost every virtue and excellency, that can dignify or adorn a man. This encomium is doubtless somewhat exaggerated; but there seems to be much truth in it, with respect to the private part of his life, as it appears to have been taken from near and repeated views †. See Class IX.

F E R D I N A N D O, lord F A I R F A X, general of the parliament forces in the North. See Class VII.

T H O M A S lord F A I R F A X, son of the former. See Class VII.

* The collection at Cornbury, which was made by Lenthall, and said to have been given by him for his pardon to lord Clarendon, is now removed, being divided between the duchess of Queensberry, lady Hyde, and lady Mary Forbes, the heiresses of the family of Hyde.

† A great man in public, rather appears to be what it is his interest or inclination to be thought, than what he is. The earl of Clarendon, who knew lord Falkland in private life, seems therefore to have given us a juster portrait of him than if he had seen him only in his public character. It must be acknowledged, that he has drawn him to great advantage: but we are not to impute this to the least disregard to truth, but to the amiable lights in which his friendship had plac'd him. A friend who draws the portrait of another friend, is apt to bestow as much brightening upon it, as a painter would in finishing the picture of his mistress.

IRISH NOBILITY.

DU BURGH, Marquis of Clanricarde;
sc. 8vo. engraved for Smollett's "History."

Ulick Du Burgh *, marquis of Clanricarde, and earl of St. Alban's, descended from an ancient family of English race. His father was the great earl of Clanricarde, and his mother daughter of sir Francis Walsingham, and successively the widow of sir Philip Sidney, and Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. He was not a man of shining abilities, but of great humanity, courtesy, and generosity, strongly attached to his friends, a true lover of his country, and above all sordid views, or motives of private interest. He adhered to the crown from principle, and had a particular affection for the king's person. He, for some years, attended the court, where he contracted many friendships; and, indeed, few courtiers have been more generally esteemed. The great part which he acted for the king in Ireland, in the civil war, is well known. He appears to have been justly censured for the precipitate peace which he made with the rebels, to whom he yielded too large concessions. He was the Author of "Memoirs" relative to the Irish Rebellion, which were printed in octavo, 1722, and republished in folio, with the addition of many letters, in 1757. Judge Lindsay has given us a masterly character of him before this book †. As the period of time in which it was written abounded with great events, in some of which the marquis

* Sometimes written Bourk.

† This character is contrasted with that of the marquis of Ormond.

had a deep share, there are anecdotes in it which are interesting and curious. *Ob.* 1657.

The true Portraiture of the Earl of CASTLEHAVEN, a wooden cut; underneath are the names of twenty-six peers who tried him. It is prefixed to a quarto pamphlet, entitled “*The Arraignment and Conviction of Mervin, lord Audley, earl of Castlehaven, who was, by twenty-six persons, found guilty of a rape and s—, at Westminster, April 25, 1631.*” London printed for Tho. Thomas, 1642.

This man, who was the son of George Touchet, earl of Castlehaven, by Lucy, daughter of sir James Mervin, of Founthill, in the county of Wilts, was condemned and executed on the gallows, for assisting in a rape on the body of his wife*, and for sodomy; crimes which were attended with particular circumstances of atrocity and horror. As long as rape and sodomy are detestable, so long shall his name be remembered with execration. He, in strict propriety, should precede Bradshaw, at the head of the twelfth class; but is placed here as a disgrace to the peerage, and to human nature.

WILLIAM VILLIERS, viscount Grandison, father of the late (first) dutchess of Cleveland; *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst. sc. Ex museo ducis de Grafton; whole length; large h. sh. This belongs to a set of ten whole lengths, by Van Gunst.*

William, son and heir of sir Edward Villiers, president of Munster, and half brother to George, the first duke of Buckingham of that name.

* This lady was daughter of Benedict Barnham, alderman of London, and sister to Alice, viscountess St. Alban's, wife of our great philosopher.

He

He is represented by lord Clarendon, as a pattern of virtue for a camp or court, except in the instance of duelling. His fault was, that he was inclined to be too "prodigal of his person" upon other occasions, when he was at the head of his regiment. He died at Oxford, in 1643, of the wounds which he received at the siege of Bristol *, and was buried at Christ Church; where his daughter, the dutchess of Cleveland, erected a sumptuous monument to his memory.

"PATRICIUS, lord viscount Chaworth, Created by Charles I.
 " who took to his wife the lady Grace, sister to
 " John, late duke of Rutland, deceased in 1711."
Vandyck p. P. V. Gunst. sc. whole length; large h. sb.

Patrick, viscount Chaworth, of Ardmagh, in the kingdom of Ireland. Grace, his lady, had to her second husband, Sir William Langton, of Charlton, in Kent, Bart. She died on the fifteenth of February, 1699, (1700) *Æt.* 69. He was of the same family with the late Mr. Chaworth, who was unfortunately killed in a duel.

CLASS IV.

The CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS, and BISHOPS.

Archbishop LAUD; *Vandyck p. Hollar f.*
 1640; *4to.*

GULIELMUS LAUD, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, &c. *Vandyck p. Loggan exc. large h. sb.*

* Wood, by mistake, says he was killed at Edge-hill. See Clarendon, &c.

WILLIAM LAUD, archbishop of Canterbury; *Vandyck p. Sold by Taylor; 4to. mezz.*

Abp. LAUD; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

There is an original of him by Vandyck, at Houghton, for which the university of Oxford offered the Wharton family four hundred pounds. There is another good one at the duke of Queensberry's, at Amesbury.

WILLIAM, lord archbishop, &c. *Sold by Garret; 4to.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *White sc. h. sb.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *Sturt sc.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *Burghers sc. In the Frontisp. to the "Catalogue of the Bodleian Library."*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *Primate of all England; 12mo.*

WILHELMUS LAUD, &c. *12mo. Another, larger, oval, sold by Garret.*

Archbishop LAUD; *a wooden cut, six verses, "Reader, behold," &c. 8vo.*

Archbishop LAUD, *tied by a cord to a ring in the wall: W. M. sc. 12mo.*

Archbishop LAUD, and HENRY BURTON, *both whole lengths; the prelate is represented vomiting up his own works, and Burton holds his head; doggerel verses. The print is extremely scarce and curious.*

Archbishop LAUD; *a small portrait, engraved by W. Marshall. Underneath are several verses, in which he is said to have been thunder-struck. He is represented reeling. This was published soon after sentence of death was passed upon him.*

WILHELMUS LAUDUS, &c. *with a representation, and printed account of his execution, in High Dutch; large h. sb.*

Arch.

Archbishop Laud, who, with his failings, had great merit, was a zealous advocate for the regal and ecclesiastical power. His industry was great, his learning extensive, and his piety not only sincere, but ardent. All his virtues partook of the warmth of his temper, which entered into his religion, and sometimes carried him to bigotry. He not only rigorously exacted every ceremony which had formerly been in use, but he was also for introducing new ones, at a time very unseasonable for innovations *. His book against Fisher the Jesuit, is justly esteemed a master-piece of controversial divinity. Beheaded the tenth of January, 1644-5.

Tr. from
London, 19
Sept. 1633.

JOHN WILLIAMS, some time lord-keeper of the great seal of England; lord bishop of Lincoln, and lord archbishop of York; *R. White sc. Before his Life by Hacket, fol. A copy in 8vo. by Vandergucht.*

Archbishop WILLIAMS, lord-keeper; *Houbraken sc. 1742; Illust. Head.*

Archbishop WILLIAMS, in his episcopal habit; he has a helmet on his head instead of a mitre, which is at some distance on the ground; a musket on his shoulder, belt, and bandoleers; *R. S. exc. Amstelodami; whole length, extremely rare. This alludes to his assisting, in person, a colonel of the rebel army, to re-take Conway castle in Wales, his own property, which he, aided by the bishops of Chester, St. Asaph, and Bangor, had fortified against the parliament; but it was not long afterwards seized by some of the king's party †.*

* It should be remembered, that Fuller, in his "Appeal of injured Innocence" part iii. p. 8. says, that "the articles of his visitation were observed to be as moderate as any bishop's in England."

† See Grey's "Hudibras," ii. p. 364, 365, note; and "Biog. Britan." p. 4290.

Tr. from
Lincoln, 4
Dec. 1641.

In this reign, the lord-keeper Williams fell under the displeasure of the duke of Buckingham, and was suspended from all his offices and dignities. But upon the meeting of the long-parliament, in 1640, he was restored. His unseasonable protestation against the validity of what passed in the parliament during the absence of the bishops, was, to give it the softest name, *precipitate*; and occasioned as many as joined in it to be sent to the Tower, or committed to the custody of the black-rod. *Ob.* 25 Mar. 1650, *Æt.* 68. See the reign of JAMES I.

Dr. (WILLIAM) JUXON, bishop of London, &c. *From a painting at Longleat, the lord Weymouth's seat in Wiltshire* *; 8vo.

Consec. 27
Oct. 1633.

Bishop Juxon, the friend of Laud, was of a very different character from that prelate. The mildness of his temper, the gentleness of his manners, and the integrity of his life, gained him universal esteem; and even the haters of prelacy could never hate Juxon. This worthy man, who never sought preferment, was promoted to the highest dignity in the church upon the restoration of Charles II. *Ob.* 4 June, 1663, *Æt.* 81. See Class II.

JOHANNES HOWSONUS, episcopus Dunelmensis; *Martin R. Do. sc. b. sb.*

His portrait is at Christ-Church, in Oxford.

Consec. 9
May, 1619.
Tr. from
Oxford, 18
Sept. 1628.

John Howson was some time rector of Brightwell in Oxfordshire, and successively bishop of Oxford and Durham. When he was vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, he exerted

* There are a great number of good pictures, especially portraits, at this seat.

himself

himself against Calvinism *, and was afterwards a distinguished writer and preacher against popery. He appears to have entered the lists against Bellarmine and his friends, with determined resolution, declaring, "That he'd loosen the pope from his chair, though he were fastened thereto with a tenpenny nail †." King James commended his polemical discourses, which are the most considerable of his works, to be printed. *Ob.* 6 Feb. 1631, *Æt.* 75.

THOMAS MORTON, episcopus Dunelmensis, &c. 4to.—*Before his "Life," by Dr. J. Barwick. There is also a wooden cut of him.*

His portrait is at Christ-Church, in Oxford, and in the library of St. John's College, in Cambridge, where he was educated.

Thomas Morton, descended from the same family with cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor, in the reign of Henry VII. He was forty years a bishop †; and during that long period, there was not his superior in the church, for temperance, industry, and piety. He constantly rose at four o'clock in the morning to his studies, when he was eighty years of age; usually lay upon a straw bed; and through the whole course of his life, seldom exceeded one meal a day. When he had passed the usual age of man, he had all the plumpness and freshness of youth: his body was firm and erect, and his faculties lively and vegete. His writings, which are numerous, are chiefly upon subjects of controversy. He

Confec. bishop of Chester, 1616. Tr. from Lich. and Cov. 2 July, 1632.

* Wood.

† Fearly in "Abel Redivivus," p. 546.

‡ Dr. Fuller observes, that twenty years is as large a proportion for the life of a bishop, as seventy years for the age of a man.

discovered the fraud of the boy of Bilson at Staffordshire, who pretended to be bewitched. This is well worth the readers's notice, as it is one of the most signal impostures in history. See the "Life of Morton," by Dr. Barwick, or his article in the "Biographia." *Ob.* 22 Sept. 1659, *Æt.* 95.

GUALTERUS CURLE, episcopus Wintoniensis, periscol. præsul; *T. Cecill sc. h. sb.*

Consec. 7
Sept. 1628.
Di. Bath
Bath and
Wells, 16
Nov. 1632.

Walter Curle, lord-almonger to Charles I. was a prelate of eminent abilities, and of an exemplary character. In 1628, he was prolocutor of the convocation, being at that time dean of Lichfield. He was successively bishop of Rochester, Bath and Wells, and Winchester. He expended large sums in acts of charity and munificence; repaired several churches; promoted the expensive work of the Polyglot Bible; and out of the small remains of his estate, relieved many a starving royalist. He died himself in narrow circumstances, having been a great sufferer by the civil war. Walker thinks that he has but one sermon extant*. *Ob.* 1647.

JOSEPHUS HALL, Exon. episcopus; *J. Payne sc. h. sb.* *There is a copy of this by Marshall, before his "Cases of Conscience."*

JOSEPHUS HALLUS; *a copy of the above, in Boisford; P. D. Zetter f. 4to.*

JOSEPHUS HALL, *Æc. a book in his hand; mathematical instruments, &c. h. sb.* *This print, which is one of the best of him, is before his "Olive Tree," 1650, 4to.*

JOSEPHUS HALL, Norwici nuper episcopus; *G. Cross sb. 12mo.*

* See his "Sufferings of the Clergy."

JOSEPHUS HALL, Norwici nuper episcopus;
12mo.

JOSEPHUS HALL, *Sec. a book in his hand, and a medal of the synod of Dort hanging at his breast. Frontisp. to his "Funeral Sermon;"* 8vo.

Joseph Hall, styled the Christian Seneca, from his sententious manner of writing, was justly celebrated for his piety, wit, learning, and extensive knowledge of mankind. He was one of the divines sent by James I. to the synod of Dort, before which he preached an excellent Latin sermon. In his younger years he composed a book of Satires, and was the first writer in that kind, of our English poets. Mr. Pope has, in conversation, been known to say high things of this performance*. His works, not including his satires, were printed in five volumes in folio. The last mentioned work, first published in 1597, was reprinted in octavo, 1753. A beautiful little tract of his, intitled, "Henoehismus, five Tractatus de Modo ambulandi cum Deo," was printed at Oxford, 1762. This alone may serve as a specimen of his genius and his piety. Ob. Sept. 8, 1656, *Æt.* 82.

MATTHEW WREN, D. D. bishop of Ely; *G. Vander Gucht sc. b. sb. Engraved for the "Parentalia."*

Bishop WREN, *sitting at a table; from his mouth proceed two labels, one of which is inscribed "Canonical Prayers;" the other, "No afternoon Sermons." On one side, stand several clergymen, over whose heads is written, "Altar cringing Priests." On the other side, stand two men in lay habits, above whom is this*

* From private information, of unquestionable authority.

inscrip-

inscription, "Cburch-wardens for Articles." It is in the title to a book, called, "Wren's Anatomy, discovering his notorious Pranks, &c. printed in the year when Wren ceased to domineer," 1641, 4to.

Matthew, eldest son of Francis Wren, citizen and merchant of London, was educated at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge. He was successively bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely. While he sat in the chair of Norwich, he, as lord Clarendon informs us, so "passionately and warmly proceeded against the dissenting congregations, that many left the kingdom, to the lessening the wealthy manufacture there of kerseys and narrow cloths, and, which was worse, transporting that mystery into foreign parts*." But the author of the "*Parentalia*" says, "that this desertion of the Norwich weavers was chiefly procured through the policy and management of the Dutch, who, wanting that manufacture, (which was improved there to great perfection) left no means unattempted to gain over these weavers to settle in their towns, with an assurance of full liberty of conscience, and greater advantages and privileges than they had obtained in England." This author commends his modesty and humility, particularly in never seeking preferment; but he says too little of his zeal, which was, indeed, ardent and active. This drew upon him the unjust imputation of popery. Nothing seems to have rendered him more hateful and invidious to the parliament, than his standing high in the favour of his sovereign. He was imprisoned in the Tower, by order of the house of commons, and continued there, under close restraint, till

Consec.
8 March,
1634-5.

* Clarendon, vol. ii. 8vo. p. 96.

the Restoration. He died the 24th of April, 1667, in his eighty-second year. Dr. Richardson has made use of some of his manuscripts in his fine and accurate edition of Godwin "*De Præsulibus Angliæ.*"

JOHN PRIDEAUX, late bishop of Worcester. *Frontispiece to his "Doctrine of practical Praying,"* 1655; 12mo.

John Prideaux, some time rector of Exeter College in Oxford, and king's professor of divinity in that university, was deservedly esteemed one of the most learned men of his age. He was so well known abroad, that foreigners came from all parts of Europe to be instructed by him. Before he applied himself to learning, he stood candidate for the office of parish-clerk, at Ugborough in Devonshire; and to his great mortification, saw another chosen into that place. Such was his poverty, at his first coming to Oxford, that he was employed in servile offices in the kitchen, at Exeter College, for his support. But he was soon taken notice of for his admirable parts, and eager pursuit after knowledge, and admitted into that society. In process of time, he became rector of it; and was by Charles I. preferred to the bishopric of Worcester. He has been often heard to say, that if he had been elected clerk of Ugborough, he should never have been a bishop. He was so far from being ashamed of his original poverty, that he kept the leather-breeches which he wore to Oxford, as a memorial of it*. He was reputed the best disputant of his time in the university, and was author of many learned works, of which there

Confec.
Dec. 19
1641.

* The same is said of Sir Leoline Jenkins.

is a catalogue in the "Athenæ Oxonienses *." Ob. 29 July, 1650, *Æt.* 72 †.

A print of Primate USHER may be placed here, as bishop of Carlisle, to which see he was promoted the 16th of Feb. 1641-2, and held it till his death.

RALPH BROWNRIG, lord bishop of Exeter, &c. *W. Faithorne sc. Frontispiece to his sixty-five sermons, fol. published by Wm. Martin, some time preacher at the Rolls. There is another print of him, without the engraver's name, prefixed to his "Life," by Dr. Gauden.*

Ralph Brownrig was esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of his time, to the university of Cambridge, where he was master of Catharine Hall. About the æra of the civil war, he was, for his distinguished merit, promoted to the see of Exeter. He was a deep sharer in the calamities of this reign; but was, in his greatest distress, taken into the family of Thomas Rich, of Sunning, in Berkshire, esq. where he was hospitably and generously entertained. This prelate's worth was generally acknowledged, but

Consec.
1642.

* He had an art of memory, by associating ideas. It has been observed, that the art of remembering seems almost wholly to depend upon such an association. See Akinfide's "Pleasures of Imagination," p. 126.

† Towards the latter end of his life, he suffered so much from plundering and sequestration, that he was reduced to his original state of poverty. He might have been stiled, as Dr. Gauden observes, *Helluo Librorum*, in almost a literal sense. "A friend coming to see him, and saluting him in the common form of "How does your lordship do?" "Never better in my life," said he, "only I have too great a stomach; for I have eaten that little plate which the sequestrator left me: I have eaten a great library of excellent books; I have eaten a great deal of linen, much of my brass, some of my pewter, and now I am come to eat iron; and what will come next I know not †."

‡ Walker's "Suffrings of the Clergy," part ii. p. 75.

NOT

not sufficiently known. His sermons were not exceeded by any published in this reign; but their merit, when they were delivered by himself, appeared to great advantage, from the dignity of his person and behaviour, and the justness of his elocution. He was one of those excellent men with whom archbishop Tillotson cultivated an acquaintance at his first coming to London, and by whose preaching and example, he formed himself*. I have been credibly informed, that Dr. Conybeare, the late worthy bishop of Bristol, had a particular esteem for his works. *Ob.* 7 Dec. 1659, *Æt.* 67.

A SCOTCH PRELATE.

JOHANNES SPOTISWOODE, archiepiscopus S. Andree, totius Scotiæ primas, et metropolitanus, ejusdemque regni cancellarius; *W. Hollar f. b. sb. Frontisp. to his "History."*

Archbishop Spotiswoode was author of the "History of Scotland," a work compiled from scanty materials, but with great impartiality. There is throughout the whole an air of probity and candour, which was the peculiar character of the writer. This history was undertaken by the command of James I. who had a high opinion of the author's abilities. Upon expressing a diffidence to James about that part of it which relates to his mother, and which had been the stumbling-block of former historians, he replied, "Speak the truth, man, and spare not." This prelate presided in the assemblies of Aberdeen and Perth, and had a principal hand in introducing the Liturgy, and restoring uniformity to the

* See Birch's "Life of Tillotson," p. 16, second edit.

church of Scotland. He died in England, in 1639, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

IRISH PRELATES.

(JAMES) USHER, archbishop of Armagh; *Petrus Lely, eques, p. Vertue sc. 1738; Illust. Head **. *This was copied in mezzotinto by Miller of Dublin.*

The original was in the possession of the late general Tyrrel, at Shotover in Oxfordshire. It formerly belonged to lady Tyrrel, the primate's daughter, and is said by Dr Parr, his chaplain, to be more like him than any other portrait. See Parr's "Life of Archbishop Usher."

JACOBUS USSERIUS; &c. *Rob. Pinck vicechancellorius Oxoniensis posuit; W. Marshall sc. 1647; h. sb.*

JACOBUS USSERIUS; *Marshall sc. 4to. He is represented holding a book; a scull is on the table; arms, &c. The head of this print is copied by Landry, at Paris, and prefixed to his "Annales," folio, 1673. It is done much in the manner of Faithorne.*

JAMES USHER, &c. *Glover f. h. sb.*

JAMES USHER, &c. *with a Welsh inscription; R. Vaughan sc. 12mo.*

This print was engraved at the expence of the university of Oxford, when Dr. Pinck was vice-chancellor, and was designed to be prefixed to his "Annotations on St. Ignatius's Epistles," which were printing at Oxford, in 1644; but it was first placed before his book, "De Romanæ Ecclesiæ Symbolo Apostolico, &c. Lond. 1647;" quarto.

* Under this print, his two aunts, who were blind from their cradles, are represented teaching him to read. The letters were wrought on a kind of sampler.

JAMES USHER, &c. *Faithorne sc. ato.*

JACOBUS USSERIUS, &c. *Copied from Marshall;*
b. sb.

JACOBUS USSERIUS, &c. *Stent; b. sb.*

This learned and pious prelate, for the improvement of sacred and profane history and chronology, carried his researches into the remotest ages of antiquity. His natural penetration, which was great, was assisted with all the aids of science and languages. The most valuable of his numerous works, is his "Annals of the Old and New Testament," which is printed in Latin, and in English. One of the least considerable is his "Body of Divinity," which was composed in the early part of his life, and published without his consent. He was so affected with the execution of Charles I. that he fainted. He is said to have foretold the Restoration, and several other great events. His admirers were not content with his being a great antiquary, historian, and divine, but they must make a prophet of him. For the better understanding of his character, it should be remarked, that, in the early part of his life, he was a Calvinist, and that he afterwards took the middle way betwixt the Calvinists and Arminians. See the Interregnum*.

GEOR-

* John Bramhall, bishop of Derry, and afterwards archbishop of Armagh, "was forced, upon the revolt of Cork, to leave Ireland. He went into France, and intended a journey into Spain, but met with an unexpected diversion; for, after his first day's travel into that kingdom, he put up at a house to refresh himself, where his hostess called him by his name. Admiring at his being discovered, she revealed the secret to him, shewed him his picture §, and assured him there were several of them on the road, that being known by them, he might be carried to the inquisition; and that her husband, among others, had

§ Doubtless his print, which I never saw.

GEORGIUS WEBBE, Limericenfis, apud Hibernos, epifcopus; *Thomas Slater fc. small 8vo. Before his "Practice of Quietnefs," reprinted 1705.*

There is another print of him, in 12mo. probably copied from this, but better engraved by an unknown hand.

Confec.
1634.

George Webbe, a native of Bromham in Wiltshire, was, in the late reign, rector of the church of St. Peter and Paul in Bath. Upon the acceffion of Charles, he was made one of his majefty's chaplains, and was eſteemed the beſt preacher at court: and indeed his compoſitions are in a purer and more elegant ſtyle than that of moſt of his contemporaries. He published ſermons, ſeveral treatiſes of practical religion, and ſome books for the uſe of the lower forms in grammar ſchools; particularly an Engliſh tranſlation of the two firſt comedies of Terence. He died in the caſtle of Limerick, in 1641, where he was detained priſoner by the Iriſh rebels.

JOHN RICHARDSON, biſhop of Ardagh. See the Interregnum.

“power to that purpoſe, and would certainly execute his com-
“miſſion, if he found him. He made uſe of the advertiſement,
“and eſcaped out of the power of that court ||.” I ſhall only
add here, that Dr. Bramhall was one of the moſt learned, able, and
active prelates of the age in which he lived, an acute diſputant,
and an excellent preacher. He was a great ſtickler for the patrimo-
ny of the church, and, in about four years, regained to that of Ire-
land upwards of 30,000 l. a year of her juſt rights. The moſt ce-
lebrated of his works were his writings againſt Hobbes.

|| Lives of the “Biſhops” in Sir James Ware’s Works:

DIGNI-

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, and
inferior CLERGYMEN.

ISAAC BARGRAVE, Dean of Canterbury, *a small oval; Vandergucht sc.*

ISAAC BARGRAVE, &c. *J. Cole sc.*

The original picture, said to have been painted by Cornelius Jansen, is in the Dean's chapel, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, where he lies buried. Under it is his epitaph. The print engraved from it is in Dart's Antiquities of that church.

Isaac Bargrave was a man of good natural parts, which were much strengthened and polished by study, converse, and travel. He was a fellow-collegiate with Ralph Ruggle, at Clare Hall, in Cambridge, and performed the part of Torcol, in his comedy of "Ignoramus," when it was acted before James I. During his stay at Venice, he was honoured with the friendship of father Paul, who told him, that he believed the doctrine and discipline of the church of England to be the most primitive of any in the world. He was a true friend and zealous defender of our civil and religious rights and liberties; and incurred the displeasure of James, by preaching a sermon, when he was minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster, against popery, corruption, and evil countellors. In the time of the civil war he adhered to the king from principle and affection, having been chaplain to him before and after his accession to the throne. He was first canon, and next dean of Canterbury. He, with his family, particularly his wife and sister, who was widow of John Boys, his predecessor in the deanry, met with cruel treatment from

Admitted
dean 14
Oct. 1625.

that ungrateful ruffian colonel Sandys, whom he had by his interest saved from the gallows, when he was indicted at Maidstone assizes for a rape. Sandys was not content with adding personal insult to ingratitude and cruelty; he also caused him to be committed to the Fleet prison, and absurdly attempted to blacken his character. He died, as it seems, of a broken heart, in about three weeks after his commitment, in 1642, and the fifty-sixth year of his age*.

JOANNES DONNE, nuper ecclesiæ Paulinæ decanus; *in a winding sheet*; 4to. See the reign of JAMES I.

CHRISTOPHER WREN, D. D. dean of Windsor; *G. Vandergucht sc. h. sb. Engraved. for the "Parentalia."*

Christopher Wren was younger brother of Matthew, bishop of Ely, and his successor in the deanry of Windsor. He received his education at St. John's College, in Oxford, was some time chaplain to Dr. Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester, and also chaplain to Charles I. After the chapel of St George and the treasury belonging to it had been plundered by the rebels, he sedulously exerted himself in recovering as many of the records as could be procured, and had the good fortune to redeem the three registers distinguished by the names of the Black, Blue, and Red, which were carefully preserved by him till his death. They were afterwards committed to the custody of his son, who, soon after the Restoration, delivered them to Dr. Bruno Ryves, dean of Windsor.

* See Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," part ii. p. 5. See also Wood, Lloyd, and the "*Mercurius Rusticus*."

Having

Having distinguished himself by his learning, loyalty, and piety, he died the 29th of May, 1658, in the house of his son-in-law, Dr. William Holder, at Blechington, in Oxfordshire, and was buried in the chancel of that parish church. He had a great hand in forming the genius of his only son Christopher, who did the highest honour to his country*.

JOSIAS SHUTE, S. T. B. Colcestrie archidiac. &c. *Guil. Marshall sc. b. sb. Frontisp. to his "Nineteen Sermons on the sixteenth Chapter of "Genesis;"* 1649; fol.

Josias Shute, archdeacon of Colchester, and rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lombard-street, London, was educated at Trinity College, in Cambridge. In his character were united every qualification of an excellent divine. His learning in divinity and ecclesiastical history was extensive; indeed, almost universal. His talent as an orator was perhaps unrivalled; he instantly caught, and immoveably fixed the attention. His life was a uniform example of unaffected piety. He was frequently styled, the English Chrysostom, and was particularly conversant in the writings of that father. He first began to be neglected in the civil wars. His primitive virtues could not over-balance the prejudice conceived by some against his learning, which was not apostolical. Lloyd tells us in his "Memoirs," that he died the twenty-second of June, 1643; and in the next page, that he died in 1640: he was right at first.

Promot. 15
April, 1642.

* In the "State papers of Edward, earl of Clarendon," vol. i. p. 270, is an estimate of a building "to be erected for her majesty," by dean Wren.

WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH,

in an oval of palms; engraved with the beads of the earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Woolaston; b. sb. mezz.

Promoted
20 July,
1638.

William Chillingworth, chancellor of the church of Salisbury, was justly esteemed the acutest and closest disputant of his time. Of this he has given abundant proof, in his "Religion of Protestants, a safe Way to Salvation; or an Answer to a Book intitled, 'Mercury and Truth, or Charity maintained by Catholics.'" The author, in his answer, like an expert fencer, parries every blow of his antagonist, and pushes at him at the same time. In this celebrated work, we are not to look for elegance, but truth. He exposes the false and delusive arts of sophistry and rhetoric; strips them of all their ornaments, and presents them to our eyes in their natural deformity. In the time of the civil war, he displayed his talents as an engineer. But the machines which he caused to be made in the Roman manner, though sufficient proofs of his genius, were not attended with the success which was expected from them. Chillingworth, Tillotson, and other great men, who have employed the force of reason in religion, though under a proper restraint, have been branded with Socinianism. *Ob.* Jan. 1643-4.

GULIELMUS ALABASTER, anno ætatis suæ 66; studii arcancæ theologiæ, 33; *C. Johnson p. J. Payne sc. 4to. neatly engraved.*

William Alabaſter, who received his education in the university of Cambridge, was one of the best Latin poets of this age*. He was also

* Dr. Fuller informs us †, that when his Latin tragedy of Roxana was acted at Trinity College in Cambridge, the last words

† "Worthies," in Suffolk, p. 70.

"sequar,

also particularly eminent for his skill in the Greek and Oriental languages. He was, for a short time, a convert to the church of Rome, and published *seven motives* for his conversion; but he soon saw many more for his returning to the church of England. He applied himself much to cabalistic learning, which is admirably contrived to make the Scriptures speak any sense, or no sense at all*. The text of the sermon which he preached for his doctor's degree, was the first verse, of the first chapter, of the first book of Chronicles, namely Adam, Sheth, Enosh. The most considerable of his works, is his "Lexicon Pentaglotton;" upon which he was employed many years. His highest preferment in the church, was a prebend of St. Paul's. *Ob.* April, 1640.

"PETER SMART, A. M. (*Æt.* 73, 1641); minister of God's word, at Bowden, prebend † of Durham, and one of his majesty's high commissioners in the province of York; who, for preaching against popery ‡, anno 1628, lost above 300 l. per annum, and was imprisoned in the King's Bench, about eleven years, by the high commission.

"*seuar, seuar,*" were so "hideously pronounced," that a gentlewoman present fell distracted, and never afterwards recovered her senses. It is indeed possible that an impassioned countenance, a wild and agitated gesture, and a frightful tone of voice, might have had such an effect upon a weak woman, and especially as she was ignorant of the drama which was acting before her.

* The greatest eccentric genius in this kind of learning, was the author of "*Moses's Principia*;" who was thought to be in the cabala, what Sir Isaac Newton was in Philosophy.

† *Sic Orig.*

‡ On Psalm xxxi. 7.

“ Peter

“ Peter preach down vain rites with flagrant
 “ heart,
 “ Thy Guerdon shall be great, tho’ here thou
 smart.”

Geo. Abbot. archiepis. Cant. composuit.

W. Hollar f. 12mo.

These verses must have been written long before the print was done, if composed by archbishop Abbot, who died 1633.

PETER SMART, &c. *a book open before him;*
4to.

The removal of the communion table from the middle of the church to the upper end of it gave the highest offence to Smart, as if that act alone had been introducing popery. He preached a sermon, abounding with invectives, against “ the Whore of Babylon’s bastardly brood,” &c. in which he evidently reflected on the bishops, and Dr. Cosin, the dean of Durham. He was afterward treated with as little ceremony as he had treated them; for, upon his refusal to recant, he was degraded and dispossessed of all his preferments, and moreover fined and imprisoned. The puritan party are said to have raised 400 l. a year for him, by subscription. He was one of the witnesses against archbishop Laud, in 1644.

Mr. GEORGE HERBERT, author of those sacred Poems, called “ The Temple.” *R. White sc. Prefixed to his Poems**, together with *his Life by Walton*—He is placed here as a prebendary of Lincoln, to which dignity he was promoted the fifteenth of July, 1626.

* The anonymous poems subjoined to Herbert’s were written by Crashaw.

George

George Herbert, fifth son of Richard Herbert, esq. and brother of Edward, lord Herbert, of Cherbury, was public orator of the university of Cambridge, in the reign of James I. who was a great admirer of his abilities. While the king lived, he attended the court; but soon after his death he took holy orders, and was presented to the rectory of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he was a most exemplary parish priest: but, to the regret of all that knew him, he died in less than three years after his ordination. He, on his death-bed, commended his poems to the press. The great lord Bacon had such an opinion of his judgment, that he would not suffer his works to be printed before they had passed his examination. We are credibly informed, that Mr. Pope frequently read his poems for the same reason that Virgil read the works of Ennius*. But such was his character, that we cannot but revere so great and good a man, as little as we esteem his poetry. The verses quoted by archbishop Tillotson, in his second sermon on Joshua xxiv. 15, have been attributed to him; but they are from lord Brook's Tragedy of Mustapha †.

THOMAS FULLER, Ba. of Di. *his right hand on a book; 4to. before his "Abel Redivivus." Another; 12mo.*

Thomas Fuller, prebendary † of Salisbury, Collated 18 June 1631. and rector of Broad Windtor in Dorsetshire, was eminent as a divine; but more eminent as a

* See the "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," p. 85.

† Sir Richard Steele, in No. 32 of his "Lover," says Alaham, but he is mistaken.

‡ He styles himself Prebendarius Prebendarides, in his "Appeal of injured Innocence." fol. part iii. p. 47. I mention this book as worth the reader's notice, for its spirit and pleasantry. It is addressed to Dr. Heylin,

biographer, and historian. His imagination was lively, his reading extensive, and his memory tenacious of what he read. His "History of the Holy War," his "Holy and profane State," his "Church History," his "Pisgah Sight," his *Abel Redivivus*, and his "History of the Worthies of England," are the most considerable of his works. Of these, the "Church History is the most erroneous; the "Pisgah Sight" the most exact; and his "History of the Worthies" the most estimable. He was unhappy in having a vein of wit, as he has taken uncommon pain to write up to the bad taste of his age, which was much fonder of conceit than sentiment. This vicious taste was upon the decline in the reign of Charles I. * *Ob.* 15 Aug. 1661, *Æt.* 54.

JOHANNES HALE S, colleg. Eton. focius, et eccles. Windesoriensis canonicus. *Frontispiece to his Tracts; small 8vo.*

Installed 27
June, 1639.

John Hales, stiled "the ever-memorable," was, for the brightness and solidity of his genius, the variety and elegance of his learning, and the politeness of his manners, the delight and envy of his contemporaries. His knowledge in divinity and humanity was a radicated habit, and there was scarce ever any appeal from his judgment as a casuist, or a critic. The greatness of his character has stamped a value upon some of his compositions which are thought to have but little merit in themselves. His Sermons, especially, are exceeded by those of several authors who flourished at the same time. He was, by the prevailing faction in the civil wars, ejected from his canonry of Wind-

* "And modes of wit, and modes of science die," Dr. BROWNE.

for,

for and his fellowship of Eton College, the only preferments he ever enjoyed. He died very poor, in 1656, in the seventy-second year of his age*.

PETER HEYLIN, prebendary of Westminster. See the reign of CHARLES II.

A FOREIGN DIGNITARY.

GERARDUS JOAN. VOSSIUS; *Sandra (Sandrart) p. A. Bloteling sc. b. sb.*

- “ Cerne Palatinæ lector, miracula terræ,
 “ Quem suus haud una perficit arte labor.
 “ Sufficit acta dies aliis, non sufficit illi;
 “ A solida studiis tempora nocte petit.
 “ Quid non exequitur scriptor? Nos sponte fa-
 “ temur,
 “ Non alia scribi secula posse manu.
 “ Et puer, et juvenis, chartis impalluit, et
 “ vir;
 “ Et nunc non alium se cupit esse senex.”

C. Barlaeus.

GERARDUS JOAN. VOSSIUS; 4to. *Frontispiece to his “ Epistolæ,” &c. in which are some curious particulars to his personal history.*

Gerard John Vossius, professor of history at Leyden, and prebendary of Canterbury, was a man of as great reading, and various learning, as any of his contemporaries. He was particularly eminent for his knowledge in philology and history, the latter of which was his greatest excellence. He read over the Greek and Latin historians, and passed his judgment upon them

* See a remarkable passage concerning him, in Heylin's “ Life of Archbishop Laud,” p. 362.

all *. He also composed a very ingenious work in thirty-two chapters, intitled, “*Ars Historica*,” the first of the kind ever published †. His “*Rhetoric*” has continued longer in esteem than any other modern book on that subject. We are greatly amazed that one man could have read, but still more, that he could have written so much, and so well ‡. He complains of the great number of mistakes in ancient and modern authors; but notwithstanding all his care, Bayle and others have found many errors in his own writings §. He came into England to be installed at Canterbury, in 1629. *Ob.* 1650, *Æt.* 73.

JOHANNES PRESTONUS, vir clarissimus; *eight English verses*; 4to. *Frontisp.* to his “*New Covenant*,” &c. in the title to which he is styled chaplain to Charles I. but he perhaps more properly belongs to the preceding reign.

JOHN PRESTON, D. D. *small.*

JOHN PRESTON; *a small oval*, in the title to his “*Saints Infirmities*,” 1636; *small 8vo.*

John Preston, master of Emanuel College in Cambridge, was first taken notice of by James I. at a public disputation in that university; in which he asserted, that a hound could make

* In his books “*De Historicis Græcis et Latinis*.”

† Hakewil’s “*Apol.*” edit. 1630, p. 251.

‡ Our wonder will be somewhat abated as to the great number of his writings, when we consider the following anecdote in a MS. of Mr. Ashmole, in his own Museum: he says he had it from Dr. John Pell. “*Gerard Vossius wrote his Adversaria on one side of a sheet of paper, and joined them together, and would so send them to the press, without transcribing.*”

§ It is with authors, as with men in general, they censure others for faults, to which they not only lie open, but of which they are actually guilty.

a syllogism*. The king, who loved logic and hunting, is supposed from that time, to have had a particular respect for him. Preston was a great patron of the puritan party in the late reign. He frequently attended the court, where he was for some time regarded as a distinguished favourite of the duke of Buckingham †, who thought, by his means, to work the puritans to a compliance with his designs. But Preston, who was as great a politician as the duke, was not to be over-reached. He wrote many practical treatises and sermons, both in English and in Latin. *Ob.* July, 20, 1628.

ALEXANDER ROSS, D. D. chaplain to Charles I. See the Interregnum.

“The reverend, faithful, and profitable minister of God’s Word, RICHARD SIBBS, D. D. master of Catharine Hall in Cambridge, and preacher in Gray’s Inn, London;” *Marshall sc.*

RIC. SIBBS, S. T. D. *engraved in the manner of Gaywood. Frontispiece to his “Commentary on the first Chapter of the second Epistle to the Corinthians,” fol. 1655.*

RICHARD SIBBS; *J. Payne sc. 4to.*

RICHARD SIBBS, &c. 12mo.

This humble and pious man was bred in St. John’s College in Cambridge, where he was eminent for his preaching. In 1618, he

* “An enthymeme, said he, is a lawful syllogism, but dogs can make them. He instanced in a hound, who had the major proposition in his mind, namely, The hare is gone either this, or that way; and smells out the minor with his nose, viz. the is not gone that way; and follows the conclusion, Ergo, this way with open mouth.” Clark’s “Lives,” fol.—Preston borrowed this argument from Montaigne.

† See Burnet’s “History of his own Time,” vol. i. p. 19.

was, for his excellent talent that way, chosen preacher of Gray's Inn, in and 1626, elected master of Catharine Hall, to which he was a great benefactor. He found that society in a very declining state; but it soon began to flourish under his care. He was author of several books of practical divinity, of which the most noted was his "Bruised Reed," to which, Mr. Baxter tells us, he in a great measure owed his conversion*. This circumstance alone would have rendered his name memorable. His principal work is his Commentary above mentioned.

ANTHONY TUCKNEY, D. D. master of Emanuel College in Cambridge, and one of the assembly of divines in this reign. See the next.

DANIEL FEATLY, S. T. D. *Æt.* 65; *Marshall f.* 1645; 4to. *Frontispiece to his "Dipper dipped."* *There is another print of him lying on his tomb, on which is inscribed his epitaph.*

Daniel Featly, or Fairclough, was son of a cook of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, and one of its greatest ornaments †. He had the honour to speak a funeral oration before the College, upon the death of Dr. Rainolds, the celebrated and much lamented master of it: and he entertained the archbishop of Spalato when he was at the university, with a public exercise; on both which occasions he acquitted himself with great applause. He attended Sir Thomas Edmonds in his embassy to France, where he had several disputes with the Sor-

* See Baxter's "Life" by himself, fol. or Calamy's "Abridgment."

† The famous Jackson, who stands high in the first class of our English divines, was of the same college, and his contemporary.

bonists; as he afterwards had with Fisher, the Jesuit in England. He was both a vehement and an acute disputant; qualities which rarely meet in the same person. His writings, which are chiefly controversial, are levelled against the papists, and the sectaries. He so exasperated the latter, that they threw him into prison, where unwholesome air, bad diet, and worse treatment, soon broke his constitution, and hastened his death. A little before he died, he was carried to Chelsea College, of which he was the third and last provost*, and there ended his life. *Ob.* 1645, *Æt.* 65. He was succeeded in his rectory of Lambeth by White, and in that of Acton by Philip Nye.

JOHN LIGHTFOOT, D. D. a very learned divine, and one of the assembly at Westminster. See the next reign.

BRIAN WALTON, D. D. See the Interregnum.

SAMUEL BOLTON, D. D. *Faithorne sc.* 4to.

SAMUEL BOLTON, D. D. &c. *Van Hove sc.*

Samuel Bolton was minister of St. Martin's, Ludgate, in this reign, and sat in the assembly of divines at Westminster. In the time of the Interregnum, he was preferred to the mastership of Christ College in Cambridge, in which he succeeded Dr. Bainbrigg. Several authors † speak of him as an excellent preacher and expounder of Scripture, and as of a most exem-

* So Wood says; but according to Fuller's "Church History," x. 55, 51, he was the third provost, and Dr. Samuel Wilkinson the fourth."

† Clarke, Neal, &c.

plary character. *Ob.* 5 Oct. 1654, *Æt.* 48. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Edmund Calamy.

THOMAS TAYLOR, S. T. D. *Æt.* 56; *Marshall sc.* 4to.

THOMAS TAYLOR, &c. *Lombart f. b. sb.*

THOMAS TAYLOR; *Svo. in Clark's "Lives," &c.*

THOMAS TAYLOR, &c. 12mo.

Thomas Taylor, who flourished in this, and the preceding reign, was for his great knowledge in the Scriptures, styled "The illuminated Doctor*." He was some time a preacher at Reading in Berkshire, where his example was observed to have a good effect upon the younger clergy. He was afterwards promoted to the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, in London. His works, which contain commentaries on several of the Epistles of St. Paul, and other theological pieces, were printed in two volumes folio, 1659. He, and Dr. Thomas Beard of Huntingdon, were joint compilers of "The Theatre of God's Judgment;" a work collected from ancient and modern authors, the fourth edition of which was published in 1648, fol. *Ob.* 1632.

GUIL. GOUGE, S. T. P. &c. *W. Faithorne sc.* *Frontisp. to his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1655, fol. eight English verses.*

GUIL. GOUGE, &c. *from the same plate; nine English Verses, different from the former.*

GUIL. GOUGE, &c. *J. Dunball f.*

GUIL. GOUGE, &c. *Stent; 4to.*

* Wood says that he excelled in following, and opening an allegory. "Falti Oxon," vol. 1. col. 250.

William Gouge was educated at King's College in Cambridge, where he never absented himself from public prayers at the chapel for nine years together, and constantly read fifteen chapters in the Bible every day. He was one of the assembly of divines; and was, with several others, chosen by a committee of parliament, to write annotations on the Bible*. He was forty-five years the laborious, the exemplary, and the much loved minister of St. Anne's Black Friars, in London, where none ever thought or spoke ill of him, but such as were inclined to think or speak ill of religion itself. He did his great master's business till his strength absolutely failed him, and then "came to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season †." *Ob.* 1653, *Æt.* 79. I am informed from a manuscript note in a copy of Fuller's "Worthies," in the possession of Sir William Musgrave, bart. "that he refused the provostship of King's College in Cambridge, and that he had eight children, who lived to man's and woman's estate."

TOBIAS CRISP, D. D. *Æt.* 42; *J. S.* (*Sturt*) *sc.* 4to.

TOBIAS CRISP; *small 8vo.* *Before the third vol. of his Sermons, 1646.*

TOBIAS CRISP; *Arthur Soly sc.*

Tobias Crisp was rector of Brinkworth in Wiltshire, where he was admired for his preaching, and highly esteemed for his hospitality, diligence, and irreproachable behaviour. In the former part of his life, he was professedly an

* Called, "The Assembly's Annotations."

† Job. v. 26. The text of his funeral sermon, preached by Wm. Jenkyn, who succeeded him as minister of Black Friars.

Arminian; but afterwards became a rigid antinomian. In 1642, he left Brinkworth, and retired to London, where his tenets, with respect to grace, were presently known, and drew him into a controversy with fifty-two divines. By excessive application, he contracted a distemper that soon brought him to his grave. His Sermons, &c. were reprinted in 1689, with the names of twelve Presbyterian and Anabaptist ministers prefixed, expressing their approbation of the book. This revived a controversy, in which Mr. Daniel Williams and other persons of note were engaged. The reader may see particulars in the "Biographia Britannica," Artic. TOLAND, note (B). Our author Crisp has been regarded as the great champion of antinomianism. *Ob.* 27 Feb. 1642-3.

EDWARDUS SIMPSON, S. T. D.

Æt. 73; 4to. *Frontisp.* to his "Chronicon," &c.

EDWARDUS SIMPSON, &c. a small oval, in the neat title to his "Chronicon," a different edition from the former. *Wandelaar invenit & fecit; b. sb.*

Edward Simpson, a native of Tottenham in Middlesex, was educated at Trinity College in Cambridge. Having taken the degrees in divinity, he became chaplain to Sir Moyle Finch; and was, by the viscountess Maidstone, his daughter, preferred to the rectory of Eastling in Kent. He was esteemed a good critic in the learned languages, and an excellent historian. In 1652, he published his elaborate work, entitled "*Chronicon Catholicum ab Exordio Mundi*," in folio. The eminent critic Peter Wesseling republished this book. Dr. Edward Reynolds, afterwards bishop of Norwich, in his licence for the press, gives this character of it: "Egre-
gium

“gium et absolutissimum opus, summa industria, omnigena eruditione, magno judicio et multorum annorum vigiliis productum.” He also wrote notes on Horace, Persius, &c. *Ob.* 1652.

Dr. L U P T O N : *In a neat title to his “History of modern Protestant Divines,”* 1637, in which are several small English heads.

Dr. Lupton was also author of the “Lives of the Fathers,” London 1640, 4to. in which are a considerable number of small heads by Glover : those of the divines were probably engraved by the same hand.

Dr. L A I G H T O N , (or LEIGHTON) ; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

Under the head is the following inscription, which shews how differently authors of libels were treated in the reign of Charles I. from what they have been of late years. “Dr. Laighton, for writing a book called “Sion’s Plea*,” was first, by a warrant from the high-commission court, clapped up in Newgate, for the space of fifteen weeks, where he suffered great misery and sickness, almost to death ; afterwards lost one of his ears on the pillory, had one of his nostrils slit clean through, was whipped with a whip of three cords knotted, had about thirty-six lashes threewith, was fined ten thousand pounds, and kept prisoner in the Fleet twelve years, where he was most cruelly used a long time, being lodged day and night among the most desperately wicked villains of that whole prison.” He was fa-

* He, in this book, styles the bishops, “Men of Blood,” and the queen “a Daughter of Heth.”

ther of Dr. Robert Leighton, the excellent archbishop of Glasgow *.

WILLIAM FENNER, &c. *Hollar f.*
1656, *b. ff.*

WILLIAM FENNER, B. D. *Æt.* 40, 1640: *Hollar f.* 12mo.

WILLIAM FENNER, B. D. *Æt.* 45, 1645 †; *Hollar f.* 8vo.

William Fenner, a noted puritan divine, received his education at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. He was preferred to the rectory of Rochford in Essex, by the earl of Warwick, who was a great admirer of his preaching. He wrote a considerable number of practical books; as "Christ's Alarm to drowsy Saints," &c. &c. He was much resorted to as a casuist.

Mr. HERBERT PALMER (B. D.); *small 4to.*

Herbert, son of Sir Thomas Palmer, was educated in the university of Cambridge. He was a man of uncommon learning, generosity, and politeness; and his character, in general,

* Doctor Leighton has been generally taken for a doctor of divinity; but it seems, from the following account of him, that he was a doctor of physic, though in holy orders. He *may* therefore be removed into the ninth class.

Dr. Alexander Leighton was interdicted the practice of physic in the reign of James I. by the president and censors of the College of physicians, as a disqualified person. He alledged, in bar to this prohibition, that he had taken his doctor's degree at Leyden, under professor Heurnius. It was then objected to him, that he had taken priest's orders; and being asked why he did not adhere to the profession to which he had been ordained, he excepted against the ceremonies, but owned himself to be a clergyman. Still persisting to practise in London, or within seven miles of that city, he was censured "*tanquam infamis*, he having before been censured in the star-chamber to lose his ears." Dr. Cha. Goodall's "Historical Account of the College's Proceedings against Empirics," p. 401.

† The date on this print has been altered.

was

was so good, that bishop Laud, in 1632, presented him to the vicarage of Ashwell in Hertfordshire, though he was professedly of puritan principles *. He sat in the assembly of divines at Westminster; and was one of those that wished for peace, in the time of the civil war †. In 1644, he was by the earl of Manchester, appointed master of Queen's College in Cambridge; where he was very attentive to the duties of his office. He was author of the "Memorials of Godliness," the thirteenth edition of which was printed in 1708; and had a considerable share in the "Sabbatum redivivum." He spoke the French language with as much facility as his mother tongue. *Ob.* 1647, *Æt.* 47.

Mr. HENRY SCUDDER, (B. D.) 12mo.

Henry Scudder, an eminent presbyterian divine, was minister of Colingbourne, Ducis, in Wiltshire. He was author of a noted book, intitled, "The Christian's daily Walk." This book was translated into High Dutch by Theodore Haak, who also translated the first six books of Milton's "Paradise Lost" into that language, for which performance he was much complimented by Fabricius, a celebrated divine at Heidelberg. The translator is *said* to have projected the first plan of the royal Society ‡.

EDMUNDUS CALAMIE, &c. *four English verses*; 12mo.

EDMUND CALAMY, B. D. *R. White sc.* 12mo.

EDMUND CALAMY; with the heads of Jos. Caryl, James Janeway, and Ralph Venning; 8vo.

* The archbishop, in his defence at his trial, mentioned this as an instance of his impartiality.

† "Memoirs of Denzil Hollis," p. 160.

‡ See a note subjoined to the article of COWLEY, in the reign of Charles II.

See an account of the three last persons, in the next reign.

Edmund Calamy was educated at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, where he laid the foundation of that great learning, for which he was afterwards distinguished. He was some time domestic chaplain to Nicholas Felton, bishop of Ely; and was, upon the death of William Fenner, presented, by the earl of Warwick, to the Rectory of Rochford, in Kent. His next preferment was to the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, where he continued till the time of the ejection of the nonconformists, after the Restoration. His natural and acquired abilities qualified him to be the leader of the Presbyterians. He presided over the city ministers in their meetings; was the most active of their members in the assembly of divines; and was, in effect, the Baxter of this reign. But his writings, which are chiefly practical, are not near so numerous as Baxter's. He was one of the writers against the Liturgy*; but was not so captious as some of the nonconformists, who were inclined to quarrel with the Te Deum, and "correct the Magnificat," only because they were used in the service of the Church of Rome. He dared to censure the conduct of Cromwell, to his face; and was never known to be intimidated where he thought his duty was concerned †.

* One of the answers to the book, written by Calamy and his brethren against the Liturgy, was intitled, "A Throat Haple for the Frogs and Toads that crept abroad croaking against the Common Prayer Book."

His grandson informs us, that he had general Monck for his auditor, in his own church, soon after the Restoration; and that having occasion to speak in his sermon of filthy lucre, he said, "Some men will betray three kingdoms for filthy lucre's sake; and immediately threw his handkerchief, which he usually waved up and down while he was preaching, towards the general's pew. Calamy's "Lives of Baxter," &c. ii. p. 6.

He

He went to see the ruins of the city of London, after the dreadful fire, in 1666; and was so deeply affected with the sight, that it broke his heart*.

NATHANIEL BERNARD, S. T. B.
Rector de Remenham; *W. Marshall* *fc.* 8vo.

Nathaniel Bernard, lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in London, who was probably made rector of Remenham upon the ejection of some conformist, "preaching at St. Antholin's church, "May 3, 1629, used this expression, in his "prayer before sermon: Oh, Lord, open the "eyes of the queen's majestie, that she may "see Jesus Christ, whom she hath pierced with "her infidelity, superstition, and idolatrie †." These are Prynne's own words, who says, that bishop Laud being informed of it, brought him before the high commission at Lambeth; but out of tenderness, as "he was a young scholar and a student in divinity," the bishop was desired to intercede with the king for his pardon, and he accordingly procured it. But his zeal, not resting here, carried him to Cambridge, where preaching at St. Mary's, and elsewhere, he accused the established church of popery, superstition, and idolatry; for which being convened by the vice-chancellor, Dr. Comber, he retreated with precipitation. The vice-chancellor

* It is probable, that Mr. Calamy would have been unhappy if he had not seen this horrid spectacle. The ingenious Mr. Bulk, in his "Enquiry into the Origin of our ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful," supposes, that if the metropolis were destroyed by a conflagration, great "numbers, from all parts, would crowd to "behold the ruins, and amongst them many who would have been "content never to have seen it in its glory ‖."

† See Prynne's "Canterburie's Doom," p. 176, 362, 363. 419, 555, 556, whence almost the whole of this article is extracted. See also Wood's "Takti," i. 244.

cellor

cellor wrote to the bishop concerning him, on which being a second time brought before the commissioners, he was suspended, fined, and imprisoned. The bishop would have had him sign a recantation, but in vain; it is therefore probable, that he was roughly handled. Whether he deserved it or not, is, it seems, a problem betwixt the admirers of bishop Laud and William Prynne.

EDWARD FINCH, *a small whole length, dressed in a surplice, following a coach full of women. Over the coach is written "Away for Hammer-smith;" and, in another part, near an ale-house or tavern, "Finch's Perambulations." The print, which is cut in wood, belongs to a book called "The Petition and Articles of several Charges exhibited against Edward Finch, &c. now a Fugitive for fear of this present Parliament."* 1641, 4to.

Edward Finch, vicar of Christ Church, in London, and brother to the lord-keeper, appears, according to Walker *, to have been the first parochial clergyman who was ejected from a benefice by the reforming parliament. It was the misfortune of this gentleman to live in an age when the beauty of holiness was deemed deformity; and when orthodoxy, conformity, and politeness, were enrolled in the black list of crimes. Some of the most *flagrant* in the articles exhibited against him were, that he preached in a surplice; that he wore this abominable vestment in his perambulations; that he worshipped the "great idol" lately erected in the church, meaning the altar; and associated with women. He died, soon after his sequestration, 1 Feb. 1642, happy in this cir-

* "Sufferings of the Clergy," part ii p. 170.

cumstance,

cumstance, that he only tasted of the bitter cup, of which many of his brethren and friends unfortunately lived to exhaust the dregs.

ADONIRAM BYFIELD, *with a wind-mill on his head, and the Devil blowing the sails; it is engraved in the manner of Gaywood, 4to. scarce.*

Adoniram Byfield, who is said to have been a broken apothecary, was a man of special note, and a very active zealot in this busy and boisterous reign. He was one of the scribes to the assembly of divines that sat at Westminster, and had a great hand in the Directory, the "original" of which he sold for four hundred pounds*. He was in possession of the valuable benefice of Colingbourn, in Wiltshire, the right of which belonged to Dr. Christopher Prior, prebendary of Slape, in the church of Salisbury, and of Barton Davy, in that of Wells; and who was also principal of New-Inn Hall, in the university of Oxford. The preferments of this orthodox and learned divine were alone sufficient to enrol him with the scandalous and reprobate clergy. Adoniram Byfield is one of those few persons who have, by name, been stigmatized by Butler, in his "Hudibras." He was father of Byfield the fal volatile doctor †.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, (A. M.) *sitting in a studious posture, with Aristotle's Works open before him; Lombart sc. Frontispiece to his Poems and Plays, 1651; 8vo.*

William Cartwright was son of a gentleman of broken fortune, who was reduced to keep an inn at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. He had

* "Assembly Man," p. 15.

† See Grey's "Hudibras," vol. ii. p. 278, 279.

the highest reputation of any man of his time in the university of Oxford, for poetry, oratory, and philosophy. His "Royal Slave" was acted before the king and queen, by his fellow students of Christ Church; of whom the most applauded was Mr. Busby, afterwards the celebrated master of Westminster school. Wit, learning, judgment, elocution, a graceful person and behaviour, occasioned that well known encomium of him from dean Fell, "That he "was the utmost that man could come to." This instance of the perfection of human nature, was also an instance of its vanity. He was suddenly snatched away by a fever in the prime of life, on the twenty-ninth of November, 1643, and had the honour to be regretted by his sovereign and his queen, who were in Oxford at the time of his death. Abraham Wright, fellow of St. John's College in that university, published five sermons, in the several styles of bishop Andrews, bishop Hall, Dr. Jasper Mayne, Mr. William Cartwright*, the presbyterians and independents.

GULIELMUS OUGHTRED, *Æt.*
73; *Hollar f.* 1646; 410.

Mr. Evelyn tell us, that this print, which was done for his "Clavis," extremely resembles him †.

William Oughtred, rector of Aldbury in Surrey, was generally reputed the greatest mathematician of his age and country. He was by no means deficient in the pursuit of such studies as more immediately related to his profession; but seems to have been carried to the ma-

* Two poets, and fellow collegiates.

† "Numismata, p. 341.

thematics by an irresistible force of genius. He invented several useful instruments, and composed many excellent pieces on mathematical subjects. But his master-piece is his "Clavis Mathematica," which he drew up for his pupil, the lord William Howard, son of Thomas, earl of Arundel. This work is thought to be so perfect as scarce to admit of improvement; and what serves instead of every other encomium, the general plan of it has been adopted by Sir Isaac Newton. He was the first that gave a turn for mathematical studies to the university of Cambridge; and his "Clavis" was introduced by Seth Ward, who lectured his pupils in it. He sometimes amused himself with archery; but this very study seems to have had a good effect upon his health; as the mathematics were not only recreation to him, but Epicurism. He was sprightly and active at above eighty years of age; and if we may believe Mr. Collier, died in an ecstasy of joy upon hearing of the restoration of Charles II. *Ob.* 1660, *Æt.* 86.

JOHN TRAPP, A. M. rector of Weston upon Avon, in Warwickshire. See the Interregnum.

FRANCISCUS ROBERTS, A. M. *Æt.* 40, 1648; *Cross* *sc.* *Before his Clavis Bibliorum;* 8vo. See the Interregnum.

RICHARDUS BERNARD, pastor vigilantissimis de Batcombe, 1641; *Hollar* *f.* 4to. *Frontisp. to his Thesaurus;* &c.

Richard Bernard was twenty-eight years the worthy rector of Batcombe, in the county of Somerset. He was author of "Thesaurus Biblicus,"

blicus," a laborious work, formerly much used by way of concordance. He was also author of an "Abstract and Epitome of the Bible," which I have seen bound up with old Bibles. In 1627, he published a guide to Grand-jurymen, with Respect to Witches," the country where he lived being, if we may believe Glanville, formerly much infested with them. He was preceded in his rectory by Dr. Biss, who lived in the time of the Reformation. His successor was Richard Allein, a famous nonconformist, of whom there is an account in the Biographia Britannica." *Ob.* 1641.

JOHANNES SYM, rector ecclesiæ Leensis, inter Effexianos, *Æt.* 56; *Wm. Marshall f.* 1637; 4to.

In Sion College Catalogue occurs "Life's Preservative against Self-killing, by John Sym, Minister of Leigh in Effex;" Lond. 1637; 4to. See also the Bodleian Catalogue.

JOHN FEATLY; a small head, in the title of the following book, of which he was the author, viz. "A Fountain of Tears," &c. printed at Amsterdam, in 1646; 12mo.

In the "Remembrancer of excellent Men" is the life of Dr. Daniel Featly, by Mr. John Featly, whom I take to be the same person with our author. He was chaplain to Charles I. and II.

GULIELMUS WHATELIE, theologus; six Latin verses. Frontispiece to his "Prototypes, or the primary precedent presidents, out of the Book of Genesis," 1647; 4to.

William Whatelie, or Whately, a Calvinist, was many years vicar of Banbury in Oxfordshire,

shire. His reputation as a preacher was so great, that numbers of different persuasions went from Oxford, and other distant places, to hear him. As he ever appeared to speak from his heart, his sermons were felt as well as heard, and were attended with suitable effects*. His piety was of a very extraordinary strain, as appears from his book "Of the Cumbers and Troubles of Marriage." He died the tenth of May, 1639, much lamented by his Parishioners. These lines are part of his epitaph:

"It's William Whately that here lies,
"Who swam to's tomb in's people's eyes †."

JOHANNES GOODWIN, *Æt.* 47; 1641; G. G. (*Glover*) *sc.* 4to. See the Interregnum.

JOHN ROGERS, preacher at Dedham in Essex; *large beard*; 12mo.

John Rogers, a puritan divine, and minister of Dedham in Essex, was as popular a preacher as any of his time. His congregation, upon lecture days, was generally an assemblage from all the country round; and his church was not

* A neighbouring clergyman being deeply affected with a sermon of his, upon bounty to the poor, went to him after it was ended, and asked him what proportion of his income he ought in conscience to give. Whately advised him not to be sparing; and intimated, that when he was far from being in easy circumstances, he resolved himself to set aside a larger sum than ever, for charitable uses: and that the consequence was, that God blessed and increased the slender heap from which it was taken: and that he was then able to lend ten times as much as he had formerly been forced to borrow. See the story at large in the "Life of Mr. Jos. Mede," prefixed to his "Works," fol. 1677.

† Several of the poetsasters of the age looked upon this thought as too beautiful to be the property of a single person, and have therefore shared it among them. See the verses on the death of queen Elizabeth, in Camden's "Remains, by Philipot" p. 524, or in the "Royal and Noble Authors," i. p. 40, second edit.

only thronged, but sometimes furrounded by such as could not get admittance. Calamy, in his account of the life of Mr. Giles Firmin, informs us, "that he was converted when he was a school-boy by Mr. John Rogers of Dedham. He went late upon a lecture day, and crowded to get in. Mr. Rogers taking notice of his earnestness, with a youth or two more, for room, with his usual freedom cried out, "Here are some young ones come for Christ: will nothing serve you but you must have Christ: Then you shall have him," &c. "which sermon made such an impression upon him, that he thence dated his conversion."

HENRICUS BURTON, theol. Cantabrigiensis, &c. *Glover f. 4to.*

HENRY BURTON; *Hollar f. a small oval, under which is some account of him.*

HENRY BURTON, *Æt. 63, 1640; four English verses.*

HENRY BURTON, rector of St. Matthew's, Friday Street; *8vo.*

Henry Burton, because he could not arrive at such a height of preferment in the church as he aspired to, conceived an implacable hatred against the church itself. He wrote and preached against the hierarchy, and the administration, with all the spleen of disappointed ambition; and was jointly concerned in a seditious and schismatical libel with Prynne and Bastwick. The punishment of these men, who were of the three great professions, was ignominious and severe; they were pilloried, fined and banished*. Though they were never objects of esteem,

* They were imprisoned in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Scilly.

they soon became objects of pity. The indignity and the severity of their punishment gave general offence; and they were no longer regarded as criminals, but confessors.

NICOLAUS LOCKYERUS, minister Anglicanus; *Hollar f.* 1643; 4^{to}. See the Interregnum.

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, the gospel preacher to two of the greatest congregations in England, viz. Stepney and Cripplegate, London; *Cross sc. Frontisp. to his "Gospel Worship,"* 1648; 4^{to}.

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, late minister of the gospel; *T. Cross sc. Frontisp. to his "Saint's Treasury,"* 1656.

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, late minister, &c. *Gaywood f.* 4^{to}.

Jeremiah Burroughes was educated at Cambridge; but was obliged to quit that university for nonconformity. He, for some time, sheltered himself under the hospitable roof of the earl of Warwick †, and afterwards retired to Holland, and was elected minister of an English congregation at Rotterdam. About the beginning of the civil war, he returned to England; not to preach sedition, like some of his nonconforming brethren, but peace; for which he earnestly prayed and laboured. His "Irenicum" was one of the last subjects upon which he preached. His incessant labours, and his grief for the distractions of the times, contributed to hasten his death. He was a man of learning, candour, and modesty, and of an ex-

† Calamy's "Sermon at the earl of Warwick's Funeral," p. 37.

emplary and irreproachable life. A considerable number of his practical writings are in print, of which some were published after his decease. *Ob.* 14 Nov. 1646.

HENRY JESSEY, (or JESSIE) *holding a book.*

There is another print of him, done in the sixty-third year of his age, which may be placed in the next reign.

The first print may be placed here, or in the Interregnum.

Henry Jeffrey, an eminent puritan divine, received his education at St. John's College in Oxford. He was a noted preacher, and author of several practical pieces, which he distributed among his brethren. The most considerable of his numerous works are, "The Scripture Calendar," &c. which was several times printed: his "Description and Explanation of two hundred and sixty-eight Places in Jerusalem, and the Suburbs thereof." This was likewise reprinted. He also published several tracts relative to the work of grace, and conversion of divers persons, both young and old, besides his own "Experiences." He was also author of "The Lord's loud call to England: being a true Relation of some late various and wonderful Judgments, or handy Works of God, by Earthquake, Lightning, Whirlwind, great multitude of Toads and Flies," &c. 1660*. "This book (says Mr. Wood) begins

* It must here be candidly owned that Jeffrey clearly shews himself a bigot in this book. In the first chapter, he speaks of the Lord's strange hand at Oxford, by the sudden death of several persons, actors in a play against puritans and others." And he says,

“ begins with certain matters relating to Oxon,
 “ which being very false, the reader cannot
 “ otherwise but judge the rest so to be. In
 “ 1661, came out an imposture of a most
 “ damnable design, called, “ *Mirabilis Annus,*
 “ or the year of Prodigies and Wonders,” &c.
 “ and in 1662, the first and second part of
 “ *Annus mirabilis secundus,*” and probably
 “ other parts, but such I have not yet seen.
 “ When these came out, which were advanced
 “ by several hands, it was verily supposed that
 “ Henry Jessie had a principal share in them,
 “ &c. At length paying his last debt to na-
 “ ture, 4 Sept. 1663, being then accounted
 “ the oracle and idol of the faction, he was, on
 “ the seventh of the same month, laid to sleep
 “ with his fathers, in a hole made in the yard
 “ joining to Old Bedlam, near Moor-fields, in
 “ the suburbs of London, attended with a
 “ strange medley of fanatics, (mostly anabap-
 “ tists) that met upon the very point of time,
 “ all at the same instant, to do honour to their
 “ departed brother. Some years after, came

says, in the same chapter, that “ the first man that read prayers
 in this university, since this change,” (meaning the Restoration)
 “ the Lord hath cut him off,” &c. “ The first man that read
 prayers at Wadham College is also cut off, a very notorious man.”
 Indeed, common occurrences and events that resulted from the
 stated laws of nature, were by his gloomy imagination converted
 into judgments and prodigies, and heaven and earth were thought
 to have declared themselves against the restoration of the king
 and the reading of the “ service-book.” The contagious gloom
 was presently caught by other enthusiasts, who, when the nation
 was crowded with scenes of festivity, fancied they saw the plagues
 of the land of Egypt. Various writers endeavoured to spread the
 alarm. The most audacious of them was the splenetic author of
 “ *The Year of Prodigies,*” who ransacked all the books he met
 with for memorable and portentous accidents and appearances,
 and their consequent judgments, and did his utmost to terrify the
 people with a groundless but dreadful anticipation of the same
 events. These authors occasioned Dr. Spencer to write a very ra-
 tional book upon prodigies.

“ out “ A short account of his Life and Death,”
 “ &c. but full of ridiculous and absurd cant-
 ings ; to which is annexed an Elegy on Mr.
 “ William Bridge.” The foregoing quotation
 is introduced here, as a specimen of the style
 of Mr. Wood, when he speaks of the noncon-
 formists.

THOMAS BEARD, *a neat whole length, two scholars standing by him, a rod in his hand, and a label proceeding from his mouth, inscribed “ As in præfenti.”*

Thomas Beard, who was “ a puritan mi-
 nister at Huntingdon, was schoolmaster to
 Oliver Cromwell. He was author of the “ The-
 atre of God’s Judgments,” and of “ *Pedantius,
 Comædia, olim Cantab. acta, in Coll. Trin. nun-
 quam ante hæc Typis evulgata,*” Londini, 1631,
 12mo. The print of him belongs to this co-
 medy.

RICHARD BLACKERBY, *a small oval; Van Hove sc. In Clark’s “ Lives,” folio.*

Richard Blackerby, a native of Worlington,
 in Suffolk, was educated at Trinity College, in
 Cambridge. He was perfectly skilled in the
 learned languages, which he taught at Ashen
 near Clare, in Essex, where he had a consider-
 able number of scholars, some of whom have
 been men of eminence, particularly Dr. Ber-
 nard, who was recommended by him to arch-
 bishop Usher, who appointed him his chaplain.
 The same person became afterwards a dean.
 Blackerby, in conformity to the practice of the
 ancient Peripatetics, would frequently walk
 abroad with his scholars, and instruct them in
 natural and divine knowledge. Though he
 was

was incapable of holding a benefice, on account of his inflexible nonconformity, he took every occasion of preaching and exhorting; and such was his preaching, says the author of his Life, "that it must be yielded to, or fled from, or fought against." He once acknowledged to some of his intimate friends, that he had reason to believe "that God had made him a spiritual father to above two thousand persons." The same author, who appears to have been abundantly credulous, informs us that the visible vengeance of heaven fell upon his persecutors. He says that his dreams were holy, and that "when he awaked in the night, he was ever in meditation or prayer; that he would oft, at midnight, make Greek, Latin, or English verses, exalting the praise of God, his attributes, the acts of Christ, the graces of his spirit, or the like, and give them in the morning to his scholars;" that he kept three diaries of his life, one in Greek, another in Latin, and a third in English; and that, "for the impartiality, constancy, and sweetness of holiness, very few have come near him, and none, since the primitive times, did excel him." *Ob.* 1648. See a more particular account of him in Clark's "Lives," folio, 1683.

THOMAS BROOKS; *a small wooden cut.*

This person was author of "The Riches of Christ, or the Treasure of heavenly Joys," to which the print is prefixed.

OBADIAH SEDGWICK. See the *Interregnum*.

SAMUEL FAIRCLOUGH, minister of Ketton in Suffolk. See the next reign.

EDMUNDUS GREGORIUS, *Ætat.* 31, 1646.

Edmund Gregory, who was some time a student at Trinity College in Oxford, left the university after he had taken one degree in arts. He was author of "The Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy;" and a "Meditation on Job ix. 4." printed in one volume octavo, to which is prefixed his head. As he is not in the habit of a clergyman of the church of England, it is probable that he did not receive episcopal ordination*.

A S E P A R A T I S T.

WILLIAM AMES, D. D. &c. *Black silk cap, cloak, and ruff; W. Marshall sc. Frontisp. to his "Fresh Suit against Ceremonies;" 4to. 1633.*

William Ames, a learned independent divine, was educated at Christ's College in Cambridge, under the famous William Perkins. He, in the late reign, left the university, and soon after the kingdom, on account of nonconformity, and retired to the Hague. He had not been long resident there, before he was invited to accept of the divinity chair in the university of Franeker in Friesland, which he filled with admirable abilities for above twelve years. His fame was so great, that many came from remote nations to be educated under him. His

* There is a head of Francis de Neville engraved by Hollar in 1644; and another of Thomas Attwood Rotherham, &c. by Marshall. They appear to be puritan divines, but I know nothing of them.

controversial writings, which compose the greater part of his works, are against the Arminians, and Bellarmine. His pieces relative to the sciences, seem to have been written for the use of his pupils in the university. Towards the close of his life, he removed to Rotterdam, where he died of an asthma, in Nov. 1633*. As he left the church and kingdom, and was much better known abroad than at home, I have not placed him with the doctors of the established church.

A SCOTCH DIVINE, &c.

ALEXANDER HENDERSONUS;

Hollar f. 1641; 4to.

Alexander Henderson, the chief of the Scottish clergy in this reign, was learned, eloquent, and polite; and perfectly versed in the knowledge of mankind. He was at the helm of affairs in the general assemblies in Scotland; and was sent into England in the double capacity of a divine and plenipotentiary. He knew how to rouse the people to war, or negotiate a peace. Whenever he preached, it was to a crowded audience; and when he pleaded or argued, he was regarded with mute attention. He preached

* The following particulars, which were communicated to me by a very learned and ingenious gentleman in my neighbourhood, are not in the article of AMES in the "Biographia Britannica: The Lectiones in Psalmos Davidis of this author, were printed at Amsterdam in 1635, and dedicated by Hugh Peters to the magistracy of Rotterdam. In "An Historical and Critical Account of Hugh Peters," Lond. 1751, an octavo pamphlet, is a quotation from a piece of his, in these words: "Learned Amelius breathed his last breath into my bosom, who left his professorship in Frizeland to live with me, because of my church's independency at Rotterdam. He was my colleague, and chosen brother to the church, where I was an unworthy pastor."

1646.

many sermons, and was concerned in several treatises. Charles I. when he was at Newcastle, in the hands of the army, engaged in a religious dispute with him, in which he had clearly the advantage. Henderson, who had been accustomed to conquer, could not support the thought of being overcome. The disgrace was supposed to have hastened his death*. He is said, before he died, to have expressed some remorse for the part he acted against the king.

THOMAS MAUROIS, Cantuariæ natus; functus minist. verbi Dei per annos XXXV. in eccles. Calobelg. Anst. defunctus V. Aug. 1646, *Æt.* 62; *ruff, &c. D. Brudingheen p. 4 Contadus f.*

PRIESTS of the CHURCH of ROME.

Vera effigies reverendi patris AUGUSTINI BAKER; 12mo. This print is uncommon.

There is also a whole length of him, in octavo, without the engraver's name.

David Baker, an English Benedictine monk, of whom Mr. Wood has given us a very circumstantial account, and particularly of his miraculous conversion from atheism to christianity, was educated at Broadgate's Hall †, in the university of Oxford. He afterwards studied at the Temple, where his excellent natural abilities enabled him, in a short time, to make a great proficiency in the law. Soon after his conversion, he went to Italy, where he entered into the order of St. Benedict, having changed his name from David to Augustin.

* "Vita Jo. Barwick," p. 253.

† Now Pembroke College.

He was, in the late reign, a considerable time resident in England, in the quality of a missionary : but as he was much given to retirement and abstraction, he was, by some of his brethren, thought a very improper person for that employment. He was, for several years, the spiritual director of the English Benedictine Dames at Cambray, and afterwards their confessor. He spent the latter part of his life in London, where he died in 1641. He is said to have been much employed in *mental prayer*; and was author of several books relating to the “ Exercises of a “ Spiritual Life.” He wrote an exposition of the famous mystical book, intituled “ Scala Perfectionis,” by Walter Hilton. These, and the rest of his works, which are extant, are, as Mr. Wood tells us, conserved in nine large “ tomes in folio MSS. in the monastery of “ English Benedictine Nuns at Cambray.” He made large collections for an Ecclesiastical History of England, and other subjects of antiquity, in which he was assisted by the most eminent of our antiquaries. But these, which are in six folio volumes, are lost; as are also three large volumes of his translations of the works of “ Spiritual Authors.” None of his books were ever printed; but Hugh Cressy, in his “ Church “ History of Britanny,” and other writers, have been much indebted to him.

RICHARD CARPENTER, *Æt.* 33;
W. Marshall sc. 1641. In the upper part of the print, he is represented kneeling before the pope; just below, is this inscription: “ Mitto te in Angliam, ad pas-
 cendos Catholicos, et hæreticos reducendos.” Fron-
 tispiece to his “ Experience, History, and Divinity,”
 in five books, 1642, 8vo. The same book was repub-
 lished in 1648, under the title of “ The Downfall of
 “ Anti-

“*Antichrist*,” and dedicated to the parliament. There is a head of him after the dedication of his Sermon on Genesis, i. 14, intituled, *Astrology proved harmless, useful, pious;*” 4to. 1657; and another, before his comedy of “*The pragmatical Jesuit*.”

Richard Carpenter was, about three years, a scholar of King’s College in Cambridge, and studied afterwards in Flanders, Artois, France, Spain and Italy. He was sent into England by the pope to make profelytes; but from the natural inconstancy of his temper, and the flexibility of his principles, he soon turned protestant, and was presented to the vicarage of Poling, in Suffex. He was alternately a papist and a protestant, three times afterwards, and died in the communion of the church of Rome. He is very differently represented in his portraits. In one, he appears like a dull and formal clergyman; in another, with all the spirit of an enterprising missionary. His writings are a medley, perfectly suitable to his character. He was living in 1670. See the next reign.

THOMAS ALBIUS, (WHITE) Anglus; natus 1588, Ob. 1680, *Æt.* 92; *Virtue sc.* 12mo.

Thomas White, an eminent philosopher and divine, and a secular priest of the church of Rome, was son of Richard White of Hutton in Essex, esq. by Mary daughter of the famous Edmund Plowden, author of the Reports. He was particularly intimate with the celebrated Hobbes of Malmesbury, with whom his friendship commenced very late in life. When they were about eighty years of age, they frequently met and wrangled as philosophers, but agreed perfectly well as friends. He wrote against Glanville’s book, intituled, “*The vanity of dogmatizing*,”

“ing,” and several other pieces, published abroad. He applied himself more to philosophy than to divinity, and was, by many, thought not inferior to Hobbes himself, of whom he had often the advantage in disputation. He died according to Wood, July 6, 1676, *Æt.* 94.

Sir TOBIAS * MATTHEWS, Knt.
f. Gamman sc. 12mo. Before his “Letters.”

Tobie, son of the excellent Tobie Matthew †, archbishop of York, was educated at Christ-Church in Oxford, of which he was matriculated a member at eleven years of age. While he was at the university, he was reputed an acute logician, and a good orator; and his father conceived the greatest hopes of him from his forward and lively parts. To complete his education, he went abroad; and was, by Parsons, the Jesuit, seduced to the church of Rome, and persuaded to enter into the society of Jesus. He appears, like many of his fraternity, to have been a much greater politician than divine; though among the various things with which he amused himself, divinity had its turn. His excellent constitution required but few hours sleep, which he frequently took in a great chair; and rising by break of day, he dipped his head in cold water ‡. He was then fresh as the morning, and in spirits to write panegyrics upon lady Carlisle §, or pursue whatever else was started

* He spelt his name Tobie Matthew. In the “Biographia,” vi. 4048, he is styled “a jesuited priest.”

† His name was so spelt by himself.

‡ He, from his own experience, wrote a book to shew “the benefit that proceeds from washing the head every morning with cold water.”

§ He wrote “The character of the most excellent lady, Lucy, Countess of Carlisle,” of whom he was a great admirer. See “his “Letters,” 1660; 8vo.

by

by his volatile genius. He was often a spy upon such companies as he was admitted into upon the foot of an agreeable companion; and with the most vacant countenance, would watch for intelligence to send to Rome. He affected much to whisper in public, and often pretended to discover, when he was only fishing for secrets. We find him much at court, and deeply immersed in politics, in this and the former reign. *Ob.* 13 Oct. 1655. See Class X.

JOANNES DE TRELSON; *M. Lafne*
sc. b. sb.

He was confessor to Henrietta Maria, and died the 6th of February, 1647, in the fifty-second year of his age.

RICHARDUS HERST, fidei odio suspensus Lancastræ, 19th of Aug. 1628; *8vo.*

EDMUNDUS ARROWSMITH, Soc. Jesu, Fidei Odio suspensus & dissectus Lancastræ, 1628; *8vo.*

Edmund Arrowsmith, a native of Lancashire, was educated at Doway, whence in 1613, he was sent as a missionary into England. In the reign of Charles I. he was apprehended upon the information of one of his own flock, whom he had refused to marry to his first cousin. He was tried and found guilty upon two indictments, one of which related to his sacerdotal character, and the other to his making profelytes of the king's subjects. It has been said, that he entered into the society of Jesus a few days before his execution*, which was on the 28th of August, 1628.

* Many of the Romish clergy are said to have become Jesuits at the approach of death, with a view of sharing the joint flock of good works which belonged to that society, and therefore judged at an excellent order to die in,

“ Vera effigies R^{di}. P. AMBROSII BAR-
 “ LO, presbyteri, et monachi congregationis An-
 “ glicanæ, ordinis Sti. Benedicti, qui pro Christi
 “ fide, sanguinem fudit Lancastriæ, in Anglia,
 “ 10 Septembris, 1641, *Æt.* 55.” *in 8vo.*

Ambrose Barlow, who was also a native of Lancashire, and a Benedictine monk, was a missionary here in the reign of Charles I. Dod tells us that there is a manuscript account of him by one of his domestics, which “ describes “ his way of life, which, in all respects, was “ primitive and apostolic.” He suffered death for his activity and diligence in his priestly character.

Joannes Baptista, alias BULLAKER, Ordinis F. F. Minorum Recollectorum Provinciæ Angliæ; Martyrio coronatus 15 Oct. * 1642; *small 4to.*

Thomas Bullaker, who was born at Chichester, entered into the order of St. Francis, in Spain, where he finished his studies. He was about twelve years a zealous and industrious missionary in England, where he often expressed a desire of suffering martyrdom for his religion. His wish was accomplished, according to Dod and others, on the 12th of October, 1642. He, upon his trial, which was very short, frankly owned himself to be a priest, and that he returned to England purposely to confirm Catholics in their faith, and to reconcile others to it.

* N. Mason, called Father Angel, in his History of the Franciscans who were executed in England, entitled “ *Certamen Seraphicum, &c.*” Duaci, 1649, 4to. says, that he suffered death on the 12th of October. *In this book are prints of Bullaker, Heath, Bell, Woodcock, and Colman, who are all mentioned in their proper places.*

THOMAS HOLLAND, Anglus Londini, 22 Dec. 1642, a Puritanis suspensus & dissectus in quatuor Partes, eo quod Sacerdos esset Ecclesiæ Romanæ. *A small oval.*

Paulus a S. Magdalena, alias HEATH, Convent. F. F. Minorum Recoll. Anglorum, Duaci, Guard. &c. *small 4to.*

Henry Heath was born at Peterborough, in Northamptonshire. He studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Douay, where he became a Franciscan. He was sent a missionary into England: and soon after his landing, was apprehended, condemned, and executed, as one of that character. He suffered at Tyburn, the 27th of April, 1643. His head was placed on London-bridge, and his quarters on the city gates.

FRANCIS BELL, a friar; a rope about his neck, and a knife in his breast; executed, 1643.

Francis Bell, who was born at Hanbury, near Worcester, was a member of the English college at Valladolid, in Spain. In 1618, he became a Franciscan. He was sent by the general of his order to Douay, to assist father Genings in his design of erecting a convent of the same order in that place. He was twice chosen guardian of the convent. He was also provincial of the English and Scottish Franciscans. In 1643, he was apprehended, condemned, and executed, for acting here in his ecclesiastical character. He suffered at Tyburn, on the 11th of December. It is said, that he was master of seven languages.

RODOLPHUS CORBIE, Societatis Jesu ab Hæreticis pro Fide suspensus et dissectus, Londini, 7 Sept. 1644; *a small oval.*

THO-

THOMAS COLMAN, a friar. He died in prison, 1644.

He is, in the "*Certamen Scraphicum*," called Walter Colman; and is said to have been of the Franciscan order, and a missionary in England, and to have been condemned to die, but was reprieved by the favour of the king.

HENRICUS MORSE, Soc. Jesu pro Fide suspensus et dissectus, Londini, 1 Feb. 1645; a small oval. This print, and those of Holland and Corbie, are in the "*Certamen triplex a tribus Soc. Jesu ex Provincia Anglicana Sacerdotibus*," &c. Antv. 1645.

POWEL, alias MORGAN, of the order of St. Benedict. Executed at Tyburn, June the 30th, 1646, in the fifty-second year of his age; 12mo.

PHILIP POWEL, who was a missionary in England, was condemned to die on account of his character, and was, as Dod informs us, executed the 20th of July, 1646*.

MARTINUS WOODCOCKE, ex Convent. F. F. Minorum Recollectorum, Anglorum, Duaci, Missionarius: Lancastriæ, in Anglia, Martyrio coronatus, 1646, small 4to.

Martin † Woodcocke, who was born in Lancashire, studied at St. Omer's and Rome, and afterwards at Douay, where, in 1631, he entered into the order of St. Francis. In 1643, he was sent hither in the character of a missionary, and was seized and imprisoned soon after his arrival. He was detained in prison two years before he was brought to his trial, when he

* "Church History," vol. iii. p. 109.

† His secular name was John.

readily owned himself to be “a priest of the catholic church,” and was condemned in consequence of that confession. He was executed at Lancaster, the 7th of August, 1646, together with Reading and Whitaker, who were also priests of the church of Rome*.

The condition of a missionary, in the beginning of this reign, was very different from what it was in the latter end of it; when religious zeal against popery was heightened and inflamed with all the rage of faction. If a Turkish dervise had then preached Mahomet in England, he would have met with much better treatment than a popish priest.

C L A S S V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir JOHN COKE, secretary of state; *G. White sc. b. sb. mezz.*

Sir JOHN COKE, &c. *Sturt sc. 8vo.*

Sir John Coke, master of requests, was upon the death of Sir Albert Moreton, preferred to the office of secretary of state. He was a man of considerable experience: and from long habit, more than from any extraordinary natural abilities, became a good proficient in politics, as far as they related to this kingdom: but as to foreign interests and connections, the knowledge of which must ever have been essential to the secretary's office, he was totally ignorant. He was removed from his place to make room for Sir Henry Vane, the elder, who was promoted by the interest of the queen.

* Dod iii. 109.

“ Sir PHILIP PERCEVAL, Knt. regifter of the court of wards*, and one of the moft honourable privy-council to Charles I. born 1559, died 1647;” *Ant. Vandyck p. C. Lempriere del W. Hen. Toms sc. 1738. Engraved for lord Egmont’s “History of the House of Xvery.”*

Sir PHILIP PERCEVAL, &c. *Faber f. 1743, 8vo. mezz. engraved for the same book.*

Sir Philip Perceval, who, in the early part of his life, was too eafily fwayed by his paffions, became afterwards a man of a fedate and amiable character. He was a friend of virtue, and a lover of his country. He plunged deeply in bufinefs, and approved himfelf an able man in the management of his private affairs, and in every part of his conduct with regard to the public. He at firft fided with the king, but fhortly after, from what appeared to him honourable motives, warmly attached himfelf to the parliament. He appears to have had no connections with the independent party. He died the 10th of November, 1647, of a fever, occafioned by his perturbation of mind, from the profpect of thofe miferies which he apprehended would foon fall upon himfelf and his country. The parliament, then fitting, though his enemies, buried him at their own expence; and the celebrated primate Uther preached his funeral fermon.

WILHELMUS CURTIUS, Eques, Baronettus, a M. Britanniarum Rege, per 19 Annos continuos, in Germania, Prolegatus. *M. H. M. Rosa p. Thelott fecit. wifkers, grey hair.*

* In Ireland.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL, Esq. agent at the court of Bruffels, for Charles I. See the former reign *

“ D. BALTHAZAR GERBERIUS, “ Eques Auratus, primus, post renovationem Fœderis cum Hispaniarum rege, anno 1630, a potentissimo et serenissimo Carolo, Magnæ Britanniæ, Branciæ, et Hiberniæ rege, Bruxellas prolegatus; A^o. 1631, Æt. 42, 1634;” *Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. h. f.*

The late prince of Wales had the family of Gerbier, a fine original, by Vandyck, which had successively passed under the names of several English families, but was, at last, ascertained by Vertue, with this, and another portrait †. The picture is still in the late prince's collection, and has been engraved from a drawing of Edwards, by Walker, in a large sheet. Sir Samson Gideon has a painting of the same family, but different.

Balthazar Gerbier, a native of Antwerp, came into England in the late reign. He attended the king, when prince of Wales, and the duke of Buckingham, into Spain; and was secretly an agent in the treaty of marriage with the infant, though he only appeared in the character of a painter. In 1628, Charles conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and afterwards employed him at the court of Bruffels, where he was resident several years. See more of him in the Class of ARTISTS.

* It appears from the monumental inscription in the church of Easthamstead in Berkshire, that he was grandfather to Sir William Trumbull, the friend of Mr. Pope.

†, “ Anecdotes of Painting,” II. p. 66, 67, 2d edit.

MEMBERS of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

EDWARD HYDE, Esq. afterwards Sir Edward Hyde, and earl of Clarendon, a distinguished member of the house of commons. The heads of him belong to the reign of CHARLES II.

We see, in the instance of the celebrated person before us, as well as in many others, that the exertion of genius depends more upon chance or opportunity, than upon nature itself. The division and distractions of his country called forth the talents of this excellent man. He had a principal share as a speaker, a writer, and an actor, in the transactions of this reign; and was thereby qualified to enrich the world with one of the best histories it ever saw.

JOHN PYM, Esq. *Bower p. Glover f. 8vo.*

JOHANNES PYM, Edelman, &c. *Bower p. Copied from Glover.*

Maitre PIN, (Pym) &c. *in a fur gown; 4to. A scarce and curious print.*

JOHN PYM, Esq. *Houbraken sc. In the possession of Thomas Hales, Esq. Illust. Head.*

JOHN PYM, Esq. *Hollar f. small oval.*

JOHN PYM, Esq. *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

John Pym, Esq. member for Tavestock in Devonshire, was the greatest leader of the house of commons in the long parliament. He was a remarkable instance of what strength of parts and force of eloquence could effect. He was commonly called "King Pym," and seemed alone capable of overturning the throne. His personal weight was superior to authority; but he was thought by many to have made a very ill

use of his power. His intent was to reform, not to abolish the government; but he was a principal engine in bringing about a revolution which he never intended, and which he did not live to see. He died of an imposthume in his bowels*, the eighth of December, 1643. His excessive application to public affairs, is supposed to have hastened his death.

JOHANNES HAMPDEN, vindex libertatis; *Audran sc. De picta tabella apud virum illustrem Richardum Ellys baronettum; b. sb. In Peck's "Life of Milton."*

JOHN HAMPDEN, *in armour; Houbraken sc. 1740; Illust. Head.*

This is not from the same picture † as the above, which represents him younger.

JOHN HAMPDEN, Esq. *M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

John Hampden received the honourable appellation of patriot Hampden, for his spirited and judicious defence of the laws and liberties of his country, in opposition to the illegal and oppressive tax of ship-money. He argued the case with the judges for twelve days together, in the exchequer chamber, and had more reason to triumph, from his superiority in the argument, than the crown had for its victory in the cause. He had the command of a regiment of foot in the civil-war, and received his death's

* Birch's "Lives of Illust. Persons," p. 30. Lord Clarendon, and the author of the "Mercurius Rusticus," say, that he died of the Morbus pediculofus.

† It does not appear that there is any authentic picture of Hampden. Sir Richard Ellys is said to have bought an old painting at a stall, and called it by his name. The late Mr. Hollis told me that he has made particular enquiry after a genuine portrait of him, to have it engraved, and that he could never find an undoubted original.

wound,

wound, bravely fighting, in Chalgrave field, in Oxfordshire. He was regarded by his friends as a martyr to liberty. Baxter has therefore placed him with the saints in heaven *, and lord Cobham with the worthies in his Elysium at Stow †. His patriotism has been suspected; and indeed it appears not to have been without ambition; but patriotism it undoubtedly was ‡. *Ob.* June 24, 1643.

Sir HENRY VANE; *P. Lely p. Houbraken sc.* 1742; *Illust. Head.* The original was in the collection of the earl of Orford, who gave it to the earl of Darlington.

Sir HENRY VANE, Knight, of Raby Castle, by Faithorne, but without his name; in an oval of foliage; 4to. Before his "Life."

Sir HENRY VANE, the younger. From an original painting; 8vo.

Sir Henry Vane, a chief of the independent party, and a principal leader of the house of commons, was one of those singular characters that are seen but once in an age, and such an age as that of Charles I. It is hard to say whether he were a more fantastic visionary, or profound politician. He did not, like the generality of enthusiasts, rely supinely on heaven, as if he expected every thing from thence; but exerted himself, as if he entirely depended on

* "Saint's Everlasting Rest," p. 82, 83.

† Under his bust is this inscription:

"JOHN HAMDEN.

"Who with great spirit, and consummate abilities, began a noble opposition to an arbitrary court, in defence of the liberties of his country; supported them in parliament, and died for them in the field."

‡ If the virtues of patriots and heroes were abstracted from vanity and ambition, they would shrink into a very narrow compass: unmixed virtues are almost as rare as unmixed substances.

his own activity. His enthusiasm seems never to have precipitated him into injudicious measures, but to have added new powers to his natural sagacity. He mistook his deep penetration for a prophetic spirit, and the light of his genius for divine irradiation. The Solemn League and Covenant was the issue of his prolific brain, which teemed with new systems of politics and religion. He preserved a uniformity of character to the last, and died in expectation of the crown of martyrdom. Beheaded the 14th of June, 1662. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

NATHANAEL FIENNES, one of the parliamentary leaders. See the Interregnum, Class II.

DENZIL HOLLES possessed, in a high degree, that intrepidity for which his family has been remarkable. He was very active in parliament, as long as the presbyterians, of whom he was regarded as the leader, had any sway. That party, for a considerable time, went hand in hand with the independents; but towards the conclusion of the war, they separated, and hated each other with all the animosity of brothers. See the next reign, Class III.

EDMUND LUDLOW, knight of the shire for the county of Wilts. See Class V. of the Interregnum.

“EDWARDUS DERING, de Suren-
 “den Dering, in comitatu Cantii, miles et baro-
 “netus: pro comitatu prædicto miles ad parlia-
 “mentum, 1640;” *C. Johnson p. G. Glover sc.*
Frontisp. to his “Speeches in matters of Religion,”
 1640; 4to.

EDWARD-

EDWARDUS DERING, &c. *Copied from the above; Monccrnet exc. 4to.*

Sir EDWARD DERING; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

EDWARDUS DERING, &c. 12mo.

Sir Edward Dering, a man of parts and eloquence, was a great friend to the constitution, and no less an enemy to the exorbitancies of the administration. He entered with zeal into the business of reforming abuses; but was carried by his vanity further than he at first intended to go. His principal motive, according to lord Clarendon, for bringing the bill for extirpating bishops, deans, and chapters, into the house of commons, was the application of two lines of Ovid *, which he thought a very pretty introduction to a harangue †. Upon the erection of the royal standard at Nottingham, he entered into the service of the king, raised a regiment of horse at his own expence, and commanded it in person. He appears to have been loyal from principle, though some imputed his loyalty to levity. He was a great sufferer in the royal cause, by imprisonment, sequestration, and plunder. Echard says that he entered into priest's orders, and became "an earnest suitor for the deanry of Canterbury; but being disappointed, turned again from the king, and ended his days in obscurity ‡." This is of very doubtful authority; justice seems to be done to his memory, in an anonymous letter, published by Hearne, at the end of his preface to "Tho. Sprotti Chronica."

* *Cuncta prius tentanda, sed immedicabile vulnus*

Ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur.

"Metamorph." lib. I. ver. 190, 191.

† His voice was remarkably sonorous and agreeable; he was, therefore, called the Silver Trumpet, at the bar of the house of commons.

‡ "History of England" p 609.

Sir BENJAMIN RUDYERD, a great speaker in the house of commons. See Class VIII.

JOHN SELDEN, the learned lawyer, was sometimes a speaker in parliament against the court, and great attention was always paid him on account of his excellent knowledge of the constitution. He pleaded, as counsel for Hamden, in the famous trial concerning ship-money; was very active against the earl of Strafford and archbishop Laud; and a principal instrument in depriving the bishops of their votes. See the next Class.

EDMUND WALLER, who had a rich vein of eloquence, as well as poetry, distinguished himself as a speaker in parliament, before he arrived at the age which is now requisite for admission into that great assembly. See Class IX.

Sir NATHANIEL BARNARDISTON, knight of the shire for Suffolk. See Class VIII.

Sir ROBERT HARLEY, knight of the shire for Hereford. See Class VIII.

OLIVER CROMWELL, who had been long used to farming in the country, made a very uncouth appearance at his first coming into the house of commons*. “Who (says Dr. South) that had beheld such a bankrupt, beggarly fellow as Cromwell, first entering the parliament-house, with a thread-bare torn cloak, and a greasy hat, (and perhaps neither of them paid for) could have suspected, that in the space of so few years, he should, by the murder of one

* See a picturesque description of his person, in Sir Philip Warwick's Memoirs, p. 427.

“king,

“ king, and the banishment of another, ascend
 “ the throne, be invested in the royal robes, and
 “ want nothing of the state of a king, but the
 “ changing his hat into a crown *.”

Sir JOHN HOTHAM, (a member of the house of commons) governor of Hull; *on horseback*; 4to.

Sir John Hotham, a man of a timid and irresolute nature, and without any firm principles of attachment to the king or parliament, was, by the latter, appointed governor of the town of Hull, the most considerable magazine of arms and ammunition in the kingdom. Charles, perceiving to what lengths the commons were proceeding, was determined to seize this fortress; but was peremptorily refused admittance, when he appeared before it in person, by the governor, who was instantly proclaimed a traitor. Though Hotham was employed, he was not trusted: his son, who was much more devoted to the parliament, was a constant check and spy upon him. At length, both father and son were prevailed upon to listen to the overtures of some of the royalists, and to enter into a correspondence with them. This quickly brought them to the block. They died unlamented by either party; and were, by many, regarded as victims to the just vengeance of heaven, rather than martyrs to the royal cause. *Ob.* Jan. 1644-5.

ISAAC PENNINGTON, member of parliament for the city of London. See Class VIII.

* “ Sermons,” I. p. 311. As Dr. South was a severe satirist, we must make some allowance for this description, which he has made somewhat *outré*, to answer his purpose.

CLASS VI.

MEN of the ROBE.

THOMAS, lord COVENTRY, lord-keeper; *J. Houbraken sc. 1741. In the possession of William Cooper, Esq.. Illust Head.*

THOMAS COVENTRY, &c. *Martin D. sc. 4to.*

THOMAS COVENTRY, &c. *C. Johnson p. Vander-gucht sc. 8vo.* There is a good portrait of him at lord Hyde's: It came from Cornbury.

Promoted
Nov. 1.
1625.

Created a
baron the
tenth of
April 1628.

It was the singular felicity of the lord-keeper Coventry to have raised himself to his high office, by his great knowledge of the laws; to have adorned it by the most exact and impartial correction of the abuses of them; and to have died when law and equity were themselves hastening to a dissolution. *Ob. 14 Jan. 1639-40.* Dorothy, his youngest daughter, wife of Sir John Packington, of Westwood in Worcestershire, was supposed to be the author of "The Whole Duty of Man." It is certain that a copy of it in her hand-writing, was found at Westwood*.

* Ballard's "Memoirs."

William Chappel, bishop of Cork and Ross in Ireland, was, by some, supposed to be the author of that excellent book. It has also been attributed to the archbishops Frewen and Sterne.

At p. 74, of Oldfield's "Divine Discourses," it is said, that William Fulman, a native of Penshurst, in Kent, and amanuensis to Dr. Hammond, was the author of it; but in the preface prefixed to the folio edition of the author of the "Whole Duty of Man's Works," printed in 1684, it is plainly signified that the author was then dead: he, therefore could not be Fulman, who undoubtedly died in 1688 †. This book and Dr. Hammond's "Practical Catechism," seem to have been the main props of our religion after the restoration of Charles II.

† See Wood ii. col. 824. See more on this subject in Ballard's "Memoirs," article PACKINGTON.

JOHN

JOHN FINCH, lord Finch of Fordwich (lord-keeper;) *E. Bower p. Heller f. a small oval.*

There is a print of him with "Finch's wings, "flying to a Windy Bank:" i. e. to Sir Francis Windebank.

The character of lord Finch was just the reverse of that of his predecessor. He was one of those men, who with some parts, and more vanity, fancy themselves qualified for the highest offices, without the due methods of study and preparation. He wrested the laws to a perverse meaning, to answer the purposes of a despotic court; and was ever an advocate for ship-money, or any other illegal imposts. Soon after the meeting of the long parliament, the apprehension of being brought to severe justice, hurried him into a foreign country, and he died in exile.

Promoted
23 Jan.
1639-40.

Sir EDWARD LITTLETON, lord chief-justice of the common pleas, afterwards lord Littleton of Mounslow in Salop, lord-keeper of the great-seal; *A. Vandyck p.*

Sir EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. *Vandyck p. R. Williams f. b. sb. mezz.*

This print, which is well executed, was extremely scarce. Mr. Walpole and the late Mr. West had the only proofs * that I had seen before the first edition of this work was printed. I have since seen several, in other collections.

Sir EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. *Voerst sc.*

EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. lord-keeper; *Peake; b. sb.*

* It may not be improper here to inform some of my readers, that a *proof-print* is one of the first that are taken from a copper-plate. It is generally known by the strength and clearness of the impression, and having no inscription, which is supposed to be added afterwards. But a *proof*, simply, is used for any print wrought off from a copper-plate, and answers to a copy of a book wrought off at the printing press.

EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. lord keeper; *Stent*; 1270.

There is an original of him in the long gallery at Gorhambury.

Promoted
23 Jan.
1640-1.

Created baron, 18
Feb. 23
Car. 1.

Edward, lord Littleton, descended from the famous judge Littleton, author of the "Tenures," and was himself as eminent a lawyer. "His very name, says Lloyd, carried "an hereditary credit with it*;" and the world knows, that the credit of it was never carried higher than it was by the late lord. Sir Edward Coke, who was far from being inclined to speak too favourably of any person of his own profession, styled him "a well poized and weighed man;" and he is well known to have held the balance of justice even, when there was the greatest need of a steady hand. As long as he kept the seal, he was careful never to misapply it: and when he could keep it no longer, he, with his own hands, delivered it to the king. He died the twenty-seventh of August, 1645, and was then colonel of a regiment of foot in Oxford. His principal work is his "Reports," published in 1683, folio.

RANULPHUS CREW, eques auratus, nuper capitalis justiciarius ad placita coram rege tenenda assignatus; *W. Hollar f.* 1664.

This, and several other good heads of judges, by Hollar, are in Sir William Dugdale's "Origines Juridiciales," fol.

Promoted
26 Jan.
1624.

Sir Randolph Carew was, in 1626, removed from his place, for not promoting the loan. His example was followed by two or three only of the judges. The rest were willing to

* "State Worthies," p. 1003.

keep their places; and soothed their consciences, by altering a clause in their patent*: as if there were any material difference betwixt breaking laws already made, and making new ones without proper authority. Sir Randolph died in 1642.

ROBERTUS HEATH, justiciarius, &c.
Hollar f. b. fb. ubi supra.

There is a portrait of him in the master's lodge, at St. John's College, in Cambridge.

Sir Robert Heath was, by the interest of the duke of Buckingham, made attorney-general in the reign of James I. †; and in that of Charles, constituted lord chief-justice of the common-pleas. In October, 1634, he was removed from his office, and was in 1640, made a justice of the king's-bench. Lloyd speaks of him as a man of a conscientious character; but he is contradicted by other writers. His words are, "When he doubted his majesty was advised to
"pres too much upon the subjects, he, rather
"than go against his conscience, quitted his
"place of chief-justice of the king's-bench ‡." According to the earl of Clarendon, he was made lord chief-justice of that court, to attain the earl of Essex, and many others who were

Promoted
26 Oct.
1637.

1642.

* May's "Breviary of the Hist. of the Parl." p. 7.

† Sir Anthony Weldon tell us, that Sir Robert Heath and lord Bacon paid pensions to the duke of Buckingham, out of their places: but we must be cautious in giving credit to this author, who was inclined to think and believe too much ill of mankind, always to do them justice. "Court and Character of King James," p. 129.

‡ "Memoirs," p. 584. He was not then chief-justice of the King's Bench. See the "Summary of the Hist. of England," at the end of "Rapin's Hist." See also the "Lives of the Chancellors," Artic. FINCH.

then

then in arms against the king *. It is certain, whatever his character was, that he was obnoxious to the parliament, and that he fled into France. He died at Caen, in 1649. He was author of "Maxims and Rules of Pleading," 1694; 8vo.

Sir RICHARD HUTTON, one of the justices of the king's-bench; *W. Hollar f. a small oval.*

Promoted
3 May,
1617.

Sir Richard Hutton, who looked with more reverence upon the laws than upon the king; pleaded for Hamden in the famous case of ship-money. Charles, who knew his inflexible character, still continued to call him "The honest judge." This excellent lawyer, and good man, died in February, 1638. He made it his request, that no sermon should be preached at his funeral, though many of the clergy were very ready to do that justice for him. His virtues, which could not be concealed, sufficiently spoke for themselves †. His "Argument," &c. concerning ship money, was published in quarto, in 1641. His "Reports" have been twice printed; the last edition in 1682, fol.

* Clarendon, II. p. 42. He is there said to have succeeded Sir John Brampton, who was lord chief-justice of the King's-Bench.

† I would have every man's virtues do the same; and am not at all concerned that funeral sermons are now disused; though I have good materials of that kind by me, and the practice of preaching them would be a considerable augmentation of a small vicarage. It is always expected that *something handsome* should be said of the deceased; and it is sometimes impossible for a preacher to satisfy his conscience, and the expecting part of his audience. I was lately credibly informed, that an honest clergyman in the country was obliged to preach a sermon at the funeral of a person who had very few virtues to counterbalance a great number of notorious vices; and that he summed up a very ambiguous panegyric on him, which consisted almost wholly of negatives, by saying, that "As the world goes, he was a tolerably honest man."

GULI,

GULIELMUS JONES, eques auratus, et utriusque banci justiciarius; *W. Sherwin sc. Before his "Reports;" fol.*

Sir William Jones was author of "Reports of divers special Cafes in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, from the eighteenth of King James I. to the sixteenth of King Charles I." in French, folio. This book is cited as *First Jones's Reports*, to distinguish it from the Reports of Sir Thomas Jones, who flourished in the reign of Charles II. *Ob.* 1640.

Promoted to the common-pleas, the sixteenth of Oct. 1624. To the King's Bench, the third of April, 1627.

GEORGIUS CROKE, eques auratus, et utriusque banci justiciarius; *Vaughan sc. b. fb.*

Sir GEORGE CROOK (Croke); *Hollar f. a small oval.*

GEORGIUS CROKE; *Gaywood f. b. fb.*

GEORGIUS CROKE; *R. White sc. b. fb.*

This, and the other heads, are before his "Reports."

Sir George Croke, son of Sir John Croke of Chilton, in Buckinghamshire, joined to a very uncommon natural capacity all the industry requisite to make a figure in his profession; and what was more to his honour than both, an invincible integrity. He pleaded with his usual ability against ship-money; and his arguments in that case are published with Sir Richard Hut-ton's. He died the fifteenth of February, 1641. His "Reports," in three volumes, folio, were published after his decease, by Sir Harbottle Grimston, his son-in-law: the third edition was printed 1683. Of the same family was — Croke, Esq. of Chilton, who was notorious for swearing a robbery against Mr. Robert Hawkins, the parson of his parish, with whom he had a quarrel

Promoted to the common-pleas the eleventh of Feb. 1623. To the King's Bench, the ninth of Oct. 1628.

quarrel about tithes. The trial, which contains a curious relation of much artful villany, and as artful a discovery of it by Sir Matthew Hale, the judge, is in print.

Sir ROBERT BARKLEY, (BERKELEY) one of the justices of the King's Bench; *W. Hollar f. a small oval.*

Sir ROBERT BERKELEY, Knt. *from an original picture in the possession of Robert Berkeley, Esq. of Spetchly, his great grandson; G. Powle f. Svo. The print exactly corresponds with the picture, which is a just likeness of him.*

Promoted
the eleventh
of Oct.
1632.

Sir Robert Berkeley, who was second son of Rowland Berkeley, esq. of Spetchly, in Worcestershire, was, by the female line, descended from Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who flourished in the reign of Henry IV. and V. As he lived in an age when the genius of the government had a strong tendency to despotism, when the prerogative had been exerted upon almost every emergency, and when the judges held their places during the pleasure of the king, he, with eleven of his brethren †, gave his opinion for ship-money; and, if we may judge from the tenor of his conduct in private life, as well as upon the bench, from honest motives. As he had been active in what he seems to have thought his duty, and was a man of fortune, he was singled out by the parliament as a proper object of their vengeance. He was impeached of high-treason, and adjudged to pay a fine of 20,000 l. to be deprived of his office of judge, and rendered incapable of hold-

† Namely, John Bramston, John Finch, Humphry Davenport, John Denham, Richard Button, William Jones, George Croke, Thomas Trevor, George Vernon, Francis Crawley, and Richard Weston.

ing any place, or receiving any honour in the state or commonwealth; he was, moreover, to be imprisoned in the Tower during the pleasure of the house of lords. Having made some "satisfaction" for his fine to the parliament, he was, by their authority, discharged from the whole, and set at liberty, after he had been upwards of seven months in the Tower. He afterwards suffered greatly by the plunderings and exactions of the rebels; and a little before the battle of Worcester, the Presbyterians, though engaged in the king's service, retained their ancient animosity against him, and burnt his house at Spetchly to the ground. He afterwards converted the stables into a dwelling house, and lived with content, and even dignity, upon the wreck of his fortune. He was a true son of the church of England, and suffered more from the seduction of his only son Thomas to the church of Rome, at Brussels, than from all the calamities of the civil war. He died on the fifth of August, 1656, in the seventy-second year of his age. Some of his descendants are now in a flourishing state, at Spetchly, in Worcestershire*. I am credibly informed, that a great deal of his face has been transmitted to his posterity.

Sir WILLIAM NOY†, attorney-general;

C. Johnson p. 8vo.

WILLIAM NOY, attorney-general to Charles I.
large ruff. Before his "Compleat Lawyer," 8vo.

* From authentic papers communicated by John Berkely, of Charlton, esq.

† In archbishop Laud's "Diary," where his death is noted, he is styled *Mr. William Noy*.

Promoted
1631.

William Noy, attorney-general, was, for his quick apprehension, solid judgment, and retentive memory, equal, at least, to any of the lawyers of his time. But with all these great, he had no amiable qualities; he was ill-natured, haughty, and unpolite. He had the principal hand in the most oppressive expedients for raising money for the king, and seems not to have had the least notion of public spirit. He was, in a word, a man of an enlarged head, and a contracted heart*. See an account of his learned and judicious works, in the "Athenæ Oxon." *Ob.* 9 August, 1634.

DAVID JENKINS, a judge in the civil (common) law; 4*to*.

DAVID JENKINS, &c. *six English verses*; *W. M. (Marshall) sc.* 12*mo*.

DAVID JENKINS; *frontispiece to his Works*, 1681; 32*mo*.

David Jenkins, a Welsh judge, imprisoned and condemned several persons for bearing arms against Charles I. for which he was sent to the Tower. When he was brought to the bar of the house of Commons, he peremptorily disowned their jurisdiction. Expecting daily to be hanged, he came to a resolution to suffer with the Bible under one arm, and Magna Charta under the other. His vindication of himself, and several other occasional pieces of his writing, were printed in 12*mo*. 1648, with his head by Marshall. *Ob.* 1663, *Æt circ.* 81 †.
Ant.

* Howel informs us, that his heart was literally contracted; "that it was shrivelled like a leather penny purse, when he was "dissected." See Howel's "Letter to lord Savage," vol. i. p. 241, which contains some particulars relative to the above character.

† Capt Jenkins, his great grandson, was said to have had his ears cut off, in the reign of George II. by a captain of a Spanish ship

Ant. Wood, for reflecting on the earl of Clarendon, in his account of this judge, in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," was sentenced to have a copy of that book burnt, to be fined thirty-four pounds, and expelled the university of Oxford.

RICHARDUS BROWNLOW, armiger, capitalis protonotarius in curia de Banco; *T. Cross* sc. 4to. *Frontisp. to his "Brevia Judicialia,"* fol.

RICHARDUS BROWNLOWE, &c. *T. Cross* sc. 4to. *somewhat different from the former. Before his "Declarations and Pleadings;"* 4to.

Both these prints are evidently after an original of him which I saw at Belton, in the library of the late Sir John Cust, Bart. speaker of the house of commons. They are dated, *Ætat.* 86; but it appears from the original, that he was not so old when that was painted.

Richard Brownlowe, esq. prothonotary of the King's Bench, was founder of the Tyrconnel family. Besides the abovementioned works, he was author of a "Book of Entries," and joint-author with J. Goldsborough, esq. of a book of "Reports." See Worrall's "Catalogue of Law Books."

JOHN BRADSHAW, serjeant at law.
See Class XII.

ship, who insultingly bid him carry them to the king, his master; to this Mr. Pope alludes:

—— "The Spaniard did a waggish thing,
"Who cropt our ears, and sent them to the king."

This was a falsehood, propagated to inflame. A friend informed me, that he was in the house of commons when captain Jenkins was examined before the parliament concerning this affair; and that he then saw both his ears; and that they were on at the time of his death.

JOHANNES SELDENUS; ex tabula, in Bibliotheca Bodleiana; *Vandyck p. Faber junr. f. 1713; 4to.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS, jureconsultus; *Lely p. Vertue sc. 1725; b. fb.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS. *Before Dr. Pocock's edition of "Eutyckius," fol.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS; *Burghers sc. In the frontispiece to the "Catalogue of the Bodleian Library," with the founder, and principal benefactors.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS; *Van Hove sc. 1677; 12mo.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS, *R. White sc. b. fb.*

JOHANNES SELDEN, &c. *a library in the background; four Latin verses; G. L. p. b. fb.*

John Selden, sometimes styled "The great dictator of learning of the English nation," and pronounced by Grotius, his antagonist, to be the glory of it; was a man of as extensive and profound knowledge as any of his age. He was thoroughly skilled in every thing that related to his own profession; but the general bent of his studies was to sacred and profane antiquity. The greater part of his works are on uncommon subjects. Like a man of genius, he was not content with walking in the beaten track of learning, but was for striking out new paths, and enlarging the territories of science. His "History of Tithes" gained him more enemies than any of his works, and his "Mare clausum usum" did him the most honour*. Towards the close of his life, he saw the emptiness of all human learning; and owned, that out of the numberless volumes he had read and digested, that nothing stuck so close to his heart,

* Written against Grotius, of whom he had the advantage.

or gave him such solid satisfaction, as a single passage out of St. Paul's Epistles †. *Ob.* 30 Nov. 1654. His works were published in three volumes, folio, by Mr. David Wilkins, 1725.

WILLIAM PRYNNE, Esq. oval; *Stent*; another, *Æt.* 40, 1640; *four English verses.*

WILLIAM PRYNNE; *Hollar f.* a small oval. *Under the print, is an account of his being pilloried, fined and imprisoned, for writing his "Histro-Mas-tix," &c.*

WILLIAM PRYNNE, barrister at law; *2vo.* In *lord Clarendon's "History."*

In the Bodleian Gallery at Oxford, is a portrait said to be of him: but I believe it to be of some other person. It belonged to the late Dr. Rawlinson.

William Prynne, a man of four and austere principles, took upon himself the office of censor, and boldly stepped forth to correct every enormity in church and state. He wrote against bishops, players, long hair, and love-locks; and was therefore dignified by his party with the appellation of Cato. He was a man of great reading; and there appear in his writings a copiousness without invention, and a vehemence without spirit. Mr. Wood supposes that he wrote a sheet for every day of his life, computing from the time of his arrival at man's estate. He says, "His custom was, when he
" studied, to put on a long quilted cap, which
" came an inch over his eyes, serving as an
" umbrella to defend them from too much
" light; and seldom eating a dinner, would
" every three hours, or more, be maunching a

† Titus ii. 11, 12, 13, 14.

“roll of bread, and now and then refresh his
 “exhausted spirits, with ale*.” To this But-
 ler seems to allude, in his address to his muse:

“Thou that with ale, or viler liquors,
 “Didst inspire Withers, Prynne, and Vicars;
 “And teach them, though it were in spight
 “Of nature, and their stars, to write.”

This voluminous rhapsodist gave his works, in forty volumes folio and quarto, to the society of Lincoln's Inn. There is a catalogue of them in the “*Athenæ Oxonienses*.” The most valuable of his performances by far, is his “*Collection of Records*,” in four large volumes, which is a very useful work. *Ob.* 24 Oct. 1669.

Sir GEORGE STRODE, utter-barrister of the Middle Temple. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

THOMAS FIDELL, of Furnival's Inn, Gent. See the Interregnum.

ROBERT DOVER, attorney. See Class XII.

ROBERT AYLETT, Master in Chancery, 1635, *Æt.* 52; *T. Cross* f. 8vo. *This is one of the best of Cross's works. It is before his “Divine and Moral Speculations,” in verse, 1654, 8vo †.*

Robert Aylett was educated at Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, where, in 1614, he commenced doctor of laws. It was his usual practice to relax himself after his severer studies with poetry.

* “*Athenæ Oxon.*” ii. col. 434.

† The print may be placed here, next to the common lawyers; or after Richard Brownlow, *esq.* in this Class.

Besides

Besides the book just mentioned, he wrote "Suffanna, or the Arraignment of the two Elders," in verse, Lond. 1622, 8vo. Mr. Wood starts a question †, whether he was author of "*Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, or the Antiquities of antient Britain derived from the Phœnicians," published under the name of Aylett Sammes; but said to be written by his uncle. Certain it is that the nominal author was unequal to it; though much learning and labour have been spent on that wild work to very little purpose.

SCOTCH LAWYERS.

Sir ALEXANDER GIBSON, (his name not inscribed); *R. White sc. judge's robes; laced cap; large beard.*

Sir Alexander Gibson, of Drune, one of the senators of the college of Justice; was author of "Decisions of the Lords of Council in Scotland, in cases of importance, from July, 1641, to 1642, with the Defenders and Pursuers Names," fol. Edinburgh, 1690. The head is prefixed to this book.

THOMAS CRAIG, of Ricartoun. See the reign of James the First.

† "Fasti," ii.col. 207.

CLASS VII.

OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY.

FIRST DIVISION.

OFFICERS of the KING'S ARMY.

As the generality of the persons mentioned in the ensuing Class were soldiers by accident, the accounts of them will, for the most part, be found in other Classes: most of the general officers are placed here.

“ Sir JOHN BURGH, knight *, de-
 “ scended from the house of the lord Burgh, and
 “ heir-male to the barony; captain of an English
 “ foot company in the United Provinces; go-
 “ vernor of Frankendale; colonel of a regiment
 “ of foot in the expedition with count Mansfield;
 “ colonel general in the isle of Rhee, where he
 “ was slain with a musket bullet, September 11,
 “ 1627.” *T. Cecil* *fc.*

Sir John Burgh, the brave governor of Frankendale, was of the same family, but not the same person with Sir John Burgh, who was lieutenant-general to sir Walter Raleigh, in his expedition to Panama, and who took the great and rich ship called the Madre de Dios. They were both descended from Sir Thomas Burgh, lord Burgh of Gainsborough. The elder Sir John died in 1593; and the younger on the 11th, or rather the 20th, of September, 1627, in the 41st year of his age. He was one of the

* He is placed here in order of time, not to interfere with the officers who commanded in the civil war.

best soldiers of his time, and greatly distinguished himself by his active and passive valour. His portrait is among the rest of Sir Horace Vere's captains, at lord Townshend's at Raynham, in Norfolk. Sir James Burrow, fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, is of the same family, and has another portrait of him. I frankly own, that I fancied the elder and younger Sir John Burgh to have been the same person, and should have continued in that mistake, if this learned and ingenious gentleman had not, with his pen, cleft in two my phantom, which was of a substance too gross ever to re-unite.

THOMAS HOWARDUS, comes Arundelæ et Surriæ, &c. An. 1639, contra Scotos, supremus et generalis militiæ dux; *A Vandyck p. W. Hollar f. 1646; b. ff.* See Class II.

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland, lord-general, &c. *Stent; b. ff.*

Henry Rich, earl of Holland, was lord-general of the horse under the earl of Arundel, in the expedition against the Scots, in 1639. He was sent with a considerable part of the army, to engage a small body of the Scottish forces under general Lesley, but retired without striking a stroke. See Class III.

OFFICERS belonging to the Northern Division of the ARMY, under the Earl of NEWCASTLE, and prince RUPERT; according to the List of the ROYAL and PARLIAMENTARY FORCES, printed in 1642; 4to.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Newcastle, general of the foot. See Class III.

W I L.

WILLIAM VILLIERS, viscount Grandison, lieutenant-general of the foot. See Class III.

Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT, poet-laureat, was a great favourite of the earl of Newcastle, who appointed him lieutenant-general of his ordnance *; but it was thought that he might easily have found a person much better qualified for that command. We read, that Alexander took Homer's Works with him in his expeditions; but it is not probable that he would have taken the poet himself, if he had been then living. Voltaire informs us †, that Lewis XIV. in his pompous expedition to Flanders, was attended by Vander Meulen the painter, and Peliffon the historian, to design and record his victories; but he does not say that he took Boileau with him to sing them; and, if he did, he knew better how to employ him than to make him a lieutenant-general. See the next reign.

Sir FRANCIS WORTLEY, col. of the fifth regiment of foot, under the earl of Newcastle. See Class IX.

ENDYMION PORTER, col. of the seventh regiment of foot. See Class VIII.

Colonel JOHN BELLASYSE; col. of the ninth regiment of foot, and afterwards a lieutenant-general. See Lord BELLASYSE in the next reign.

Sir CHARLES LUCAS, col. of the twelfth regiment of foot. He had the command of the earl of Newcastle's horse, at the battle of

* His name is not in the list above mentioned.

† "Siccle de Louis XIV."

Marston Moor, where he signalized that valour for which his family were distinguished*; but was, after the utmost exertion of it, forced to yield to the determined Cromwell. His head is described in the eighth Class, with that of Sir George Lisle.

EDWARD NICHOLAS, secretary of state, commanded a troop of horse under the earl of Newcastle †.

RUPERT, prince Palatine, general of the horse, &c. 1642. See Class I.

GEORGE, lord Digby, had the command of two troops of horse under prince Rupert. See Class III.

ARTHUR, lord Capel, commanded two troops of horse. See Class III.

The following OFFICERS acted chiefly in the WEST.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, marquis of Hertford, general, &c. See Class III.

RALPH, lord Hopton, baron of Stratton; *in armour; band, &c.*

RALPH, lord Hopton, his majesty's general of the western army. *From a painting in Sir Jacob Astley's hands; Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

The lord HOPTON. *From a picture at the honourable Arthur Onslow's, esq. Vertue sc. One of the*

* We read on the monument of his sister, the dutchess of Newcastle in Westminster Abbey, that "all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous."

† See the "List of the Armies," 1642. His portraits belong to the Interregnum, and the reign of Charles II.

Set of Loyalists. There is a print of him on horseback, by Sherwin.

Created a
baron, 19
Car. I.

May 16,
1645.

Ralph, lord Hopton, a nobleman of admirable accomplishments of body and mind, was trained up in a good school of war in the Low Countries. After exerting himself in the house of commons, in the royal cause, he retired into the West; where, in a few months, he raised a formidable army, and fortified no less than forty garrisons. He was so great a master of discipline, that his army moved as one man; and was, in every respect, different from those licentious and tumultuous rabbles, of which there were many instances in the civil war, that more resembled a herd of banditti, than a well appointed army. His victory at Stratton, which was the most signal in the course of that war, is an astonishing instance of what determined valour can effect. He well knew how to improve it, and it was only an earnest of several others. After he had done as much as courage, conduct, and activity could do, he, for want of supplies, was forced to retire before Fairfax; and approved himself as great a general in his retreat, as he had done before in his victories. He died at Bruges, in September, 1652. See Sir WILLIAM WALLER in this Class.

Prince MAURICE, general of the West.
See Class I.

GEORGE, lord Goring (general &c.); *Vandergucht* sc. *A page putting on his sword; 8vo.*

George, lord Goring, was a man of a ready wit, good understanding, and clear courage; but too mercurial to be at the head of an army, and too vicious to be in any station, where ex-
ample

ample could corrupt. He was so totally devoid of principle, that he was under no check or restraint from any laws human or divine. But such were the sprightliness of his behaviour, and the fallies of his wit, that those who detested his character, could never hate his person. That part of the country where his army lay, was a scene of ravage and licentiousness; and he was generally, in effect, doing the work of the enemy. At the battle of Marston Moor, ^{July 3,} he totally routed the left wing of the Scottish ¹⁶⁴⁴ army; and was brave and resolute in his defence of Colchester. Having gained his pardon, but lost his estate, he retired in the time of the Interregnum, to the little court of Charles II. and his manners were perfectly adapted to it, when it rose to the height of frolic and debauchery. In the 20th year of Charles I. he was created earl of Norwich. He died suddenly 1663; some say in 1662.

ROBERT DORMER, earl of Caernarvon; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. From an original at Wilton. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

ROBERT, Earl of Caernarvon; *Vandyck p. Baron sc. a large head. This seems to have been done from a tracing taken from the fine family picture at Wilton.*

His portrait, together with that of his lady, by Vandyck, is at Longleat.

ROBERT DORMER, earl of Caernarvon (general of the horse); *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

The earl of Caernarvon, though he seemed born for the camp, never thought of commencing soldier before he was roused to action from a principle of loyalty. He was vigilant, active, and patient in his command; and wanted
only

only experience to be an accomplished general. He was quick in discerning any advantage over the enemy, eager to lay hold of it, and steady to pursue it. He distinguished himself in every action in which he was engaged, and particularly in the memorable battle of Roundway Down. After he had defeated a part of the enemies horse, at Newbury, he fell by the ignoble hand of a straggling trooper, who ran him through the body. Just as he was expiring, a certain nobleman came to him, to ask him if he had any request to make to his majesty, assuring him that it would be punctually fulfilled. He replied, "I will not die with a suit in my mouth, but to the King of Kings*." He died the twentieth of September, 1643. The king, who justly respected him as one of the bravest and most accomplished persons in his army, was extremely sensible of his loss.

BEVILLUS GRANVIL, &c. *Æt.* 39, 1640; *By Faithorne, but without his name, 4to. Before the Oxford Verses on his Death.*

SIR BEVIL GRANVILLE; *G. Vertue sc. From an original, in the possession of lord Lansdown. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

The following verses, which are as perfect an example of the *batbos* as any Longinus has given us of the *sublime*, are under the head. They are taken from the Oxford verses written upon his death, soon after the battle of Lansdown:

" Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lie,
 " When his one bark a navy did defy †;

* Fuller's "Worthies," in Bucks, p. 141.

† See the reign of Elizabeth, Class VII.

“ *Where shall the next fam'd Granville's ashes
 “ stand?
 “ Thy grandfire's fill the sea, and thine the land.’*”

Sir BEVILLE GRANVILLE, col. of a regiment.
 under lord Hopton; 8vo.

Sir Bevil Granville, one of the worthiest and most popular men in the county of Cornwall, had a principal hand in every signal exploit in that great scene of action. He was killed, bravely fighting, at the battle of Lansdown, near Bath, ^{July 5,} He contributed greatly to the de-^{1643.} feat of the parliament army; but the royalists knew not how to esteem that as a victory, which was purchased with the life of so excellent a person.

Col. GILES STRANGEWAYS distinguished himself on several occasions in the civil war. See an account of this active and worthy loyalist in the next reign.

OFFICERS of DISTINCTION, who acted in different Parts of the KINGDOM.

ROBERTUS BARTY, comes Lindfæi, &c. *Mierewelt p. Voerst sc. 1631.*

ROBERTUS BARTY, comes Lindfæi, &c. *Geldorp p. Voerst sc. b. sb.*

ROBERTUS BARTY, &c. *Geldorp p. Voerst sc. 4^{to}.*

ROBERT earl of Lindsey; *C. Johnson p. Houbraken sc. 1742. In the possession of Charles Bertie, esq. Illust. Head.*

ROBERT BERTIE, earl of Lindsey; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. From a painting at the duke of Ancafter's. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

ROBERT

ROBERT BERTIE, earl of Lindsey, lord-general, &c. *in armour*.

ROBERT BARTUE (Bertie), earl of Lindsey, his majesty's general; 8vo.

Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, son of Peregrine, lord Willoughby, of Eresby, inherited all the martial spirit of his father*. In the reign of Elizabeth, he was at the siege of Amiens, under sir John Baskerville and sir Arthur Savage; and that of Cadiz, under the earls of Essex and Nottingham, where he was knighted for his gallant behaviour. He had a share with George, earl of Cumberland, and other persons of eminence, in several adventures; and was one of those brave Englishmen who, in the late pacific reign, distinguished themselves in the Low Countries, under prince Maurice, and had the honour of contributing to the victories of that great general. In 1635, he was constituted lord high admiral of England †, and sent out with a fleet of forty sail, to maintain the dominion of the Narrow Seas; and upon the breaking out of the civil war, he was appointed general of the king's forces. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Edge-hill, where the royalists claimed the victory. But the loss of so able a commander was irreparable, and his death was alone equal to a defeat. *Ob.* 23 Oct. 1642.

MONTAGU BERTIE, earl of Lindsey, &c. *in armour*; *Vandyck p. Faithorne sc. b. sb.*

* Peregrine, lord Willoughby, offered to meet a person, who sent him a very impertinent challenge when he had the gout in his hands and feet, with a piece of a rapier in his teeth. Queen Elizabeth called his son "the young general," and offered to stand godmother to him. "Biog. Britain." Art. BERTIE.

† He was also lord high-chamberlain in this reign.

Montagu

Montague Bertie, earl of Lindsey, son of the former, and heir of his loyalty and valour, greatly distinguished himself at Edge-hill in endeavouring to rescue his father, after whose death he seems to have attached himself to the king, with the affection of a son, as well as the duty of a subject. He commanded the life-guards in several of the most considerable battles which were fought in the course of the civil war, and was wounded in that of Naseby. His affectionate regard to his unhappy sovereign was conspicuous after his death; he attended his body to the grave, and paid his last duty to him with tears. He, after the Restoration, lived in retirement with dignity, and approved himself an example of a better age. He died at Campden-house, in Kensington, the 25th of July, 1666. He married two wives; from the first of whom the duke of Ancaster is descended, from the second the earl of Abingdon.

“ Sir JACOB ASTLEY, created lord
 “ Astley, baron of Reading; field-marshal, and
 “ serjeant-major-general of his majesty’s army;
 “ lieutenant-general of the forces in the counties
 “ of Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford, and South
 “ Wales; governor of the garrisons, of Oxford,
 “ Reading, &c.” *M. Vaudergucht sc. From an
 original painting at Sir Jacob Astley’s house, called
 “ The Palace” at Maidstone, in Kent; 8vo.*

There is a portrait of him by Worlidge, done for Sir Edward Astley; 8vo.

Sir Jacob Astley served in the Netherlands under prince Maurice, and his brother Henry; and afterwards under Christian IV. king of Denmark, and Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He was, for his signal services, created

baron of Reading, 20 Car. I. He was among the first that entered into the service of that monarch, and his last hopes, in the decline of his affairs; but this brave and loyal old soldier was totally defeated with the remnant of the royal army, near Stow in the Would, in Gloucestershire, the twenty-first of March, 1645-6. Ob. 1651.

There is, in lord Clarendon's "History," an obitavo print by Vanderghucht, of Sir BERNARD ASTLEY, son of Sir Jacob.

He had the command of a regiment in the civil war, and signalized his courage at the siege of Bristol, and the second battle of Newbury

ROBERT PIERPOINT, earl of Kingston; *Vertue sc.* From a picture at the late duke of Kingston's, who was descended from him. One of the Set of Loyalists.

Robert Pierpoint, earl of Kingston, who was popularly called "The good," was lieutenant-general of the king's forces in the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk. He was very active in executing the royal commission of array, in opposition to the militia, and his success was answerable to his activity. He, in a short time, brought to the king four thousand men; two thousand of whom entered into his service; and the rest supplied him with arms and money, to the amount of twenty-four thousand pounds. He was surprised, at Gainsborough, by lord Willoughby of Parham, and hurried aboard a pinnace, which was ordered to convey him to the garrison at Hull. The vessel was chased by colonel Cavendish, and happened to run aground upon a shallow.

low. The royalists peremptorily demanded the prisoner, who was as peremptorily refused. The rebels, to deter them from firing, exposed the earl upon deck; where he and a faithful servant were killed by a shot, which was intended for the enemy. *Ob.* 30 July, 1643.

BERNARD STUART, earl of Lichfield, commander of the king's troops. See Class III.

SPENCER COMPTON, earl of Northampton, colonel of a regiment of foot. See Class III*.

Sir GEORGE RAWDON, an excellent field officer. See the next reign, Class VIII.

Sir JOHN SUCKLING, the poet, who had made a campaign under Gustavus Adolphus, raised a splendid troop of horse, at the expence of twelve thousand pounds, for the service of the king. This troop, with Sir John at it's head, behaved so ill in the engagement with the Scots, upon the English borders, in 1639, as to occasion the fa-

* Lord Digby and colonel Lunsford were accused by John Lilburne and other incendiaries, of an intention to bring a large party of the king's forces to Westminster, and massacre the parliamentary leaders. It was falsely reported that the innocent colonel indulged his brutal appetite with the flesh of children. It appears from the following lines of *Cleaveland*, that there was "a picture," or print of him, making such a horrid meal:

They fear the giblets of his train; they fear
Even his dog, that four-legg'd cavalier;
He that devours the scraps which Lunsford makes,
Whose picture feeds upon a child in staves †.

It is highly probable, as I have never met with this print, that it has been indoltriously destroyed. The brave colonel, who was a man of a fair character, and far from being an epicure, much less a canibal, was killed in 1643, at the siege of Bristol. See more of him, in Grey's "*Hudibras*," Vol. ii. p. 312, first edit.

† *Cleaveland's* "*Rupertismus*," at p. 67 of his works, edit. 1677.

mous lampoon composed by Sir John Mennis: "Sir John he got him an ambling nag," &c. This ballad, which was set to a brisk tune, was much sung by the parliamentarians, and continues to be sung to this day. This disastrous expedition, and the ridicule that attended it, was supposed to have hastened his death. See Class IX.

GEORGE WHARTON, afterwards Sir George, sold his paternal estate to raise a troop of horse for the king, and took the command of it himself. At the time of the Interregnum, he was a writer in various branches of literature, and seems to have taken up that profession from the necessity of his affairs. See the reign of Charles II. Class IX.

JOHN DOLBEN, a student of Christ Church in Oxford, was an ensign in the royal army at the siege of York, and the battle of Marston Moor, where he was dangerously wounded in the shoulder, by a musket-ball. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of a major. Having entered into holy orders, he was, after the Restoration, made a canon of Christ-Church, and was successively bishop of Rochester, and archbishop of York. See the next reign, Class IV*.

* John Fell, afterwards bishop, was an ensign in the same cause with Dolben. See "Athen. Oxon." II. 795. So William Beaw, afterwards a bishop, was a major in the king's service, *Ibid.* 1179. Two others, who became bishops, were also in the royal army. See Peter Mews. *Ibid.* 1178; and John Lake, in Richardson's "Goodwin," p. 516.

A SCOTCH GENERAL.

JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of Montrose (or MONTROSS); *A. Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the possession of the duke of Montrose; Illust. Head.*

JAMES GRAHAM, &c. *Vertue sc. One of the Loyalists, from the same original as the above.*

JAMES GRAHAM, &c. *A copy from Houbraken, by Strange. In Dr. Smollett's "History."*

Marchio Mont. Rosar. com. de Kincardin, &c. *six Latin verses; 4to. A copy by Vertue.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose; *four verses; "Scotland's Glory," &c. 4to.*

JAQUES, marquis de Montrose; *Pontius sc. 8vo.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose; *A. Matham f. 8vo.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose: *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

James Graham, marquis of Montrose, was comparable to the greatest heroes of antiquity. He undertook, against almost every obstacle that could terrify a less enterprising genius, to reduce the kingdom of Scotland to the obedience of the king; and his success was answerable to the greatness of his undertaking. By a thousand efforts of stratagem and valour, he, in a few months, effectuated his great design; but, for want of supplies, was forced to abandon his conquests*. After the death of Charles†,

* He, on several occasions, gave as signal proofs of his humanity, as he did of his courage. It is worthy of remark, that in the memorable battle which he gained in September, 1644, the word of the rebels was "Jesus, and no quarter."

† The verses which he wrote on that occasion are as spirited as his valour.

he, with a few men, made a second attempt, but was presently defeated by a numerous army. As he was leaving the kingdom in disguise, he was betrayed into the hands of the enemy, by the lord Aston, his treacherous friend. He was carried to his execution with every circumstance of indignity that wanton cruelty could invent, and hanged upon a gibbet thirty feet high, with the book of his exploits appendent to his neck*. He bore his reverse of fortune with his usual greatness of mind, and expressed a just scorn at the rage and insult of his enemies. We meet with many instances of valour in this active reign; but Montrose is the only instance of heroism. Executed May 21, 1650. See the Interregnum.

OFFICERS of the NAVY.

“ Sir JOHN PENNINGTON, knight,
 “ one of the gentlemen in ordinary of his majesty’s
 “ privy-chamber; governor and captain of Sandown Castle in Kent, and vice-admiral of his
 “ majesty’s fleet for this expedition †, A^o. 1636,
 “ and 1637.” *C. Van Dalen sc. 4to.*

Sir John Pennington was a man of great courage, openness, and generosity; and what heightened every one of his virtues, of uncommon piety. When the earl of Northumberland was indisposed, he was appointed by the king

1642.

* This book, which was published in small octavo, 1647, is written in elegant Latin. It has, at the bottom of the title-page, A. S. the initials of Agricola Sophocardio, the disguised name of George Wiselhart, afterwards bishop of Edinburgh, who was the author of it. J. G. at the top of the same page, stand for Jacobus Gromus, the christian and surname of the marquis. The book, of which an English translation was published in 1649, is uncommon.

† To maintain the sovereignty of the British seas

to supply his place; but the parliament strongly remonstrated against this; as Sir John, who was a very loyal person, was one in whom *they could not confide*, and they therefore recommended the earl of Warwick. Such was the situation of the king's affairs, that he knew not how to refuse their request, which carried with it too much of the nature of a command. Sir John Pennington was, after some altercation, set aside; and the earl of Warwick was, upon the revocation of the earl of Northumberland's commission, constituted lord high admiral. The parliament strongly invited him to enter into their service; but he never could be prevailed with to serve against the king. *Ob.* Sept. 1646.

Sir KENELM DIGBY, by his eager pursuit of knowledge, seemed to be born only for contemplation. But he was thought to be so well qualified for action, that, in 1628, he was appointed commander of a squadron sent into the Mediterranean, to chastise the Algerine pirates, and the Venetian fleet. The former had committed frequent depredations on the vessels of our merchants, and the latter had obstructed their trade. He exerted himself with all the spirit and conduct of a brave and experienced officer; and having brought the Venetians to reason, made reprisals on the Algerines, and set at liberty a great number of English slaves; he returned home with great credit to his country, and honour to himself. See Class IX.

OFFICERS of the PARLIAMENT ARMY.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex; *Dobson p. Faithorne sc. Engraved without hatching, in the manner of Mellan; b. sb.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *on horseback, 1643; Hollar f. b. sb.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *whole length; Vaughan sc.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *whole length; Stent; b. sb. Another, sold by Stent; 12mo.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *Marshall sc. Before the "List of the Armies, 1642;" 4to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *G. Glover f. 4to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *on horseback; battle of Newbury; Overton*; 4to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, *lately deceased; 8vo.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *in armour; Hulett sc. In Peck's "Life of Cromwell;" 4to.*

The earl of ESSEX and the lord WILLOUGHBY of ERESBY; *two equestrian portraits in one plate; large 4to. The print, which is but indifferently engraved, is very scarce.*

The lord Willoughby has been mentioned before as earl of Lindsey.

"The portraitures of the parliament's forces by
 "sea and land: ROBERT, earl of Essex, late general of the parliament's army; lord FAIRFAX;
 "Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX, general of the army,
 "and constable of the Tower of London; lieutenant general CROMWELL; major-general SKIPPON;
 "earl of WARWICK, admiral of the narrow seas;
 "ALEXANDER LESLEY, general of the Scots;
 "earl of MANCHESTER." *All on horseback. Sold by Stent; large b. sb.*

* The name of a printseller, successor to Stent, whose stock in trade he purchased.

Robert

Robert, earl of Essex, was only son of the unfortunate favourite of queen Elizabeth, and inherited much of his father's popularity. He acquired, in the Low Countries, a great reputation as a soldier; a kind of merit, that was despised by James I. and overlooked by Charles. His courage was great, his honour was inflexible; but he rather waited, than sought for opportunities of fighting; and knew better how to gain, than improve a victory. When he took the command of the parliament army, he was better qualified than any man in the kingdom for that post; but was soon eclipsed by a new race of soldiers, who, if not his superiors in the art of war, went far beyond him in spirit and enterprise. He died the fourteenth of September, 1646; and his death helped to open a way for the ambition of Cromwell.

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX, knt. general of the forces raised by the parliament; *Ed. Bowers p. W. Marshall sc. On horseback. Frontispiece to "England's Recovery: being the History of the Army under the conduct of Sir Thomas Fairfax:" fol. 1647.*

THOMAS, (afterwards lord FAIRFAX; *Cooper p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Bryan Fairfax, esq. Illust. Head.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *from a miniature in the hands of Brian Fairfax, esq. Hulett sc. In Peck's "Life of Cromwell; 4to. The original picture was painted by Haywood.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *Walker p. Faithorne sc. in armour; b. sb. This is copied by Vandergucht, in 1700.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *etched by Streeter*, in*

* Afterwards serjeant-painter to Charles II.

an oval of palms. This is in the view of the battle of Naseby, in "England's Recovery," &c. mentioned above.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX; *Hollar f. 12mo.*

THOMAS FAIRFAX, general; *in a cloak, staff, &c. in Hollar's manner; 8vo.*

THOMAS FAIRFAX, &c. *eight verses, in High Dutch; large 8vo.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, *on horseback. Sold by Thomas Hind; b. sb.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX; *Stent; 4to.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX; *anagramma, Fax erit famosa; 4to.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX; *"Cætera norunt," &c. large 4to.*

THOMAS FAIRFAX, *generalis exercituum, &c. 12mo.*

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX; *Monscornet exc. 4to.*

THOMAS FAIRFAX, *novæ Anglicanæ reipublicæ, &c. capitaneus generalis.*

FAIRFAX, *the lord-general of the forces raised by the parliament; sash about his waist; 4to.*

THOMAS, lord FAIRFAX; *a sash about his waist; Vertue sc. Copied from the foregoing.*

THOMAS, lord FAIRFAX; *profile; hat; holding his sword and papers; six Dutch Verses; Savry exc. large 4to. a curious print.*

THOMAS lord FAIRFAX; *T. Worlidge f. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

THOMAS, lord FAIRFAX, *baron of Cameron, &c. in armour.*

Lord FAIRFAX, *with a Hebrew inscription; in English, "His integrity hath broken the wild ass." 4to.*

Thomas, lord Fairfax, was formed as a soldier under Horatio, lord Vere, in the Netherlands; and was at the taking of Bois le Duc from
from

from the Spaniards. He was one of the first characters of his time for integrity, and military accomplishments; but his natural simplicity was so great, that he was ever the dupe of Cromwell, who had only *the appearance of it*. He was a very useful instrument in the hands of that aspiring man, who quickly reaped the fruit of all his victories. Sir Horace Vere, his master in the art of war, was remarkable for doing great things with few men; and Fairfax, with the loss of few. He had a considerable share in the restoration of Charles II*. See Class IX.

OLIVER CROMWELL, lieutenant-general; *Foot Hartgers exc. 8vo.*

Oliver Cromwell united, in a very high degree the characters of the politician and the general; and occasionally assumed those of the buffoon, and the preacher. He broke forth from his obscurity, at an age when others think themselves doomed to it for ever; and when many begin to entertain thoughts of retiring from the world, he began to make the most conspicuous figure in it. He availed himself of the virtues and the vices, the talents and the weaknesses of mankind; and such obstacles as would have been insurmountable to an inferior genius, helped greatly to carry him on in his career. His most signal exploit in this reign, was at the battle of Naseby, where in that de-

* Mr. Ralph Thoresby informs us, in the account of his own "Museum," that lord Fairfax made a collection of engraved portraits of warriors. He also made a collection of coins and medals, which were purchased by Mr. Thoresby's father.

It should be remembered to his honour, that he allowed a considerable pension to that able and industrious antiquary, Roger Dodsworth, who had the greatest hand in the "*Monasticon*."

cifive action, he wholly turned the fortune of the day *. See the Interregnum, Clafs I.

Major-general THOMAS HARRISON; *from an original painting; M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. In Clarendon's "History." There is a small print of him, holding a truncheon.*

Major-general Harrison, fon of a butcher, at Nantwich, in Cheshire, was bred an attorney; but quitted that profession in the beginning of the civil war. He was a man of courage, and of great volubility of tongue; and was of fingular service to Cromwell, in subduing the presbyterian faction. He was one of those who pleaded for a *legal trial* of Charles I. whom he undertook to bring from Hurst Castle for that purpose. He amused Fairfax with long prayers, *for which he had an admirable talent*, at the time of the king's execution. He was one of the ten regicides who were executed in October, 1660. He died exulting in the cause for which he suffered. See the Interregnum, Clafs IV †.

FERDINAND, lord FAIRFAX. *Sold by Hen. Doeben; whole length; 4to.*

* It has been asserted, that his body was carried, by his own direction, to that part of Naseby field, where he won the victory, and there with great privacy interred. "Complete Hist. of England," iii. p. 228, in the notes.

† In Cowley's comedy, called "The Cutter of Coleman-street," act iii. towards the end, it is said that "Major-general Harrison "is to come in green sleeves †, from the north, upon a sky-coloured mule, which signifies heavenly instruction." This passage was censured as profane: but says the author, in his preface, "Is it profane to speak of Harrison's return to life again, when "some of his friends really profess their belief of it, and he himself had been said to promise it?"

‡ Probably then worn by butchers.

FERDI-

FERDINAND, lord FAIRFAX; *a small head**.

Ferdinand, lord Fairfax, father of Thomas, above mentioned, was general of the parliament forces in the North. He was totally routed by the earl of Newcastle at Adderton Moor, in June, 1643: but he and his son gained a complete victory over colonel Bellasyfe, governor of York, at Selby, the eleventh of April, 1644, for which the parliament ordered a general thanksgiving. After Sir Thomas Glemham had surrendered York, and the earl had retired beyond the seas, he succeeded to the government of that city, and of the northern counties. He died at York, March the 13th, 1647-8.

WILLIAM, earl of Bedford, general of the horse (under the earl of Effex;) *G. G. (Glover) f. 4to.* See Class III.

Sir WILLIAM WALLER, knt. serjeant-major-general, &c. *C. f. p. 1643; Rotterdamt inc. large 4to.*

Sir WILLIAM WALLER, &c. *12mo. Copied from the above.*

Sir WILLIAM WALLER, knt. chief general of all the forces in Gloucestershire, &c. *whole length; Stent; 4to.*

Sir William Waller, son of Sir Thomas Waller, constable of Dover Castle, and Margaret,

* This is in a book called "A Survey of England's Champions, and Truth's faithful Patriots, by Josiah Ricraft," 1647, 8vo. In the same book are twenty more small heads; among which are lord Roberts, lord Willoughby of Parham, major-general Massey, major-general Skippon, major-general Poyntz, major-general Brown, the earl of Calendar, sir William Balfour, sir William Brereton, and sir John Meldrum. The rest need not be enumerated, as being in general copies from well known prints. The book is very uncommon.

daugh-

daughter of Sampson Lennard, lord Dacre, served in the Netherlands, in the same camp with Sir Ralph Hopton; and was in the army of the confederate princes against the emperor. He was one of the most able and active of the parliament generals, and was for a considerable time victorious, and therefore called, William the Conqueror. He was defeated at the battle of Lansdown, near Bath, and afterwards totally routed at Roundway Down, near the Devizes. Hence, with a little variation, it was called *Runaway Down*, and continues to be called so to this day. Sir Arthur Haslerig's cuirassiers, well known by the name of *lobsters*, were among the fugitives: Cleaveland says, that "they turned crabs, and went backwards*." The conqueror's fame sunk considerably from this time; but he afterwards had the honour of defeating his former fellow-soldier, the lord Hopton at Alresford. See the next reign, Class IX.

July 5,
1643.
July 13,
1643.

Sir WILLIAM BALFOUR, lieutenant-general of the horse under the earl of Essex, commanded the reserve at Edge-hill, with which he charged so vigorously, that he soon dispersed the king's best infantry, and seized his artillery. He also greatly distinguished himself in the taking of Newbury. See the next Class.

EDWARD, lord MOUNTAGUE, (MONTAGU) baron of Kimbolton, viscount Mandeville, earl of Manchester. *From a painting, when one of the members; M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. Another, with the same inscription, 12mo. square.*

EDWARD MONTAGUE, lord Kimbolton; *Illust. Head.*

* Cleaveland's "Works," p. 114, edit. 1677.

EDWARD, lord MONTAGUE, &c. major-general of the association; 8vo.

EDWARD, lord MONTAGUE, &c. major-general of the parliament's forces, in the associated counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, &c. *W. Hollar f. 1644; a small oval*

Edward, earl of Manchester, a nobleman of many great and amiable qualities, was a zealous, and no less able patron of liberty; but without enmity to monarchy, or the person of the king. He was one of the avowed patriots in the house of peers, and the only member of that house who was accused by Charles of high-treason, together with the five members of the house of commons. In the civil war, he had the charge of seven of the associated counties; and with his usual activity and address raised an army of horse, which he commanded in person. Soon after he entered upon his command, he forced the town of Lynne to submit to the parliament, and defeated the earl of Newcastle's army at Horn Castle. In 1644, he took Lincoln by storm, and had a principal share in the victory of Marston Moor. After the battle of Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644 he was suspected of favouring the king's interest; was even accused by Cromwell of neglect of duty, and by the self-denying ordinance deprived of his commission. He heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II. who appointed him lord-chamberlain of his household. *Ob. May 5, 1671, Æt. 69.*

PHILIP SKIPPON, esq, *in armour; 4to.*

Philip Skippon was serjeant-major-general of the parliament army, major-general of the London militia, and governor of Bristol. After the passing of the self-denying ordinance, he
was

was preferred to the same post in the army that he held before; to which he was thought justly to be entitled on the foot of his merit. He was president of the council of war, under the earl of Essex; and, both in the cabinet and the field, approved himself an excellent foldier. He commanded the infantry at the battle of Naseby, where he exerted himself with his usual intrepidity. "Magnanimous Skippon, says May, "was grievously wounded, yet would not forsake the battle; but with all possible endeavours discharged his part, till the victory was obtained*." He was a zealous republican, and indeed went the greatest lengths with that party. His name frequently occurs as a member of the house of commons, in the Interregnum. He was also one of Cromwell's council of state. He had 1000 l. a year in lands of inheritance, assigned him by the parliament, for his services †. Walker says, "he was heretofore waggoner to Sir Francis Vere ‡." But if he were a waggoner, which is extremely improbable, it adds much to the greatness of his character, to have been able to raise himself to such eminent posts in the army and the state, under every disadvantage of education. I am informed that he was father to Philip Skippon, esq. who travelled with Mr. Ray. Quære.

Colonel M A S S E Y, appointed lieutenant-general of the horse, raised for Ireland, by the parliament; *hair, whiskers, &c.* 12mo.

* May's "Breviary of the Hist. of the Parliament," p. 96.

† The duke of Buckingham's estate, at Blecheley, in Buckinghamshire, was given him, on that nobleman's forfeiture; but, at the Restoration, it reverted to the legal owner.

‡ Walker's Hist. of Independency," I. p. 45. Sir Francis Vere is there called Vere: I have substituted the true reading.

Matley was, perhaps, waggoner to Sir Francis Vere, in the same sense as Sir Laurence Dundas was to prince Ferdinand.

EDWARD MASSEY, esq. major-general of the West; *in armour*.

The undaunted Col. MASSIE, &c. *W. Bressie f. whole length, 4to. scarce. His head is prefixed to "An historical relation of the Military government of " Gloucester," &c. 1645, 12mo.*

There is a painting of him, by Coker, at Coddington, in Cheshire.

Major-general Maffey, a presbyterian, and a foldier of fortune, offered to enter into the king's service, before he was retained by the parliament, which he served with a fidelity that was greatly applauded. He was governor of the city of Gloucester, which he held out with invincible resolution, against the flower of the royal army, till the earl of Essex could be supplied with a sufficient body of forces to raise the siege. The defence of this city is one of the most signal instances of bravery in the whole course of the war. He was set aside by the independents, upon the passing of the self-denying ordinance, and we find him a major-general of the army, under Charles II. in 1651.

Major-general P O Y N T Z (POINTZ); *in armour; a small head.*

*In the book of Medals by the Simons, plate xxi. is a medal of POINTZ; on the reverse, "1646, " Sideni Pointz *, 10,000 Equit. & Ped. associat. " Septent. Dux. Sum. Ebor. Gubern."*

Major-general Pointz, a man of courage and activity, gained a very considerable name, by his vigilance as well as his valour, in the north and north-west, where he, in several skirmishes,

* Ricraft styles him sir Sydenham Poyntz.

had the advantage of the royalists. He commanded a large body of the parliament forces, with which he harrassed the poor remains of the royal army, after the battle of Naseby. His most signal exploit was routing the king's horse at Chester, and killing many gentlemen and officers of note, particularly the gallant earl of Lichfield, who was the third brother of that illustrious house, that sacrificed their lives in the course of the civil war. It has been said, that his views in entering into this war were purely patriotic; and that he was never known to be influenced by covetousness or ambition, when he had frequent opportunities of amply gratifying these passions.

JOHN LAMBERT, major-general, &c.

RICHARD BROWN, esq. major-general of Oxon. Berkshire, and Buckingham; 12mo. *square.*
In Ricraft's book.

Richard Brown, an eminent citizen of London, and a warm advocate for presbytery, greatly distinguished himself in the field, and had no small influence in the parliament, where he was a representative for the city of London. He attended the earl of Essex when he first marched against the king, and had a considerable hand in defeating the royalists near Worcester, and at Edge hill. He took Arundel Castle by storm, and seizing on Abingdon, bravely defended it against the whole force of the garrison of Oxford. In a sudden sally from Abingdon, he surpris'd and took Bellasith house, which was strongly garrisoned by the royal party, and found in it a good supply of provisions. He was one of the commissioners deputed to receive the king from the Scots army, where,

per;

perceiving the great advantage his majesty had in his disputes with their politicians and divines, and probably penetrating the designs of the independents, he returned to his allegiance, and ever after inflexibly adhered to it. He was much in favour with Charles II. whose resident he was at Paris, before the Restoration; and was soon after created a baronet, having before received the honour of knighthood. He had the command of the city militia, and was lord mayor of London, in 1660. His only daughter and heiress espoused John Evelyn, esq. * during her father's residence in France †.

HENRY IRETON, commissary-general.

John Lambert and Henry Ireton, who were of genteel extraction, studied the common law at the inns of court. Upon the commencement of the war, they entered into the parliament army, and seemed to have set out with the same principles and views: but Lambert's ambition, which was his ruling passion, carried him at length much farther than that of Ireton. They both distinguished themselves at the battle of Naseby, and were both concerned in drawing up the remonstrance of the army to the parliament; in which they demanded, in the style of lawgivers, that the house should be purged of such as they deemed unfit to sit in it; and that no parliaments should be dissolved by the king, without their consent. Ireton had the greatest hand in drawing up the ordinance for the king's

* Cowley, in his "Garden," addressed to this worthy gentleman, compliments him upon his taste for horticulture and books, and his happy choice of a wife, who had, as he expresses it,

The fairest garden in her looks,
And in her mind the choicest books.

† Vita Jo. Barwick, Wood, Ricraft, &c.

trial, and the precept for proclaiming the high-court of justice, in which he sat as a judge. See the Interregnum, Class II.

COLONELS, and inferior OFFICERS.

The seven persons following, were colonels under the earl of Essex; and they are ranged according to the order of the "List of the Armies," published in 1642.

HENRY GREY, earl of Stamford. See Class III.

WILLIAM FIENNES, viscount Say and Seale. See Class III.

PHILIP lord WHARTON. See Class III.

OLIVER St. JOHN, esq. See Class III. article BOLINGBROKE.

ROBERT, lord BROOKE. See Class III.

DENZEL (or DENZIL) HOLLES, esq. See Class V.

JOHN HAMDEN, esq. See Class V.

Lord ROBERTS; *a small head. In Ricraft's book.*

John, lord Roberts, had the command of a regiment under the earl of Essex. He, at Newbury, led the parliament forces to the charge with great gallantry, and by his courage and conduct routed the royal army. He, with part of his brigade, defended Plymouth against the combined force of the enemy, and several times repulsed

repulsed them to their great loss. See RADNOR in the reign of CHARLES II.

Lord WILLOUGHBY, of Parham; *a small head. In the same book with that of lord Roberts.*

The lord Willoughby, of Parham, greatly distinguished himself in taking by storm, at midnight, the strong garrison of Gainsborough *, and in it the earl of Kingston, and many gentlemen and common soldiers. He afterwards besieged and took the castle of Bolingbroke, with a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition; and signalized his courage on many other occasions.

Among the medals of the Simons, is a characteristic one of Sir JOHN SEATON, a Lancashire gentleman, who by his courage and activity had a principal hand in subduing the powerful army commanded by lord Strange, and reducing the county of Lancaster to the obedience of the parliament.

BASIL, lord FIELDING, colonel of horse under the earl of Bedford. See BASIL, earl of DENBIGH, Class III.

NATHANAEL FIENNES, col. of horse. See the interregnum, Class II.

DESBOROUGH (DISBROWE) occurs as a colonel in this reign. He was afterwards a major-general, and lord chancellor of Ireland. See the Interregnum, Class VI.

Colonel (JOHN OKEY; *on horseback; Stent.*

• July, 1643.

Colonel Okey, a man of low birth, and said to have been by occupation a drayman, was one of those who were called "Root and Branch men;" who hated the name and office of a king, and were resolved to extirpate monarchy. He sat in judgment upon Charles, and his hand and seal is the sixth on the warrant for his execution. He was one of those regicides who were brought from Holland, in 1662, in which year he was executed at Tyburn, glorying in the cause for which he suffered.

Sir WILLIAM BRERETON; *a small head. In Ricraft's book.*

This brave volunteer gave abundant proof of his valour in the time of the civil war. He, in a sharp skirmish, defeated sir Thomas Aston, near Nantwich, and soon after gave battle to the earl of Northampton, in Staffordshire, where that gallant and loyal nobleman was unfortunately slain: he presently after took the town of Stafford by stratagem. He next defeated lord Capel; and, aided by sir Thomas Fairfax, forced lord Byron to raise the siege of Nantwich. On the 18th of August, 1645, he gained a memorable victory over prince Rupert, in Cheshire. In November, the same year, he, in a fierce battle, totally routed a large party of the king's army, in conjunction with all the Welsh forces under the command of sir William Vaughan, which composed a body of six thousand men. He also took several castles, the town of Rippon, and the cities of Chester and Lichfield*.

* See Ricraft.

Colonel JOHN HEWSON. See the Interregnum.

JOHN LILBURNE, lieutenant-colonel. See Class IX. See also the Interregnum, Class VII.

WILLIAM BARRIFF, serjeant-major in col. Hamden's regiment. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

ARTHUR GODWIN, capt. of horse. See Class VIII.

Captain JOHN BASTWICK, Dr. of Physic, late captain of a foot company; *whole length*; 4to. See Class IX.

GEORGE WITHER served the parliament in the double capacity of a captain and a satirist; and it is hard to say in which he merited more. See the preceding reign, Class IX.

SCOTCH GENERALS, &c.

General LASLAY, (LESLEY) earl of Leven; &c. *Vandyck p.* In Clarendon's "*History*;" 8vo.

This print is placed in a part of the history which relates to David Lesley his kinsman, for whom he was mistaken by the maker of the index. See the "*British Compendium*" for Scotland, p. 218. See also May's "*Breviary of the History of the Parliament*," p. 75; and Hilkeah Bedford's "*Anonymous Translation of Dr. John Barwick's Life*," p. 149.

Alexander Lesley, (or Lesly) earl of Leven, acquired the highest reputation as a soldier,

under Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, who appointed him governor of Stralsund, which he bravely and vigilantly defended against the Imperialists. He was also governor of the cities along the coast of the Baltic; and afterward "felt-marshall over the army in Westphalia*." He had the supreme command of the Scottish army when it invaded England, and was, upon the cessation of arms betwixt the two kingdoms, created an earl; and about the same time made governor of the castle of Edinburgh. He also commanded the army that marched into England in 1644; and which had so considerable a share in the battle of Marston Moor, the greatest that was fought during the civil war. Soon after the defeat of the royal army at this place, general Leven, the earl of Manchester, and Fairfax, with their combined forces, sat down before York, which presently surrendered upon terms. They soon after divided their armies; and Leven returning into the north, took the rich town of Newcastle †. It should be observed that Alexander Lesly has been sometimes confounded with David. See an account of the latter in the Interregnum, Class VII.

JACOBUS LEVINGSTONIUS, comes lenderiæ, baro de Aumont, &c. *Ant. Vander Does in armour; b. sh.*

James Levington, earl of Calendar, who descended from the house of Linlithgow, was formed as a soldier, in the wars of Bohemia, Holland, Sweden, and Germany, and acquired a great reputation in his military character. He was a gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles I. who created him lord Livingston of Almont,

* Monro's expedition, Feb. 1637, p. 77. and O 2.

† May's "Breviary," &c. p. 79.

in 1633, and earl of Calendar, 1641. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he took the side of the parliament, but afterwards attached himself to the king. He marched into England, soon after the battle of Marston Moor, with ten thousand men, to assist the earl of Leven in reducing York. He was lieutenant-general of the Scots army that attempted to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight. His most signal exploit was the taking of Carlisle, in which he found a seasonable supply of arms and ammunition. *Ob.* Oct. 1672*.

Sir JOHN MELDRUM, general of the county of Lancaster, &c. *a small head: In Ricraft's "Survey of England's Champions," &c.*

Sir John Meldrum, a Scotsman, when he entered into the service of the parliament, joined himself to sir William Waller, and first displayed his military talents in the west, particularly at the taking of Portsmouth. When the earl of Newcastle besieged Hull a second time, he made a bold sally from that fortress, beat the earl and his whole army from their works, and raised the siege. Upon this success, he, with the assistance of sir Thomas Fairfax, took the strong town of Gainborough †, and a few weeks after, the isle of Axholm. He next defeated a body of forces under the command of the lords Byron and Molineaux, near Ormskirk. The most signal of his actions was the taking of the town and castle of Scarborough. According to Ricraft, he was mortally wounded in taking this castle; but bishop Kennet informs us, that he received his death's wound at Ailresford, in Hampshire, and that he was buried in West-

* See Crauford's "Peerage," p. 59.

† 20 Dec. 1643.

minster abbey; but his body was, in 1661, taken up, and, with several others, buried in a pit, in St. Margaret's church-yard*.

JACOBUS RAMSAY, Scotus, Eques Auratus, Gen. Maj. Æt. 47, 1636.

Continuo orando feliciter omnia cedunt;
Adde, laborando memorabile nomen habebis.

In armour; a helmet on a table.

It was a maxim with this pious major-general that a soldier could do much more by "wrestling with God" in his closet, than by fighting in the field, and that prayers and baiting never hindered a journey.

The following person, who was a Scotsman of an illustrious family, was general of the horse to Christina, queen of Sweden. *He is represented in armour with a picked beard. His print is thus inscribed:* "Illustri ac generoso Domino, Domino RUPERTO DUGLIASSIO, S. R. M. Sueciæ Militiæ Equestris generali, et Assessori Collegii militaris Holmensis, Libero Baroni Hæreditario in Huitingham, Domino in Schalby, zeven, & Hoch, Satten, &c. Domino suo graticoso dedicat & offert J. Falck, S. R. M. Chalcographus." *D. B. p. J. F. sc.*

Heer WILHELM BROG, Ridder, ende Coronel Generael vande Scotsche natie; 1635; *in armour; C. Van Queboren sc. 4to.*

* * * * *

AN IRISH GENERAL.

ALGERNON SIDNEY, lieutenant-general of the horse in Ireland, and governor of Dublin, 1646. See the Interregnum, Class V. and the reign of CHARLES II. Class IX.

* See Kennet's "Register," &c. sub. ann. 1661;

There is an octavo print of a young man about eighteen, holding a helmet. It is inscribed "*Vera effigies Henrici Colthurst; Londini natus; Hollar f. 1644.*" I know nothing of this person.

C L A S S VIII.

SONS of PEERS without Titles, BARONETS, KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, and PERSONS in inferior CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir CHARLES LUCAS; *Dobson p. Vertue sc. From the original in the possession of lord Byron. One of the Set of Loyalists. The head is in the same plate with Sir George Lisle's.*

Sir CHARLES LUCAS; *W. Dobson p. Svo. In Clarendon's "History."*

There is a portrait of him, exactly similar to this print, at Billingbere, the seat of Richard Neville, esq. in Berkshire.

Sir Charles Lucas was son of Thomas Lucas, esq. next brother to sir John, who was afterwards the first lord Lucas*. He was governor of the garrison of Colchester; and distinguished himself in the time of the civil war, at Newbury, Enborne-heath, Cawood Castle, and Retbury, though he was esteemed a strict, and by some a rigid disciplinarian, no man took less advantage of a fallen enemy, or was more ready to give that quarter which, to the disgrace of humanity, was refused himself in the day of his distress. Sir Charles was at the head of those loyalists, who, in 1648, shut themselves up in Colchester, and defended it with incredible resolution against the army of Fairfax for three months. When the garrison yielded to the enemy, their ammunition was reduced to a barrel and a half of powder; and

* See the "Duke of Newcastle's Life" by his dutchess;

their

their provision to two horses, and one dog*. Sir Charles met with cruel treatment for his resolute defence of this place. He, and his friend sir George Lisle, were ordered to be shot to death, the same day on which the parliament army entered the town. He begged a day's respite to prepare for death, but his request was sternly refused. He died with the chearful and decent courage of a soldier and a christian. Executed August 28, 1648. His faithful servant, who was a sorrowful spectator of his death, with great earnestness begged the executioner of his master to dispatch him also, as his life was become "his torment †."

Sir GEORGE LISLE; *Vertue sc. From a painting in the possession of Mr. Holman. One of the Set of Loyalists. The head is in the same plate with Sir Charles Lucas.*

Sir GEORGE LISLE; 8vo.

Sir George Lisle, son of a bookseller in London, had his military education in the Netherlands. He signalized himself upon many occasions in the civil war; particularly at the last battle of Newbury; where, in the dusk of the evening, he led his men to the charge in his shirt, that his person might be more conspicuous. The king, who was an eye-witness of his bravery, knighted him in the field of battle. In 1648, he rose for his majesty in Essex; and was one of the royalists who so obstinately

* Mr. Wood informs us, that Sir Charles was amused from time to time with expectation of relief by John Humphrey, an astrologer, and a disciple of Lilly; and that this impostor, for the falsehood of his predictions was bastinadoed, sent to prison, and compelled to serve as a common soldier. "Athen Oxon." ii. col. 1110.

† "Lives of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle," 1648, p. 78.

defended

defended Colchester, and who died for their defence of it. This brave man, having tenderly embraced the corpse of sir Charles Lucas, his departed friend, immediately presented himself to the soldiers, who were ready for his execution. Thinking that they stood at too great a distance, he desired them to come nearer: one of them said, "I warrant you, Sir, we shall hit you." He replied, with a smile, "Friends, I have been nearer you, when you have missed me." Executed August 28, 1648.

Sir ROBERT HARLEY, Knight of the Bath, of Bramton Bryan Castle, in the county of Hereford; *P. Oliver p. in miniature; G. Vertue sc. 1737; b. sb.*

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck:

Sir Robert Harley was knight of the shire for the county of Hereford, and master of the mint, to which office was annexed a salary of four thousand pounds a year. He first introduced that well known artist, Thomas Simon*, to engrave the dies for the king's coins and medals. In 1640, he was commissioned by the commons, to demolish all images, crucifixes, and other obnoxious reliques of popery; and his commission was punctually executed. He had considerable influence in the house of commons; and, like others of his illustrious family, was a great friend and patron of learning. *Ob. 6 Nov. 1656.*

NATHANAEL BARNARDISTON, Knt. of Ketton, in Suffolk; *F. H. Van Hove sc.*

* His name is sometimes spelt Symonds. Vertue has engraved an elegant volume of his coins and medals,

Sir Nathanael Barnardiston, knight of the shire for Suffolk, was a gentleman of exemplary behaviour in every relation of life. He was a true friend to the liberties of his country, but deeply regretted the distractions of it. His piety, like the rest of his virtues, was extraordinary; and he was a perfect pattern of conjugal fidelity and affection. A detail of his character may be seen in his life, by the reverend Mr. Samuel Fairclough; or in his Funeral Sermon, by the same hand. *Ob.* 1653, *Æt.* 66. It is remarkable, that two baronets of his family, Sir Samuel, and Sir Thomas Barnardiston, sat in the house of commons, in the reign of Anne †.

Sir MARTIN LISTER, Knight, 1626;
R. White sc. h. sb.

The original portrait, which the print nearly resembles, is in the possession of George Gregory, esq. of Harlaxton, near Grantham, whose grandfather caused this, and those of Sir Matthew, and lady Lister, to be engraved.

Sir Martin Lister, was son of Sir Matthew Lister, the king's physician, of whom there is some account in the ninth Class, to which, and the article of lady LEISTER, Class XI. I refer the reader. I shall only observe here, that he was an officer of the militia, and that at Harlaxton is preserved a very rich and curious belt, which he wore in that character.

† This family is also remarkable for giving rise to the name of Roundhead, as appears from the following note taken from Rapin's History. "The (London) apprentices wore the hair of their head cut round, and the queen observing out of a window, Samuel Barnardiston among them, cried out, See what a handsome roundhead is there! And the name came from thence, and was first publickly used by captain Hide."

“ Vera ac viva effigies EDMUNDI FOR-
 “ TESCUE de Fillapit, (vel Fallowpit) in co-
 “ mitatu Devonix, Equitis Aurati, pro obedientia
 “ sua Carolo Magnæ Britannix regi, nunc in Hol-
 “ landix exulis; *Æt.* 38, 1647;” *Henry Danckers*
sc. Hagæ Com. in armour; b. fb.

Sir Edmund Fortescue was descended from Sir Henry Fortescue, lord chief justice of the common-pleas in Ireland, in the reign of Hen. VI*. He, on various occasions, distinguished himself by his courage and fidelity to Charles I. in the civil war. He was governor of Charles Fort, at Salcombe in Devonshire, which, when it was no longer tenable, he surrendered upon honourable terms. He afterwards fled into Holland, and in his exile compounded for his estate, at upwards of six hundred and sixty pounds. He lies buried at Delft, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Sir PHILIP MAYNWARING, a gentleman of an ancient family, and of eminent abilities, was secretary to the earl of Strafford. His portrait is in the same print with that of the earl.

Sir EDMUND MARMION. See some account of him under the division of Engravers, Class X.

Sir HENRY COKER, of the county of Wilts. See the next reign.

Sir JAMES CAMBELL, Knt. some time lord-mayor, and senior alderman of London, &c. *G. (Glover) sc. 8vo.*

* This Sir Henry married to his second wife the heiress of Fallowpit.

Sir James Cambell, a worthy magistrate, succeeded Sir Richard Dane, in the office of lord-mayor, 1629. See Browne's "Rare Patterne of Justice and Mercy," in which is an account of "many notable and charitable legacies of Sir James Cambell, knight and alderman," 1624.

JOHANNES WEBSTERUS; *Cor. Jo. (Johnston) p. T. Matham sc. eight Latin verses, by G. Barlæus.* See the reign of Charles II. Class VIII.

Mr. WILLIAM HERVEY; *M. Vandergucht sc. In the best edition of Cowley's Works, in 8vo.*

William Hervey, second son of sir William Hervey, of Ickworth, was a young gentleman of many excellent and amiable qualities. He was a fellow-collegiate, and intimate friend of Mr. Cowley, who has very feelingly lamented his death, in an excellent copy of verses. He died at Cambridge, the 23d of Sept. 1642, in the twenty-third year of his age. His brother was direct ancestor to the present earl of Bristol:

Chosen for
1642.

ISAAC PENNINGTON, lord-mayor of London; *gold-chain; sword in his hand: a small portrait, in a print intitled "The Committee, or Poetry in Masquerade."*

In this print are represented the several secretaries sitting at table, before which stand the mare and the quaker*, and the dog and the elder's maid, &c. &c. *large h. sh.*

ISAAC

* Sir John Denham has written a ballad on this subject, which begins thus:

" All in the land of Essex,
Near Colchester the zealous,

" Was

ISAAC PENNINGTON, *cut in wood; prefixed to*
 “*A true Declaration and just Commendation of the*
great and incomparable Care of the Right Honourable
Isaac Pennington, Lord Mayor of the City of London,
in advancing and promoting the Bulwarks and Fortifi-
cations about the City and Suburbs, with a Vindica-
tion of his Honour from all the malicious Aspersions of
Malignants. Published and presented to his Honour
by W. S.” 1643.

Isaac Pennington, the factious lord-mayor of London, was of a very different character from the town-clerk (or mayor) of Ephesus, as he was the greatest *raiser of tumults* in this reign. In 1640, he presented a petition for the total alteration of church government, which was signed by fifteen thousand persons. The licensing of Ovid’s “*Art of Love*,” was then heavily complained of, among the ecclesiastical abuses; and indeed with much more reason than the greater part of them. In 1643, he presented another petition against making peace with the king. He was one of the aldermen who, with Thomas Andrews, the lord mayor, personally proclaimed the act for abolishing king-ly government. He was one of the king’s judges who surrendered themselves at the Restoration, and who, though attainted and convicted of high treason, were respited from execution. He soon after died in the Tower, of which he had been lieutenant †.

A R-

“ Was play’d such a prank
 “ On the side of a bank,
 “ As would have made a stonehorse jealous,”

The story of the dog and the elder’s maid is much of the same kind; of this there is also a ballad. Mr. Dryden alludes to this story in the second part of “*Abfalom and Achitophel*.” It is worth the reader’s while to turn to the verses.

† See Strype’s *Stow*,

ARTHUR GOODWIN, father of Jane, his sole daughter and heiress *, second lady of Philip, lord Wharton; *Vandyck p. P. V. Gunst sc. Ex museo sereniss. domini de Wharton: whole length; large h. sb.*

This portrait, together with the rest of the Wharton family, was bought of the duke by the late lord Orford, who gave him a hundred pounds for each of the whole lengths, and fifty for each of the half lengths. That of Arthur Goodwin, esteemed one of the best, is in the grand collection of the duke of Devonshire, to whom lord Orford made a present of it. See "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 100, 2d edit.

Arthur Goodwin, who was one of the active patriots in this reign, was a very intimate friend of the celebrated Hamden. His daughter Jane, was the second of the three wives of Philip, lord Wharton, by whom she was mother of the famous marquis, and grandmother to the more famous duke; who soon dissipated the estate at Upper Winchendon in Buckinghamshire, which she brought into the family †. The marquis

John Warner, another seditious lord-mayor, raised a great tumult in this reign about rosemary and bays, at Christmas ‖. It is observable, that many persons at that time of the year, affected to hold minced pies in the utmost detestation; though they were well known to have no aversion to them at any other season.

* There seems to be a mistake here, as in the "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. p. 107, 2d edit. note 1, Arthur Goodwin is said to be the father of Mrs. Smith.

† The manor of Winchendon is situated in a very dirty part of the county of Buckingham, where the soil is a very stiff clay. Cibber the laureat, who sometimes visited the duke, was once in his coach with him, when it went very slowly through a deep slough. Colley, with his usual vivacity and assurance, said to his grace; "It is reported, my lord duke, that you run out of your estate; but it is impossible for you to run out of this." Communicated by my late honoured friend and patron, Henry Boyle, esq. who had it from Cibber himself.

‖ "Hist. of Independency," i. 83.

laid

laid out an incredible sum of money upon the manor-house there, which was pulled down a few years ago, and the materials sold.

GEORGE TOOKE, of Popes, in com. Hartford, Arm. "Militia mea multiplex;" *Edmund Marmion f. 4to.*

There is a small octavo published, but not written by John Greaves. It is intitled, "A Description of the Grand Signour's Seraglio," &c. which that great man has dedicated "To his honoured and truly noble friend, George Took, esquire, of Popes, in the county of Hartford." See the dedication of this book, which was printed in 1650, and again in 1653.

JOHN HARRISON, of Leedes, Esq. &c. "*Templum pro tumulo; b. 8vo.*"

John Harrison, esq. alderman of Leedes, deserves to be remembered to the latest posterity, for his judicious benefactions and charities to that place. As the church there was too small to contain the numerous inhabitants, he built and endowed another, at his own expence. He founded and endowed a commodious hospital for the poor, who, during their health and strength, had been industrious. He also founded a free school, and built a stately market-cross. He left the annual income of his real estate, which his munificence had greatly exhausted, to be applied to the relief of his poor relations. The males were, at the discretion of his executors, to be put out to trades, and the females to have a suitable portion given with them in marriage. He died in the twenty-ninth of October, 1656, in the seventy-seventh year

of his age *, and was buried in the noble church which himself had founded. His name deserves ever to be joined with that of *The Man of Rofs* †. His works, some of which relate to the antiquities of Leedes, were printed at the request of his friends, in 1647.

ROBERT RAWLINSON, of Cark, in Lancashire, Esqr. See the next reign.

JACOBUS CALTHORPE, de East Batham, in Comitatu Norfolkciæ, Armiger; Æt. 38, 1642, *b. sb.*

He was probably of the same family with Sir Henry Calthorpe, the recorder, who published "The Customs and Liberties of the City of London," in octavo. A person of both his names, was knighted by Cromwell, in December, 1656. He was then sheriff of the county of Suffolk.

JOHN LA MOTTE, Esq. Citizen of London, &c. *Faithorne f. Before Bellers's Life of him, 1656, 4to.*

John La Motte was son of Francis La Motte, a native of Ypres, in Flanders, whence he fled into England from the persecution of the duke of Alva, and settled at Colchester, where he

* He was seventy-seven, if we may depend on the date on the print; according to other accounts, no more than seventy.

† In the codicil to his last will, he disposed of sixteen hundred pounds in the following manner. "Whereas I heretofore bought of Richard Falkingham, Esq. divers lands and tenements, part of which I endowed the new church withal, and part thereof sold to several persons, for a good sum of money more than I purchased the same for; I have thought myself bound to do upon the two eldest sons of John Green, and John H. merton, who married the coheirs of Richard Falkingham, the overplus of all such monies as I sold the lands for, more than the land cost me."

had a principal hand in setting up and promoting the manufacture of "saves and bayes." John became an eminent and wealthy merchant in London, and was chosen alderman of the city. None of his contemporaries maintained a fairer character, or had a more extensive credit. His piety was exemplary; and his charities, in his life-time, almost without example. They extended to the distressed protestants in foreign parts, as well as to multitudes of miserable objects in the three kingdoms. He died much lamented by all that knew him, on the 13th of July, 1655. He was grandfather to the facetious Dr. William King, author of the "Art of Cookery," and many other pieces of wit and humour †. Particulars of his life may be seen in the book above mentioned, and in Clark's "Lives of eminent persons," 1683, fol.

HENRY WELBY, Gent. *sitting at a table, with a book open before him, on which is inscribed, "Vanitas vanitatum, omnia vanitas." He has a long and thick beard, and a staff in his right hand. W. M. (Marshall) sc. Before his Life, in 4to. 1637, which is very rare. It has been reprinted in the "Phoenix Britannicus," 4to.*

Henry Welby was a native of Lincolnshire, where he had an estate of above a thousand pounds a year. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the qualifications of a gentleman. Having been a competent time at the university and the inns of court, he completed his education by making the tour of Europe. He was happy in the love and esteem of his friends, and indeed of all that knew him, as his heart

† See King's "Miscellanies," p. 14.

was warm, and the virtues of it were conspicuous from his many acts of humanity, benevolence and charity. When he was about forty years of age, his brother, an abandoned profligate, made an attempt upon his life with a pistol, which not going off, he wrested it from his hands, and found it charged with a double bullet. Hence he formed a resolution of retiring from the world; and taking a house in Grub-street, he reserved three rooms for himself; the first for his diet, the second for his lodging, and the third for his study. In these he kept himself so closely retired, that for forty-four years he was never seen by any human creature, except an old maid that attended him, who had only been permitted to see him in some cases of great necessity. His diet was constantly bread, water-gruel, milk, and vegetables, and, when he indulged himself most, the yolk of an egg. He bought all the new books that were published, most of which, upon a slight examination, he rejected. His time was regularly spent in reading, meditation, and prayer. No Carthusian monk was ever more constant and rigid in his abstinence. His plain garb, his long and silver beard, his mortified and venerable aspect, bespoke him an ancient inhabitant of the desert rather than a gentleman of fortune in a populous city. He expended a great part of his income in acts of charity, and was very inquisitive after proper objects. He died the 29th of October, 1636, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and lies buried in St. Giles's church, near Cripplegate. The old maid servant died but six days before her master. He had a very amiable daughter, who married Sir Christopher Hilliard, a gentleman of Yorkshire; but neither she, nor any of her

her family, ever saw her father after his retirement.

Effig. vera GUIL. LEE, Patris hujus Progeniei, Ætatis suæ 89, 1635. *The head, with arms at bottom, is at the root of a genealogical tree*, which covers a large sheet. Guli. Porter exc.*

William Lee, of Abingdon in Berkshire, is memorable for the blessing of health and long life, and the multiplication of his progeny. He had, by his first wife, two sons; and by his second, four sons and eleven daughters. He married a third wife, with an honest and laudable intention of begetting more, but she unfortunately proved barren: it is probable, that he would otherwise have distinguished himself as a prolific patriarch. He lived to see seventeen in the first descent, seventy-eight in the second, and one hundred and two in the third; in all, one hundred and ninety-seven; who were living on the 5th of November, 1637. He is recorded here as a singular benefactor to the public. Such men were greatly wanted by the nation at this period, to repair the depopulation of the civil war.

Sir WILLIAM DICK, of Braid, Kt. is variously represented by Robert and William Vaughan, perhaps father and son, in a folio pamphlet, which contains an account of his sufferings †. 1. He is seen proudly mounted on horseback; 2. arrested, and in the serjeant's hands; 3. dead in prison.

* ———— Ingens
Exiit ad cœlum ramis felicibus arbos,
Miraturque novas frondes. VIRG.

† It is intitled "The lamentable State of the deceased Sir William Dick."

The strange vicissitudes of human life, and especially those of the calamitous kind, were never more frequent than in the eventful reign of Charles I. If we except the fate of that monarch, they were, perhaps, in no instance more signally exemplified than in that of Sir William Dick, who was lord provost of Edinburgh, and a very eminent merchant, with a fortune, as he says himself, of upwards of 50 000 l. Having the means, he did not want the inclination, to assist his countrymen, the covenanters, with large sums of money to defray the necessary expences of the war; but they failing in their payments, he so far overstrained his credit, that his bills were returned protested, and he was totally ruined. He hereupon earnestly applied for relief to the parliaments of England and Scotland. According to his state of the account, there were due to him from England 36,803 l. from Scotland 28,131 l. in all, 64,934 l. for the payment of which he had warrants granted on the chamber of London, in 1641; on the English customs, in 1643 and 1644; on the cavaliers estates, in 1646; and on the excise of wine, in Scotland, 1651. It appears by lord Loudon the chancellor of Scotland's letters to the English house of commons, and to the commissioners in London, 1644, that there was a clear balance due to Dick of 34,000 l. from that nation. Notwithstanding these warrants for repayment, and the application of the Scots to their brethren in England, he had only recovered 1000 l. in 1653, after sixteen years sollicitation, during which time he was reduced to so great streights, that he was arrested for some small debts contracted for his necessary subsistence, and, as it seems, died in prison, the 27th of Dec. 1655, aged

aged 75. Hence we may learn, that however loudly republicans may talk of liberty, they can be guilty of as flagrant violations of common justice as the most despotic princes, when the political necessity of the state calls, or only serves as a plausible pretence for it.

An anonymous print of a man in his own hair, with whiskers and a picked beard, a plain coat resembling buff, a shoulder-knot of striped ribbon, and ribbons in bows of the same kind, which fasten his coat instead of buttons; an embroidered ornament, the fore part of which is not unlike a breast-plate. W. Hollar f. Londini, 1644, 8vo. This print, which is not in the Catalogue of Hollar's works, is in Mr. Ball's collection.

EDWARD CALVER, Gent. of Wilbie in the county of Suffolk; 8vo.

I am informed from a manuscript note under this head, in the collection of Mr. Thoresby*, that he was a relation of Bernard Calver, or Calvert of Andover, who went from Southwark to Calais, July 17, 1620, and back again the same day. He set out at three in the morning, and returned about eight in the evening, in good health and spirits †.

* Now Sir William Musgrave's.

† An exploit like that of Calvert's is mentioned in Birch's "Life of Robert Boyle," p. 8.—The most extraordinary instance of this kind in history is that of Cooper Thornhill, an inn-keeper at Stilton in Huntingdonshire, who rode from that place to London, and back again; and also a second time to London, in one day; which made in all two hundred and thirteen miles. He undertook to ride this journey with several horses in fifteen hours, but performed it in twelve and a quarter.—Some years ago, lord James Cavendish rode from Hyde Park Corner to Windsor Lodge, which is upwards of twenty miles, in less than an hour. Many horses and some men, have since lost their lives by exploits of the like kind.

FRAN-

FRANCOIS HAWKINGS, tirant a Page des dix ans; *J. P. (Payne) sc. 12mo.*

This young gentleman died in the year 1627, or 1628.

GENTLEMEN in CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS, &c.

GEORGIUS RODOLPHUS WECKERLIN; *Mytens p. Faithorne sc. small 4to.*

George Rodolph Weckerlin, a gentleman of German extraction, was Latin secretary to Charles I. He was author of "Poemata sacra simul et profana, Germanice," Amst. 1641; 8vo. "Poemata profana, five Odæ et Cantica, Germanice," 1648; 8vo. † Elizabeth, his only daughter, was first wife to William Trumbull, of Easthamstead in Berkshire, esq. son to the agent for James I. and Charles I. in the Low Countries: she was mother to the noted sir William Trumbull, the friend of Mr. Pope *.

Sir BENJAMIN RUDYERD, surveyor of his majesty's court of wards and liveries; *D. Mytens p. J. Payne sc. b. sb. One of Payne's best heads.*

Sir BENJAMIN RUDYERD, surveyor, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

His portrait by Hoskins, is in the collection of Col. Sothby in Bloomsbury Square.

Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, an accomplished gentleman, and an elegant scholar, was a very noted speaker in parliament in this reign; where he pleaded strenuously for the bishops. Many of his speeches, and some poems by him, are in print; the latter are in the same volume with

† "Bodl. Cat."

* From one of the monuments of the family at Easthamstead.

the poems of William, earl of Pembroke †. He was the last surveyor of the court of wards and liveries, which was abolished in 1646 ‡. He was recompensed for the loss of his place, with six thousand pounds, and a portion of lands out of the marquis of Worcester's estate, which was assigned him by the parliament. *Ob.* May 31, 1658. He lies buried in the church of West Woodhay, Berks, under a monument erected by his servant, John Grant, with an epitaph made by Sir Benjamin himself, in his younger years.

Sir WILLIAM BALFOUR, gentleman of his majesty's privy-chamber in ordinary, and his majesty's lieutenant in the Castle Royal, or Tower of London; 12mo.

Sir WILLIAM BALFOUR, &c. 1631; 4to.

Sir WILLIAM BALFOUR, &c. *A copy of the next above, by Vertue; 4to.*

Sir William Balfour, though he had great obligations to the court, made no scruple of attaching himself to its most violent opponents. He was turned out of its office of lieutenant of the Tower, a little before the breaking out of the civil war, and was succeeded by colonel Lunsford. See Class VII.

† London, 1660; 8vo.

‡ When an estate was inherited by a female, the king obliged her to marry whom he pleased; and received for his own use, the clear profit of the rents, during the minority of the heir, whether male or female. This was the practice in the oppressive court of wards and liveries, by virtue of the prerogative. See the last article in vol. i. of "Vetusta Monumenta," published by the Antiquarian Society, where there is an historical account of that court, drawn up by the learned professor Ward of Gresham College.

E N D Y.

ENDYMION PORTER, Esqr. of his majesty's bed-chamber; *Guil. Dobson p. Guil. Faithorne sc. b. sb* *.

Endymion Porter, whose excellent natural parts were adorned by arts, languages, and travel, was much in favour with James I. and his son Charles. He was a man of great generosity, wit, and spirit, and had a general acquaintance among such as were of that character. He respected learned men in general; but loved poets, and had himself a refined taste for poetry. He attended Charles when prince of Wales, into Spain, and was afterwards employed by him in several negotiations abroad. He was very active in secret services for the king, in the civil war, and was no less dexterous in conveying his intelligence. He was so obnoxious to the parliament, that he was one of those who were always excepted from indemnity. He died abroad, in the court of Charles II.

Sir CHARLES COTTEREL, master of the ceremonies. See the reign of James II.

JAMES HOWELL, Esqr. one of the clerks of the privy-council. See an account of him among the authors, in the Interregnum.

“ The true and lively portraiture of that worthy
“ citizen ROBERT RAWDON, one of

* This portrait pretty evidently appears to have been done for the earl of Essex, though it is inscribed with Endymion Porter's name. The grossest impositions are sometimes practised by print-sellers, as well as by the dealers in coins and medals. Making of antiques is now a trade in Italy, and the virtuosi and literati impose on each other. The reader may see an account of many frauds of this kind, in “ *Menckenius de Charlataneria eruditiorum*,” a very curious book, but little known.

“ the governors of St. Thomas’s hospital, and mas-
 “ ter of the right worshipful company of the Fish-
 “ mongers. He died at Mitcham in Surrey, and
 “ was there buried, in the 15 of Sept^r. 1644.” *Small*
4to. (*R. White sc.*)

See some account of this family in the next
 reign, Class VIII. &c.

CONRADUS RUTEN, ex Scotia, eques ;
Bronchorst p. 7. Cœlmans sc. 4to.

* * * * *

JACOBUS PETRUS HUNTER,
 nobilis * Scoto-Suecus, &c. *Æt.* 51 ; *F. de Nis p.*
P. Pontius sc. 4to.

* * * * *

C L A S S IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

CHARLES I. whom the peculiarity of his
 fate made an author, appears to have been a much
 better master of his pen than his father. If the
 “ *Eikon Basilike*” † be his, and it carries a strong
 internal evidence with it of its being so, he was
 as much superior to the generality of the writers

* This epithet means no more than that he was a gentleman.
 Quære if properly placed.

† It seems, from Wagstaffe’s “ *Vindication of King Charles,*”
 that the emblematical frontispiece to the *Eikon Basilike*, in which
 he is represented kneeling, was designed by himself, and originally
 engraved by Marshall. The Greek line at the bottom, which has
 been variously and absurdly interpreted, is sufficiently explained
 at p. 220. 221, of the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, for 1754 ; but *Con-*
stantius should be read instead of “ *Constantine.*” The imposture
 of Pamela’s prayer is accounted for by Wagstaffe, p. 116. &c
 and 122, &c.

of his age, in point of excellence, as he was in dignity. This book, which according to Milton, had the same effect upon the affections of the English, that the famous will of Julius Cæsar had on those of the Roman people, is said to have gone through fifty editions, at home and abroad in one year. Whoever reads Mr. Thomas Wagstaffe's defence of it, can, I believe, have but little doubt of the king's being the author. It has been attributed to bishop Gauden; but if the reader compare a few pages of this book, with that prelates "Sighs, Tears, and Complaints of the church of England *," he will soon perceive the difference. Many occasional pieces, written by Charles, are in the collection of his works in folio. See Class I.

P H Y S I C I A N S.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D. (physician to Charles I.); *Bemmel p. Houbraken sc. 1739; Illust Head. In the collection of Dr. Mead.*

The picture is now in the possession of lord Galway.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D. *sitting in an elbow chair. Hollar f. b. sb. scarce.*

GULIELMUS HARVEIUS, M. D. *Faithorne f. a bust; 8vo.*

GULIELMUS HARVEIUS: *Cor. Jansen p. Hall sc. large 4to. or b. sb. fine. From an original belonging to the College of Physicians.*

WILLIAM HARVEY, *a proof print, by M. Ardell, h. sb. mezz.*

There is a bust of him engraved from that belonging to the college. It was done for an ornament to the certificates given by Dr. Hunter to his pupils.

* Printed in folio, 1659.

An original portrait of him is at the College of Physicians, to which he was a great benefactor, and where he founded the annual oration.

This great physician, who will be ever memorable for his discovery of the circulation of the blood, had the happiness, in his life-time, to find the clamours of ignorance, envy and prejudice, against his doctrine, totally silenced; and to see it universally established. It has, by length of time, been more and more confirmed; and every man now sees and knows it from his own experience. It appears to be of the utmost importance in medicine, as it is perhaps impossible to define health and sickness in fewer words, than that the one is a free, and the other an obstructed circulation.—Dr. Harvey was not only an excellent physician; he was also an excellent man; his modesty, candour, and piety, were equal to his knowledge: the farther he penetrated into the wonders of nature, the more was he inclined to venerate the Author of it.—His great work intitled “*Exercitatio Anatomica, de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus,*” was printed at Francfort, in 4to. 1627.—*Ob.* 30 June, 1657, *Æt.* 80*.—According to the “*Annal. Coll. Med. Lond.*” (MS.) lib. 4. pag. 78, 79, he died on June 3, and was buried on June 26. But if the date of his death in his epitaph, which is in Hempsted church, in Essex, may be credited, he died on the 30th of June.

THEODORUS TURQUETUS MAYER-NUS, eq. aurat. Jacobi I. et Caroli I. Magnæ Britanniæ regum, archiater, *ad tabulam in pinacotheca R. Mead, M. D. asservatam. P. P. Rubens p. I. Simon del. et. sc. b. sb. mezz.*

* Biographia.

Sir Theodore Mayerne, a native of Geneva, is perhaps the only instance of a physician who was retained in that character by four kings; namely Henry IV. of France †, James I. of England, and the two Charles's. His reputation was deservedly great in his profession; and he may be justly considered as one of the reformers of the art of physic; as he was among the first that introduced the chymical practice, which time and experience have fully established ‡. He died of the effects of bad wine; a *slow* which the weakness of old age rendered a *quick* poison. He foretold the time of his death to his friends, with whom he had been moderately drinking at a tavern in the Strand; and it happened according to his prediction. The library at the College of Physicians was partly given to that society by Sir Theodore Mayerne, and partly by the marquis of Dorchester. There is a catalogue of his works, in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," among which is a book of receipts in cookery. It is to be wished, for the good of mankind, that other skilful physicians would write receipts of this sort; but not altogether according to Cheyne's aphorism, which is, "That the most insipid things are the most wholesome."—*Ob.* March, 1655, *Æt.* 83. Some valuable papers by Sir Theodore, written in elegant Latin, are now in Ashmole's Museum. They have been read by Dr. Smyth, an eminent physician of Oxford, who says that they contain many curious particulars; they especially shew the state of physic in this reign, and discover

† General Dict.

‡ The famous Pejitot owed the perfection of his colouring in enamel to some chymical secrets communicated to him by Sir Theodore Mayerne. See "Anecdotes of Painting," p. 450. 2d edit.

the first invention of several medicines. See the Interregnum.

Sir MATTHEW LISTER, kn^t. doctor of physic, 1646; *P. Van Somer sc.*

This is a manuscript inscription under the head. See the article of Sir MARTIN LISTER, Class VIII.

The following short account of Sir Matthew Lister was sent me, with other anecdotes of the Lister family, by Mr. Edward Gregory, an ingenious young gentleman, of Harlaxton, near Grantham, whose ancestors were nearly related to it.

“ Dr. Matthew Lister was a younger son of a
 “ family of that name, which had a large estate
 “ at Craven in Yorkshire; and was bred to the
 “ science of physic, in which, as I was informed
 “ by Sir Edward Wilmot, he made great im-
 “ provements; his recipes being at this time
 “ prescribed, almost without alteration, in cases
 “ to which they are applicable. He never
 “ published any thing. Sir Hans Sloane had
 “ in his possession these receipts of his, which
 “ are now much esteemed by the faculty.”
 Mr. Wood informs us, that he was physician to Anne of Denmark, and one of the physicians in ordinary to Charles I. that he was president of the College in London, and one of the most eminent of his profession in the kingdom. *Ob.* 1657, *Æt.* 92. See more of him in Kennet’s “Complete Hist.” ii. 790.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, physician to Charles I. See the division of the Poets.

FRANCIS GLISSON, M. D. See the next reign.

THOMAS BROWNE, (afterwards Sir Thomas) med. doctor; *small b. 8vo.*

There is a portrait of him, and of many other eminent physicians, in the anatomy school, at Oxford; and at Devonshire-house are the portraits of Sir Thomas, his wife, his two sons, and as many daughters, in one piece, by Dobson.

Dr. Thomas Browne was author of the "Religio Medici," a paradoxical piece, written with great spirit, and translated into almost every language of Europe. This book has been heavily censured by some, as tending to infidelity, and even atheism; others, with much more reason, have applauded the piety, as well as the parts and learning of the author*. In his "Pseudo-doxia Epidemica," &c. he has clearly refuted a great number of popular errors, taken upon trust, and propagated and confirmed by tradition and custom. This book, which is his principal work, was first published in folio, 1646. There is an edition of his works in fol. Lond. 1686, but this does not contain all his posthumous pieces.

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D. *Æt.* 80, 1632; *H. H. invt. Marshall sc. In the engraved*

* Among other peculiarities in this book, he speaks of the ultimate act of love, as a folly beneath a philosopher; and says, that he "could be content that we might procreate like trees, without conjunction." But after the writing of it, he descended from his philosophic dignity, and married an agreeable woman †. It was said that his reason for marrying was, "because he could discover no better method of procreation."

† The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wife,
Sink in the soft captivity together.

ADDISON'S Cato.

title

title to his translation of Xenophon's Cyropædia," fol.

Philemon Holland, commonly called the "Translator General of his age," was educated in the university of Cambridge. He was, for many years, a schoolmaster at Coventry, where he practised physic. He translated "Livy, "Pliny's Natural History, Plutarch's Morals, "Suetonius, Ammianus Marcellinus, Xenophon's Cyropædia, and Camden's Britannia," into English; and the geographical part of Speed's "Theatre of Great-Britain," into Latin. The "Britannia," to which he made many useful additions, was the most valuable of his works. It is surprising that a man of two professions, could find time to translate so much; but it appears from the date of the "Cyropædia," that he continued to translate till he was 80 years of age. *Ob.* 1636, *Æt.* 85.—He made the following epigram upon writing a large folio with a single pen.

With one sole pen I writ this book,
Made of a grey goose quill,
A pen it was when it I took,
And a pen I leave it still.

TOBIAS VENNER, M. D. See the Interregnum.

Dr. BASTWICK; *in complete armour, holding a shield in his right hand, and a Bible in his left; on the shield is inscribed, "I fight the good fight of faith;" under the print are these verses:*

"Here stands one arm'd, who hath truth's cause
"maintain'd
"Gainst error's captains, forces, vaunts, high
"boasts;

U 2

"God's

“ God’s word his weapon, might and strength he
 “ gain’d
 “ To rout them all, from the great Lord of
 “ Hosts.

Frontispiece to “The utter routing the whole army of Independents and Sectaries,” 4to. T. Cross sc.

The next print shews, that he had sometimes recourse to carnal weapons.

Capt. JOHN BASTWICK, late captain of a foot company; *whole length, 4to.*

Capt. JOHN BASTWICK, Dr. of physic; *8vo.*

JOHN BASTWICK, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval; under which is an account of his sufferings.*

JOHN BASTWICK, &c. *four English verses; frontispiece to his “New Discovery of Prelates Tyranny;” 1641; small.*

Dr. Bastwick seems to have been too intent upon the reformation of government and religion, to attend much to the business of his profession. He was author of “*Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium,*” and several other pieces, written in a furious strain of Polemics. His history is much the same with that of Burton and Prynne, his fellow-sufferers. —See BURTON, Class IV.

ABDIAH COLE, a physician of note, flourished in this reign. *There is a portrait of him in a doctor of physic’s gown, by T. Cross.*

I have met with nothing written by Dr. Cole; but am very credibly informed that he and Culpeper translated several books in conjunction.

A N T.

ANT. COLLEY, Medicus Londinensis,
1628, 8vo.

* * * * *

SCOTCH PHYSICIANS.

Dr. (ALEXANDER) READE; *a small head by Gaywood; in the title to the "Secrets of Art and Nature," fol. 1660.*

Alexander Read, or Rhead, a native of Scotland, was a man of great abilities, and no less success in his profession*. In 1620, he was, by royal mandate, created doctor of physic at Oxford, and afterwards elected a fellow of the College of Physicians. He wrote a considerable number of anatomical, and chirurgical books, which were in great esteem. There is a catalogue of them in the "Athenæ Oxonienses."

GEORGIUS SCHARPUS, Philosophus et Medicus, Natione Scotus, Regis Christianissimi Consiliarius, et in Academia Montpelii Professor et Vice-Cancellarius, nec non in Bononiensi Archigymnasio Medicinæ Doctor, Æt lviij. *J. Bapt. Coriclanus f. 4to.*

In the Bodleian Catalogue, under his name is the following book: "*Institutiones Medicae*," a Claudio F. editæ Bon. 1638, 4to.

EMPIRICALS.

NICOLAUS CULPEPER, eques; 8vo.

He had no more right to the title of knight, than he had to that of doctor.

* See "Athen. Oxon." i. col. 461, 462.

NICHOLAS CULPEPER, *in a doublet or waistcoat ; a print and a book before him.*

Nicholas Culpeper, was son of Nicholas Culpeper, a clergyman, and grandson of Sir Thomas Culpeper, bart. He was some time a student in the university of Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. He was soon after bound apprentice to an apothecary, and employed all his leisure hours in the study of physic and astrology, which he afterward professed*. He was a writer and translator of many books; and was much resorted to for his advice, which he gave to the poor gratis. He died in 1654, at his house in Spital-Fields. The most noted of his works is his Herbal, in 8vo. intitled, "The English Physician," &c. which has been often printed. In this book, he tells us under what planets the simples grow, and speaks of their good and bad qualities astrologically, as if he had calculated their nativities. This part of the work appears to be his own; the rest is chiefly taken from Gerard. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

Dr. MORTON; *Rogerson del. Cross sc. whiskers, picked beard, &c. a urinal standing by him.*

Morton was a noted practitioner in physic, and had a great deal of what is called "Chamber-pot practice †."

* Astrological doctors have of late been looked upon as little better than homicides. But Hippocrates, Galen, Avicen, and other celebrated physicians, in former ages, regarded those as homicides, who were ignorant of astrology. Paracelsus goes further, and will have a physician to be predestinated to the cure of his patient: and says that his horoscope should be inspected, the plants gathered in a critical moment, &c. See Burton "Of Melancholy" p. 227, 6th edit.

† *Alter matulas inspicit, et ubi morbum non invenit, facit.* Gaith, "Oratio Harveiana."

A SURGEON.

JOHN WOODALL, Master in Chirurgerie; *G. Glover f. in the engraved title to his "Military and Domestic Surgery," 1639, folio. The book has been reprinted.*

This person, who was of great eminence in his profession, was also author of a "Treatise of the Cure of the Plague, which is subjoined to the book above mentioned; and of the "Surgeon's Mate," 1617.

P O E T S.

JOANNES MILTONUS, *Æt. 21; W. Marshall sc. Frontisp. to his "Juvenile Poems," 8vo; 1645.*

This was the first head of him ever published: Salmaſius, in his "Defensio Regia," calls it *comptulam Iconem*, and says it gave him a more advantageous idea of his person than he ever had before: but it appears from the Greek verses underneath, that Milton himself was not pleased with it.

JOANNES MILTONUS, *Æt. 21; Vandergucht sc.*

JOANNES MILTON, *Æt. 21; Vertue sc. Ex pictura archæyba, quæ pene est præhonorabilem Arthurum Onslow, arm. Vertue sc. 1731; 4to.*

JOANNES MILTON; differing from the next above only in the inscription, viz. "Nascuntur poetæ," &c.

JOANNES MILTON, *Æt. 21; Vertue sc. 8vo.*

JOHN MILTON; Houbraken sc. 1741. *In the collection of Arthur Onslow, esq.*

JOHN MILTON: drawn and etched by J. B. Cipriani, a Tuscan, from a picture in the collection of

Arthur Onslow, esq. This is one of the five heads of him, etched by Cipriani, at the expence of Thomas Hollis, esq. F. R. S. et A. S. S.

The juvenile productions of Milton, particularly his "Ode on the Nativity of Christ," his "L'Allegro, & Il Penferoso," and his "Comus," would alone have perpetuated his fame. In the "Ode," we see the first bold flights of a rising genius. The "L'Allegro & Il Penferoso" are highly beautiful in themselves, and more so in their contrast*: the personification in them is striking:

"Sport that wrinkled Care derides,
"And Laughter holding both his sides." &c.

His "Masque of Comus" was the best that the world had ever seen †; and, as altered for the stage by Mr. Dalton ‡, is one of its highest entertainments at present. See the Interregnum, Class VIII. and IX. and the next reign.

ABRAHAMUS COWLEY, regius alumnus scholæ Westmonasteriensis, *Æt.* 13, (15§); 1633. *Frontispiece to his "Poetical Blossoms;"* † 12112.

* These are set to music by Mr. Handel:

"From notes so sweet new grace the notes receive,
"And music borrows help she us'd to give." TICKEL.

† The generality of compositions of this kind are trifling and perplexed allegories: the personages of which are fantastic to the last degree. Ben Johnson, in his "Masque of Christmas," 1616, has introduced "Minced Pye, and Babie Cake," who act their parts in the drama. But the most wretched performances of this kind could please by the help of music, machinery, and dancing.

‡ Since doctor of divinity, and prebendary of Worcester.

§ Dr. Sprat is mistaken in saying that the "Poetical Blossoms" came out in the thirteenth year of his age. See the "Biographia," article COWLEY, Note (B).

ABRAHAMUS COWLEY, regius Alumnus, &c.
In the title to his "Juvenile Poems;" fol. In the former, there are two angels holding a chaplet of laurel over his head; in this, only one.

The "Poetical Blossoms" of Cowley, which are an abundant proof of his talent for poetry, were generally regarded as an earnest of that fame to which he afterwards rose, and which in the opinion of some of his contemporaries eclipsed that of every other English poet. We are even more pleased with some of the earliest of his juvenile poems, than with many of his later performances; there is not every where in them that redundancy of wit: and where there is, we are more inclined to admire, than be offended at it, in the productions of a boy. His passion for studious retirement, which was still increasing with his years, discovered itself at thirteen, in an Ode which a good judge * thinks equal to that of Pope on a similar subject, and which was written about the same æra of his life. The tenderness of some of his juvenile verses shews, that he was no stranger to another passion; and it is not improbable but Margarita, or one of her successors, might at fifteen, have had a full possession of his heart †. See the next reign.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON was poet laureat to Charles I. who augmented his salary from a hundred marks to a hundred pounds; and added a tierce of Canary wine. The same

* Mr. Jos. Warton, in his "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope." The Ode here meant, is in Cowley's "Essay on himself."

† "Margarita first possess't,
 If I remember well, my breast."

Ballad of his Mistress

salary,

salary with the appendage to it, has been continued ever since. See the preceding reign.

EDMUND WALLER, esq. *Æt.* 23 ;
own hair ; arms.

EDMUNDUS WALLERUS, *Æt.* 23 ; *P. Vandrebanc sc.* 8vo.

There is a portrait of him at Hall Barn, the seat of the family of Waller, near Beconsfield, by Cornelius Janfen. It is inscribed, "In the 23d year of his age, and the first of his life."

Edmund Waller, sometimes styled "the English Tibullus," excelled all his predecessors, in harmonious versification*. His love verses have all the tenderness and politeness of the Roman poet ; and his panegyric on Cromwell has been ever esteemed a master-piece in its kind. His vein is never redundant, like that of Cowley ; we frequently wish he had said more, but never that he had said less. His personal qualities were as amiable as his poetical, and he was equally formed to please the witty and the fair. He not only retained all his faculties, but retained much of his youthful vivacity at eighty years of age. *Ob.* 21 October, 1687. See the next reign. See also "Lord Clarendon's Life ;" 8vo. p. 47.

Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT succeeded to the laurel upon the death of Ben. Johnson. See the next reign.

* The verses of Donne, and other poets who flourished before Waller, frequently run into one another, and proceed, without any considerable pause, to the end of a long period ; which has been, not unaptly, compared to the running down of a larum.

THOMAS MAY, esq. an eminent poet and historian. See the Interregnum.

WILLIAM ALABASTER, D. D. a celebrated Latin poet. See Class IV.

GEORGE SANDYS; *Vertue sc. a small bead in a round.* It is in the Oxford Almanack for 1746, under the bead of Erasmus.

There is a portrait of him, by Cornelius Jansen, at lord Sandys's, at Ombersley.

George Sandys, youngest son of Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, was one of the most accomplished persons of his time. He merited much for his travels into the Eastern countries, of which he has published an accurate account; but still more for his paraphrases and translations, which were excelled by none of the poets of this reign. His principal works are his translation of "Job," his paraphrase on the "Psalms," and his translation of Ovid's "Metamorphosis." His Psalms were set to music by William and Henry Lawes, musicians to Charles I. and his "Ovid" was one of the first books that gave Mr. Pope a taste for poetry*. Mr. Dryden pronounced him the best versifier of the last age. He was also an excellent geographer and critic †. *Ob.* 1643. His translation of the sacred Drama of Grotius, entitled "*Christus Patiens*" is the piece upon which Lauder founded his impudent charge of plagiarism against Milton.

* Warton's "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope."

† See Mr. Pope's note on Iliad xxii. v. 197.

JOSEPH HALL, afterwards, successively bishop of Exeter and Norwich. See Class IV.

JOHANNES CLEAVELAND; *R. White* sc. 12mo. *Before his Works*, 1653.

JOHN CLEAVELAND; *a bust crowned with laurel*; "Sepultus Colleg. Whittintonii, 1 Maii, 1658."

JOHANNES CLEAVELAND, *in a clerical habit*. *Before his Works*, 1677.

This is very probably fictitious; he was never in holy orders.

John Cleaveland received his education in the university of Cambridge, where he enjoyed a fellowship; but was, in the civil war, ejected from it for his loyalty. He, soon after his ejection, went to Oxford, where he was much caressed for his wit, which he exerted in several satirical pieces against the fanatics. Mr. Aubrey informs us, that he went from Oxford to the garrison at Newark; where, upon drawing up certain articles for the royalists, he would needs add this short conclusion, "And we annex our lives as a label to our trust." That gentleman adds, that after the king was beaten out of the field, he came to London, and entered himself at Gray's Inn, where he and Samuel Butler, of the same society, had a club every night*. He was justly esteemed a man of wit; but his writings abound with strained and far-fetched metaphors, which is a fault objected to Butler himself†. That great poet has condescended

* MS. in Museo Ashmol.

† There is in the "Spectator," No. 617, a specimen of this kind of writing in prose and verse. The original verses, as the author tells us, were written by "an Italian poet, who was the Cleaveland of his age." They are translated from the Latin, in Strada's "Profrusions," and are an imitation of the style of Camillo Querno, surnamed the Archpoet. This Querno, whose cha-

cended to imitate, or copy Cleaveland, in more instances than occurred to Dr. Grey in his notes upon "Hudibras." There are some notices of our author in Thurloe's "Papers," IV. 184. It is there remarked, that he was "a person of great abilities, and so able to do the greater differvice." Mr. Echard hath observed, that "he was the first poetic champion for the king*." *Ob.* 29 April, 1658.

Sir JOHN SUCKLING; *A. Van Dyck p. Vertue sc.* 1741; *b. sb.*

Sir JOHN SUCKLIN, (SUCKLING); *W. Marshall f. Before his Works*, 1648; 8vo.

Sir JOHN SUCKLING; *in an oval of bays; eight English verses.*

Sir JOHN SUCKLING; *a bust; six English verses.*

Sir JOHN SUCKLING; *Vandergucht sc.* 8vo. *Frontisp. to the last edition of his Works.*

There is a portrait of him in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford.

Sir John Suckling, a poet of great vivacity, and some elegance, was one of the finest gentlemen of his time. His prose writings, particularly his "Discourse of Religion, addressed to lord Dorset, are thought equal to the best of his poetical performances. His ballad on a

character and writings were equally singular, was poet and buffoon to Leo X. and the common butt of that facetious pontiff, and his courtiers. One of them made this extemporary verse upon him :

Archipoeta facit versus pro mille poetis :

To which the pope with his usual quickness added,

Et pro mille aliis Archipoeta bibit.

Vide Stradæ "Proluf." edit. Oxon. 1745, p. 244. & Bayle's "Dict." artic. LEO X.

* P. 735.

wedding,

wedding*, and his "Session of the Poets," are oftener remembered than any of his works. This ballad was occasioned by the marriage of Roger Boyle, the first earl of Orrery, with lady Margaret Howard, daughter of the earl of Suffolk. There was a great intimacy betwixt sir John and the earl of Orrery, then lord Broghill †. In his "Session of the poets," he has given us some traits of the characters of his poetical brethren, and has not forgot sir William Davenant's nose; which has been the subject of more satirical jokes than any other nose that ever existed ‡. *Ob.* 1641, *Æt.* 28 §. See Class VII.

THOMAS RANDOLPH; *a small bust in the title to his Works, 1652; 12mo.*

Thomas Randolph, a celebrated poet, and one of the gayest of Ben. Johnson's sons, was educated at Trinity College, in Cambridge. The most generally admired of his works, which consist of poems and plays, is his "Muses "Looking-glass," in which there is a great variety of characters of the passions and vices, drawn with much truth, and interspersed with some strokes of natural humour.—The author of "Remarks on the Plays of Shakespeare," subjoined to the ninth volume of his works; 12mo. Lond. 1714, says, "I would advise a "comic writer to study Randolph's "Muses "Looking-glass" thoroughly, for there, I am "apt to believe, he will find the source of all

* "I tell thee, Dick, where I have been," &c.

† See Morrice's "Memoirs of Roger, earl of Orrery," p. 49.

‡ He almost entirely lost this part of his face by the gaieties of his youth.

§ Aubrey, in a Manuscript in the Museum at Oxford, has this short anecdote concerning Sir John Suckling: "I have heard "Mrs. Bond say, that Sir John's father "was but a dull fellow; "her husband, Mr. Thomas Bond, knew him; the wit came by "the mother."

"humours

“humours that are in nature.” There are, perhaps, but very few that will subscribe to this author’s opinion. *Ob.* March, 1634, *Æt.* 29.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, author of the “Royal Slave,” &c. See Class IV.

PHILIPPUS MASSINGER, *Gen. T. Cross* *sc.* 8vo. *Before his Works.*

Another engraved by Grignion: before the new edition of his works.

Philip Massinger was a poet of great eminence in this reign. He published fourteen plays of his own writing, and had a share with Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, and Decker, in several others. He seems, by the following verses, which are part of an encomium on him by a contemporary poet, to have been a very expeditious writer.

“His easy Pegasus will ramble o’er
“Some threescore miles of fancy in an hour.”

Ob. Mar. 1639-40. A correct edition of his works, in four volumes 8vo. was published in 1761, to which is prefixed “Critical Reflections on the old English dramatic Writers,” an anonymous piece, addressed to David Garrick, esq. by Mr. Colman, who has given a just encomium of the author.

JACOBUS SHIRLEUS; *Marshall* *sc.* 1646. *Before his “Poems;”* 8vo.

JACOBUS SHIRLEUS; *G. Phenic (or Phenix)* *p.* *Gaywood* *f. a bust.* *Before his six plays; viz. “The Brothers, &c.* 1652, and 1653; 8vo.

This nearly resembles his portrait in the Bodleian gallery, at Oxford; the former does not.

James Shirley, an eminent dramatic poet, was patronized by Henrietta Maria, and the earl

earl of Newcastle, whom he followed to the camp. He was educated at St. John's College in Oxford, where he was taken great notice of by Dr. Laud, then president of that house. He entered into holy orders; though he was much discouraged from it, by his friend the president, on account of a large mole on his left cheek *; and was some time a parish priest, in Hertfordshire. He afterwards turned Roman catholic, and kept a school at St. Alban's, but soon grew tired of that employment, and going to London commenced poet. He wrote no less than thirty dramatic pieces, some of which were acted with great applause. In the Interregnum, he was necessitated to return to his former profession of schoolmaster; in which he became eminent, and wrote several grammatical books for the use of his scholars. *Ob.* 29 Oct. 1666, *Æt.* 72.

RICHARD BROME; *T. Cross sc. Before his Works.*

Richard Brome is said to have been put apprentice to Ben. Johnson, to learn the art of poetry †. He is not, however, to be esteemed a mechanical play-wright; as his best performances far exceed the worst of his master. Johnson wrote this encomium on him:

“ And you, Dick, do my arts with good ap-
 “ plause,
 “ Which you have justly gained from the stage,
 “ By observation of those comic laws,
 “ Which I, your master, first did teach the
 “ age.”

* The canon against personal blemishes in the clergy is well known.

† See the Lives of the Dramatic Poets at the end of “ Scander-
 “ beg,” a tragedy.

THOMAS MIDDLETON; *crowned with laurel, 8vo. In Marshall's Manner, scarce.*

Middleton, who was a voluminous dramatic author, and, in his day, esteemed a good poet, had the honour of writing in conjunction with Johnson, Fletcher, and Massinger. The pieces which were entirely his own, and those in which he had a share, are, at least, six and twenty. He was concerned with Johnson and Fletcher in writing "The Widow," a comedy; and with Massinger, in writing another comedy, called "Old Law."

RICHARD LOVELACE; *a bust on an urn, on which is inscribed, "Lucaſta, Poſtume Poems of R. L. armig." In memoriam fratris deſideratiſſimi delin. Fran. Lovelace. Hollar ſc. 1660, ſmall 8vo.*

RICHARD LOVELACE, *inſcribed "Lucaſta," &c. Faithorne ſc.*

The poems, for which the heads were engraved, were firſt publiſhed in 1659: Lucaſta, or Lux Caſta, is the poetical name of his miſtreſs. As the poems are ſcarce, the heads are rarely to be met with. They may be placed here, or in the Interregnum.

Richard, ſon of Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich in Kent, was, when a member of the univerſity of Oxford, the delight and admiration of all that knew him, for the extreme beauty of his perſon, and the variety of his accompliſhments. After having ſerved Charles I. in both his expeditions againſt the Scots, he entered into the ſervice of the king of France, and had the command of a regiment at Dunkirk, where he was dangerously wounded.

This disaster occasioned a report of his death, and was attended with the loss of the beautiful Lucy Sacheverel, his beloved mistress, who, concluding he was dead, married another person. These were not all his misfortunes. Upon his return to England, he was thrown into prison, and afterwards reduced to extreme poverty and wretchedness—A considerable number of his poems were composed during his confinement. Several of his performances were much admired, and part of his “Amarantha,” a pastoral, was set to music by the famous Henry Lawes. His comedy of the “Scholar,” written at sixteen years of age, was acted with applause. *Ob.* 1658.

ALEXANDER BROME. See the reign of CHARLES II.

GEORGE HERBERT. See Class IV.

Sir ROBERT STAPLETON, Knt. *frontisp.* to his translation of the “Sixteen Satires of Juvenal,” 1647; 8vo.

ROBERTUS STAPYLTONIUS; *Lombart sc. frontisp.* to his translation of “Juvenal,” in folio, with cuts by Hollar, 1660.

The head is placed here, because, as Mr. Wood justly observes, it represents him too young for the time in which it was published*.

Sir Robert Stapylton, son of Richard Stapylton of Carleton in Moreland, Yorkshire, esq. was educated in the Roman catholic religion, and was some time a member of the college of English Benedictines at Douay, in Flanders. But the solitude of a cloister ill suiting the gay-

* See “Fasti Oxon.” ii. col. 23.

ety of his disposition, he quitted it, and coming into England, turned protestant, and was made a gentleman of the privy-chamber to prince Charles. He published, in this reign, a translation of Pliny's "Panegyric," of "Musæus," and of the "Sixteen Satires of Juvenal." In the time of the Interregnum, he translated "Strada de Bello Belgico;" and, after the Restoration, published several plays. His translation of "Juvenal" is thought to have the advantage of that of Barten Holyday; but they both follow their author too close, and, as Mr. Dryden observes, sometimes *tread upon his heels* *. Ob. 11 July, 1669. See the Interregnum.

FRANCIS QUARLES, *Æt.* 52; *W. M.* (*Wm. Marshall*) *sc.* 8vo.

FRANCIS QUARLES; *frontisp.* to his "Boanerges and Barnabas;" 12mo.

FRANCIS QUARLES; *frontisp.* to his "Enchiridion;" 12mo; both these are copied from Marshall.

Francis Quarles, who was some time cup-bearer to the queen of Bohemia, secretary to archbishop Usher, and chronologer to the city of London, had, at this time, a very considerable reputation as a poet; but he merited much more as an honest and pious man. His "Emblems," which have been serviceable to allure children to read, have been often printed, and are not yet forgotten. We sometimes stumble upon a pretty thought among many trivial ones in this book; and now and then meet with

* Preface to "Dryden's Juvenal," edit. 1755, p. 138. It should be observed, that Barten Holyday's notes upon "Juvenal" make ample amends for his version.

poetry in mechanism in the prints*. He has borrowed a considerable part of this work from the "Emblems of Hermannus Hugo." His "Feast for Worms" and many other poems, have been long neglected, and are now literally worm-eaten. In the time of the civil war, a petition full of unjust accusations was preferred against this worthy man, by eight persons, of whom he knew not any two, but by sight. The news of this had such an effect upon him, that he declared "it would be his death;" which happened soon after, according to his prediction †. He is said to have had a pension in consideration of his writings, from Charles I.—*Ob.* 8 Sept. 1644, *Æt.* 52. He was father of eighteen children by one wife.

JOHN QUARLES, son of Francis. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

* Mr. Pope, in one of his letters to bishop Atterbury, in which he incidentally mentions the vanity of the world, speaks thus of our poet: "*Tinnit, inane est*, with the "picture of one ringing on the globe with his finger, is the best thing that I have the luck to remember, in that great poet Quarles, (not that I forget the "Devil at Bowls; which I know to be your lordship's favourite cut, as well as favourite diversion.)" But the greatest part are of a very different character from these: one of them, on "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death," represents a man sitting in a melancholy posture, in a large skeleton. Another on "O that my head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears," &c. exhibits a human figure, with several spouts gushing from it, like the spouts of a fountain. — This reminds me of an emblem, which I have seen in a German author, on Matt. vii. 3. in which are two men, one of whom has a beam almost as big as himself, with a picked end sticking in his left eye; and the other has only a small mote sticking in his right. Hence it appears, that metaphor and allegory, however beautiful in themselves, will not always admit of a sensible representation.

† See his Life, by Ursula Quarles, his widow, before his "Poetical Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes §," which is the best of his works.

‡ The portrait by Marshall is before this book. The print is scarce.

JOHN

JOHN OGILBY, a dancing-master, first applied himself to learning in this reign, and made a wonderful progress. The occasion of it was the spraining of his leg in cutting a caper, which was much the practice in dancing, in the time of Charles I. To this accident we owe many royal folios. See the succeeding reign.

ROBERT HERRICK, esq. *a bust; two angels bringing chaplets of laurel, Pegasus on Parnassus, Helicon, &c. frontispiece to his Works, a thick octavo, intitled, "Hesperides," &c. Lond. 1648. Marshall sc.*

Robert Herrick was author of a great number of poems, many of which are of the lyric and epigrammatic kinds. His "Christmas Carol," and his "New-Year's Gift," were set to music by Henry Lawes, and performed before the king. Several are addressed to Endymion Porter, a great friend and patron of poets, and one to "Mrs. Katherine Bradshawe, the lovely that crowned him with laurel." But Philips gives us to understand, that he was inspired by his maid Prue only*. It appears from the effects of her inspiration, that Prue was but indifferently qualified for a tenth muse.—He was, perhaps, the first of the numerous translators of the "Dialogue betwixt Horace and Lydia," which may be seen among his works. See more of him in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," where his "Divine Poems" are particularly commended.

Sir FRANCIS WORTLEY, of Wortley, in the county of York, knt. and baronet; deceased

* See "Theatrum Poetarum," by Edward Philips.

prisoner in the Tower of London, 1652. *A. Her-
tocks f. trophies, books, &c. b. sb.*

Sir Francis Wortley, son of Sir Richard Wortley, of Wortley in Yorkshire, exercised his pen and his sword in the cause of Charles I. He, at his own expence, raised a troop of horse for the service of that unfortunate prince; and being afterwards promoted to the rank of a colonel, he converted his house into a garrison. He lost a great part of his estate by plunder and sequestration, and was several years a prisoner in the Tower. He was numbered among the poets of this reign. His principal work is his "Characters and Elegies," Lond. 1646, 4to. The elegies are, for the most part, on the Royalists who lost their lives in the civil war.— Anne, his daughter and heir, married the honourable Sir Sidney Montagu, second son of the first earl of Sandwich, who took the name of Wortley. The present countess of Bute is descended from him. See a further account of this author in "Athen. Oxon."

JOHN HALL: This person is mentioned among the Miscellaneous Writers.

GEORGIUS WITHER, &c. 12mo.

GEORGIUS WITHERUS, poeta; J. P. (*John Payne*) sc. four English verses. This is by much the best head of Wither: it is in his book of "Emblems," folio, after the preface. There is a curious account of him, in the "Reliques of ancient English Poetry," vol. iii. p. 190, 263, 2d edit. The ingenious song, beginning with

"Shall I wasting in despair,
Dye, because a woman's faire, &c."

was,

was, as Dr. Percy informs us, written by him. See the reign of JAMES I.

ROBERT BARON, *Æt.* 19; *without his name.*

“Vultus Apellinea pictus Barone tabella est;
 “Totus Apollinea pingitur arte liber.
 “John Hobart, Gent.”

W. Marshall sc. This print, which was originally prefixed to his, “*Cyprian Academy*,” 1647, 8vo. was also, as I have been informed, placed before his poems, 1650, 8vo.

Robert Baron, who received part of his education at Cambridge, and was a member of Gray’s Inn, when he published his “*Cyprian Academy*,” was regarded as a genius of great expectation. He dedicated this work to his uncle, James Howell, esq. * and to all the ladies and gentlewomen of England, among whom he had many admirers. The first fruits of his studies seem to have gained him a much greater reputation than his latter productions. Certain it is, that, in his dramatic pieces, both in tragedy and comedy, he never rose above mediocrity: of these, “*Mirza*” is esteemed his best.

* Howell, soon after the receipt of this book, wrote him a letter, of which this is a part:

“To Mr. R. Baron, at Paris.

“Gentle Sir,

“I received and presently ran over your “*Cyprian Academy*,” with much greediness and no vulgar delight; and, sir, I hold myself much honoured for the dedication you have been pleased to make hereof to me, for it deserved a much higher patronage. Truly, I must tell you, without any compliment, that I have seldom met with such an ingenious mixture of prose and verse, interwoven with such varieties of fancy and charming strains of amorous passion, which have made all the ladies in the land in love with you.” Howell’s “*Letters*,” vol. iii. No. 17.

GEORGE WHARTON was an adventurer in poetry; but appears to have had no great talent that way: he is, however, mentioned among the poets of this reign, and is styled “a waggish poet” by Mr. Anthony Wood. See the *Interregnum*.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, gent.
T. R. sc. chaplet of laurel.

Nathaniel Richards was author of one tragedy, called “*Messalina*,” acted with general applause, by the company of his majesty’s revels, and printed in 8vo, 1640. He was also author of “*Poems, sacred and satirical*,” 12mo.

Capt. T. W. 8vo.

He was author of “*Plantagenet’s Tragical Story*,” 1649, 8vo. I could never learn who this T. W. was, who did not care to publish his performance with, nor without his name.

I have a print of *a man in a cloak, with gloves in his hand, within an oval of laurel and palms; W. M. (Marshall) sc.* Under the oval are six English verses, the two last of which signify, that as the print is the image of his person, so his mind is the image of heaven. It is inscribed *T. W. Gent. in an old band.*

This may, perhaps, be the same person with the captain above hinted at, as the *pious* and the *military* character were often visibly united at this time; but I recollect no instance in which they were joined with the *poetical*.

There is a print of HUMPHRY MILL, under whose name, in the Bodleian Catalogue, occurs, “*A Poem, called ‘A Night’s Search;’*”
“con-

“ concerning Night-Walkers and their Associates,” Lond. 1640, 8vo. This has been several times printed. His Poems, Lond. 8vo. 1639, are mentioned in the Sion Catalogue. His head has been prefixed to, at least, one of the editions of the “ Night Search.”

SCOTCH POETS.

ARTURUS JOHNSTONUS; *M. Ryfbrackius Marm. sc. G. Vertue æri incidit: frontisp. o his “ Psalmi Davidici ;” 4to. 1741.*

ARTHUR JOHNSTON; *Vandergucht sc. 4to. This is after the bust by Ryfbrack, but better executed than the former. There is another, by Vandergucht, in 8vo.*

The bust, from which Vertue and Vandergucht did the heads, belonged to William Benson, esq. auditor of the imprests.

There is a fine head of him, by Jameson, in the college at Aberdeen.

Arthur Johnston was physician to Charles I. and one of the most celebrated Latin poets among the moderns. His capital work is his translation of the “ Psalms,” of which an elegant edition was published by William Benson, esq. in 4to. 1741, with an interpretation and notes for the use of his present majesty when prince; another edition was printed about the same time, in 8vo. Mr. Benson also published a Dissertation on Johnston’s Version of the “ Psalms,” in which he, without scruple, gives
it

it the preference to Buchanan's *. As the former has used elegiac measure in all the Psalms, except the 119th, which is lyric, some of the most sublime, especially the 104th, appear at a disadvantage in comparison with Buchanan's, as the pentameter verse is anti-climacterical †. Mr. Pope seems not to have read "Johnston's Psalms; as he certainly mentions him with much less respect than he deserves. Speaking of Benson he says:

"On two unequal crutches propt he came,
"Milton's on this, on that, one Johnston's
"name."

Johnston was an early proficient in poetry, and was laureated at Paris, when he was about twenty years of age. There is a complete edition of his works, including his Version of the "Psalms," and the "Book of Job," his "Parerga, Epigrams," &c.

GULIELMUS DRUMMOND; *de Hawthornden; C. Johnson p. Finlayson f. mezz. b. sb.*

GULIELMUS DRUMMOND, *Æc. Gaywood f. 1654; 4to.*

GULIELMUS DRUMMOND, *Æc. Gaywood f. 12mo.*

* Mr. Benson, in his dissertation, expresses a particular fondness for alliteration in poetry. He is said to have been much pleased with these verses on cardinal Wolsey, when repeated to him by Mr. Pitt, the translator of the "Æneid:":

"Begot by butchers, and by bishops bred,
"How high his honour holds his haughty head?"

† In the 23d Prelection, "De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum," the author † has introduced Johnston's version of the 42d Psalm, in this manner: "Recitabo cum vobis ex metaphrasi Arthuri Johnstoni, "fatis elegantis et fidi interpretis, nisi et rerum et verborum pondera mei i genere a sublimite alienissimo sepe fregisset: in materia autem eligiaca, ut par est, res ei feliciter plerumque videtur "procedere."

† Mr. Lowth, now bishop of Oxford.

William

William Drummond was a man of a fine natural genius, which he assiduously improved with all the advantages of arts, languages, and travel. He was universally esteemed one of the best poets of his age, and stands in the first rank of modern historians. He, for his excellence in telling a story, and interesting his reader in what he relates, is thought to be comparable to Livy. His poems consists chiefly of love-verses, epigrams, and epitaphs: his history is of five kings of Scotland of the name of James. Ben Johnson went, on purpose to visit him, to Hawthornden, where he spent several months, which he esteemed the happiest part of his life. In Drummond's works, the best edition of which was printed at Edinburgh, in 1711, fol. are some very curious particulars that passed in conversation betwixt him and Johnson. The news of the beheading of Charles I. so shocked him, that it quickly hastened his death. *Ob.* 1649.

GULIELMUS, comes de STERLIN, (Sterling) *Æt.* 57; *W. Marshall sc. frontispiece to his "Recreation of the Muses," fol.* 1637. *The print is very scarce, as it is rarely found in any of the copies: it is one of Marshall's best performances.*

There is another print of him, in Marshall's manner, with this motto, "Aut spero, aut sperno," prefixed to his Tragedies, in 8vo. 1616. *He is there called Sir William Alexander.* See Class III.

William Alexander, earl of Sterling, was a very eminent poet and statesman, in the reigns of James, and Charles I. His poetry, which for purity and elegance, is far beyond the generality of the productions of the age in which he lived, recommended him to James, who gave him the grant of Nova-Scotia, where he had

projected a plan of making a settlement. He seems to have been no less a favourite with Charles, who instituted an order of baronets for the encouragement of this new colony*. His works consist chiefly of sonnets, and of four tragedies in alternate rhyme. *Ob.* 12 Feb. 1640. *Æt.* 60. See Class III.

PETRUS COLLINS, *Æt.* anno 80; motto, "Christus mea Petra;" *belt and sword; two Latin verses, denoting him an Englishman and a poet; C. Galle junior, f. 4to. very neat. I never saw this print but in the collection of Joseph Gulston, esq.*

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS in
DIVINITY, HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, NATURAL
PHILOSOPHY, &c.

JOANNES PRICÆUS, Anglo-Britannus; *Hollar f. 1644; 8vo.*

John Price was deservedly famous for his great knowledge in divinity and philosophy. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

EDWARD LEIGH, esq. an author of great merit. See the Interregnum.

LUCIUS CARY, viscount Falkland, was author of "A Discourse of the Infallibility of the Church of Rome," which is the most considerable of his works. It is written in an easy and familiar style, without the least affectation of learning. We are told by Dr. Swift, that, in some of his writings, "when he doubted whether a word were perfectly intelligible or no, he used to con-

* There is a list of the Nova-Scotia baronets at the end of the "Baronetage," &c. by Arthur Collins, esq.

“sult one of his lady’s chamber-maids, (not the “waiting-woman, because it was possible she “might be conversant in romances), and by her “judgment, was guided whether to receive, or to “reject it*.” *Ob.* 20 September, 1643; *Æt.* *circ.* 33. See Class III.

WILLIAM AUSTIN, esq. of Lincoln’s-Inn; *a very small head; Glover sc.*

WILLIAM AUSTIN, &c. *holding a lute; arms, sepulchral lamps, and skeletons; Glover sc. small oval.*

This gentleman was author of “*Hæc Homo; or, the Excellency of Women,*” 12mo. He appears to have borrowed some hints in this book, from Cornelius Agrippa “*De Nobilitate et Præcellentia Fæminei Sexûs,*” usually printed at the end of his treatise “*De Incertitudine et Vanitate omnium Scientiarum, &c.*” He was also author of a book of Meditations on the principal Fasts and Festivals of the Church, published after his decease in folio, 1637. This work gives us a high idea of the piety of the author. The two heads above-mentioned are in the engraved titles to these books; that in the latter, is the best.

WILLIAM HODSON, esq. without his name; *Marshall sc. neat.*

The print which is prefixed to his “*Tractate on the eleventh Article of the Apostle’s Creed,*” in 8vo. 2d edit. 1636, is known by this distich:

“*Materia peccat, non peccat imago figura,
Vultum aliquis, mentem fingere nemo potest.*”

* Swift’s “*Letter to a young Gentleman, lately entered into Holy Orders.*”

William

William Hodson, who was educated at Peterhouse in Cambridge, was also author of “The divine Cosmographer, or a brief Survey of the whole world, delineated in a Tractate on the 80th Psalm.” To this is subjoined, “Sancta Pectatrix,” at the end of which are several copies of verses from his friends. The print, which represents him with an open and ingenuous countenance, was probably engraved from a painting of Vandyck.

D. GERTRUDE MORE, *a nun*;
 “Magnes Amoris Amor;” *R. Lockon sc. 12mo.*

GERTRUDE MORE; anno Dom^o. 1633, *Æt. 28*
Jac. Neeffs sc. standing before a crucifix: large 8vo.

Gertrude More was author of “Spiritual Exercises, and the Confessions of a loving Soul to Almighty God.” They were published at Paris, in 1658, with an approbation by “Fr. Walgravius, Doct. Theol. Monachus et Prior Benedictinus,” in which he styles her, “the late deceased Dame Gertrude More, religious of the English convent at Cambray, of the holy order of St. Bennet, pious offspring of that noble and glorious martyr Sir Thomas More, chancellor of England. She died in August, 1733.

EDWARD, lord HERBERT of Cherbury. His portrait is described in Class III.

Lord Herbert was author of “The Life and Reign of Henry VIII.” which has been ever esteemed one of the best histories in the English language: but there is not in it that perfect candour which one would wish, or expect to see, in so celebrated an historian. He has given us a much juster portrait of himself, than he has

has of Henry. He appears to have fairly laid open every foible or defect in his own character *, but he has cast the monstrous vices of that merciless tyrant into shade, and has displayed to great advantage, his gallantry, magnificence, and generosity.—His books “*De Veritate* †,” and “*De Religione Gentilium*,” are well known. He was also author of a book of poems, published after his decease by his son. *Ob.* Aug. 1648. See Class III.

JOHANNES SPEED, &c. *sitting, and drawing a map. Savery sc. b. sb.*

* In his “*Life*,” written by himself a small quarto of one hundred and seventy pages. Strawberry-hill, 1764. There were only two hundred copies of the first edition of this book printed, which were equally divided betwixt the earl of Powis, and Mr. Walpole, who distributed them among their friends. I am very credibly informed, that it sold at an auction for three pounds twelve shillings, and have particular reason to believe that I could have had more for a copy in my own possession.

† Being in great debate with himself whether he should publish his book “*De Veritate*,” or not, he tells us, that he addressed the following prayer to God, to know his will in relation to the publication of it. His words are these: “*Being thus doubtful in my chamber, one fair day in the summer, my casement being opened towards the South, the Sun shining clear, and no wind stirring, I took my book “De Veritate” in my hand; and kneeling on my knees devoutly said these words.*

“*O thou eternal God, author of the light which now shines upon me, and giver of all inward illuminations: I do beseech thee of thy infinite goodness, to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make; I am not satisfied enough whether I shall publish this book “De Veritate;” if it be for thy glory, I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven; if not, I shall suppress it.*”

“*I had no sooner spoken these words, but a loud, though yet gentle noise, came from heaven, (for it was like nothing on earth) which did so comfort and cheer me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign I demanded; whereupon also I resolved to print my book: this (how strange soever it may seem), I protest before the eternal God is true, neither am I any way superstitiously deceived herein, since I did not only clearly hear the noise, but in the serene sky that ever I saw, being without all cloud, did to my thinking see the place from whence it came. And now I sent my book to be printed at Paris, at my own cost and charges,” &c. “*Life of Lord Herbert,*” p. 170, 171.*

The

The print, which represents him old, was done in this reign. It was taken from a painting in the possession of his immediate descendant, the Reverend Mr. Samuel Speed, formerly of New College, and usher of Winchester school. It is observable, that the historian does not appear to be so large a man in the picture, as he does in the print.

John Speed, who was bred a tailor, was, by the generosity of Sir Fulk Grevil, his patron, set free from a manual employment, and enabled to pursue his studies, to which he was strongly inclined by the bent of his genius. The fruits of them were his "Theatre of Great-Britain," containing an entire set of maps of the counties drawn by himself; his "History of Great-Britain," richly adorned with seals, coins, and medals, from the Cotton collection; and his "Genealogies of Scripture," first bound up with the "Bible," in 1611, which was the first edition of the present English translation. His maps were very justly esteemed; and his "History of Great-Britain," was, in its kind, incomparably more complete, than all the histories of his predecessors put together. He died the 28th of July, 1629, having had twelve sons, and six daughters, by one wife*.

* The countess de Viri, wife of the late Sardinian ambassador, is lineally descended from him. Such was the friendship betwixt the late lord viscount Cobham, and colonel Speed, her father, that upon his decease, he esteemed her as his own child, brought her up in his family, and treated her with a paternal care and tenderness. Her extraordinary merit recommended her to the viscountess Cobham, who left her the bulk of her fortune. This lady, who is eminent for her wit and accomplishments, is celebrated by the ingenious Mr. Gray, in his "Long Story ||." We are, indeed, in some measure indebted to her for that elegant performance; as it was written chiefly on her account.

|| See the first edition of his Poems,

Sir RICHARD BAKER, *lnt. Sherwin sc. small. In the engraved title to his "Chronicle;" fol.*

Sir Richard Baker was the noted author of "A Chronicle of the Kings of England;" a book formerly in great vogue; but which was ever more esteemed by readers of a lower class, than by such as had a critical knowledge of history. The language of it was, in this reign, called polite; and it long maintained its reputation, especially among country gentlemen*. The author seems to have been sometimes more studious to please than to inform; and with that view to have sacrificed even chronology to method. In 1658, Edward Philips, nephew to Milton †, published a third edition of this work, with the addition of the reign of Charles I. It has been several times re-printed since, and is now carried as low as the reign of George I. ‡ Sir Richard was also author of many books of divinity, and translated Malvezzi's "Discourses on Tacitus," and Balzac's "Letters." Most of his books were composed in the Fleet prison, into which he threw himself to avoid his creditors. He died in his confinement the 18th of February, 1644-5.

* Sir Richard's own encomium of his "Chronicle," in his preface to that work, is supposed to have recommended it to many of his readers. He says, that it is "collected with so great care and diligence, that if all other of our chronicles were lost, this only would be sufficient to inform posterity of all passages memorable, or worthy to be known."

† Author of the "Theatrum Poetarum," in 12mo. 1675. Milton had the care of his education.

‡ Mr. Daines Barrington, speaking of this history, observes, that "Baker is by no means so contemptible a writer as he is generally supposed to be; it is believed," says that author, "that the ridicule on this Chronicle arises from its being part of the furniture of Sir Roger de Coverly's hall." "Observat. on the Statutes," p. 97, edit. 3.

ALEXANDER ROSS, continuator of Sir Walter Raleigh's History. See the Interregnum, Class IV.

Sir EDWARD WALKER was some time domestic servant to Thomas, earl of Arundel, who made him his secretary at war, in the expedition to Scotland, 1639. He was successively rouge croix pursuivant, Chester herald, norroy, and garter king at arms; in which last office, he was succeeded by sir William Dugdale. He was author of the "Historical Discourses," &c. fol. which contain many curious and useful particulars relative to the civil war, to a great part of which he was an eye-witness. Lord Clarendon had the greatest helps from his papers, in writing the military part of his admirable history*. See more of him in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." He died, the 19th of Feb. 1676, being then one of the clerks of the privy-council to Charles II. His portrait, which is in the book abovementioned, is with that of Charles I.

WILLIAM SANDERSON. See the Interregnum.

GEORGE CAREW, earl of Totnes, author of the "Pacata Hibernia," &c. See Class III.

THOMAS, lord FAIRFAX, has written memorials of himself: and it is much to be wished that every great general had done the same; though he had not, like Cæsar, been equally dextrous at using the pen and the sword. He versified the Psalms of David, and other parts of Scripture, but it is probable that they were never

* Echard, p. 925.

thought worth printing. *Ob.* 12 Nov. 1671, *Æt.* 60. See Class VII.

JOSIAH RICRAFT, Londinensis mercator, 1646; *Faithorne f.* 8vo. Before his "Alphabets, or Characters;" it is also before his "Survey," &c. and is very scarce.

Mr. Wood, who styles him "a bigotted presbyterian," informs us, that he was author of "a canting book," intitled, "A Survey of England's Champions, and Truth's faithful Patriots," &c. 1647, 8vo.

This book, which has been mentioned before, has in it an account of twenty-one persons, who distinguished themselves in the civil war, with short encomiums in verse prefixed, and a head of each person. He also published a book of Alphabets, entitled "The peculiar Characters of the Oriental Languages, and sundry others, exactly delineated, for the benefit of all such as are studious in the Languages and the choice Rarities thereof, and for the Advancement of Language Learning in these latter Days. Published by Josiah Ricraft, of London, merchant, and approved by the most learned of the kingdom of England and other foreign Nations."

In the "Irish Compendium," (by Francis Nichols) we are informed, that the grandfather of Richard Child, viscount Castlemain, married the daughter of — Roycroft of Westonwick, in the county of Salop, esq. (which family came from Abbeville in Normandy), and that by her he had a son named Josiah, who was a great East-India merchant. It is possible that Josiah Ricraft might be grandfather, or otherwise

nearly related to the famous Josiah Child Quære.

Sir HENRY BLOUNT, noted for his travels to the Levant. See the reign of CHARLES II.

Captain THOMAS JAMES, *Æt.* 40, 1632; *a small oval.*

He made, in 1631, a very perilous voyage to discover a North West passage; an account of which was soon after published, and it has been-reprinted among the collections of voyages and travels.

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M.D. translator of history, is mentioned in the first division of this Class.

HENRY CARY, earl of Monmouth, translator of history. See the Interregnum.

HENRICUS SPELMANNUS, eques auratus; *Guil. Faithorne sc. b. fb.*

HENRICUS SPELMANNUS, &c. *R. White sc. copied from Faithorne. Before his Posthumous Works; fol. 1698.*

There is a whole length portrait of him in the Hall of Trinity College in Cambridge. It was copied from some other portrait, by Isaac Whood, a disciple of Richardson.

The learned and industrious antiquary, to whom every writer of English history, since his time, is indebted, was one of the Antiquarian Society in the reign of James I. and the intimate friend of Camden and Sir Robert Cotton. He was not only well skilled in the learned languages, but was also a great master of the Saxon tongue;

tongue; of which he is justly esteemed a chief restorer, and for which he settled a lecture in the university of Cambridge. His principal works, which are in Latin, will last as long as the language in which they are written: of these his "English Councils," and his "Glossary" hold the first place. A complete edition of the "Councils of Great-Britain and Ireland," was published in four vols. folio, by Dr. David Wilkins, in 1737; and his "Glossary" was completed by sir William Dugdale, and printed also in folio. Dr. Gibson, who merited so much for his edition of Camden's "Britannia," merited also the thanks of the learned world for his edition of the English works of sir Henry Spelman, which was published in folio, 1695. This great antiquary died full of years, and of literary and virtuous fame, in 1641.

Sir JOHN MARSHAM, one of the six clerks in chancery, in this reign, and a very learned antiquary. See the reign of CHARLES II.

GULIELMUS SOMNERUS; *M. Burgbers sc.* "*Moribus Antiquis;*" 8vo. *This print, which is before his "Portus Icius," was probably done from an original, painted in this reign, as the hair bangs very low on the forehead.*

William Somner was one of the greatest masters of the Saxon language in his own time, and was careful to convey the knowledge of it to posterity, by compiling, with infinite labour, his valuable "Saxon Dictionary*." He was also

* Wood says that the "Vocabularium Saxonicum," compiled by Lawrence Nowell, was of use to him in this work. See "Athen. Oxon." i. col. 186. White Kennet, in his Life of Somner, where he speaks of his Saxon Dictionary, says, "For this, indeed, is a farther honour to the work and the author of it,

also very inquisitive into all the other ancient, as well as modern languages of Europe; especially such as were most useful to him in his researches into the antiquities of his own country. In 1640, being then in the thirty-third year of his age, he published his "Antiquities of Canterbury †;" which gained him a great, and deserved reputation. He had actually planned and collected materials for a history of Kent; but was, by several avocations, prevented from finishing it. His treatise of the Roman ports and forts, in that county, is supposed to have been drawn up for his intended work. He composed, in this reign, his excellent treatise of "Gavelkind," which was printed in 4to. in 1660. Mr. Edmund Gibson, afterwards bishop of London, translated his "Portus Iccius" into Latin, and published it in 8vo. 1694. He died the 30th of March, 1669. His books and manuscripts were purchased by the dean and chapter of Canterbury.

"that it was done in the days of anarchy and confusion, of ignorance and tyranny, when all the professors of true religion and good literature were silenced and oppressed. And yet Providence so ordered, that the loyal suffering party did all that was done for the improvement of letters, and the honour of the nation. Those that intruded into the places of power and profit did nothing but defile the press with lying news and fast sermons, while the poor ejected churchmen did works of which the world was not worthy. I appeal to the Monasticon, the Decem Scriptores, the Poly lot Bible, the London Critics, the Council of Florence, and the Saxon Dictionary."

† It was first published in quarto, but was reprinted in folio, with cuts. The folio edition was revised and enlarged by the editor, Nicholas Battely; to which he added, of his own composition, the second part.

‡ Every reader of English history must have observed, that nothing was more common, than for old historians and antiquaries to bury their subject under a heap of quotations, transcripts, instruments and records: Somner first introduced the practice of throwing things of this kind into an appendix at the end of the book.

ROBER-

BOBERTUS COTTONUS BRUCEUS; *C. Johnson p. 1629; R. White sc. b. sb.* See the preceding reign.

JOHN GREAVES, an eminent mathematician and antiquary. See the Interregnum.

JOHANNES WEEVER, *Æt. 55, A^o. 1631; T. Cecill sc. four English verses. Frontispiece to the book mentioned in his article. This print has been copied for a new edition of this book.*

John Weever, a native of Lancashire, received his education in the university of Cambridge. He was author of the "Funeral Monuments," a book of great utility to antiquarians and historians, but which would have been of much more, if it had not been egregiously deficient in point of accuracy, especially in the numeral letters and figures. He died in, or about the year, 1632, and lies buried in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell, in London.

JAMES YORKE, of Lincoln, Blacksmith; *a small head. In the engraved title to his book, folio, 1641. T. R. fecit.*

James Yorke was author of the "Union of Honour," a treatise of English heraldry, which is inscribed to the king, and dedicated to Henry Howard, baron Moubray and Maltravers. The writer, who was unfortunately under a necessity of beating the anvil, employed his leisure hours to good purpose. He was eighteen years in making his collections for this laborious and ingenious work. In his dedication, he says, "Long was I in forging and hammering it to this perfection, and now present it to your lordship, not yet matched by any of my trade." The book contains the achievements of the kings and nobility of England,

from the Conqueror to James I. to each of which is subjoined a concise genealogical history; next follow the arms of the gentry of Lincoln, collected by Yorke; and lastly an account of all the battles "fought or maintained by the English, in England, Scotland, France, Ireland, and Wales," from the Norman conquest, to the reign of James I. The work is spoken of in high terms, by several persons of considerable note, whose commendatory verses are prefixed to it. Among others, are the names of Richard Brathwait, George Buck, and Thomas Heywood*.

JOHN HARRISON, of Leeds, esq.
See Class VIII.

WILLIAM FOSTER; *his left hand on a sphere*; 8vo.

This portrait is not genuine. See that of WEEVER.

William Foster was instructed in the mathematics by the celebrated Oughtred, under whom he made a very considerable proficiency. He translated from a Latin manuscript, into English, his Master's "Horizontal Instrument," together with his "Circles of Proportion;" 4to. 1630, which he dedicated to sir Kenelm Digby. An improved edition of this book was published in 1660, by Arthur Haughton, another disciple of Oughtred.

* Thomas Knight, a late shoemaker at Oxford, was noted for his extensive knowledge in heraldry, in which branch of science he made considerable collections. He, on sight of an achievement, rarely failed of telling immediately to what nobleman's or gentleman's family it belonged. He also blazoned, drew, and added elegant ornaments to arms. This man, by the force of an heraldical genius, which, if duly cultivated, would have qualified him for a king at arms, sunk, in a few years, from a shoemaker, to a cobbler. He died in November, 1767.

KENNEL-

KENELMUS DIGBBY, &c. *Vandyck p. Voerß sc. b. fb.*

KENELMUS DIGBY, &c. *Stent; a copy from the above.*

KENELMUS DIGBY; *Vandyck p. Larmessin sc. 4to.*

SIR KENELM DIGBY; *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. 1748; from a fine original in the palace of Kensington.*

In lord Oxford's collection, was a family piece of sir Kenelm, his lady, and two children, by Vandyck.

KENELMUS DIGBY; *Burghers sc. in the frontisp. to the "Catalogue of the Bodleian Library."*

SIR KENELM DIGBY, *in a cloak; 12mo. There is a small foreign print, inscribed "Kenelmo Georgio Digby, Caval. Inglese, 1621," 8vo. 2s. if genuine.*

This eminent person was, for the early pregnancy of his parts, and his great proficiency in learning, compared to the celebrated Picus de Mirandola, who was one of the wonders of human nature. His knowledge, though various and extensive, appeared to be greater than it really was; as he had all the powers of elocution and address to recommend it. He knew how to shine in a circle of ladies, or philosophers; and was as much attended to when he spoke on the most trivial subjects, as when he spoke on the most important. He was remarkably robust, and of a very uncommon size, but moved with peculiar grace and dignity. Though he applied himself to experiment, he was sometimes hypothetical in his philosophy; and there are instances of his being very bold and paradoxical in his conjectures; hence he was called the

the "Pliny of his age for lying*." It is said that one of the princes of Italy, who had no child, was desirous that his princess should bring him a son by sir Kenelm, whom he esteemed a just model of perfection †. His book of "Bodies," and that of "The Nature of Man's Soul," are reckoned among the best of his works. He sometimes descended to much humbler subjects, and wrote "Directions for Cookery," &c. *Ob.* 11 June, 1665.—The curious reader may see a paper concerning him published by Hearne at the end of "Walt. Hemingford," p. 581: it is worth remarking, as it disagrees with Wood's account; but the facts mentioned by the latter are sufficiently proved in the article of sir Kenelm Digby in the "Biographia Britannica," p. 1709, note (L). See Class VII.

JOHANNIS PARKINSONI, pharmacopæi Londinensis effigies, LXII. ætatis annum agentis, a nato Christo, 1629; *before his "Paradisus Terrestris."*

This print was cut in wood by Christopher Switzer.

JOHN PARKINSON; *a small oval: in the title of his "Theatre of Plants."*

John Parkinson, apothecary to the king, was author of the "Paradisus Terrestris, or Gar-

* There are traditional and hypothetical errors to be found in the works of all the philosophers, who wrote before natural science was ascertained by experiment; from the age of Aristotle to that of Charles I. The great lord Bacon himself was not exempt from them. But there is a wide difference betwixt errors of this sort, and falsehoods evidently imposed upon mankind.—The above reflection upon sir Kenelm, was made by Henry Stubbe, who is not always to be relied on for his characters.

† "Lloyd's Memoirs," p. 580.

“den of Flowers, 1629; and the “Theatre of Plants,” 1640; both in folio. The latter, which is a work of merit, was intended as an universal history of plants. It contains a great variety of articles, not to be found in any of the botanical writers who went before him. He, for the most part, follows the celebrated Caspar Bauhinus. He has omitted many species which were well known in his time, and has given us repeated descriptions of others. See more of him in the Bodleian Catalogue, under the article of Lobel.—In this reign, flourished another botanist of considerable note, namely, William Cole, author of “Adam in Eden, or the Paradise of Plants,” folio. His “Art of Simpling,” a small duodecimo, may be of use to direct the unexperienced botanist to the places where some plants are naturally produced. See a Summary of the history of Botany and Botanical writers, in Tournefort’s “Hagoge in Rem Herbariam,” prefixed to his “Institutiones,” &c.

Sir HENRY WOTTON, *knt. W. Dolle f. before his “Remains,” 8vo.*

Sir HENRY WOTTON; *Lombart sc. before his “Remains,” 12mo.*

Sir HENRY WOTTON, *sitting in a chair, Æt. 72; frontispiece to his “State of Christendom, 1657; fol.*

Dolle’s and Lombart’s prints are after the original picture in the Provost’s Lodge, at Eton College.

Sir Henry Wotton, a gentleman of many natural and acquired accomplishments, was employed in several embassies by James I. Towards the latter end of that king’s reign, he was
made

made provost of Eton college; a station well suited to his studious and philosophic turn of mind. He enjoyed his privacy the more for having been much in public life; and was more a philosopher for having been a statesman. Books in the ancient and modern languages, were his constant employment, and angling* was his usual diversion. His writings, some of which are in verse, are on variety of subjects; but his capital work is his "Treatise of Architecture," which has been translated into Latin, and bound with "Vitruvius," and Freart's "Parallel," translated by Evelyn †. In this book, he has treated of the principles of the art, and its useful and ornamental branches. Though he was justly esteemed an elegant scholar, and an able critic, his works abound with exotic idioms; nor has he escaped censure for his pedantry. But it should be considered that he wrote in an age, when, to write like a pedant, was to write like a gentleman; or, to speak more properly, like a king ‡. He was a good judge of the arts, and collected abroad several pictures, and other curiosities, for prince Charles, the duke of Buckingham, and the earl of Arundel. Mr. Boyle, who was personally acquainted with him, says, that "he was not only a fine gentleman himself, " but was very well skilled in the art of making " others so §." *Ob.* Dec. 1639, *Æt.* 72.

* See Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler."

† This book is intitled "A Parallel of the Ancient Architecture with the Modern, in a Collection of ten principal authors " who have written upon the five Orders, by Roland Freart," fol. The cuts were engraved by Hertochs, but they are without his name.

‡ James I.

§ Birch's "Life of Boyle," p. 23, 8vo. edit.

JAMES HOWELL, Esq. a miscellaneous writer. See the Interregnum.

RICHARD BRATHWAIT, Esq. *Frontispiece to his "English Gentleman," 4to. 1630.*

RICHARD BRATHWAIT, *a head in an oval, by Marshall. In the engraved title to his "Survey of History, or a Nursery for Gentry," 1638, 4to.*

Richard Braithwait, or (Brathwayte) was a man of polite learning, and genteel education. He wrote many things in prose and verse, of which the most considerable was his "English Gentleman," which was thrice printed in this reign. *Ob. 4 May, 1673.* See his article in the "Athenæ Oxonienses."

JOHN HALL, *Æt. 19, 1646; "Olim Majora;" W. Marshall sc. 12mo. in an oval of bays.*

John Hall, a native of Durham, was educated at Cambridge; where he was esteemed the brightest genius in that university. In 1646, being then but nineteen years of age, he published his "Horæ Vacivæ, or Essayes," a sufficient proof of his abilities: his Poems came out the same year. He translated from the Greek, "Hierocles upon the Golden Verses of Pythagoras;" before which is an account of the ingenious translator and his works, by John Davies of Kidwelly. *Ob. 1656, Æt. 29.*

There is a print of two men sitting and writing, with some probability supposed to represent Sir CHARLES and Sir WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, his son. Before "EjJayes, by Sir William Cornwalllyes the Younger, Knt." 1632; Cecil sc. small octavo.

Sir

Sir Charles Cornwallis, second son of sir William Cornwallis, was a man of distinguished abilities. He was, by James I. sent ambassador into Spain, where he resided several years in that character. It is worthy of remark, that Francis, lord Cottington, was trained to business in his service. He was afterwards treasurer of the household to prince Henry, whose life he hath written with elegance. He had two sons, William and Thomas, the former of whom is the subject of the next article.

Sir William Cornwallis was the author of the *Essays* just mentioned, of which the completest edition was published in 1632, after his decease. He, like Montaigne, who was one of his favourite authors, writes frequently in a desultory manner, and takes every occasion to speak of himself; and is, indeed, never more apt to fix the attention, than when he is, without reserve, engaged in this delicate subject. It is probable, that every one of his readers will think the egotism his choicest flower of rhetoric. Though he understood the learned, and some of the modern languages, he read but few authors with any relish, and those he thoroughly digested. Plato and Tacitus were his selectest favourites; and he seems to have had an eye on the latter in his short essays, in which his style is rather too concise and figurative to be perspicuous. Though he appeared to great advantage in the society of gentlemen, his mind was always open, and on the watch to receive new ideas, however coarsely conveyed by the meanest of the people; as he well knew, that a plowman, as such, frequently reasons much better than a philosopher. He was attracted by every trivial book or pamphlet that came in his way:

of

of these he carried numbers with him to the privy, and tore them to pieces before he rose from his seat. Though he esteemed a life of learned leisure by far the happiest, he endeavoured, by speculation, to qualify himself for action, and sometimes, in his melancholy moments, anxiously desired to display his talents in public; and so far regretted his being lost in the shade of retirement as to wish himself out of the world.

LUDOVICUS ROBERTS, civis et mercator Londin. natus in Bellomarisco, in insulâ Monâ, 1596; *G. Glover f.* 1637; 4^{to}.

Lewis Roberts was author of "The Merchant's Map of Commerce," which has been several times printed in folio. The best edition was published in 1700: he was also author of "The Treasurer of Traffick," 1641; 4^{to}. His principal work gained him a great reputation, as he was the first systematic writer upon trade in the English language. A few years since was published "A Dictionary of Trade and Commerce by Postlethwayt," and another by Rolt; the former was translated from the French of Monf. Savary.

JAMES STANIER; *Garret p. Hollar f.*

I am informed, that this person was a merchant in London. He was probably an author.

Captain CHARLES SALTONSTALL, *Æt.* 29, *Sc. Marshall sc.*

Charles Saltonstall was author of "The Navigator, or the theoretic and practic Principles, of the Art of Navigation," Lond. 1642; 4^{to}. His head is prefixed to this book.

Sir

Sir THOMAS URQUHART, (or Urchard) Knt. *Glover del. ad vivum*, 1645: *whole length, small 4to. scarce.*

There was one of the same name and title, a Scotsman †, who, about the year 1645, published a Treatise of Trigonometry in 4to. dedicated to his lady mother. There is before the book, a portrait of the Author, at full length, in armour. His Translation of Part of Rabelais is much esteemed, as almost equalling the spirit of the original.

There is a book of Epigrams by him, in 4to. 1641. He is said to have been a laureated poet at Paris, before he was three and twenty years of age. The most singularly curious of all his performances is, "The Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel, found in the Kennel of Worcester Streets, the Day after the Fight," &c. 8vo. 1652. It contains chiefly the praises of such Scotsmen as have been famous in arms and arts, since the year 1600*. This, as I learn from Mr. Horace Walpole, who has read the book, is one of the strangest rapsodies that ever was tacked together.

Vera Effigies THOMÆ NIGELLI, Armigeri, Warnfordiensis; *W. Marshall sc.* 12mo. *From John Maire's "Life of Erasmus," in Latin, printed in Holland, 1642.* It is dedicated to Thomas Neale, or Nele, esq. whose Latin name is *Nigellus*, as Nelson is *Nigelli filius*. There is a book entitled "Directions to Travel," 1643, by Sir THOMAS NEALE, *with his print by Marshall.* I conclude that both these prints represent the same person.

† I am informed that he was a physician. Quære.
* "Biog. Brit." artic. ALEXANDER, note [C.]

WILLIAM LILLY, the astrologer. See the Interregnum.

JOHN BOOKER, a very noted astrologer in this reign. See the Interregnum.

Captain GEORGE WHARTON, antagonist of Booker. See the Interregnum.

Mr. (GERVASE) MARKHAM; *a small oval; in the title to his "Perfect Horseman," 8vo.*

Gervase Markham was son of Robert Markham, of Cotham, in the county of Nottingham, esq. He bore a captain's commission in the civil war, and was justly reputed a man of courage *. He was a practitioner in horsemanship and husbandry, for at least fifty years, and composed several treatises on both these subjects. His books of Farriery have given place to those of Gibton, Soleysell, Bourdon, and Bracken; but they are still in the hands of farriers in the country. We see Markham's, Aristotle's, and several other "Master Pieces," in almost every list of chapmen's books. He was author of a Tragedy, entitled, "Herod and Antipater,"

* In the "Biographia Britannica," article Holles, note (C.) is a remarkable story of a duel betwixt a person of both his names, and John Holles, esq. afterwards earl of Clare. It is there said, that "Gervase Markham was a great Confident, or as the phrase now is, The Gallant of the Countess of Shrewsbury, and was usually in those days termed her Champion." It appears in the conclusion of the story, that he was, by an event of the duel, totally disqualified for gallantry. This may very probably be another Gervase Markham; but we are told that "he lived after to be an old man; but never after eat any supper nor received the sacrament, which two things he rashly vowed not to do, until he were revenged."

1621, of a book of angling †. The art of Archerie," and the "Soldier's Exercife."

JOHANNES BATE; *G. Giffard fecit; small 4to.*

John Bate was author of "The Myfteries of Nature," in four parts. 1. Of water-works. 2. Of fire-works. 3. Of drawing, wafhing, limning, and engraving. 4. Of fundry experiments. 2d edition, 4to. 1635. The head is before his book.

JOHANNES BABINGTON, *Æt.*
31. *J. Droefhout fc. a small oval, scarce.*

John Babington was author of "Pyrotechnia, or a Difcourfe of artificial Fireworks for Pleafure," &c. He was a great improver of this art, and was alfo a confiderable proficient in practical mathematics. There is fubjoined to his "Pyrotechnia," a fhort Treatife of Geometry, with the Extraction of the fquare and cubic Roots. His portrait is in the engraved title to his book, fol. 1635.

NATHANAEL NYE, mathematician,
Æt. 20; *Hollar f.* 1644; *12mo.*

In the Catalogue of the Library at Sion College occurs "the Art of Gunnery; fhewing

† Intitled, "The whole Art of Angling," in 4to, 1656. The Author very gravely tells us, in this fingular book, that an angler fhould "be a general fcholar, and feen in all the liberal fciences; " as a grammarian to know how to write, or difcourfe of his art, " in true and fitting terms. He fhould have fweetnefs in fpeech to " entice others to delight in an exercife fo much laudable. He " fhould have ftrength of argument to defend and maintain his " profeflion againft envy and flander." He alfo enumerates feveral virtues as effential to this amufement, and gives us to underftand that a complete angler muft be a complete fcholar and philofopher.

how

how to make Gunpowder, Match, to shoot," &c. by Nat. Nye, 8vo. 1647. There is an edition of this book, printed in 1670, in the title to which he is styled "Master Gunner of the City of Worcester." To this is subjoined a "Treatise of artificial Fire-Works." The print is prefixed to his "Art of Gunnery."

JOHN LILBURNE, *Æt.* 23, 1641; *G. Glover f.* 8vo *several English verses.*

The same head, within a prison window; altered when he was in confinement.

JOHN LILBURNE, &c. *Hollar f.* *Under the print is an account of his sufferings, (for printing libels) in pursuance of a sentence of the Star Chamber; a small oval.*

JOHN LILBURNE; *Vandergucht sc.* 8vo.

John Lilburne, commonly called "Freeborn John," was the most hardened and refractory of all the seditious libellers of his time. Dungeons, pillories, and scourges, seem to have had no effect upon him. He was still contumacious, and continued to be the same turbulent incendiary that he was at first. He dared to oppose every government under which he lived; and thought he had as good a right to liberty, in its utmost extent, as he had to the element that he breathed. He looked upon all ordinances in religion as the worst kind of bonds and shackles, and the effects only of ecclesiastical tyranny. Being determined to enjoy the utmost "Christian Liberty," he turned Quaker, and died in that communion. See the Interregnum.

It is probable, that most, or all of the following persons were authors; but I cannot find

any mention of their works in the Bodleian, and other Catalogues, which I have examined.

THOMAS KIDERMINSTER, of Langley; *Cecill sc.* 1638.

JOHANNES THOMPSON, *Æt.* 27; *Govy del. Hollar f.* 1644; 12mo.

“JOHN DETHICK, of West Newton, in the country of Norfolk, Esqr. was born the 23d of Octob. 1567, and deceased the 31st of Octob. 1651;” *P. Lombart sc.* 4to.

I find that John Dethick, lord mayor of London, was knighted by Cromwell the 15th of Sept. 1656. He was probably a son of the former, who is conjectured to have been a herald, as were several of his family.

HUMPH. CURSON, de Stanhow, in Norfolk. *falling band;* 12mo.

This may, perhaps, belong to the next reign; as may also the following.

An anonymous head in an oval; “*Ingenio, non ætate, sapientia acquiritur.*” *W. M. (Wm. Marshall) f.* 8vo.

An anonymous portrait, Æt. 21; *black cap, hair, soft, and shoulder-knot; four verses;* “*The pencil can no more*” &c. *T. Crofs sc.* 8vo.

C L A S S

CLASS X.

ARTISTS &c.

“MARCUS GARRARDUS pictor,
 “illustrissimis et serenissimis principibus beatae
 “memoriae, Elizabethae, et Annæ, &c. Magnae
 “Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, reginæ, ser-
 “vus; et præstantissimo artifice Marco Garrardo
 “Brugensis Flandriæ filius ubi natus erat. Ob.
 “Londini, Jan. 19, 1635, Æt. 74.” *Hic ipse*
Marcus depinxit, Ao. 1627; Hollar f. 1644; 4to.

See a further account of him in the reign of Elizabeth, Class X.

DANIEL MYTENS; *Vandyck p. Paul du Pont (or Pontius) sc. b. sb.*

DANIEL MYTENS; *Bannerman sc. copied from the former. In the “Anecdotes of Painting.”*

Daniel Mytens painted many portraits in England, in this, and the former reign, which were very deservedly admired. Several of them are at Hampton Court: and, at St. James’s, is that of Jeffery Hudson, the king’s dwarf, on whom sir William Davenant wrote a poem, entitled, “Jeffreidos,” which describes a battle betwixt him and a turkey-cock. This artist grew out of vogue upon the arrival of Vandyck. He studied the works of Rubens, and his landscapes on the back grounds of his pictures are in the excellent style of that painter. He was living in Holland, in 1656.

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS, eques,
 &c. *Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. b. sb.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS, &c. *a copy of the former by Gaywood; b. sb.*

PETER PAUL RUBENS; *Vandyck p. Woollet sc. large 4to.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS, 1630; *Pontius sc. large b. fb.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS; *Hollar f. b. fb.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS; *Pelham f. b. fb. mezz.*

SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS; *Worlidge f. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, by 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.*

SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS; *Chambers sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

RUBENS'S family by himself; engraved by Mac Ardell, after the original at Blenheim; *fb. mezz **.

Peter Paul Rubens came into England in the reign of Charles I. who employed him to paint the ceiling of the Banqueting House at Whitehall, for which he was paid three thousand pounds. He, like Titian, excelled in almost every branch of his art; but his greatest excellence was in history and landscape. There is more grandeur than simplicity in his works||; but his meanest performances are generally pleasing, from the strength and beauty of his colouring†. He painted beasts of the savage kind better than any other painter, and his landscapes are not inferior to those of Titian. It appears from the paintings of this artist, and many others, that

* The engraver told me that this print, which sold for six shillings in England, sold for three guineas at Paris. The French are great admirers of our best mezzotintos.

|| Richardson, speaking of his manner of Painting, says that "he lived and died a Fleming, though he would fain have been an Italian." See Richardson's Works, p. 292.

† The ingenious Mr. Webbe is of opinion, that Rubens did not understand the clare obscure as a principle in the art of painting. If he did not, it must be allowed that he had the luckiest pencil that ever artist was blessed with§. De Piles has, in his "Balance of Painters," placed him two degrees higher, as a colourist, than Correggio.

§ See the "Enquiry into the Beauties of Painting," p. 94.

the ideas of feminine beauty in the Low Countries and in Greece, were as different as the climates †. His greatest work was the history of Mary of Medicis, in the Luxemburgh gallery, at Paris; and his best easel piece, the Assumption of the Virgin, in the collection of the elector Palatine, at Duffeldorp; there are prints of both. The duke of Marlborough has no less than sixteen pictures by his hand. *Ob.* 1640. See the Appendix to this reign.

ANT. VANDYCK; *a bust on a pedestal; ipse f. aqua forti.*

ANTH. VANDYCK, eques &c. *se ipse delin. Hollar f. 4to.*

ANT. VANDYCK, &c. *looking over his shoulder; chain about his neck. Vorsterman sc. b. sb.*

ANTOINE chevalier VANDYCK; *Pontius sc. b. sb.*

ANTONIO VANDYCK; *Feretti delin. X. G. e A Pazzi sc. b. sb. One of the Set of Heads of Painters, done by themselves, in the grand duke of Tuscany's gallery at Florence.*

The set is in the "Museum Florentinum."

ANTONIUS VANDYCK, &c. *Gaywood f. b. sb.*

ANT. VANDYCK, eques, pictor; *Vandyck p. f. Vander Bruggen f. 1682; b. sb. mezz.*

ANT. VANDYCK, &c. *his arm held up, the hand declined; 4to.*

The duke of Grafton has a whole length of him, from which this print was probably done. It was painted by Vandyck, and represents him younger than any of the prints above described.

† This will appear by comparing the women in the prints after Rubens, and the fat Venus by Diepenbeke, in the "Temple of the Muses," with the Venus of Medicis.

SIR ANTHONY VANDYCK; *Vandyck p. Bannerman sc.* From an original in the collection of the Hon. Horace Walpole, from which the duke of Grafton's picture was painted. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.

SIR ANT. VANDYCK; *Worlidge f. 5 ½ inches, by 3 ¼.*

This illustrious disciple of Rubens did not only excel his master in portrait, but every other painter of his age; and there is no artist, of any age, that stands in competition with him but Titian. There is a truth and delicacy, in his best works, that surpasses those of all his contemporaries as much as he surpassed himself. It is recorded of him, that he frankly confessed to one of his friends, that in the former part of his life he painted for fame, and in the latter for his kitchen*. His price was forty pounds for a half, and sixty for a whole length. His best portrait in England is the earl of Strafford, with his secretary, at the marquis of Rockingham's, at Wentworth House: and the best abroad, is that of cardinal Bentivoglio, in the grand duke of Tuscany's collection, at Florence. Mr. Richardson tells us, that "he never saw any thing like it; that he looked upon it two hours, and came back twenty times, to look upon it again †." There is a good etching of it by Morin, but it is not common.—*Ob.* 1641.

GERARD SEGHERS, of whom there are several prints, is said, by the French author of the "*Abregé*," to have been here after the decease of Rubens and Vandyck, and to have softened his

* See De Piles's "Principles of Painting," p. 176, 177.

† Richardson's "Account of Statues, &c. in Italy," p. 72, 2ds edit.

manner,

manner, which was originally harsh, like that of Manfrede, whom he imitated. Though he studied in Italy, there is too much of the Dutch style in his works. Bolswert has engraved some of his historical pieces.

GERARDUS HONTHORST, (vel HONDTHORST) Hagæ Comitæ, pictor humanarum figurarum majorum; *Vandyck p. Paul du Pont sc. b. sb.*

GERARD HONTHORST, &c. *Bannerman sc. 4to. Copied from the above. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Gerard Honthorst, who was esteemed one of the best painters of his time, was invited into England by Charles I. He had before been employed by the queen of Bohemia, whose family he taught to design: of these the princess Louisa, afterwards abbess of Maubuisson, and the princess Sophia, were his most distinguished disciples. He painted history, and portraits, but excelled most in his night pieces, of which Rubens was a great admirer. Though he staid here but six months, the king presented him with three thousand florins, a service of plate for twelve persons, and a horse. *Ob. 1660.*

PALAMEDES PALAMEDESSEN, præliorum pictor, in Hollandia; *Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. b. sb.*

This ingenious painter, whose surname was Staevarts, or Stevers, was son of a Flemish jeweller and goldsmith, who, for his excellence in his art, was invited into England by James I. Palamede was born in London, in 1607. He studied in Holland, and paid particular attention to the works of Etiaius Vandervelde, to whom he was much superior. He painted battles

tles and encampments with great truth, nature, and spirit; and with unusual harmony and delicacy of colouring. His pictures are very scarce, as he was cut off in the prime of life. Sir William Musgrave has a painting of this artist, who seems never to have been employed in England; but is numbered with the eminent painters of the city of Delft *. *Ob.* 1638, *Æt.* 31.

HORATIUS GENTILESCIUS, pictor humanarum figurarum in Anglia; *Vandyck p. L. Vorsterman sc. b. sb.*

HORATIO GENTILESCHI; *T. Chambers sc. copied from the above. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Horatio Gentileschi, a native of Pisa, having distinguished himself in Italy and France, came into England by invitation of Charles I. who assigned him a considerable salary, and employed him in painting ceilings. He made some attempts at portrait painting, but with little success. Nine pieces of his hand, which were formerly in the royal palace at Greenwich, are now in the Hall at Marlborough House. He also did the history of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, at Hampton Court.

GULILEMUS DOBSON, pictor; *ipse fecit in aqua forti; sold by Rowlet; small b. sb.*

GULIELMUS DOBSON; *Stent; 4to.*

WILLIAM DOBSON; *ipse p. G. White f. b. sb. mezz.*

DOBSON; *Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

His head, by himself, is at earl Paulet's.

† See Pilkington's Dictionary.

William Dobson, called by Charles I. "The English Tintoret," was an excellent painter of history and portraits. He was brought out of his obscurity by Vandyck, who found him working in a garret. The patronage of that great artist instantly raised his reputation, and he was, upon his decease, appointed serjeant-painter to the king, and groom of the privy-chamber. He seems to have been intoxicated with his good fortune: he grew idle and dissolute, was involved in debt, and thrown into prison: and died, soon after his enlargement, at the age of Ob. 1676. thirty-six. His works, which have much of the character and merit of Vandyck, are to be seen at Oxford, Wilton, and many other places; but his best performance is at Blenheim. Some will have this to be a family piece of Lily the astrologer, and others of Francis Carter an architect, disciple of Inigo Jones. See "Anecdotes of Painting."

ADRIAN HANNEMAN; *A. Banner-*
man *sc. 4to.* In the "Anecdotes of Painting."

Adrian Hanneman, a native of the Hague, was sixteen years in England. He studied the works of Vandyck, and was, by Vertue, thought the best imitator of the airs of his heads. He was the favourite painter of Mary, princess of Orange, daughter to Charles I. A considerable number of his works are to be seen in England; but his principal performances are abroad: he painted in the chamber of the States, at the Hague. *Ob. circa 1680.*

FRANCESCO CLEYN; *T. Chambers*
sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."

There

There is a picture of Cleyn, his wife, and several children, in the possession of Mr. Crawley, of Hemsted in Hertfordshire.

Francis Cleyn, a native of Rostock in Germany, studied in Italy, and was some time in the service of Christian IV. king of Denmark. He came into England in the latter end of the reign of James I. and was employed in the tapestry works at Mortlake. A fine suit of tapestry in grotesque, after his designs, is at Petworth in Suffex; and at Holland House is a most beautiful ceiling by him, which Mr. Walpole says "is not unworthy of Parmegiano." He designed many of the plates for Ogilby's "Virgil," and "Æsop;" the former of which were so much approved of by the king of France, that he ordered them to be copied for the fine edition of "Virgil," printed at the Louvre. He is said to have received fifty shillings a-piece for these drawings. He painted little or nothing in oil. *Ob. circ. 1658.*

JOANNES LIVENS, *Pictor humanarum Figurarum majorum; Vandyck p. Vorsterman sc. b. sb.* He is represented in a very characteristic attitude, as if listening to something*.

John Livens, a celebrated painter, of Leyden, came into England, in 1630 †, where he drew the portraits of most of the royal family, and several of the nobility. He staid here but three years. A Dutch painter, of both his names, and, I believe, the same person, was deservedly

* This circumstance is an improvement of the portrait, as it relates to a remarkable event in his life. See Richardson's "Theory of Painting," p. 99.

† See the Appendix to the third volume of the "Anecdotes of Painting."

famous for his etchings in imitation of Rembrandt, of whom he was a scholar. His principal pieces are specified toward the end of the Catalogue of the works of that artist, printed for T. Jefferys 1752, 12mo. They are sometimes added to the works of Rembrandt.

DAVID (David) BECK, Peintre, &c. *Ipse p. Coget sc. Meyssens exc. 4to.*

David Beck, a native of Arnheim, was a disciple of Vandyck, and in favour with Charles I. whose sons, the prince, and the dukes of York and Gloucester, he taught to draw. His rapidity of execution was so great, that the king said he could paint riding post. He afterwards passed successively into the service of the kings of France and Denmark, and was at last appointed painter to Christina, queen of Sweden, for whom he painted most of the illustrious persons in Europe.

Once, as he was travelling through Germany, he was suddenly taken ill; and appearing to be dead, was treated as such. His servants, who watched the corpse after it was laid out, endeavoured to console themselves for the loss of their master with the bottle. When they grew intoxicated, one of them proposed to give him a glass, though he were dead, as he was far from having a dislike to it when he was alive. This was accordingly done; and the consequence was, that he recovered and lived many years.

HENRY VANDER BORCHT, Peintre; *Hollar f. 1648; Meyssens exc. 4to.*

Henry Vanderborcht was son of a Flemish painter of the same Christian name, who collected pictures and other curiosities, especially medals,

medals, for the earl of Arundel. The son, who was also employed in collecting for him in Italy, and was retained in his service as long as he lived, was both a painter and engraver; and drew and etched many things in the royal and Arundelian collections. He was afterwards retained by prince Charles. It is probable, that the civil war occasioned his return into his own country, as he is known to have died at Antwerp.

HENRY STONE; *Lely p. Bannerman sc. in the "Anecdotes of Painting; 4to.*

HENRY STONE, *holding a carved bead; Vandyck p. J. Van Somer f. mezz.*

Henry Stone son of Nicholas, travelled into Holland, France, and Italy. He carried on the business of a statuary, after his father's death; but was best known as a painter, and particularly excelled in copying Vandyck. He is called "Old Stone," to distinguish him from his younger brother John. At Burleigh House, is a good copy by him of the celebrated portrait of Charles I. painted by Vandyck, which was burnt at Whitehall, in 1697, and which was esteemed the best likeness of him *. *Ob. 24 Aug. 1653.*

HENRICUS STEENWYCK, &c. *Van Dyck p. Paul du Pont sc. b. sb.*

HENRY STEENWYCK; *in the "Anecdotes of Painting," copied from the above; 4to.*

Henry Steenwyck was a good painter of architecture, portraits, and history; but he was not equal, in the first of these branches, to his

* MS. Catalogue of the pictures at Burleigh.

father,

father, who had scarce a rival. He was employed in England by Charles I. and we are informed, that in France are the portraits of that king, and his queen, "with a front of a royal palace on the back ground," by his hand. Descamps says, "that this picture is more carefully laboured than any work of Vandyck, and equal to the most valuable of Meiris †."

ABRAHAM VAN DIEPENBEKE, (vel Diepenbeck); *Pontius sc. Meyffens exc. 4to.*

Abraham Diepenbeke, who is esteemed one of the best disciples of Rubens, was employed both in Flanders and England, by William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, for whom he drew portraits, *managed* horses, and views from nature. Many of these works are still remaining at Welbeck. He was also employed by the abbé de Marolles, for whom he did the mythological histories, which have been engraved in the elegant book, entitled "the Temple of the Muses," which were executed by C. Bloemart, and Mattham, and re-engraved by, and under the direction of Picart. He designed several of the prints in Ogilby's "Homer." In the early part of his life, before he entered the school of Rubens, he was employed in painting on glass.

FRANCIS WOUTERS; *F. Wouters p. Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Francis Wouters, a disciple of Rubens, came into England, with the emperor's ambassador, in 1637, and was retained as painter to the prince of Wales. He chiefly practised in landscape,

† "Anecdotes of Painting," li. 113, 2d edit. Notes.

with

with small naked figures, such as Cupids, &c. and did a cieling in one of the palaces. His works were esteemed by the emperor Ferdinand II. and Charles I. *Ob.* 1659.

ADRIANUS STALBENT, pictor ruralium prospectuum Antverpiæ; *Vandyck p. Paul du Pont sc. b. fb.*

Adrian Stalbent was regarded as a capital artist among the Flemish painters of landscape, who were never excelled by those of any age or country. He was, for his superior merit, invited into England by Charles I. He painted various rural scenes, but his view of Greenwich was the most distinguished, if not the most excellent of his works. *Ob.* 1660, *Æt.* 80.

CORNELIUS POLEMBURG; *ipse p. T. Chambers sc. 4to. in the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Cornelius Polemburg, disciple of Abraham Bloemart, was deservedly celebrated for his very beautiful and high-finished landscapes, adorned with no less beautiful figures. He frequently embellished his pieces with buildings and ruins; and sometimes finished them to so high a degree, that they had all the lustre and tenderness of enamel. He, for some time, painted in the style of Elsheimer, which he abandoned for another of his own. He painted at Rome, and at Florence, where his works were highly esteemed. He was strongly solicited to enter into the service of the Grand Duke, which he declined; but accepted of an invitation from Charles I. to come over to England. He sometimes painted the figures in Steenwyck's perspectives. The scarcity of his works, added to their intrinsic merit,

merit, occasions their being valued as so many jewels.—He died at Utrecht, 1660.

EDWARD PIERCE, senr. *Bannerman* sc. 4to. in the “*Anecdotes of Painting.*”

Edward Pierce, sen. was noted for history, landscape, and architecture; and did a great number of ceiling, and altar-pieces, in churches, which were burnt in the fire of London. He was employed under Vandyck; and bred his son John a painter, and Edward a statuary, both of whom became eminent in their professions. The most considerable of the father’s works, now remaining, are at Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire. He died a few years after the Restoration.

JOHN TORRENTIUS; *Bannerman* sc. oval; with several other heads in the second edition of the “*Anecdotes of Painting.*”

John Torrentius, a native of Amsterdam, was an admirable artist, but a detestable character. He was not only profligate, but impious; and avowedly prostituted his pencil, which he employed on small figures, to the purposes of lewdness and debauchery. He came into England in this reign; but his talents and his morals were better suited to the seraglio of a Tiberius, or the court of the second Charles, than that of Charles the first. He died in 1640, in the fifty first year of his age. See more of him in the “*Anecdotes of Painting.*”

ABRAHAM VANDERDORT; *Dobson* p. *Chambers* sc. from the original at Houghton; in the “*Anecdotes of Painting;*” 4to.

Abraham Vanderdort, a Dutchman, who had been for some time in the service of the emperor Rodolph II. came into England in the reign of James I. where he met with great encouragement from prince Henry, who had a good taste for the arts. He was, in this reign, made keeper of the royal cabinet of medals, with a salary of forty pounds a year: and had the same salary appointed him for furnishing drawings for the king's coins, and superintending the making of puncheons and dies: he had also an allowance of five shillings and six pence a-day, board-wages. He was remarkably excellent at modelling in wax. He hanged himself in despair, because he could not find a drawing by Gibson, which he had laid up for the king †.

JOHN VAN BELCAMP; *Bannerman*
sc. 4to in the "Anecdotes of Painting."

John Van Belcamp, a Dutchman, was employed under Vanderdort, in copying pictures in the royal collection. The whole lengths of Edward III. and the Black Prince, over the doors, in one of the anti-chambers at St. James's, are said to have been copied by him *. These portraits more nearly resemble each other, than any of the prints I have seen of them. The whole length of Edward IV. over the chimney, in another anti-chamber, was also painted by him; the face is supposed to have been done from some ancient original. His copies are thought to be well executed. *Ob. 1653.*

† The original Catalogue of Charles the Ist's collection of pictures, and other curiosities, drawn up by Vanderdort, is in the Ashmolean Museum.

* I. under the articles of EDWARD and his son, in the first volume, have from misinformation, mentioned these portraits, by Belcamp, as ancient paintings.

WILLIAM FAITHORNE, a good painter in miniature, and an admirable engraver. See the next reign.

HENRY VANDERBORCHT; *Hollar f.* 1648; 4to.

Henry, son of Henry Vanderborcht, a painter at Frankendale in the Palatinate, was employed by the earl of Arundel to collect curiosities for him in Italy. He continued in the earl's service as long as he lived, and drew and etched many things in his, and the royal collection. After the death of his patron, he was preferred to the service of the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He died at Antwerp.

BALTHASAR GERBIER; *Vandyck p. Messyngs exc.* 4to. one of the *Set of Heads of Artists*, published by *Meyssens*.

SIR BALTHASAR GERBIER; *Vandyck p. T. Chambers sc.* in the "*Anecdotes of Painting*;" 4to.

BALT. GERBIERUS, *Æt.* 42, 1634; *Vandyck p. P. S. excud.*

There is a neat print of him before "*Les Effets pernicieux de meschants Favoris*," *Ala Heye*, 1653, 12mo.

His portrait, by Dobson, in the same piece with that painter and sir Charles Cotterel, is at Northumberland House.

Sir Balthasar Gerbier, was a retainer to the duke of Buckingham, and much in his favour. He studied painting and architecture, and had a superficial knowledge of other arts and sciences. He painted small figures in distemper; and did a picture of the Infanta, which was sent from Spain to James I. He owed his fortune more to his favour with

the duke of Buckingham than to his merit as an artist. We are informed that he, at his own house, entertained the king and queen with a supper, which is supposed to have cost him a thousand pounds *. See Class V. and the next reign, Class IX.

NICHOLAS LANIERE, an Italian, was, for his various talents, greatly esteemed by Charles I. He practised music, painting, and engraving; but his greatest excellence was music. His own portrait, painted by himself, is in the music-school at Oxford. He etched a considerable number of plates for a drawing-book. He was a connoisseur in pictures, and had the art of giving modern paintings an air of antiquity, and putting off copies for originals †. See the division of Musicians.

GELDORP; *Bannerman* sc. a small oval, in the same plate with *Van Belcamp*.

Though we see the name of Geldrop to the portraits of several eminent persons in this reign, it is certain that he seldom drew a picture himself, but painted upon sketches made by others.

* "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 61, notes, 2d edit.

† It is well known that this art is much improved since Lanier's time. Mr. Knappton, the painter, observed at an auction in Italy, that one Paris, a Frenchman, gave very good prices for bad copies; upon which he is said to have accosted him in this manner: "Sir, as I have had some experience in pictures, I take the friendly liberty to inform you, that I think you give too much for such as you buy." Paris thanked him for his kind admonition, and said that he was not altogether without experience himself; but as he frequently met with such as had none at all, and yet had a good opinion of their judgment, he was sure of getting considerably by his purchases. The honourable person, who told me this, informed me, that a near relation of his, who was long resident in France, laid out six thousand pounds in pictures at Paris, which after his death, sold only for what the frames cost him.

This

This painter, whose christian name was George, was a countryman and friend of Vandyck, who lodged at his house, upon his first coming to England.

Sir TOBIE MATTHEW, who was in Spain with Charles I. when prince, and the duke of Buckingham, did a portrait of the Infanta, and sent it to England. There is no doubt but he attempted, at least, to paint the beautiful countess of Carlisle, who as Mr. Wood tells us, was “the Goddess that he adored.” See Class IV.—See also the “Anecdotes of Painting.”

JOHN PETITOT; *oval; Bannerman sc. in the same plate with sir Toby Matthews and Torrentius, in the second edition of the “Anecdotes of Painting;” 4to.*

John Petitot, a native of Geneva, who was never equalled in enamel, not even by Zincke, was patronized by Charles I. and Lewis XIV. His most celebrated performance is the whole length of Rachel de Rouvigny, countess of Southampton, copied from a painting in oil by Vandyck. This, which is in the collection of the duke of Devonshire, is styled by Mr. Walpole “the most capital work in enamel in the world.” Several of his English works in this collection, have much greater merit than those which he did in France. *Ob. 1621. Æt. 84.*

P A I N T R E S S E S.

ARTEMISIA GENTILESCHI, Romana, famosissima Pittrice, &c. *Adem p. H. David sc.*

“En Picturæ Miraculum invidendum facilius
“quam imitandum;” 8vo.

Artemisia Gentileschi is said, by Graham †, to have “drawn portraits of some of the royal family, and many of the nobility of England.” He does not inform us how long she lived in this country, where her father, a native of Pisa in Italy, spent the latter part of his life. Though she is styled *Romana*, in the inscription of the print, it is certain that she may rather be called a Neapolitan, as she resided chiefly at Naples, where she lived in such splendor as could never have been maintained by the profits of her pencil. Her talents in history and portrait, and the gaiety of her character, were equally known throughout Europe. She seems to have been the most celebrated painters of her time.

The Princess LOUISA, daughter of the king of Bohemia, and niece to Charles I. was justly celebrated as an artist. I shall only observe here, that in Lovelace’s “Lucaſta,” is a poem “On the princess Louisa drawing.” See Class I.

STATUARIES.

HUBERT LE SOEUR; *Vandyck p.*
Vansomer f. 4to. mezz.

(HUBERT) LE SOEUR; *Bannerman sc. 4to. in the*
“Anecdotes of Painting.”

This admirable artist, who was a disciple of the famous John Boulogne, came into England about the year 1630, and was employed by the

† See his “Essay towards an English School.”

king

king and the nobility. All that now remain of his works, but they alone are sufficient to transmit his name with honour to posterity, are the brazen statue of William, earl of Pembroke, at Oxford, and the equestrian figure of Charles I. at Charing-Cross. The pedestal of the latter, was executed by the famous Grinlin Gibbons.

NICHOLAS STONE, junr. *a small oval; T. Chambers sc in the same plate with Nicholas Stone, senr.* See the former reign, Class X.

Nicholas, son of Nicholas Stone the statuary, was bred up under his father, and afterwards went to Italy to improve himself in his art, in which he promised to make a very considerable figure. Several of his models, done abroad after the antique, have been mistaken for the works of Italian masters. Mr. Bird, the statuary, had the "Laocoon" and Bernini's "Apollo" by him. He died in 1647.

EDWARD PIERCE, junr. *small; in the same plate with Edward Pierce senr.*

Edward, son of Edward Pierce the painter, was a very noted statuary and architect. The statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Edward III. in the royal exchange, and several busts, particularly those of Milton and sir Christopher Wren, were done by him. The former was in the possession of Vertue the engraver; the latter is, or was in the picture gallery at Oxford. He assisted sir Christopher in several of his works, and built the church of St. Clement under his direction. The four dragons on the Monument, were carved by him. *Ob.* 1693.—See "Anecdotes of Painting."

ARCHITECTS.

IGNATIUS JONES, Mag. Brit. architectus generalis; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. before his "Most notable Antiquity of Great Britain, vulgarly called Stonehenge," &c. a pot folio, 1655.*

INIGO JONES; *Vandyck p. Spilbury f. b. sb. mezz. This is unlike all the other prints of him. Quere if genuine.*

INIGO JONES *Van Vorst (or Voerst) sc. large 4to.*

INIGO JONES; *Gaywood f. 24to.*

INIGO JONES; *Bannerman sc. in the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

His head, by Vandyck, is at Houghton.

Inigo Jones, who, as an architect, would have done honour to any age or nation, had a true taste for whatever was great or beautiful in his art. His talent for design began to display itself early, and recommended him to the notice of the earl of Arundel*, who sent him to Italy to study landscape. In that ample theatre of the arts, his genius, with which himself had been unacquainted, was soon awakened by architecture. His progress in his beloved study was suitable to the strength of his parts, and the vehemence of his inclination; and he, in a few years, saw himself at the head of his profession, and in possession of its highest honours.—The Banqueting house at Whitehall, which is his capital work, was erected in the late reign. This has been pronounced, by judicious foreigners, the most finished of the modern buildings on

* Some say that William, earl of Pembroke, was his patron.

this side the Alps †; and is itself a study of architecture. Of private houses, the Grange, in Hampshire, is one of his completest structures. He has written a book to prove that Stone Henge was a Roman temple, as Dr. Stukely has done to prove it a temple of the Druids; future writers will, probably, start new hypotheses, founded upon as much, or as little probability, as the arguments of either. *Ob.* 21 July, 1651.

Sir BALTHASAR GERBIER was employed by Charles I. and II. as an architect. See an account of him in that character, in the next reign.

A CHASER and MODELLER.

THEODORE ROGIERS; *Vandyck* p.
One of the Set of heads after Vandyck; b. sb.

Theodore Rogiers chased some fine pieces of plate with poetic stories, for the king. There is a print by James Neeffs, of a magnificent ewer which he modelled for him, after a design of Rubens; it represents the judgment of Paris.

† This was the opinion of *Monf. d'Azout*, a famous French architect, who was seventeen years in Italy, at different times, to improve himself in the knowledge of architecture. He was in England about the year 1685. See *Lister's "Journey to Paris,"* p. 99.

ENGRAVERS.

ENGRAVERS

LUCAS VORSTERMANS, (vel VORSTERMAN), chalcographus, in Geldria natus; *Ant. Vandyck f. aqua forti. This is one of the valuable etchings done by Vandyck's own hand. I think there are, at least, sixteen of them.*

LUCAS VORSTERMANS; *Vandyck p. L. Vorstermans, Junior, sc. b. sb.*

Luke Vorsterman*, an admirable Dutch engraver of history and portrait, was about eight years in England. He engraved a considerable number of historical pieces after Rubens and Vandyck, and much in the style of these great masters. One of his best performances, which was done after a painting of the latter, is the Virgin supporting the dead body of Christ. The original, which was lately purchased by the earl of Exeter, is at Burleigh House: it is about the same size with the print. The finest English portrait that I have seen of Vorsterman's engraving, and which I believe is exceeded by none of his numerous works, is that of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, with the staves of earl marshal and lord treasurer, after a painting of Hans Holbein. He had a son of both his names, who was an engraver; but he was inferior to his father.

ROBERTUS VAN VOERST, (vel VORST), chalcographus; *Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. b. sb.*

ROBERT VAN VOERST; *Vandyck p. T. Chambers sc. In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."*

* He sometimes spelt his name Vosterman, as it was pronounced.

Robert Van Voerst was an excellent engraver of portraits; and, in this branch of his art, the rival of Vorsterman, but somewhat inferior to him. His large head of the queen of Bohemia, engraved from a painting of Gerard Honthorst, by command of Charles I. was esteemed his best work. His own portrait, above described, which is among those of the artists by Vandyck, is finely executed.

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR, *Æt.* 40,
1647; *ipse f. small 4to.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *Meysens p. Hollar f. 4to. Among the Heads of the Artists published by Meysens.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *ipse f. small.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *a small oval, engraved by Vertue, in the title to the Catalogue of his Works, compiled by the same hand. Lond. 1745; 4to.*

To this Catalogue is subjoined an account of his life.

This excellent engraver has perpetuated the resemblance of a thousand curiosities of art and nature, which greatly merit our attention. We, in his works, seem to see buildings rising from their ruins; and many things, now in a state of decay, or dissolution, appearing in all their original beauty. He has enriched the "Monasticon" with a great variety of elegant engravings of our ancient cathedrals and ruins of abbies. We have the inside and outside of the old church of St. Paul by his hand: we seem to walk in that venerable structure; and, with a pleasing melancholy, survey its tombs, and dwell on their inscriptions, and are led to the thoughts of our own mortality.—His perspective views and his portraits are the most numerous, his muffs and insects the most remarkable for the beauty
of

of the engraving, and his shells the scarceft of his eftimable works. The merit of this ingenious and induftrious artift was never fufficiently valued in the reign of Charles II. He died as poor as if he had lived in a country of Barbarians, in the year 1677. But it fhould here be remembered that, though Hollar was a good engraver when he took pains, a great number of his performances are but very flightly executed. The dutchefs dowager of Portland has a complete collection of his etchings in twelve volumes folio. There is alfo a very valuable collection of them in the King's Library, which belonged to William III. The author of a late "Effay upon Prints" has, by no means, done juftice to Hollar in the firft edition of his book: fee what he fays of him in the preface to the fecond edition.

Sir EDMUND MARMION; *Gifford* *fc.*

Sir Edmund Marmion was a gentleman of fortune, who fometimes engraved for his amufement. The author of the Effay, mentioned in the foregoing article, informs us, that "he etched a few portraits in the manner of Vanduyck, and probably from him, in which there is great eafe and freedom, and that he has put his name only to one of them." This appears to be that of George Tooke, efq. of Popes, in Hertfordfhire. See *TOOKE*, Clafs VIII.

MUSIC.

MUSICIANS*.

HENRY LAWES; *two angels holding a chaplet over his head*; 8vo.

Henry Laws, who was the Purcell of his time, was servant to Charles I. in his public and private music. He set some of the works of almost every poet of eminence in this reign, to such music as pleased the most judicious ears. Several of the Lyrics of Waller and the "Comus" of Milton were set by him; and both these poets have paid him due honour in their verses. In the time of the rebellion, he taught ladies to sing †, and, upon the Restoration, was restored to his places. He composed a considerable number of Psalm tunes in "Cantica sacra," for three voices and an organ. Many more of his compositions are to be seen in "Select Aires and Dialogues," in "The Treasury of Music," and the "Musical Companion." *Ob.* Oct. 1662. — William Lawes, his brother, was, by some, thought even his superior. He was a scholar of Giovanni Coperario, a famous Italian musician; and, as Dr. Fuller tells us, made above thirty several sorts of music for voices and instruments; neither was there any instrument, then in use, but he composed to it so aptly, as if he had studied that only ‡. He was a commissary under general Gerard in the civil war; and, to the great regret of the king, was killed at the siege of Chester, the 26th of

* I have placed musicians, who belong to one of the liberal arts, after engravers, as method requires that the arts which depend upon design should go together.

† Manuscript Account of Musicians, by A. Wood, in Ashmole's Museum.

‡ "Worthies," in Wilts, p. 157.

Sept. 1645—In the music school, at Oxford, are two large manuscript volumes of his works in score, for various instruments. In one of them are his original compositions for masques, performed before the king, and at the inns of court. In the same school is an original portrait of his brother Henry.

NICHOLAS LANIERE; *J. Lyvyus p. Vorsterman sc. h. sb.*

NICHOLAS LANIERE; *J. Lyvyus p. Chambrars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to. Copied from the above.*

At the Grange, in Hampshire, the seat of the late lord chancellor, is a fine portrait of him by Vandyck. It was the sight of this portrait that determined the king to employ that excellent painter.

Nicholas Laniere, who has been mentioned under a former division of this Class, was one of the private music to Charles I.* He, together with Ferabosco, another Italian, composed the symphonies to several of the masques performed at court, which were written by Ben John-

* In the reign of James I. he was employed, both as a composer and a performer, in the grand mask exhibited in the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, at the earl of Somersets wedding. The maskers were of high rank; namely the duke of Lenox, the earls of Pembroke, Dorset, Salisbury, and Montgomery; the lords Walden, Scroope, North, and Hayes; sir Thomas, sir Henry, and sir Charles Howard: the queen herself bore a part in the performance, under her state, being addressed by the name of "Bel Anna." There is a particular description of this mask in print †. He painted the scenes, and composed the music, for a mask performed at the house of the lord Hay, for the entertainment of the French ambassador, 1617.

† The curious reader may see "Passages at the Marriage of the Earl of Somerset," p. 12, &c. of "Finetti Philoxenis; some choice Observations of Sir John Finetti (Finet) Knight, and (Assistant) Master of the Ceremonies to the two last Kings, touching the Reception, &c. of foreign Ambassadors in England," 1670, &c. This book was published by James Howell,

son,

son, the laureat. He also set to music several songs and hymns by the poets of this time; particularly a vocal composition for a Funeral Hymn on the King, his much lamented master, written by Thomas Pierce. Several of his works are in the "Select Aires and Dialogues," Lond. 1653.

JAMES GOUTER; *holding a double lute in his left hand.*—The print is thus inscribed: "Jacobo Goutero, inter regios Magnæ Britanniæ Orpheos et Amphiones, Lydiæ, Doriæ, Phrygiæ testitudinis Fidicini, et Modulatorum Principi: hanc e penicilli sui tabula, in æs transcriptam effigiem, Joannes Lævini * fide amiciæ monumentum consecravit." *Joannes Livius f. et. exc. b. ss.*

The excellence of Gouter's hand on the lute appears from the above inscription. But he was, perhaps, not superior to Dr. John Wilfon, a gentleman of the king's chapel, and one of his musicians in ordinary; who, on that instrument, excelled all the Englishmen of his time. He frequently played before Charles I. who usually "leaned, or laid his hand on his shoulder," and listened to him with great attention †. See Wood's "Fasti," II. col. 41. See also the reign of CHARLES II.

* Sic Orig.

† Music was looked upon at this time, as almost an indispensable qualification of a gentleman. Sir John Hawkins, editor of If. Walton's "Complete Angler," tells us, that "formerly a lute was considered as a necessary part of the furniture of a barber's shop, and answered the end of a news paper, the now common amusement of waiting customers; which it could never have done, if music had not been generally known and practised." The editor applies this observation to the illustration of a passage in Ben Johnson's "Silent Woman." Morose, in Act iii. Scene 3. of that play, after he had discovered that his supposed wife could talk, and that to the purpose too, cries out on Cutbeard; "That cursed barber! I have married his cittern, that's common to all men."

CHRISTOHER SIMPSON, a famous musician and composer. See the Interregnum.

WRITING MASTERS.

GETHINGE, writing master; *J. Chantry* *fc.*

Gethinge, a native of Herefordshire; and a scholar of John Davies, the famous writing-master of Hereford, was thought to surpass his master in every branch of his art. Dr. Fuller speaks thus of these dextrous artists: "Sure I am, than when two such transcendant pen masters shall again come to be born in the same shire, they may even serve fairly to engross the will and testament of the expiring univérse*." See DAVIES in the former reign.

THEOPHILUS METCALF, master in the art of short writing; 12mo.

His essay on this art, which is said to have passed thirty-five editions, had never, in reality, more than one. The editions, as they are called, are only small numbers taken from the same plates at different times, and the dates as often altered in the title. The first book of short-hand published in England was by Dr. Timothy Bright, of Cambridge: it was entitled "Characterie, an Art of short, swift, and secret Writing, by Character;" printed by J. Windet, &c. 12mo. 1588, and dedicated to queen Elizabeth. Bales was a great adept in the art of secret writing by dashes. John Willis, a clergyman, who flourished in the reigns of James and Charles I. originally struck out the method

* "Worthies," in Herefordshire, p. 40.

of short-hand, which has been followed, more or less, by our writers, ever since. Edmund Willis, in his "Abbreviation of Writing by Character," 1618, is said to have improved greatly upon John. Bishop Wilkins, in the epistle dedicatory to his "Real Character," printed in 1668, says, that short-writing was invented about sixty years since; he might have said eighty. This art is, in a manner, our own; it was very little known or practised, at this time, in any other country. Mr. Ashby, president of St. John's College, in Cambridge, has, I believe, the completest list of short-hand writers extant.

THOMAS SHELTON, *Æt.* 46; 12mo.

Thomas Shelton was thought to have improved upon Metcalf, in the art of short-writing. His "Tachygraphy," and "Zeiglography," were several times printed; the former was translated into Latin, for the use of foreigners; it is entitled, "Tachygraphia; sive exactissima et compendiosissima breviter scribendi Methodus," &c. Lond. 8vo. 1671.

"ELIAS ALLEN, apud Anglos, Cantianus, juxta Tunbridge natus, mathematicis instrumentis ære incidendis sui temporis artifex ingeniosissimus. Ob. Londini, mensē Martii, 1653." *H. Vanderborcht p. W. Hollar f. b. sb.*

Elias Allen, who was sworn servant to Charles I. about the year 1627, was employed by the most eminent mathematicians of his time. We are informed that he made a horizontal dial, under the direction of the famous Oughtred, to present to the king*.

* "Biographia," artic. OUGHTRED.

“JOHANNES TRADESCANTUS,
 “ pater, rerum selectarum insignem supellectilem,
 “ in reconditorio Lambethiano prope Londinum,
 “ etiamnum visendam, primus instituit ac locu-
 “ pletavit.” *Hollar f. 12mo.*

“JOHANNES TRADESCANTUS
 “ filius, genii ingenique paterni verus Hæres,
 “ relictum sibi rerum undique congestarum The-
 “ saurum, ipse plurimum audauxit, et in museo
 “ Lambethiano, amicis visendum exhibet.” *Hol-
 lar f. 12mo.**

In the Ashmolean Museum are the original paintings of the father and son, who were both physic gardeners at Lambeth. The portrait of the former was done in his life-time, and also after his decease. I saw a picture, at a gentleman's house in Wiltshire, which was not unlike that of the deceased Tradescant, and the inscription, which was strictly applicable to it.

Mortuus haud alio quam quo pater ore quæsti,
 Quam facili frueris nunc quoque nocte doces.

Both these heads are prefixed to the “Museum Tradescantianum,” 1656, 12mo. which is digested under the following heads: 1. Birds with their eggs, &c. 2. Four-footed beasts. 3. Fish. 4. Shells. 5. Insects. 6. Minerals. 7. Fruits, drugs, &c. 8. Artificial curiosities. 9. Miscellaneous curiosities. 10. Warlike instruments. 11. Habits. 12. Utensils, and household stuff. 13. Coins. 14. Medals. To this is subjoined a catalogue of his plants, and a list of his benefactors.

* This head may be placed in the Interregnum.

John Tradescant, who was either a Fleming or a Dutchman, and gardener to Charles I. travelled over a great part of Europe, and into the eastern countries; chiefly with a view of improving himself in natural science. He was the first man, in this kingdom, that distinguished himself as a collector of natural and artificial curiosities, and was followed by his son in the same pursuit. He, as Parkinson informs us, introduced a considerable number of exotic plants into England, and made it appear that, with due care and cultivation, almost any vegetable of the known world may be taught to thrive in this climate †.

John Tradescant the son and his wife joined in a deed of gift, by which their friend Mr. Ashmole was intitled to this collection, after the decease of the former*. It was accordingly claimed by him; but the widow Tradescant refusing to deliver it, was compelled by a decree of the court of Chancery. She was soon after found drowned in a pond, in her own garden †.

The late Mr. James West told Mr. Bull, that one of the family of Roelans, of which there are four or five prints by Hollar, lived a long while at Lambeth, in the house that afterwards belonged to John Tradescant, to whom he sold it. *Under the head of JAMES ROELANS, are ornaments of fruits and flowers, denoting his love of gardening.* Granting Mr. West's assertion to be a fact, I should conclude that this is the

† See this, and more, in Dr. Ducarel's curious letter to Dr. Watson, in vol. lxiii. of "Philos. Transact." where, in tab. iv. and v. p. 88, are views of his tomb.

* See Ashmole's "Diary," p. 36.

† See Sir John Hawkins's edition of Walton's "Complete Angler."

perfon. His head was done at Antwerp, in 1648.

WILLIAM STOKES; *G. Glover f. a small oval, under which are eight Latin verses.*

This man was author of "The Vaulting Master, or the Art of Vaulting reduced to a Method, comprised under certain Rules," &c. to which is prefixed his print.

CLASS XI.

LADIES, and others of the FEMALE SEX, according to their RANK, &c.

ELIZABETHA (MARIA) VILLIERS, ducissa de Richmond et Lenox; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. b. sb. There is another small print of her by Hollar, dated 1645.*

MARY, dutchess of Richmond and Lenox; *Vandyck p. Bockman f. in the character of St. Agnes, with a lamb; b. sb. mezz.*

Madame la Duchesse de RICHMONT; *Vandyck p. Vander Bruggen f. b. sb. mezz.*

MARY, Dutchess of Richmond; *Vandyck p. W. Vaillant f. b. sb. mezz.*

Her portrait is in the famous family-piece, by Vandyck, at Wilton. There is another of her at Burleigh, a good copy, by Ashfield.

Mary, daughter of George Villiers, the first duke of Buckingham of that name. She was thrice married: 1. to Charles lord Herbert, son of Philip earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; 2. to James duke of Richmond and Lenox; 3. to Thomas Howard, brother to Charles earl of Carlisle. She left no issue by any of her husbands.

ANNA

ANNA D'ACRES, comitissa Arundeliæ,
Æt. 69, 1627; *a patch on her temple; 4to.*

Anne Dacre, countess of Arundel, was the eldest of the three daughters and coheiresses of Thomas lord Dacre of Gillefland, who, together with their brother, who died by an accident, were wards to Thomas duke of Norfolk. That nobleman married to his third wife, their mother, Elizabeth Leburne, lady Dacre, and bestowed her three daughters, who were become great heiresses, on his own three sons. This lady was the wife of Philip earl of Arundel, who died in the Tower, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; having been condemned to death like his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. By him she was mother of Thomas, earl of Arundel, the famous collector, for whom Vorsterman drew her portrait in her old age, and Hollar engraved it*.

ALATHEA TALBOT, &c. comitissa Arundellæ et Surriæ, &c. et prima comitissa Angliæ; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. 1646; b. fb. a copy; 8vo.*

ALATHEA TALBOT, &c. in the same plate with the earl of Arundel. See Class II.

Alathea, daughter and coheir of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel. The earl was extremely happy in the virtue and amiable qualities of this lady, whose taste was, in some degree, similar to his own. She even entered into his favour-

* The above account is taken from a manuscript inscription under the head, in the collection of the honourable Horace Walpole.

rite amusements, but was never known to carry them to excess*.

ELIZABETH, late countess of Kent; *a small oval; before her "Receipts."*

Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Henry de Grey, earl of Kent. She was sister to Alatheia countess of Arundel, above mentioned. There goes under her name, a book entitled "A Choice Manuall of rare and select Secrets in Physic and Chirurgery, by the right honourable the countess of Kent, late deceased;" the 12th edit. 1659, 12mo. But her being an author was the least valuable part of her character; she was a lady of uncommon virtue and piety. She died at her house in White-Friars, the 7th of Dec. 1651. This lady was a different person from Elizabeth countess of Kent, who cohabited with Mr. Selden, and left him a considerable fortune.

ELIZABETH, nuper comitissa Huntingdon; *two angels holding a coronet over her head; Marshall sc. ato. There is a neat print of her, by J. Payne, before a Sermon preached at her funeral, by J. F. at Ashby de la Zouch, in the county of Leicester, Feb. 9, 1633.*

ELIZABETH, youngest of the three daughters and coheirs of Ferdinando Stanley, earl of Derby. She died the 20th of January, 1633. The lord viscount Falkland wrote an epitaph on this excellent lady. The following lines are a part of it.

* I scarce ever heard of a lady infected with the pedantry of the "Virtu," or indeed of any thing else. Wycherly, in his "Plain Dealer," has drawn the character of the widow Blackacre, as a great law pedant; but this is supposed to be the character of his own father.

The chief perfections of both sexes join'd,
With neither's vice, nor vanity combin'd, &c.

ELIZABETH, countess of Southampton;
Vandyck p. Thomson exc. in the collection of the earl of Kent *; *whole length; h. sb. mezz.*

This lady, styled the fair Mrs. Vernon, and celebrated for her beauty, in the curious letters of Rowland Whyte, in the "Sidney Papers," was the daughter of John Vernon, of Hodnet, in Shropshire, esq. She espoused Henry earl of Southampton, distinguished by his sufferings in adhering to the person and fortunes of the famous Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, the favourite of queen Elizabeth; having engaged with him in the unhappy insurrection in London, February the 8th, 1601, related at large by Camden, and other historians, and which, but for the clemency of that princess, had cost him his life. Her second son Thomas succeeded to the title of earl of Southampton, and became lord high treasurer of England; her eldest son James deceasing in the life-time of his father. Her three daughters, Penelope, Anne, and Elizabeth, married; the first, William lord Spencer of Wormleighton; the second, Robert Wallop of Farley, in the county of Southampton, esq. son of sir Henry Wallop; and the last, sir Thomas Estcourt, knt. one of the masters of the high court of chancery †.

RACHAEL, countess of Southampton;
Vandyck p. Mr. Ardell f. 1753; whole length; sb. mezz. from the original in the collection of the lord

* There is an excellent portrait of her by Cornelius Jansen at Sherburn Castle.

† This article was communicated by Dr. Campbell, whose excellent biographical writings are well known.

Royfson and the marchionefs Grey. It is now lord Hardwick's She is drawn with a globe, fitting in the clouds, and is faid to have been mad. Petitot's fine enamel, in the duke of Devonfhire's collektion, was copied from this picture of Vandyck. It is allowed to be the moft capital work of its kind in the world.

We are informed by fir William Dugdale, that this lady was of French extraction, and firft espoufed Daniel de Maffeu, baron of Ruvigny; after whose deceafe, ſhe became the confort * of Thomas, earl of Southampton †, lord high treafurer of England, in the reign of Charles the fecond. She bore to her lord, two fons, Charles and Henry, who died young; and three daughters: Elizabeth, married to Edward Noel, fon of Baptift, viſcount Campden; Rachel, firft married to Francis, lord Vaughan, fon and heir to Richard earl of Carbery, in Ireland, and afterwards to William, fecond fon to William lord Ruffel; from whom the preſent duke of Bedford is lineally deſcended; and Magdalen, who deceaſed in her infancy ‡.

ANNA, comitiſſa de Bedford; *Vandyck p. P. Lombart ſc. b. ſb.*

Anne, counteſs of Bedford, was ſole daughter and heir of Robert Car, earl of Somerſet, by Frances, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, who married to her firſt husband Robert Devereux, earl of Eſſex, from whom ſhe was divorced. This lady Anne was wife of William Ruffel, earl of Bedford, who was cre-

* This fact has been queſtioned, but not contradicted.

† But quere if the confort.

‡ The above account of this lady was alſo communicated by Dr. Campbell. See what is ſaid of her in Dugdale's "Baronage:" See alſo the Introduction to lady Rachael Ruffel's "Letters," p.61.

ated duke 1694, but she did not live to partake of that honour. She died the 10th of May, 1680, in the 64th year of her age. I have been informed, that this countess of Bedford was so ignorant of her mother's infamy as to have called it a calumny, when she accidentally met with an account of it in a book which fell into her hands, after she was a woman grown.

MARGARET (ELIZABETH) countess of Effex; *black feather at her ear*; *Hollar f. 12mo.*

Elizabeth, countess of Effex, was second daughter of sir William Paulet of Eddington, in Wiltshire, by his lady, Elizabeth, daughter to sir John Seymour, and the lady Susan Paulet, whose father was the lord Chedwick Paulet, brother to the marquis of Winchester. Her great-grandfather was sir Henry Seymour, brother to the duke of Somerset, lord protector.—The earl of Effex saw this lady at the earl of Hertford's, where he spent his Christmas, in 1630; and was so charmed with her beauty, and the sweetness of her manners, that he became deeply enamoured with her; and was married to her in the beginning of the following spring. She had cohabited with him about four years*, when she was accused, and as it appears to me, very wrongfully, of an adulterous commerce with Mr. Udall †, who paid his addresses to her sister, whom he visited at Effex-house. This accusation unfortunately occasioned a separation from her husband: but he acknowledged a son whom she had by him, though he declared, that he was determined not to own him, if she was not brought to bed by the 5th of November.

* Higgon's "Fun. Orat."

† Or Uvedale.

It was thought very capricious in the earl, that he should rest his own and his lady's honour, and that of his posterity, upon the narrow point of a single day; as it required no uncommon reach of understanding to be informed, that a woman's labour might be retarded by a multiplicity of accidents. The child, however, happened to be born on that day; but dying in his infancy*, the house of Essex became extinct. Arthur Wilton, who was certainly prejudiced against this lady, seems by no means to have done justice to her character †. She married to her second husband, Mr. afterwards Sir Thomas Higgons, a gentleman of great merit; by whom she had several daughters. This gentleman gives us to understand, that the injuries which she suffered in her reputation were the effects of the spleen and malice of her lord's servants, whom she had highly offended, by introducing order and œconomy into his family; and moreover of the ill-will of sir Walter Devereux, the earl's near relation, who had conceived a mortal antipathy against her ‡.

There

* Higgons, ubi supra.

† See Wilton's account of his own life, in Peck's "Defiderata Curiosa," vol. II.

‡ The dutchess dowager of Portland, who did me the honour to read this work, before it was sent to the press, was pleased, upon the perusal, to procure me a manuscript copy of "A Funeral Oration, spoken over the grave of Elizabeth countess of Essex, by her husband †, Mr. Thomas Higgons, at her interment in the cathedral church of Winchester, Sept. 16, 1656, imprinted at London, 1656." As this pamphlet is extremely rare, I conclude that the copies of it were, for certain reasons, industriously collected and destroyed; though few pieces of this kind have less deserved to perish.—The countess of Essex had a greatness of mind which enabled her to bear the whole weight of infamy which was thrown upon her; but it was, nevertheless, attended with a delicacy and sensibility of honour which poisoned all her enjoyments. Mr. Higgons has said much, and I think, much to the purpose,

in
 † This is part of the epitaph inscribed on the plain flat stone under which she lies interred: "Oratione funcbri, a marito ipso, amore price laud ta fuit."

There is a print by Hollar, which is mentioned by Vertue, in his Catalogue of the Works of that artist, and called "DOROTHY Countess of Suffolk." She has a white feather at her ear.

I never heard of any countess of Suffolk of the name of Dorothy. Susannah, countess of Suffolk, daughter of the earl of Holland, who possessed, with almost every female accomplishment, a strength of mind and memory rarely found in men, is probably the lady here meant. She died on the 19th of May, 1649, and was buried the 29th of the same month, at Walden, in Essex. Her funeral sermon, in which great justice is done to her unaffected piety, as well as her other excellencies, was preached by Dr. Edward Rainbow.

FRANCESCA BRIDGES, Exoniæ comitissa dotiſſa; *Vandyck p. Guil. Faithorne exc. b. ſb.* *This is one of Faithorne's best portraits, and very scarce.*

The original, which represents her aged, and in mourning, is in the gallery at Strawberry-hill. See some curious critical remarks on this fine picture in Richardson's "Essay on the whole Art of Criticism in Painting," p. 59, &c. or at page 184, &c. of his Works.

in her vindication: and was himself fully convinced from the tenor of her life, and the words which she spoke at the awful close of it, that she was perfectly innocent.—In reading this interesting oration I fancied myself standing by the grave of injured innocence and beauty; was sensibly touched with the pious affection of the tenderest and best of husbands doing public and solemn justice to an amiable and worthy woman, who had been grossly and publicly defamed. Nor could I withhold the tribute of a tear; a tribute which, I am confident, was paid at her interment, by every one who loved virtue, and was not destitute of the feelings of humanity. This is what I immediately wrote upon reading the oration. If I am wrong in my opinion, the *benevolent* reader, I am sure, will forgive me. It is not the first time that my heart has got the better of my judgment.

Frances

Frances Bridges, daughter to the lord Chandos, was first married to sir Thomas Smith of Abingdon, master of the requests, and Latin secretary to James I. * After his decease, she became the second wife of Thomas Cecil, the first earl of Exeter of that name, who died February the 7th, 1622. After the earl's death, she was falsely and maliciously accused of incest with her son-in-law, the lord Rofs †, who married a daughter of sir Thomas Lake, whom he slighted. This scandalous accusation was accompanied with that of witchcraft, the great crime of this age, and also with that of an intention to poison her accusers: these were the ladies Lake and Rofs. Sir Thomas, who said "he could not refuse to be a father and a husband," was artfully persuaded to join with them, in a prosecution against the innocent countess. King James took great pains to enquire into the truth of this affair, and discovered such a complication of forgery, subornation, and perjury, as is scarce to be paralleled in history. The king sat in judgment upon them himself, and "compared their crimes to the first plot of the first sin in Paradise; the lady Lake to the Serpent, her daughter to Eve, and sir Thomas to poor Adam." Lady Rofs, who confessed her guilt in open court, was pardoned. Sir Thomas and his lady were fined ten thousand pounds to the king, and five thou-

* Fuller's "Worthies, in Berks, p. 94.

† Son of Thomas earl of Exeter, by Dorothy, daughter of lord Latimer, his first lady. But, according to Bolton †, "son of William, earl of Exeter, by Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Edward, earl of Rutland, his first lady, on right of his mother lady Rofs." If Bolton be right in this, the countess of Exeter in question must be Elizabeth, sister and coheir of sir Robert Drury, of Halsted in Suffolk, knight.

† See his "Extinct Peerage," 1769, 8vo. p. 247.

and pounds to the injured countess. The last mentioned lady had only one daughter, who died in her infancy*.

ELIZABETH A, comitissa Devonæ; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. b. sb.*

This belongs to a set which consists of twelve prints.

Elizabeth, second daughter of William Cecil, earl of Salisbury; and wife of William Cavendish, the third earl of Devonshire, by whom she was mother of the first duke. She had also another son Charles, who died unmarried, about the year 1670; and one daughter, Anne, who first espoused Charles, lord Rich, only son to Charles, earl of Warwick; and afterwards John, lord Burleigh, who, on the demise of his father, became earl of Exeter. It is remarkable that this lady accompanied her husband twice to Rome.

LUCIA, comitissa de Carlisle; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. b. sb. A copy by Vertue; 8vo.*

Lucy, countess of Carlisle †, &c. *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst. sc. a whole length, large b. sb.*

Lucy, countess of Carlisle; *Gaywood f. small.*

The original, which was in the Wharton collection, was lately in that of James West, esq.

Lucy, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and wife of James Hay, earl of Carlisle. She holds the next place to Sacharissa in the poems of Waller, and appears there to

* Lloyd and other historians, who have told this story, have not mentioned the name of this countess of Exeter, but it seemed to me to be clear from dates, that she was the person. Of this I am now doubtful from the passage just cited.

† She is erroneously said, in the inscription of the print, to be daughter of Joceline Percy, earl of Northumberland,

much greater advantage than she does in the portraits of Vandyck. It was not so much the beauty of this celebrated lady, as the sprightliness of her wit, and the charms of her behaviour, that rendered her an object of general admiration. But her greatest admirers could not help seeing her vanity and affectation; yet all were forced to acknowledge, that if ever these foibles were amiable, they were so in the countess of Carlisle*.—In 1636, she became a dowager. Mr. Waller has addressed an elegant copy of verses to her in mourning †. She died in 1660, and was buried near her father, at Petworth.

MARGARITA, comitissa de Carlisle; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. Her daughter, a child, is standing by her.*

Her portrait is at Woburn-Abbey.

Margaret Ruffel, was wife of James Hay, the second earl of Carlisle, and son of the first; by his first wife Honora, daughter of lord Denny ‡. The earl, her husband, died in October, 1660, when the title became extinct. In 1661, Charles Howard, descended from a younger branch of the house of Norfolk, was created earl of Carlisle.

* Sir Toby Matthew's fantastic character of her is in Fenton's observations on Waller's poem, entitled, "The Country, to my Lady of Carlisle."

† St. Evremont inform us, that from the inmost recesses of Whitehall, she had a great hand in animating the faction at Westminster. He could also have informed us, that she was the reputed mistress of the earl of Strafford and of Pym. Sir Philip Warwick speaks thus of her, in his "Memoirs:" "That busy stateswoman, the countess of Carlisle, who had now changed her gallant from Strafford to Pym, and was become such a *ſbe ſaint* that she frequented their sermons, and took notes," &c.

‡ Dugdale's "Baronage."

DOROTHEA, comitissa de Sunderland;
Vandyck p. Lombart sc. b. fb.

DOROTHY, countess of Sunderland, &c. *a copy of the above, by Vertue, who engraved another portrait of her, in the quarto edition of Waller's Poems.* It is in one of the head-pieces.

There is, at Hall-Barn, a portrait of her by Vandyck, which she presented herself, to Mr. Waller. That at Windsor, which goes under the name of Sacharissa, is of another countess of Sunderland, daughter of George lord Digby, and daughter-in-law to Dorothy.

Dorothy, daughter of Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester, was married to Henry, lord Spencer of Wormleighton, in his minority. The marriage was consummated at Penhurst, the 20th of July, 1639 *. He was created earl of Sunderland the 8th of June, 1643, and killed the same year, at the first battle of Newbury, in the twenty-third year of his age. She espoused to her second husband, Robert Smythe, of Bounds, in the parish of Bidborough, in Kent, esq. whom she survived. She had issue by him, Robert Smythe, governor of Dover Castle, in the reign of Charles II. Henry son of this Robert, was father of sir Sidney Stafford Smyth, now lord chief baron of the exchequer †.

This truly amiable lady, who affected retirement, and was never vain of that beauty, which has rendered her fame immortal, was celebrated by Waller, under the name of Sacharissa ‡.

* See an elegant and spirited letter written on this occasion by Waller, in his "Life," vol. i. p. 381, edit. 1768.

‡ Fenton, in his observations on Waller, speaking of his name, says, that it "recalls to mind what is related of the Turks, who, "in their gallantries, think *Suchar Birpara*, i. e. Bit of Sugar, the "most polite and endearing compliment they can use to the ladies."

When

When she was far advanced in years, and had outlived every personal charm which had inspired the poet in his youth, she asked him in raillery, "when he would write such fine verses upon her again?" "Oh, madam!" said he, "when your ladyship is as young again*." She survived her lord about forty years, and was buried with him in the same vault, at Brington, in Northamptonshire, the 25th of February, 1683-4.

ANNA SOPHIA, comitissa de Caernarvon; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. b. sb.* There is a large head of this lady, by Baron, which, from its size, seems to have been engraved from a tracing †, taken from *Vandyck's picture of the Pembroke family at Wilton.*

Anna Sophia, eldest daughter of Philip, earl of Pembroke, and wife of Robert Dormer, earl of Caernarvon; a nobleman of great hopes, who was killed at the battle of Newbury, the 20th of Sept. 1643. Both their portraits are in the family-piece at Wilton.

FRANCES STUART, countess of Portland; *Vandyck p. Browne ‡; b. sb. mezz.*

MARIA (Frances) STUART, &c. *Hollar f. 1650, b. sb.* This has been copied, in 8vo. by Gaywood.

Frances Stuart, wife to Jerome Weston, earl of Portland, was the youngest of the four daughters of Esme duke of Richmond and Lenox, who was brother and successor to Lodowick, mentioned in the preceding reign. She was

* An ingenious correspondent has observed, that Waller's repartee would have been better, if he had said, "When we are both 'young again:'" the reflection upon the lady's age only is very unlike the politeness of Waller.

† An out-line, taken by applying oiled or transparent paper to the painting.

‡ The name of an engraver and printseller, by whom this print was sold, and very probably engraved.

sister to James, duke of Richmond, and the lords John and Bernard Stuart, of whom I have before given some account. It may not be improper to observe here, that the duke, her brother, had a son named Esme, who succeeded his father, as duke of Richmond, in 1655, and died young in 1660. He was succeeded by Charles, earl of Lichfield, his cousin-german, who died in 1672; with him the title in this family, which was of the blood royal of Scotland, became extinct.—There is a print of Frances, countess of Portland, after Vandyck, by Gaywood. It is inscribed, by mistake, “Maria Stuart,” &c.

CATHARINA HOWARD, excellentissimi ducis Livoxiæ (Lenoxiæ) hæredis conjux : *Vandyck p. A. Lommelín sc. b. sb.*

Catharine, eldest daughter of Theophilus Howard, second earl of Suffolk : married first, to George, lord D'Aubigne, son of Esme, duke of Richmond and Lenox, whom she turned papist to wed; and secondly, to James Levingston earl of Newburgh*.

PENELOPE domina HERBERT; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc.* See PENELOPE, countess of Wilton in the Interregnum.

CATHARINA HOWARD, grandchild to Thomas, earl of Arundel, *Æt. 13; Hollar f. ad vivum 1646. A reverse of the same †.*

Lady CATHARINE HOWARD; *near half length; Hollar f. 4to.*

* From the information of Mr. Walpole.

† A reverse, or counter-proof, is taken from another proof, fresh printed, and wet, by passing it through the rolling press: but by this means, the strength and beauty of the latter is somewhat impaired.

Catharine, daughter of Henry, lord Maltravers. She was afterwards married to John Digby, of Gothurst, esq. in Buckinghamshire, eldest son of the famous sir Kenelm Digby.

There is an anonymous print of a lady in a fur tippet, with a jewel at her breast, by Hollar, after Vandyck. It is dated 1657, and is, as I am informed, called Lady HOWARD, in the second edition of the Catalogue of Hollar's Works, p. 82.

CATHARINE, daughter of Arthur, eldest son of sir William Usher, knt. wife of sir Philip Perceval, knt. (first of that name), married the 16th of October, 1626, died the 2d of Jan. 1681-2, *Faber f. 8vo. One of the set of the Perceval family* *.

This lady, who had a numerous issue by sir Philip, lived to see two generations descended from herself, to all of whom she, from her haughty and litigious temper, gave more or less vexation; and at length broke off all intercourse with the Perceval family. She espoused to her second husband the earl of Castlehaven. See the "History of the House of Yvery."

ANNE STANHOPE, afterwards countsess of Chesterfield. See the next reign.

Lady DOROTHY SIDNEY. See SUNDERLAND in this Class.

JANE, daughter and heiress of Arthur Goodwin, of Winchendon, in the county of Bucks, esq. married to Philip, lord Wharton, father to the late marquis of Wharton. *A. Vandyck p. P. Van Gurst. sc. large b. sb.*

* The print may be placed here, as Philip had employments in England.

The original, which was at Winchendon, is now at Houghton. See ARTHUR GOODWIN, Class VIII.

Mr. Hogarth, in the preface to his "Analysis of Beauty," has censured this portrait * as "thoroughly divested of every elegance," from Vandyck's ignorance of the waving line, or *line of beauty*, as a principle in his art.

PHILADELPHIA, and ELIZABETH WHARTON, the only daughters of Philip, lord Wharton, by Elizabeth, his first lady; *A. Van Dyck p. 1640; P. van Gunst. sc. whole lengths; large h. sh.*

The original picture of these two children is in the grand collection at Houghton, and is reckoned among the capital pieces of Vandyck.

In a pedigree of the Wharton family, in Collier's "Dictionary," Elizabeth is said to have been an only daughter of Philip, lord Wharton, by his first lady, Elizabeth daughter and heir to sir Rowland Wandesford, of Pickhay, in the county of York, attorney of the court of wards, and to have espoused Robert, earl of Lindsey. Philadelphia is there said to have been the youngest of his four daughters, by Jane Goodwin, his second lady; and to have married sir George Lockhart, a famous lawyer, and president of the session of Scotland, by whom she had a son named George. This account of the family appears to be true, as there is a print inscribed, "Philip Lockhart, Esq. son of Sir George Lockhart, &c. by Philadelphia, youngest daughter to Philip, late lord Wharton."

† It is there by mistake, called "a print of the *dutchess* of Wharton.

ELIZABETHA HARVEY, filia domini Harvey, baronis Kedbrook; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. 1646; b. sb.*

This lady married John Harvey, of Ickworth, esq. treasurer to queen Catharine, consort of Charles II. and died without issue.

SUSANNA TEMPLE, lady Thornhurst, lady Lister; *C. Johnson p. R. White sc. b. sb.*

Sufanna Temple was maid of honour to Anne of Denmark, queen of James I. and esteemed one of the greatest beauties of the court. Whilst she was in that station, the king presented her with his own hand, to sir Geoffry Thornhurst; and she was drawn in her wedding habit by Cornelius Jansen. The original portrait is in the possession of George Gregory, esq. at Harlaxton, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire. John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, offered a considerable sum for this picture, and lord Wilmington was very desirous of purchasing it, but neither of them could procure it. Lady Thornhurst married to her second husband, sir Martin Lister, son of Dr. Matthew Lister, physician to Anne of Denmark, and afterwards to Charles I. Dr. Martin Lister was the issue of this marriage*.

* Dr. Martin Lister, who was one of the most distinguished fellows of the Royal Society in the reign of Charles II. was author of several books of medicine, and natural philosophy; and of some occasional pieces in the "Philosophical Transactions." The most valuable of his works is his Book of Shells, in two volumes folio; which are chiefly engraved from the drawings of his two daughters, now in the Ashmolean Museum †. He has been ridiculed by Dr. King ‡, and others, for his attention to this beautiful part of natural history. Jupiter has, for much the same reason, been ridiculed by Lucian, for spending so large a portion of his time in painting the wings of butterflies.

† This book has been republished, with improvements, by the late Mr. William Halcroft, keeper of that museum.

‡ See Dr. King's "Journey to London," published under the fictitious name of Barbieri.

Lady TERESIA * SHIRLEY; *a chaplet of roses on her head, long hair, part of which is braided, and twined with a rope of pearls; naked breasts, necklace; Vandyck p. Hollar f. b. sb.*

The print, which has only the painter's and engraver's names, is extremely scarce. Mr. John Barnard had two of them, one of which he sold to the dutchess of Portland for three guineas.

There is a portrait of her, in a Persian dress, at Preston house, near Brightelmston; and whole lengths of her and her husband, at Petworth.

This lady, who was wife to sir Robert Shirley, the famous adventurer, was a relation of the queen of Persia, †, and is said to have been a Circassian ‡. She is said to have fallen in love with sir Robert for his valour, which he signalized in several engagements with the Turks, during his residence in Persia. Dr. Fuller informs us, that her complexion resembled ebony more than ivory, (which does not appear from the print) and that she was herself very valiant ||. In 1612, she came first into England with her husband, who was sent hither in quality of ambassador from the Sophi, and was brought to bed of a child, to whom the queen stood godmother, and prince Henry godfather. She must have been quite young at this time: her por-

* Her name was Terefia, as appears from Dod's "Church History," vol. ii. p. 366, and also from Herbert's "Travels." I owe the correction of this mistake, and other notices, to Richard Owen Cambridge, esq.

† See Finet's "Philoxenis," p. 175, where there is a curious anecdote of sir Robert Shirley.

‡ It is well known that the Circassians trade in beauties, and that they supply the seraglios of the Sophi and the Grand Signior.

|| "Worthies," in Sussex, p. 107.

trait was done many years afterwards by Vandyck *.

ANASTASIA (VENETIA) STANLEY, lady Digby; *Hollar f.* 1646.

There is a portrait of her at Althrop, done after she was dead, by Vandyck. Mr. Walpole has a miniature of her by Peter Oliver, after the same picture. He has also miniatures of eight other persons of the same family. There are two fine busts of her at Mr. Wright's, at Gothurst, near Newport-Pagnel, Bucks, formerly the seat of Sir Kenelm Digby.

Venetia, daughter and coheirefs of Sir Edward Stanley, grandson of Edward, earl of Derby, and wife of sir Kenelm Digby. Her beauty, which was much extolled, appears to have had justice done it by all the world. It is not quite so clear whether equal justice were done to her reputation, which was far from escaping censure. The earl of Clarendon mentions sir Kenelm's "marriage with a lady, though of an "extraordinary beauty, of as extraordinary a "fame †." Mr. Skinner has a small portrait of her by Vandyck, in which "she is represented as treading on Envy and Malice, and is "unhurt by a serpent that twines round her "arm ‡." Here the historian and painter illustrate each other. This was a model for a large portrait of her at Windsor.

MARGARET SMITH, married to sir Thomas Carye, one of the bed-chamber, and bro-

* It was, perhaps, copied by Vandyck, from an original by a former painter. Quære.

† "Life of the Earl of Clarendon," p. 34.

‡ "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. 2d edit. p. 102.

ther to Philadelphia, lady Wharton; *Vandyck p.* 1636; *P. a Gunst. sc. whole length; large b. sb.*

This was in the Wharton collection.

MARGARET SMITH, vidua Thomæ Cary, et uxor Edvardi Herbert, equitis, *Vandyck p. Faithorne sc. b. sb.* This is one of the scarcest and finest of all our English prints.

Madam KIRK; *Vandyck p. Gaywood f. b. sb.*

Madam ANNE KIRK; *Vandyck p. Browne; large b. sb. mezz **.

Madam KIRK, *sitting in a chair, Hellar f. b. sb.*

Mrs. Kirk was one of the dressers to queen Henrietta Maria. She stood for this place in competition with Mrs. Neville, to whom she was preferred †. When the king withdrew from Hampton Court, he ordered col. Whalley to send her the queen's picture. Her portrait in miniature is at Burleigh-house.

D. ANNA WAKE; *Van Dyck p. P. Clouwet sc. 4to. Ruff, ruffles, bracelet, &c.*

Sir William Wake, in a letter to Mr. Bull, which I have seen, says, that it is more than probable that this lady is of his family, as “there appears to have been an Anne, daughter and coheir of Gregory Brokesly, of Frithby, in the county of Leicester, who married sir John Wake, in the reign of Charles I. †”

* There is a miniature of her at Burleigh.

† See “Strafforde Papers,” vol. ii. p. 73.

‡ I have often wished for a Campanella at my elbow, to inform me of the characters of several ladirs in this Class. I pay little regard to what the satirist says, who tells us that,

“Most

§ Campanella, a celebrated Italian mimic and physiognomist, is said to have had a surprising talent of conforming his features to the likeness of such as were any way remarkable, and by virtue of that conformity, of entering into their characters. See an account of him in Spon's “Recherches de l'Antiquité.”

LUCY SACHEVERAL, *sitting under a tree; P. Lely inv. Faithorne sc. in Lovelace's "Lu-casta," before a page inscribed to her. This seems to be the invention of the painter, as the inscription intimates. See the article of LOVELACE.*

BATHSUA MAKIN, (Makins) Principi Elizab. a Latinis, Græcis, & Hebræis.

Forma nihil, si pulchra perit, sed pectoris alma
Divini species non moritur viget.

W. M. (Marshall) sc. small 8vo.

She is represented old, without any remains of beauty. I should rather conclude that she never had any, as her figure is remarkably homely.

Mrs. Makins, who was sister to Dr. John Pell *, one of the greatest linguists and mathematicians of his age, may be justly placed in the first rank of learned ladies. She maintained a literary correspondence with the celebrated Anna Maria Schurman †, who was, perhaps, the only woman comparable to her in the knowledge of the languages.

Mrs. MARY GRIFFITH; *G. Glover sc. Before "Hæc Homo," &c. by Wm. Austin, esq. 12mo. She is represented with a watch in her hand.*

This excellent woman was endowed with many virtues and accomplishments; and was

“Most women have no characters at all.”
and that they are,

“Best distinguished by black, brown, and fair.”
When I see a pleasing form, I fancy, as others have done before me, that it was attended with many excellencies, and adorned by the virtues, as well as the graces.

* Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 265. There is an account of Dr. Pell, in Birch's "History of the Royal Society," vol. iv. p. 444, &c. and in the "Biographia."

† See preface to Ballard's "Memoirs, p. vii.

particularly careful in the employment of her time, which she knew to be essential to the attainment of every useful and ornamental qualification. Her business and diversions were usually regulated by her watch, and the latter always with a subserviency to the former.

MARGARET LEMON; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. 1646 ; b. fb.*

MARGUERITE LEMON; *Angloise ; Vandyck p. Gaywood sc.*

MARGARET LEMON ; *Vandyck p. Morin sc. octagon ; her hair combed back, and adorned with flowers. Her name is not inscribed.*

MARGARET LEMON ; *Lommelin sc. b. fb.*

The picture of her, from which Hollar engraved the print, is at Strawberry-hill.

Margaret Lemon was mistress to Vandyck, who drew several portraits of her. There is a very fine one in a lower apartment at Hampton Court. This woman was almost as famous in her time as the painter himself, and was said to have been liberal of her favours to several persons besides that artist; particularly to Endymion Porter, groom of the king's bed-chamber.

SCOTCH LADIES.

ANNA, comitissa de Morton; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. b. fb.*

Her portrait by Vandyck, is at Althorp.

Anne, daughter of sir Edward Villiers, president of Munster, and half brother to George, the great duke of Buckingham; and wife to Robert Douglas, earl of Morton. She was governess

verness to the princess Henrietta *, and is celebrated by Waller. Fenton speaks of her as "one of the most admired beauties of this age;" and says, that "the graces of her mind were not inferior to those of her person." In 1646, she conveyed the princess, in disguise, from Oatlands, into France †. She caused a "Book of Devotions ‡" to be composed for her daily use, which was published by M. G. a lady of her acquaintance, to whom she had recommended it. The imprimatur is dated 1665, and the fourteenth edition was published in 24to. 1689. It appears from the dedication of this book to the countess of Marshall, daughter of lady Morton, as well as from the print, that the author of the "British Compendium" for Scotland, is mistaken in calling her Elizabeth ||.

The lady LETTICE, viscountess Falkland,
Æt. 35; *Marshall sc.* 12mo.

The portrait is prefixed to "The holy Life and Death of the Lady Lettice, viscountess Falkland, with the Returns of spiritual Comfort and Grief in a devout Soul, represented in Letters to that honourable Lady, and exemplified in her. By John Duncon §, Parson sequestered, third Edit. 1653;" 12mo. The first edition was printed in 1648. The account of her "Life" is in a letter addressed to the lady Morison, mother to the viscountess, at

* Afterwards dutchess of Orleans.

† Fenton's Observations on Waller's Poem to lady Morton. See several letters of sir Edward Hyde to her in the second volume of the "Clarendon Papers." Some of these letters, which are strongly expressive of the writer's esteem and friendship, are addressed to her under the title of lady Dalkeith.

‡ It is from this "Manual of Devotions," that Mr. Walpole, in his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," quotes the remarkable expression of "Lord wilt thou hunt after a flea?"

§ "British Compend," p. 135.

¶ Her chaplain.

Great Tew, in Oxfordshire. It is dated April the 15th, 1647, and seems to have been written soon after her death.

This excellent lady was daughter of sir Richard Norison, of Tooley Park in Leicestershire, knt. and relict of the celebrated Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, who was killed in the first battle of Newbury. When that great and amiable man was no more, she fixed her eyes on heaven; and though sunk in the deepest affliction, she soon found that relief from acts of piety and devotion, which nothing else could have administered. After the tumults of her grief had subsided, and her mind was restored to its former tranquillity, she began to experience that happiness which all are strangers to but the truly religious. She was constant in the public and private exercises of devotion, spent much of her time in family prayer, in singing Psalms, and catechising her children and domestics. She frequently visited her poor neighbours, especially in their sickness, and would sometimes condescend to read religious books to them, while they were employed in spinning. She distributed a great number of pious tracts. Lord Falkland left her all that he was possessed of by will, and committed his three sons, the only children he had, to her care. *Ob.* Feb. 1646, *Æt. circ.* 35.

MARIA RUTEN, (RUTHEN OR RUTHVEN)
&c. uxor Antonii Vandyck, pict. *Vandyck p. S. a*
Bolsvert sc.

MARIA RUTEN, &c. *Vandyck p. Gaywood f. b. sb.*
copied from the former.

VANDYCK'S WIFE; *from a picture by sir Ant.*
Vandyck, in the collection of sir Richard Lyttelton;
Bartolozzi sc. b. sb.

There

There is an original of her, by Vandyck, in the possession of sir John Stepney, at Llanelly, in Caermarthenshire.

Vertue, in a manuscript catalogue of heads, which I have, mentions a print of Vandyck's daughter, by Arnold de Jode.

Mary, daughter of the earl of Gowry, descended from lord Methuen, son of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. by Francis Steward, her third husband. Her father was executed for a conspiracy against James VI. of which there are accounts in several of our histories. Bishop Burnet observes, that her issue by Vandyck "stood very near to the succession of the crown*." She had only one daughter by sir Anthony, who married sir John Stepney, a gentleman of Wales †.

AN IRISH COUNTESS.

ELIZABETH, Castlehaven comitissa; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. b. sb.*

* "Hist. of his own Time," i. p. 19.

† The following account of the Stepney family, which was communicated by the late sir Thomas Stepney, father to sir John, the present representative for the county of Monmouth, will rectify some mistakes relative to lady Vandyck and her descendants.

"John Stepney, of Pendegrest, esq. who descended from Ralph Stepney, lord of Aldenham, in Com. Hert. was created a baronet the 19th of James I. He left three sons, sir John, Thomas, and Charles. John died without issue male, by which the title and part of the estate devolved to John Stepney esq. son to his brother Thomas. This sir John Stepney married Justina, daughter and heir to sir Anthony Vandyck, by whom he had issue his son and successor, sir Thomas Stepney, grandfather to the present sir Thomas. The supposition that Mr. Stepney, the poet and envoy, was descended from the Stepney who married Vandyck's daughter, is erroneous. The pedigree from that period is perfectly clear; the late sir Thomas Stepney being the only son of that marriage. If I may hazard a conjecture, and a very probable one, Stepney, the poet, was either son or grandson of Charles, third son of the first baronet. Lady Vandyck married to her second husband, sir Richard Pryse, of Cogershan, in Com. Cardigan."

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, countess of Castlehaven, was daughter and coheir of Benedict Barnham, alderman of London †. She was wife § of the infamous Mervin, earl of Castlehaven, and baron Audley, who was executed the 7th of Charles I. for an unnatural crime, and also for assisting in a rape upon her. James, his eldest son by this lady, was restored to both his dignities, the 19th of the same reign.

There is a good anonymous portrait by Vailant, after Vandyck; but I know not whom it represents. It is a whole length mezzotinto.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable for one CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

JOHN BRADSHAW, (sergeant at law) *president of the pretended high court of justice; from an original painting; M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. large hat ||.*

Bradshaw

† B. Barnham was also the father of Alice, viscountess St. Alban's, who afterwards married sir John Underhill.

§ Her portrait was painted in her widowhood.

|| The following inscription is on a copper-plate, belonging to Bradshaw's hat in Ashmole's Museum. The inside of the crown of this hat, which he wore at the trial of the king, is well guarded with iron.

“ Galerus ille ipse, quo tectus erat
 “ Johannes Bradshaw, archi-regicida,
 “ Dum execrabili regicidarum conventui
 “ presideret.
 “ Dignus ut in eodem loco,
 “ Quo Fauxi laterna,
 “ collocetur;
 “ Illa papisticæ, hic fanaticæ
 “ Nequitix monumentum.
 “ In hoc dispares;
 “ Scilicet id nefas,

“ Quod

Bradshaw had the peculiar infamy of being the only man that ever sat in judgment upon his sovereign. His reward for presiding at the trial, was as extraordinary as his crime; as the parliament, soon after, made him a present of Summer Hill, a seat of the earl of St. Alban's, valued at one thousand pounds a year*. Bradshaw is supposed to have communicated some old evidences to Marchmont Nedham, to be inserted into his translation of Selden's "Mare Clausum †." *Ob.* 11 Oct. 1659. He declared, a little before he left the world, that if the king were to be tried and condemned again, he would be the first man that should do it ‡.

Captain ROBERT DOVER; *on horseback, before the "Annalia Dubrensis, upon the yearly Celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympic Games, upon Cotswold Hills," &c. Lond. 1636: 4to.*

This book consists of verses written by Michael Drayton, Thomas Randolph, Ben Jonson, and many others.

Robert Dover, an attorney of Burton on the Heath, in the county of Warwick, was, for forty years, chief director in the annual celebration of the games upon Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire. These games, to which multitudes resorted, were cudgel-playing, wrestling, leaping, pitching the bar, throwing the sledge, tossing the pike, and various other feats of

"Quod illa in tenebris machinata est,

"Hic sub Dio perfecit.

"Dat. An. Domini 1715; a Tho. Bisse S. T. P."

* Walker's "History of Independ." Part ii. p. 258.

† Nicolson's "Historical Library," iii. 124.

‡ See Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," xiv. p. 32.

strength and activity. Many of the country gentlemen hunted or courted the hare; and the women danced. A castle of boards was erected upon this occasion, from which guns were frequently discharged. Captain Dover had not only the permission of James I. to celebrate the Cotswold Games, but appeared in the very cloaths which that monarch had formerly worn†, and with much more dignity in his air and aspect. See “Athen. Oxon.” ii. col. 812, where the print is particularly described.

ARCHEE, (ARCHY) the king’s jester; *a whole length, in a long particoloured Tunic; hat and feather.*

“Archee by kings and princes grac’d of late,
 “Jested himself into a fair estate;
 “And in this book, doth to his friends commend,
 “His jeers, taunts, tales, which no man can of-
 “fend.”

The print, which was engraved by T. Cecill, is before his “Jefts,” in 12mo. §

† They were given him by Endymion Porter, the king’s servant.

§ There are many jests in this book which were never uttered by Archy, and which are indeed, in general very unworthy of him. It has been justly observed, that no nation in the world abounds so much in jest books as the English. Under this head may come Tarlton’s jests, the witty Apophthegms of James I. and the marquis of Worcester, and some of those of lord Bacon. We have also the Court and state jests, in noble drollery; England’s Jester; and the Oxford, Cambridge, and Coffee-House jests. In the reigns of George II. and III. were published the jests of Ben Johnson, the Earl of Rochester, Tom Brown, Joe Miller, Bernardino Foco, Mrs. Pilkington, and Beau Nash; and almost every one of these mediæ are thought to be intermixed with the No jests of the compilers. The jests of Quin came forth presently after his death, and they were soon followed by those of Yorick and Shakespeare.

|| This book has been much read and studied by the speakers and retailers of GOOD THINGS.

Archy,

Archy, who was a great master of grimace and buffoonery, was jester, or fool, to James I. and his son Charles. His famous reply to the former of these princes, relative to his sending the heir of his crown into Spain, is too well known to be here repeated. He had a particular spleen against bishop Laud, upon whom he was sometimes very sarcastical †. When the liturgy, which that prelate endeavoured by all means to introduce into Scotland, was absolutely rejected, and great tumults were raised upon that account, he said to him tauntingly, “who is fool now †?” The king, who was much offended at this impudent jest, ordered him to pull off his coat, and dismissed him. He was succeeded by Muckle John *, who was the last person that was retained as fool to the English court. Killigrew is said to have been jester to Charles II. but the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Rochester, and colonel Titus, were as much that king’s jesters as he was.

Mr. HOBSON, &c. *J. Payne f. a purse in his hands; eight English verses; h. sh.*

His portrait is, or was, at his inn in Bishopsgate-street.

Hobson the carrier of Cambridge, by the help of common sense, and a constant attention to a few frugal maxims, raised a much greater fortune than a thousand men of genius and learning educated in that university, ever ac-

† He once, when the bishop was present, asked leave to say grace, which being granted him, he said, “Great praise be given to God, and little *Laud* to the devil.”

‡ A stool was thrown at the dean’s head, who first read it in the cathedral at Edinburgh. Archy said, it was “the Stool of Repentance.”

* See “Strafforde Papers,” ii. 154.

quired,

quired, or were even capable of acquiring. He was, to use the citizen's phrase, "a much better man" than Milton, who has written two quibbling epitaphs upon him. But if that great poet had never lived, his name would have been always remembered; as he took an effectual method of perpetuating his memory, by erecting a handsome stone conduit at Cambridge, supplying it by an aqueduct, and settling seven lays of pasture ground towards the maintenance of the same, for ever*. He died in the time of the plague 1630, in the 86th year of his age. There is a poem called "Hobson's Choice," which I have seen printed in a folio pamphlet, together with "The Choice," by Pomfret. See more of him in the "Spectator," No. 509. His Will is among Peck's collections.

Old PARR, *from an original picture, in the Collection of Uvedale Price, esq. Geo. Powle del. & sc. 4to. Etched with the dry needle †.*

THOMAS PARR; *Vorsterman sc.*

This is mentioned upon the authority of Mr. Gough; I never saw the print ‡.

"The old, old, very old man, or THOMAS PARR, the son of John Parr, of Winnington, in the parish of Alderbury, in Shropshire, who was born in 1483, in the reign of Edward the IVth, and is now living in the Strand, being aged one hundred and fifty-two years, and odd months," 1635; *C. V. Dalen sc. sitting in a great chair, with a bolster behind him, his eyes half open; 4to.*

* "Cantabrigia Depicta," p. 10.

† The most delicate kind of etching, which was practised by Rembrandt. It is done upon the bare plate, without aqua fortis.

‡ My grateful acknowledgements are due to this ingenious and communicative gentleman for several favours.

THOMAS PARR, &c. who lived in the reigns
 “ of ten kings and queens, who now lies buried
 “ in Westminster Abbey; 4to.

Old PARR, *Æt.* 151; *G. White f.* 4to. mezz.

There is a portrait said to be of him, at Belvoir Castle, and another in Ashmole's Museum. The most valuable is in the collection of the dutchess of Portland.

Thomas Parr seems to have been a man of very different stamina from the rest of mankind; as Dr. Fuller tell us that he is thus “ characterized by an eye-witness of him :”

From head to heel, his body had all over,
 A quick-set, thick-set, nat'ral hairy cover †.”

At an hundred and twenty * he married Catharine Milton, his second wife, whom he got with child; and was, after that æra of his life, employed in threshing and other husbandry work. When he was about an hundred and fifty-two years of age, he was brought up to London by Thomas, earl of Arundel, and carried to court. The king said to him, “ you have lived
 “ longer than other men, what have you done
 “ more than other men?” He replied, “ I did
 “ penance when I was an hundred years old ‡.”
Ob. Nov. 1635. The fullest account of him extant, is in his “ Life,” by Taylor, in the “ Harleian Miscellany.”

× Young PARR; *G. White f.* 4to. mezz. he is represented very old.

Young Parr, the supposed son of the former, is said to have lived to a very advanced age.

† “ Worthies in Shropshire,” p. 11.

* It should probably be an hundred and two, according to Dr. Campbell, in his “ Hermippus Redivivus.”

‡ Peck's “ Collect. of diversie curious historical Pieces,” subjoined to his Lives of Cromwell and Milton.

Turner, in his "Wonders of Nature," subjoined to his "History of remarkable providences*," tells us, that old Parr married his first wife at eighty years of age, and in the space of thirty-two years had but two children by her, who died young; that at an hundred and twenty, "he fell in love with Katharine Milton, and got her with child." If this be true, several of the stories told of young Parr are false.

JEFFERY HUDSON; *a small print; before a very small book, entitled, "The new Year's Gift," presented at court, from the lady Parvula, to the lord Minimus, (commonly called Little Jeffery) her majesty's servant, &c. written by Microphilus.*

At Petworth, is a whole length of Henrietta Maria, with Jeffery Hudson, by Vandyck. There is another in the possession of lord Milton.

This diminutive creature, when he was about seven or eight years of age, was served up to table, in a cold pie, at Burleigh on the Hill, the seat of the duke of Buckingham; and as soon as he made his appearance, presented by the dutchess to the queen, who retained him in her service †. He was then seven or eight years of age, and but eighteen inches in height. He is said not to have grown any taller, till after thirty, when he shot up to three feet nine inches. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, he was made captain in the royal army. In 1644, he attended the queen into France, where he had a quarrel with Mr. Crofts, whom he challenged. Crofts came to the place of appointment, armed only with a squirt. A real duel

* Chap. xxxii. Sect. 14.

† The king's gigantic porter once drew him out of his pocket, in a masque at court, to the surprise of all the spectators.

soon after ensued, in which the antagonists engaged on horseback, with pistols. Crofts was shot dead with the first fire. Jeffery returned to England at the Restoration, and was afterwards confined in the Gatehouse on a suspicion of being concerned in the popish plot. He died under confinement, in the sixty-third year of his age. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 8, 9, 10, whence the above account is extracted.

In Ashmole's Museum are his waistcoat, breeches, and stockings. The former is of blue fatin, flased, and ornamented with pinked white silk. The two latter are of one piece of blue faddin.

FRANCIS BATTALIA, an Italian that swallowed stones; *Hollar f. 1641; b. ff.*

The following strange account is given us of this person, by Mr. Boyle, and a much stranger by Dr. Bulwer; I shall transcribe them both: "Not long ago, there was here in England, a private soldier, very famous for digesting of stones; and a very inquisitive man assures me, that he knew him familiarly, and had the curiosity to keep in his company for twenty-four hours together, to watch him, and not only observed that he eat nothing but stones in that time, but also that his grosser excrement consisted chiefly of a sandy substance, as if the devoured stones had been in his body dissolved, and crumbled into sand." —Boyle's "Exp. Philos." Part II. Essay III. p. 86.

Dr. Bulwer says, he "saw the man, and that he was an Italian, Francis Battalia by name; at that time, about thirty years of age; and
" that

“ that he was born with two stones in one hand,
 “ and one in the other ; which the child took
 “ for his nourishment, upon the physicians
 “ advice : and afterwards, nothing else but
 “ three or four pebbles in a spoon, once in
 “ twenty-four hours, and a draught of beer after
 “ them ; and in the interim, now and then a
 “ pipe of tobacco ; for he had been a soldier in
 “ Ireland at the siege of Limeric ; and, upon
 “ his return to London, was confined for some
 “ time, upon suspicion of imposture.” Bulwer’s
 “ Artificial Changeling,” p. 307. He is said,
 sometimes, to have eaten about half a peck of
 stones in a day.

Innocent NAT. WITT ; *in a black cap, with
 two favours on it ; he holds a wooden sword on his right
 hand ; Glover del. et sc. Under the print are four verses.*

Nat. Witt was a poor harmless idiot, who was
 so unhappy as to be continually teized and pro-
 voked by the people in the streets ; who were
 as much worse idiots than himself, as an active
 is worse than a passive fool.

JOHN BULL and R. FARNAM ; *two
 small portraits cut in wood ; each holds a book.*

“ Here Bull and Farnam hold their books laid open,
 “ Who of the sword and pestilence have spoken :
 “ And out of witlefs madness thought to be
 “ Prophets, though poor silk-weavers by degree.”

Bull and Farnam, who on several occasions
 distinguished themselves by their vehemence and
 vociferation in preaching, as well as by the de-
 nunciations of vengeance, and other rant and
 nonsense in their writings, were regarded by
 many of the vulgar as men of an apostolic cha-
 racter. Bull was the more attended to, because

he, with a bold front, always took the lead, bore down every opponent, and roared the louder of the two.

An anonymous head, by Hollar, of a monopolizer of sweet wines; *near him are three barrels, over which is the word "Medium;" he holds another small one under his arm. Sign of the bell, &c. bush; over the sign is inscribed "Good wine needs no bush nor A bell." Under the head are these lines.*

"Thou purchas't (Medium) to enrich thyself;
 "Thy plot was naught, thou must return thy self
 "Unjustly got; besides thou shalt endure
 "Far sourer sauce to thy sweet wines be sure."

It is well known that monopolies, which were carried to a great height, were also abolished in this reign. The sign of the bell, and a capital A near it, is evidently a rebus upon this man's name, which was Abel.

JOHANNES CLAVEL; *Robert Mighan exc. 1628; four English verses. Before "A Recantation of an ill-spent Life, or a Discoverie of the Highway Law, with vehement Dissuasions to all (in that Kind) Offenders. As also cautelous Admonitions how to shun and apprehend a thief," &c. 410.* The third edition of this pamphlet was published in 1634. It is said to have been approved by the king, and published by his express command.

This person, who had a liberal education, appears to have been in great necessity when he first took to the highway. To his recantation, which is written in an humble strain of poetry, are prefixed a great number of dedications, both in verse and prose. They are addressed to the king, queen, privy-council, clergy, judges, and others; and, among the rest, to sir William
 Clavel,

Clavel, knight banneret, to whom he was heir at law, and whom he had grossly injured. He was condemned with several others of his gang, but found means to procure a reprieve. It appears from his verses to the queen, that she was his intercessor with the king to save his life. He expressed, when under sentence of death, and indeed afterwards, the strongest marks of penitence for his crimes. He appears to have been extremely impatient of confinement; and the drift of his dedications was to procure his enlargement. It seems, from the last edition of his "Recantation," published in 1634, that he was then living, and at liberty, and totally reformed.

MALL* CUT-PURSE; *a masculine woman in a man's dress; an ape, lion, and eagle, by her.*

" See here the presiders o' the pilf'ring trade,
 " Mercury's second, Venus's only maid;
 " Doublet and breeches, in a un'form dress,
 " The female humourist, a kickshaw mess:
 " Here's no attraction that your fancy greets;
 " But if her features please not, read her feats."

Duodecimo. Before her Life, 1662.

This notorious woman is mentioned by Butler and Swift, in the following lines.

" He Trulla lov'd, Trulla more bright,
 " Than burnish'd armour of her knight:
 " A bold virago, stout and tall
 " As *Joan of France, or English Mall.*" HUD.

* A contraction of Mary: it is still used in the west, among the common people. Hence it derived the diminutive *Malkin*, (or *Mawkin*, a kind of loose mop, made of clouts for sweeping the oven) a term often applied to a dirty flatteringly wench; but it originally signifies no more than little Moll.

“ The ballads pasted on the wall,
 “ Of *Joan of France*, and *Englifo Mall*.”

BAUCIS and PHILEMON.

Mary Frith, or Moll Cut-purse, a woman of a masculine spirit and make, who was commonly supposed to have been an hermaphrodite, practised, or was instrumental to almost every crime and wild frolic which is notorious in the most abandoned and eccentric of both sexes. She was infamous as a prostitute and a procuress, a fortune-teller, a pick-pocket, a thief, and a receiver of stolen goods †: she was also concerned with a dextrous scribe in forging hands. Her most signal exploit was robbing general Fairfax upon Hounslow Heath, for which she was sent to Newgate, but was, by the proper application of a large sum of money, soon set at liberty. She well knew, like other robbers, in high life, how to make the produce of her accumulated crimes the means of her protection, and to live luxuriously upon the spoils of the public. She died of the dropfy, in the 75th year of her age, but would probably have died sooner if she had not smoaked tobacco, in the frequent use of which she had long indulged herself. It was at this time almost as rare a sight to see a woman with a pipe, as to see one of the sex in man's apparel. Nat. Field, in his comedy, called “ Amends for the Ladies,” has displayed some of the “ merry pranks of Moll Cut-purse.”

RICHARDUS HERST, Fidei Odio suspensus Lancastriæ, 19 Augusti, A. D. 1628.

RICHARD HIRST, or HORST, whose head has been engraved among the clerical Martyrs

† She made this trade very advantageous, having acted upon much the same plan that Jonathan Wild did in the reign of George I.

of the Church of Rome, was, as Dod informs us*, a yeoman of considerable substance, near Preston, in Lancashire. He was executed as the murderer of a pursuivant, who was commissioned to search his house. As this man, like the rest of his brethren, had almost an unlimited power, he behaved himself with such insolence that it excited a scuffle, in which he received a mortal contusion. The blow was said to have been given by a servant maid. Hurst, as the same author says, suffered death on the 26th of August, 1628.

MATTHEW HOPKINS, *with two Witches. One of them, named Hult, is supposed to say, "My Impes are 1. Ilemauzar; 2. Pye-wackett; 3. Pecke in the Crown; 4. Griezzel Greedigutt."* Four animals attend: *Jarmara, a black dog; Sacke and Sugar, a hare; Newes, a ferret; Vinegar Tom, a bull-headed greyhound. This print is in the Pepsian library †.*

Matthew Hopkins, of Maningtree, who was witch-finder for the associated counties, hanged, in one year, no less than sixty reputed witches in his own county of Essex‡. The old, the ignorant, and the indigent; such as could neither plead their own cause nor hire an advocate, were the miserable victims of this wretch's credulity, spleen, and avarice. He pretended to be a great critic in *special marks*, which were only moles, scorbutic spots, or warts, which frequently grow large and pendulous in old age, but were absurdly supposed to be teats to suckle imps. His ultimate method of proof was by tying together the thumbs and toes of the suspected person, about whose waist was fastened a cord,

* Vol. iii. p. 68.

† Gough's "Anecdotes of Topography," p. 495, notes.

‡ See the account of his Commission and Exploits, by himself.

the ends of which were held on the banks of a river by two men, in whose power it was to strain or slacken it. Swimming, upon this *experiment*, was deemed a full proof of guilt, for which king James, *who is said to have recommended, if he did not invent it*, assigned a ridiculous reason: "That, as such persons have renounced their baptism by water, so the water refuses to receive them*." Sometimes those who were accused of diabolical practices were tied neck and heels, and tossed into a pond; "If they floated or swam, they were consequently guilty, and therefore taken out and burnt; if they were innocent, they were *only* drowned†." The experiment of swimming was at length tried upon Hopkins himself, in his own way; and he was, upon the event, condemned, and, as it seems, executed as a wizard. Dr. Zachary Grey says, that she had seen an account of betwixt three or four thousand persons, who suffered death for witchcraft, in the king's dominions, from the year 1640, to the restoration of Charles II ||. In a let-

* See "The History of Modern Enthusiasm, by T. Evans, p. 31, 1st edit.

† "Universal Spectator," No. 588.

‡ Grey's "Hudibras," vol. ii. p. 11. Dr. Grey supposes, with great reason, that Hopkins is the man meant in the following lines of Butler.

Has not the present parliament
A ledger to the devil sent,
Fully empower'd to treat about
Finding revolted witches out?
And has not he, within a year,
Hang'd threecore of 'em in one shire?
Some only for not being drown'd:
And some for sitting above ground
Whole days and nights upon their breeches,
And feeling pain, were hang'd for witches;
And some for putting knavish tricks
Upon green geese and turkey chicks,
Or pigs that suddenly deceat
Of griefs unnat'ral as he guest,

Who

a letter from Serjeant Widdrington to lord Whitlock, mention is made of another fellow, a Scotsman, of the same profession with Hopkins. This wretch received twenty shillings a head for every witch that he discovered, and got thirty pounds by his discoveries *.

R E M A R K S O N D R E S S.

In this reign, the hat continued to be worn with much such a sort of crown as that described in the reign of Elizabeth; but the brim was extended to a reasonable breadth. Hats inclining to a cone, a figure very ill adapted to the human head, occur in the portraits of this time.

The hair was worn low on the forehead, and generally unparted: some wore it very long, others of a moderate length. The king, and consequently many others, wore a love-lock on the left side, which was considerably longer than the rest of the hair †. The *unseemliness* of this fashion occasioned Mr. Prynne to write a book in quarto, against love-locks ‡.

The

Who after prov'd himself a witch,
And made a rod for his own breech.

Hud. Part ii. Canto iii.

* Whitlock's "Memorials," p. 424.

† Peck's "Defiderata Curiosa," ii. lib. xv. p. 21. When the lock was cut off, may be seen at p. 561 of some papers published by T. Hearne, at the end of "WALTER HEMINGFORD."

‡ This book, which is written in the true spirit of the times, is well worth the notice of my readers, especially the ladies. It is entitled, "The Untovelinels of Love-locks ||, or a summary
" Discourse,

|| It appears that Charles I. cut off his love-lock in the year 1646. It is obvious to remark here, that his present majesty cut off his hair soon after his return from Portsmouth, in 1773. Numbers now begin to find that they grow grey, and are troubled with the head-ach.

The beard dwindled very gradually under the two Charles's till it was reduced to a slender pair of whiskers. It became quite extinct in the reign of James II. as if its fatality had been connected with the house of Stuart*.

The ruff, which of all fantastic modes maintained its possession the longest, was worn, for some time after the accession of Charles; but it had almost universally given place to the falling band, when Vandyck was in England †.

Slashed doublets, doublets with slit sleeves, and cloaks were much in fashion.

Trunk breeches, one of the most monstrous singularities of dress ever seen in this, or any other age, were worn in the reigns of James and Charles I.

“Discourse, proving the Wearing and Nourishing of Locks or Love-locks, to be altogether unseemly and unlawful unto Christians; in which there are likewise some passages out of the Fathers, against Face Painting; the Wearing of supposititious, powdered, or extraordinary long Hair; and the Women's mannish, unnatural, impudent, unchristian cutting of the Hair,” &c. 1628 in twelve sheets, 4to.

How would Prynne have exclaimed, if he had seen such bushes of hair as the ladies bore upon their heads in the last and present year ||! Bushes so enormous that they seemed to require the tensure of a gardener's shears, instead of scissars, to reduce them to tolerable dimensions. Among all the strange Gothic figures which I have seen, I never met with so monstrous a disproportion as that betwixt the female *head* and limbs at this period; even the long and large hoop was wanting to keep it in countenance.

The hair of the “committee cut,” as it was called, was remarkably short; not unlike that in the print before Birkenhead's “Character of an Assembly-man.”

* For an account of the various kinds of beards worn in this and the former reign, see John Taylor's “*Superbiæ Flagellum*,” or Grey's *Hudibras*,” vol. i. p. 300, edit. 1.

† A medal of Charles I. in page 104 of Evelyn's “*Numismata*,” represents him with a ruff; another p. 108, with a falling band. The author observes that the bishops, and the judges, were the last that laid the ruff aside.

The prints, which formerly used to be seen hanging about the waist, are seen dangling at the knees, in some of the portraits of this period.

Little flimsy Spanish leather boots, and spurs, were much worn by gentlemen of fashion. It was usual for the beaux in England and France †, to call for their boots, and some think their spurs too, when they were going to a ball, as they very rarely wore the one without the other.

Mr. Peck, the antiquarian, informs us, that he had, in his possession, a whole length portrait of Charles, the dress of which he thus describes: "He wore a falling band, a short green doublet, the arm-parts, toward the shoulder, wide and flashed; zig-zag turned up ruffles; very long green breeches, (like a Dutchman) tied far below knee, with long yellow ribands; red stockings, great shoe-roses, and a short red cloak, lined with blue, with a star on the shoulder *."

Ladies wore their hair low on the forehead, and parted in small ringlets. Many wore it curled like a peruke, and some braided and rounded in a knot, on the top of the crown. They frequently wore strings of pearls in their hair. Ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets, and other jewels, were also much worn.

Laced handkerchiefs, resembling the large falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the ladies; this article of dress has been lately revived, and called a *Vandyck* †.

† See Bruyere.

* Peck's "Defiderata Curiosa," ii. lib. xv. p. 21.

† It was revived by lady Dyfert, who is said to have taken her handkerchief from a portrait of Henrietta Maria.

Many

Many ladies, at this period, are painted with their arms and their bosoms bare; and there is no doubt but they sometimes went with those parts exposed.

Cowley, in his discourse "Of Greatness," censures some enormities in the dress of his time, in the following terms. "Is any thing more
"common than to see our ladies of quality
"wear such high shoes as they cannot walk in
"without one to lead them? And a gown as
"long again as their body; so that they cannot
"stir to the next room, without a page or two
"to hold it up?"

The citizens wives, in this reign, seem to have had their domestic sumptuary laws, and to have adopted the frugal maxims of their husbands. There appears from Hollar's habits * to have been a much greater disparity, in point of dress, betwixt them and the ladies of quality, than betwixt the former, and the wives of our present yeomanry.

The dress of religion gave the highest offence to some gloomy zealots in this reign, who were determined to strip her of her white robe †, to

* Entitled "Theatrum Mulierum," &c.

† The surplice, which was in derision called "a rag of popery," gave great offence to many women of nice modesty and tender consciences, who thought it highly indecent that a man should wear "a shirt upon his cloaths." The devout women in these days seem to have regarded this vestment with different eyes from those of an honest country girl at Christ Church, in Oxford, who, upon seeing the students returning from prayers in their surplices, blessed herself, and, in my hearing, said, with an ecstatic emphasis, that they looked like so many angels in white. The matrimonial ring and the square cape were, by the puritans, held in equal detestation with the surplice, the liturgy, and church-music. The device on the standard of colonel Cook, a parliamentarian, of Gloucestershire, was a man in armour cutting off the corner of a square cap with a sword. His motto was,

Muto quadrata rotundis,

alluding to the well-known appellation of the puritan party.

ravish the ring from her finger, to despoil her of every ornament, and cloath her only in black.

APPENDIX to the Reign of CHARLES I.

FOREIGN PRINCES, allied to the ROYAL FAMILY.

MARIA, de Medices, regina Franciæ, trium regnum mater; *P. Pontius sc. Vandyck p. Martin Vanden Enden †, exc. b. sb.*

MARY, of Medicis (or Medices) the queen-mother; *view of the gate at Dover; Vertue sc. A head-piece in Waller's Works; 4^{to}.*

There are several portraits of her in the Luxembourg gallery, particularly in the beautiful print of her coronation. That print resembles the fine medals of her engraved by du Pres, in some of which she is represented with Henry IV.

Mary of Medicis was queen of Henry IV. of France, with whom she lived in very little harmony*. Henry, like his grandson Charles II. was too general an admirer of the sex to maintain the least appearance of fidelity in the marriage state. It was even whispered that his inconstancy was the occasion of his death, and that it was not without the privity of Mary. She was by the king her husband appointed regent of France, during the minority of her son;

† The plates of many of Vandyck's heads, and some of his historical pieces, were delivered to Vanden Enden, as soon as they came out of the engraver's hands: those wrought off by him are valuable for the goodness of the impression.

* One of the famous wishes of Henry IV. which he avowed to the duke of Sully, was, that he might be fairly rid of Margaret his first queen. This was probably his silent wish, at least, with respect to Mary.

and

and governed that kingdom under the influence of the marquis of Ancre, her favourite, and his lady. The former was assassinated by the encouragement of the young king; the latter was burnt for a witch, but professed that she had no other power over the queen, than a stronger has over a weaker head.—In 1640 Mary was, by the violence of a faction formed against her, driven to seek refuge in England, which was itself a scene of faction and tumult: she was even insulted by the populace in the streets of London, on account of her religion. Waller wrote a copy of verses on her landing †.

GULIELMUS, princeps Auriacus, comes Nassaviæ, &c. *Alexander Cooper p. Henr. Hondius sc. 1641.*

WILLIAM, prince of Orange, &c. *a small head, by Marshall, in the same plate with the princess Mary, his consort.*

WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, *after Vandyck, a small half length; G. Vertue f. mezz.*

WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, Father of King William, *attended by a person on horseback; Terburgh p. Capt. Baillie sc. b. sb. In the manner of Rembrandt.*

This young prince, before he was fifteen years of age, was married to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I. who was then in her eleventh year. The marriage was celebrated at St. James's the 22d of February, 1640-1. He succeeded

† *There is a print, by M. Lafne, after Vandyck, inscribed "JOANNES PUGET DE LA SERRE, a supremis Consiliis Regis Christianissimi Consiliarius dignissimus, Gallice Historicographus eloquentissimus, et quinquaginta librorum Auctor celeberrimus."* As this person has, in a folio volume, given an account of the reception and entertainment of Mary of Medicis in England, it is probable that he was one of her train. Hollar did several curious prints for this book.

his father in all his honours and commands, the 23d of Jan. 1648.—He was a man of courage, ambition, and enterprize; and there is great reason to believe that he intended to make himself absolute; as he actually made an attempt to seize Amsterdam; but he did not succeed. He died of the small pox, the 6th of Nov. 1650, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. It was surmised that the chagrin, occasioned by his disappointment, contributed to his death. His posthumous son, William, did not only preserve the republic of Holland, but delivered Great Britain from arbitrary power, and made a noble and effectual stand against the dangerous ambition of France, which threatened the liberties of Europe.

KNIGHTS of the GARTER, &c.

CLAUDE DE LORRAINE, Duc de Chevreuse, Pair de France, &c. 4^{to}.

This duke, who was brother to Charles, duke of Guise, was the king's proxy when he espoused the princess Henrietta, whom he attended into England in quality of ambassador extraordinary *. He was a man of an active and restless disposition, like several others of his house, and was remarkable for his animosity against the protestants. He died of an apoplexy, the 24th of Jan. 1667.

Installed
Decemb.
1625.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, king of Sweden, &c. (knight of the Garter): *T. Cecil sc.* 4^{to}. 1627.

Elected
1627.

* Sir John Poinet informs us †, that the king went to meet his consort at Canterbury; and that the mayor "borrowed the recorder, master Henry Finch's mouth, for a welcoming speech;" by which expedient he acquitted himself with much elegance.

† *Philoxeni's*, p. 152.

His portrait, by Mierevelt, is in the collection of Charles Jennens, esq. in Ormond-streer, where there are many more paintings.

Sweden, which had been overlooked in the political system of Europe, soon became considerable, by the heroic courage and refined politics of Gustavus Adolphus. This great man seemed to be rising apace upon the ruins of the empire, which was extremely weakened by his victories. He made as rapid a progress in his conquests, as his successor Charles XII. and being a much more profound politician, held almost all Christendom in anxious suspense, as his designs were impenetrable. He was killed the 16th * of Nov. 1632, at the battle of Lutzen, where his army gained a complete victory over the Imperialists. He was father to Christina queen of Sweden, of whom Gaywood has given us a print, and Misson a picturesque description of her person †. The "Life of Gustavus Adolphus," was lately published by Mr. Walter Harte, canon of Windsor.

HENRICUS FREDERICUS, princeps Arausionensium, (Periscelidis eques); *A. Vandyc p. P. Pontius sc. in armour, fine; large sb.*

Henry Frederic, son of William I. prince of Orange, and brother to prince Maurice, succeeded the latter, who was never married, in his command, in the Low Countries. He was, in every respect, worthy of his illustrious house; and was inferior to his brother Maurice only in the number of his victories. He was particularly

* According to other accounts the 6th.

† See Misson's letter from Rome in his "Travels." Some curious particulars relative to her character, are in lord Lyttleton's "Dialogues of the Dead."

remarkable

remarkable for gaining several important conquests, with the loss of but few men, and was called "the father of his soldiers." He died at the Hague, the 14th of March, 1647. William II. prince of Orange of that name, was his son, and William III. who became king of England, his grandson.

FERDINANDUS II. Medices, Magnus Dux Hetruriæ quintus; *Lucas Kilian, Augustanus sc.* 1628; 4to.

Ferdinand II. Grand Duke of Tuscany, succeeded his father, Cosmo II. in 1621, and died in 1670.—Mr. Kennedy, who published "A Description of Pictures," &c. at the earl of Pembroke's, at Wilton, informs us, at page 20 of his book, edit. 1758, that "A Silenus and Bacchus, a very fine group, and a Flora, both of the Parian marble, were a present to the first Philip, earl of Pembroke, by the duke of Tuscany, who, in king Charles the first's time, was in England, and resided with the said earl, three weeks. It is very certain that his son, Cosmo III. was here in the following reign."

PETRUS DE BERULLE, Cardinalis, Congregat. Orat. D. J. Institutor; *Champaigne p. N. de Plate Montaigne sc.* 1661, *b. sh.*

Peter de Berulle was son of Claude Berulle, a judge of eminence, and a counsellor in parliament, by Louisa Segulier, sister to the chancellor. He first established the Spanish order of Carmelite nuns in France, and had the principal hand in the establishment of the fathers of the Oratory. He was a man of various learning, and of a pious and humble character, and was

remarkable for carrying the hod, in building a chapel for these fathers. He industriously declined honours and preferments, and made a vow never to accept of a cardinal's hat. But when he went to Rome to procure a dispensation for the marriage of Henrietta Maria with the king of England, he so far gained the esteem of the pope, that he sent a hat before him into France, together with an absolution from his vow, and an order to accept it. He attended Henrietta into England, where he was treated with great distinction, and received abundant marks of esteem. He died in the act of celebrating mass, the 2d of Oct. 1629, in the 55th year of his age. It was at his instance that Descartes came to a resolution of publishing his philosophy; and that, in consequence of that determination, he retired into Holland. Berulle's character, together with his print, is in Perreau's fine book, entitled "*Les Hommes illustres*," &c. 1696, in two volumes folio; a work which does great honour to the French nation. The late Mr. Bateman had a curious carving of the cardinal, which resembles his engraved portrait.

Messire CHARLES DE LAUBESPINE, Marquis de Chateau Neuf, &c. Ambassador extraordinary in Angleterre, ou il conclude la Paix entre deux Couronnes, en 1630, &c.

FRANCISCUS DE BASSOMPIERRE, marchio d'Harovel, Galliarum polemarchus generalis, Helvetiorum et Rhætorum præfectus. *M. Lafus del. et sc. in armour; b. sb.*

Francis de Bassompierre, knight of the orders to Lewis XIII. and marshal of France, was descended from a noble family in Lorraine, the head
of

of which, as the marshal himself informs us, sprung from the commerce of a woman with a spirit. He acted in a military capacity, in several memorable battles and sieges; particularly at the famous siege of Rochelle; and on all occasions gave signal proofs of his valour and conduct. He was no less remarkable for his amours*, of some of which he has given us the History. He was employed in several embassies by Lewis, who sent him into England in the beginning of the reign of Charles. In 1631 he was sent to the Bastile, where he continued a prisoner as long as cardinal Richelieu lived. Here he wrote his "Memoirs," and his "Remarks on Duplex's History of Lewis XIII." Mr. Walpole, in his advertisement prefixed to Hentzner's "Journey to England," has justly censured him for not knowing even the names of several things of which he has written. He calls York-house *Jorchaux*, and Kennington *Inhimbert*. Ob. 1646.

Cardinal CHARLES ROSSETTI; a medallion, in the "*Ædes Barberina*."

Cardinal Rosetti, a man of a haughty and aspiring disposition, who was bold and active in the advancement of papal power, was sent in the character of nuncio into England. He had a great sway over Henrietta Maria; of which the parliament loudly complained in their Declarations †. He was afterwards sent in the same character into Ireland, where he took upon him the command of that nation, as a people subject to the Pope. The Irish, who were then in arms, were so impatient of this domineering

* See Bayle's "Dict." art TOUCHET, note (C).

† 1641.

zealot, that they besieged him in Waterford, which occasioned him to return to Italy with secrecy and precipitation; as he perceived that the bigoted Catholics themselves were too much exasperated to pay any deference to a tyrant, though invested with a sacred character, and armed with the thunders of the Vatican. He, at his departure, left the kingdom under an interdict, as an apostate nation*.

HENRY DE SENNETERE, Duc, Pair, et Marechal de France, Marquis de la Ferté, &c. *De Larmessin sc. large 4to.*

Sennetere was a man perfectly qualified to act the part of an incendiary betwixt the king and parliament, for which purpose he was sent in the quality of ambassador into England; and had the satisfaction, when he left it, of having effectually served cardinal Richelieu and the popular leaders in the house of commons, by doing his utmost to kindle and foment a war, which was like to end in the ruin of the royal party, and the extinction of monarchy. The reasons assigned for his revocation, and the sending of count Harcourt in the same character, are specified by lord Clarendon, in the second volume of his History †.

HENRI, comte d'Harcourt, &c. *whiskers, picked beard, &c. a proof print, the inscription in MS. neatly engraved.*

There is an admirable print of count d'Harcourt engraved by Masson, after Mignard, in 1667.

* Clarendon, iii. 8vo. p. 205.

† P. 399, 8vo. edit.

Henry of Lorraine, earl of Harcourt, who is well known in his military character, came into England as an ambassador, in 1643; under a pretence of mediating a peace betwixt Charles and the parliament. But as Mazarin had adopted the political plan of Richelieu, it was supposed that his secret intentions were to set them further at variance. As he soon found that this was impossible, he returned to France, without doing any thing, except "assuring the king, " that the French court had his interest much " at heart *." *Ob.* 1666. See more of him in De Retz's "Memoirs."

MICHAEL LE BLON, agent de la reyne et couronne de Suede, chez sa majestie de la Grande Bretagne; *Vandyck p. Theo. Matham sc. b. fb.*

Monsieur le Blon is mentioned by Mr. Walpole, among the collectors of the works of Hans Holbein. See "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. I. p. 75, 76; 2d edit.

CHRISTIAN THOMSON SEHESTED, *A. P. f. In Hofman's "Hommes illustres de Danemarck."*

Sir John Finet, who calls him Tomson, mentions his coming into England, together with Brahe, his colleague, on an embassy from Den-

* There are memoirs of a count d'Harcourt, which I remember to have seen; but am in great doubt whether they were of the same person with the above, or not. The author of these memoirs observes, that the count, who had been in England, thought this national reflection of one of his countrymen on the English, a very injurious one, "That they are longer of the " kind, what wolves are among beards!" Other French writers have represented us as a nation of bears, rather than wolves; but Voltaire, as a nation of philosophers.

§ This was Guy Patin. See *Journal de Trévoux*, Nov. 1666.

mark *. Sehested was thirty-two years a senator of the realm, and seventeen years chancellor to the king; and was distinguished for his deep penetration, solid judgment, and unblemished integrity. *Ob.* 1657.

GREGERS KRABBE, Signeur de Tof-teland; *Sibley* *sc. direx. a small head, in Hofman's book.*

Gregers Krabbe, was knight of the order of the Elephant, and viceroy of Norway. He was sent hither by the king of Denmark, in the reign of Charles I. on account of the differences betwixt that prince and his parliament. He had the character of an able minister. *Ob.* 18 Dec. 1655.

MOGENS SEHESTED, whose head is also in Hofman's book, was employed as an envoy from Denmark to several courts of Europe, particularly to that of England. He attended Ulric, the prince royal, hither, when he visited Charles I. He was much esteemed by Christian IV. and was, by Frederic III. honoured with the order of the Elephant. *Ob.* 1657.

There is a print, by Meyffens, of STEPHEN DE GEMARA, a knight of St. Jago, who had several great employments, under the king of Spain, in the Low Countries, and who was sent hither in the quality of ambassador.

* "Philoxenis," p. 220. It appears from the following anecdote, at p. 236 of the same book, that he was here in the mayoralty of sir Hugh Hammersley, who was elected in 1627.

Sehested, when Brahe was indisposed, sent *for Hugh* word that he would dine with him; but being given to understand, that *he* would not yield him the precedence, as it was an established custom for the lord mayor to take place of all persons, except the king, within the city, he changed his mind, and evaded the visit.

JOANNES POLYANDER, S. S. Theologiæ Professor, 4to. *In Meursius's* "Athenæ Batavæ." *There is a fine print of him by Suyderboef.*

John Polyander was sent hither, in the character of ambassador, in the reign of Charles I. He was twenty years minister of the church of Dort, and fourteen years professor of divinity at Leyden; during which time, he was thrice rector of that university. His works are chiefly on theological subjects. He was also author of various poems, which were collected and published by his friends.

JOHANNES DE REEDE, Dom. de Renfverde, &c. *W Hollar f.* 1650, 4to.

John de Reede was sent hither as ambassador from the States of Holland, to compose the difference betwixt the king and parliament. He laboured earnestly in the prosecution of this laudable design, and recommended himself so much to Charles, that, in 1645, he created him a baron. There is a medal of him among the works of the Simons, plate xxii. in which is also a medal of

ALBERT JOACHIM, another Dutch ambassador, who was long resident in England.

J AURAR BEN ABDELLA, (Abdallah) Ambassador from Muly Mahamed Shegue, Emperor of Morocco, &c. *Glover f. small 4to. Before a pamphlet, containing an account of his arrival and entertainment, together with his associate, Mr. Robert Blake, 1637.*

Jaurar Ben Abdallah, lord chamberlain, privy seal, and prime minister to the emperor of Morocco,

Morocco, was a native of Portugal, whence he was stolen away in his childhood, and detained in captivity *. He and his associate, Mr. Blake, were, by the city as well as the court, treated with such ceremony and magnificence as had scarce ever been seen in England on the like occasion. When he came to the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, where the court was assembled, he was surprised at the grandeur and brilliancy of the scene, and was particularly struck with the beauty of the ladies. He said, with an eastern emphasis, that *beauty is glorious and amiable beyond all things in the world; and that such beauty as was then before his eyes had more force in it than all the letters of the alphabet.* The ladies were highly pleased with the compliment, as it intimated that their charms were more than could be expressed by all the powers of language. The design of this embassy was to cultivate the friendship and alliance of the English, who had been serviceable to the emperor in his wars, and been favoured by the dismissal of a great number of their countrymen from slavery.

Mr. Robert Blake was a merchant, who farmed the emperor's ports and customs, and was by his address and management, a principal instrument in procuring the liberty of the captives.

P. P. RUBENS, (ambassador, &c. *large hat, gold chain, sold by J. Clark; large 410.*

Peter Paul Rubens, who, from the number and excellence of his works, seems to have been employed only as a painter, was sent on several

* The author of the pamphlet says, that he was "distesticled or eunuched."

embassies,

embassies by the Infanta Isabella; and afterwards made secretary of state. He came into England to negotiate a peace betwixt Philip the IVth of Spain and Charles I. *, which was soon concluded. The king conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and engaged him to paint the banqueting-house at Whitehall. Rubens is so highly celebrated as an artist that the rest of his character is little attended to: but if he had never handled a pencil, his accomplishments as a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman, would have set him far above the common level of mankind. He was master of six languages: several of his Latin letters are among the elegant Epistles of Baudius.

21 Feb.
1630.

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS; *M. Burgbers sc. ad Tabulam Ant. Vandyck, in Bibliotheca Bodleiana; 4to.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS, &c. *from the same original with the above; Vertue sc. 1743; frontisp. to his "Etymologicum Anglicanum," by the reverend Mr. Lye; fol.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS; *Vandyck p. a tail-piece, in the Latin "Life of Alfred;" published by the revd. Mr. Wise.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS; *Hollar f. 12mo.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. before the folio editions of his book "De Pictura Veterum."*

* These two princes, who were remarkable for the same elegant taste for the arts, seemed to vie with each other in collecting pictures by the most eminent masters; and soon raised them to double their former value. A great part of the collection of Charles passed into the hands of Philip, who was, by his agent, the principal purchaser at the sale of the king's effects. I have seen several of these rotting in the Escorial, through dampness and neglect.

Francis, son of Francis Junius, the famous divine, was brought into England by Thomas, earl of Arundel, who appointed him his librarian, and kept him in his family thirty years. His learning was various; but he particularly excelled in the knowledge of the Saxon and northern languages, in which he was exceeded by none of his age; as the late Mr. Lye, editor of his "Etymologicum," and the "Gothic Gospels," has been exceeded by none of the present. He, with great pains, selected from the Greek and Latin authors every thing relative to "the painting of the ancients," on which subject he published a book, first in Latin, 4to, 1637; and the next year, an English translation of it: but with all his pains, he has left us much in the dark as to his subject*. The first Latin edition of this book was afterwards much improved with catalogues of various artists, and their works, collected by himself, and published by Grævius, fol. 1694. *Ob.* 19 Nov. 1697. See his article in the "General Dictionary," or the "Athen. Oxon."

AMOS COMENIUS; *Hollar f. small 8vo.*

AMOS COMENIUS; *T. Cross sc. frontisp. to his "Orbis Sensualium Piælus," 1685; 12mo.*

JOANNES AMOS COMENIUS; *Noval, Londini, sc. fcs.*

Amos Comenius, a Moravian divine, was justly esteemed the greatest schoolmaster of this age. He was employed in the instruction of youth in several countries, and in the latter part of his life settled at Amsterdam. His "Janua Linguarum Reſerata," was translated into

* The principal authors that treat of ancient painting and painters, are Quintilian, lib. xii. cap. 10. and Pliny, lib. xxxv. cap. 9 & 10.

twelve European languages, and also into the Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Mogul*. His “Orbis Sensualium Pictus, or a Picture and Nomenclator of all the chief things in the World, and of Men and Employments therein,” is an excellent book in its kind †. He came into England in 1641, by desire of the parliament, to reform the method of education: but that assembly was too much employed in the reformation of government and religion, to attend to that of learning.—Comenius was an enthusiastic visionary, and a great pretender to prophecy. He collected the Prophecies of Kotterus and Drabicius, which he published at Amsterdam, with remarks of his own. He sent a copy of this book to Lewis XIV. and plainly signified that God had promised him, what his own ambition seemed to grasp at, “the empire of the world.” He was very confident that the Millennium would commence in 1672, but did not live to see the falsity of his prediction. The famous Madam Bourignon and he were great admirers of each other. He died, according to Bayle, the 15th of Nov. 1671; but according to the inscription on Noval’s print, published for the Moravian brethren, the 25th of Nov. 1670. He is, in this inscription, stiled “Anatolicæ Ecclesiæ, quæ *Unitas Fratrum* vocatur, *Præses* ;” but in an epistle addressed to Charles II. in behalf of these brethren, he calls himself “*Episcopus indignus*.” See the epistle in Kennet’s “Register and Chronicle,” p. 530, 531.

* Bayle.

† Mr. Evelyn, speaking of this book, says, “I do boldly affirm it to be a piece of such excellent use, that the like was never extant, however it comes not yet to be perceived,” &c. “Sculptura.” 3d edit. p. 123. An improved edition of this book, with better cuts, is much wanted.

FREDERICUS SPANHEMIUS, SS.
Theol. Doctor, &c. *Æt.* 47, 1647.

Frederick Spanheim, a native of the Upper Palatinate, who was professor of divinity at Geneva, and afterwards at Leyden, was one of the most learned and laborious men of the seventeenth century, and deserves to be ranked with the greatest and best divines of that age. Few, if any, of his contemporaries contributed more to the advancement of genuine learning and useful knowledge, which he promoted by private instruction, by public discourses from the professor's chair and the pulpit, and by corresponding with the learned in almost every part of Europe. His polite manners would have become a court, and his knowledge of the world would have qualified him for the most considerable offices of state. He died fuller of literary and virtuous fame than of years, in 1649. He is mentioned here, as having been several months in England, in 1625. Two of his sons, one of whom was ambassador to the English court, in the reign of William III. and Anne, were of distinguished learning and merit. His "*Dubia Evangelica*" are among his most remarkable works in divinity; and his funeral harangue upon the death of Henry Frederick, prince of Orange, is the most finished of his orations.

HOLGER WIND; *Folkema f. a bust. In Hofman.*

Holger Wind, lord of Harrested, privy counsellor, &c. to the king of Denmark, was twice in England in the early part of his life, but not in a public character. The second time of his arrival was on the day on which archbishop Laud was beheaded. He served three kings, with

with credit to himself and emolument to his country, in various employments of trust and honour. He was governor to Christian V. and acquitted himself with the highest approbation in that important employment. *Ob.* 1683.

(VINCENT) VOITURE; *Champaigne p Nantueil sc.* 1649; *b. fb.* This is copied by *Vertue and others.*

Voiture was famous for introducing new and easy graces into the French language, and giving a more agreeable turn to many trite and familiar modes of expression, by a happiness peculiar to himself*. His irony has been particularly admired for its singularity and address. He, as well as the courtly Waller, was the poet of the fair; and both have celebrated the charming countess of Carlisle †. It has been observed, that few authors have suffered so much by translation as Voiture. His native beauties are of too delicate a kind to be copied in a foreign language. The following lines of Swift are characteristic of this original author.

Voiture in various lights displays
That irony which turns to praise :
His genius first found out the rule
For an obliging ridicule :
He flatters with peculiar air
The brave, the witty, and the fair :
And fools would fancy he intends
A satire where he most commends.

Swift's Verses to Delany ‡.

* I have somewhere seen this expressed by a variation upon two Greek words: *κατὰ κριτῶν καὶ κατὰ κριτῶν κριτῶν.*

† It appears, by Voiture's Letters, that he was in England in 1633.

‡ Vol. xvi. of his works, 8vo. p. 286.

RENATUS DESCARTES, nobilis Gallus, &c. natus Hagæ Turonum, pridie cal. April. 1596. Denatus Holmiæ, cal. Feb. 1650. *F. Hals p. J. V. Meurs sc. 4to.*

Renatus Descartes, a native of Hay, in Touraine, was long esteemed the prince of philosophers. His lively and penetrating genius discovered itself at an early period; but his pursuits in science were some time interrupted by serving in the army. He disdained to tread in the steps of any of his predecessors in philosophy, which occasioned his applying himself much more to thinking than to reading. Hence it is that his "Principia," his "Meditations," and other works have more of originality, as well as a greater appearance of truth than those of any other philosopher, except the great Newton. Happy had it been for mankind, if there had been less of verisimilitude, and more of demonstration in his philosophy; as it was the foundation of modern scepticism, an event absolutely unsuspected by the worthy author*. The reign of Descartes was longer than could have been expected for so visionary a philosopher: the throne of Newton appears to be fixed upon a solid, perhaps an everlasting foundation. Descartes created a world of his own: Newton explained the laws of the universe as it came from the hands of the great Creator. He came into England in the reign of Charles I. where he made some curious observations relative to the variation of the magnet. He was afterwards strongly solicited by Mr. Charles Cavendish, brother to the earl of Newcastle, to settle here; and the king would have made ample provision

* See Beattie's "Essay," p. 217. edit. 3.

for him ; but he thought it prudent to decline his majesty's offer, as he was then threatened with a civil war. Descartes contributed greatly to the fame of Harvey, by asserting his doctrine of the circulation of the blood. He held a correspondence with Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Hobbes, sir Kenelm Digby, and Dr. Henry More, who was a passionate admirer of his philosophy. *Ob.* 10 Feb. 1650, *Æt.* 54.

OLAUS WORMIUS, Medicinæ, in Academia Hafniensi, Doctor et Professor Regius, Anno 1648, *Æt.* 60; *Alb. Hætelwegh sc. 4to.* *There is a good print of him, after Charles Van Mander, before his "Museum."*

Olaus Wormius, an antiquary of the first class, who is mentioned in the highest terms by those authors who best knew his excellence, was by his learning and sagacity qualified to make such discoveries as baffled the attempts of his predecessors. He, in his "Literatura Runica," has happily explained the old Cimbric inscriptions which occur in every nation where the Gothic arms and letters prevailed. He also explained those Runic monuments which are dispersed through the Danish and Norwegian kingdoms, in a work which probably occasioned his traveling into England: it is entitled "Monumenta Danica." His "Museum," which was published by his son, shews him to have been an inquisitive and industrious naturalist, and a collector of such curiosities as tended to the illustration and improvement of useful knowledge*.

See

* Our countryman Hearne, who had more merit than is commonly allowed him, and who, exclusive of his monkish collections, has furnished much curious and useful matter for the English historian, antiquary, and biographer, is described by Mr.

See more of him in Nicolson's "English Historical Library," p. 54, 55.

Effigies JOANNIS BANFI, Hunijadis, Rivulensis, Ungari, Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Scrutatoris, et Artis spagyricæ, Anglo-Londini, Professoris; qui Aurum et Argentum destruxit, et reduxit in Mercurium, per Mercurium, &c. fixum sine Mercurio, fecit volatile: Corpora fecit incorporea; &c. *In a scroll is this inscription: "Est in Mercurio quicquid quærunt sapientes."* *Below the oval is Æt. 70, 1646; Gul. Marshall f. 40. Another by Hollar, 12mo.*

This man, who was far gone in philosophical fanaticism, was a noted alchymist, and a particular friend of Mr. Ashmole. Having discovered the secret of reducing gold and silver into mercury, he unfortunately fancied that he was very near converting that mineral into gold. All his passions and pursuits seem to have centered in his laboratory, as he was fully possessed with a notion that all valuable knowledge was comprehended in chymistry.

By help of *this*, as he profess't,
He had first matter seen undrest,
And took her naked all alone,
Before one rag of form was on.

Hudibras *.

Though the world was inclined to laugh at this smoke-dried mercurialist, and the rest of that lean fraternity, it is much more indebted

Pope, under the appellation of *WORMIUS*, which he, doubtless, thought a pretty poetical name for a *devourer of old books and manuscripts*; not perhaps considering that it belonged to a person who was an ornament to letters, and an honour to his country.

* The first hint, as it seems, of these admirable lines, was taken from Cleveland's "Character of a London Diurnal," where is this expression: "Before *Materia Prima* can put on her smock."

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to them than is commonly imagined ; as while they were engaged in anxious search of the philosophers stone, which they could never find, they frequently stumbled upon things which were well worth finding.

A Siamese Priest ; a whole-length figure, exactly imitated by captain William Baillie, from a capital drawing in black chalk, in the collection of John Barnard, esq. Underneath is an inscription which informs us, that he arrived at the court of Charles I. as an attendant to the ambassador of his nation, when Rubens, who took the drawing, was preparing to leave England.

Madame la Duchesse de CHEVREUSE ; Jean le Blond sc. k. sb. Under the portrait is an inscription, in which she is complimented for her beauty.

MARIE DE ROHAN, Duchesse de Chevreuse, &c. 4to.

The dutchess of Chevreuse was in the first class of the gay and gallant ladies of France ; and the sallies of her wit were such as would not have disgraced the finest geniuses of any age or country. It was as natural for her to love as to see ; and her passion was constant, though she frequently changed its object. She, on some occasions, entered, with all the spirit that was natural to her, into the depth of politics ; and would doubtless have been as deep in religion, if it could have been connected with gallantry. It is not to be admired at, that a constitution which enabled her to swim across the Thames * should be amorous in an extraordinary

* In a little volume of poems, by sir J. M. || is a copy of verses complimenting her on this talent, which is not mentioned among her

|| Quære if sir John Mason.

ordinary degree. Had she been in the same situation with Hero, she would have swum across the Hellespont to have met her Leander. It was probably some love affair that occasioned her crossing the British channel a second time †; certain it is that she had intrigues with the duke of Buckingham and the earl of Holland, in France. It appears from Wren's "Parentalia *," that she was at Windsor in 1638, when prince Charles was installed knight of the Garter.

her political or amorous adventures in the "Memoirs of De Retz"

† She came first into England with the duke her husband, in 1625 †, in which year her daughter Charlotte Maria, of whom there is a print, was born at Richmond. It appears from the "Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France §," that she also had issue by the constable De Luines, her first husband.

* P. 150.

‡ Finet's "Philoxenis," p. 153.

§ P. 660.

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