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A  
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

FROM

THE REVOLUTION TO THE END OF  
GEORGE I's REIGN;

BEING A CONTINUATION OF

*THE REV. J. GRANGER'S WORK:*

CONSISTING OF

CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES,  
AND ADAPTED TO A METHODICAL CATALOGUE  
OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS;

INTERSPERSED WITH A VARIETY OF

*ANECDOTES, AND MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER  
OF PERSONS,*

Not to be found in any other Biographical Work.

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*The Materials being supplied by the Manuscripts left by Mr. GRANGER,  
and the Collections of the Editor,*

*THE REV. MARK NOBLE,*

F. A. S., of London and Edinburgh.

Rector of Barming, in Kent, and Domestic Chaplain to  
the Earl of Leicester.

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VOL. I.

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1806.

WINDSOR, ENGLAND

# ENGLAND

THE HISTORY OF THE  
REVOLUTION TO THE END OF  
THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

BY  
MRS. HARRISON

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tory from the Revolution to the happy æra of his present Majesty's accession to the throne. But though he had indeed formed his plan, and made a sort of general arrangement and disposition of the particular parts of it, he had made but little progress in filling up his outline, by embodying the names, and affixing to them the several descriptions and characters of the different personages whose portraits are here recorded.

To this deficiency it was owing that the publication has been so long delayed: from the very imperfect state in which these papers were left by the author, a mere state of preparation only for a very extensive work; it was long a matter of doubt, whether it would be more adviseable to suppress them entirely, or to endeavour to reduce them into order, to digest such materials as had been got together, to supply the deficiencies by collecting further information, and to take the sense of the public upon the Work, by publishing such a part of it only as might be supposed capable of creating a sufficient interest in the Reader, without coming so close upon our own times, as to excite uneasy apprehensions or sensations in the minds of those whose families and near connections might be affected by the relation. It was

was for this reason, therefore, determined to stop short of the period first intended, and to deduce the account no lower at present than to the end of the reign of the first Monarch of the Brunswick line.

After frequent pauses, therefore, and repeated consideration, when it was at length decided to go on with the Work, those who wished well to it were not blind to the difficulties attending the due execution of it; as well from the general embarrassment in writing up to the conceptions of another, as from the particular disadvantage of coming after a writer who had been universally allowed to excel in the task he had undertaken, both as to the variety of his subject, and the manner in which he had treated it. The Continuator looks up to his master with becoming diffidence and respect, fully sensible that though he follows him indeed, it is at a great distance, and "*non passibus æquis!*" Mr. Granger was really enamoured of his object: he wrote of it *con amore*, and with a felicity of selection, and a conciseness of expression, which it is much easier to admire than to imitate.

The Proprietors are fully sensible of the many imperfections, both of omission and insertion, that will infallibly occur to the attentive and accurate Reader of the following pages : but when it is recollected, how difficult it is to procure certain information with respect even to many of the most common occurrences in life, how vague, incorrect, and often false, is that which is offered to our enquiry, upon what appears to be undoubted authority, it is hoped that a favourable censure will, in respect of proper names and dates, at least, be passed upon this performance : the modes of spelling them are so various, and the copying of numerals, either from printed, written, or engraved memorials, is so liable to error, that a Work of this kind, abounding with such peculiarities, and running so great a risk in these respects, seems, indeed, entitled to more than common indulgence. The Public may be assured, that as great care as could be, has been made use of to prevent mistakes ; but where so much must be taken upon trust from others, it is next to impossible to avoid being frequently imposed on.

The prevailing turn at present for reading of this kind, for anecdote and personal history,

tory, and the increasing taste for portrait painting and engraving, were inducements, amongst others, for hastening the appearance of these Volumes; and it is hoped, that not only the Collector of English Heads, for whose use they are more immediately intended, but the general Reader also, will find a gratification in the perusal of them. They contain a great variety of characters, which of course require to be differently treated. Justice, the Compiler hopes, has been done to all. However, "*dixerit quid si forte jocosius,*" he hopes it is not often, and that he may be pardoned for it. The hero, the judge, or the prelate, will not suffer much abatement of their fame, by a jest or an epigram: the reader will but smile, and pass on to another character. A heavier charge, it is feared, will be made of a wrong designation of persons, misapplication of proper names, and frequent anachronisms, and made indeed with great justice. These may have happened sometimes from inattention, which could not always be guarded against, under the particular circumstances of this publication, but more frequently from misinformation. But should the indulgence of the many literary and ingenuous readers, to whom it is hoped this Book will make its way, be kindly disposed to overlook these defects for the present,

and

and should they express their approbation of it in general, so far as to note any imperfections of this sort, and communicate the corrections that will make the Work less faulty, all such information will be thankfully accepted and properly applied: and in case another edition shall hereafter be called for, and a revision of the whole Work, including Mr. Granger's part of it, which may be properly then incorporated with it, take place; and which will necessarily include all the corrections and additions that a more accurate examination of particulars, and new discoveries of portraits within that period, which had either escaped his research, or have been engraved since his time, and not noticed in the different re-publications of his Book, will have furnished; it will then be in the power of the Proprietors to offer it again to the Public in an improved state, and consequently freed from many of the objections, to which they are sensible the present undertaking will be undoubtedly thought liable.

THE  
HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

Éc.

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WILLIAM AND MARY began their Reign  
FEB. 13, 1689.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

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KING WILLIAM III.

WILLIAM III. when Prince of Orange, *in armour, crowned with laurel, fol. James Allard sc. 1660.*

WILLIAM III. when Prince of Orange, *large sh. Wissing p. P. v. Banc sc.*

WILLIAM III. *large sh. Kneller p. P. v. Banc sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback, Kneller p. B. Baron sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange;" *4to. J. Becket sculp.*

WILLIAM III. *mez. Berge sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *mez. P. Lely p. A. Blooteling sc. 1678.*

WILLIAM III. *different, large fol. A. Blooteling sc. 1678.*

WILLIAM III. *fol. Bouche sc.*

WILLIAM III. *whole length, large fol. Bouche sc.*

VOL. I.

B.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *large fol.* P. Bouttats *sc.*

WILLIAM III. *Brooks sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *mez.* Lely *p.* A. Browne *sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *sh.* Brun *sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in form of a medallion,* Ato. Clark *sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback, in the inside of a building, inscribed "Palatium Gloriæ," fol.* Bernardi *p.* Cooper *exc.*

WILLIAM III. *Ato. mez.* Cooper *sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in the "Argonauti,"* 1697, F. Coronelli *sc.*

WILLIAM III. *a small oval, ornaments,* 12mo. Crespy, Par.

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *fol.* C. v. Dalen *sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in a hat and feather,* C. Danckers *sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *Lcly pinx.* Le Davis *sc.* (1678.)

WILLIAM III. *on horseback, fol.* Dickinson *sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback, mez.* Wyck *p.* J. Faber *sculp.*

WILLIAM III. "A wise king scattereth the wicked, and bringeth the wheel over them." *Prov. xx. 26,* Ato. Joh. Dunstall *sc.*

WILLIAM III. *mez.* Kneller *p.* Faithorne, jun. *sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in his robes, mez.* Kneller *p.* Faithorne jun. *sc.* 1698.

WILLIAM III. *a small oval, "the Centenary of the Revolution,"* Forestre *sc.* 1789.

WILLIAM III. *in armour with a view of a battle, large mez.* R. H. *p.* J. Gole *sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in armour, hat and feather, mez.* J. Gole *sc.*

WILLIAM III. *oval, with ornaments, mez.* J. Gole *sc.*

WILLIAM III. *inscribed "The King," mez.* J. Gole *sculp.*

WILLIAM III. *in his robes, sceptre and ball in his hands, a three-quarter, mez. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *ditto, an oval, sceptre in hand, ball and crown in the back-ground, mez. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *inscribed "Le Roy d'Angleterre," small whole length, mez. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *4to. mez. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback, 4to. mez. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM III. *a medallion, the arms of England at the corners, Fowler p. S. Gribelin sc.*

WILLIAM III. *attracting hearts with a loadstone, a medallion, large fol. S. Gribelin sc.*

WILLIAM III. *large as the life, sh. Brandon pinx. P. Gunst sc.*

WILLIAM III. *a bust, smaller, Brandon p. P. Gunst sculp.*

WILLIAM III. *with a triumph, sh. P. Gunst sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in armour, half length, smaller, P. Gunst sc.*

WILLIAM III. *8vo. Houbraken sc.*

WILLIAM III. *fol. G. Kneller p. v. Hove sc.*

WILLIAM III. *fol. W. Wissing p. v. Hove sc.*

WILLIAM III. *F. Jolain sc.*

WILLIAM III. *4to. mez. Kyte sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback, Wyck p. Lasne sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in a high-crowned hat, mez. J. De Later sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on horseback mez. Wyck p. B. Lens sculp.*

WILLIAM III. *whole length, large fol. B. Lens sc.*

WILLIAM III. *fol. B. Lens sc.*

WILLIAM III. *with a scull and a laurel chaplet, 4to. B. Lens sc.*

WILLIAM III. *4to. B. Moncornet sc.*

WILLIAM III. *Prince Van Orange, half sheet mez. Miller sc. 1744.*

WILLIAM III. *"Prince of Orange," sh. Raguenau p. Philippe sc.*

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

WILLIAM III. CLASS I.

- WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *R. Peake sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *Ato. Vr. Werff p. B. Picart sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *fol. Vr. Werff p. Des Rochers sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *Ato. Des Rochers sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *in armour,*  
*Ato. mez. P. Schenck sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *mez. P. Schenck sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *crowned, Ato. mez. P. Schenck sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *oval, inscribed "Magnus," mez. P.*  
*Schenck sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *mez. Schoonbeck sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *fol. W. Sher-*  
*win sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *Ato. mez. Smids sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *Ato. mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sculp.*  
 1695.  
 WILLIAM III. *mez. Vr. Waart p. J. Smith sc. 1690.*  
 WILLIAM III. *Ato. mez. Weideman p. J. Smith sc.*  
 1702.  
 WILLIAM III. *mez. Wissing p. J. Smith sc. 1688.*  
 WILLIAM III. *Ato. mez. Wissing p. J. Smith sc.*  
 1689.  
 WILLIAM III. *fol. V. Somer sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *8vo. V. Somer sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *on horseback,*  
*Ato. P. Stent sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *oval, Ato. P. Stent sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *when a boy, fol. Suyderhoef sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *Prince Van Orange, fol. G. San-*  
*ders p. P. Tanje sc. 1749.*  
 WILLIAM III. *a medallion, Ato. Thomassin sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *mez. P. Lely*  
*p. R. Thompson sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *large mez.*  
*Lely p. G. Valck sc.*  
 WILLIAM III. *sixteen lines, oval, in armour, mez.*  
*G. Valck sc.*

WILLIAM

WILLIAM III. *in an oval, six lines, Ato. G. Valck sc.*

WILLIAM III. *whole length, standing, truncheon in his hand, crown and sceptre on the table, small fol. G. Valck sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *in robes of the garter, sh. mez. J. Verkolje sc.*

WILLIAM III. *3 qrs. length, crown and sceptre on a table, mez. J. Verkolje sc.*

WILLIAM III. *fol. Vr. Werff p. C. Vermeulen sc.*

WILLIAM III. *large fol. Visscher sc.*

WILLIAM III. *whole length, mez. W. Wissing pinx. Vr. Vaart sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *fol. R. White sc.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *fol. Wissing p. R. Williams sc.*

WILLIAM III. *R. Williams sc.*

WILLIAM III. *Ato. Wyngaerde sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in the manner of Count Harcourt, eight Latin lines, fol. A. V. Zybvelt sc.*

WILLIAM III. *on his throne, with emblematic figures, Colsoni p.*

WILLIAM III. "Prince of Orange," *in an embroidered coat, a fringed glove lying on a table, mez. J. De Later sc.*

WILLIAM III. *in Gualdo, "Hist. Leopold," p. 2.*

WILLIAM III. *when a youth, holding seven darts, Ato.*

WILLIAM III. *in armour, crown on his head; William I. Prince Maurice, Fred. Henry, and William II. at the four corners, fol. Tangena exc.*

William III. educated in disgrace, learned to be impenetrable in all his designs. Having been restored to his father's rank in Holland, he saved it from a foreign yoke. As head of the Protestant religion, the English looked up to him as their guardian and protector; he fanned the flame, and had not James's queen produced a son, he then

might have been content with the title of "Regent;" ambition swelled his disappointment the more, as he had long regarded the princess his consort as heir-apparent to a crown that he determined to wear: the scheme was laid with great judgment. James, miserably deserted, deserted himself, and William and Mary filled the vacant throne. The sword in Ireland won what the parliament of England and Scotland had, without the sword, granted. Detesting the French king for the wrongs Holland had received, he made it the duty of his life to humble that vain and haughty monarch Lewis XIV. Europe divided, feared and hated Lewis, and loved and cherished William. Religion, so often the pretence of ambition, seemed lost in the contest. Innocent XI. disgraced James II's ambassador, who came to offer His Majesty's homage to the holy see, and lent William a sum to depose him. The ambition of France first broke out at this time. William saw the public danger, and became the head of that confederacy of princes who checked a torrent which now has deluged an affrighted world. William has judiciously been called King of Holland, and Stadtholder of England. Adored at the Hague, he was disliked at Hampton Court. Reserved and retired, he seldom shewed himself to his people, nor loved to have the nobility and gentry surround him. The English contrasted his conduct with Charles II's, and sighed for the gay libertine, whose condescensions had so often charmed them. The party who introduced him often treated him with the greatest jealousy; he hated the tories, but he could not love the whigs. The ennobling several of his countrymen, who had served him with a laudable zeal and fidelity, added to the dislike of the British nobility; and the Commons sending away his beloved Dutch Guards, enraged him so much that he

he had thoughts of retiring. When he first heard of the vote, he walked for some time through his apartments with his eyes fixed upon the ground, stopped, threw them round him with wildness, and said, "If I had a son, these guards should not quit me." He knew too, that most of the higher ranks, to play a double game, kept up a correspondence, as far as they durst, with the court at St. Germain-Laye. It is obvious how wisely he must have acted to keep the crown upon his head, when Mary's death had taken away the main support of his title. His greatest blemish is the massacre of Glencoe. His hatred to the Scotch nation was as inveterate as Cromwell's. The enormity of the horrid deed, with all its palliations, can never be wiped away. In battle fearless and animated, elsewhere slow and languid. He possessed no genius, yet penetrating. Watching others, he discovered their minds without permitting them to dive into his thoughts. In religion a Protestant, not much regarding the forms of it, but liking that which had equality of preferment best. Like most heroes, he was a fatalist. Much to his honour as well as policy, he gave an asylum to all the persecuted Protestants who fled hither. Britain, ever sincerely tolerant, should always open her arms wide to receive the persecuted, whether by the secular or ecclesiastical power, always remembering to secure her own church from being undermined by her zeal to others. With few requisites to charm, William was tenderly beloved by the queen. He was not incapable of friendship. Though steady in his aversions, he had no revenge. Frugal as Stadtholder, he was lavish as King. This was complained of, particularly as his profusion was in favour of foreigners. More admired than beloved, more respected than esteemed. He wanted the brilliant

features of the hero; he had courage, but it was a tame Dutch courage, that was greater in bearing defeat than in gaining a triumph. His end was hastened by intemperance. In a morning he took spirits, in an evening he poured out frequent libations to Bacchus. He was only in his fifty-second year. His last act was settling the Protestant succession in the illustrious house of Brunswick, instigated to it from a love of freedom, friendship to the Duke of Zell, and to secure his fame from being branded by posterity as an usurper. William loved state. He exacted obedience to his person, more by his dignity than by his easy condescension. In the heat of battle an oath would sometimes escape him; at other times he was accurate, and was displeased if he heard an irreverend use of holy names. Regularity was expected in all departments of his palace; becoming hasty, at last he grew peevish; and he did not spare bitter words, and even manual correction amongst his valets, and the inferior attendants upon his person: for our great deliverer had his weakness. He loved freedom generally, but his own freedom most; the flourishes of his cane upon the shoulders of his pages, was merrily called *dubbing*; and many a knight of the cane he had: he was so prodigal of this honour, that he often repeated it to the same person. William loved the sports of the field; hunting was his delight, shooting a favourite amusement, and he seldom missed his object in firing. An humble Frenchman, who had the care of his guns and dogs, and knew his propensity to this mode of conferring knighthood, once forgot to take with him shot, which it was his duty to do, as well as load the king's pieces, keeping his countenance whenever the king fired, declared he had never seen "sa Majesté miss before."

In his person he was tall and thin: his frame was never strong; this occasioned his stooping in the shoulders: his complexion was dark, his hair brown. His face was neither beautiful nor manly; his nose was aquiline; his forehead large; his eyes bright and sparkling, which illumined a face otherwise grave and repulsive. He had very fine hands.

His fluency in Dutch, French, English, and German, and a perfect grammatical knowledge of Latin, Spanish, and Italian, enabled him to converse with ease in speaking the former tongues, and a readiness in reading the other languages. He had a great memory; but he knew little of history, and still less of poetry. He loved gardening in the Dutch mode, and injured, in that respect, the national taste. All the fine arts were unknown, unfelt, unprotected, and unpatronized by him.

There were at this time four conspicuous monarchs, Lewis XIV. Peter I. Charles XII. and William III. Lewis was the most complete actor of Majesty; William ill supported the blaze of splendour, but he had far more real glory than his competitor. One was the slave of adulation; the other was averse to all praise. If he was less elegant in his manners than the king of France, he was greatly superior in that respect to Peter and Charles. William gave the English a constitution: Peter, the Russians laws. With as steady a courage, he had none of that mad furor of Charles. As to vanity, he had as little as the elector of Brandenburgh had much. The elector not being allowed an arm-chair at a conference with William, occasioned his obtaining a crown in exchange for the electoral diadem; a circumstance big with importance: a petty state has become a powerful kingdom.

MARY II. Queen Consort of William III. 1689.  
Ob. 1694, *ætat* 33.

MARY II. when Princess of Orange, 1677, *large sh. W. Wissing p. P. V. Banc sc.*

MARY II. *whole len. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Becket sculp.*

MARY II. *4to. mez. J. Becket sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *fol. Le Blond sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *mez. P. Lely p. A. Blooteling sc.*

MARY II. *sixteen lines, Latin and Dutch, mez. A. Blooteling sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *a Plaats pinxit. Bouttats sc.*

MARY II. *whole length, la. fol. mez. Browne sc.*

MARY II. *sitting, wreath in her right-hand, mez. Lely p. A. Browne sc.*

MARY II. *a medallion, 1690, J. Clark sc.*

MARY II. *passing over the sea, in a chariot supported by Tritons, mez. Bernardi p. Cooper sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *4to. mez. Lely p. Cooper sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *C. v. Dalen sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *Lely p. E. Le Davis sc.*

MARY II. *whole length, in the gallery at Hampton Court, large mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.*

*Reduced to a half length.*

MARY II. *mez. Vr. Waart p. W. Faithorne sc. 1698.*

MARY II. *4to. mez. W. Faithorne sc.*

MARY II. *oval, etched, mez. J. Gole sc.*

MARY II. *crown on her head, 4to. J. Gole sc.*

MARY II. *fol. J. Gole sc.*

MARY II. *a medallion, Fowler p. S. Gribelin sc.*

MARY II. *la. sheet, Brandon p. P. Gunst sc.*

MARY II. *Tiedeman p. P. Gunst sc.*

- MARY II. *large fol. G. Netscher pinx. J. Houbraken sc.*
- MARY II. *fol. v. Hove sc.*
- MARY II. *Svo. v. Hove.*
- MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *4to. De Jode sc.*
- MARY II. *in coronation robes, whole length, mez. B. Lens sc.*
- MARY II. *inscribed "Princess Mary," 4to. B. Moncornet sc.*
- MARY II. *Peake sc.*
- MARY II. *fol. Kneller p. Picart sc.*
- MARY II. *with a French inscription, 4to. Kneller p. Picart sc. 1724.*
- MARY II. *mez. Lely p. P. Schenck sc.*
- MARY II. *a dog by her, mez. P. Schenck sc.*
- MARY II. *crowned, 4to. mez. P. Schenck sc.*
- MARY II. *mez. Vr. Waart p. J. Simon sc.*
- MARY II. *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1695.*
- MARY II. *4to. mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1685.*
- MARY II. *in a high head-dress, rare, mez. Vr. Waart p. J. Smith sc. 1690.*
- MARY II. *in a round, mez. Vr. Waart p. J. Smith sc. 1690.*
- MARY II. *in her robes, 4to. mez. Wissing pinx. J. Smith sc. 1689.*
- MARY II. *4to. mez. Wissing p. J. Smith sc.*
- MARY II. *Svo. v. Somer sc.*
- MARY II. *whole length, fol. J. Smith exc.*
- MARY II. "Princes of Orange," *mez. A. Hanne- man p. R. Tompson sc.*
- MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *with basket of flowers, mez. Lely p. R. Tompson sc.*
- MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *sitting, Lely p. R. Tompson sc.*
- MARY II. *with a long train, Trouvain sc.*
- MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *Lely p. G. Valch sc. 1678.*

MARY II. *crowned, sixteen lines, Latin and Dutch, mez. Lely p. G. Valk sc.*

MARY II. *mez. J. Verkolie sc.*

MARY II. *large fol. Gunst p. Visscher sc.*

MARY II. *4to. mez. G. Valck sc.*

MARY II. *crowns, sceptre, &c. Visscher sc.*

MARY II. *sh. W. Wissing p. R. White sc.*

MARY II. *fol. R. White sc.*

MARY II. "Princess of Orange," *mez. Wissing p. R. Williams sc.*

MARY II. *half length, with a fawn, mez. P. Lely sculp.*

#### KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY.

WILLIAM and MARY, *when Prince and Princess of Orange, large fol. C. Danckers sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *J. Drapentier sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *Dunstal sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *fol. J. Gole sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *4to. V. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *on their thrones, De Hooge sculp.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *4to. V. Hove sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *fol. N. Larmessin sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *sh. B. Lens sc.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *enthroned, "The Revolution," 1688, sh. J. Northcote p. J. Parker sc. 1790.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *sh. R. White sc. 1690.*

WILLIAM and MARY, *with the prince and princess of Denmark, four ovals, mez.*

#### HISTORICAL.

*The Battle of the Boyne, Wyke p. from the original in the collection of the E. of Leicester, large sheet, mez. Portraits: 1. K. William. 2. P. G. of Denmark. 3. Duke of Schomberg. 4. Rev. Geo. Walker. 5. Duke of Ormond. 6. Duke of Grafton. 7. Count*

7. *Count Solmes.* 8. *Major-Gen. Scravemore.* 9. *Lord Sidney.* 10. *Earl of Oxford.* 11. *Earl of Portland.* 12. *Mons. Foubert.*

*Battle of the Boyne, after B. West, by John Hall.*

### MARY II. QUEEN; &c.

MARY, the eldest daughter of James II. was a princess who added all the graces to a very fine figure; tall and majestic; a face open and expressive, and a shape exquisitely formed. She began to get a little beyond the due bounds of symmetry, by exceeding the *en bon point*; and, by much reading and fine working, her eyes, always delicate, often became inflamed. She, with a gentle grace and meetness of majesty, looked, spoke, and moved, the Queen; and, in the absence of the king\*, presided at the helm, with masculine prudence, dignity, and spirit. She was particularly careful of her time, which she chiefly divided between the works of her needle, her books, and her devotions. She, by her gentleness and cheerfulness, was perfectly qualified to soothe the cares and soften the temper of William, to whom she, on every occasion, paid respectful attention. She seems, indeed, in her whole conduct and behaviour, to have regarded him, not only as her husband, but also in the character in which he really stood, that of the greatest man of the age; and, like Calphurnia, the wife of Pliny, to have had an affection for his

\* "Both seemed to have one soul, they looked like the different faculties of the same mind. Each having peculiar talents, they divided between them the different parts of government, as if they had been several provinces: while he went abroad with the sword in his hand, she staid at home with the sceptre in her's. He went as the arbiter of Europe, to force a just, as well as a general peace. She staid to maintain peace, and to do justice at home. He was to conquer eneuies, and she was to gain friends. He, as the guardian of Christendom, was to diffuse himself to all, while she contracted her care chiefly to the concerns of religion and virtue. He had more business, she more leisure. She prepared and suggested what he executed."

fame. In one of her letters to him, she says:—  
 “ Adieu, think of me, and love me as much as I  
 “ shall you, who I love more than my life.” In an-  
 other:—“ I love you more than my life, and de-  
 “ sire only to please you.” In a third:—“ Do but  
 “ love me, and I can bear any thing.” Never was  
 duty more severe than her’s, between a parent and  
 a husband: the lesser gave way to the greater\*.  
 It was generally supposed that, had she survived,  
 she would, after having attempted to secure the  
 religion and liberties of her country, have restored  
 her father. This is the more probable, because  
 she neither esteemed nor loved her sister. It was  
 the greatest fault she had. Mary, of all her fam-  
 ily, was the only individual vested with royalty,  
 not subject to favouritism. William engrossed all  
 her affection. She has, with pleasure, prepared his  
 chocolate with her own hands. In her religion  
 she was unaffectedly stenuous. To her and Til-  
 lotson was confided all ecclesiastical affairs. She  
 loved the church of England; she strove to be a  
 nursing-mother to that of Ireland, the “ worst  
 “ church,” she said, “ in Europe.” To her ladies  
 and attendants she was more condescending than  
 her sister: yet she seemed meant for empire;  
 Ann for private life. Her Majesty, seized with  
 the small-pox, prepared, with devout resignation,  
 for what she believed would be fatal. She spent  
 some time in destroying every paper that might do  
 a prejudice to any one; the remainder of her time  
 in acts of devotion. On December 28, 1694, this  
 excellent princess died, deeply and deservedly la-

\* Mary could never bear any jest to be made, or any thing said disrespect-  
 ful of her father. Her anxiety for his personal safety was extrême. When  
 she was reproved for having too cheerful an appearance when she came first  
 to the royal residence, she said, none knew what she felt; but in compliance  
 with her husband’s commands, she affected what cost her much. She felt  
 all the “ wife” when William was fighting in Ireland, yet never betrayed her  
 fears to others. She says to His Majesty on this occasion, “ My heart is  
 “ ready to burst.”

mented by the king, and every loyal subject. William said, "I cannot choose but grieve, seeing she has been my wife for seventeen years, and I have never known her guilty of an indiscretion." He; who had much of the Stoic, fainted away several times. Her funeral was most singularly solemn; the two houses of parliament walked in the procession, which can never, perhaps, happen again. When William was dead, there was found upon his arm a bracelet of her hair. The queen's charities were as great as judiciously applied. The voice of lamentation was very generally diffused from the pulpit\*.

Though vanity had no share in the queen's composition, yet, the naming the apartment at Hampton Court, "the Gallery of Beauties," where her portrait and those of other ladies are placed, gave great offence to several women of quality, as if beauty had been limited by an exclusive patent to a narrow circle of the court.

The queen, an excellent œconomist of time, when she worked, had constantly one to read to her, and she read herself aloud while she sat to be dressed.

Mr. Addison, in his poem to Sir Godfrey Kneller, on his picture of George I. esteemed the best of his poetical works, alludes to Her Majesty's excellent talent at embroidery, of which the hangings of a closet at Hampton Court, and another at the *House in the Wood*, near the Hague, are beautiful specimens. She had a taste too for gardening and architecture.

\* So far, however, did party zeal carry a certain *Jacobite*, that at the queen's death he preached a sermon from this text: "Go see now this cursed woman, and bury her, for she is a king's daughter."

## CATHARINE,

## QUEEN DOWAGER OF ENGLAND.

*Exclusively of those mentioned in the reign of James I. there are the following portraits, viz.*

QUEEN DOWAGER, *small oval, J. Beckett sc.*

QUEEN DOWAGER, *in Harding's "Grammont," 1793, from an unique etching in the Pepy's Collect. Vn. Bergh.*

QUEEN DOWAGER, *4to. mezz. Jordan exc.*

QUEEN DOWAGER, *W. Wissing p. B. Lens sc.*

QUEEN DOWAGER, *D. Loggan sc.*

QUEEN DOWAGER, *A. Lommelin sc.*

After Charles II's death the queen dowager, never of much political consequence, retired to Somerset House, where she lived very privately, and with an œconomy she had never seen practised in England\*. The Revolution by no means pleased Her Majesty. She thought it a matter of religion, and she was every way attached to the Romish faith. William paid her all the attention due to her illustrious birth and rank. Mary was highly incensed that she had forbade a prayer to be used in her chapel, imploring success to William's arms in Ireland. She said to the king in another letter, dated Whitehall, Sept. 1<sup>8</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, 1690, — "I had a compliment last night from Q. Dowager, who came to town a Friday; she sent, I believe, with a better heart, because Limericke is not taken; for my part, I don't think of that or any thing else but you: God send you a good journey home, and make me thankful, as I ought, for all his mercies." In all probability she wished to have ended her days in England,

\* Catherine loved music in her widowhood: she had concerts very regularly at Somerset-House.

where she was better known, and had assimilated herself to the customs of the country by long residence; but the disagreeableness of her situation made it necessary to return to Portugal; perhaps she had some intimation that her jointure would be faithfully and punctually paid to her there. Leaving England on March 3, 1692, she passed through France and Spain in her way to Lisbon: she was received by the French and Spanish courts with every honour that could be paid her. Her Majesty survived this reign, dying at Lisbon on December 30, 1705; greatly courted and caressed by Pedro II. her brother, whom she left heir to the vast fortune she had saved, which the clergy had, with an eager eye, viewed as their own. Catharine displeased Charles II. by what he called prudery; but relaxing to the other extreme in courting the favour of his mistresses, she sunk into contempt. She was too much a Portuguese to be popular in England; and, when she returned, too much English to be happy in Portugal. A woman without vices, a queen without virtues\*.

### THE PRINCESS ANN OF DENMARK.

ANN, when Princess of Denmark, *whole length, large fol. G. Kneller p. V. Banc. sc.*

ANN, "Princess Ann," *mez. W. Wissing p. Is. Becket sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *4to. mez. W. Wissing p. Is. Becket sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *8vo. mez. W. Wissing p. Is. Becket sc.*

\* It is said that she carried some valuable pieces of painting from Somerset-House to Lisbon; the then lord chamberlain stopped them to prevent their exportation; but his sternness being softened by having one he fancied, the others were suffered to leave the British coasts. At Strawberry Hill is the original portrait of this queen, sent to Charles II. when she was Infanta of Portugal. The person never much prized by majesty, no wonder the picture came into private hands.

- ANN, *Ato. G. Bickham sc.*  
 ANN, *in an oval, crown and ornaments, fol. P. B. fec.*  
 ANN, "Lady Ann," *mez. P. Lcly p. A. Blooteling sculp.*  
 ANN, *Bonnart sc.*  
 ANN, *two angels holding a crown of stars over her head, Clarke sc.*  
 ANN, *mez. Cole (Golg?) sc.*  
 ANN, *in Guildhall, mez. J. Closterman p. J. Fa-ber, jun. sc.*  
 ANN, *oval, (Gr. iv. 254.) Ato. mez. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*  
 ANN, *queen, another, in robes, after Dahl.*  
 ANN, *a medallion, J. Fowler p. S. Gribelin sc.*  
 ANN, *fol. Lely p. Vr. Gucht sc.*  
 ANN, *with the "Abjuration Oath," large fol. Vr. Gucht sc.*  
 ANN, *with ornaments, fol. Kneller p. Vr. Gucht sc.*  
 ANN, *in a chair of state, Ato. Vr. Gucht sc.*  
 ANN, *Kneller p. P. Gunst sc.*  
 ANN, *at Kensington palace, large fol. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc.*  
 ANN, *Svo. J. Houbraken sc.*  
 ANN, *Ato. mez. Kneller p. B. Lens sc.*  
 ANN, *Mariette sc.*  
 ANN, *view of Windsor Castle, mez. W. W. P. sc.*  
 ANN, *in an oval, mez. Edw. Rixon sc.*  
 ANN, *Des Rochers sc.*  
 ANN, *mez. P. Schenck sc.*  
 ANN, *crowned, mez. Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*  
 ANN, *mez. C. Boit\* p. J. Simon sc.*  
 ANN, *mez. Ed. Lilly p. J. Simon sc.*  
 ANN, *G. Kneller p. Simpson sc.*  
 ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *sitting, mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1689.*  
 ANN, "Queen," *various prints, fol. and Ato. mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

\* See Boit, in Walpole's Anecdotes.

ANN, "Princess Ann," *mez.* *F. Weideman p. J. Smith sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *mez.* *W. Wissing p. J. Smith sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *whole length, large mez.* *W. Wissing and Waart p. J. Smith sc. 1687.*

ANN, "Princess Ann," *V. Somer sc.*

ANN, *8vo.* *Sornique sc.*

ANN, *oval, ornaments, 8vo.* *R. Spofforth sc.*

ANN, *motto, "Semper eadem," 8vo.* *J. Sturt sc.*

ANN, "Lady Ann," *mez.* *P. Lely p. R. Tompson exc.*

ANN, "Lady Ann," *a vignette, G. Vertue sc.*

ANN, "Lady Ann," *with medals, sh.* *Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.*

ANN, *in a flourished T. for deeds, G. Vertue sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *large fol.* *N. Visscher exc.*

ANN, *sh.* *Kneller p. R. White sc. 1703.*

ANN, "Princess Ann," *mez.* *Wissing p. R. Williams sc.*

ANN, "Princess of Denmark," *4to. mez.* *R. Williams sc.*

ANN, *sitting on her throne, Truth writing her history, supported by Time and other emblematic figures, sheet.*

ANN, *in the sun, the moon under her feet, fol.*

ANN, *oval, with Wisdom, Religion, Justice, Moderation, oblong fol.*

ANN, *sitting, crown on a table, small fol. mez.* *G. K. P.*

ANN, *a circle, in the sun, stars round, "Thus Phœbus shines o'er the terrestrial ball," &c.*

ANN, *in an oval, with foliage, Rose, Thistle, Harp, and thirty-six lines, fol.*

ANN, *from her statue erected at Blenheim, with her character, by her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, Rysbrack delin. P. Fourdrinier sc.*

There are prints of her statues at St. Paul's and at Leeds.

Princess Ann of Denmark, weakly from her birth, had been sent when a child, for her health, to France. She accompanied her father in his disgrace and exile in the reign of her uncle Charles II. King James behaved with peculiar tenderness towards her, especially in her establishment. Surprized with the approaching revolution, she knew not what at first to do; at length she left her misguided parent; but with a pang which no language could paint—"I had rather throw myself through the window than meet my father," she said. Always a favourite, the young nobility and gentry strove to guard and protect her. Her Royal Highness waited quietly to see the events, without one wish for its probable consequence to her aggrandizement. When the crown was given to William and Mary, she seemed perfectly quiescent, acting with duty to them as her sovereigns. When she paid a visit to her sister, she refused sitting upon the stool placed for her, until the groom of the chamber removed it farther, because it was too near the queen's chair. Yet she would not infringe the laws of friendship to oblige Her Majesty; for, having been ordered to dismiss Lady Marlborough, as unworthy of her confidence, she disobeyed. "Who have you for a friend, but the king and myself," said Mary indignantly. She remained steady. Mary forbade her the court, and none who wished advancement dared to go near the Princess Ann. Mary died without reconciliation. William ever hated the princess with the punctilio of a man of breeding. When she wrote to congratulate him upon taking Namur, he never answered her letter. When with child,

child, fancying peas, he eat up the single dish provided. After the queen's death, a letter of condolence made an impression in her favour: he sent her all her sister's jewels. During the remainder of his reign he was civil, but never kind. She did not complain; if she esteemed, she did not love him. Alluding to his Dutch friendships, she said in her first parliament, she was *entirely English*.

## GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *sh. Vr. Banc sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *mez. I. Riley p. et s. Becket sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *oval. Ato. mez. Jo. Becket exc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *Ato. J. Bickam sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *Ato. mez. (Dahl) p. E. Cooper exc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *mez. M. Dahl pinx. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *mez. J. Gole sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *large sh. Vr. Banc sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in Birch's "Lives of illustrious Persons," 1745, J. Houbraken sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *with his eulogium, engraved by way of flourish about the head, Jemmer sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *mez. King exc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *mez. W. W. P.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *two, in armour and in robes, mez. P. Schenck.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *fol. R. White, ad vivum, R. Sheppard sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *fol. mez. M. Dahl p. J. Simon sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *three-quarters, in armour, fol. mez. J. Simon sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *fol. and 4to. mez. Simon sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in armour, mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1702.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, "*Lord High Admiral,*" *fol. and 4to. mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1702-6.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in a square, P. V. Somer sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *fol. Vertue sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in an oval, composed of coral, (ad vivum), R. White sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *sh. Dahl, R. White sculp.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *in an oval, mez. R. Williams sc.*

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, *printed on the Thames, 1683.*

Prince George of Denmark, younger of the two sons of Fréderic III. king of Denmark, and brother of Christian V. made no figure in the reigns of Charles II. or James II. though son-in-law to the latter. Complaining to Charles II. that he grew fat, his uncle told him that he might prevent that, if he would walk with him, hunt with James, and do his niece justice. He remained with James II. who complaining of the desertion of his nobility, to which his constant reply was, "*Impossible;*" at length he joined the rest, and left the unhappy monarch, who, when told of it, coldly said, "*What, is Impossible himself gone!*" William created him, April 9, 1689, Duke of Cumberland, Earl of Kendal, and Baron of Ockingham, with precedence of all dukes by act of parliament :

liament: but he never employed, trusted, nor scarce noticed him. His Royal Highness sent the following letter to William, asking the order of the garter for Lord, in the next reign Duke of Marlborough.

“ Sir,

“ I beg leave once more to put you in mind of  
 “ the promise you made me of a garter, which I  
 “ hope you will now remember, there being two  
 “ vacancies by the death of the Duke of Newcastle:  
 “ and I flatter myself that your Majesty will be so  
 “ kind to bestow it upon Lord Marlborough, for  
 “ my sake, it being the only thing I have ever  
 “ pressed you for. I have nothing more to trouble  
 “ you with, but my wishes for your good success  
 “ in all your undertakings, and to assure you I  
 “ shall ever be, with all the respect I ought,

“ Sir,

“ Your Majesty’s

“ Very affectionate brother and servant,

*Tunbridge,*

“ GEORGE.”

*August 2, 1691.*

Even this request was refused; and the prince, seeing how little influence he possessed, sat silently waiting what future times might bring forth. *See the next reign.*

#### WILLIAM, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *W. Faithorne sc.*

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *Kneller, p. s. Gribelin sc.*

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *in Birch’s “Lives,” Houbraken sc.*

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *Lens sc.*

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *whole length*, P. Schenck sc.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *with his nurses, flower-pot*, 4to. Stephen Lye sc. 1689.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *very young, with shock-dog*, Kneller p. Smith sc. 1691.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *older, with flower-pot*, Kneller p. Smith sc. 1693.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *4to. mez.* Kneller p. Smith sc. 1697.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *with star and garter*, Kneller p. 1699, Smith sc. 1699.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *His Highness and Mr. Benj. Bathurst; His Highness in the robes of the Garter, the latter, holding his hat with feathers in it; R. Murrey pinx.* J. Smith sc. et exc. in 8vo. mez. 1700.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *whole length, fol.* V. Somer sc.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, 8vo. Kneller p. R. White sc.

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, 8vo. M. V. Gucht sculp. *Under it,*

*Ostendunt terris quem tantum fata supremis,  
Hunc saltem accumularem donis et fungar inani  
Munere.*—————

WILLIAM, Duke of Gloucester, *in a print with Edward VI. and two other young princes*, Gribelin sc. *emblems of mortality.*

The only son of Queen Ann who lived to any age: he was the hopes of the nation, being so near the throne, and William III. took great pleasure in him. 50,000*l.* per ann. was granted for his maintenance and education; but the king never spent more than 15,000*l.* owing more to the lowness of his treasury than any other account. He

was

was put under the care of the Earl of Marlborough, to teach him the art of war; and of the Bishop of Salisbury for general instruction. When William gave him into the hands of the former, he said, "teach him to be what you are, and my nephew cannot want accomplishments." The nation were not much pleased with Dr. Burnet's being appointed his preceptor; however, he learned but too much. His life was sacrificed to his too rapid improvements, like Edward VI's. He understood the terms of fortification and navigation; he would marshal a company of boys, who had voluntarily enlisted to attend him. His great pleasure was in martial sports and hunting, yet these avocations did not prevent his studying history, geography, politics, and religion: his piety and sweetness of temper, with an eagerness to learn, rendered him peculiarly beloved. He caught cold by over-heating himself in dancing on his birth-day, which carried him off in five days after, July 23, 1700, when he had just completed his eleventh year. He had always been of a weak constitution. Nothing could be more preposterous than to see a boy of his age with a vast flowing wig, but such was the fashion of those times.

So entirely were the hopes of the reigning family placed upon this young prince, that William and Mary would often pay a most marked attention to him in preference to his parents. As to his mother, she lamented him with the utmost grief; always in future signing herself to Lady, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough, "your poor unfortunatè, faithful Morley:" the name she had adopted in her private correspondence with that lady, who used, on the same occasion, the signature of Freeman.

Some of the best lines Mr. Shippen, the tory leader,

leader, ever made, were upon the death of this young prince :

So by the course of the revolving spheres,  
 Whene'er a new-discovered star appears,  
 Astronomers, with pleasure and amaze,  
 Upon the infant luminary gaze.  
 They find their heaven's enlarged, and wait from  
 thence  
 Some blest, some more than common influence ;  
 But suddenly, alas! the fleeting light,  
 Retiring, leaves their hopes involv'd in endless  
 night.

### ERNEST AUGUSTUS,

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK, &c.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Duke of Brunswick, *mez. Ato.* sold by *William Herbert, at the Golden Globe on London Bridge.*

No house in Europe can trace their genealogy higher than the most illustrious one of Brunswick. They drew their origin from Italy, where they possessed great and extensive territories. The Dukes of Modena, just become extinct, were from one branch. Azon d'Este, who settled in Germany, about the year 1000, founded the German line. They were Dukes of Bavaria and Saxony; Henry V. had both: he is the immediate ancestor of Ernest, by Maud, eldest daughter of our Henry I. one of our greatest and best princes, in whom were united the Anglo-Saxon and Norman blood: such was Ernest's descent. By the treaty of Westphalia, he obtained the alternate succession of Osnaburg, and in 1692 he was raised to the dignity of elector. He died at Herenhausen, February 3, 1698, with the character of an able prince,

prince, but too apt to be drawn aside by the allurements of the fair sex, to actions prejudicial to his high rank. By the Princess Sophia; who will be noticed in the next reign, he was father of George I.

### SOPHIA C. QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

SOPHIA C. Queen of Prussia, *J. Gole sc.*

SOPHIA C. Queen of Prussia, *mez. P. Schenck sc.*

Sophia, daughter of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, was born October 20, 1668, married October 6, 1686, and died in 1705. She was near becoming the queen of Lewis XIV. but was given to Frederick, whom she saw son of an elector raised to the rank of king. She said, "It vexed her to the heart to go and act in Prussia the theatrical queen, along with her Æsop:" "Do not," says she to Leibnitz, "imagine that I prefer this pageantry and pomp of crowns, which are here much esteemed, to the charms of the philosophical entertainments we enjoy at Charlottenburgh." To the offer of receiving a Calvinistic priest, when dying, she said, "No; let me die in peace, without disputing." She brought up our queen Caroline, who owed to her much of her inclination to the patronage of the learned. The Royal Academy at Berlin owns Sophia as its founder\*.

### JAMES,

#### LATE KING OF ENGLAND.

James, late king of England, seemed to regard his misfortunes with the utmost apathy—it

\* These portraits of the Elector Ernest, his wife, and daughter, do not, in strict propriety, belong to the English series; but, as being the parent stock, and so near relations to our present sovereign, it was thought advisable to insert this mention of them in the work.

was because he hoped and expected a counter-revolution—this kept him without any other emotion than the hope of revenge; his proscriptions in England were chiefly against such as had personally insulted him; in Ireland he attained in parliament a number exceeding probability. His ill policy lost him empire; his unfeeling selfishness and mistaken zeal made him contemptible more than his pusillanimity. A little before his death, attending the service of religion, a passage in the Psalms calling to his mind the misfortunes he had brought upon himself and his son, he fainted. He died with piety, an exile in France, August 6, 1701: his body embalmed, remained enshrined, to have been transported to England, had his son ever obtained these kingdoms. The infidel French, glorying in their shame, abused the remains of fallen majesty with wanton barbarity—some English, too, disgraced themselves with assisting at this “resurrection,” as it was jocosely called. In all James’s letters there is an ungraceful sameness: he had no great genius, and was thought rather unmerciful in his nature; yet, to his relatives and attendants he was kind and benevolent. He hated idleness, but never put his industry to wise or judicious purposes. He was an œconomist. To his dying day he loved, he spoke with raptures of the English, even to the French, when they were triumphing over the very subjects of that monarch, to whom he was become a pensioner. It does honour to Lewis that he treated him with the attention of a king and a brother, visited him in his illness, and promised to acknowledge his son as the English monarch; though policy imperiously urged a different conduct. James lived some centuries too late to be enrolled a Saint and Confessor.

## MARY, QUEEN DOWAGER.

This queen's name was Maria Beatrix Eleanora; but the English usually distinguished her as Mary of Modena, being daughter of Alphonso IV. duke of Modena. She was called "the queen of tears;" her eyes became eternal fountains of sorrow for that crown her own ill policy contributed to lose. Lewis XIV. her adopted father, ever behaved as if he had been so by nature's all-powerful laws. The parliament affected to treat her as if she really was a queen dowager whilst James II. lived, and her jointure of 50,000*l.* was ordered to be regularly paid; but William never remitted any part of this sum, yet it passed the accounts as being sent to her. It was urged that it would have been used against his own government; but it was not also urged, that if she had not the money, it should necessarily go into his coffers. Mary, young and beautiful, though married to an elderly and libidinous prince, always preserved her character: none but the lowest rabble of writers ever traduced her fame\*. Mary II. her daughter-in-law, had a great dislike to her, not an unusual thing in daughters of a former wife. She also wrote to her sister the princess, afterwards Queen Ann, asking a number of extraordinary questions; these and the answers are not such as ladies, or perhaps gentlemen would like to read. I fear it was to frame the shameless story of the supposititious child in a warming-pan. Nothing disgraces the Revolution so much as stigmatizing James and his queen with this preposterous wickedness. The nation could not, ought not to have borne James's conduct. He was unworthy to reign. Charles II.

\* A low wretch has given her history as Messalina: he makes her the real daughter and mistress of Lewis XIV.!!!

said,

said, "he will not keep the crown; but let him forfeit it by ill conduct, I will not cut him off from the succession." The infant prince lost enough without having illegitimacy added to it. The queen survived her consort but little more than a month, dying September 16, 1701. There is a portrait of Her Majesty at Hinchinbrooke: she had many personal charms. The English nation never loved her, because of her religion; but she gained much upon the public before James II's accession, by her condescension, but lost it by subsequent haughtiness, and boundless credulity, in listening to the wildest visionaries amongst those Romish priests who surrounded the throne. A Scotch general officer who had served in the Austrian army, highly offended that he was not invited to dine with James whilst in Scotland, said, "he had sat at table where his father stood at the back of the chair." The Duke of Modena, as a feudatory, might have been subjected to such a humiliation—she wisely replied, "It was wrong to wound the pride of a proud man."

### JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD,

#### PRINCE OF WALES.

JACOBUS FRANCISCUS EDWARDUS, Walliæ Princeps, *star and garter; in the four quarters designs in circles, allusive to his birth and fortunes; beneath the royal arms crowned, with a label of three points, in a garter, and motto below ICH DIEN: half sh. Steph. Gantrel f. Offerabat Joannes Baptista Guujnn, Corragiensis in Hibernia.*

James Francis Edward, born June 21, 1668, was soon after created Prince of Wales, he was taken by the queen his mother into France, where he was educated in the Roman Catholic religion, which

which cost him the crown of these realms. William had, with fond expectation, thought of obtaining the crown by his wife's hereditary right. The birth of this child defeating the hope, he affected to think the child supposititious. We have medals both congratulatory and satirical on his birth. He was a youth of thirteen years of age at his father's death; when Lewis XIV. proclaimed him the successor to the British dominions. He had abilities still less than his father, but he was too young for his character then to have opened itself. See more of him in the following reign.

## CLASS II.

## GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *in the Kit-Cat club, mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1733.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *Svo. mez. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *in Birch's "Lives," Kneller p. Houbraken sc.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *a head etched, fol. Pond sc.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *Kneller p. J. Simon sc.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *Kneller p. Smith sc.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *mez. J. Richardson p. 1713, Smith sc. 1713.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *large fol. Kneller p. C. Vertue sc.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *large fol. Kneller p. R. White sc. 1693.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *in the print at the "Bishop's Council." Per. vi. Class 5. Bromley.*

JOHN SOMERS, Lord Somers, *in the print of the "Lords Justices." Per. vi. Class 2. Bromley.*

John

John Somers, who rose afterwards to such eminence, was only the son of an attorney at Worcester: possessing great abilities, his father sent him to Trinity College, Oxford, and thence to the Middle Temple. He seemed more inclined to study the *belles lettres* than the law. At thirty he was well known as a special pleader; and he had acquired some notice by his poetry. His patrons were, Sir Francis Winnington, the solicitor-general, and the Duke of Shrewsbury, to whom both he and his father had been stewards\*. Taking the side of liberty against the attacks of it in the end of Charles II's, and during the whole of James II's reign, he could expect no promotion in his profession. He answered Charles II's declaration in 1681. His great powers were first called forth to *plead* for the *seven Bishops*, emphatically called the *seven golden candlesticks*. He shone with such lustre, that in the convention parliament he was returned for his native city. His eloquence charmed the senate, and directed them in the settlement of a monarchy founded upon religious and civil liberty; a blessing which has raised England to a degree of grandeur she could never have otherwise possessed. William made him, May 9, 1689, solicitor-general, knighted him, appointed him May 2, 1692, attorney-general, and March 14, 1693, gave him the great seal, with the office of lord-keeper; and in 1697, he was, much against his inclination, ennobled, by the title of Lord Somers, baron of Evesham in the county of Worcester †, and constituted lord high

\* Mr. John Somers, his father, dying in January, 1681, was buried at Severn Stoke, where the chancellor erected a monument of marble to his memory, with an elegant Latin epitaph. Mrs. Catharine Somers survived some years, and resided at Worcester.

† The Duke of Shrewsbury sent Somers a letter, dated May 8, 1695, containing the warrant for the barony: in it he says to him—"I have orders to say every thing I can imagine to persuade you to accept of a title. By your objections, give me leave to tell you, that you are as partial and unreasonable with too much modesty, as some are with too much ambition."

chancellor of England. Never had so much dignity been displayed, never such a complication of endowments centered in one person, as now presided in the court of Chancery. He was a prodigy. In the city he only asked for William, and the money was had. The laws of England were known by him; and he was not ignorant of those of Greece, Rome, or modern kingdoms. Foreign ambassadors, noblemen, and strangers saw in an individual of private birth, unused to courts, the manners of the most finished courtier: professional men of all kinds found in him, for he admitted them to his table, an adept in that science they had spent their lives in studying. Eloquence was natural to him, yet his eloquence was so regulated, that it made plain things more plain, and complicated ones easy. His arguments were called "geometrical stairs," supporting each other. He was the truest patriot and sincerest of all William's ministers. Somers, an individual without a single connection to guard him, disliked by the Tories, envied by the Whigs, feared by the bad of both parties, an obstacle to the ambitious, felt what an angel would have experienced, the united attack of opposite interest to get him removed. The House of Commons, to their eternal shame, impeached him. He flashed conviction of his innocence, as well about the pirate Kid\*, as in

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the

\* The history of Capt. William Kid is extraordinary. Some pirates had committed great depredations in the Indian Seas: it was necessary to send a ship of force against them. As it often happened, there was no money in the treasury. William III. proposed to advance a sum out of his own privy purse, and desired some of the nobility to join him; lord Somers, the earls of Orford, Romney, Bellamont and others subscribed, but the king could not spare the money; however, these peers made up the deficiency, and gave the command of the ship of war to Kid, who, instead of extirpating, joined the pirates: this made a great outcry. Beat out of his hiding places, he went for safety to America; but, seized in our colonies, he was brought to England: the enemies of lord Somers tampered with him, but it appeared his lordship never saw him. No blame indeed lay with any but himself. The plan was good; the instrument wicked: for his crime he and some of his companions in iniquity were put to death, at Execution Dock, May 23, 1701. Queen Ann, in 1705, gave Kid's effects, amounting to 6,472*l.* 1*s.* to Greenwich Hospital.

the removal of some from the commission of the peace. It sensibly affected his health: waiting upon William when his illness permitted, the king asked him for the seals, he wished them to be resigned; this the chancellor humbly refused, judiciously saying it was owning guilt, but he would deliver them when ordered. Jersey was sent, and to his hands they were committed, after having been held for seven years with unsullied reputation. William lamented his being driven to ask for them; for of all, Somers was the ablest, most respectful, and firmest of his friends. The violent, not content with his dismissal in 1700, impeached him in the following year, respecting the partition treaty, and again brought in the matter of Kid by way of a rider. The firmness of the Lords defeated the violence of the Commons. When heard at the bar, not a particle of guilt could be deduced from a single circumstance. The Commons had nothing to allege, the Peers therefore acquitted him. Queen Anne made him president of the council in 1708; a situation he held with his accustomed dignity, until his dismissal in 1710, at the change of the ministry. He retired with a reputation the greater for its trials—but what is sense the most luminous? Somers, the constellation of Britain, died an idiot, a friendly stroke of apoplexy destroyed that frame, April 26, 1716, which had lost the mind long before. Unmarried, his honours died with him. His gentleness was equal to all his other great qualities. He took it with him into Chancery; it accompanied him whithersoever he went, so that he ought not to have had a single personal enemy, as he had been so to none. Alluding to the corruptions in William's court, Lord Orford judiciously remarks, that he was "a chapel in a place where every other room is prophaned." Had this enlightened statesman's opinion been followed,

England

England would have saved a million sterling at the recoinage of the silver; had his bill for purifying the courts at law been suffered to have passed unaltered by the Commons, the underlings of the law would not have wanted a Kenyon to have scourged them. Most unfortunately the Mss of this able statesman and lawyer, contained in more than sixty folio volumes, were destroyed in 1752 by a fire in Lincoln's-Inn; the few left were published by Lord Hardwick, in two volumes 4to. See a catalogue of his publications in Lord Orford's works. He was the early patron of Mr. Addison, who expresses his gratitude with great energy. Let private individuals check their ambition, when they see that a Somers could not singly support himself amid wounded pride, ambition and envy. "He had, in a high degree, the passions of human nature, which he sometimes indulged; but he possessed, in a much higher, its excellencies and ornaments." In person he was of the middle size, and brown complexion.

SIR NATHAN WRIGHT, Lord Keeper; *large fol. R. White, ad visum, 1700.*

The lord keeper was one of those characters that sometimes chance makes great; but the situation too high for the mind, only exposes the possessor to scorn and derision. A clergyman's son, he was bred to the bar. April 11, 1692, he received the coif; and December 30, was made king's serjeant. Lord Somers, one of the greatest characters that the age produced, resigning the seals, they literally "went a begging." Wright was knighted, and they were placed in his hands. Never was such a change; and the very men who had erected, were ashamed of worshipping the idol they had set up. This weak, but incorruptible

ble man\*, presided in chancery until 1705, when he was fairly hooted out of it, and Cowper, a luminary, succeeded him. What a figure does he make between two such characters as Somers and Cowper. Sir Nathan married his son and daughter to very considerable fortunes; for the former he procured the employment of "*clerk of the crown*" in parliament, and bestowed the best livings in "the queen's gift on his poor relations." His lady died at Powis-house, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, October 21, 1705. He at Cancot-Hall, in Warwickshire, August 4, 1721, nearly forgotten. The Rev. Nathan Wright, his second son, followed him in eleven days. The lord keeper was "a good common lawyer; a slow chancellor, and a civilian; plain both in person and conversation, of middle stature, inclining to fat, with a broad face, much marked with the small pox."

THOMAS OSBORNE, duke of Leeds, *when lord Danby; W. Faithorne sc.*

THOMAS OSBORNE, duke of Leeds; *large fol. R. White ad vivum.*

As Lord Danby, Granger has mentioned his lordship but for the eminency of his rank, and offices, and the artists above noticed; I just add that this great peer joining with the utmost zeal in the revolution, being suspected by the Whigs of bribery, was again accused in the House of Commons. In Ann's reign, disgusted for the treatment he had received, from his natural versatility, or like the sun-flower, always bending to the luminary which warms and invigorates, he joined the high church party in idolizing Sacheverell, and treating

\* A watch-maker, who had a cause depending in chancery, a day or two before it was likely to come on, sent the chancellor a present of a very fine time-piece; but the upright judge returned it with this message, "That he had no doubt of the goodness of the piece, but it had one motion in it too much for him."

treating the revolution with contempt, if not asperity; he died July 26, 1712, two years before George I's accession, which would have compelled him again to have changed his political creed. He was in person remarkably handsome. From his temperature he enjoyed uninterrupted health until his death, though he attained the age of eighty; and from his uniform frugality, he left a fortune equal to high rank. He is placed here as president of the council.

THOMAS HERBERT, earl of Pembroke; *a sm. whole length, prefixed to Nicol's Poem, "De Literis Inventis,"* 1711, 8vo. Gribelin.

THOMAS HERBERT, earl of Pembroke; *armour, long wig, view of a ship; mez. W. Wissing p. Smith p.* 1709.

THOMAS HERBERT, earl of Pembroke; *in the print of the Lords Justices, Per. vi.*

There is nothing that so surely proves the pre-eminence of virtue more than the universal admiration of mankind, and the respect paid it even by persons in opposite interests; and more than this, it is a sparkling gem which even time does not destroy: it is hung up in the temple of Fame, and respected for ever. The life of this illustrious noble verifies what is here asserted. A younger brother, he was bred to the law; this taught him the worth of his country's constitution. His rank and fortune gave him great advantages, which he obtained by his brother's death, but it was his merit which established him. A mind well furnished is seldom confined to one kind of excellence. Lord Pembroke had many. William sent him ambassador extraordinary to the States General, named him of his privy council, made him colonel of a regiment of marines, first commis-

sioner of the admiralty, lord privy seal, first plenipotentiary of the treaty of Ryswick, knight of the garter, lord high admiral of England and Ireland, president of the council, and seven times lord justice during his absence upon the continent. Queen Ann constituted him president of the council, a commissioner for union of the British kingdoms, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and lord high admiral of Great Britain. George I. a lord justice, and lord lieutenant of the counties of Wilts, Monmouth, and South-Wales. George II. renewed the last honourable post. Under all these sovereigns he was an highly valued subject. Able in the cabinet, circumspect in negotiations, wanting only experience to become the best admiral in the fleet. He shone in the senate. On the vice throne he sat with dignity, and governed with prudence. To all this he, in retirement, shone pre-eminent; he raised a collection of antiques that were unrivalled by any subject. His learning made him a fit companion for the literati. Wilton will ever be a monument of his extensive knowledge, and, the princely presents it contains, of the high estimation in which he was held by foreign potentates, as well as the many monarchs he saw and served at home. Merit, unassuming, wants no tinsel ornaments to set it off. He lived rather as a primitive christian, in his behaviour meek; in his dress plain, rather retired, conversing but little. Men who think much speak little. His learning was profound, particularly in mathematics, which tended somewhat to make him "speculative and abstracted in his notions." His face was good, his shape but indifferent. He was tall, thin and stooped. This valuable man was lost to the world January 22, 1702-3. Of him bishop Burnet says, "there was somewhat in his person and manner that created him an univer-

"sal

“ sal respect ; for we had no man among us whom  
 “ all sides loved and honoured so much as they  
 “ did him.” He married thrice : by his two first  
 alliances he left a numerous family.

### GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Devonshire ;  
*mez. Kneller p. Js. Becket sc.*

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Devonshire ; *Ato.*  
*Vautier s. Gribelin sc. This plate has been reduced.*

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Devonshire ; *mez.*  
*Schenck.*

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Devonshire ; *in*  
*the print of the Lords Justices.*

William, the fourth Earl of Cavendish, made a very conspicuous figure in the reign of Charles II. At that monarch's coronation he was one of the four young noblemen who bore his train. Before his father's death he was one of the representatives of Derby, and a most conspicuous member of the house of commons. On his succeeding to his family honours, in 1684, he was not immediately brought into that power he might have expected, for he had, for his spirited conduct in resenting an affront, incurred the resentment of insulted majesty. James II. desirous to gain him to his interest, immediately on his accession appointed him of his privy council, steward of the household, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Derby, and gave him the order of the garter. His lordship received these, but determined to effect a revolution in favour of William, prince of Orange, from a conviction that James's

conduct was such, that neither the laws nor the religion of the kingdom were safe in his hands. His dexterity was great in managing what, had it failed, would have ended in his ruin, as it had Monmouth's in England and Argyle's in Scotland. He reposed his secret at first in no one's bosom but the earl of Danby's. They met privately on a morning, in 1688, on Whittington Moor, a middle place between Chatsworth, Keviton and Aston, all in Derbyshire, a spot the last in the island where James could have supposed a scheme could have been laid to dethrone him. The morning ending with much rain, these two noble lords took shelter in the poor mean village ale-house, the sign of the Cock and Pynot \*, in the sequestered village of Whittington. They found the house convenient for their purpose. Their persons were unknown to the village publican or his neighbours. In the parlour of this house, still called the *Plotting Parlour*, only 15 feet by almost 13, sat these peers frequently, and here they laid a scheme which dethroned James and established freedom.

William and Mary constituted him, at their coronation, lord high steward of England, and he carried the regal crown, which he had wrested from James's head, whilst his daughter bore up the new queen's train. Their majesties gave him the titles of marquis of Hartington and duke of Devonshire. William made him one of the lords justices seven successive times whilst absent from England. At that monarch's funeral he was one of the supporters to prince George of Denmark, the chief mourner. At queen Ann's coronation he was again lord high steward, and bore the crown between the dukes of Richmond and Somerset;

\* Pynot is the provincial name for a magpie.

merset, till he presented it at the altar. He had the happiness to live to see the completion of the union between the two British kingdoms, for which he had been a commissioner. He was lord steward of the household from the accession of William and Mary's reign until his own death, which happened August 8, 1707, when he had lived 66 years. In his sickness he lamented the errors of his life, confessing his sins, the lateness of his repentance, and the injuries he had done to others. His faith, piety, and humility, were highly edifying to those who were too little used to see them in the houses of the great. "This nobleman, one of the handsomest gentlemen of the period in which he lived, was tall, well made, and of a princely behaviour; loved the ladies and plays; kept a noble house and equipage, and was of nice honour in every thing, except paying his tradesmen." By Mary, second daughter of James Butler duke of Ormond, he had William, the second duke of Devonshire.

CHARLES SACKVILLE, duke of Dorset and Middlesex; *in a large vignette, by Cochin fils, for the Tableaux des Hommes Illust. de G. Bretagne, 1736, par M<sup>r</sup> Swinney.*

CHARLES SACKVILLE, *in the Kit-Cat Club. mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. 1734.*

CHARLES SACKVILLE, &c. *mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

CHARLES SACKVILLE, &c. *Kneller p. Smith sc. 1694.*

CHARLES SACKVILLE, &c. *in Harding's Count Grammont; Kneller p. Harding del. Clamp sc. 1793.*

This nobleman, heir to the earldom of Dorset, was, in his father's life-time, created earl of Middlesex and Baron Cranfield, upon the death of his uncle who bore those titles. Charles loved his wit, April 4, 1675.  
respected

respected his talents, and admired the bravery he shewed as a volunteer in the fleet. To be near the royal person he was of the bed-chamber, but he seldom came to court in James II's reign; and, in the midst of the confusions in the termination of his reign, he had the honour to conduct the princess Ann, afterwards queen, into Derbyshire. On the succession of William and Mary, he became lord chamberlain of the household, was frequently appointed one of the lords justices in his majesty's absence, and elected a knight of the garter. His lordship had the honour to be a sponsor, with the king, to William, duke of Gloucester. Queen Ann greatly valued him, but he chose to quit a public life some time before she began to reign; devoting his privacy to letters, in which he eminently excelled, and was both the poet and the Mæcenas of the court. It was principally under his fostering care that Ann's was the Augustine age. Even in age, though occasionally subject to dejection, he was the pleasantest companion in the kingdom, and he shone as much in the country as he had done in the palace, being charitable and condescending. Obiit January 29, 1705-6. His lordship was equally and justly lamented by the sovereign, the court, the public and his family. Lord Rochester said in jest, which however was undoubtedly true, that "he did not know how it was, but my lord Dorset might do any thing, yet was never to blame." Charles II. to whom this observation was addressed, felt its force, as did all the succeeding sovereigns, each loving the man, even when he opposed those measures of theirs which he did not approve\*. He was father of

\* Lord Orford remarks, that "Dorset was the finest gentleman in the voluptuous court of Charles II. and in the gloomy one of king William. He had as much wit as his first master, or his contemporaries, Buckingham and Rochester; without the royal want of feeling, the duke's want of principles, or the earl's want of thought."

of the second duke of Dorset. As a satirist, Rochester judiciously remarked, that he was the best good man, with the worst-natured muse. In his last years he became corpulent.

**HENRY DE NASSAU D'AUVERQUERQUE,**  
*in armour; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1706.*

This illustrious character, descended by his father from the Nassau family, and, by his mother, from Counts de Horn, names never to be mentioned without reverence, was united by his alliances not only to Holland, but to Germany and to Britain; for his two elder brothers were created earls of the Holy Roman Empire: of his sisters, Emilia became the wife of the far-famed earl of Ossory, the gallant son of the duke of Ormond; Isabella, of Henry earl of Arlington; Mauritia, of Colin earl of Balcarras, in Scotland; Charlotte died lady of the bed-chamber to queen Ann, and the youngest, Ann-Elizabeth, married to the Heer van baron Rutenburgh, was mother of Elizabeth countess of Cholmondeley. Most amiable alliances.

Henry came over to England with William when prince of Orange, in 1670, and at Oxford obtained the degree of Doctor of the Civil Law; he followed all the fortunes of that extraordinary man as long as he lived. He fought under his banners, and by his side; he endeared himself by his prudence in the cabinet, and by his elegance in the palace. When the prince came to England in 1688, he was captain of his guard, and at his death he served him as master of the horse, and ranked in the army as general of the English horse under the king. In Holland, England, Ireland, and Flanders, he was always assisting William with his sword, who, expiring, thanked him "for his  
" long

“long and faithful services.” To him his majesty owed many years of his life, for in the battle of St. Dennis, fought in 1678, a daring French officer, when just upon the point of killing the prince, was prevented by Mons. Auverquerque, who instantly sent him to the shades below. This action gained him the acknowledgment of the States’ gratitude, expressed by the presents of a sword, a pair of horse buckles, and a pair of pistols; the hilt of the first, and the whole of the second, were of massive gold, the pistols were richly inlaid with the same metal.

He had retired to Holland upon the death of his royal master, but the war breaking out with France, he was again employed and raised to the highest posts in the States’ service, being appointed veldt marshal of their army. His merit always commanded respect. Marlborough esteemed him, under whom he continued to fight and conquer. At Ramilies he particularly distinguished himself. Temperate and serene, his mind was vigorous when nature began to shew the period was approaching, when the icy hand of Death could do, in the bed of rest, what he had so often escaped in that of honour. Like a brave general, he once more put himself in front of the line, but he sunk into rest at Rouselaer, October 17, 1708, when he had lived sixty-seven years, universally lamented because universally respected. As a public testimony of respect, his body was carried from the camp before Lisle with every mark of military pomp and honour, followed by his two sons, the duke of Marlborough, the generalissimo, and all the other generals. The body being conveyed to Auverquerque was buried there. The army continued their public mourning for him for six weeks, lamenting him ever as an ornament to their profession. He married the daughter of Cornelius lord

lord of Somerdyke in Holland, who died, aged eighty-one, January 21, 1720. Henry, his second son, was created by William earl of Grantham.

### GREAT OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND,

JOHN HAY, marquis of Tweeddale, *in ermine*; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1690.*

JOHN HAY, marquis of Tweeddale, *when chancellor of Scotland*; *Kneller p. Smith sc. 1695.*

A firm loyalist and zealous for holy mother kirk, had that pliancy of temper which yielded to every form of government in church and state that came in rapid succession. He defended this conduct as duty. It was a convenient one. His integrity was never disputed. Charles II. received him with peculiar favour, and he was a devoted servant to him, as he had been a quiet one to Cromwell. Sworn of the privy council he became a commissioner of the treasury, an extraordinary lord of the session, opposing Lauderdale he was set aside, but at his death he was restored.— James II. made him a lord of the treasury; William and Mary continued him in the office, raised him to be chancellor in 1692, and created him a marquis. He held the seals with great ability, and an unblemished reputation, until 1696. This noble lord died August 11, in the following year, very generally regretted. Few knew the real interest of Scotland better, or strove more to promote it, than this nobleman, witness his gaining the Darien-company act. His mild gentleness sat peculiarly graceful upon him. If it took from firmness, it added to mercy. The man who had  
sat.

sat in Oliver's parliament wished to shew no severity to such who had gone to far greater extremes. He alone pleaded for Guthrie in 1681; his enemies, by a false suggestion, turning his speech as if aimed at the king, procured his imprisonment; but Charles, sensible of his innocence, soon released, and, as we see, trusted him. He was not only wise and virtuous, but "of a blameless or rather exemplary character in all respects." By Jean, daughter of Walter earl of Buccleugh, he had John, his successor, and other children.

PATRICK HUME, earl of Marchmont; *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1697.*

PATRICK HUME, earl of Marchmont; *Kneller p. R. White sc. 1698.*

This busy intriguing politician was of the Polworth branch of the ancient house of Hume. Engaging in Shaftesbury's plot, Charles II. declared him a traitor. Holland was his asylum, until Monmouth and Argyle sailed for Britain. He went with the latter, and fortunately escaped to Holland, after the expedition had been fatal to the two principals. More propitious was his accompanying William, for the prince becoming king, he regained not only his long confiscated estate, but was created baron of Polworth, and afterward earl of Marchmont; his majesty also appointed him lord high chancellor of Scotland, and lord high commissioner. On Ann's accession he fell into neglect. He did not lose his activity with his preferments, for he led the "squadron with the earl of Roxburgh." His violence was disgustful even to the party he espoused. The great aim he had was to prevent the re-establishment  
of

of episcopacy in Scotland, and to fence the kingdom against the restoration of the Stuarts, whom he alike feared and hated. His acrimony in voting for the abjuration of the prince of Wales was painful to every liberal mind. To secure his favourite plans, he voted for and was most earnest in promoting the union, though Lockhart says he accepted for doing what he so ardently desired 1104*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* a sum greater than what was given to any other person. The same motive made him move for a bill to settle the succession in the electress dowager of Hanover, the princess Sophia. Thus his violences were useful to the united kingdom. George I. to reward his zeal, restored him to his office of high sheriff of Berwick, and appointed him a lord of police. He lived to see the failure of the restoration of the exiled family of Stuart, surviving until 1724, when he died, in the 84th year of his age; and was succeeded in his title by Alexander his second, but eldest surviving, son.

His speeches were tediously long, and disgraced his rank by the coarseness of his epithets; he was so fond of speechifying, that he became a disagreeable companion in private parties, for he never ceased haranguing wherever he came. In his person, when young, he was extremely handsome.

## CLASS III.

## ENGLISH PEERS, &amp;c.

## DUKES.

HENRY HOWARD, duke of Norfolk; *mez.*  
*J. Riley p. 1687, W. Sherwin sc.*

HENRY HOWARD; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

This duke is mentioned by Mr. Granger. In addition to which we find that, in 1688, he joined in the invitation of the prince of Orange, and was among the protestant lords who, with the archbishops of Canterbury and York and others of the bishops, drew up a petition to the king, demanding a free parliament; and, upon James II's refusal, and putting himself at the head of his army, his grace immediately declared for the prince of Orange, brought over Norfolk and some of the neighbouring counties to his interest, and raised a regiment, afterwards sent into Ireland for the reduction of that kingdom, and voted for the settlement of the crown on the prince and princess of Orange. He died on April 2, 1701, aged 48, without issue.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, earl of Bedford; *a small oval, rare; sold by J. Hinde.*

WILLIAM RUSSELL, earl of Bedford, &c. *on horseback, Ato. G. Glover fe. This scarce print has been copied by Darton and Harvey.*

WILLIAM RUSSELL, earl of Bedford; *mez. F. Lutterell p. Williams sc.*

Fifth earl and first duke of Bedford, slightly mentioned by Granger, fought against, then for, Charles I. After being fined by the parliament, he retired until the Restoration, when he was employed; but, though respected, he could not prevent the sad fate of his son, the unfortunate lord Russell: old, and a prey to grief, he saw the Restoration reverse his son's attainure, and himself rewarded with a ducal coronet. He died in 1700, aged eighty-seven, so that he must have been born in 1613, and might well have remembered seeing James I. being twelve years old at that monarch's death. He lived under his government, and all the succeeding ones, monarchical, republican, and protectorial. Wriothesley Russell, his grandson, succeeding him, became the second duke of Bedford. There was something uncommonly pathetic in his reply to James II. who, addressing him in his misfortunes, said, "My lord, you are a good man, and may do me some service:" "Sir, I am old; I had a son who might have served your majesty, had he lived."

CHARLES TALBOT, duke of Shrewsbury; *mez. L. Cooper exc.*

CHARLES TALBOT, duke of Shrewsbury; *in the print of the Lords Justices.*

This distinguished statesman was the son of Francis earl of Shrewsbury and nephew of the honourable John Talbot, who both fell in duels; one by the hand of George duke of Buckingham, the other by that of Henry duke of Grafton; so that he found no near male relation to superintend his education: it however was not neglected, for to a considerable knowledge of Latin he added French and Italian, speaking those languages as fluently

as if a native of those countries. The Talbots had ever been Roman catholicks. He doubted. Controversy was called forth to establish or convert him. He yielded at length to the latter, professing himself a Protestant; but he ever retained some sceptical opinions. With a change of sentiments in religion, he changed his family principles as to politics. The godson of Charles II. he hated arbitrary power. In James II's reign, resigning his command of a regiment of horse, he went to Holland, offering his purse and arm to William. The loan of 40,000*l.* was an acceptable aid. To secure the safety of the prince, he promoted an association, that "if any attempt should be made on his person, it should be revenged on all by whom, or from whom, any such attempt should be made." William, indebted to him for his crown, made him a privy-counsellor, a lord justice, principal secretary of state, duke of Shrewsbury, and elected him a knight of the garter. A fall from his horse occasioning a spitting of blood, made him travel; on his return he exchanged his secretaryship for the office of chamberlain of the household. A reign of discord, of hatred and disgust, could afford little satisfaction to any, even the most distinguished partisan of it; but Shrewsbury felt this less than any other. He was as much concerned in the partition treaty as any of the ministry; but, to prevent the commons throwing out the bill of impeachment, his name was omitted. His visit to Versailles and Rome made some violent men affect to think him concerned in intrigues with the court of St. Germain, and that he intended again to resume the communion he had left; but these suspicions vanished as a mist upon a mountain, when the sun breaks through in its meridian strength. He was "the only man," king William said, "of whom

“whom the Whigs and Tories both spoke well;” yet his majesty rather esteemed than loved him; because, high-spirited and wavering, he was alternately for and against every ministry. Queen Ann continued him a privy counsellor and lord chamberlain, sent him ambassador to France, and appointed him lord lieutenant of Ireland. Detesting all party distinctions, he was here, by the violent of each, called the Polyphemus, or Ireland’s Eye, alluding to his having only one eye. The queen, at the hour of death, delivered the treasurer’s wand into his hand, so that, at George I’s accession, he was lord lieutenant of Ireland; lord high treasurer of Great Britain; and lord chamberlain of the household; three important employments which were never before in the same hands at one time. His majesty continued him of the privy council and lord chamberlain, made him groom of the stole, constituted him lord lieutenant of the county of Worcester, and, as the highest mark of confidence and honour, appointed him one of the lords justices until his arrival. His grace died February 1, 1717-8, when only fifty-eight years of age. His versatility injured him with the violent, but he had so many excellences he was excused by all others. No mercenary motives swayed his conduct. He had none of the formality of the minister; easy and graceful, no one complained of him but for that which was his chief excellence, impenetrable silence. Of this gossiping Burnet complains; the duke knew the man, and we may suppose was in the very sanctuary of silence whilst with the political prelate.

His grace, whilst at Rome, married Adelleida, daughter of the marquis of Palliotti of Bologna, in Italy, maternally descended from Robert Dudley, son of the earl of Leicester, Elizabeth’s most unworthy favourite, who, shamefully expatriated by

James I. was created a duke of the empire by Ferdinand II. a character as wise as his grandfather, the duke of Northumberland. Of this marriage\* there being no issue, the dukedom of Shrewsbury became extinct, and the earldom went to a distant branch of the Talbots; but as Gilbert, the next heir, was in holy orders in the church of Rome, he was dead in law, so that his brother George succeeded to the title.

The duke of Shrewsbury, though he had lost an eye, was regarded as very handsome, and was generally allowed to be a favourite with the ladies; his accomplishments, universally acknowledged, would greatly aid in effecting this; ladies are seldom proof against those attentions which only the best bred gentlemen properly know how to bestow.

WILLIAM HENRY, lord Osborne; *with his sisters, lady Bridget and lady Mary, whole length; mez. T. Hill p. Williams sc.*

William Henry Osborne, lord Osborne, eldest son of Peregrine Osborne, second duke of Leeds, by Bridget, only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Hyde of North Mymms, in Hertfordshire, knight, was born in July 1691. He, when on his travels, died at Utrecht of the small-pox, August 9, 1711, aged 21. Dying unmarried, the ducal honours came to his younger and only brother Peregrine Hyde, who in the following year was created lord Osborne of Kiveton, that he might have a seat in the house of lords; a distinction which probably would

\* The duchess of Shrewsbury was lady of the bed-chamber to Caroline, afterward princess of Wales. The crime and punishment of the marquis of Palljotti, her relation, is well known. Forgetting that he was not in Italy, he killed his servant, for which he was executed at Tyburn as a common malefactor; all the favour he procured was being executed early in the morning.

would have been given to this young nobleman had not his premature death prevented.

**WRIOTHESLEY RUSSELL**, duke of Bedford, *when a boy; whole length; Kneller p. Js. Becket exc.*

Wriothesley, son of the unfortunate lord Russell and grandson and heir of the first duke of Bedford, became one of the richest subjects in the British dominions; the ducal estates were large, but they were greatly augmented by the failure of male heirs to the earls of Southampton, so that the Wriothesley's extensive possessions came to them in part by a co-heiress; this family too gave his grace his baptismal name. The public were deceived in this nobleman; his forefathers had been skilful and busy statesmen; he loved pleasure more than business, though his natural abilities, improved by travel and the best company, were considerable. Queen Ann gave him the great office of lord high constable, and elected him a knight of the garter. In politics he deserted those of his family, declaring against the bill for occasional conformity, "although the party he voted with took off his father's head." He left the senate and the court to indulge in play. His grace had not more than completed his thirty-first year when he was taken off, in 1711, by the small-pox. His personal qualifications and his agreeable manners made his loss lamented. In stature he was low, his complexion fair. By Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Howard, of Stretham in Surrey, esquire, he had Wriothesley and John, successively dukes of Bedford; Rachel, married to Scroop duke of Bridgewater, and Elizabeth to William Capel earl of Essex.

AUBREY DE VERE, earl of Oxford; *S. Harding del. Schencker sc. In Count Grammont's Memoirs, published by Harding.*

This peer was of a most ancient and illustrious family, being the twentieth and last earl of Oxford of the De Veres. He was born in the reign of James I. and died, March 12, 1702-3, in that of queen Ann, so that he lived in those of all the Stuarts, and had seen the usurpation under all its various forms. The changes did not seem much to affect him: he was so quiet under Oliver the protector that he was not molested, not even fined; and when William came over he deserted James II. He was of flexible materials; easy with the gay and frolicsome Charles II. grave with William III. and graceful, in age, in the court of Ann. After the death of Charles, to whom he was lord of the bed-chamber, he was lieutenant-general of the forces, colonel and captain of the horse-guards, justice in Eyre, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Essex. He had been a privy counsellor to him and all the subsequent sovereigns, senior knight of the garter, premier earl of England, and hereditary lord chamberlain. His death happened in Downing-street, Westminster, and on the 22d of March he was buried in the Abbey. Handsome, graceful and elegant, he shone more in the palace than elsewhere, for he had no prominent features in his character, though in his vigour he bid fair to have rivalled some of his heroic ancestors in spirit, for when Villiers, duke of Buckingham, with a presumption peculiar to him, told Oxford, whom he suspected of being a favourer of some motions against him in parliament, that “ he would rely no longer on his friendship, nor “ should he expect any farther friendship from “ him;

“ him ; but, on the contrary, he would be for ever his enemy, and do him all the mischief he could :” to which the earl, no way daunted, replied, that “ he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred.” Oxford, who is supposed never to have injured the duke, became one of Buckingham’s most implacable enemies, which much contributed to his subsequent unpopularity, and would, had he not fallen by Felton’s hand, have ended in his ruin.

This nobleman married Anne, daughter of Paul viscount Bayning, and Diana, daughter of George Kirk, esquire. He left three co-heirs, but only Diana, the eldest, married : she became duchess of St. Albans, and had eight sons by Charles Beauclerk, the duke. The earl may be said to have committed polygamy by the following base act : a lady, whose name is not known, was celebrated for the performance of the part of Roxana on the stage ; influenced by violent love he endeavoured to seduce her from the paths of virtue, but finding her inflexibly chaste he prevailed on her to consent to a private marriage : that marriage she afterwards discovered was celebrated by his lordship’s trumpeter in the sacred character of a priest, and witnessed by his kettle drummer ; unwillingly she relinquished the countess’s coronet to resume the tragic crown, with a pension of about 250*l.* per annum. His lordship’s father, the valiant Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, did more nobly when he married Beatrix van Hemims, a boor’s daughter of Friezeland.

It is singular that this nobleman assisted officially at five coronations, and witnessed the first and second inauguration of Oliver into his protectorial dignity, a circumstance unparalleled.

JAMES CECIL, earl of Salisbury; *whole length, a youth; Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

James, fifth earl of Salisbury, succeeded to the title in 1694, when only about three years old; his father James, the fourth earl, had been a *pervert* to the Romish church, for which he had been a sufferer, from an idea of his wishing to have James II. restored. This nobleman, on the contrary, if not educated a protestant, immediately became so at his majority, for he took the oaths and his seat in parliament June 19, 1712, and was in the following month constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Hereford, and became high steward of the county of Hereford. He carried St. Edward's staff at the coronation of George I. His lordship died October 9, 1728, aged thirty-seven, leaving by Ann, second daughter and co-heir of Thomas Tufton earl of Thanet, James, the sixth earl of Salisbury, whose son James, the seventh earl, was created marquis of Salisbury, and elected knight of the garter.

JOHN CECIL, earl of Exeter; *mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1696.*

John, fifth earl of Exeter, noticed by Granger, like several of his family, courted the retirement they found so conducive to promote their propensity to cultivate the fine arts. This nobleman, who died in 1700, married Ann, daughter of an earl and sister to a duke of Devonshire, widow of Charles lord Rich, the heir apparent of his father the earl of Warwick, a lady who was deserving lord Exeter, She was Prior's patron. She received

ceived the just praises of his muse. His lordship not approving of the Revolution, he and his countess twice visited Rome and other places, where he could profit by his learned education and great taste for the works of art. He died at Issey, a village near Paris, on his return from Italy, and his lady survived him three years. Their very grave shews his love of virtù, having over it a magnificent monument of exquisite workmanship, brought from Rome. Their eldest son, John, became the sixth earl of Exeter.

JOHN EGERTON, earl of Bridgewater; *mez.*  
*A. Blooteling sc.*

JOHN EGERTON, &c. *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*  
1700.

John, third earl of Bridgewater, created knight of the Bath at Charles II's coronation, was a member for the county of Buckingham in James II's parliament. Succeeding to his title in 1686, by his father's death, he joined in placing William and Mary upon the throne, who made him of their privy council, lord lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, and first commissioner of trade; and, after Mary's death (at whose funeral he carried the banner of England and France quarterly) he was also first commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of England, and one of the lords justices during the king's absence from the realm. His lordship died March 19, 1700-1, in his fifty-fifth year, "much lamented for a just and good man, "a faithful friend, and a wise counsellor." This nobleman married twice; Elizabeth, daughter and heir of James Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, and Jane, eldest daughter of Charles duke of Bolton. The children

children of the former marriage died infants; the eldest surviving son of the second marriage, Scroop, succeeded to the earldom, and was created duke of Bridgewater. It was this nobleman who experienced that dreadful calamity by the destruction of Bridgewater-house, in Barbican, London, in April 1687, in which conflagration his two sons, Charles viscount Brackley and Thomas, perished.

WILLIAM WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford; *fol. V. Dyck p. 1639; G. Vertue, 1739, when lord Wentworth, with his sisters, ladies Ann and Arabella, whole lengths; prefixed to the Strafford papers.*

Son of that great statesman the unfortunate earl of Strafford, whose condemnation was illegal, and whose death was the worst act of Charles I's life, ultimately leading to his own catastrophe, for Strafford alone had been able, if any could, to have prevented the constitution from falling into ruin. The minister's character had great blemishes.— Had he lived he might have saved many of his enemies, who thirsted for his blood, and rejoiced in his death—enemies who soon after fell in the civil wars.

This nobleman was restored to his father's title at the Restoration. Sir Henry Vane was offered at the great Strafford's shrine as an atonement. William, earl of Strafford, honoured merely for his parent's sake, had the garter given him. His lordship makes no figure in history. Dying in October 1695, without issue, the title of earl of Strafford became extinct. His countess was Henrietta-Maria, daughter of James the brave earl of Derby, who suffered death upon a scaffold for Charles II.

WILLIAM BENTINCK, earl of Portland; *Bon-  
nart sc.*

WILLIAM BENTINCK, earl of Portland; *S. de  
Bois p. Houbrahen sc.*

WILLIAM BENTINCK, earl of Portland; *S. de  
Bois p. Williams sc.*

WILLIAM BENTINCK, earl of Portland; *in the  
lords justices.*

Son of Henry Bentinck Kerr van Diepin, attended William III. when prince of Orange, first as page and afterwards as gentleman of his bed-chamber. Never leaving his highness, though at the risk of his life, when William was ill of the small-pox, he ever after was regarded as his peculiar favourite\*. He came hither when William espoused the princess Mary. The prince sent him to admonish James II. his father-in-law, of Monmouth's designed attempt against his crown, but probably also to watch a more fortunate period, when he might hasten over to take what he as eagerly desired as the duke. Received coolly, he retired to the Hague, but returned in 1688 with the prince, who being declared king, he rewarded his zeal, and the secrecy and celerity with which he, in three days, collected the transports which conveyed over the troops to accompany him. The king made him groom of the stole, first gentleman of the bed-chamber, privy counsellor, created him earl of Portland, viscount Woodstock and Cirencester, elected him a knight of the garter, raised him to the rank of lieutenant-general of his forces,

\* The small-pox not rising, a healthy boy was recommended to lie in the same bed with him, which young Bentinck, from personal regard, immediately agreed to do.

forces, sent him to negotiate with monsieur Boufflers in the camp, which led to the peace at Ryswick, dispatched him as his ambassador to France, with a splendour which dazzled that magnificent court, and enriched him with grants of the lordships of Denbigh, Bromfield and Yale, with other lands in Wales, so that he more than rivalled many of the ancient illustrious peers of the realm.— Prosperity like this is dangerous in the extreme to the possessor, especially when in a foreign country. The English, though so greatly benefited by the Revolution, never loved William; retired and unsocial, they forgot the king, but viewed his Dutch friends with a dislike which they dared avow. There was no stipulation against giving hereditary honours to foreigners, but the house of commons not only addressed his majesty to forbear passing the profuse grants, but they even impeached him for negotiating the treaty to partition the Spanish monarchy. From governing a kingdom, Scotland, with an absolute sway, and having the direction of the privy purse, Portland sunk into neglect; for though William supported him against the commons, yet he was not proof against the young, agreeable, generous Albemarle, who was brought to supplant him. He saw his danger when sent to France, but he was obliged to submit to stern necessity. His lordship retired. William's affection revived; on his death-bed he sent for him, but he came when the expiring monarch was speechless; he however pressed his hand to his bosom, expressive of the faithfulness he had experienced from this long tried servant, who had not only attended him at the risk of his own safety, but had preserved him, it was supposed, from assassination. Queen Ann, "intirely English," stripped him of "the post of keeper of Windsor  
Great

“Great Park.” He died at Bulstrode, in Buckinghamshire, November 23, 1709, one of the richest subjects in Europe. If he lost William’s love, he always retained his esteem. Bentinck wanted Albemarle’s amiableness. Macky describes him as “profuse in gardening, birds, and household furniture, but mighty frugal and parsimonious in every thing else; of a very lofty mien, and yet not proud; of no deep understanding, considering his experience; neither much beloved nor hated by any sort of people, English or Dutch.” He was buried in Westminster Abbey. By Ann, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, knight marshal, sister to Edward earl of Jersey, and maid of honour to Mary II. when princess of Orange, he had Henry, second earl and first duke of Portland.

When a French gentleman shewed him, in the palace of Lewis XIV. that monarch’s victories, painted by Le Brun, and asked whether William’s were to be seen in his palace, he replied, “The monuments of the king my master’s actions are to be seen every where, but in his palace.”

ARNOLD JOOST V. KEPPEL, earl of Albemarle; *mez. P. Schenck sc.*

ARNOLD JOOST V. KEPPEL, earl of Albemarle; *mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*

Of ancient descent, but a younger son of Bernard van Pallant, lord of Keppel, by Agnes-Charlotte-Elizabetha, daughter of Jacob van Wassenar, lord of Opdam; he came over with William as a page, and was employed occasionally in copying letters and other trivial services of that nature, until employed by lord Sunderland and Mrs. Villiers to displace the favourite Bentinck. It had the desired effect. William created him, Feb. 10, 1696,

1696, baron Ashford of Ashford in Kent, viscount Bary in Lancashire, and earl of Albemarle in Normandy, a title which had been borne by the princes of the Plantagenet line, and last by the Monks as a dukedom; so that a more honourable one could not be fixed upon. He was also graced with the garter, made master of the robes, and appointed a lord of the bed-chamber. William sent him from the Hague to compliment the elector of Bavaria upon his entering Flanders: A military prince, his majesty promoted him high in the army; he had the command of the horse-guards, and was made general of the Swiss in Holland; he fought with his sovereign during several campaigns, with equal courage and fidelity. His majesty rewarded his extraordinary merit by devising to him the lordship of Brevost, and bequeathing him 200,000 guilders.

On the death of his royal master he retired to Holland, but soon returned, queen Ann continuing him in his command of the guards, in which capacity he assisted at the coronation; and the Dutch kept him in their service as general of the Swiss. In 1705, when at Cambridge with the queen, he had the degree LL.D. conferred upon him.

At the accession of George I. he was sent to Hanover, with other peers, to congratulate his majesty upon the occasion; and on his majesty's passing through Holland, in his way to his British dominions, he was sent to compliment the new monarch, upon entering the united provinces, in the name of the States-general. He had the honour of entertaining the king and the princess of Wales, at his seat at Voorst. His lordship attended the latter, afterwards queen Caroline, to Rotterdam, where she embarked for England. He died at the Hague, May 30, 1718, in his forty-eighth year. This nobleman married in Holland,

in 1701, Isabella, second daughter of S. Grave-moor, general of the forces of the States-general, by whom he had William-Ann, who succeeded him, born at Whitehall, June 5, 1702, to whom her majesty was a sponsor in person, and Sophia, born at Tournay, July 2, 1711, married to John Thomas, esquire.

It is difficult to find so fortunate, and so justly fortunate, a person as lord Albemarle. Beautiful in his person, gay, lively, free and open in conversation, very expensive in his mode of living, he gained the affection of William, a prince of the most opposite character; the king never suffered him long from his person, being his constant companion in all his diversions and pleasures, who entrusted him with affairs of the utmost moment, and gave him his confidence to the last, as well as perpetuated the esteem he had for him by making him the only exception in devising any of his estates from his heir at law, the prince of Nassau Friezeland. He was not less trusted and admired by queen Ann and George I. The English and Dutch nations emulously endeavoured to honour his person and reward his merit. The former, dropping their prejudices against the foreign favourites of William, idolized Albemarle.

JAMES SCOT, earl of Doncaster; *in the print with the duchess of Monmouth, his mother, and lord Henry, his brother; mez. half sh. Kneller p. Sold by Smith. He is represented standing on her grace's right hand; she has her hand upon his shoulder.*

JAMES SCOT, earl of Doncaster; *mez. Svo. - J. Bechet; rare.*

James Scot, earl of Dalkeith and Doncaster, the second but eldest surviving son of the handsome, rash, ill-fated duke of Monmouth, was born May

23, 1674. After the attainure of his father he bore the title of earl of Dalkeith. Partaking of the military spirit of his parent, he served a campaign in Flanders in the year 1692. William III. does not, however, appear to have patronized or noticed him. Queen Ann, to whom he was illegitimately first cousin, gave him the order of St. Andrew; his early death prevented more substantial marks of her favour, for he died, at his house in Albemarle-street, on March 14, 1704-5, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 19th of the same month. He married Henrietta, second daughter of Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester, a near relation also of queen Ann. The issue of this alliance was Francis, who succeeded to the title of duke of Buccleugh at the death of his grandmother, the duchess of Monmouth and Buccleugh.

WILLIAM VILLIERS, earl of Jersey; *when lord Villiers, with his sister, lady Mary; whole lengths, mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1700.*

Son and successor of Edward Villiers, first earl of Jersey, who by his abilities obtained the first posts under government, and so high a dignity, yet made no figure; though to the advantages mentioned might be added, that, by the marriage of his six sisters to noblemen, he had a great combination of political interest. Under his father's influence the electors of Kent appointed him one of their representatives in 1705; but nothing of a public nature appears to distinguish his coronet when it came to him. Dying July 13, 1721, he was buried at Westerham in Kent. By Judith, only daughter of Frederick Hern, of London, esquire, his lordship left William, his successor; Thomas, created

created earl of Clarendon; and Barbara, the wife of three husbands; sir William Blacket, baronet; Bussy Mansel, esquire, and George Venables Vernon, esquire.

## SCOTTISH PEERS:

WILLIAM HAMILTON DOUGLAS, duke of Hamilton; *Kneller p. V. Banc sc.*

William Douglas, earl of Selkirk, marrying Ann, eldest daughter and heir of James Hamilton duke of Hamilton, was created, at her request, duke of Hamilton, and had the precedency of the ancient title by Charles II. who also gave him the order of the garter. In James II's reign he became a lord of treasury, a privy counsellor of both kingdoms, and an extraordinary lord of session; but quitted that misguided sovereign when he saw the religion and liberties of the subject in imminent danger. Being in London at the time of the Revolution, he was voted chairman of the Scots nobility in that capital, and addressed William in their names to take upon him the sovereignty: he was afterward chosen president of the convention of the estates of Scotland, when the throne was declared vacant, and the crown settled upon their majesties William and Mary. For these services he was continued in his offices, and appointed president of the council and lord high admiral of Scotland. Dying in 1694, he was succeeded by his son James, the seventh duke of Hamilton. Of this statesman, William duke of Queensberry, his brother-in-law, "had been great friends, but were become irreconcilable enemies. The first had more application, but the other had

“ the greater genius ; they were incompatible with  
 “ each other, and indeed with all other persons,  
 “ for both loved to be absolute, and to direct  
 “ every thing.”

GEORGE LEVINGSTON, earl of Linlithgow ;  
*R. White sc. 1688, when lord justice-general of Scot-*  
*land.*

*The lords justices, in the king's absence, were the*  
*duke of Devonshire, the earls of Godolphin, Halifax,*  
*Orford and Portland, and the duke of Shrewsbury,*  
*and Thomas earl of Pembroke, in seven ovals ; sh.*  
*R. White sc.*

George, fourth earl of Linlithgow, an early advocate for the Revolution, was rewarded by being sworn of the privy council, in 1692, and a commissioner of the treasury, besides having the high honour of representing king William's person during his absence from Britain. He died in 1695. We hear but little of this nobleman before the abdication of James II. except the council sending him, in Charles II's reign, against the wretches who had rose after having killed doctor Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrew's : though he had 1000 foot, 200 horse, and 200 dragoons, yet, from motives of prudence or consternation, he did not attack the rabble, not exceeding 8000 men; ill armed and undisciplined. His excuse was, he thought it dangerous to risk an action, which, if unsuccessful, would be extremely injurious to the royal cause. This, however, ill satisfied many with his conduct. Leaving no issue by his countess Henrietta, daughter of Alexander Sinclair, lord Duffus, his honours and estates descended to his nephew, James earl of Calendar.

GEORGE MELVIL, earl of Melvil; *fol. J. B. Medina p. R. White sc.*

George, the fourth lord Melvil, descended from a very ancient family, of which was sir James Melvil who wrote the "Memoirs" so justly valued. Displeas'd at Charles II's government, he retir'd to Holland, and zealously joining Monmouth, assisted the Revolution: William gave the name of his barony the higher dignity of an earldom. Under him he was secretary of state, twice lord high commissioner, lord privy seal, and at last president of the council. In speaking of Scotland he says, in a letter dated March 20, 1690, "This poor country is at present in the most confused and distracted condition that a nation can be in, not actually to be all in war." It is probable he heightened the scene to carry his favourite projects, the establishment of the kirk, and the abolition of ecclesiastical patronage, still so vehemently complain'd of by the seceders. There is not a doubt but that he had the audacity often to act without authority; but he had a bold manner of carrying his point, and his family were so fenced in office, that he presumed upon it. Queen Ann deprived him and his sons of their places: the eldest was at the head of the revenue, and the second, the earl of Leven, governor of Edinburgh castle; commanded a regiment. This nobleman died at an advanced age, in 1707. Macky, an excellent judge of character, gives his. "He hath," says he, "neither learning, wit, nor common conversation; but a steadiness of principle, and a firm boldness for presbyterian government, in all reigns, hath carried him through all these great employments, and his weakness made him the fitter tool; for my lord Portland and Mr.

“ Carstairs supported him. He makes a very mean figure in his person, being low, thin, with a great head, a long chin, and little eyes.” At this time he was seventy years old. By Catherine, only daughter of James lord Balgony, sister to Alexander second earl of Leven, he had Alexander lord Raith, treasurer “ depute,” who died early, but, though married, he left no issue; David, his successor, James, ancestor of the Melvils of Balgarvie, and Margaret, married to Robert lord Burleigh. David, his second son, obtained by descent the earldom of Leven as well as Melville.

ROBERT KER, earl of Roxburgh; *æt.* 19. *mez.*  
*D. Pattin p. J. Smith sc.* 1698.

Robert, fourth earl of Roxburgh, was the son of that nobleman who was lost in the Gloucester frigate on the Yarmouth coast in 1682, when the duke of York, afterwards James II. was going to Scotland. The earl, sent abroad, died on the continent, in 1696, unmarried. He was a youth of great promise. His honours and estates devolved to John his brother, the fifth earl and first duke of Roxburgh, K. G. The grant of this latter title was as ample as to convey the succession to it collaterally to a very distant branch of the family; upon the failure in the direct line, on the death of John the late duke, who died unmarried in 1804.

GEORGE M'KENZIE, earl of Cromartie, *when*  
*viscount Tarbat; J. B. Medina p. Vr. Banc sc.*

GEORGE M'KENZIE, *with his two wives, Ann Sinclair and Margaret Wemys; mez. A. Johnston sc.*

GEORGE M'KENZIE; *mez. Kneller p. J. Smith sc.*  
 1707.

Descended

Descended from a junior branch of the ennobled family of Mackenzie, earls of Seaforth, and the second baronet. Sir George began life with great advantages from birth and connections; his own mind procured him what they only could never have accomplished, and made him an ornament to his country: young and loyal, he viewed Scotland debased by the usurpation; willing to restore his sovereign, he accepted Charles II's commission to unite with general Middleton to throw off Cromwell's yoke; he withstood general Morgan, one of the best officers of England, for a year; defeated, he did not capitulate but upon honourable terms. At the Restoration his majesty rewarded his well-tryed services by naming him a senator of the college of justice, and a privy counsellor. His dislike was so great to Lauderdale, that he strenuously opposed him, but he was too useful to be unemployed: he successively became justice-general and lord register. Having always acquiesced under James, when duke of York, he was in his reign in unlimited power, and created viscount Tarbat, lord Macleod and Castlehaven, by letters patent, April 15, 1685. At the Revolution he came to William's court with great recommendation; Macky says, "his arbitrary proceedings had rendered him so obnoxious to the people that he could not be employed in that reign." It is certain, however, that he was restored to his place of registrar in 1692. Queen Ann sent for him, constituted him secretary of state in 1702, and, January 1, 1703, gave him the rank of an earl. She appointed him justice-general, but this place he resigned in 1710. His lordship died in 1714, in his eighty-fourth year.

This distinguished nobleman was of "singular endowments, great learning, well skilled in the laws and antiquities of Scotland, and an able

“statesman.” He wrote a treatise, in which he proved the legitimacy of Robert III. king of Scotland. His lordship was a great wit, and the pleasantest of companions. In person tall, handsome, and of a fair complexion \*. He was succeeded by John his son, who was the father of the forfeited earl of Cromartie.

Ann Sinclair, lord Cromartie’s first lady, noticed in this work, was mother of the second noble lord of the title of Cromartie. Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Cromartie, created a baronet with his father’s precedency, and sir James Mackenzie of Royston, also created a baronet: he was one of the senators of the college of justice. She had also four daughters.

Margaret Wemys was countess of Wemys in her own right, being sole heir of David Wemys, second earl of Wemys. She was widow of sir James Wemys of Caskieberry, a very distant relation, whom Charles II. August 18, 1672, created lord Burntisland for life, with all the privileges of a peer of parliament. The countess became lord Burntisland’s widow in 1685, and died herself in 1705. She had no issue by lord Cromartie, but by her former husband David, third earl of Wemys, a distinguished statesman in queen Ann’s reign.

GEORGE HAMILTON, earl of Orkney; *A. Bannerman.*

GEORGE HAMILTON, earl of Orkney; in *Birch’s Lives. Houbraken,*

George Hamilton, the fifth son of William and Ann, duke and duchess of Hamilton, a faithful soldier.

\* I think Macky has mistaken lord Cromartie, or rather confused his history with the able lawyer, polite scholar, and celebrated wit, sir George Mackenzie, advocate to Charles II. and James II. F. R. S. who wrote much and upon various subjects, and who died in London in 1691. His works were published at Edinburgh and London, in 2 vpl. fol.

soldier under William III. in Ireland and Flanders; distinguishing himself in every battle, he rose to be a brigadier-general, January 3, 1696, he had the earldom of Orkney given him. In Ann's reign he became a general, and was elected, in 1703, a knight of the thistle, and, in 1708, one of the sixteen noblemen to represent the peerage of Scotland, as he did in all the subsequent parliaments, and named a privy counsellor. George I. made him a lord of his bed-chamber, and governor of Virginia; and George II. field-marshal and governor of Edinburgh Castle. Dying in 1736, without male issue, he was succeeded by lady Mary, the eldest of his three daughters. She married William O'Brien, earl of Inchiquin in Ireland. — Great as lord Orkney's merit confessedly was, he gained his honours *quite* as much by the beauty of his wife as by his own prowess. She was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and sister of Edward earl of Jersey. She attracted the notice of William. The house of Nassau seemed as much inclined to the Villiers family as the Stuarts. They were charming women, but extremely condescending to *royalty*. Lady Dorchester, James II's favourite, who said and did any thing she chose, meeting the duchess of Portsmouth and lady Orkney in the drawing-room of George I. exclaimed, "G—d! who would have thought we three w—s should have met here?" This was evidently speaking truth, but whether out or in season let the reader decide\*.

F 4

JAMES

\* Speaking of James's sultanas, "Why," says lady Dorchester, "does he chuse us? We are none of us handsome; and if we have wit, he has not enough to find it out." After the abdication of James she married sir David Collyer, by whom she had two sons; to whom she said, "If any body should call you sons of a whore you must bear it, for you are so; but if they call you bastards, fight till you die, for you are an honest man's sons."

JAMES DALRYMPLE, viscount Stair; *small fol. with armorial bearings.*

Lord Stair, though bred to the bar, took up arms for Charles I. but he made no figure in the field then, nor afterward when he declared for Charles II. Though necessity compelled him to submit to the usurpers, he scorned to take the oaths or acknowledge the legality of their government. At the Restoration, he was viewed with great distinction, knighted, created a baronet, and ennobled by the title of lord Stair. He rose from vice-president to be lord president of the session; but vehement against the cruelties practised by the court, though he had so long contributed to them, he fell into disgrace. In disgust he went to the Hague, from whence he returned with William, who restored him to his office, and created him viscount Stair. His lordship died in 1695, in his seventy-sixth year. More learned than loyal, more selfish than superior to party. His abilities, at least after the Restoration, were prostituted to ambition and avarice. John, his successor, was raised to be earl of Stair. Sir James the antiquary, sir Hugh, and sir David, were three great lawyers, all of whom were created baronets. Thomas, the third son, like them, was learned; he became physician in ordinary to the kings of Scotland.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, lord Strathnever, afterward earl of Sutherland; *Chans p. P. v. Banc sc.*

Lord Strathnever, in his father's life-time, was of the privy council to William, and had a regiment of foot, at the head of which he followed his majesty in all his campaigns in Flanders. Queen Ann  
continued

continued him of the privy council. In 1703 he succeeded to the earldom of Sutherland. A commissioner of the union, he became one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage in the first British parliament. George I. appointed him president of the board of trade and manufactures, named him lord lieutenant of the counties of Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, Cromartie, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland; knight of the Thistle, and he sat in this reign in three parliaments. He had a pension of 1200*l.* which he well merited. Dying in 1733, he was succeeded by his only son William, the nineteenth earl of Sutherland, whom he had by the first of his three countesses. "Lord Sutherland," says Macky, "is a very honest man, a great assertor of the liberties of the people, hath a good rough sense, is open and free, a great lover of the bottle and his friend; brave in his person, which he hath shewn in several duels; too familiar for his quality, and often keeps company below it; is a fat, fair-complexioned man."

## IRISH PEERS.

HENRY ROUVIGNY, earl of Galway; *mez.*  
*P. de Graves p. I. Simon sc.*

Son of the ambassador from France to Charles II. and who also came over to England, in 1685, to solicit pardon for his great nephew the unfortunate lord Russell. On the Revolution Henry and his brother offered their services in Ireland. William wished to decline them, because their father, the old marquis of Rouvigny, dying, he was conscious

scious that the French court would deprive him of his patrimonial inheritance; but he was so partial to the king, as a military prince, that he despised the loss of his estates. His gallantry in Ireland, where his brother fell at the battle of the Boyne, was rewarded with the title of earl of Galway. William afterwards sent him to Italy, to fight under the duke of Savoy; but that sovereign withdrawing from the confederacy, he returned, and was made commander in chief in Ireland. Queen Ann appointed him generalissimo of the British army in Spain and Portugal, where he was at first very successful; but the battle of Almanza, fought April 25, 1712, produced a reverse of fortune that rendered the Austrian cause hopeless. The duke of Berwick, James II's illegitimate son, general of the French army, opposed to him, desirous of compelling him to fight to disadvantage, sent two Irishmen as deserters, who told Galway that the duke of Orleans was coming with 12,000 men to join Berwick to force him to fight: Galway fell into the snare, and immediately attacked the enemy, when he did all that skill and gallantry could effect; but as his soldiers were exhausted by the fatigue of marching three Spanish leagues in the heat of the day, previous to the battle, the French army obtained a complete victory. The English were greatly exasperated with the earl, who had superseded the skilful and intrepid Peterborough. Neither the inferiority of numbers, the fatigue of troops, or all the gallantry he displayed, could compensate the defeat. He did not stand alone in the public indignation, but he was most blamed by the parliament. Swift says, that some friend of his published a four shilling pamphlet in his defence. The queen wished him to accept a diplomatic situation, but he declined it, as improper both from his age and the difference of his former

former and opposite pursuits, though it is evident he had been at Turin in the double capacity of general and plenipotentiary.

It does great credit to the duke of Marlborough that he vindicated this unfortunate general in the house of lords, saying, "it was somewhat strange that generals who had acted to the best of their understanding, and had lost their limbs in that service, should be examined like offenders about insignificant things." He had not only been badly wounded in the face at Almanza, but at the siege of Badajoz had lost one of his hands, after which he calmly continued to give orders for two hours. Galway deserved a better fate. The violent Swift accuses him of severity in Ireland, and for having compelled the earl of Kildare to give up his office of comptroller of the musters, granted him by Charles II. worth 300*l.* for a pension of 200*l.* but this seems only party spleen. He died with the character of a most gallant and skilful general; possessing eminent virtue, great piety, and zeal for religion\*. In his manners he was simple, and unaffected in his dress.

PATRICK SARFIELD, earl of Lucan; *large to. Lady Bingham p. F. Tilliard sc.*

Patrick Sarsfield, a native of Ireland, and the best officer in the Irish service, adhered to James II. and fought under his banners with great reputation. This conduct gained him the esteem even of his enemies. In 1690 he had nearly surprised and

\* Misson, speaking of the refugees, says, "The earl of Galway, a brave and noble gentleman, if ever there was one in the world, is their head, their friend, their refuge, their advocate, their support, their protector. When he arrived from Turin, his house was so crowded every morning, that for an hour after his rising it was scarcely possible to get so much as to the bottom of the stair-case." There were twenty-two French churches in London and about one hundred ministers, whom the state paid, beside many more who arrived at other means of subsistence.

and carried off king William, who too little regarded his personal safety. Failing in this enterprize, he intercepted and captured a valuable convoy, though his troops were inferior in number to William's forces, yet he was not pursued; many said from a wish rather to prolong than terminate a war, by which the general officers acquired so much wealth and promotion. He remained in James's army in Limerick until that place was obliged to surrender, but even then he demanded and obtained honourable conditions for himself and his friends. The Dutch general Ginckle and Sarsfield held several conferences in the camp of the former, and, when both parties were exasperated, Sarsfield said, "I know I am in your power." "No," returned the Dutch general; "you shall be conducted to your garrison, and the sword shall decide it." But soon after these two valiant and wise men agreed to terms, which secured all that Sarsfield could reasonably wish to obtain, for every thing was restored to Ireland and its inhabitants which they had enjoyed in the reign of Charles II. The fates of the generals were very similar: William created Ginckle earl of Galway; James raised Sarsfield to the earldom of Lucan. Titles of little service to either, for Ginckle, deprived by the parliament of all the estates William gave him, returned in disgust to Holland; and Sarsfield left his native plains to die, in 1693, a banished man in France\*.

CLASS

\* A speech of his was much the conversation of Europe. During the negotiations at Limerick, he asked the English officers whether they had then entertained a better opinion of the Irish from their behaviour during the war; and on their saying that it continued much the same that it always had, he rejoined, "As low as we now are, change but the kings with us and we will fight it over again."

## CLASS IV.

## THE CLERGY.

## ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

JOHN TILLOTSON, archbishop of Canterbury;  
fol. *M. Beale p. Vr. Bath sc.*

*Altered and made wider by R. White.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, (when dean of Canterbury),  
fol. *P. Lely p. Bloteling sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, *G. Kneller p. G. v. Gucht sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, in *Birck's "Lives;" G. Kneller p. J. Houbraken sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, 12mo. *Nixon sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, prefixed to the edition of his  
"Works," by *Birch*, 1752; fol. *S. W. Ravenet sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON; mez. *J. Simon sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON; large fol. *Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, prefixed to his "Sermons,"  
1688; 8vo. *R. White ad vivum.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, æt. 64; prefixed to the same;  
1694; 12mo. *Kneller p. R. White sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON; large fol. *M. Beale p. R. White sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, prefixed to his "Life," by  
*Young*, 1719; *M. Beale p. R. White sc.*

JOHN TILLOTSON, with a Dutch inscription.

JOHN TILLOTSON; 4to. in the center of a large  
sheet of letter-press, the *Life of Jno. Tillotson*, 1740.

This celebrated divine and exemplary christian  
was son of Mr. Robert Tillotson, a clothier of  
Sowerby,

Sowerby, in Yorkshire; but the family were from Tilson, in Cheshire, which place gave them their surname, changed by length of time to Tillotson. The archbishop's father was one of the most rigid of the Calvinists. The complaint, that "the fathers of the church never were her sons," arose from supposing him an Anabaptist, and that the primate never had been christened. He was sent a pensioner to Clarehall in Cambridge, where his acquirements were great and extensive. Never in any other instance were there so many obstacles to the rise of genius, never were they more wonderfully overcome. The son of a Calvinist, the relation of Quakers, and the nephew by marriage of Oliver Cromwell, ordained by the only remaining Scots bishop. He preached among the Dissenters before his conformity, and there is extant a sermon, in the Morning Exercise, preached by him; he introduced preaching by notes. But the wisdom, piety and preaching of Tillotson, as the champion of the Protestant faith, obtained him a reputation, which rose in the proportion that Popery gained ground. That acquired by his learning might be envied, but could not be disputed. Charles II. reluctantly made him one of his chaplains; the bishops saw him dean of Canterbury with dissatisfaction; and his father, still living, was no less hurt at his falling from the "grace of the chief of the modern reformers, Calvin."—Tillotson, an illustrious example of moderation, did his duty. The Revolution found him a dean, and caused him to be primate and metropolitan of all England; a station he filled with peculiar honour, but it shortened his days. The cruel taunts; the many sarcasms and bitter libels he constantly received in public and private, enervated his mind, and laid him in the grave November 1694, aged 65 years. Tillotson expired in the arms of his beloved

beloved friend the pious Robert Nelson, esquire. King William ever lamented his death, he never having, as he expressed himself, "had a better friend." He lost all his three children. His widow survived, and was supported by the king's bounty. She was Elizabeth, only child of doctor Peter French, by Robina sister of the protector. Oliver Robina remarried to doctor Wilkins, the philosophical bishop of Chester. The Chadwicks descend from a daughter of the primate. He was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry, in London, where he had been lecturer.

THOMAS TENISON, archbishop of Canterbury, (when bishop of Lincoln); *4to. mez. E. Cooper exc.*

THOMAS TENISON, archbishop of Canterbury; *prefixed to his "Life;" 8vo. G. Vertue sc.*

THOMAS TENISON, archbishop of Canterbury; *large fol. R. White sc.*

*See Lamplugh.*

Doctor Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury, son of the reverend John Tenison, the sequestered loyal rector of Monudsley, in Norfolk, was educated at Corpus Christi college, in Cambridge. Coming to London, he obtained the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, where he acted with a courage that did him great honour as a strenuous Protestant, against the meditated encroachments of the Romanists. In 1691 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, and, upon doctor Tillotson's death, he was exalted to the see of Canterbury; a situation he was by no means fitted for, not having abilities equal to the primacy. He lived until the age of eighty, and crowned George I. His grace was buried at Lambeth, with the short memorial of "Here lyeth the body of Thomas Tenison, late archbishop of Canterbury, who departed  
" this

“ this life in peace on the 14th day of December, 1715.” Anne, his widow, dying February 12, 1715-6; was buried by him. It was undoubtedly very ill judged to prefer doctor Tenison to doctor Stillingfleet. His succeeding so great a man as Tillotson made his deficiencies in acquirements appear more conspicuous. He wrote two tracts, a pamphlet “ against Hobbes,” and a treatise on “ the Difference between Idolatry and Superstition.” Macky calls him “ a plain, good, heavy man, tall, with a fair complexion.”

HENRY COMPTON; bishop of London; *large fol. P. Loggan sc. 1679.*

HENRY COMPTON; &c. *æt. 78, 1710; mez. Hargrave p. J. Simon sc.*

HENRY COMPTON; &c. *Atto. mez. J. Smith sc.*

HENRY COMPTON, &c. *in the Oxford Almanac for 1742.*

Mr. Granger has noticed this prelate, who lies in Fulham cemetery, with the following brief memorial:

H. LONDON.

ΕΙ ΜΗ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΣΤΑΥΡΩ

MDCCXIII.

Being part of “ God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of Jesus Christ.” His literary works were, a translation, in 1667, of “ The Life of Donna Olympia Maldaelini, who governed Innocent X. and the church;” the “ Jesuits Intrigues, with the private Instructions of that Society to their Emissaries,” 1669; “ A Treatise on the Holy Communion,” 1677; “ A Letter to his Clergy concerning Baptism, the Lord’s Supper, Catechism,” 1679, and other letters

letters to them. It was nobly said by him, when a person told his lordship that a certain clergyman had spoken contemptuously of him, his diocesan, "I am glad of it, for he has given me an opportunity of setting you a good example in forgiving him."

NATHANIEL CREW, baron Crew, bishop of Durham; *mez. G. Kneller p. 1698; J. Faber sc. 1727:*

NATHANIEL CREW, &c. *fol. R. White sc.*

NATHANIEL CREW, &c. *in Hutchinson's "Durham;"* *aval.*

NATHANIEL CREW, &c. *in the Oxford Almanac for 1733.*

The only lay peer ever appointed to the see of Durham, and the last of the barons of Crew. Mr. Granger has given a sketch of his life: I have mentioned him on account of the above engravings. I will add the epitaph on his monument at Stene.

Near this Place lyeth the Body  
of the Right Reverend and Right Honourable  
NATHANIEL LORD CREW,  
Lord Bishop of Durham and Baron of Stene,  
Fifth Son of JOHN Lord Crew.

He was born Jan. 31, 1633,

Was consecrated bishop of Oxford 1671,

Translated to Durham in 1674,

Was Clerk of the Closet and Privy Counsellor

In the Reigns of King Charles II. and  
King James II.

And died Sept. 18, 1722,

Aged 88.

His very extensive charities amply compensated for all his political errors. The latter prevailed but for two or three years, the former continued for more than half a century, and by his will are perpetuated for ever.

THOMAS SMITH, bishop of Carlisle; *æt.* 87.  
*T. Stephenson p. J. Smith sc.*

This prelate, a native of Whitewall, in Ashby parish, Westmorland, was educated at Appleby school. During the rebellion he retired into Cumberland. After the Restoration he became a student, fellow, and tutor, in Queen's college, Oxford. His proficiency in learning, and the protection of Dr. Barlow, its provost, enabled him to obtain great favours in the university; quitting which, his promotion was very rapid: Carlisle, Lichfield, and Durham, gave him stalls; the former owned him dean, and at length bishop. This excellent and learned man died at Rose-castle, April 12, 1702, and is buried in his own cathedral before the altar, where there is a memorial for him, the inscription on which gives his age as 78, so that the date upon his engraved portrait, by the transposition of the figures, makes him ten years older than he was. His lordship wrote several books, which procured him the character of a learned divine.

Consecr.  
June 29,  
1684.

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *whole length; F. Lutterel p. Vr. Banc sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *mez. E. Cooper exc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *fol. Lutterel p. Vr. Giest sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; *mez. J. Cole sc.*

GILBERT

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; 8vo. *Dia. Hoadley p. J. Houbraken sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; 8vo. *V. Hove sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; mez. *F. Lutterell, ad vivum.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; 8vo. *Petit sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; 4to. *D. Hoadley p. B. Picart sc. 1724.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; 8vo. *Des Rochers sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; mez. *J. Riley y. J. Smith sc. 1690.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; 4to. mez. *J. Smith p.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; fol. *Hoadley p. Vertue sc. 1723.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; æt. 60, 1703; fol. *M. Beale p. Vertue sc.*

GILBERT BURNET, bishop of Salisbury; with a Dutch inscription; 8vo.

Dr. Burnet was a native of Scotland, and is universally known by his writings. In profession a prelate, a dissenter in sentiment. An enthusiast for liberty, he wished William and Mary to claim their right by conquest. Endowed with most of the requisites for an historian, yet his style is careless, his assertions often fabulous, his characters frequently distorted. To protect Protestantism against Popery, there was no character; however infamous, he would not defend; and sometimes he disguised real excellencies, only because they were opposite in sentiments to the mode he had adopted. He seemed more desirous to fly from the religion and government of the Stuarts than to adopt real liberty, and that fine model of christian rule

Consecr.  
May 31,  
1689.

as practised in the church. Never did priest more forget his profession than Burnet in becoming a statesman. He had great learning, but little elegance of style; and more sense than genius, more industry than brilliancy. No labour was too great, no difficulty too "big" for him. He was wise and weak; amiable, but absurd. To him we are indebted for much of our liberty and many of our laws. In public life often highly blameable; in private life ever respectable. He despised wealth, yet was prudent; nor did he abuse his power. Rancorous to "Papists," he was a philanthropist to all others. Exemplary as an ecclesiastic, but faulty as a politician. Candour waited with patience; till Religion declared in his favour; Royalty seemed neutral, but Commerce exclaimed that the national bank originated with him; the scale of Justice determined in his favour, and he departed from the trial supported by Religion and Wealth; but Liberty and Loyalty disdained to hold his train. He retained the see of Salisbury from 1689 to his death, which occurred March 17, 1714-5, aged 71. His remains were interred in St. James's church, Clerkenwell, London. Dr. Burnet was extravagantly fond of tobacco and writing; to enjoy both, at the same time, he perforated the broad brim of his large hat, and putting his long pipe through it, puffed and wrote, and wrote and puffed again. He was proverbially absent. He asked, earnestly asked, to dine with prince Eugene, when entertained by Marlborough: "Bishop, you know how absent you are; will you be accurate?"—"Your grace may depend upon it."—The prince observing a dignified ecclesiastic at table, enquired of the bishop whether "he was ever in Paris."—"Yes, I was there when the princess ——— was taken up on suspicion of poisoning—." Now this lady was the mother

of the prince. Recollecting the affinity when too late, he retired, covered with confusion, as if it had been a "wrapper withal." Burnet and South were in opposite church interests. Dr. Henry Bagshaw, canon of Durham, after a long absence coming to London, said to his old fellow collegiate South, "Robin, what is the character of bishop Burnet on the Articles?"—"Why, Harry, he has served the church of England just as the Jews did St. Paul, given her forty stripes save one."

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, bishop of Worcester; *fol. P. Lely p. A. Blooteling sc.* This plate has been altered twice; in one the painter and engraver's names are erased; the other change is having the address of "*Bissham Dickenson, in the Strand,*" added.

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET; bishop of Worcester; *fol. M. Beale p. R. White sc.*

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, bishop of Worcester; *prefixed to his Sermons, 1696, 8vo; R. White sc.*

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET; when dean of St. Paul's; *large fol. This plate too has been altered, having the name of his bishopric substituted for the preceding one of dean.*

This learned and excellent prelate, a native of the county of Dorset, was educated at St. John's college, in Cambridge. During the usurpation he was rector of Sutton, in Bedfordshire, given him by Sir Roger Burgoine. His literary works soon recommended him to public notice, and he successively became preacher at the Rolls chapel, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, lecturer at the Temple, chaplain in ordinary to the king, prebendary of Canterbury, residentiary of St. Paul's, then dean, and ultimately bishop of Worcester, in 1689, where he presided till his death, March 27,

Consecre.  
Oct. 13,

1699, in the 64th year of his age: his remains were conveyed from his house in Westminster to his own cathedral. Dr. Bentley, his chaplain, wrote the epitaph inscribed upon the monument placed over his vault. His application was prodigious, and the effect commensurate. He defended the church, of which he was the brightest ornament, against all her adversaries, Roman catholics and dissenters of every description. His "Origines Sacrae" is his most valuable work. He has been judiciously called the Bellarmine of the church of England. Queen Mary wished to give him the primacy at Tillotson's death, but crooked policy put him aside, under pretence of his health not being equal to the arduous task. He felt this the more sensibly, as Tenison, who had the preference given him, was the most unfit man upon the bench. Some time afterwards, as the primate entered the apartment where Dr. Stillingfleet was seated, he pleaded his infirmities as an excuse for remaining upon his chair, saying "I am too old to rise." He was called, from the fineness of his person, "the beauty of holiness."

**WILLIAM THOMAS**, successively bishop of St. David's and Worcester; *oval*, *T. Saunders sc. in Dr. Nash's Worcestershire.*

Dr. Thomas, a native of Bristol, was sent to Jesus college, in Oxford: he underwent misfortunes in common with his fellow labourers during the usurpation, for, being sequestered from his vicarage, he was obliged to maintain himself by teaching youth in Carmarthenshire. The Restoration recalled him from his retirement in Wales, and he was appointed chaplain to James duke of York, afterwards king James II. The deanery of Worcester becoming vacant, in 1665, he was installed in it, and, in 1678, being consecrated bishop  
of

of St. David's, he obtained permission to hold the deanery with it. In 1683 he was translated to Worcester, where he had been beloved as dean, and he was not less so as their prelate. Steady in his duty as a Protestant, he refused to conform to James II's wishes; but he could not be prevailed upon to withdraw his allegiance, and transfer it to William and Mary. Preparatory to his deprivation, he was suspended; but the latter punishment was rendered impossible by his death, which occurred June 25, 1689. This worthy prelate was buried in the cloister of his cathedral, very generally praised. His age, his piety, his virtues, deserved a better fate. If moderation had swayed, the tender consciences of the bishops, who would not take the oaths at the Revolution, would never have been an inconvenience to the state. Candour will not blame them. Delicacy might have united with prudence to have let them remain unmolested. No interest would have been injured, and a disagreeable division would have been prevented.

Consecr.  
in 1678.

SIMON PATRICK, bishop of Ely; *prefixed to his Commentary on the Historical Books of the Old Testament; fol. Kneller. Vr. Gucht, 1727.*

SIMON PATRICK, &c. *large fol. R. White ad vivum, 1700.*

Dr. Patrick, successively bishop of Chichester and Ely: in the former of these dioceses he sat two, in the latter sixteen years, dying, aged 81, May 31, 1707; he was buried in Ely cathedral. His Paraphrases are highly valued. His Irenicum he retracted. His lordship was learned in the Scriptures, and in the history and records of his country, and indefatigable in the duties of his sacred function. He was severe only where severity

Consecr.  
in July,  
1691.

was a merit. There have been few more learned, none more pious, than this excellent preacher and prelate.

### IRISH BISHOPS.

**ALEXANDER CARENCROSS**, archbishop of Glasgow, and afterward of Raphoe; *R. White sc.*

This extraordinary man, the indigent representative of the ancient family seated at Cowpis-lie, for some time exercised his talents as a dyer, at the Canongate, in Edinburgh. This answered a double purpose; he regained part of the patrimony of his ancestors by purchase, and this enabled him to go into orders. His first preferment was the parish of Dumfries. Recommended to the duke of Queensberry, he obtained, in 1684, the see of Brechin, and in the same year the archbishopric of Glasgow; but offending the chancellor, the earl of Perth, he was by his illegal mandate deprived in 1687. Driven thus from a public life he sought the utmost retirement, but it was necessary for a very short time, as the Revolution called him again into public notice. By some compliances with the politics of the day, he obtained the bishopric of Raphoe, in Ireland, May 16, 1693, at a time when episcopacy was abrogated in Scotland. He remained in his new situation until his death, in 1701, leaving a considerable estate to George Home, the son of his sister.

Consecr.  
in 1684.

**WILLIAM SHERIDAN**, bishop of Kilmore; *W. Sherwin sc. prefixed to his "Sermons," 1704, 8vo.*

This divine, who had been successively chaplain to sir Maurice Eustace, lord chancellor of Ireland,  
and

and to James Butler duke of Ormond, K. G. who also filled the vice-throne, was consecrated bishop of Killaloe in 1669, and translated to Kilmore in 1681; but declining to take the oaths at the Restoration, he was deprived of the mitre and crosier in 1690. A man of abilities, as his sermons prove, he was a great loss to the church of his native country; "the worst," as queen Mary remarked, "in Europe." He came over to England, and probably was befriended by his patron the duke of Ormond until his death, which happened at Fulham, where he was buried, October 3,\* 1711.— We have three volumes of his Sermons, beside some printed singly. He was brother to Dr. Patrick Sheridan, bishop of Cloyne.

#### DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH AND INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

WILLIAM SHERLOCK, D.D. dean of St. Paul's; *four Dutch verses; 8vo. P. Shuyter.*

WILLIAM SHERLOCK, *prefixed to his "Treatise on Providence," 1694; 8vo. R. White del. et sculp.*

GUILLAUME SHERLOCK, docteur en Theologie.

Dr. Sherlock, born in Southwark about 1641, was educated at Peter-house in Cambridge, where he received all his degrees. He was collated to the rectory of St. George, Botolph-lane, August 3, 1669; to the prebend of St. Pancras, in St. Paul's cathedral, November 3, 1681; and, three years afterwards, became master of the Temple. This divine, whose writings were highly esteemed, was

\* Le Neve gives this date as the day of his death, but Mr. Lysons having copied the register of the bishop's burial at Fulham, no doubt, but that he is right.

was greatly embarrassed how to act at the Revolution. At first he utterly refused taking the oaths to William, and advised a considerable number of the city clergy not to do it; but Mrs. Sherlock had no such scruples. The government gave him time for consideration, which, aided by her intreaties, formed a revolution in his mind, so that he complied. An arch bookseller seeing him a little time after handing his wife along St. Paul's Church-yard, said, "There goes Dr. Sherlock, with his reasons for taking the oaths at his fingers ends." The party he had deserted were not convinced by his pamphlet, entitled, "Case of the Allegiance due to the sovereign powers." Bishop Oyer's Acts and Canons of the Convocation had not converted them, or their *wives* had not taken the same pains, or had not been so skilful in their persuasions. The whole Jacobite party were greatly exasperated against him; but of all his antagonists old Dr. South was the most formidable with his wit, which all Sherlock's vast profusion of words could not parry. Nothing, however, divided the English church so much as the controversy about the Trinity; in that South again censured him, not only indeed for multiplying words but persons, telling him he was a Trinitheist. This silly controversy, which could effect no good purpose, was happily suppressed by the interference of William III. In the period of cool dispassionate reason, now all the combatants, Sherlock, South, Hickeys, and Collier, have left the arena, we may venture to declare that religion is infinitely indebted to Dr. Sherlock for his opposition to the inroads of Papists. If his Trinitarian reveries did no good, his discourse on death has prepared many the better to submit to a change all must undergo; but his son preferred the discourse on Divine Providence even to this. His  
sermons

sermons remain, now all the bitterness of party has subsided, and will be read with pleasure by a grateful posterity. He died at Hampstead, near London, June 19, 1707, aged 66, and was succeeded in the mastership of the Temple by his son, afterward bishop of London, who, Sherlock-like, could not be convinced respecting certain tenets until converted by the battle of Preston, as that of the Boyne had converted his father.

As Sherlock the elder, with his jure divine,  
Did not comply till the battle of Boyne;  
So Sherlock the younger still made it a question  
Which side he would take, till the battle of  
Preston.\*

THOMAS COMBER, D. D. dean of Durham;  
*G. Kneller; Collins.*

THOMAS COMBER, D. D. dean of Durham; *mez.*  
*Place.* In Bromley's catalogue, on the authority of the late Sir William Musgrave, this engraving is attributed to Lumley, but Mr. Granger was well assured it was by Place.

Probably son of Dr. Thomas Comber of Trinity college, Cambridge, and dean of Carlisle, a very eminent divine. This excellent churchman, educated at Sidney-Sussex college, in Cambridge, became successively prebendary and precentor in York cathedral, chaplain to their majesties William and Mary, and, by the united recommendations of archbishop Tillotson and the earl of Fauconberg, obtained the deanry of Durham upon the deprivation of Dr. Dennis Granville, in 1690. Dying, greatly esteemed and regretted, November 25, 1699,

\* Alluding to a loyal revolutionary sermon preached the next Sunday after the battle of Preston. The benchers, in commending it, said, it was a pity it had not been delivered at least the Sunday before.

1699, aged 55, he was buried at Stonegrave, in Yorkshire. He wrote on the Common Prayer, some pieces on the Popish controversy, on the divine right of tithes, in opposition to Seldon's tract upon that subject, and several practical treatises.

**THOMAS MARSHALL, D. D.** dean of Gloucester, rector of Lincoln college; *in the Oxford Almanac*, 1733.

His father, Thomas Marshall, resided at Barkbey, in Leicestershire, where he was born and educated; his preceptor was the vicar, the Rev. Francis Foe. Entering a batler in Lincoln college, in 1640, when nineteen, he was soon elected one of Dr. Trapp's scholars. The civil war for some time suspended his studies, for he entered into the earl of Dover's regiment, whilst Oxford was garrisoned by Charles I. He received his degree of bachelor without any fees being demanded. When the parliamentary visitors arrived he left the university and the kingdom, and became preacher to the English merchants at Amsterdam and Dort, in the room of Mr. Tozer deceased. At the Restoration he returned to England, and to the university, where his fame was so well established by his Observations on the Evangelists, that, without his knowledge, he was elected, December 17, 1668, a fellow of Lincoln college, and the preferment of Dr. Crew permitted that society to choose him their rector. He obtained the rectory of Bladen, in Oxfordshire, in 1680, which he resigned the following year upon being promoted to the deanery of Gloucester, where he was installed April 30, 1681. Dying suddenly, April 18, 1685, in his lodgings in his college, he was buried in the college chancel of All-hallows, in Oxford. This truly

truly reverend and learned man seemed to have no other object in view beside the promotion of genuine piety and literature. He was equally excellent in the pulpit and in his own house, and a good critic in the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon languages. His catechism has been frequently reprinted. The Life of Archbishop Usher (whose preaching he with pleasure remembered at All-hallows church, and whose erudition he admired) he left unfinished. That he might perpetuate his veneration for Oxford, he bequeathed his books to the university library, except such as Lincoln college had not, with 600*l.* to purchase a fee-farm rent, to be divided between three scholars of that college. His "Observationes in Evangeliorum Versiones per antiquas duas, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica," was published at Dordrecht in 1665, 4to.

HENRY ALDRICH; *Busch.*

HENRY ALDRICH; in *Hawkins's "History of Music;" G. Kneller. J. Caldwell.*

HENRY ALDRICH; *oval; G. Fuller. Heath.*

HENRY ALDRICH; *oval; mez. G. Kneller, 1696; J. Smith, 1699.*

HENRY ALDRICH; in *the Oxford Almanac 1724.*

Henry Aldrich, D. D. a student, canon, and ultimately dean of Christ Church, in Oxford; a person of great estimation and authority in that university, of which he became vice-chancellor. He was one of those who formed a solemn meeting, in October 1683, when their discourses were registered, that they might prevent the spreading of pernicious books and principles. He had previously preached against the well-known Rev. Samuel Johnson's "Vindication of Julian the Apostle's

“tate’s Life;” and he was supposed to be the author of “A Reply, in two Discourses, lately printed in Oxford, concerning the Adoration of our blessed Saviour in the Eucharist,” Oxford, 1687. Installed canon February 15, 1682, and dean of Christ Church June 17, 1689, in the room of Mr. John Massey, who resigned that office in the latter end of the November preceding, and December 14, 1710. There cannot be a greater mark of his worth than that, subscribing to Anthony à Wood’s demerits, in the Proctor’s Black Book, he is not maligned by him, though so many others are; who could never have offended him, even officially. Dr. Aldrich was no doubt of the same family as Robert Aldrich, bishop of Carlisle, the friend and correspondent of Erasmus, who calls him “blandæ eloquentiæ juvenem.” He was also much attached to the arts, the beautiful square called Peckwater Quadrangle was designed by him. He was also the composer of that well-known glee, “Hark, the bonny Christ Church bells ring,” &c.

THOMAS GALE, D. D. dean of York; *holding a paper. In Pepy’s Collection.*

This most distinguished divine was born at Scruton, in Yorkshire, and educated at Westminster school and at Cambridge university. He was an honour to the church and to literature in general. He long presided as master of St. Paul’s school, in London, and his labour was rewarded with the deanery of York, September 16, 1697; a situation the more pleasant to him, who always regarded that part of the kingdom as his home; having

\* This man, chaplain to the unfortunate lord Russell, felt the whole weight of James II’s vengeance; he was greatly enraged that the Revolution did not give him lawn sleeves!

having purchased a considerable estate in his native place. He died at his deanery April 8, 1702; in his 68th year, and was buried in that cathedral of which he was so distinguished a member. The Royal Society boasted of him as a fellow, and both the universities gave proofs of their admiration of his erudition. To Cambridge he was a munificent patron, in giving most select and valuable presents of various kinds. At York he was seen in all the urbanity and elegance of the gentleman and scholar, united with the liberality of a wealthy dignitary. Europe paid homage to his talents and worth by the pens of the first literary men on the continent. He was confessedly the best Grecian of the age, and as an historian and antiquary he has seldom been equalled. His numerous writings are a proof of what may be done by time well employed, notwithstanding he filled the duties of a double profession, that of a clergyman, and the head of the first school in the metropolis.

Dr. Gale left three sons and a daughter: Roger Gale, esquire, a commissioner of the Excise, treasurer of the Royal, and vice-president of the Antiquarian Society, who is known as a topographer; Samuel Gale, esquire, a learned antiquary also, and treasurer of the same society, over which his brother often presided; Charles, rector of Scruton, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of the learned Dr. Gale. Seldom indeed are equal worth and talents found in one family.

TIMOTHY HALTON, D. D. *fol. M. Burghers*  
sc.

TIMOTHY HALTON, D. D. *in the Oxford Almanac.*  
1762.

Timothy

Timothy Halton, provost of Queen's college, Oxford, and vice-chancellor of the university, was also arch-deacon of Oxford and Brecon, and a canon of St. David; elected provost April 7, 1677, and died in 1704. He was a loyal and respectable member of the learned body in which he lived. There is a curious account of the maximum placed upon various articles, in 1681, by him as vice-chancellor, when Charles II. visited Oxford, given by Wood. Happy would it be if the student could now obtain his articles at the same price; then, no doubt, thought extravagantly dear.\*

JOHN JEFFERY, D. D. *prefixed to his "Sermons," Svo. L. Seeman p. A. Walker sc.*

Dr. John Jeffery was educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge, and after officiating as a curate in Suffolk, and as a minister in Norwich, was made arch-deacon thereof April 13, 1694, which he enjoyed until his death in 1720; at which time he was 73 years of age. He published "Christian Morals, by sir Thomas Brown," the "Sermons of Dr. Whichcote," and wrote the above volume of his own Discourses.

BENJA-

\* Best butter, per lb. 6d. second 5d. Cheese, best, 2½d. per lb. second 2d. Eggs, six for 2d. Capons, best, a couple, 4s. 6d. second, 3s. 6d. Couple of fat pullets, 2s. Best pig in the market, 2s. 6d. second, 2s. A stone of best beef, being 8 lb. averdupois, 2s. second, 1s. 8d. Mutton, per lb. 3½d. second best, 3¼d. Best veal, 3d. second, 2¼d. Bacon, 4¼d. off the flitch, the rib, 6d. Candles of wick, 4¼d. cotton candles of watching, 5d. A horse with litter in the stable, day and night, 2s. 8d. Best oats, 2s. 8d. Pease, 4s. In 1667 wines had this maximum: Canary, Allegant, and Muscadels, 1s. 8d. Sack and Mallagou, 1s. 6d. French wines, 9d. Rhenish, 1s. 2d. the quart each. In 1673 they had risen, for the first kind were at 2s. Sack and Malaga 1s. 10d. French 1s. and Rhenish 1s. 6d.

BENJAMIN WOODROFFE, S. T. P. canon of Christ Church, Oxon; *fol. R. White ad vivum.*

Dr. Woodroffe, F. R. S. son of the Rev. Benjamin Woodroffe, D. D.\* was an excellent scholar, and had the care of the Greek youths. He published a Greek pamphlet, like Greek funeral inscriptions. In 1703, "The Case of Gloucester-hall, in Oxford, rectifying the false stating thereof," without title or date. Installed December 17, 1672, and died in 1711. S. T. P. affixed to his name, which his father had, but he seems only to have been M. A. as he is styled in Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana.*

VOL. I.

H

RICHARD

\* Dr. Woodroffe was grandson of Timothy Woodroffe, the persecuted loyal rector of Kingsland, in Herefordshire, author of *Heaven's Alarm*, a treatise on Simeon's Song, or Instructions how to live holily and die happily, "composed for the Use of his Patron Sir Rob. Harley, K. B. then by old age confined to his chamber." His father, Dr. Benjamin Woodroffe, born in Canditch, in Oxford, in a house opposite the place where the theatre is now situated, was educated at Westminster school, and thence elected student of Christ Church, where he received his degrees, and became a canon, and a famous tutor in that college: it is said he practised physic, and afterwards went into holy orders; it is however certain his elder brother, Timothy Woodroffe, practised as one at St. Alban's. As early as 1669 he was chaplain to James duke of York, high admiral of England, in which capacity he attended the royal prince in the naval engagement between the fleets of England and Holland, in 1672, off Southwold-bay; he procured, in the same year, the lecturership of the Temple, and, in 1688, he was appointed dean of his college by his patron, then elevated to the throne, whom he attended when on a visit to the University of Oxford, as dean; and his majesty having "entered into the quadrangle of his college, he alighted and went to the door of the dean's lodgings; but, before he came thither, the dean and canons, who had rode with the king in their formalities, "made a shift to get to the door, being close behind him. Dr. South was there, and the king knowing, spoke to him, whereupon he kneeled and gave answer; he spoke to Dr. Woodroffe, who kneeled thereupon; then, at his going into the door; he spoke to the dean very freely, and put him into the door before him." When James turned himself "out of doors," the good doctor did not choose to follow him, but, remaining quietly in the university, was, in 1692, admitted principal of Gloucester-hall, and he being a person of generous and public spirit, by attention, and liberality in spending several hundred pounds upon, made it a fit habitation for the muses, "which being done, he, by his great interest among the gentry, made it flourish with hopeful sprouts."

RICHARD BUSBY; *mez. Riley. J. Watson.*

RICHARD BUSBY; *taken after his death; large fol. R. White.*

RICHARD BUSBY; *Oxford Almanac 1742.*

Dr. Busby, the celebrated master of Westminster school, educated most of the eminent men who filled the great offices of state about the period he flourished, who ever regarded him as their father, though a severe one. He was the second son of Richard Busby of Westminster, gent. but born at Lutton, in Lincolnshire, and being left in much pecuniary difficulty by his parent, the vestry of that town kindly assisted him until he had taken his degree of A. M. It was with difficulty he retained his situation during the usurpation.\*— Charles II. knew how to appreciate his merit, and to reward it made him a prebendary of Westminster, July 5, 1666. If we view Dr. Busby as an instructor of youth, as a classical scholar, the writer of books upon grammar, or as an orator, we must admire him; we shall do more when we regard him as a christian moralist, and munificent protector of merit and patron of religion and learning. The benevolence lent him in youth was amply compensated by the most extensive charity. All his virtues and acquirements were so little valued by himself, that he was admired for his elegance and cheerfulness, leaving to little pedagogues formal grimaces and odious pedantry.

He died, rich and greatly regretted, April 6, 1695, aged 89, blessed with health and cheerfulness

\* This modest, unassuming, yet eminently learned and accomplished man, was near losing his situation by those insolent men, Edward Bagshaw and Owen Price. The former had the effrontery to print his narrative of the differences between Mr. Busby and Mr. Bagshaw, the first and second masters of Westminster school, London, 1659, in four sheets, a very scarce and curious tract; the latter was an Independent.

ness until his last illness, the reward of temperance and industry. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument with his effigies, engraved by Dart in his history of that church.

Dr. Busby was possessed of deep penetration, and immediately perceived the capacities of youth; neither rank nor fortune prevented his resolutely correcting those he thought deserving of correction, until he made them bend their minds to those pursuits their genius seemed most suited for. Though he never spared the rod, yet he rejoiced to throw it aside, and benevolence then graced his brow. To humble merit he was the kindest and most energetic of patrons.

Dr. Johnson used to relate, that Busby declared his rod was his sieve, and that whoever could not pass through that was no boy for him.

ROBERT SOUTH, D. D. 8vo. *Gucht sc.*

ROBERT SOUTH, S. T. P. 8vo. *G. Vertue sc.*

ROBERT SOUTH, S. T. P. *prefixed to his "Sermons;"* 8vo. *R. White ad vivum.*

ROBERT SOUTH; *prefixed to his "Sermons,"* fol.

Dr. South, son of a merchant in London, was sent to Westminster school; Busby, finding him at first idle but able, disciplined him into future consequence. Being removed to Christ Church college, Oxford, he was patronized there by Dr. South, Regius Greek professor: he finished his education by a continental tour. South shone the polite scholar and the brilliant wit. Swift left his wit at the church porch, South conveyed it into the pulpit; it blazed every where: what seemed natural in him, was preposterous when attempted by others. South could "be all things to all men;" he preached for and against the Independents and Presbyterians,

rians, but at length adhered to the church, when triumphant. The panegyrist of his highness Oliver, lord protector, he treated him with the most sarcastic irony in a sermon before Charles II. who, pleased and turning to Rochester, said, "Ods fish, Lory, your chaplain must be a bishop; remind me when a vacancy offers." Accommodating, he was equally at ease as chaplain to the solemn haughty Clarendon, or the profligate and witty Charles II. He talked of wearing the "buff coat" against Monmouth, and in James's real distress he would, with "the divine assistance," retain his allegiance; but, William seated upon the throne, he forgot his old master. This was not from personal cowardice, for when dying, and long incapable of moving, he was carried to and obtained the election for his favourite candidate at Wesminster, being "heart and hand for lord Arran." Covetousness had no part in him; the canonry of Christ Church, a stall at Westminster, the rectory of Islip, and a Welch sinecure, were all the preferments he would accept. The revenues of these were too confined for his liberality; part of his paternal patrimony he gave also to others, and much so secretly that it could never be traced. He valued an old hat he had worn, and staff he had used for many years; yet refused not only a mitre and crozier, but even archiepiscopal revenue. He was not in the habit of commencing controversies, but when attacked his wit was irresistible. Tillotson and Sherlock felt the justice of this remark. A long and dreadful malady was borne by him, not only with patience but chearful fortitude. He died, aged 83, July 8, 1716. His burial was public, and seldom has greater honours been shewn than to South's remains. His fortune he gave chiefly to the church, the clergy, and in charity. He



Affable, and Bridget; three others died before him, the eldest by an accident. Dr. Battell loved music, and was himself a skilful performer; he published "Sermons" in 1684 and in 1694.

ANTHONY HORNECK, D. D. *M. Beale p. R. White sc. prefixed to his "Sermons," 1706, 8vo.*

Wood says of this pious and learned man: "1663, March 13, Anthony Horneck, a German, of Queen's college, master of Arts of Wittemberg, *i. e.* Wirtemberg. He is an eminent minister of London, hath published several books of divinity and sermons, and therefore he is hereafter to be remembered among the Oxford writers. He was incorporated in that year."

Dr. Horneck pretended to no new lights, or ever aimed at schismatical innovations, but endeavoured to reform himself, and his numerous flock, according to the purest and best models of christianity. He was ever assiduous, and even zealous, in the duties of his function; but was never disposed to judge his brethren, because they happened to differ from him in some points. This excellent man was born in 1640, and died 1697.

JOHN SCOTT, S. T. P. *prefixed to his "Works," V. Gucht.*

JOHN SCOTT, S. T. P. *prefixed to his "Practical Discourses," 1701; 8vo. R. White.*

Dr. Scott, one of the highest ornaments of the English church, was a native of Chippenham, in Wiltshire; his father, Mr. Thomas Scott, was a grazier, having no interest to procure his son's preferment, and perhaps not suspecting the greatness of his abilities, he bound him apprentice to a tradesman in London; but this act being contrary to

to the bent of his mind he quitted the situation, and went to Oxford as a commoner in New Inn, 1657, being then about nineteen years of age; his tutor was Mr. Christopher Lee. His attainments were great in logic and philosophy. He did not wait for a degree, but going into holy orders returned to London. He became successively chaplain to St. Thomas, Southwark, perpetual curate of Trinity, in the Minories, rector of St. Peter's le-Poor, in Broad-street, and prebendary of Bloomsbury, in St. Paul's cathedral. It was a matter of doubt which was superior, his abilities or his piety. The bishop of London and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, proud of so great a man in the capital, patronized him; the university of Oxford, in 1685, added the degree of bachelor and doctor in divinity. His seasonable sermons against popery procured him from William III. the church of St. Giles in the Fields: the bishopric of Chester, and afterward another bishopric, as well as the deanery of Worcester and a stall at Windsor were offered but refused by him, as he was scrupulous in taking the oath of allegiance and doing homage. Dying March 10, 1694-5, he was buried in the rector's vault in St. Giles's church, honoured, beloved, lamented. No clergyman has been more highly valued as a preacher, as a writer, or as a christian, than Dr. Scott; but his studies and duties hastened his death. In his "Christian Life," he raises men to the rank of angels, if they believe what the Scriptures require, and live according to its precepts. *He* practised what he wrote. His works have been republished in eight volumes. How much is it to be lamented that his "Christian Life" is not shortened so as to be read by all ranks of people. In nothing else, I am certain, has the religion of Christ, the sublimity of his doctrines, the joys of the blessed in a

beatified sate, been so well displayed, Dr. Scott attended the dying lord-chancellor Jeffries, and awakened his conscience to all the horrors which the many crimes he had committed deserved; the only excuse he offered for his severities in the west was, that they were less than satisfied the hard-hearted James. Jeffries, bad as was his character, possessed great sense. In sending for Dr. Scott he evinced this, and more—a desire to fit himself, as far as he could, to ask for that mercy in heaven, which he had so often denied on earth.\*

THOMAS BURNET, LL.D. *mez. G. Kneller p. 1667; J. Faber sc. 1722.*

THOMAS BURNET; *prefixed to his "Theory of the Earth," 1722.*

THOMAS BURNET; *prefixed to the first edition of the same work, 1697; fol. Kneller p. R. White sc.*

THOMAS BURNET; *an etching, spirited; Kneller p. B. Wilson sc. 1751, from the original in the master's lodge at the Charter-house.*

*Without name, Effigies Authoris; arms; Vertue sc. who also has engraved a print of the Earth according to his system.*

Thomas Burnet, a native of Scotland, but not, as far as appears, at all related to the bishop of Salisbury of that name, made a great proficiency in mathematics and the liberal arts at Cambridge, went to London, and was chosen master of the Charter-house. He raised himself to eminence by his work intituled "The Theory of the Globe," after writing which he was called "Theorist Burnet," as a distinction from some other eminent prose writers of his name. Mr. Granger has given us an instance of his firmness, in the reign of James II.; but though the tutor of Tillotson at Cambridge, he became a "backslider,"

\* I have, in MS. the history of the chancellor Jeffries, with an account of his family, written by myself.

“slider,” denying the foundation of Christ’s unity in denying the authority of the Pentateuch of Moses. This brought him under the lash of several eminent writers, but nothing could be so severe as the “Song,” in which he was included with those angry disputants, the witty sarcastic prebendary South, and the rough unbending dean Sherlock. Burnet deserved his share of the censure, for whilst they were arguing about the Trinity, which they very indecently did, he imprudently published his “Archæologiæ Philosophicæ,” impugning the divine authority of the Old Testament. Though long, the song is too humourous for omission; it was set to the tune of “A Soldier and a Sailor.”\* It was greatly approved by the public, and translated into several languages, particularly the Latin, by a person at Cambridge, who was caressed, respected, and nobly rewarded, by persons of rank, all of whom highly resented this indecent treatment of the holy mysteries of the Christian religion. Dr. Burnet offended James II. by

\* A dean and prebendary  
Had once a new vagary;  
And were at doleful strife, sir,  
Who led the better life, sir,  
And was the better man,  
And was the better man.

The dean he said, that truly,  
Since Bluff was so unruly,  
He’d prove it to his face, sir,  
That he had the most grace, sir;  
And so the fight began, &c.

When Preb. replied like thunder,  
And roars out, ’twas no wonder,  
Since gods the dean had three, sir,  
And more by two than he, sir:  
For he had got but one, &c.

Now while these two were raging,  
And in dispute engaging,  
The Master of the CHARTER,  
Said both had caught a tartar;  
For gods, sir, there were none, &c.

That all the books of Moses  
Were nothing but supposes;  
That he deserv’d rebuke, sir,  
Who wrote the Pentateuch, sir;  
’Twas nothing but a sham,  
’Twas nothing but a sham.

That as for father Adam,  
With Mrs. Eve, his madam,  
And what the serpent spoke, sir,  
’Twas nothing but a joke, sir,  
And well-invented flam, &c.

Thus, in this battle royal,  
As none would take denial,  
The dame for whom they strove, sir,  
Could neither of them love, sir,  
Since all had given offence, &c.

She therefore, slyly waiting,  
Left all three fools a-prating;  
And being in a fright, sir,  
Religion took her flight, sir,  
And ne’er was heard of since, &c.

by his conduct respecting Popham, but he was regarded with great attention by Charles II. and William III.; the former encouraged a translation of his "Theory" into English, and the latter permitted his "Archæologiæ Philosophicæ" to be dedicated to him, and appointed him clerk of the closet. He died September 27, 1715. Since his death, his "De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium," and his "De Fide et Officiis Christianorum," have been published. "In his Theory," says T. War- ton, "he has displayed an imagination very nearly "equal to Milton."

NATHANIEL TAYLOR, A.M. 1684, after D.D.  
*small 8vo. whole length, in a clerical habit, broad-  
brimmed hat, sitting in his school with the boys.*

Nathaniel Taylor, master of the free Grammar school at Brigg, in Lincolnshire, was author of a visitation sermon on the 6th verse of Psalm CXXII. printed in the year 1691, at which time he was a doctor of divinity. Instructors of youth are so eminently useful to the public, that one cannot help regretting that the privacy of their station in general affords them but little opportunity of being known to the world with advantage: it cannot be expected, as Dr. Taylor's contemporaries have not noticed him, that, at the distance of more than a century, any thing can be collected of him but what he has told of himself;—a title-page, like a parish register, is too frequently the only record of an ingenious person's having existed.

ANTONIUS SANDERUS, D. D. *See Granger,*  
*vol. iii. p. 274, in the note.*

The engraving is printed in the proceedings against him in the vice-chancellor's court, Oxford, began  
March

March 3, 1692-3. Burghers engraved this head-piece.

The Rev. Anthony Sanders, of Christ-Church, Oxford, was created a bachelor of divinity October 22, 1672, by diploma from archbishop Sheldon, and doctor of divinity July 3, 1677. That primate gave him the rectory of Acton, in Middlesex, upon the death of Dr. Bruno Ryves. His name appears amongst the benefactors to his college, which was left at the Restoration in a deplorable condition, being injured by the sectaries during the usurpation. He was living in 1700.

JOHN BROADGATE, æt. 75, 1701; *Atto. mex. in a cap and band, oval.*

Termed the *Smyrna* doctor, at which place he was chaplain to the British factory; how he obtained his degree doth not appear, possibly from the courtesy of his employers, or perhaps he may have practised physic.

He is represented with a venerable and noble presence, which circumstance might have occasioned the above engraving, united with the approbation of the Factory to his conduct in their service.

JOHN RAY, M. A. *de Bois.*

JOHN RAY, M. A. *prefixed to his "Wisdom of God,"* 1701; 8vo. *W. Faithorne p. W. Elder sc.*

JOHN RAY, M. A. *prefixed to his "Posthumous Works,"* 1769; 8vo. *W. Hibbart sc.*

JOHN RAY, M. A. 8vo. *Vertue, &c.* 1713.

JOHN RAY, M. A. *An etching with a dry needle;* 8vo.

John Ray, M. A. and F. R. S. an honour to his nation, was son of a blacksmith at Black Notly

in Essex, where he was born in 1628; he received his education at Braintree school, at Catharine Hall, and afterwards at Trinity college, Cambridge.—When M. A. he obtained a senior fellowship in that college. His intense studies requiring country air and exercise, occasioned his predilection for botany; his first rambles in search of plants were confined in extent, but subsequently diverged throughout England and Wales, and at length passing the Channel he visited many parts of Europe. His books of instruction were the works of Johnson or Parkinson, and the *Phytologia Britannica*; his friend and companion, Francis Willoughby, Esq., was a gentleman as amiable, as scientific; their souls seemed blended together; but Dr. Wilkins and others of the great men of letters of his time loved the man, as much as they revered the enlightened philosopher. Ordained, he did not chuse to accept of the emoluments of the church, which he did not entirely unite with; but at his death he reconciled himself to it, when it was too late to gain. Ray's wishes, always moderate, were by his friends fully gratified. Mr. Willoughby, who died in 1672 at the age of 36, left him an annuity of sixty pounds: it does not appear what other property he had, except his fellowship; probably he obtained large sums by his various publications. Though the generations following him have produced a Linnæus, a Buffon, and a Pennant, yet Ray's fame is too well established ever to be supplanted. He was a wise, a learned, as well as a pious and modest man, and ever ready to impart that knowledge which had given him so much labour to acquire; faithful in his trusts, as well in college as to Mr. Willoughby's sons, whom he treated as his own. He died in 1705, with a devout humility that had ever distinguished him, wishing that he had spent much more

more of his life in the immediate service of his Creator. There was no task too arduous for Ray; "if Lister would have gone to the bottom of the abyss for a shell, he would have climbed to the extremes of the Alps for a plant." At the age of forty-five he found, by the deaths of his friends, that he was a single individual in a bustling world, he therefore chose "a help meet for him." His lady was the daughter of Mr. Oakley, of Larnton, in Oxfordshire. William Derham, D. D. F. R. S. canon of Windsor, wrote Mr. Ray's life, which was at length published by George Scott, M. A. F. R. S. in 8vo. 1760. On a cenotaph in the church-yard of Black Notly is a long and elegant record of Mr. Ray; and in the library of Trinity college is a fine marble bust of him, in company with Bacon and other splendid ornaments of that magnificent foundation.

JOSHUA BARNES, B. D. *Prefixed to his "Anacreon."* 8vo. R. White p. G. White. sc. 1705.  
 JOSHUA BARNES, æt. 40, 1694. *Prefixed to his "Translation of Euripides;" fol. Another in 8vo. R. White ad vivum,* 1694.

Joshua Barnes, from constantly perusing and talking Greek, had the name of Greek Barnes. The son of a London tradesman; while in Christ's Hospital he wrote poems in Latin and in English, though he never much valued the latter language. From a student of the lower order he became fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, and Greek professor of that university. His memory and facility in writing have been greatly extolled. He would, and he always did, quote many Greek passages in conversation.\* He wrote incessantly, but

\* Though Mr. Barnes had so wonderful a memory, yet he read over a small Bible, which he always carried about with him, one hundred and twenty-one times at leisure hours.

but seldom well. His poetry is rarely to be met with; his History of Edward III. I have read with astonishment; that he who had perused such perfect models should compose a master-piece of diligence without elegance, a work interspersed with scraps of his own poetry: his History of Edward the Black Prince still remains in manuscript. Absorped in his studies of Greek authors, he knew nothing of *English* manners; he would have been at "home" in Athens. Bentley loved money to excess; Barnes valued it only as giving him an opportunity of befriending another: "If I give, I shall receive." To the wretched ragged beggar he has bestowed the coat from his back.—When a young man, Mrs. Mason, a widow of Hemmingford near St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, admired him, for what she did not understand—his Greek: she declared she meant to leave him 100*l.* per annum; he wished a present advantage, and therefore proposed to take the relict and her jointure of 200*l.* per annum; he obtained both. The vanity of Barnes as a linguist, a poet, historian, and critic, made him enemies, who, joined with the envious, caused his acquirements to be more slighted than they deserved: Bentley's sarcasm, that he would have been in no higher estimation than a cobbler at Athens, has yielded to Warton's "*Opportuno tempore vixit Barnesius ad nomen sibi comparandum,*" &c. given in his preface to his edition of Theocritus. Barnes will always be respected by the lovers of Euripides, Anacreon, and Homer. Dying August 3, 1712, aged 58, he was buried by his lady, again left a widow, at Hemmingford, who placed over his remains a monument with an inscription in Latin, ending with some Anacreontic lines. A gentleman, considering his judgement as not being equal to  
the

the quickness of his wit, or the strength of his memory, proposed this addition to his *Hic Jacet*,

JOSHUA BARNES,

Felicis Memoriae, Judicium expectans.\*

WILLIAM BURKET, M. A. rector of Mildenhall in Suffolk; *fol. G. Vr. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM BURKET, M. A. *fol. R. White sc. 1703.* Prefixed to his "*Exposition on the New Testament.*"

WILLIAM BURKET, *fol. James Smith sc.*

WILLIAM BURKET, *fol. No name of painter or engraver.*

This celebrated commentator on the Scriptures was born at Hitcham, in the county of Northampton, July 25, 1650, educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and instituted to the vicarage of Dedham, in Essex, in 1692. Not satisfied with merely expounding, he was a most eminent praiser of the law, as delivered by Moses, and perfected by Jesus Christ. Every faculty of his soul appears to have been exerted for the general benefit of mankind, and he proved how much a private individual may accomplish: His annual charities to the unfortunate protestant French refugees, and the poor of Essex who were of the reformed church of England, or who dissented from her rites, was truly great; nor was it confined to Britain, he maintained a clergyman at Carolina, then just settled. To carry on this "labour of love," he devised the house in which he resided to the use of the future lecturer of Dedham, who should be chosen by the inhabitants

\* It has been observed by an eminent critic, that it was singularly absurd in Barnes to inscribe his edition of Anacreon to the Duke of Marlborough, who would think as little of Anacreon as he knew of Greek; with how much greater propriety did Dr. Clarke consider the character of his Grace, when he dedicated to the hero of his age and country his edition of "*Cæsar's Commentaries*"—the pride of the English press.

inhabitants of that place. This excellent man died in October 1703. Besides his Exposition of the New Testament, he wrote a volume intituled "The Poor Man's Help and Rich Man's Guide."

**THEOPHILUS DORRINGTON;** *C. Franck. Buttois. Prefixed to his "Sermons."*

Theophilus Dorrington, although educated amongst the dissenters, became rector of the valuable living of Wittersham, in Kent, in 1698, upon the resignation of the incumbent, afterward Dr. Tenison, who was made bishop of Ossory in Ireland. His "Reformed Devotions," reprinted, with a preface by Dr. Hickes, under the title of "Devotions farther reformed, 1701," is a work highly esteemed. He wrote on infant baptism, and some pieces against the dissenters. His judgment was highly commended in the first of the books above-mentioned, for though he was warm, yet it never carried him into extravagance. He died in 1715.

**HENRY WHARTON,** M. A. rector of Chart-ham, Kent; *H. Tilson, R. White sc. Prefixed to his "Sermons," 1698, 8vo.*

Henry Wharton, one of the best scholars and most exemplary clergymen of the period in which he lived, was son of the Rev. Edmund Wharton, rector of Saxlingham, and vicar of Worstead, in Norfolk, where he was born, November 9, 1664. From his youth he seemed marked for eminence. His attainments in the Latin and Greek languages procured him reception, when only sixteen years of age, at Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, of which his father had been fellow, with peculiar distinction. Studying twelve hours a day he made prodigious

prodigious advances in the ancient as well as modern authors, both English and French; Mr. afterward sir John Ellys, was his tutor, and Sir Isaac Newton his patron. He exceeded all forms and restrictions, because he had surpassed all his competitors in attainments; this appeared in his obtaining a scholarship and his degrees. In orders, as a deacon, he was the only one ever licenced in the diocese of Canterbury to preach. Before he was ordained priest he was sent for to be chaplain to the metropolitan of England; who promoted him, as soon as he could receive them, to the rectory of Chartham and the vicarage of Minster in Thanet. He not only assisted Dr. Tenison, afterward primate, in publishing a treatise against the Romish church, but sent to the press archbishop Usher's dogmatical History of the Holy Scriptures. He also wrote several most valuable works, but his *Anglia Sacra* does him the greatest honour. His defence of pluralities may perhaps have prevented the passing of an injudicious bill then before the parliament.\* Mr. Wharton died March 5, 1694-5, before he had completed his 31st year, a martyr to literature; though originally strong and athletic. Few men have been more lamented. Dr. Tenison and Dr. Lloyd, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, visited him in his illness; the clergy in silent sorrow accompanied him to his grave, a distressed father witnessing the solemn scene.—

VOL. I.

I

He

\* He well defended his cause, by shewing that plurality of benefices with cure of souls was not *jure divino* unlawful; not contrary to the first design of parochial endowments, nor inconvenient to the church. He published his Errors and Defects in Dr. Burnet's History of the Reformation.—The History of the Troubles and Trial of Archbishop Laud—A new edition of Cardinal Pole's Life, with the Contest between the Ambassadors of England and France at the Council of Constance about Precedency—and Remarks and Animadversions upon Mr. Strype's Memorial of Archbishop Cranmer; and he left two volumes of Sermons, published after his death; several MSS. of notes and emendations to books, especially relative to our English history; these, collated and settled, have also been published; but there are, in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, sixteen volumes of his MSS. placed there by Dr. Tenison, who purchased them.

He was buried on the south side toward the west end of Westminster Abbey. "He was a man of excellent natural endowments, quick apprehension, solid judgment, faithful memory, and most indefatigable industry;" but, great as he was, he was no less amiable, being "modest, sober, pious, and charitable: in person of a middle stature, brown complexion, and of a grave and comely countenance." It is extraordinary that he was born with two tongues, but one gradually lessened until it became no way inconvenient, though both were originally of the same size: this is mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions.\*

JOHN TODD, A. M. æt. 33, 1691. *Atto. J. Dra-*  
*pentier sc.*

It is probable that this clergyman was a native of Yorkshire, if not of the city of York, where a family of that name have lived in great respectability for many centuries. Mr. Granger thought he might be the Rev. John Todd presented to the church of Welbury, in the county and diocese of York, yet queried if he was not a nonjuror. If it was him who held the living of Welbury, he must have been old when he received it, October 10, 1730; at which time he must have been 72 years of age. There was a distinguished person; the Rev. Dr. Hugh Todd, a prebendary of the cathedral of York, vicar of Penreth, and rector of Artheret, who assisted Walker in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, as well as Brown Willis, and other learned men, particularly Stevens, in his *Additions to the Monasticon*, who called him "a most curious

\* Few will believe Dr. Burnet's relation, that so wise, so good, so well patronized a man, would write to him asking some preferment, and promising, if he obtained it, to tell him who prompted him to detect his errors in his *History of the Reformation*.

“ rious preserver of antiquities, and generously  
 “ communicative:” he mentions Dr. Todd as having  
 “ obliged the world by imparting a valuable tran-  
 “ script of the Register Book of Wederal Priory.”  
 Bromley, in his Catalogue, doubts the authenticity  
 of this portrait, but assigns no reason for it:—  
 how many genuine portraits have we in the series  
 of persons of whom no other particulars are known  
 but what the print itself affords ?

FRANCIS HIGGINS, M. A. *mez. R. Lutterel,*  
*ad vivum.*

FRANCIS HIGGINS, M. A. *In the print with Sa-  
 cheverel.*

Francis Higgins, a prebendary of Christ Church  
 in Dublin, a partizan in the politics of the day re-  
 lative to church matters, became of some little  
 consequence on that account: but a change of  
 sentiment prevailing, and his settling in another  
 kingdom, has almost obliterated his name from  
 our annals. He stands a Lilliputian beside that  
 gigantic idol Sacheverel. I suppose, with Mr.  
 Granger, the name to have been properly Hig-  
 gons.

JOSEPH PERKINS, A. B. *R. White ad vivum;*  
*to his “ Latin Poems,” 1701, 4to.*

As Joseph Perkins, in an address to Cambridge  
 university, calls her “ *Matertera*,” we may con-  
 clude that Oxford was his *alma Mater*, though he  
 is not mentioned by Wood: and, from some cir-  
 cumstances in his desultory Poems, it is probable  
 he was a member of Pembroke college. He ap-  
 pears to have been a chaplain in the royal navy,  
 on board the Norfolk man of war. He is now  
 known only by his publications, which consist  
 I 2 chiefly

chiefly of Latin Verses, amatory, elegiac, gratulatory, and epigrammatic. Many of these are contained in a thin 4to, printed at London, 1707, entitled "Poematum Miscellaneorum, Liber primus," to which his portrait is prefixed:—this is dedicated to Charles Blount, Esq. late *fellow-commoner* of Magdalen college, Oxford, probably the same who became afterwards so well known for his deistical writings and tragical death. Perkins complains, in several of his poems, of the brutal treatment he met with while in the service, not only from the ship's company but from the captain himself; this most likely obliged him to quit that way of life: where else he performed the duties of his function, or what other course he pursued, have not been told. He is somewhere incidentally spoken of, by the name of Mad Perkins, the Poet: it is probable that disappointment and distress brought on a derangement. From the number of single half sheets of Latin verses that he printed, on various persons and subjects, he most likely for a time subsisted by his wits; he may be presumed to have been one *e grege vatum*, who was always ready with an address to Hymen or Libitina, whenever a marriage or a death called for an epithalamium or an elegy. Many of these are dated in 1697 and 1698. His elegy on the duke of Beaufort in particular, who died in 1699, was printed in 1701, at which time he resided at Bristol. His later history, which there is every reason to believe unfortunate, is not known.

TIMOTHY MANLOVE, æt. 37, 1699, 8vo.  
*Vr. Gucht.*

Timothy Manlove, a minister of the gospel, and, by the scarf, of the establishment. He wrote "A Treatise of the Immortality of the Soul," and  
"The

“The Soul’s Preparation for Eternity,” 8vo. 1698.  
It is thus noticed in the engraving:

Timotheus Manlove, Med, Licentiatus Divini  
animi Nūncius, et Interpres non inelegans, Im-  
mortalitatis Animæ non ita pridem vindex,  
Jam conscius.

August 3. An. D. 1699. Ætat. vero 37.  
Prematuro Fato celsit.

Perhaps this gentleman was a relation to Na-  
thaniel Manlove, Esq. who owned the manor of  
New Barnes, at Westham, in Essex, but who sold  
it, in 1706, to the Cooper’s Company of London,  
in trust for a school and alms-house at Egham, in  
Surrey, under their patronage.

ROBERT RUSSELL, Minister of Woodhurst,  
Sussex; *J. Drapentier sc. prefixed to his “Sermons,”*  
1701, 12mo.

ROBERT RUSSELL; “*Of the time and day of sal-  
vation,*” 1691; wood cut.

Robert Russell, called here minister of Wood-  
hurst, was, I presume, vicar of Wadehurst, in  
Sussex: of his history I find no traces.

JOHN MARCH, B. D. vicar of Newcastle; *I.  
Strut sc. prefixed to his “Sermons,”* 1689, 8vo.

This clergyman, educated at St. Edmund’s Hall, in  
Oxford, published Sermons and other works. He  
was vicar of St. Nicholas at Newcastle upon Tyne.  
He is mentioned in the Life of the venerable John  
Kettlewell; and other particulars concerning him  
and his writings may be seen in the copious and  
valuable History of Newcastle, by the Rev. John  
Brand, M. A. secretary to the Society of Antiqua-  
ries, and rector of St. Mary Hill, London.

MICHAEL HEWETSON; *4to. mez. E. Lut-trel p. J. Smith f. 1690*; in his clerical habit, scarf, very scarce and fine: Clee, the engraver, thought it the very best of Smith's works. Mr. Granger knew of only one impression of this print.

It is singular that so fine a mezzotinto should be so little known, and that the person it represents is still less so. The only person of the name the editor recollects to have seen mentioned was John Hewetson, who, dying in 1672, was buried in Fulham church, where there is a monument erected to his memory: he probably was a relation.

DIONYSIUS GRANVILLE or GREENVILLE, dean of Durham; *æt. 54, 4to. Beauvoille, N. Edelinch, 1693.*

DENNIS GRANVILLE, before a rare book in the Bodleian library, printed at Roan.

Dennis Grenville, D. D. a younger son of the loyal and valiant sir Bevil Grenville, and brother to John the first earl of Bath of that family, was educated at Exeter college, in Oxford, and became successively archdeacon, a prebendary, and dean of Durham, and probably would have had the mitre of that see if he had not, for conscience sake, retained his attachment to James II. to whom he was chaplain, and for whose use he published tracts, and raised money. When the Revolution was established he might have made his peace with the new government; but absolutely refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, he was deprived of his deanery, and the living of Sedgefield which he held with it. He went to Honfleur, thence to the court of St. Germain; but a protestant

testant was so little regarded there, though he had banished himself for the cause of James, that he was obliged to retire. He came into England twice, but finally returned to Paris, where he died April 8, 1703, aged 64, and was buried at the lower end of the cemetery of the Holy Innocents in the city. His nephew, Lord Lansdown, gives him this character: "Sanctity sat so easy, so unaffected, and so graceful upon him, that in him we beheld the very beauty of holiness. He was as cheerful, as familiar, as condescending in his conversation, as he was strict, regular, and exemplary in his piety; as well-bred and accomplished as a courtier, and as reverend and as venerable as an apostle. He was indeed an apostle in every thing, for he abandoned all to follow his lord and master." So good a servant deserved a better sovereign. His brother, lord Bath, William's strenuous partizan, tenderly loved him, but in vain endeavoured to serve one whose politics were so opposite to his own.

In his exile he printed at Roan, both in 1689, "The chiefest Matters contained in sundry Discourses made to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Durham," and "The resigned and resolved Christian, and faithful and undaunted Royalist;" thin 4to. which is the book before-mentioned as being in the Bodleian Library.

GEORGE HICKS, S. T. P. *fol. R. White ad vivum*, 1703.

GEORGE HICKS, S. T. P. *prefixed to his "Sermons," 1713, 8vo. R. White ad vivum.*

GEORGE HICKS, *in the Oxford Almanack 1733.*

Dr. Hicks, of a Yorkshire family, was sent to Oxford, and there chosen a fellow of Lincoln college; leaving the university he became chaplain

to the duke of Lauderdale, and afterwards to Charles II. who made him a prebendary in Worcester cathedral, and, October 13, 1683, he was installed dean of Worcester. Dr. Hicks applied himself with great care to this important charge, obliging the copyholders to a regular payment of their fines; and settling with the bishop the stated terms of residence for the prebendaries; he also drew up a form of constitutions for the better government of the king's school in this city. Unfortunately all these services were interrupted by the Revolution, during which he was a warm supporter of James II. He was deprived February 1, 1691, for declining to take the oaths to William and Mary. He would have been suffered to retire in peace with the other nonjurors, had he not imprudently written a paper, addressed to the members of his cathedral, in which he declared his rights still valid; and affixing it at the entrance of the choir, it was thought so great an insult on the government that the attorney-general was ordered to prosecute him for it. Strange that he, whose brother John Hicks, a non-conformist minister, was executed for being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, should become the champion of the nonjurors!—Changing his clerical garb, he took shelter at Ambroseden, or Amersden, in Oxfordshire, under the roof of Dr. White Kennett, so violent a revolutionist as to be called the very “Judas of a dean.” The greatest good resulted from the association of these two opposites; it was impossible for them to converse on religion, consequently their general topic was literature.—Dr. Kennett requested Hicks's assistance in learning the northern European languages; this laid the foundation of what will ever be greatly to the honour of Dr. Hicks, his “Thesaurus.” A work as useful as splendid; which gained him the acknowledged

knowledge of Anglo-Saxon literature, and that which is connected with it, the Runic and other northern dialects. At length Dr. Hicks was recognized under his secular habit at Ambroseden, he therefore wished for privacy elsewhere. They were thus obliged to part. Dr. Kennett must ever be applauded for giving an asylum to his old college friend. Dr. Hicks went to London, where he lived in obscurity, until Lord chancellor Somers, who venerated learning and perfectly knew him, procured a *noli prosequi*, May 16, 1699, which freed him from all personal danger: But nothing could teach him moderation. The greatest object of his hatred was archbishop Tillotson, whom he treated as an "atheist," and next to him bishop Burnet, whom he never scrupled to call "lyar." The primate, meek and humble, used no acrimony in reply; but the prelate charged his adversary with being all but a "papist." As to Hicks, with a constancy which the stake could not have shaken, he made Heaven's gate so narrow that it could admit none but a few nonjurors to pass. His polemical works, like most others of that kind, are now almost forgotten; but his "Thesaurus" will be immortal. He died December 13, 1715, and was buried on the 17th, in the cemetery of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Whilst we lament his narrow bigotry, we must exult in his learning, which has done honour to his country.\*

JOHN

\* The Hickes' were lords of Nunnington, and bore G. a fesse wavy inter 3 Flower de lis, O. William Hickes of Newsam in Kirkbywisk, county of York, by Eliz. Key of Topeliff, had, 1. John Hicks, V. D. M. executed in 1685, who, by — How, left John and William Hickes, rector of Broughton Gifford, county of Wilts. 2. G. Hickes, D. D. the dean of Worcester; who, by Fra. da. of Cha. Mollory; died s. p.; and, 3. Ralph Hickes, M. D. ob. Apr. 5, 1711.

JOHN KETTLEWELL; *prefixed to his "Treatise on the Sacrament," 8vo. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN KETTLEWELL; *prefixed to the same, 1706; 8vo. W. Tilson p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN KETTLEWELL; *mez. W. Wilson p. J. Smith sc. 1695.*

JOHN KETTLEWELL; *before his "Works," fol. 1719. W. W. Tilson p. G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN KETTLEWELL; *placed before his "Life" by Mr. Nelson; W. Tilson p. G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN KETTLEWELL, B. D. 8vo. Parr sculp.

This excellent man, a native of North Allerton, in Yorkshire, was descended from a race of merchant adventurers settled at Heydon in that county. He received the rudiments of his education at North Allerton, and was thence removed to St. Edmund's Hall, in Oxford, whence he was chosen fellow of Lincoln college through the interest of his learned countryman Mr. George Hickes, one of that body. After obtaining ordination he received the valuable vicarage of Cole-shill in Warwickshire, which he resigned because he could not conscientiously take the oaths at the Revolution. Few have acquired a better character, or deserved it more. In the university, at Cole-shill, in his retirement, he ever acted as duty demanded. In the church he was an edifying preacher, out of it he was indefatigable in promoting the same great ends, piety and virtue by his numerous writings. He was delicate and weakly from his earliest age, and died at his lodgings in Gray's-inn-lane, London, April 12, 1695, aged only 42, and was buried in All-hallows Barking church, in the same grave which held archbishop Laud's remains, before they were removed to St. John's college at Oxford: a neat marble monument marks the spot.

He

He was learned, without pride; wise and judicious without cunning; he served at the altar without either covetousness or ambition; he was devout without affectation; “sincerely religious without moroseness, courteous and affable without flattery or mean compliances; just without rigour, charitable without vanity, and heartily zealous for the interest of religion without faction.”

His religious works are numerous and highly valued: when fatigued with study, he used to recruit his spirits by playing upon the violin.\*

### NONCONFORMISTS.

RICHARD GILPIN, M. A. *Caldwall sc.*

This ejected nonconformist, incumbent of Graystock, in Cumberland, afterwards became D. D. His extraordinary merit induced the court to offer him the bishopric of Carlisle, but he refused to accept it. An elegy written on him is more flowery than satisfactory; it is the height of panegyric. His character did not require these ornamental flights, for he was not only an accomplished scholar, physician, and divine, but an elegant and amiable gentleman, exemplary in his whole conduct. He preached at Lambeth; at the Savoy under Dr. afterward bishop Wilkins; at Durham; but remained the longest time at Newcastle, where he died, his illness commencing in the pulpit.—His works are few and small, except one. They are, a Sermon preached before the ministers of Cumberland and Westmoreland, intituled “The Temple

\* The engraving by Vertue, with a verse from St. Peter, “Who when he was reviled reviled not again,” &c. and a passage in Greek from St. Chrysostom, was esteemed by a relative of Mrs. Kettlewell a great likeness of him. The same person also informed Mr. Granger of the singular death of that gentlewoman: it was occasioned by taking an emetic, for her throat, naturally very narrow, being too small to admit its operation, she was choaked.

“ Temple re-built.” The Heads of Agreement between the Ministers of those two Counties. An excellent treatise of Satan’s Temptations, in 4to. An Assize Sermon, preached in 1660; and the Comforts of Divine Love, being the funeral sermon of Mr. Timothy Manlove. He left in MS. a valuable treatise concerning the Ways of Religion.

PHILIP HENRY, M. A. *Ra. Holland delin. R. White sculp. prefixed to his Life, by Matthew Henry his son, 1712, 8vo.*

Son of Mr. John Henry, gentleman to Philip earl of Pembroke, who procured him the places of keeper of the Orchard at Whitehall, and page of the back stairs to the duke of York. He seemed born to be a courtier, as his father was until his death, for he had for his sponsors Philip earl of Pembroke, James earl of Carlisle, and Katherine countess of Salisbury. Nearly of the same age with the princes, afterwards Charles II. and James II. he was often admitted to play with them. He had his education at Westminster, where he was a king’s scholar, and at Christ Church, in Oxford, he took orders, and officiated for some years at Worthenbury, in Flintshire, where he continued, under a sort of toleration till August, 1662, when refusing to conform, he was, by the operation of the Bartholomew act, ejected from that cure; but, fortunately for himself, he had an estate at Broad-oak, where he chiefly resided. His non-compliance was a great injury to the church, for he was eminently qualified as a divine, a scholar, and a gentleman, for one of its ministers. It was singular that at no time did he violate his oath of allegiance to Charles I. nor did he insult the government under the royal brothers. He even joined in and presented

presented an address to James II. acknowledging his clemency in granting universal toleration. At the Revolution his name was inserted in the commission of peace, but he refused acting as a magistrate, confining himself to his ministerial functions. This exemplary man was born August 24, 1631, and died June 24, 1696. When his old master, Dr. Busby, said to him, "Pri'thee, child, what made thee a nonconformist?" He replied, "Sir, you made me one; for you taught me those things that hindered me from conforming." Busby had been during the civil war, and until the Restoration, one who spoke not for prelacy. Mr. Henry always read a portion of Scripture before morning and evening prayers began, which he explained; and after the prayers were ended his only son, the well-known Matthew Henry, and his four daughters, were obliged to retire and write down the exposition they had heard, so that each had a comment on the whole Bible in their own hand writing. This pious and valuable man died at the age of sixty-five.

JOHN QUICK, æt. 55; *prefixed to his "History of the Reformed Churches in France," 1692, fol. Sturt.*

Mr. John Quick, a nonconformist clergyman, preached undisturbed for a year after the Bartholomew act took place; but his perseverance subjecting him to excommunication, he was, in December 1663, rudely pushed out of the pulpit, where he certainly ought not to have been. He suffered two imprisonments, one for fourteen, the other for thirteen weeks; but finding toleration to have been established, he settled in London, where he preached until his death, in 1708. Dr. Daniel Williams pronounced his funeral sermon. He

He wrote many works: "Synodicon in Gallia Re-  
 "formata," in two volumes folio. "A Relation  
 "of poysoning a whole Family in Plymouth."—  
 Funeral Sermons for Mr. John Faldo, and  
 Philip Harris, Esq.—"The Young Man's Right  
 "to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper"—and  
 "A clearing of that Case of Conscience, whether  
 "it be lawful for one Man to marry two Sisters."  
 He left some MSS. being lives of several worthy  
 divines, both French and English.

GEORGE TROSS, V. D. M. *prefixed to his*  
*"Life," by Hallet, 1714; 8vo. I. Mortimer p. G.*  
*Vertue sc.*

George Tross, M. A. was a nonconformist mi-  
 nister, who had studied some time at Exeter col-  
 lege, in Oxford, and a very estimable man after  
 the gaieties of youth were passed. He owned that  
 in the earlier parts of his life he had entirely ne-  
 glected God, but when he imitated the conduct  
 of St. Peter in his repentance, he strove by every  
 means in his power to recompence his former  
 errors. He preached after the Bartholomew act  
 to a large congregation at Exeter, where he gained  
 a high character for learning, piety, and a con-  
 tempt of the world, of which he gave the most  
 convincing proof by surrendering an estate devised  
 to him by his mother to a nephew; his relation  
 by marriage, Mr. Shower, who, as well as Mr.  
 Hallet, wrote his life, styles him that "mirrour of  
 "rich grace and mercy." Dr. Calamy, Mr. Tong,  
 and Mr. Evans, wrote a recommendatory preface  
 to a collection formed from his sermons and letters.  
 He died in 1713, aged 81.\*

## SAMUEL

\* This nonconformist no doubt was related to the Rev. Roger Tross, M. A. the sequestered, plundered rector of Rose-Ash, in Devonshire, who was so cruelly treated by a party of horse; the noble hall of whose parsonage house  
 was

SAMUEL SLATER, Sancti Evangelii Minister; fol. P. White ad vivum, 1692.

SAMUEL SLATER; 4to. mez.

Samuel Slater junior, M. A. was a nonconformist, who preached first at Nayland, then at St. Edmundsbury, where the party favouring the restoration of the national church greatly opposed him, Slater and Mr. Claget being summoned to the assizes for not reading the Common Prayer. After the return of Charles II. the former went to London, and joined the body of dissenting ministers in presenting an address of thanks for the declaration for liberty of conscience. He preached to a considerable congregation in London, in which city he died, May 24, 1704. Mr. Tong and his assistant, Mr. Alexander, preached funeral sermons for him, as he had done for Mr. Reynolds, Vincent, Oakes, and Day. He published "A Discourse of Family Religion, in eighteen Sermons," 8vo.—"Of Family Prayer," in 12mo. and "A Thanksgiving Sermon on the Discovery of the late Plot." A posthumous "Discourse of the Preciousness of God's Thoughts towards his People," in 8vo. was also printed.

WILLIAM WOODWARD; mez. Taverner p. J. Smith sc.

As this person is habited according to the costume of the dissenting clergy in the reign of William and Mary, there can be no great risque in assigning him to that period and profession, and he

was pulled down by an intruder, who sold the timber of it. The base man conforming, obtained a benefice in Devonshire. After the act of toleration published by king James II. he modestly told his flock, "You may go to conventicles though I cannot." Mr. Roger Tross was restored to Rose-Ash at the Restoration, and died in 1674.

he is classed accordingly. To identify his portrait, and to give a correct account of his life and character, under such circumstances of dubiety as arise from the uncertainty of being able to appropriate the "*nomen inane*" above printed to a particular person, must be attempted with diffidence and caution. In Calamy's account of the ejected ministers, he mentions Mr. William Woodward as being a sufferer in that way. He had been a tutor at Christ Church, Oxford. He is not however noticed by Wood, probably on account of his subsequent nonconformity. He appears to have been appointed by the ruling powers of the day to the living of Whitchurch, in the diocese of Hereford; where he published some sermons dedicated to sir E. Harley, and E. Littleton, Esq. two leading men in that county, and by them he was much respected. After his ejection from thence he travelled into Turkey, and visited Aleppo and Smyrna. At his return home he settled in the same county, at Leominster, where he continued to preach to a considerable congregation till his death, in 1691-2. It will be perhaps no very forced inference to conclude, that the above portrait and narrative have respect to the same person.

MATTHEW SYLVESTER; *Schevermans p. M. v. Gucht. Prefixed to his "Sermons," 1702, 8vo.*

Mr. Sylvester was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards obtained the living of Gunnersby, in Lincolnshire, from which he was ejected under the Bartholomew act, in 1662, to the great injury of the established church. His relation, Dr. Sanderson, his diocesan, did all he could to counter-act his non-conforming opinions, but as Mr. Sylvester could not conscientiously

ously join in whatever was required of him, he never lamented losing his preferment. Indeed his temper was of the most amiable description.— Archbishop Tillotson and Mr. Baxter, the eminent dissenting minister, united in their regard for him, in which they were joined by every tolerant person in all religious persuasions. His amiable manners preserved him when many others suffered hardships. He sometimes lived as chaplain (if the appellation is proper) with sir John Bright, and then with John White, Esq. a gentleman of Nottinghamshire; but he was for some time an assistant to Mr. Baxter. Like him he wrote sermons, and memoirs of his life and times; but the latter is unpublished. Mr. Sylvester died on Sunday, Jan. 25, 1707-8, without previous illness, so that “he went directly from his beloved work to his reward;” for he was “a man of excellent meekness of temper, sound and peaceable principles, a godly life, and great ability in the ministerial work,” as Mr. Baxter, who knew him best, has described him. There can be no doubt but that he possessed uncommon abilities, and exemplary piety.

JOHN SHOWER, obiit 1715. *W. Clarke delin. et sculp.*

JOHN SHOWER, æt. 52, 1709; *4to. mez. Faber sc.*

JOHN SHOWER; *M. vr. Gucht. Prefixed to his “Discourse on Earthquakes,” 1693, 12mo.*

JOHN SHOWER, 1714. *G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN SHOWER, æt. 43, 1700; *8vo. R. White sc.*

JOHN SHOWER, *different, 8vo. R. White sc.*

Mr. Shower, born in 1657, was ordained, by the advice of Dr. Manton, in 1677; he preached his first sermon that year in the meeting-house of Mr. John Vincent, in Hand-Alley: he was much admired by the dissenters, having “a lively affec-

“ tionate freedom of expression, with a grave and  
 “ serious behaviour.” In the reign of James II. he retired to Utrecht, and afterwards to Rotterdam, where he continued three years. Yielding to Mr. Howe’s solicitation, he returned to England, and became joint-minister with him to a London congregation. Leaving this engagement, he preached in Curriers Hall, then in Jewin-street; and finally in the Old Jewry, where his congregation built him a large meeting-house. Sir Samuel Barnardiston engaged him as travelling companion to his nephew, Mr. Samuel Barnardiston, and there are remarks which he made as he visited different places on the continent. His sermons have been published; they chiefly relate to earthquakes, and other awful and great events, as he had a talent for pathetic writing. He died June 28, 1715.—Mr. Nathaniel Oldfield preached his funeral sermon, in which he justly styles him “ one of the “ most diligent and useful preachers.” It is much to be lamented that he was not of the establishment; but it is more so that the schism was not suffered to die with the original nonconformists. The dissenters were greatly divided in their sentiments, on the occasional conformity bill; some desiring peaceable permission to worship God according to their own fancy, wished it; but the ambitious, fearing that the act would lay them to sleep in point of political consequence, resisted it with vehemence: amongst these was Mr. Howe, who urged the treasurer Oxford to promote their interest; but “ he, thinking fit to sacrifice his religious principles to his political views, left the “ dissenters in the lurch.”

TIMOTHY ROGERS. *Pen in his hand. Ato. mez. R. Byng p. R. Williams sc.*

“ Cogito, ergo Sum.”

“ There

“ There is a print by June, prefixed to a Dissertation on the Thirty-nine Articles, inscribed (probably by mistake) Thomas Rogers, B. D. Minister at Horningar, in Suffolk.” *Bromley.* A Thomas Rogers, A. M. of Hart Hall, Oxford, a contemporary, was author of a poem called *Lux Occidentalis.*”

This clergyman was son of John Rogers, M. D. and was living in the year 1700.

TIMOTHY CRUSO, æt. 39, 1696. *T. Foster, p. J. Sturt sc.*

TIMOTHY CRUSO, æt. 40. *mez. ad vivum. Vr. Spirit. scace.*

TIMOTHY CRUSO, æt. 40. *T. Foster, R. White. Prefixed to his “ Discourse on the rich Man and Lazarus,” 1697, 8vo.*

This respectable and indefatigable preacher published many sermons, but the above seems to have been his favourite one. He also wrote “The Duty and Blessing of a good Conscience,”—“The Christian’s Laver,” and “God the Guide of Youth.” He was amiable in his family, and as much loved by his friends, as he was useful in the church. Mr. Cruso died Nov. 26, 1697, when only forty-one years of age. He had been preacher of the Merchant’s Lecture at Pinner’s Hall. It was said of him, that, “though he would pray, perhaps preach two hours, yet he did not think fasting so necessary as some expected,” because he was fond of the pleasure of society, and society is promoted by the festive board.—Some clergymen of that period, of full faces and ruddy complexions, were supposed not sufficiently abstemious: but piety, benevolence, and content, give health and cheerfulness to the countenance:

WILLIAM III. CLASS IV.

bigotry, envy, and peevishness, cloud the features and emaciate the frame.

JOHN PIGGOT; 8vo. *G. Vertue sc.* 1737.

JOHN PIGGOT; prefixed to his "*Sermons*," 1704, 8vo; *R. White sc.*

Mr. John Piggot was an anabaptist preacher. He published eleven sermons, which were reprinted after his death, in 1713; they were all preached on "special occasions;" to which were added, Mr. Pilkington's Recantations of the Errors of the Romish Church, as it was published by Mr. Piggot; and a funeral sermon preached by Mr. Joseph Stennett; containing some account of the life and character of Mr. Piggot.

BENJAMIN KEACH, æt. 54, 1694, 4to. *J. Drapentier ad vivum*; prefixed to his "*Trumpet blown in Sion*," with five lines beginning with "*The Shadow of his Face you see*."

BENJAMIN KEACH, æt. 57, 1698, 8vo. *ad vivum*, *J. Drapentier delin. et sc.*

BENJAMIN KEACH; prefixed to his "*Jew Sabbath*," 1700, 8vo.

BENJAMIN KEACH, æt. 60, 1701; to his works, fol. *J. Surman p. Vr. Gucht sc.*

BENJAMIN KEACH, in an oval, hand on a book; 12mo.

Mr. Keach, an anabaptist minister in and near London for more than 30 years, was author of several books, entitled "*War with the Devil*;" "*Progress of Sin, or Travels of Godliness*;" "*One Hundred Divine Hymns on several Occasions*;" and "*Glorious Lover*;" but the most celebrated was his "*Metaphors of Scripture*;" a work that long bore a high reputation. In 1739 Proposals were

were published for printing by subscription a second edition of his "Key to open Scripture Metaphors," and his "Exposition of all the Parables," with the life and effigies of the author: It was calculated that this work would contain between five and six hundred sheets, and make three volumes in folio.

In some of his writings he imitated Bunyan, but was much inferior to that extraordinary person in originality and invention, as much as Bunyan was to Homer. \*

Mr. Keach was an indiscreet man, who had greatly erred by disseminating some dangerous doctrines in his primer, as that Christ at the appointed time of the Father should reign personally upon earth, and be judge both of the quick and dead; that learning and its accompaniments were not necessary to the ministry, because Christ chose mechanics for his disciples; but he forgot that the apostles were gifted with the Holy Ghost, which taught them all languages, and enabled them to perform all miracles. This subjected him to severe treatment; for being brought to trial and found guilty at Ailesbury assizes in 1664, he was sentenced to be imprisoned a fortnight, to stand in the pillory in that place in open market for two hours; and on the Thursday following at Winslow, his place of residence, where his book was to be burnt by the common hangman before his face; and to find sureties for his good behaviour at the next assizes, where and when he was to make a public renunciation of his doctrine, and such public submission also as should be enjoined him. To

K 3 this

\* "I knew," says Mr. Granger, "a person of eminence to whom the Iliad in the original was as familiar as the Pilgrim's Progress, who thought that there was a great similitude betwixt the genius of Bunyan and that of Homer. I could not help thinking when I heard this singular remark, that the learned and pious gentleman had read both with much the same degree of enthusiasm."

this he probably submitted. The ferocity of the soldiers when they conveyed him to prison was highly reprehensible. Happily times are changed: had he lived now, such sentiments would only have raised a smile in the governors, and been but little attended to by the governed.

ELIAS KEACH; æt. 30 or 36, 12mo. *Drapentier.*  
ELIAS KEACH; æt. 32, 8vo. *R. White ad vivum,*  
1697.

Son of Mr. Benjamin Keach, was a preacher of the baptist persuasion. He spent most of his time abroad, where he was instrumental in founding two baptist churches. On his return from Pennsylvania he became pastor of a congregation which he gathered at Wapping. He died before his father in 1699. There is a sermon of his published: the text is Rom. ch. iii. v. 24.

JOHN MOORE; æt. 75; *Drapentier sc.* *Pre-*  
*fixed to his "Banner of Corah,"* 1696; 8vo.

This clergyman was a native of Worcester, and probably descended from the family of an alderman of that city.

WILLIAM COOKSON; æt. 37, 1698. *R.*  
*White ad vivum.*

I know of nothing more of this gentleman than that Mr. Granger thought him the author of "The Quaker's Pedigree traced."

NICHOLAS PEARSON; *F. H. V. Hove.* *Pre-*  
*fixed to his "Raptures of a flaming Spirit,"* 1688; 8vo.

I do not find any particulars of this "rapturous flaming" divine; however I presume he was a non-

nonconformist, who much loved extraordinary titles to their works upon divinity, demonstrating the enthusiasm of their minds.

THOMAS WARREN, M. A. *I. Caldwell.* In the "*Nonconformist's Memorial*;" 8vo.

Thomas Warren, a presbyter, ejected from Houghton in the county of Southampton, was the noted man whom Mr. Eyre of Salisbury opposed in the point of justification. He died in 1694, aged 77. This person preached evening lectures at Salisbury. The Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge and the Rev. William Eyre, residents in the city, were present at one of those in April 1652, when the latter objected to the sermon, in which Warren was partial to Antinomianism, or justification before faith. A conference ensued; but this dispute, like all others ending in a quarrel, the pulpit became a place for disputation, where Warren and Woodbridge opposed, and Eyre defended the Antinomian belief. Warren and Woodbridge wrote to refute it, and Warren a work intituled "Unbelievers no Subjects of Justification, nor mystical Union, vindicated against Mr. Eyre's Objections in his *Vindiciæ Justificationis gratuitæ*; with a Refutation of that antifidean and antievangelical error asserted thereon, viz. The Justification of a Sinner before, or without Faith;" 4to, 1654. The three disputants became conformists at the Restoration and died such.

#### AN AMERICAN NONCONFORMIST.

CRESCENTIUS (INCREASE) MATHER, æt. 48, 1637; *I. Sturt sc.* Prefixed to his "*Remarkable Providence*," 1687; 8vo.

INCREASE MATHER, æt. 85, 1724. Prefixed to his "*Life*," by Calamy. *I. Sturt sc.*

INCREASE MATHER, æt. 49, 1688; 8vo. *Vt. Spirit p. R. White sc.*

INCREASE MATHER, æt. 85; ob. Aug. 28, 1723.  
*This is the same plate as the last, with some alterations.*

He lived to see wonderful changes in the political hemisphere. The Mathers were a race of puritans; he knew the strict sect first in his native plains of North America; but wishing to have a nearer view of it, he came to Britain when it was in its meridian splendor, in the reign of Charles I. The saints could do no other than find employment for the talents of so far-famed an apostle. He settled at Gloucester, where he remained until the brightest plumage of this sect had faded away. Leaving the city of Gloucester, he retired to Guernsey, where he acted as chaplain to a regiment; but the violence which had expelled him from Gloucester followed him even there, so that he applied himself again to the favourite seat of his beloved system of Gospel grace. There new honours, greater than Britain would have bestowed, awaited him: he was elevated to the highest seat of learning, being elected president of Harvard college in Cambridge, in New England. As an American author he has done credit to the appointment. He wrote on a variety of subjects, chiefly religious. He died August 23, 1723, esteemed for his virtues, and admired for his talents.

### AN IRISH CLERGYMAN.

GEORGE WALKER, D. D. Minister of Dunganon, Governor of Londonderry.

GEORGE WALKER, *la. fol. G. Kneller p. Pv. Baine, 1689, sc.*

GEORGE WALKER, *mez. I. Gole sc.*

GEORGE WALKER, *fol. A. Hardueg sc.*

GEORGE

GEORGE WALKER, *fol.* *D. Loggan sc.*

GEORGE WALKER, *mez.* *T. Schenck sc.*

GEORGE WALKER, *la. fol.* *R. White sc.*

George Walker, a native and rector of Donaghmore, in the county of Tyrone in Ireland, rendered himself conspicuously eminent by his skill and valour in defending Londonderry. This virtuous man, alarmed at the danger of the Protestant religion, raised a regiment at his own expence to defend the cause he was bound to espouse. Apprehensive that James would visit Londonderry (as he *had* taken Coleraine and Kilmore) he rode full speed to Lundee, the governor, to apprize him of the danger. That officer at first slighted the information, but was soon convinced how much he was indebted to him. Walker, returning to Liford, joined colonel Crafton, and, by Lundee's direction, took post at the Long Causeway, which he defended a whole night; but at length obliged to give way to a superior force, he retreated to Londonderry, where he endeavoured to inspire the panic-struck governor with courage to brave the storm, but in vain; he left the place either through fear or treachery. Walker bravely united with major Baker to defend the place, which would have appeared bordering upon rashness if they had been able generals. James commanded a numerous army in person, which was well supplied with every requisite for a siege. The besieged had no means for a long defence; they were men who flying from their homes had taken shelter in this place, they had not more than twenty canons, nor more than ten days provisions, no engineers, nor horses for foraging parties or sallies. Resolved to suffer the greatest extremities rather than yield, they did all that desperate men could effect. They sent to king William to inform him of their determination,

mination, imploring speedy relief. Major Baker dying, the command devolved chiefly on Walker, who exercised it with a stoic philosophy that has few parallels. Horses, dogs, cats, rats and mice were devoured by the garrison, and even salted hides were used as food.\* Walker suffered in common with his men, and even prompted them to make several sallies; and as the Irish constantly fled, the officers suffered dreadfully. Londonderry has a good harbour; he hoped that that circumstance would enable the king to raise the siege: by land there were no hopes of succour. That fatality, which frustrated every attempt of James, only could have prevented his storming the place, which might at any time have been done: but he would force it to surrender by blockade: he would starve the garrison out. To accomplish this he had a bar made across the arm of the sea; so that as he supposed vessels could not enter the town. It succeeded, and the poor famished creatures had the misery to see hope destroyed, and their patience became exhausted: Walker, perceiving the danger of a general defection, assembled his wretched garrison in the cathedral, and preached to inspire them with a reliance upon Providence, promising them a speedy release from their dangers. They returned to their labours invigorated, when, as if he had been a prophet as well as a general, they discovered three ships, under the command of major-general Kirk, who had sent him a message before, that when he could hold out no longer he would raise the siege at the hazard of himself, his men and his vessels. Whilst both parties were prepared for the dreadful trial, Kirk sailed

\* A gentleman who maintained his usual healthy appearance in this scene of misery, declared that he hid himself two days, fearing his danger from the eager eyes of the famished people, who seemed to look upon him as reserved for them to feast upon.

sailed towards the bar under a heavy discharge from the enemy, and succeeded in crossing it, by which the siege was raised in the night of July 31, 1689. No man in that century gained more reputation than Walker. Resigning the command of the regiment he embarked for England, with an address of thanks to their majesties, where he was received as his merit deserved: the sovereigns, the parliament, the city, the university of Oxford, united to do justice to so generous, so gallant a man. He returned to Ireland with king William, and fell at the Boyne with Schomberg July 1, 1690. There is a medal commemorative of William's passing the river on horseback triumphantly; Schomberg and Walker lying dead on the opposite banks.

Walker was much praised for his gallantry and patience at Londonderry; but the moment he resigned the command of the town to Kirk he should have left the sword for the cassock. In England he had received the degree of doctor of divinity; and had he joined his flock instead of going to the field he would have become a prelate, for the see of Derry became vacant three days after his death, and it was generally believed William would have made him the successor. However he seemed designed for a brigadier-general rather than a bishop.

## A NONJURING CLERGYMAN of IRELAND.

CHARLES LESLIE, *fol.*; *A. St. Belle p. F. Che-reau sc.*

CHARLES LESLIE, *A. M. 8vo*; *J. S. Miiller sc.*

CHARLES LESLIE; *prefixed to his "Works," 1721, fol.*; *St. Belle p. Vertue sc.*

CHARLES LESLIE, *A. M. mez. fol.*; *G. White sc.*

CHARLES LESLIE, *inscribed Rev. Mr. LESLEY, mez. fol.* *This is different from that mentioned above.*

Charles

Charles Leslie, son of Dr. John Leslie, bishop of Clogher, made a conspicuous figure, as much by his politics as his divinity. When chancellor of Connor in Ireland, 1687, he felt so acutely in having a papistical sovereign, that he declared James II. was no longer "defender of the faith," nor "head of the church," dignities inherent in the crown. The people, animated by his speeches, attacked the friends of the monarch, and the contest was stained by the blood of the opponents; yet, fickle as the wind, he afterwards openly declared in favour of the unfortunate Stuarts; but he was zealous for the Protestant religion, though they seemed incompatible. He attended the son of king James, to convert him; but, convinced that the design was impracticable, he returned from Bar le Duc to his native country, where he paid Nature's debt in March, 1721-2. The most material of his works are—"A short and easy Method with the Deists;" "A short and easy Method with the Jews;" "The Snake in the Grass;" "Hereditary Right to the Crown of England asserted;" "The Socinian Controversy discussed;" "The Charge of Socinianism against Dr. Tillotson considered." His works, too numerous to detail, were collected and published in two volumes by himself, except his attack upon Tillotson, whom he hated more than even William III. He accuses him of "downright Hobbism," principles so "diabolical," that he had "deeply poisoned" the nation!!! Leslie had much learning, but more faction; some wit, but more scurrility.

## CLERGY OF THE FRENCH CHURCH IN LONDON.

PAUL DEM. FELANTIN *de la REVIÈRE*; *mez. Pv. Somer. ad vivum, in Pèpys' Collect. 8th class.*

A minister of the French church in London. Of the one hundred preachers in the twenty-two churches of that nation in the metropolis, little is at present known. They were liberally and deservedly supported by the government—yet it was a curious circumstance, that these people, who had expatriated themselves for religion, were extremely acrimonious against others. The controversy was, it must be confessed, of the greatest moment—*whether they should preach with their hats on or off.* Some thought that the general practice of the Anglican Church should be complied with; but other congregations, when the preacher uncovered his head, exclaimed “Popery,” and left him. It did not occur to these stiff Genevians, that it would be indecorous to enter the *palace* with their hats upon their heads.

ISAAC DU BOURDIEU, Minister of the French Church, London, 1685; *mezz.*

Was one of the refugees who fled hither from the persecuting bigotry of Lewis XIV. His son, Jean du Bourdieu, died chancellor of St. Asaph in 1755, of whom there is likewise an engraving. The father was minister at the Savoy. His fracas with the duc d'Aumont, the French ambassador here, owing to his great zeal in the pulpit against popery and slavery, has been noticed before. The truth is, du Bourdieu scarce knew when

when he did, or did not transgress in this respect ; for he candidly owned to a friend, that, preaching extempore, he often found his discourse flag, and the chain of his thoughts broken ; and that on such occasions he always abruptly fell upon the hackneyed topics of “ the scarlet whore and “ her bastards ; ” “ the Pope, the Grand Monarch, and the Pretender.” Du Bourdieu prevailed on Dr. Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, in 1692, to recommend the poor Vaudois to the patronage of Queen Mary, her Majesty gave a sum for a fund to supply them with ministers ; for so low were these poor persecuted people reduced, that they had not so much as schoolmasters to instruct their children.

THOMAS SATUR, D. T. *v. Somer. ad vivum.*  
*In Pepys' Collect. class 8.*

I know no more of this pastor of the French church in London, than that he was living in 1690.

It is to be lamented, that neither tradition or any written documents can furnish a better account of these pious confessors of the true faith, who, under every distressing circumstance of age and penury, the incumbrances of a family, and a total ignorance of our language, had yet resolution enough to abandon their country and connexions, and to venture among a foreign people, and a nation always inimical to that which was endeared to them by a thousand ties, for conscience sake alone, and to be at liberty to worship in the manner their fathers had done, though in a foreign land. It cannot be doubted but that their strict and sober manners, their zealous and constant labours in the service of the church, and the disregard they had shown for the goods  
of

of this world, when opposed to their confident hopes of a better, must have had a great influence upon the minds of their fellow-sufferers, and have disposed not only them, but all who were witnesses of their conduct, to become useful and peaceable members of the community, and to create and keep up a strong and steady phalanx, ready to resist every attempt, either of force or fraud, that the enemies of civil and religious liberty might make against them.

— RUPERTI.

Monsieur Ruperti, a refugee French minister, published a "Discourse on Infant Baptism," London, 1695, 8vo.

HENRY DE JUSTEL, given in the "*Gent. Mag. for March, 1788.*"

Mons. Justel, a man of distinguished eminence in the literary world, was born in Paris in 1620, and became secretary to his sovereign. He was much known and respected in England, having sent, by Dr. Hickes, the original Greek MS. of the "*Canones Ecclesiae Universales,*" published by his father, and others equally valuable, to be presented to the University of Oxford, which learned body conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws, June 23, 1675. Apprised of the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he came to England. Charles II. honourably receiving, appointed him royal librarian, an office he enjoyed until his death, in Sept. 1693. He was buried at Eaton, in Berkshire\*. His salary as librarian was 200l. per

\* His disorder, of which he died, was the stone. On opening his body, after his decease, one was taken from the bladder which weighed five ounces and an half—an astonishing fact.

per annum. Justel was highly and deservedly esteemed by the English literati. He left a son named Christopher. The famous Dr. Bentley succeeded him in the office of royal librarian.

———— WOLTERS, *Sleck, p. Van Gunst. sc.*

Wolters was a Dutchman. Visiting England, he obtained the degree of doctor in divinity from the university of Cambridge, as appears by ten Latin lines under the portrait, which is dated 1695, the year, perhaps, when he visited that university.

#### FOREIGN PROTESTANT BISHOP, AND CLERGYMAN.

JOANNES BAGUERUS, *Selandiæ Episc. mez, Soleman, p. J. Smith sc. 1698. One of Smith's best performances, and very rare.*

John Bagger, bishop of Seland, or Zealand, in Denmark, I think. He died in 1693, aged 47. Probably he came to England in the suite of Prince George of Denmark.

BALTHAZER BEKKER, *mez. P. Schenck sc.*  
BALTHAZER BEKKER, *fol. A. Zyvelt ad vivum.*

This person, a clergyman, was one of the most eminent of the Dutch divines, and author of several works, the most noted of which was one entitled "The World Bewitched," 1699, in which he maintains that the devils have no power over mankind. This publication brought him into difficulties, and he was degraded from the ministerial office; but his salary was reserved to him

him by the magistrates of Amsterdam; ob. 1698, aged 64. It is said he came over into England, but when, or upon what occasion, does not appear.

AN ARCHBISHOP OF THE GREEK CHURCH.

NEOPHYTUS of PHILIPPOLI. *R. White ad vivum*, 1702.

Neophytus archbishop of Philippoli in Romania, and ex-arch of all Thrace, came into England in the reign of king William, and received the degree of doctor in divinity from the University of Cambridge in 1701.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL, *Sec. of State*, *fol. Kneller p. Vertue sc.* 1724.

Sir William Trumbull, son of W. Trumbull, esq. clerk of the signet, and grandson of W. Trumbull; esq. agent at Brussels for James I. and Charles I. and clerk of the privy council. His maternal grandfather, Mr. Weckerlin,\* Latin secretary to Charles I. instructed him in the rudiments of the Latin and French languages; he was afterwards sent to Oakingham school; and, thence, as a gentleman commoner to St. John's College, Oxford. His studies there were interrupted for some time by his going to travel on the continent, where he was much noticed by the lords Sunderland, Godolphin, and Sidney, and also Dr. Compton, afterward bishop of London. On his return home, having obtained the necessary degrees, he practised in Doctors Commons. The frugality of his father's allowance, and his own marriage, urged him to great exertions in his profession,

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which

\* See Granger, vol. II. p. 282, 2d Edit. 8vo.

which were amply rewarded, particularly after the death of sir W. Walker. His first public appointment was that of judge advocate at Tangier, and he succeeded to the clerkship of the signet, in 1682, by a reversionary grant on sir P. Warwick's death. He refused going to Ireland as secretary. Charles II. knighted him, Nov. 1, 1684, and made him clerk of the deliveries of ordnance stores. James II. in 1685, sent him as envoy extraordinary to France, but he very reluctantly accepted the employment, with a pension of 200*l.* instead of the fore-named place. The oppression which the French protestants suffered was so extremely repugnant to the feelings of sir William, that he openly condemned it; this circumstance created mutual disgust between the king of France and himself; he was therefore recalled, and sent as ambassador to the Ottoman court in 1687; in this situation he was found by king William, who continued him in it by a new appointment at the commencement of his reign. \* On his return from Constantinople, which journey he performed principally by land, and great part of it on foot, he was made successively a commissioner of the treasury, privy counsellor, and secretary of state. He was also governor of the Hudson's Bay and Turkey companies, and sat in several

\* As the form of a state document of this kind between a Christian and a Mahometan sovereign is a sort of curiosity, it is here transcribed from the original instrument, which is finely written, partly in gold letters, on a sheet of vellum, illuminated with the arms of Great Britain, and the different quarterings properly emblazoned in the margin, and signed with the king's own hand; now (1806) in the possession of Mr. Bindley.

William the Third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, To the most high and mighty prince Sultan Soliman Kan, emperor of the Eastern Nations, sole and supreme monarch of the Musselman kingdom, health and true happiness. Most high and mighty prince, it haying pleased Almighty God, by whom kings reign, to exalt us to the imperial throne of these kingdoms by a free consent of the states of both our realmes of England and Scotland, and wee having been solemnly inaugurated together with our royal consort the queen, the friendship and good correspondence which hath continued for so many yeares between our and your royall predecessors,

several parliaments for different places, particularly for the university of Oxford in 1695. The experienced diplomatist, who well knew the tedium of negotiation, said to king William upon a certain occasion, "Do not, sir, send embassies to Italy, but a fleet into the Mediterranean." Retiring from public life to East-Hamsted, in Berkshire, he there past the remainder of his days in literary leisure. It was here that his acquaintance with Pope, whose near residence at Binfield was favourable to their intercourse, commenced,\* which, to their mutual honour and happiness, continued without interruption till sir William's death in 1716. On this occasion the poet took leave of his patron with a laudable decorum, by writing an epitaph for his monument; † which, though it cannot stand the test of Johnson's criticism, he undoubtedly laboured with great care,

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having

predecessors, and the particular esteeme we have for your Majesty's person, whose princely vertues are published throughout the world, oblige us to give your Majestie this early intimation of our elevation to the regall dignity, as also to assure your Majestie that wee shall on our part be sincere and constant in observing, and causing to be observed, the several articles and capitulations mutually agreed and concluded on for the benefit and advantage of the subjects of both our dominions. And wee promise ourselves, from your great justice and wisdom, the like exactness in the performance of all that you have consented to by the said capitulations and treatys, and that our subjects shall allwayes find your royall protection and encouragement to carry on that trade and commerce which hath so long subsisted and flourished in your dominions, to the great benefit of our subjects on both sides. And further, wee recommend unto you the person of our ambassador, sir William Trumbull, whom wee have thought fit to continue in the same employment in our name; having a confidence in his prudence and fidelity, that he will acquit himself in all things as becomes his character, to whom wee desire your Imperial Majestie to give full credence in whatsoever he shall impart to your Majestie, your Vizier Azem, or any other of your Majestie's Officers. And so, high and mighty prince, wee humbly beseech the one great and omnipotent God to preserve you in health and happiness, and to send you a speedy issue out of so long a war by an honourable and lasting peace.—Given at our Court at Whitehall, the sixth day of June, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty-nine, in the first year of our Reigne. Your most affectionate friend,

WILLIAM R.

\* *Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit.  
Tempore crevit amor.*

OVID.

† It was always understood, I believe, till we were otherwise informed by Mr. Lysons, in his new work, entitled, "Magna Britannia," that the inscription was actually put upon the tomb.

having adopted in the compass of twelve lines almost every topic of encomium that could excite love, veneration, or esteem, for the memory of his departed friend. As one of the most eminent civilians of his day, as a critic in ancient and modern languages, and as an unblemished statesman, sir William Trumbull will ever be revered. In 1699, Michell Le Vassor, a French protestant, dedicated to him his translation of the letters and memoirs of Francisco de Vargas, relative to the Council of Trent: in which he bears honourable testimony to sir William's zealous endeavours to assist the distressed protestant interest both at home and abroad. The Spanish originals, which were in sir William's library, having been obtained by his grandfather during his residence at Brussels; most probably a part of cardinal Granvelle's collections, which were left behind in that country. The beautiful and accomplished Elizabeth, daughter of sir Charles Cotterel, master of the ceremonies, was his first wife, who accompanied him in his embassies. She dying July 8th, 1704, he married in his old age Judith, daughter of Henry Alexander, fourth earl of Sterling, by whom he had Judith, who died in infancy; and W. Trumbull, Esq. whose daughter and sole heir Mary, marrying with the hon. colonel Martin Sandys, carried a large property into that family.

Sir JOHN TRENCHARD; *4to. high finished; Bestland.*

Sir JOHN TRENCHARD; *proof; la. mez. I. Watson, P. P.*

The family of Trenchard is very respectable. Sir John Trenchard, bred a counsellor, was seated at Wolveton, in Dorsetshire. He narrowly escaped being involved in the fate of lord Russell; for

for Rumsey swore, that at Shepherd's "there was some discourse of Trenchard's undertaking to raise a body out of Taunton, and of his failing in it;" but lord Russell being examined on the subject, declared he had heard nothing relating to him. When he was interrogated, he denied every thing—"but one point of his guilt was well known: he was the first man that had moved the exclusion in the house of commons; so he was reckoned a lost man." He was at that time member for Taunton, having been returned in 1678 and 1681; however, contrary to the general expectations, he escaped, and joined Monmouth in the reign of James II.; but getting away, he embarked for the Continent. The Revolution afforded him brighter prospects. Returning to England, he was elected member of parliament for Dorchester, in the memorable year 1688, and again in 1690. King William, finding him devoted to his interest, called him to the degree of a serjeant-at-law, May 21, 1689; and March 23, 1693, appointed him secretary of state and a privy-counsellor. He enjoyed these offices but a short time, dying in 1694. Dr. Burnet says, having "lived beyond sea, he had a right understanding of affairs abroad;" and that though he had gone such lengths in the two former reigns, and had been so near paying the forfeit with his life, yet "he was a calm and sedate man, and was much more moderate than could have been expected, since he was a leading man in a party." There were three members of parliament, in these reigns, of the family of Trenchard, returned from places in the Western counties. They had great interest there, which they retained for many years after the secretary's death. John Trenchard, esq. the author of much against standing armies, and the

writer of Cato's Letters, was the secretary's son, whose widow re-married his amanuensis.

HENRY POWLE, Speaker of the House of Commons, *fol. G. Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.* 1737.

Henry Powle, descended from a family at Williamstrop, in Gloucestershire, \* was member of parliament for Cirencester in 1678, and in 1688 was chosen speaker. He was at that time master of the rolls, and died in 1692, possessed of both these offices. He was an adept in referring to precedents, which gave him great advantages in managing the debates. The memorable sentence, uttered by him in 1679, should be written in letters of gold over the entrance into the House of Commons. "I will not invade prerogative, neither will I consent to the infringement of the least liberty of my country."

Sir STEPHEN FOX; *mez. J. Baker p. I. Simon sc.*

That integrity which Granger has noticed in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. continued to mark this able and respectable character. The younger son of a family by no means affluent, he gradually rose to great employments. He went to France as an attendant to a gentleman, and afterwards passed into the service of the exiled monarch, Charles II. whom he served in his banishment as a cofferer, for eight years, with fidelity and patience: he was subsequently made a lord of the treasury. In the senate and the cabinet he was faithful and eminent; in private life, religious, sober, chaste; and not only instructive, but

\* It does not appear what relation he was to sir Richard Powle, knight of the Bath, M. P. for the county of Berks in 1660 and 1664. The Speaker married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard lord Newport, of High Ercall, in Staffordshire: she dying July 28, 1672, highly respected, was buried at Quenington, in Gloucestershire.

but extremely pleasing in conversation. He had seen much, and thought more: wisdom and experience united to make his years truly venerable. He died in retirement, at Chiswick, in a house he had built, September 1716, aged upwards of ninety years, and was buried at Farley, in a church he had erected, near the hospital he had founded and endowed. Blessed in a numerous posterity, and by the surrounding poor; esteemed and regretted by a grateful public. His (Stephen's) first wife was Elizabeth, only surviving child of Mr. William Whittle, of Lancaster. His second wife, whom he married in 1703, was Christian, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Hope, of Naseby, in Lincolnshire. By the former he had seven sons and three daughters: all the former died young; except Charles, who, like his father, was the approved servant of several sovereigns. The three daughters were Margaret, who died at an early age; Elizabeth, married to Charles lord Cornwallis; and Jane, to George earl of Northampton. By his young wife he had four children: Stephen, created lord Ilchester; Henry, created lord Holland; Charlotte, married to the hon. Edward Digby; and a daughter, who was killed when a child, by falling from a window.

His descendants, inheriting his great abilities, are still eminent statesmen, particularly the right hon. Charles James Fox. \*

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Sir

\* " I cannot resist giving a contrast between sir Stephen and his descendant. When, in 1654, preparations were made for king Charles II.'s remove from Paris to Germany, the charge of governing the expences of the family, and of payment of the wages of the servants, and indeed of issuing out all moneys, as well in journeys, as when the court resided any where, was committed to Stephen Fox, a young man bred under the severe discipline of the lord Piercy, afterwards lord chamberlain of the king's household. This Stephen Fox was very well qualified with languages and all other parts of  
" clerkship,

Sir THOMAS LITTLETON (LYTTELTON);  
*mez. T. Forster. p. 1700; I. Simons sc.*

Sir Thomas Lyttelton was of a family so numerous, that its branches are not to be traced, except when distinguished by titles; and hereditary ones have very frequently, and very deservedly, been given to them. Sir Thomas's progenitor, seated at Stoke Milburgh, in Shropshire, was created a baronet by Charles I. October 14, 1642. He was son of the sir Thomas Lyttelton, described by bishop Burnet, "as a man of a strong head and sound judgment, who had just as much knowledge in trade, history, the disposition of Europe, and the constitution of England, as served to feed and direct his thoughts, and no more." The prelate lived next door to him several years. He had been treasurer of the Navy with Osborne, afterward lord treasurer, until supplanted by him

"clerkship, honesty and discretion, that were necessary for the discharge of such a trust; and indeed his great industry, modesty, and prudence, did very much contribute to the bringing the family, which for so many years had been under no government, into very good order; by which his majesty, in the pinching straits of his condition, enjoyed very much ease from the time he left Paris."—*The Earl of Clarendon's History of the Civil Wars.*

"Thursday, May 31, (1781).—I had been to see if Lady A—— was come to town. As I came up St. James's-street, I saw a cart and porters at C——'s door; coppers and old chests of drawers loading—in short, his success at faro has awakened his host of creditors—but unless his bank had swelled to the size of the Bank of England, it could not have yielded a sop a-piece for each. Epsom too had been unpropitious; and one creditor has actually seized and carried off his goods, which did seem worth removing.—As I returned, full of this scene, whom should I find, sauntering before my own door, but C——? He came up and talked to me, at the coach-window, on the Marriage Bill, with as much sang-froid as if he knew nothing of what had happened.—I have no admiration for insensibility to one's own faults, especially when committed out of vanity: perhaps the whole philosophy consisted in the commission. If *you* (the hon. Hen. Seymour Conway) could have been as much to blame, the last thing you could bear well would be your own reflections. The more marvellous F——'s parts were, the more one is provoked at his follies, which comfort so many rascals and block-heads, and make all that is admirable and amiable in him only matter of regret to those who like him as I do."—*Horace, Earl of Orford's Works*—No one was more prudent in the use of his talents than Stephen, none more wasteful of his than Charles.

him in that post. This sir Thomas, the father, was greatly displeased with Charles II. and esteemed him less than his brother, James II. It is therefore not surprising that sir Thomas, his son and successor, approved the Revolution. He was elected in 1688 one of the members for Woodstock, in Oxfordshire; and he was returned for the same borough in all the four subsequent parliaments. He represented Castle Rising, in Norfolk, 1702, and Chichester in 1705. In that called in 1698 he was elected speaker, an office he was well qualified for, being the "ablest and the vehementest arguer of them all. He commonly lay quiet till towards the close of a debate, and he often ended it, speaking with a strain of conviction and authority that was not easily resisted." This is observed by bishop Burnett, who resided in his father's house, in St. Clement Danes, and like him, became the next neighbour to his lordship. They spent a great deal of their time every day together, and frequently conversed on the management of himself and Powle. When Sir Thomas intended to exert all his abilities to argue any point in parliament, he used to talk it over with Burnet, and to set him to object all he could against him. It was very advantageous to him that he resided constantly in the capital, as matters were most in his hands during the intervals of parliament." The bishop honestly owns that it was by Lyttelton's means he obtained information of many political intrigues. Sir Thomas was appointed to the valuable post of treasurer of the navy, which he retained until his death, January 1, 1709-10. "He was a wise and worthy man, had studied much modern history, and the present state and interest of Europe." The title of baronet, in this branch of the Lyttelton's, is extinct.

WALTER

WALTER CHETWYND, of Ingestre, M.P.  
*R. White, 1691.*

Descended from an ancient family, he inherited the paternal estate of Ingestre, in Staffordshire, where he lived greatly respected; and not only rebuilt the family seat, but the church. His piety, liberality, and munificence, are still remembered with grateful pleasure in the neighbourhood of Ingestre, and his name is recorded as "the great ornament of his country for all sorts of curious learning." He thrice represented Staffordshire in parliament in the reign of William III. and served the office of sheriff of the county in 1680. He died March 21, 1692-3. He married Ann, daughter of sir Edward Bagot, of Blithfield, in the same county, bart. but his daughter and only child Frances dying before him, he devised his seat and estate to his cousin, Walter Chetwynd, created viscount Chetwynd. There is an idle tale, that Mr. Chetwynd had intended leaving the duke of Ormond his estate, but that he was requested by that nobleman to give it to a person of the surname of Chetwynd, then in his service. On the contrary, he made a motion in the house of commons, which ended in the duke's attainder and banishment. Is it possible Mr. Chetwynd did not know his first cousin, the treasurer of the consort of the princess Ann? The Chetwynds had successively served their sovereigns or the princes of the blood royal, and had ranked with the gentry of the counties of Salop and Stafford for six centuries, since the reign of Henry III.

Sir

Sir RICHARD HADDOCKE, Admiral; *mez.*  
*I. Closterman p. W. Faithorne, jun.*

Sir Richard Haddock was grandson of Captain Richard Haddock, who died April 20, 1660, and son of Mr. Haddock, who resided at Lee, where he was buried. The admiral erected a monument for the former: the latter has a grave-stone, with brass plates, on which are engraved representations of himself and his three wives, ten sons; and under the last wife eleven daughters. Thus numerous were the brothers and sisters of Sir Richard Haddock, who, being an able and gallant officer, and reaching the advanced age of 85 years, obtained very considerable posts of trust and profit. He was knighted before 1678, at which time he was returned a member of parliament for Aldborough, in Suffolk; and in 1685 he represented Shoreham, in Sussex. Sir Richard was appointed comptroller of the navy, one of the commissioners for victualling, and an admiral. He died February 26, 1713-4, and was buried with his ancestors, in the family vault at Lee. He was father of admiral Nicholas Haddock.

Sir JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, *in the Oxford Almanack for 1727, 1762.*

Sir Joseph Williamson was son of a clergyman in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, probably for the same profession; but he preferred politics. This might be occasioned by having Mr. Locke for his tutor, whom Wood calls "a man of a turbulent spirit, clamorous and never contented." Unamiably as he might appear to others of a different political creed, yet young Williamson gained so much information,  
 and

and gave his mind such a direction from his lessons, that he became a very eminent legislator, and still greater statesman. He represented Thetford and Rochester in several parliaments; and his interest was so decided, that he was sometimes returned for both places; and yet it was his abilities that procured him that interest, having, in the commencement of his political career, neither riches nor alliances to give him such a preference. Charles II. appointed him clerk of his papers of the privy council in ordinary, and knighted him January 24, 1672-3; made him one of the principal secretaries of state, August 11, 1674, and a privy counsellor. Sir Joseph continued an able minister during the remainder of that reign. In 1678, when politics ran very high, the commons committed him to the tower; Charles sent for the members of the house of commons to the banqueting-house, where he told them, "Though you have committed my servant without acquainting me, yet I intend to deal more freely with you, and acquaint you with my intentions to release my secretary;" which he accordingly did, before they could draw up an address against it; so that when they had, the answer was "It is too late." The impolitic course pursued by James II. he seemed well aware would end in his ruin. William III. employed and confided in him. In the reign of Charles, he had been a plenipotentiary at Ryswick and Cologne; and William, in 1697, sent him to the court of France. Though the public service demanded his first attention, yet it did not so wholly engross him, but that he had leisure for the study of literature; and the sciences. He presided over the royal society. A considerable part of his wealth was expended in useful charities, or in promoting learning; and the

the places which returned him to parliament received much of his bounty. At his death he left 6000*l.* to the college where he was educated; and at Rochester he founded a mathematical school, where Garrick was placed under the first master, Mr. John Colson, afterwards mathematical professor at Cambridge. He gave 14*l.* per annum to Thetford, for apprenticing boys, and an exhibition for a poor scholar at Cambridge; to the corporation, "The Statutes at Large;" to the school, eleven folio books. He also presented an elegant sword and mace to the mayor and corporation; and in 1680, built the court of common-pleas, and a grand-jury chamber adjoining the old guildhall. This excellent man died in October, 1701, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. He married Catherine, only sister and heir of Charles Stuart, duke of Richmond and Lenox, K. G. who was widow of Henry, lord O'Brian, eldest son and heir-apparent of Henry, earl of Thomond. They had issue. Sir Joseph devised part of his great estates to her; but she held them only a month, dying in the November following. Her share therefore went to her daughters and coheirs, the children of her former marriage. The remainder of Sir Joseph's estates were devised by him to his friend and executor, Mr. Joseph Horsby.

Sir RICHARD BULSTRODE, *knt.* *I. Harding*,  
1795.

Tradition says the ancient surname of this Buckinghamshire family was Shobbington, but that it was changed to Bulstrode, from an ancestor defending himself, and at length defeating William, the Norman Conqueror, mounted on a bull.

bull\*. That they had long flourished at Gerard's Cross, near Beaconsfield, is certain. Sir Richard, eldest son of Edward Bulstrode, of the Inner Temple, esq. the author of a book of Reports, was a student at Pembroke-Hall, in Cambridge, whence he went to the Inns of Court, and became a barrister; but, adopting the profession of arms, he was appointed quarter-master-general to Charles I. until the royal forces were disbanded at Truro. At the Restoration his merit was rewarded; and when above 60 years of age, he was sent to reside as agent at Brussels: returning in 1675, Charles II. knighted and made him resident. James II. made him his envoy. Disapproving the Revolution, Sir Richard went to the abdicated monarch at St. Germain, where he remained 22 years, enjoying wonderful firmness of mind and strength of body. When more than 80 years of age, he would walk twelve miles in a morning, and often studied as many hours in the day. He died at the age of 101. As an author he was well known. The first effusion of his genius was addressed to Charles I. on the birth of his son James, duke of York. At 80 he composed 185 elegies and epigrams, all on religious subjects. He wrote besides, *Memoirs and Reflections on the Reign and Government of his three royal Masters, Charles I. Charles II. and James II.* The two former were printed by N. Mist, in 1721, but the last at Rome previous to his decease. His letters to the earl of Arlington, in London, 1712, and his essays were published by his son in 1715. He retained his memory and judgment to the last, and his know-

\* The ruins of the works which Shobbington and his friends attacked, mounted on bulls, are shewn in the Park. In remembrance of having forced the encamped army of William, the family bear for a crest a bull's head caboshed Gules, attired Or, between two wings Sable.

ledge of the ancient and modern languages was great. He married twice; first, the sister of sir Edward Dinely, of Charlton, near Evesham, in Worcestershire, knt.; secondly, the daughter of M. Stamford, esq. envoy to the court of England from the elector palatine. By the former he had two sons, who survived him. The younger, Whitlock Bulstrode, esq. barrister-at-law, was a commissioner of the excise, the well known writer. By the latter he had three sons and four daughters. The eldest son of his former marriage was more than 60 years of age at Sir Richard's death; several of those of the latter were not twenty years old.

The unworthy chancellor Jeffries obtained the estate of sir Richard Bulstrode; it is supposed, by purchase.

Sir BEVIL SKELTON, 1678; *ad vivum* M. v. *Sommeren*; *rare*.

Sir Bevil Skelton was probably descended from the ancient family of Skelton of Armthwaite castle, in Cumberland, was a colonel in the army, and had been secretary to Charles II. He was knighted by king James II. and sent to Holland as his envoy, in place of Chudleigh, who had personally insulted William prince of Orange, in the Vorhaut, when his highness was waiting upon the princess, who was riding in a traineau upon the ice, according to the German manner. Sir Bevil, vain, haughty, and weak, divulged all the state secrets, and rendered himself the contempt of the Hollanders. After his recall he was sent to Paris in the same capacity, where it was the policy of James II. to conclude an alliance, as he suspected the Dutch would assist the prince of Orange; but this project it was judged prudent to

to keep secret. Lewis XIV. more explicit, declared he was aware of their intentions; and if they did make the attempt, he should act as if his own crown was attacked. This avowal produced an accusation against the English court, as insincere to Holland. The king, dreading popular discontent, denied the charge, and accused his envoy, whom he recalled and imprisoned in the Tower; but he was soon released, and made lieutenant of that fortress Nov. 26, 1688. The Revolution deprived him of this place after a few months possession only. He married Frances, daughter and heir of sir Robert Sewster, of Ravelry, in Huntingdonshire, knt. widow of sir Algernon Peyton, bart.

**MORDECAI ABBOT.** *Richardson p. R. White sc. This print is prefixed to his Life, published in 1700, 8vo.*

Mordecai Abbot, esq. receiver-general of his majesty's customs, died Feb. 29, 1699, aged 43, and was buried in the church of St. Luke's, Middlesex. His epitaph speaks thus highly of him:

Here Abbot, Virtue's great example lies,  
The charitable, pious, just, and wise;  
But how shall Fame, in this small table, paint  
The husband, father, master, friend, and saint?  
A Saul on earth so ripe for glory found,  
So like to theirs who are with glory crown'd,  
That 'tis less strange such worth so soon should go  
To Heaven, than that it stay'd so long below.

Probably Mordecai Abbot, esq. deputy paymaster of the land-taxes in 1700, was his eldest son.

## SCOTCH COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER, æt. 44, 1694,  
*mez. I. B. de Medina p. I. Smith, f. 1694.*

William Anstruther, esq. a commissioner, a privy councillor, and senator of the College of Justice in Scotland, had a pension from William III. which, it is said, he little deserved. Lockhart says he received only 300*l.* to vote for the union of the two kingdoms, but, that he would never give a receipt for it, nor does it appear in the records of the treasury. Whatever might have been Lockhart's fears for the interest of his own nation, experience has proved how beneficial the union has been to both kingdoms; and it is to be hoped, that the recent junction of the sister island will be equally so. Cromwell placed three pillars united on one of his copper pieces, designed for farthings, to express the three realms, now happily represented legally in one parliament. He effected by the sword, what has been since accomplished by the sceptre. This Scotch judge, according to the custom in that kingdom, is stiled *Lord Anstruther.*

## IRISH COMMONERS.

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL, *mez. Kneller p. Smith, 1702.*

Sir Robert, mentioned by Granger in his third volume, was son and heir of Robert Southwell, esq. The Southwells were an antient family which had settled in Ireland. In the reigns of the Tudors they were remarkable for the important places they held under our sovereigns. Sir Robert, born at Battin-Warwick, on the river

Bandon, near Kinsale, was sent to England for his education; after being some time at Queen's College, Oxford, he was removed to Lincoln's Inn to study the law, and thence went a tour on the Continent. He returned immediately after the Restoration, and was received by Charles II. with marks of great approbation as an accomplished and learned man. After conferring upon him the order of knighthood, November 20th, 1665, the king sent him to Portugal as envoy extraordinary; and in 1671, with the same rank to Brussels. On his return he obtained the clerkship of the Privy Council; but resigning that office in 1679, he went as envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg; sir Robert, on his arrival at the Hague, deferred his journey a few days, in order to pay his court to William prince of Orange, which was of great future advantage to him. The prince perceived his merit, and upon his obtaining the English throne, sending for him from his retirement, made him a privy councillor, and secretary for Ireland; to which kingdom he accompanied his Majesty, where he remained until, and perhaps some time after, the reduction of that kingdom. Sir Robert was a senator, as well as a secretary, and a liberal patron of the sciences. He was appointed at five different elections president of the Royal Society. This statesman died Sept. 11, 1702, aged 60 years. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir Edward Dering, of Surenden, in Kent, bart. She died January 30, 1681, aged 33. They are both buried at Heabury. "She had all the perfections of beauty, behaviour, and understanding, that could adorn this life, and all the inward blessing of virtue and piety, which might intitle her to a better." Edward Southwell, esq. their eldest son, inheriting the genius and discretion of his father, became also secretary of state, and a privy councillor

councillor of Ireland. He was grandfather of the first baron de Clifford of this family.

JOHN MICHELBURN, Governor of Derry 1689, 1704; *oval, in armour.*

Colonel John Michelburn, (descended, probably, from sir Edward Michelburn, knt. buried at Hackney, May 4th, 1609), was in the royal army in Ireland at the time of the Revolution, and one of the garrison of Londonderry during the whole of the memorable siege of that place. He represented in a memorial, "the injustice done him, both by Colonel Baker and Mr. Walker, in assuming to themselves all the honour of having defended it, and taking little or no notice of him; who, according to that memorial, was from the first to the last of that siege as forward and serviceable as they, and particularly in advancing considerable sums of money for the use of the garrison, which they were not so well able to do; and which he himself afterwards lived to want so much, that, during Mr. Harley's ministry, he lay in the Fleet prison, for a debt contracted while he was soliciting the payment of the arrears coming to him, which were paid at last, but in a manner far short of the merit of so gallant an action as the defence of Londonderry."

#### CLASS VI.

#### MEN OF THE ROBE.

Sir JOHN HOLT, knt. *fol. G. Kneller p. R. White sc. 1689.*

Sir John Holt, born December 30, 1642, at Thame, in Oxfordshire, was a wild and unmanageable

manageable youth; his frolics were numerous at Abingdon school, and Oriel College, Oxford, where he was entered a gentleman commoner. After his good sense had subdued the propensity to juvenile indiscretion, his application to his studies was unwearied. Called to the Bar, he was made a serjeant at law Feb. 9, 1684, appointed recorder of London, knighted in February 1685-6, by James II. and made king's serjeant April 22, 1686. Objecting to the rapid strides of James against law and liberty, he resigned his recordership in April, 1687. The king having withdrawn himself, some settlement of the government became necessary, and it was well known that the prince of Orange came for, and would receive nothing less than the crown; the conditions were to be determined by the convention. Holt was chosen by the peers, at St. James's, with Maynard, Pollexfen, Bradford, and Atkinson, to assist them in their consultations. His abilities raised him at once to the highest office in the Court of the King's Bench, being appointed lord chief justice, April 17, 1689, which he held twenty-one years, a circumstance never known before nor since. To an offer made him of presiding in Chancery, he said, "I never had but one cause in Chancery; and, as I lost that, I cannot think myself qualified for so great a trust." The law and justice were never administered with more effect than when he presided in the King's Bench, and all their terrors sat on his brow.\* It happened that a poor old decrepid

\* In the Banbury cause he told the House of Peers, that they ought to respect the law which had made them so great. Presiding over which, he should disregard any of their decisions; he would not even condescend to give them a reason for his conduct. In the same manner he set the Commons at defiance; they sent to demand reasons, he gave none:—the Speaker and a select number of the House went in person to the Court of King's Bench, his answer was, "I sit here to administer justice; if you had the whole House of Commons in your belly, I should disregard you; and if you do not immediately retire, I

decrepid creature was brought before him as a sinner of great magnitude, "what is her crime?" "Witchcraft." "How is it proved?" "She uses a spell." "Let me see it." A scrap of parchment was handed to him. "How came you by this?" "A young gentleman, my lord, gave it me, to cure my daughter's ague." "Did it cure her?" "O yes, my lord, and many others." "I am glad of it.—Gentlemen of the Jury, when I was young and thoughtless, and out of money, I, and some companions as unthinking as myself, went to this woman's house, then a public one, we had no money to pay our reckoning, I hit upon a stratagem to get off scot free. On seeing her daughter ill, I pretended I had a spell to cure her; I wrote the classic line you see, so that if any one is punishable it is me, not the poor woman the prisoner." She was acquitted by the Jury, and rewarded by the chief justice. This most exalted character, comprising every excellence, died of a lingering illness, March 10, 1710-1, aged 67; and was buried in the church of Redgrave in Suffolk. He married a daughter of sir John Copley, by whom he had no child. The Judge published, in 1708, sir John Keyling's Reports, with

M 3      annotations

"will commit you, Mr. Speaker, and those with you. Where there is a right," said he, "there is a remedy;" when it was urged that no injury could be done by a returning officer refusing a legal vote, against the sense of the other Judges, he directed a satisfaction to be given. Neither his compeers, nor the houses of parliament separately could bend, or, even both of them collectively, intimidate him; his invincible courage was equalled only by his incorruptible integrity. Queen Ann was compelled to dissolve the Parliament, that the acrimony between the two Houses might cease. A mob assembling before a prepan-house, in Holborn, the guards were called out: "Suppose," said he, "the populace will not disperse, what will you do?" "Fire on them," replied an Officer, "as we have orders." "Have you so! then take notice, that if one man is killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care that every soldier of your party is hanged." Assembling his tipstaves, and a few constables, he went to the mob and explained to them the impropriety of their conduct; at the same time promising that justice should be done against the "crimps," the multitude dispersed.

annotations of his own, with three modern cases of great importance.

Sir GEORGE TREBY, *in fol. R. White ad vivum*, 1694. *The first impressions only have the date.*

Sir GEORGE TREBY, *in the print of the "Bishop's Council."*

Sir GEORGE TREBY, *in the Oxford Almanach for 1739.*

Sir George Treby, of the Middle Temple, representative in three parliaments for Plympton, in Devonshire, was chosen recorder of London, in May, 1680, and knighted Jan. 22, in the following year. He pleaded with Pollexfen, for the city charter, and each argued for three hours. They shewed that charters were not merely "scraps of parchment with a bit of wax dangling to them," but the records of acts creating rights, which the fault of no individual, nor many members could dissolve, any more than the crime of a diocesan could destroy a bishoprick. They were acts immortal; created for commerce, and for public charitable purposes. The *quo warranto* issued, the charter was withheld, and sir George was deprived of the office of recorder in Oct. 1685; but William III. restored him, October 6, 1688. His speech, pronounced Dec. 20 following, does equal credit to his head and heart, when he addressed the defender of our liberty, in the absence of the lord mayor, sir John Chapman, who died March 17, in the following year. He soon after became solicitor, and May 7, 1689, attorney general. His conduct gaining him great estimation at court, the king called him to the coif, April 11, 1692, and appointed him chief justice of the court of Common Pleas on the 13th of that month. This experienced

experienced and upright judge died in March, 1701, aged 56 years. His son and grandson of his names represented Plympton and Dartmouth. The latter was master of the household to George II. and a lord of the Treasury.

Sir CRESWELL LEVINZ, *G. Kneller p. R. White sc. Prefixed to his "Reports," 1702, fol. 15.*

Sir CRESWELL LEVINZ. *In the print of the "Bishop's Counsel."*

Sir Creswell Levinz, descended from a good family in Westmoreland, was appointed attorney general in October, 1679, called to be a serjeant at law November 29, 1680, and was made justice of the Common Pleas February 12, 1680-1; which post he retained by commission from James II. dated February 7, 1684-5. But too patriotic to be acceptable to a monarch who violated every principle of the constitution, he was deprived of his office. Sir Creswell was one of the counsel for the bishops, and he might feel himself more interested for them as his brother, Baptist Levinz, was bishop of Sodor and Man. William Levinz, another brother, was president of St. John's College. The convention named him, with the lord chief baron Mountagu, sir Robert Atkyns, sir William Dolben, sir Edward Nevil, serjeant Holt, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Bradbury, and Mr. Petyt, to direct them in what related to law, because those judges whom James had appointed refused to act. Sir Creswell\* died January 29, 1700, aged 74, with the character of an able and upright judge, who had "a clear head, and an uncorrupt heart."

M 4

Sir

\* His lady died in 1679, and was buried at St. James's, Clerkenwell, London. His son William Levinz, esq. represented the county of Nottingham in parliament; as did William Levinz, esq. the judge's grandson, until 1747, when,

Sir JOHN POWELL, *knt. la. fol. W. Sherwin*  
*sc. 1711.*

Sir JOHN POWELL, *knt. mez.*

This upright judge was a native of Gloucester, which city he represented in Parliament 1685; called to the coif, April 24, 1687, appointed a justice of the Common Pleas, April 21, 1686, at which time he had received the honour of knight-hood, and was removed to the court of King's Bench, April 26, in the following year. He sat in that court when the seven bishops were tried, and declared against the king's dispensing power. In revenge for this conduct, James II. deprived him of the office of judge, July 2, 1688; but William III. placed him again in the Common Pleas, October 28, 1695. Queen Ann advanced him to the King's Bench, June 18, 1702; where he sat until his death, at Gloucester, on his return from Bath, June 14, 1713. He was never married. Jane Wenham was tried for witchcraft before him; her adversaries swore she could fly: "Prisoner, can you fly?" "Yes, my lord." "Well then you may; there is no law against flying." She lost her character, but saved her life, for he would not convict even by confession. The effects of faith in witchcraft have been horrid beyond compare. A martyrology for witchcraft would be more voluminous than that of Fox's for religion. The acts of the inquisition are not more diabolical than were our laws against witchcraft. James I. is said to have repented of the numbers

when he was appointed a commissioner of his majesty's customs, and in the year 1763, receiver general. This gentleman died August 17, 1765, aged 52 years, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is an highly ornamented sarcophagus, by Hayward, inscribed to his memory.

numbers of poor creatures he had suffered to be destroyed, by authority of law, particularly in Scotland. Judge Powell laid aside his gravity with his robes of office, and was in private life a chearful old bachelor. "I went," says Swift, "to the lord treasurer's, Oxford, and among other company found a couple of judges, one of them, judge Powell, an old fellow with grey hairs, who was the merriest old gentleman I ever saw, spoke pleasant things, and chuckled till he cried again."

Sir PEYTON VENTRIS, *I. Riley p. R. White sc. prefixed to his "Reports," 1696, fol.*

Sir Peyton Ventriss, bred to the bar, returned a member for Ipswich in 1688, called to be a serjeant at law April 11, 1689, was appointed a justice of the Common Pleas May 9 following, and knighted by William III. We must suppose him to have been an experienced lawyer by his labours in his profession. Edward Ventriss, esq. master of the King's Bench office, worth 1,200*l.* per annum, was probably his descendant; he died in 1740.

Sir EDWARD LUTWYCHE, *knt. serjeant at law. Prefixed to his "Reports," 1704, fol. T. Murray p. R. White sc. 1703.*

Sir Edward Lutwyche was descended from the Lutwyches of Lutwyche, in Shropshire; an ancient and respectable family now extinct. Educated for the bar, he was called to the degree of a serjeant at law November 28, 1683, was soon after knighted, appointed king's serjeant Feb. 9, 1684, and April 21, 1686, became a justice of the Common Pleas. It is much to his honour, that when many of his brethren were dismissed from their

their offices at the Revolution, he was retained. His "Reports" shew him to have been an able and an honest judge. Sir Edward died in June, 1709, and was buried in St. Bride's church, Fleet-street, London. His relict died December 3, 1722.

Sir HENRY POLLEXFEN, *la. fol. William Elder sc.*

Sir HENRY POLLEXFEN, *I. Savage sc.*

Sir HENRY POLLEXFEN, *in the print of the "Bishop's Council."*

Sir HENRY POLLEXFEN, *in the Oxford Almanack for 1739.*

Sir Henry Pollexfen, descended from a good family in Devonshire, was educated for a lawyer, and acquired very considerable practice in the reign of Charles II. He was council for the earl of Danby in 1679, when he advised that nobleman to plead his pardon; but deserting his own cause, he delivered himself up, and was sent to the Tower. The corporation of London engaged him to plead with Treby, in behalf of their charter. In 1688, he sat as one of the members for the city of Exeter, and he was retained as one of the council for the bishops. After the Revolution he was knighted, called a serjeant, April 11, 1689, and appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, May 6 following. Sir Henry held this office but a short time, as he died in 1692. He left a family.

Sir NICHOLAS LECHMERE; *small Ato. mez. V. Green sc. In Dr. Nash's "Worcestershire," vol. 1, p. 561.*

Sir Nicholas Lechmere, of a very ancient and wealthy family in the county of Worcester, was called to be a serjeant-at-law the 4th of May, 1689,

1689, and the same day was appointed a baron of the Exchequer and knighted. Sir Nicholas died at his chambers in the Middle Temple in May, 1701, aged 88 years. He was grandfather of Nicholas Lechmere, a distinguished lawyer and politician, in the reign of George I. by whom he was made, first, solicitor and then attorney-general, and finally advanced to the peerage by the title of baron Lechmere of Evesham, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The title, upon his death, in 1727, without issue, became extinct. \*

Sir JOHN TREVOR; *I. Allen delin. W. Bond sc. In York's "Royal Tribes of Wales."* From a picture at Brynkinall.

Sir John Trevor, second son, but, in the sequel heir to his father, John Trevor, of Brynkinall, in Denbighshire, esq. by an aunt of lord chancellor Jeffries, was, like his cousin, bred to the law, and obtained great preferment. Charles II. knighted him Jan. 29, 1670-1. He was solicitor-general, twice speaker of the house of commons, twice master of the rolls, and a commissioner of the great seal; and had the honest courage to caution James II. against his arbitrary conduct, and his first cousin, Jeffries, against his violence. Trevor, who was as able, as he was corrupt, had the great mortification to put the question to the house, whether himself ought to be expelled for bribery: The answer was—Yes. The wags

\* Dr. Nash, in his History of Worcestershire, relates some curious particulars concerning this noble Lord; but he is mistaken in saying that "his patent of peerage takes no notice of the antiquity of his family;" for it is expressly mentioned therein, "that he is a person illustrious by his descent on both sides from an honourable and most ancient family, of that county, in which, for many ages, his ancestors have distinguished themselves by their loyalty and love to the true interest and liberty of their country," &c.

wags said "Justice was blind, but Law only squint-  
 "ed," as sir John had a most unfortunate cast of his  
 eyes. He would at any time perform the meanest  
 action, to save a trifling expence. Dining one  
 day by himself at the Rolls, a relation entered the  
 room when he was drinking his wine; he imme-  
 diately said to the servant who had introduced  
 him, "You rascal, and have you brought my  
 "cousin Roderic Lloyd, esq. prothonotary of  
 "North Wales, marshal to baron Price, and so  
 "forth, and so forth, up my *back stairs*. Take  
 "my cousin Roderic Lloyd, esq. prothonotary of  
 "North Wales, marshal to baron Price, and so  
 "forth, and so forth, take him instantly back,  
 "down my *back-stairs*, and bring him up my  
 "front stairs." To resist was vain. While Ro-  
 deric went down the back and up the front stairs,  
 the bottle and glass were carefully removed by his  
 honour himself. \* Sir John died at his house  
 in Clement's-lane, May 20, 1717, and was buried  
 in the Roll's chapel. He left a family by Jane,  
 daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, bart. relict of Ro-  
 ger Puliston, of Emera, in Flintshire, esq. The  
 Welch nation produced many eminent lawyers  
 during the reign of the Stuarts.

Sir JOHN MAYNARD, knt. serjeant at law ;  
 in *Lysons's Environs of London*. It is taken from  
 an original Miniature by Hoshyns, in the late Lord  
 Orford's Collection, at Strawberry-hill.

Sir

\* The vision of the Lloyds, like that of the Trevors, appears to have been defective; and Roderic was near-sighted. Passing along, late in the evening, he found an obstruction, which raised his choler. He drew his sword, and plunged it against the enemy:—Down dropped his antagonist. Terrified at the idea of murder and justice, he fled, and concealed himself in a coal-hole belonging to the master of the rolls. In the morning a faithful valet was sent to learn who had fallen. It was a feeble, aged, decayed pump, which could not withstand the violence used against it, but lay prostrate, transfixed by Roderick's hostile sword.

Sir JOHN MAYNARD; *in the Oxford Almanack for 1739.*

This extraordinary man; who had been active in the prosecution of those illustrious but unfortunate characters, the earl of Strafford and archbishop Laud; who subscribed to the covenant, and had sat in the assembly of divines; was sent with Glynn to the Tower by the parliament, for opposing the victorious army. Not in the least intimidated, he told the house, that, by voting no more addresses to Charles, they virtually dissolved themselves; and when forcibly secluded, he had the boldness to break in, and plead with vehemence for the life of his sovereign; but in vain; *Cromwell* ordered him to the bar of the house. During *Oliver's* protectorate, he was equally daring in pleading the cause of a gentleman who refused the payment of a tax not granted by parliament, and he was sent, with two other lawyers, to the Tower in consequence; but submitting, he was not only released, but named serjeant to his highness, as he was to *Richard* his successor. *Charles II.* recalled him to the coif, knighted, and would have made him a judge, but he refused the intended honour. He waited upon *William III.* who, observing his great age, said, "You must have outlived all the men of the law who have been your contemporaries." He replied, "Yes, sir; and if your highness had not come over, I should have outlived the law itself." When declared king, he named sir John one of the lords commissioners of the great seal. This experienced lawyer practised at the bar more than 60 years. His skill in his profession was very great; and his Reports are much esteemed. He wrote some tracts upon politics. "All parties were willing to employ him, and he seems to have been  
"equally

“equally willing to be employed by all.” He died at Gunnersbury, in the parish of Ealing, Middlesex, Oct. 9, 1690, aged 87, and was buried in that church on the 25th. He is called in the Register “the lord Manard.” Two of his wives were deposited there. His relict, the daughter of the rev. Ambrose Upton, canon of Christchurch, Oxford, widow of sir Charles Vermuden, survived many years, and buried her third husband, Henry, earl of Suffolk. She died in 1721. The serjeant’s descendants were numerous.

Sir BARTHOLOMEW SHOWER; *fol. I. Nutting. Prefixed to his “Reports,” 1708.*

Sir Bartholomew, third son of Mr. William Shower, of Exeter, became, by the appointment of James II. recorder of London during the deprivation of the city charter; but when his majesty’s fears compelled him to restore it, he and the new aldermen were obliged to give place to old recorder Treby and the legal aldermen. As a pleader he distinguished himself both before the house of commons and at the bar. He vehemently opposed the Kentish petitioners, and pleaded strenuously as counsel for sir John Fenwick, to prevent receiving a single evidence, though others were enticed away. It certainly was better that one artful bad man should escape, than that his conviction should be made a precedent for ruining innocence. Sir Bartholomew was much praised and equally censured. Some suppose the character of Vagellius, in Garth’s Dispensary, was intended for him; but the “Com-plete Key” appropriate it to serjeant Darnell. He published “Reports,” a volume of “Cases,” and some “Political Tracts.” He died at his seat at Pinner, in Middlesex, near Harrow on the Hill,

Hill, December 12, 1701, and was interred in the chancel of that church. The dissenting minister, John Shower, was his brother.

Sir WILLIAM WILLIAMS, bart. *In York's "Royal Tribes of Wales;" Ato; I. Allen, delin. IV. Bond sculp.*

Sir William Williams, a native of Wales, was the elder of two sons of Hugh Williams, D. D. of Nantanog, in Anglesea, by Einma, daughter and coheir of — Dolben, esq. brother to Dr. Dolben, bishop of Bangor. He was sent to Jesus college, Oxford, and thence removed to Gray's Inn, to study the law, where he was entered about 1654: he afterwards became a barrister, and in 1667 recorder of Chester. In 1678, the electors of that city returned him one of their representatives in parliament; and again, in 1681; he was elected speaker in both, though then a young man. He joined the popular party, voted for the bill of exclusion, and had directed votes reflecting upon some of the peers to be printed. The duke of York, to prevent calling another parliament, induced his partisans in the house of lords to prosecute Williams as speaker, not imagining that the commons would desert him; but, contrary to all expectation, he was sentenced to pay 10,000*l.* for having licenced the votes. Williams was a man of too little energy for a patriot; and being deserted by the parliament, he in turn abandoned them, and adopted the politics of the court. James II. received him on his accession with cordiality, appointed him his solicitor-general, and knighted him at Whitehall in the beginning of December, 1687; and July 6, 1688, created him a baronet. This hereditary title was intended as a reward for prosecuting the seven bishops.

bishops. He was however very generally blamed for his conduct in that important cause. Not being content, like Powis, the attorney-general, with acting fairly by the pious confessors, but urged his suit with a virulence that disgraced him. The event is known : they were acquitted. James lost his crown ; and the aspiring lawyer, having destroyed his interest, could have little prospect of succeeding in his profession, and still less as a politician ; but he contrived to obtain a seat in parliament in the years 1688, 1690, and 1695, for the county of Carnarvon. Dying at his chambers in Gray's Inn, July 10, 1700, aged 66, his body was conveyed to the church of Llansilin, in Denbighshire, where there is a monument erected to his memory, with a long encomiastic epitaph in Latin, which is printed in the book, mentioned at the head of this article. As a statesman, he was as faulty in his conduct as he appears to have been amiable in the bosom of his family. To judge from the print taken from a picture in the town-hall of Chester, he was very handsome. By Mary, daughter and coheir of Waklyn Kyffin, of Glescoed, in Denbighshire, esq. by whom he had sir William, his successor ; John Williams, esq. a barrister at law, of Chester ; and Emma, married to Arthur Owen, of Orielton, bart. His descendants are known by the addition of Wynne to their family name of Williams, having been adopted by their relation sir John Wynne, bart. They have gained the esteem and admiration of all. Beloved in England—they are adored in Wales.

THOMAS DEANE, interioris Templi Socius.  
*R. White, ad vivum 1697.*

Of the person above represented, no particulars have been obtained.

HENRY

HENRY CUTTS, of the Middle Temple; fol. Drapentier sc. scarce. A very indifferent engraving of a gentleman at present entirely unknown.

## SCOTCH LAWYER.

Sir JAMES STUART, æt. 78: fol. I. B. Medina p. G. Vertue sc.

Sir James Stuart, of Good-trees, in Scotland, was bred to the Scotch bar, and died in 1713, at the age of 78 years.

## CLASS VII.

## MEN OF THE SWORD.

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, duke of Schomberg; sheet: Kneller p. V. Banc. sc.

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, duke of Schomberg; mez. Mignard p. I. Becket sc.

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, when count; mez. M. Dahl p. W. Faithorne \* sc.

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg; in fol. M. Dahl p. S. Gribelin sc. 1689, sc. This plate has been cut into an oval.

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg. Kneller p. Houbraken sc.

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N

FRED.

\* FRÉDERICK, Duke of Schomberg, Marquiss of Harwich, Earle of Brenford, Baron of Tays; Gen<sup>l</sup>. of all his Majesty's Forces, &c. in armour, in an oval, a lock of hair hanging over the right shoulder, near the bottom. M. Dahl pinx<sup>t</sup> W. Faithorne, jun. fec<sup>t</sup>.

Sold by W. Faithorne, neere the King's Printing-house, in Blackfryers.

Another impression has the name of Savagé, ex.

Quere—Is this the same as is mentioned 'in page 172, in Bromley's Catalogue,' when Schomberg was count only; if so, that mentioned by Bromley must have been an earlier impression. The above does not appear to have been altered.

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg, *on horseback; an etching. S. M. sc.*

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg; *4to. Kneller p. B. Picart sc.*

FRED. ARM. SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg, *on horseback; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1689.*

Count Schomberg, by birth a German, in religion a Calvinist, was by profession a soldier. From Germany he went to Holland, where William II. employed him in his most arbitrary acts, especially in his daring attempt to seize upon Amsterdam. Rendered unpopular, he left that country, on the death of the prince of Orange, in 1650, to enter the army of Lewis XIV. in which he served with blind devotion in every duty he was ordered upon, whether against the princes of the Roman or Protestant faith. In 1662 he visited England, to consult with Charles II. on the establishing the independence of Portugal, though Lewis had solemnly pledged his honour not to interfere respecting that kingdom. In abilities the third general in Europe (ranking after Condé and Turenne), he was sent to the above country, in the pay of England, to accomplish that which was soon effected, the acknowledgment of the independence of the Portuguese crown. He might then be said to have had three royal masters; Lewis, Charles, and Alphonso. As a reward for his extraordinary merit, he received the batôn of France, but retired from the service of that nation in disgust; when the elector of Brandenburg made him a stadtholder of Prussia. The friends of William III. advised him to bring him to England, that he might have a general reputation to assist him upon any emergency; but, as no blood was shed in effecting the Revolution, he went with the king into Ireland, and fell,

fell, like another Epaminondas; June 30, 1690; in the day of victory: He was killed in passing the Boyne, unconscious of danger: The king greatly lamented his loss. The nation had presented him with 100,000*l.* and William the ducal honours and the garter. Thus died Schomberg, fighting to establish liberty and the Protestant religion, after having promoted arbitrary power and the Romish faith under Lewis XIV: That he wished to see the expansion of freedom and Calvinism cannot be doubted; but this did not prevent his acting as the wishes of his employer demanded. His conduct in Holland, under William III.; in England, in the reign of Charles II.; in France, under Lewis; in Prussia, under Frederic, elector, afterwards king; seem to imply that self-interest had at least an equal share in him with patriotism: He was disgusted with the Romish faith and with the bigotry of France; but still more in Portugal, where his recall was peremptorily insisted upon: He gave proofs of great political sagacity, in advising Charles II: to declare himself the Protector of the Protestant Faith, and to retain Dunkirk; which would have gained the good will of Germany and awed France and Spain\*:

MEINHARDT SCHOMBERG; Duke of Schomberg; *Svo. Ravenet sc.*

MEINHARDT SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg, when Duke of Leinster only; *mez. Kneller p Smith sc. 1693:*

N 2

MEINHARDT

\* Beside the titles received by him in England, of duke, marquis, earl, and baron, he was a count in Germany, and of Mertola, in Portugal, and one of its grandees. Those of this country were limited to Charles, his younger son, who dying, unmarried, of the wounds he received at the battle of Mersiglia, Oct. 17; 1693, by virtue of the remainder, settled in the patent, those titles went to his elder son, Meinhardt, duke of Leinster, in Ireland.

MEINHARDT SCHOMBERG, Duke of Schomberg, with WILLIAM III. at the *Battle of the Boyne*.

Meinhardt, eldest son of Frederic Schomberg, duke of Schomberg, came to England with his father, and went with the king and the duke to Ireland, where he was created duke of Leinster June 30, 1690, for his gallant behaviour at the battle of the Boyne, when the title of duke of Schomberg was limited to his younger brother Charles; but upon his death, at the battle of Marsiglia, October 17, 1693, unmarried, this nobleman succeeded to his title, and became duke of Schomberg and Leinster. Meinhardt was besides a knight of the garter, and count of the Sacred Roman Empire. He died July 6, 1719, but little known to the public, though William had placed so much confidence in him as to leave him general of all his forces in England; and queen Anne had sent him as her general into Portugal. The violence of his temper was so great, that he was as much dreaded, as he was disliked for his caprice. William never gave him a command when an action was expected; and his conduct in Portugal was such, that he excited universal disgust, and retired in disgrace. Neither Don Pedro II. nor Charles, who claimed the crown of Spain, and was afterwards Emperor, could brook his turbulent rashness. By Charlotte, eldest daughter of Charles Lewis, elector palatine, he had no male issue, consequently his titles became extinct. Frederica, his elder daughter, married Robert Darcy, earl of Holderness, and afterwards Benjamin, earl Fitzwilliam. She had 4000*l.* per annum, which had been given to the Schombergs from the revenues of the Post-office. Mary, the younger daughter, married count Dagenfelt.

GODART DE REEDE, Earl of Athlone; *whole length, Berge sc.*

GODART DE REEDE, Earl of Athlone, Baron Genkel, &c.; *Haelwegh sc.*

GODART DE REEDE, Earl of Athlone, Baron Genkel, &c.; *fol. Picart sc.*

GODART DE REEDE, Earl of Athlone, Baron Genkel, &c.; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.*

GODART DE REEDE, Earl of Athlone, Baron Genkel, &c.; *la fol. R. White ad vivum.*

GODART DE REEDE, Earl of Athlone, Baron Genkel, &c.; *mez. T. Hill p. R. Williams sc.*

This man of many titles, Godart, baron de Reede and Ginkel, lord Amoronger Middachiez, Liversael, Elst, Stewelt, Roenbergh, &c. knight of the royal order of the Elephant, general of the cavalry of the United Provinces, grand commander of the Teutonic Order, and general of the dukedom of Guelder and the county of Zutphen, came to England with William III. in 1688, and served him with great reputation in Ireland, where he acted at first as lieutenant-general. Ballymore surrendered to him in June, 1691, and in the next month Athlone, which he carried in an hour. The gallantry of this action is almost unparalleled, as a wide, deep, and rapid river, lay between him and the enemy: he had only 3000 troops, his adversaries a large army; in addition to which they were masters of all the forts, and well entrenched. De Reede and his men were exposed to the innumerable granadoes which flew around them. Marching breast-high through the stream, they took the city by storm. The Irish viewed the obtaining this place as a miracle, and they fled with precipitation. The victor did not lose more than fifty of his soldiers. This

affair deservedly gained him his Irish earldom. Soon after the capture of Athlone, he entirely routed the army of James II. which was much superior in numbers to his own, and commanded by St. Ruth, a gallant officer from France, who was killed in the battle, with 7000 men. The king, fully sensible of De Reede's skill and intrepidity, promoted him to the supreme command of his army in Ireland; after which he reduced the cities of Galway and Limerick, and at length the whole kingdom. The English House of Commons returned him a vote of thanks: the Monarch gave a more solid mark of his gratitude, in a grant of the forfeited estate of William Dongan, earl of Limerick, consisting of 26,480 acres of land, which the parliament confirmed in 1695; but the Commons revoked the grant in 1699, pronouncing it too extravagant. Disgusted at this ungenerous treatment, he left the British dominions, and retired to Holland, where he was well received, and employed in the armies of that country. He burnt the magazines of the French at Givet, in Flanders, in 1696, containing stores of every kind sufficient to supply an army of 100,000 men for three months. As a reward for his services, he was made velt-marshal of the States' armies, on the death of prince Nassau Staarburgh. De Reede died in 1703, greatly regretted as a skilful general. By Ursula Phillipola de Raasfield he had two sons, and the title came to the descendants of the second, but none of them took their seat in the Irish house of peers before the present noble earl Frederick Christian Rynhart de Reede and Ginkell.

THOMAS TOLLEMARCHE, General; *fol. 1. Houbraken. In the Collection of Birch's Illustrious Characters.*

General

General Tollmach was second son of sir Lionel Talmach, bart. by Elizabeth, countess of Dysart, in her own right, and brother of Lionel Talmach, earl of Dysart. This brave officer, joining in the Revolution, did great service in Ireland. At Athlone his corps of reserve gained the victory after that place had declared for the enemy. It was a desperate business; and St. Ruth, instead of driving the English into Dublin (as he declared he would), soon fell in battle. Gallway soon after surrendered, which city he wished to have taken by storm; and told colonel Bourke, one of the hostages, that "he would wait to their firing a gun into the air to renew the attack." But Bourke, well knowing his antagonists, declared that "they would not fire a gun from within until they were provoked from without," and surrendered the place. He served upon the continent, after the subjugation of Ireland; and it was to his gallantry, at Liege, that the greater part of the English infantry was saved. The Confederates, wishing to attack Lewis XIV. in his strongest hold, determined to attempt Brest, and the management of this important enterprize was placed in his hands. He sailed; but the design had been betrayed. Vauban constructed batteries for the defence of the port, and those poured forth death and defeat on the assailants. General Talmach received a dreadful fracture in one of his thighs, which in a few days proved mortal. When dying, he expressed the happiness he experienced in having served and fallen in the cause of so gallant a monarch as William III.; but lamented, with great bitterness, that his counsels had been betrayed; at the same time requesting a gentleman, standing by the side of his bed, to acquaint the queen who was the base traitor. He died at Portsmouth, June 12,

1694, very greatly lamented by the army, by whom he was beloved in an uncommon degree, as brave and generous. He only could rally them in action. This general had one great fault, the fault of the times, arising from all important changes in government, when every man overrates his own consequence. He was very apt to expect, and even to *exact*, reward; and if his rewards were not immediately complied with, he became mutinous. Indeed it was sometimes said, "he was one of those dangerous men that are capable of doing as much mischief as good service." He died unmarried.

THOMAS MAXWELL; *mez. I. Closterman p. I. Smith, 1692, sc. See Granger, Vol. IV. p. 152.*

This gentleman was of a very good family in Scotland, and probably a branch of the Maxwells, earls of Nithisdale. From a colonel he rose to be a major-general and commander of the dragoons in Ireland. Maxwell was more known in England from his marriage with Jane, duchess dowager of Norfolk, widow and relict of Henry, the sixth duke, daughter of Robert Bickerton, gentleman of the wine-cellar to Charles II. and grand-daughter of James Bickerton, lord of Cash, in Scotland, than from his military achievements. The duchess was remarkable for her beauty and accomplishments, and died August 28, 1693. The date of her husband's decease is not noticed.

JOHN CUTTS, Lord Cutts; *mez. J. Waller p. B. Lens sc.*

JOHN CUTTS, &c. on Horseback; *mez. P. Schenck sc.*

JOHN CUTTS, &c.; *mez. Kneller p. Simon sc.*

JOHN,

JOHN, Lord CUTTS, *Suo, ob. 1707.* *From an original picture by W. Wissing, in the possession of Mr. Richardson.*

Lord Cutts, descended from a family long settled at Arkesdon, in Essex, was son of Richard Cutts, esq. and successor to his elder and only brother Richard, who died unmarried. Sir John Cutts, of Childerley, in Cambridgeshire, created a baronet in 1660, either from a distant relationship, or merely from having the same surname, adopted his father as his heir; by which means a considerable estate and an elegant seat at Childerley centered in him; who, upon this accession of fortune, disposed of his Essex estates, and fixed his family residence at Childerley.

Lord Cutts was bred to arms. Attaching himself to the duke of Monmouth, he followed his fortunes as aid-de-camp to the duke of Lorraine, in Hungary. On his return, he became an attendant upon the Princess Mary, and went with her highness, on her marriage, into Holland. William III. procured him the command of an English regiment in the Dutch service. Shocked at the conduct of James II. "the Protestant religion being dearer to him than all things in this world," he accompanied the prince of Orange to England in 1688, who gave him the second regiment of foot-guards; created him, Dec. 6, 1690, Baron Cutts, of Gouran, in Ireland; and, in 1693, appointed him governor of the Isle of Wight. As he had represented Cambridgeshire in parliament, he was afterwards returned a member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He often distinguished himself in the house of commons as an orator;—but it was a little too much like court-martial law, when he proposed that captain Porter's evidence should be allowed sufficient

ficient to convict sir John Fenwick, under the idea that, as it was a *new case*, it was allowable.

As the manners of a soldier and the camp were more congenial to his lordship's mind than the comparatively still life of the senate, he accompanied the king to Flanders, and greatly distinguished himself at Namur, the siege of which place was the most brilliant of all William's military transactions. Lord Cutts received a dangerous wound in the head at the above siege; but such was his ardour, that he barely submitted to have it dressed, and immediately returned to his post.

In the reign of queen Anne he was made a lieutenant-general of the forces in Holland, and employed in all the campaigns of the second war in Flanders, as he had been in the first. Eager for military fame, he willingly shed his blood, and particularly distinguished himself at Steinkirk, at Fort St. Michael, at Venlo (which he carried sword in hand), Ruremont, Korkslet, and Blenheim; every where shewing that "he was a stranger to fear," by giving the strongest proofs of intrepidity. Rejecting the idea of implicit obedience to the duke of Marlborough, lord Cutts left the service in disgust, and was sent, covered with scars, and crowned with laurels, into a kind of honourable exile, to Ireland, being appointed, March 23, 1704-5, one of the lords justices general of that kingdom, and general of all the forces there. He died in Dublin, January 26, 1706, and his remains were interred on the 29th, in Christ Church cathedral, in that city. His death was lamented by the public; but Swift disgraced himself by the most illiberal reflections upon this gallant nobleman, in his scurrilous lampoon called the Salamander.

His lordship was not only a patron of poetry\*

\* Sir Richard Steele's popular publication "The Christian Hero" is dedicated to Lord Cutts, a connexion he was led into probably by his military engagement at that time.

(as Briscoe's dedication to Mrs. Behn's works will serve to prove), but a poet himself, and as such he is classed amongst the noble authors. It is acknowledged he had "abundance of wit;" but he has been charged with having too great a portion of "vanity and self-conceit." In his person he was "pretty tall, lusty, and well-shaped." As an officer, extremely vigilant and prompt in execution; in private life, an agreeable companion; and so liberal, that his revenues, great as they were, were not sufficient to satisfy the demands made upon them.

" Yet Cutts was no unsocial creature,  
" And Lindsay felt for human nature."

Though twice married, he left no issue. His wives were, a sister of sir George Treby, *knt.* lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, who was a widow; and the daughter of sir Henry Pickering, of Whaddon, in Cambridgeshire, *bart.* well known as the charming lady Cutts, and who has been noticed in the last reign.

This nobleman's picture is at Chequers, in Buckinghamshire.

CHARLES NAPIER, General, with a black boy;  
*męz. l. Sommer p. Smith sc. 1700.*

This general was probably a branch of the ennobled family of Napier, of the kingdom of Scotland, whose pedigree may be traced to Alexander III.; but it is evident they flourished in the West part of that realm, and possessed baronies even before that time. The branches of this family have been very numerous, but they are difficult to be traced, or the individuals ascertained on this side the Tweed. A lieutenant-general

general Napier died in Ireland, November 19, 1739; but I should imagine he was not the subject of this article, or, if so, he must have been greatly advanced in years. Mr. Granger, speaking of this engraving, calls him esq. and says probably he was a volunteer; adding, he is in armour with a battle at a distance.

### OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *Boyce sc.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *la fol. Wissing p. W. Elder sc.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *mez. W. Faithorne p. sc.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *in "Birch's Lives," J. Houbraken sc.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *la. fol. T. Gibson p. G. Vertue sc.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *la. fol. R. White sc.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford; *in the print of the Lords Justices. Per. vi. cl 2.*

EDWARD RUSSELL, earl of Orford, first lord commissioner of the admiralty, 1715; *mez. sold by Cooper and Overton.*

Edward Russell was a younger son of Francis, fourth earl of Bedford, and bred to the naval service of his country; he obtained the command of a ship in the reign of Charles II. through the patronage of James, duke of York, to whom he was groom of the bedchamber. On the death of his nephew, Lord Russell resigned all his employments; went to Holland, and returned with the prince of Orange, who honoured him with most rapid promotion; in 1691, he was made admiral

miral of the blue, of the whole fleet, and appointed treasurer of it. The following year he gained the battle of La Hogue. It is said, that Lewis XIV. aware of his rapacity of disposition, sent him 20,000*l.* requesting him in return, not to fight, but manœuvre. Under pretence of deliberating, he sent an express to William III. to know how he was to act. The answer was laconic; “take the money, and beat them.” He did beat them. His conduct in the Mediterranean, in 1694, prevented the premeditated descent by James II. some time after. For these services the king rewarded him; May 7, 1697, with the titles of earl of Orford, in Suffolk; viscount Barfleur, in Normandy; and baron Shingey in Cambridgeshire; appointed him vice admiral of England; and one of the lords justices. This nobleman, the most popular man in the kingdom, and the idol of the sailors, returned, when a commoner for the county of Middlesex, the county of Cambridge, and the town of Portsmouth, was called to an account by the House of Commons, for his conduct in the Mediterranean, and impeached with three other noblemen, on a charge respecting the treaty of partition. He fell unpitied, for he had disgusted the publick by his unbounded avarice. The earl remained in disgrace during great part of the reign of queen Ann; but she at length restored him to his seat at the council, and appointed him a commissioner to treat on the union of the British kingdoms. George I. continued him of the privy council, made him first lord of the admiralty, and as he had been twice a lord justice, he was again named to that high trust. He died November 20, 1727, in his 76th year; and having no issue by his lady, Margaret, daughter of William, the first duke of Bedford, he made Thomas Archer, esq. and Samuel Sandys, esq. his heirs; they having married the

the daughters and co-heirs of his sister Letitia, the wife of Thomas Check, of Pirgo, in Essex, esq. His town-house\* he left to the former of these gentlemen, and his superb seat of Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire, to the latter. They were both afterward raised to the peerage of Great Britain. Whether he actually did receive a sum of money for avoiding an action with the French fleet, or not, prior to the battle of La Hogue, † it is incontrovertibly proved, that Lewis XIV. did send to him, and that he did listen to his projects. Lord Orford was possessed of good sense, and though violent in his conduct in public life, he was amiable and pleasant in private. His complexion was sanguine, his person of the middle stature, and rather inclined to corpulency. He once made a *cistern* of punch, in the true seaman's style, in his pleasure ground; which was composed of 4 hogsheads of brandy, 8 hogsheads of water, 25,000 lemons, 20 gallons of lime juice, 1,300 weight of sugar, 5lbs. of grated nutmegs, 300 toasted biscuits, and a pipe of dry mountain Malaga wine. Persons in a small boat filled for all comers: more than 6,000 men drank of this nautical treat. There was a picture in the Hall, at Chippenham, representing at full length his lordship, the duke of Devonshire, earl of Halifax, lord Somiers, lord Wharton, and the earl of Sunderland.

Sir GEORGE ROOKE, one of the lords of the admiralty; *oval, fol. mez. M. Dahl. Sold by E. Cooper.*

Sir

\* Now the Royal Hotel, the corner of King Street, Covent Garden.

† The Dutch, after the success at La Hogue, published a print representing a Dutch sailor, who, with a single stroke of his oar, swept off the whole French fleet, inscribed "*Canaille wyttte canni,*" i. e. "Out of the channel you scoundrels."

Sir GEORGE ROOKE, one of the lords of the admiralty; *Atto. mez. M. Dahl p. Simon sc.*

Sir GEORGE ROOKE, vice-admiral; *oval, fol. mez. M. Dahl p. 1704, R. Williams sc.*

Sir George Rooke, the celebrated admiral, was eldest son and heir of sir William Rooke, knt.\* a man, who, like Blake; had his party, but sacrificed every private sentiment to the public good. When the ministry urged William III. to dismiss him for opposing their measures in parliament, he answered, "no, if you have any thing to alledge against his conduct in the navy. I may comply with your request; but I will never discharge a brave and experienced officer, who hath always behaved himself well in my service, for no other reason than his conduct in parliament."† The king appointed him a commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of England and Ireland, April 25, 1694. Queen Ann, April 26, 1701, constituted him admiral and commander of the fleet. named him of her privy council, and, May 24, 1702, vice-admiral of England. When the French were flying from the battle of La Hogue in 1692, he went, in an open boat, amidst the hottest fire of the enemy; and, though observed by them, placed his fireships so judiciously that thirteen men of war were burnt. After having effected a peace between the crowns of Sweden and

\* Sir William Rooke, of St. Lawrence, in St. Paul's parish, Canterbury, was a suffering loyalist in the reign of Charles I. At the restoration he was made a justice of the peace, deputy lieutenant, and high sheriff for several years, and nearly four in the reign of James II. He commanded a regiment of foot, and at the same time a troop of horse, and died March 10, 1690, in his 70th year; he was buried in St. Paul's church, Canterbury. By Jane, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Finch, of Cobtree, esq. in Allington parish, near Maidstone, he had sir George, Mary, Ursula, Ann, Thomas, Jane, and Finch Rooke.

† Sir George Rooke sat for Portsmouth from 1699 to 1709.

and Denmark, he sailed to the south, and fell in with the combined fleets of France and Spain, all of which were taken or burnt at Vigo: The galleons of vast burthen, and containing prodigious wealth, were brought home, and the bullion lodged in the treasury, whence it was issued in coin; bearing under the queen's bust the significant word "Vigo." That word may be observed with the date 1703 on the five guinea pieces and all the intermediate gradations, down to the half-guineas; and from the crown to the sixpence. Gibraltar, so justly prized by Britain, was gained by the skill of sir George Rooke; whose fleet obtained it in fewer hours, than the months vainly spent subsequently by the Spaniards in besieging it.\* His reputation was so justly established, that he put to flight an army under the command of the count de Thoulouse, with an inferior force; when they had every requisite to maintain an action. By this gallant affair, he opened the way for "Charles III. to ascend the throne, the Spaniards "to recover their liberty, and for Europe to enjoy "peace. Yet, though "sir George beat the French "more than all the whig admirals put together, "and notwithstanding the business of saving the "Turkey fleet, of La Hogue, of Vigo, and of Gibraltar, of Malaga, and other glorious actions," he was superseded by the jealousy of party some time before his death, which happened January 24, 1710, at the age of 58, with the just character of an "heroic christian," who had ever acted with  
"singular

\* A singular circumstance aided the success of sir George Rooke's bombardment of Gibraltar; observing that the shells did but little execution, some resolute sailors landed, and climbed rocks deemed inaccessible; on the summit they found the Spanish women, who had fled there for security, and where, in a small chapel, they were offering up their prayers to implore the protection of the virgin. The tars seized the women, who implored their husbands, fathers, and brothers, to ransom them by surrendering the town. The men, valuing the fair supplicants more than the place, gave it into the hands of the English.

“singular piety to the church, fidelity to the William the Great; Anne the Good” under whom he had made Britannia’s name to be borne renownedly throughout the world.” Without great titles, envied riches, or empty popular applause, he retired to his paternal estate, where he ended a truly noble and exalted life, and his fame is remembered by a grateful posterity.\*

When he was *Captain Rooke*, and stationed upon the Essex coast, the ague proved fatal to many of his crew, whose bodies were sent ashore and interred by the clergyman of a contiguous parish for some time without the usual payment of burial fees: those were at length peremptorily demanded, and accompanied with a declaration that no more would be granted Christian burial, unless the dues were discharged. Rooke, exasperated, ordered the body of the next man who died to be placed upon the table of the clergyman’s kitchen. Alarmed and disgusted, the priest sent a messenger to inform the naval officer, that if he would convey away the lifeless inmate, “he would readily bury him, and the whole ship’s crew for nothing.”

ARTHUR HERBERT, Earl of Torrington. 1690. *fol.* I. *Savage exc.*

ARTHUR HERBERT, Earl of Torrington, *la: fol.* I. *Riley p. R. White sc. very scarce:*

O

Was

\* Sir George Rooke married three wives, the first was Mary, daughter of — Howe, esq. of Cold Bewick, Wilts; the second was Mary, daughter of Colonel Francis Luttrell, of Dunster-Castle, in Somersetshire; and the third, Catherine, daughter of — Knatchbull, of Mersham Hatch, in Kent, esq. who surviving him, re-married the hon. and rev. Dr. Moore. By the second, he left George Rooke, esq. his sole heir, who died issueless, 1739. There is a state bed in the Manor-house of Teddington, which was given to sir George Rooke by the Emperor Charles VI.; and two portraits of this great naval commander, one painted when he was young, the other when an admiral.

Was bred to the sea service, and rose to be an admiral. Charles II. sent him to Tangier, and afterward to Algiers. James II. placed much confidence in him, but being asked by his majesty to vote for the repeal of the test act, he replied with great firmness "I cannot comply either in honour or conscience." "You are a man of honour, I know," said the monarch, "but the rest of your life does not look much like a man of conscience." To which he subjoined, "I have my faults, but those who talked more about conscience are guilty of the same." The earl preferred the loss of 4000*l.* per ann. to a compliance with the king's wishes, and retired to Holland, at the same time that his brother, the judge, was trying the imprisoned bishops. William Prince of Orange received him with great cordiality, but the earl (who adopted his cause probably because he saw lord Dartmouth preferred to him) would accept of nothing less than the office of lieutenant-general-admiral. The Dutch murmured, but were pacified by William, who came over; when the Revolution was effected, Herbert was dispatched to bring over the queen. In the same year (1689), he was created earl of Torrington, Baron Herbert of Torbay, and appointed first lord of the admiralty, in which high station he behaved with the utmost violence. When he found he could not obtain implicit submission he resigned, vainly expecting that he should have been declared lord high admiral. He fought the French fleet, in Bantry Bay, with an inferior force, retreated and left them in possession of the bay. He was ordered to attack them in 1690, and met them near Beachy Head, June 30th. They had eighty-two men of war, the combined fleets of England and Holland only fifty-six: an action ensued, and he was defeated; but he contrived that the storm should

should fall chiefly upon the Dutch. Both nations were indignant at the disgrace. Torrington was sent to the tower, a court-martial was held on his conduct, and he was acquitted, by pleading superiority of numbers, with the wind against him. The time was critical, as the action was fought on the day previous to that on which the battle of the Boyne was gained.\* He had courage and skill in his profession, but in other respects was not very worthy of commendation; his habits are said to have been immoral and vicious, which contributed to keep him in a constant state of comparative poverty. He died April 13, 1716, without issue by either of his marriages. † He devised most of his estates to Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln.

EDWARD RIGBY, *mez. T. Murray p. Smith sc.*  
1702:

A captain in the navy, convicted of a crime too odious to name. It is a subject of regret that the graphic art should have been employed upon so disgraceful a person. Found guilty in 1698. It is observable that this portrait is much oftener to be found, without than with the name, probably it was on purpose erased from the plate.

## CLASS VIII.

## GENTLEMEN:

ROBERT CECIL, *mez. G. Kneller; I. Smith sc.*  
1697:

O 2

This

\* Torrington resumed his command, gave orders as if nothing had happened, and sailed up the Medway in his barge, with his flag flying. The next day his commission was demanded, and he received a mandate forbidding his appearance in the royal presence. Forty officers and some of the court martial were dismissed the service without trial. Undismayed, he went to the house of peers, but disgrace followed him, and few lords noticed him, but all this he despised, or affected to despise.

† This nobleman's relict died April 9, 1719, having been married twice, before she united herself to him; first to Sir Tho. Woodhouse, bart. next to Tho. Crew, lord Crew of Steen. She was daughter of Sir William Airmine, bart.

This gentleman was second son of James, third earl of Salisbury, K. G. and uncle to James, fourth earl of Salisbury. He represented Wootton Bassett in Parliament, 1708, and died in February, 1715-6, leaving by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Isaac Mennil, of Mennil Langley in Derbyshire, esq. Charles, successively bishop of Bristol and Bangor.

Mr. STANHOPE, with a Parrot, *mez. Kneller*  
p. *Smith*, 1702.

We have nothing but conjecture to guide us respecting this portrait. The bird was little known in England, at the date of the print, and would lead us to suppose the owner had been in the West Indies, where they are numerous; or in Spain or Portugal. Probably it was intended for the hon. Alexander Stanhope. This gentleman, (the only son of Philip earl of Chesterfield by his second marriage, with Ann daughter of Sir James Packington, a privy counsellor and favourite of Elizabeth,) was gentleman usher to Catherine of Portugal queen to Charles II. and sent by king William to Spain as envoy extraordinary; thence he went to the States General in the same capacity, in which he was continued by queen Anne, until recalled by his own desire, in November, 1706. Mr. Stanhope died in England, September 20th, 1707. By Catherine, daughter of Arnold Burg-hill, of King-hill-parva, in Herefordshire, esq. he had a gallant progeny, who were deservedly dear to England, particularly the eldest, created earl Stanhope. Lord Stanhope gained great reputation in Spain, as did his brother in the Mediterranean. Parrots were rarities in this kingdom at that time, but were common in Spain, in Portugal, and even in Holland. I think the bird  
shews

shews that the print represents one of this family, and I conjecture it to be the father—it might be a royal present from his mistress queen Catherine of Braganza, or he might have procured it in Spain.

**GREVILLE VERNEY**, *a youth, with a terrestrial globe, mez. M. Dahl p. R. Williams sc.*

This gentleman, the younger of two sons, of the hon. John Verney, of Alexton in Leicestershire, eldest son and heir apparent of the venerable sir Richard Verney, Baron Willoughby de Broke, who was born in the reign of James I. and died in that of queen Anne. Greville died at the age of sixteen, in 1710, as did his only brother John also, when no more than fifteen. Their father died October 31, 1707. This engraving was probably made when Greville was heir apparent to the title of Willoughby de Broke. On his grandfather's death the title went to the Rev. George Verney, uncle to this Greville. The surname of Greville has continued a baptismal one in this family ever since. Sir Richard Verney, knt. married Margaret, daughter of sir Fulk Greville, knt. by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edw. Willoughby, esq. eldest son of Robert, lord Willoughby de Broke, which Margaret became heir to her brother, Fulk Greville, lord Broke of Beauchamp's Court, in Warwickshire; an alliance that enriched, and in the end ennobled the Verneys; but having acquired the barony, they have dropped it; this Greville Verney being the last so named.

#### BARONETS,

**JAMES THYNNE**, Son of Lord Weymouth, *wh. len. sitting by a fountain, mez. Kerseboom p. W. Faithorne sc.*

James Thynne, a child aged but 3 years, was son of sir Henry Frederic Thynne, bart. and brother to Thomas Thynne, created viscount Weymouth. Mr. Thynne was seated at Buckland in Gloucestershire, and the University of Oxford conferred the degree of LL. D. on him in 1677. The peerage mentions him as member of Parliament for Cirencester, in 1700-1, but erroneously; nor do I find him in any employment. This gentleman died a batchelor, March 15, 1708-9. The present marquis of Bath and earl of Weymouth is descended from Henry Frederic Thynne, his younger brother, who was librarian at St. James's palace, afterward treasurer and receiver-general to Catherine, the queen dowager of Charles II.

Sir ROBERT COTTON, of Combermere, *mez.*  
*T. Gibson p. Smith sc. 1706.*

Was descended from a loyal and ancient family. Sir Robert, the second baronet, resided at Landwade and Maddingley-Hall, both in Cambridge-shire. The town of Cambridge chose him their recorder, and he was one of its representatives in Parliament, in 1688 and 1690, (before his father's decease) and in 1698, 1701, 1705, 1708, 1710. Sir Robert died in Jan. 1712, and was buried at Landwade, according to the baronetage, but others say at Combermere. He married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of sir John Sheldon, knt. alderman of London, and lord mayor, who was nephew and heir to Dr. Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury. By her sir John had sir John Hind Cotton, his successor, another son who died young, and nine daughters; Catherine married William Sancroft, of Fresingfield, in Suffolk. esq. nephew and heir to Dr. Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury; a singular coincidence that the wealth of a metropoli-  
tan

tan of ail England should be shared by the father, and that the whole of that of the other primate should center in the daughter's husband.

Sir JOHN FENWICK, Bart. *æ*t. 52, 1696. *fol.*  
*W. Wissing, R. White.*

Sir John Fenwick, of Fenwick Castle, in the county of Northumberland, bart. a man of abilities, but profligate and restless, who had commanded a regiment in the service of William as Prince of Orange, in 1676, was apprehended in Kent, when on his way to France, upon suspicion of being engaged in a plot to assassinate William III. he endeavoured to escape punishment by moving the king's compassion, representing that he had prevented his majesty's violent death, previous to this last supposed design; he then attempted to bribe one of his jury to starve the others into an acquittal, declaring "this or nothing can save my life;" this also failing, he prevailed upon the principal evidence against him to leave the kingdom. The government having only one witness, yet resolutely determined to punish him, brought in a bill of attainder (a bold expedient) which, with great difficulty, passed both houses, and in consequence he was beheaded on Tower-Hill, Jan. 23, 1697, aged 52, and was buried near the altar in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, with his three sons. The precedents for this violent act were sought for by Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry VIII. who so loudly and justly declaimed against the ill conduct of James II. He says that "I offered what reasons occurred to *him* in justification of his giving his vote for the attainure, but this did not exempt *him* from falling under a great load of censure upon this occasion." Sir John, though a very profligate character, and an indifferent husband,

husband, was yet so tenderly beloved by his lady that no stratagem was omitted by her to save him that love could invent, or duty practice. She even erected a monument in York Cathedral to perpetuate her respect for his memory. She was lady Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle. Happily their only daughter, Jane, as well as all their sons died very young.

Sir HENRY GOODRICKE, Bart. *mez. T. Hill p. Smith sc. 1695.*

Sir Henry Goodricke was descended from an ancient family: the chancellor Thomas Goodricke bishop of Ely, whose natural death at queen Mary's accession saved him from the stake, was of the same family. The father of sir Henry, was raised to a baronetcy by Charles I. His loyalty to that monarch occasioned him to be pillaged and imprisoned. He died in 1670, leaving the above sir Henry his son, possessed of his title, and an ample estate at Ribstan in Yorkshire.

He was born October 24, 1642, and introduced to the court of Charles II. knighted and treated with great attention from his father's merit, and his own worth. The borough of Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, returned him in all the parliaments called from 1685 to 1702, both inclusive; and he was envoy extraordinary from Charles II. of England to Charles II. of Spain. William III. made him lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and named him of the privy council, in which he was continued by queen Anne. He died after a long illness, at Brentford, March 5, 1704-5; but his remains were sent to Ribstan, to be buried with his ancestors. Sir Henry married Mary daughter of colonel William Legg, sister to George lord Dartmouth, but leaving no issue, the title of baronet went

went to his half brother John, who survived him only a few months.

Sir JOHN BOWYER, Nat. 14 Martij 1682-3, Denat. 30<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis 1701. *mez. T. Gibson, p. Smith sc. 1692.*

This young gentleman, son and successor to sir John Bowyer, of Knipersley, in the parish of Bidulph, Staffordshire, on the borders of Cheshire, was a knight, and created a baronet, September 11, 1660, elected member of parliament in 1660, for Newcastle under Line, and in 1678 and 1682 for the county of Stafford.

Arms: Argent, a lion rampant between 3 cross crosets fitché, Gules.

Sir GODFREY COPLEY, Bart. *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1692.*

Sir Godfrey Copley, F. R. S. descended from an ancient and numerous family resident at Sprotborough, in the West Riding of York, was created a baronet, June 17, 1661. He represented Aldborough in parliament, 1678 and 1681, and Thirsk in 1695, 1698, 1701, 1702, and 1705, in which he greatly distinguished himself by resisting the dangerous precedent of receiving *one* witness, as sufficient to convict sir John Fenwick. Sir Godfrey died in Red Lion Square, Westminster, April 8, 1709, and was buried at Sprotborough. His first wife was the beautiful Catherine Purcell, mentioned in this work. His widow, Gertrude, daughter of sir John Carew, of Anthony, in Cornwall, married sir Coppleston-Warwick Bamfield, bart. in 1716. Catherine, his only child and heir, married sir George Cooke, of Wheatley, in Yorkshire, bart.

Sir Godfrey Copley distinguished himself as a fellow of the Royal Society, and bequeathed a sum to that learned body, directing that the interest should be disposed of annually, at the discretion of the president and council, to those whom they should think had made any considerable discovery, and hence the origin of the Copley medal, on the obverse of which is the donor's name, and the device of Minerva holding a shield with his arms, with globes and other instruments of art and science. On the reverse are the arms of the Royal Society.

The title of baronet became extinct at his death, but was revived in 1778, in favour of Lionel Higgins, esq. of Sprotborough, who took the surname of Copley.

Sir SAMUEL BARNARDISTON, *la. fol. R.*  
*White ad vivum.*

Sir Samuel Barnardiston was a patriot before and after the Restoration, which he evinced by resisting arbitrary power during the Usurpation, and from a sovereign who was too apt to forget there was a constitution. Charles II. knighted him, and created him a baronet, May 11, 1663, and he was six times elected a member for the county of Suffolk. Sir Samuel married the daughter of \_\_\_\_\_ Brand, of Suffolk, esq. His second wife was Mary, daughter of sir Abraham Reynardson, but he left no issue, and died Jan. 3rd, 1709-10, at his house in Charter-house Yard, after a few hours' illness, aged 88, when the title became extinct. The Sphere of Gentry observes of sir Abraham Reynardson, he was "knighted by Charles II. a man "truly deserving the girdle of honour, who, for "that he kept his coat close to him by his integrity, was cast in prison as Joseph was, when "Mistress Rump courted him to commit fornication, and to be disloyal to his lord and master, "but

“ but because he would not, was accused by false  
 “ witnesses, but cleared by divine Providence.—  
 “ He bore in his shield, 2 cheveronels Gules, in a  
 “ canton of the same, a mascle Argent, being a  
 “ propheticall ensign of his future dignity. \* For  
 “ Fidelitas omnibus antecellit.”

Sir MARK MILBANKE, Bart. *mez. G. Lumley, sc.*

The Milbankes, a Scotch Family, migrated to England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in consequence of a duel fought by Ralph Milbanke, cup-bearer to Mary queen of Scots. That gentleman resided at Chirton, near North-Shields. Mark Milbanke, esq. his grandson and heir, alderman and twice mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was very active in promoting the Restoration, and having sent Charles II. a considerable sum of money when at Breda, which he had raised in Newcastle, the monarch intended to reward his son and heir, Mark Milbanke, esq. by creating him a knight of the royal oak; for which purpose his name was inserted in the list, and his estate returned at 2000l. per annum, but that order being laid aside, the king created him a baronet, August 7, 1667. This sir Mark, the second baronet, succeeded to the title in 1610, represented the borough of Richmond in Yorkshire, 1690, died in May, 1698, and was buried in Croft Church, Yorkshire. Jane his wife died in London, May 1704, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn: she was only daughter of sir Ralph Carr, of Cocken, in the Palatinate of Durham, knt. By this lady sir Mark had his successor sir Mark, who was educated at Eton school, and at eighteen made the

\* Sir A. Reynardson was lord-mayor in 1648.

grand tour, whence he returned to Halnaby April 1705, but died in the following May unmarried, and was buried at Croft. His brother Ralph succeeded to the title.

### KNIGHTS.

Sir BIBYE LAKE, *æ*t. 10, with MARY his sister, two ovals, R. White *ad vivum* 1694.

Sir Bibye Lake, of an antient family, received the title of baronet by descent from his great uncle, sir Edward Lake, chancellor of the diocèse of Lincoln, who was rewarded for his gallant services at Edge Hill, by having that title conferred upon him with limitation to his brother, and his issue, when a crest was added with an honourable augmentation to the arms. After sir Edward's decease in 1674, the title lay dormant till sir Bibye claimed it in 1711, but the original grant having been lost by lord Oxford, with whom it had been left, he received a renewed grant with precedency from that year. I have thus explained as sir Bibye was not a baronet, either by descent or creation, when the above print was engraved, and as his father, Tho. Lake, esq. an utter-barrister of the Middle Temple, was then living, Bromley, who was not apprised of this circumstance, appears to have thought the title and perhaps the baptismal name fictitious. According to his account, sir Bibye died at a very advanced age, in the reign of his present majesty; on the contrary, his death occurred in 1744, when sub-governor of the African company. Sir Atwell Lake was the second baronet, and sir James-Winter Lake, the present baronet,\* is the third since the renewed patent.

Sir

\* It may here be mentioned with propriety, that this gentleman has formed one of the most extensive and choice collection of *English Portraits* in the kingdom.

Sir JAMES TILLIE, with wig, laced neckcloth, a *proof, scarce, mez.*

Sir James Tillie of Pentillie Castle, Cornwall, knt. was descended from a respectable family, and knighted by James II. January 14, 1686-7. He contributed a plate in Blome's History of the Bible. Mr. Bromley says he died about 1732; if so, he must have been very far advanced in life. Joseph Tillie, esq. was M. P. for the city of Exeter in 1695.

Sir RICHARD GIPPS, of Waltham, Suffolk, *mez. I. Closterman, p. Smith, sc. 1687. This print is given in two states, both with, and without, the hand.*

Sir Richard Gipps was descended from a family of respectability in Worcestershire, but which removed thence to London, where they settled in trade. Possibly the Mr. Gibbs of *Powles*, (St. Paul's) of whom Mr. Alleyn the actor purchased a pair of organs for 8l. may have been his ancestor. They afterwards resided in Suffolk, where, and in Essex, they had considerable estates. The William Gibbs mentioned above, was father of Samuel Gibbs, esq. who died Oct. 8, 1692, and father of sir Richard Gibbs: why it is spelt Gipps in the engraving, does not appear; that the family spelt it Gibbs is without a doubt. There were branches of this family at Stokeby Neyland, and Horningsheath, both in Suffolk. Sir Richard lived at Great Waltham in that county, was of Gray's Inn, and master of the revels to Charles II. who knighted him at Whitehall, November 27, 1682. He died at Great Waltham, Dec. 21, 1708, and was buried there. By Elizabeth Barrier, his wife, he had issue, Samuel Gibbs, esq. captain of the 18th regiment of dragoons. The arms of the family were Azure, 3 battle axes proper within a border Or. Crest, on a wreathed rest, an armed arm holding a battle axe.

Sir WILLIAM ASHURST, Lord Mayor, 1694;  
*la. fol. Linton p. R. White sc.*

Sir William Ashurst, an eminent citizen of London, was for a long time an active member of that corporation, he was chosen lord-mayor Sept. 29, 1693, and elected one of the representatives in parliament for the metropolis five several times, appointed a commissioner of the excise, of the artillery company, colonel of the first regiment of trained bands, and governor of the corporation for propagating the Gospel. It is said of this magistrate, and sir Thomas Abney, as well as of sir Humphry Edwin, that they had the indecency to suffer the city sword to be carried before them to the meeting house while in their mayoralties.\* Sir William died *Father of the City*, January 12, 1720. Sir Henry Ashurst, knt. his son; and heir apparent; town clerk of London, died at Bath, Nov. 7, 1705; and was buried in St. Augustine's church, London. He had other children.

Sir JOHN HOUBLON, *æt.* 68; 1696, Lord Mayor, *mez. Closterman p. R. Williams sc. fine and scarce.*

Few families have attained greater eminence in the city of London than the Houbbons; who fled to England from religious persecution; and have been merchants there ever since the reign of queen Elizabeth. Peter Houblon was father of James Houblon, of London, merchant; and descended from confessors on both sides. He died at the age of 90, in 1682, and was buried at St. Mary Woolnoth. By Mary Ducane, whom he married Nov. 14, 1620, he had ten sons, five of whom he lived to see flourishing merchants, and himself

FATHER

\* See Swift's "Tale of a Tub," where there is a cut burlesquing this procession.

FATHER of the Exchange. This venerable man had 100 grand-children, of whom 70 survived him. Two of his sons were aldermen, knights, and members of parliament.

Sir John Houblon received the honour of knighthood from William III. when sheriff of London, in 1690, and was one of the city licutenancy. In 1696, he served the office of lord-mayor, was a governor of the bank of England, one of the commissioners of the admiralty of England and Ireland, was returned a member for Bodmin in three successive parliaments, and sat in the house in two reigns. Sir John died January 10, 1711, but left a family by Mary Jurion, of London, of which the male line is extinct. That of his brother, the Rev. Jacob Houblon, Rector of Moreton, still flourishes in the counties of Essex and Hertford. Le Neve gave the death of sir John Houblon, in 1700; though afterward in 1711. My copy is corrected by the late lamented judicious sir William Musgrave, bart.

The Houblon arms are Argent, three hop poles furnished, on as many mounts, proper. The only instance of hops borne in arms that is recollected.

Sir THOMAS PILKINGTON, Lord Mayor; *I. Linton p. R. White sc. 1691, very scarce.*

Sir Thomas Pilkington, a respectable citizen of London, of the Skinners' Company, was elected an alderman, but opposing the arbitrary proceedings of the court in 1683, he was illegally fined for libellous words against the duke of York 100,000l. William III. knighted him April 10, 1689; and he was elected lord-mayor in that year, to which high office he was again appointed in 1690 and 1691. Sir Thomas had the honour of presiding at the city feast at Guildhall, October 29, 1689, given to the king and queen, William and Mary, the prince and princess

princess of Denmark; and a great number of persons of rank of both sexes: He represented the city in parliament in the ever memorable year 1688, and was one of the lieutenancy: He died December 1, 1691; respected by the court and beloved by his fellow-citizens, who had elected him three times to the high office of their chief magistrate.

Sir RICHARD LEVET; "Lord Mayor" 1700;  
*la. fol. R. White sc.*

Sir Richard Levett, an alderman, sheriff 1691; and lord-mayor 1700-1, appears to have been a respectable magistrate, who chiefly resided at Kew: He died of the stone, January 20, 1710-11, and was buried at Richmond, Surrey, where a monument has lately been erected to his memory on the north side of the tower of the church. Lady Levett died October 15, 1722; by whom sir Richard had several children.

Sir EDWARD DERING, Merchant; *oval, inscription in MS. in the Pepy's Collection.*

Sir Edward Dering, lineally descended from the distinguished patriot of the same name in the reign of Charles I. was second son of Sir Edward Dering; of Surrenden, in Kent, bart. He was knighted Jan. 6, 1679-80. Falling into the folly of the times, he appears to have been deeply infected with a belief in judicial astrology. We find him and the town-clerk of London presiding as stewards at the astrologers' feast, held Jan. 23, 1683; at the Three Cranes, in Chancery-lane. He married Dorcas, daughter of sir Robert Barkham, of Wainfleet, in Lincolnshire, bart. the relict of sir William Delaune, of Sharsted, in Kent, bart. but left no issue.

ANTHONY

ANTHONY HENLEY ; *mez. Kneller p. Smith,*  
1694.

The Henleys, of Henley, in Somersetshire, were a most respectable family. Sir Andrew Henley was created a baronet in 1660, whose imprudence caused the loss of his estate, including the fine seat at Bramesley, near Hartley-row, Hants.

Sir Robert Henley, of the Grange, in that county, who held the master's place of the King's Bench Court, on the Pleas side, was uncle to the extravagant baronet, and father of Anthony Henley, who received his education at Oxford, whence he went to London, and shone amongst the constellation of wits at Will's and Tom's Coffee-houses;—but Dorset and Sunderland in vain invited him to unite the politician with the man of taste. Henley led the public opinion in learning, and presided at the Opera, as his friend Norton did at the Play-house. He wrote many anonymous papers, some of which appeared in the Tatler and the Medley. His style was so versatile, that it frequently flowed with the greatest wit and gaiety; so that he not only appeared in his own character, as the scholar and man of fashion, but personified the tradesman, the peasant, and the servant, in his works, by which means it was impossible to discover where he meant to conceal, and he seldom chose to own what he had written. Mr. Henley married Mary, one of the two daughters and coheirs of the hon. Peregrine Bertie, with whom he had 30,000*l.* and was member of parliament for Melcombe Regis, in William III's last, and queen Anne's second and third parliaments. He strenuously asserted the liberty of the subject, and moved an address to her majesty that “ she would be graciously

“ pleased to give Mr. Benjamin Hoadley some  
 “ dignity in the church, for his strenuous assert-  
 “ ing and vindicating the principles of that Revolu-  
 “ tion which is the foundation of our present  
 “ establishment in church and state,” although  
 he knew the queen never liked Hoadley or his  
 doctrines. Mr. Henley added 3000*l.* per annum  
 to his patrimony: part of it consisted of “ the  
 “ propriety of the large square of Lincoln’s-inn-  
 “ fields;—and died of an apoplexy in August,  
 “ 1711. He had something of the character of  
 “ Tibullus; and, except his extravagance, was pos-  
 “ sessed of all his other qualities: his indolence, his  
 “ gallantry, his wit, his humanity, his generosity,  
 “ his learning, his love of letters.” Contem-  
 porary authors gained access to him without diffi-  
 culty, and dedications became matters of course\*.  
 The manner in which he conveyed his liberality  
 added to the munificence. He introduced mixed  
 humour into the most serious debates, and I fear his  
 wit sometimes bordered on profaneness. Such was  
 his observation on Swift, whom he well knew—  
 that he would be, “ a beast for ever after the or-  
 “ der of M — d — c.” Mr. Henley left three sons:  
 Arthur Henley, esq. who left no issue by Eliza-  
 beth, only daughter of James, earl of Berkley;  
 Robert, who became earl of Northington, and  
 chancellor of England; and the Rev. Bertie Hen-  
 ley, who died July 6, 1760.

### SONS

- \* Dr. Garth dedicated the Dispensary to Mr. Henley, in which he says:  
 “ A man of your character can no more prevent a dedication than he would  
 “ encourage one; for merit, like a virgin’s blushes, is still most discovered  
 “ when it labours most to be concealed. When the public reflect on your readi-  
 “ ness to do good, and your industry to hide it; on your passion to oblige, and  
 “ your pain to hear it owned; they’ll conclude that acknowledgements would  
 “ be ungrateful to a person who seems to receive the obligation he confers.  
 “ But though I should not persuade myself to be silent on all occasions, those  
 “ more polite arts, which till of late have languished and decayed, would  
 “ appear under their present advantages, and own you for one of their gene-  
 “ rous restorers: insomuch, that Sculpture now breathes, Painting speaks,  
 “ Music ravishes; and, as you refine our taste, you distinguish your own.”

SONS OF PEERS WITHOUT TITLES, GENTLEMEN, KNIGHTS, &c.

THE KENTISH PETITIONERS:

JUSTINIAN CHAMPNEYS;  
 THOMAS COLEPEPER;  
 WILLIAM COLEPEPER,  
 WILLIAM HAMILTON, and  
 DAVID POLHILL, *ob.* 1754, in five ovals, a  
*sheet.* R. White, 1701.

These five Kentish gentlemen presented a petition to the House of Commons in 1701; from the deputy lieutenants, justices, grand jury, and freeholders, of that county, requesting the house, among other things, “to turn their loyal addresses into bills of supply.” The Commons voted the petition insolent and seditious, and ordered them all into custody of the serjeant at arms, from whose care they were removed to the Gatehouse, where they continued till the end of the session.

JUSTINIAN CHAMPNEYS, esq. was of an ancient family, originally of Somersetshire, but for many centuries resident in Kent. One of his ancestors was sir John Chamneis, lord-mayor of London in the reign of Henry VIII. whence he returned to Hall-place, in Bexley. From Justinian, the youngest and only survivor of seven sons, this gentleman was descended, whose seat was at Boxley, having removed from Bexley; but purchasing the manor of Westenhanger, in Stanford, Kent, he took down the ancient house, and built another upon its site, but much smaller, where he died at an advanced age in 1748, leaving three

sons: Justinian, who died abroad in 1754, *s. p.*; William, who was of Vintners, in Boxley, and many years one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland; and Henry, also of Vintners, who died in 1781 unmarried; so that all the property came to the two daughters and coheirs of William. Frances, one of them, is unmarried; Harriot, by John Burt, esq. left several children. William Henry, the eldest son, inherits the estates, and has assumed the surname of Champneis.

SIR THOMAS CULPEPER, of Preston-hall, in Aylesford, knt. was descended from a family that boasted a long list of knights, two creations of baronets, and one branch was ennobled. He had no issue by his lady, who died in 1691. He survived till 1723, and was buried by her side in Aylesford church. There is nothing particularly worthy notice respecting him, but that he served the office of sheriff for Kent in 1704, and represented the town of Maidstone in parliament 1705, 1708, 1710, and 1714. Alicia, his sister, became his heir, who was four times married, but had no children. That lady settled Preston-hall and her other estates upon the family of her fourth husband, John Milner, M. D. \*

WILLIAM CULPEPER, esq. a branch of sir Thomas Culpeper's family, was of Hollingborne, in Kent, where he died, and was buried in 1726. He left, by Elizabeth, his wife, three sons and three daughters. It is remarkable, that of the numerous branches of these Colepepers or Culpepers,

\* Alicia's husbands were: Herbert Stapeley, esq.; Sir Thomas Taylor, of Maidstone, bart.; Thomas Culpeper, esq. counsellor at law, second son of sir Thomas, the third son of sir Thomas, &c. son of sir Thomas Colepeper of Hollingborne, and his sole heir; and Dr. Milner, memorable for his avarice.



“petitioners in the reign of King William III. His  
 “humanity to his dependants, generosity to his  
 “relations, tenderness and affection to his family,  
 “steadiness and sincerity to his friends, added to a  
 “most benevolent temper, merited and gained him  
 “a very general approbation and esteem.” He  
 had no issue by his two first wives; Elizabeth,  
 daughter of Thomas Trevor, of Glynd, Sussex,  
 esq.; and Gertrude, sister of the duke of New-  
 castle; but several children by his third, Eliza-  
 beth, daughter of John Borrel, of Shoreham, in  
 Kent, esq. prothonotary of the court of Common  
 Pleas. Charles Polhill, esq. of Chepsted, his el-  
 dest son, lately died at that place.

The punishment for presenting the petition ap-  
 pears to have followed sir Thomas Culpeper for  
 some time. In the case of the contested election  
 for Rochester, between him and Thomas Bliss,  
 esq. the House of Commons resolved, that the  
 former had been not only guilty of corrupt, scan-  
 dalous, and indirect practices, in endeavouring to  
 procure himself to be elected burgess, but had  
 likewise been one of the instruments in printing  
 and presenting the scandalous, insolent, and se-  
 ditious petition, commonly called the Kentish pe-  
 tition, to the last House of Commons, reflecting  
 upon it, by aspersing the members with receiving  
 French money, or being in the interest of France,  
 for which offence he was committed to Newgate,  
 and the attorney-general ordered to prosecute  
 him. There he remained for some time; but  
 consenting to a recantation, and petitioning for  
 release, he was brought to the bar, where he  
 acknowledged that he had given just offence to  
 the house in the petition in the former year.  
 He was then asked whether he was sorry for his  
 several scandalous and seditious practices against  
 the honour and privileges of that house, against  
 the

the peace of the kingdom in general, and the quiet of his own county in particular? He answering "He was sorry;" the commons petitioned the queen to stop the prosecution, and thus the matter ended. The parliament was very severe in 1701, having in that session imprisoned no less than twenty-four persons. See the History of the Kentish Petition, 1701. 4to.

DEVEREUX KNIGHTLEY; *mez. Smith,*  
1697.

The Knightleys are a very ancient, rich, and most respectable family in Northamptonshire, where they have their principal seat at Fausley, which descended to Devereux Knightley, esq. this young gentleman's father, by the death of his nephew, Essex Knightley, esq. in 1670, without male issue. By Elizabeth, daughter of John Crew, of Utkinton, in Cheshire, esq. he had the subject of this sketch, Devereux Knightley, esq. who succeeded to the estate by his father's death in 1681; but dying in 1695, young and a bachelor, the seat and estate went by entail to the next male heir, Lucy Knightley, esq. his first cousin; and he too dying in 1726, unmarried, they passed to his nephew, Lucy Knightley, esq. the ancestor of the rev. sir John Knightley, of Fawsley-park and Pitchley-house, both in Northamptonshire, created a baronet Feb. 2, 1798. The late Lucy Knightley, esq. who was member in several parliaments for the county of Northampton, endeavoured to establish his claim to the ancient barony of Fitzwarine, though the families of the Greys, of Groby, and the Bouchiers, earls of Bath, to the Fitzwarines. Fawsley-house and church have much to gratify the stranger. I

have been received in the former with great politeness and hospitality.

EDMUND GODWIN, esq. *scarce ; mez.*

Peter Godwin, sheriff of Essex in 1694, was of a respectable family, and descended from William Goodwin, alias Goding, esq. who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. The surname was subsequently changed to Godwin. There were other branches, I believe, who wrote it Godinge.

WILLIAM GARWAY, of Arundel; in the County of Sussex; *4to. well engraved. Mr. Granger never saw this print, but in the Counting-house of Christ's Hospital.*

The Garways, or, as the name is often written, Garroway and Garraway, were of a Knightley family. This gentleman was of the city of Chester, for which he was returned a member of parliament in 1661. He afterwards resided at Arundel, which he also represented in 1678, 1681, 1685, and 1688. He was so conspicuous in the house, that in 1673, he, jointly with Lee, led the Opposition; but to the surprize of the Commons, when he was to name the sum proper to be raised for carrying on the Dutch war, he said 1,200,000*l.* the very sum Charles had asked. Mr. Garway died in 1701.

THOMAS GILL; *a youth with a bow ; 4to. ; mez. J. Murray p. J. Smith sc. 1694.*

This person was son of Thomas Gill, M. D. whose portrait will also be mentioned in this work.

GEORGE PETTY; *mez. T. Murray p. R. Williams sc. The first impression has Smith ex.*

This person was not of sir William Petty's family.

HENRY WORSTER; *oval, fol. mez. Murray p. Smith, 1690.*

Neither Mr. Granger, or myself, have been so fortunate as to obtain any particulars relating to the gentleman represented as above.

Mr. — SANSOM; *mez. J. Closterman p. I. Smith sc. 1705; rare.*

Bromley's Catalogue says, Mr. Sansom died in 1705. I know not whence his authority is taken.

JOHN CHETWYND, of Ingestre, in the county of Stafford; *mez. I. B. Medina p. Smith sc. 1722.*

John Chetwynd, esq. of Mure, and the Ridge, in Staffordshire, was the youngest son of Walter Chetwynd, esq. of Ingestre, and died in 1702, aged 59. This gentleman was uncle to the learned and munificent Walter Chetwynd, esq. and father of three sons and a daughter: Walter, John, William, and Lucy; and Walter was created viscount Chetwynd, in Ireland. William was M. P. a lord of the Admiralty, master worker of the Mint, and resident at Genoa. Lucy became the wife of Edward Younge, esq. bath king at arms.

PETER

PETER HOET; anonymous; *P. Vr. Banc.*  
*This plate has been altered, and is most frequently to be found with the name and titles of the earl of Marr. The print, in its original state, is very uncommon.*

Mr. Hoet was a Flemish merchant, and a virtuoso. This engraving was made in 1687.

JOHN SOUTER, Merchant, at Exeter, 1700.  
*R. White sc.*

Mr. Souter traded to Sweden, and recommended Mr. Robert White to Charles XI. who engraved a plate for that monarch, for which he received of Mr. Souter 30*l.* This was in 1683. Whether White engraved this portrait through gratitude to Souter, or for what other reason, does not appear. Mr. White engraved other contemporary sovereigns beside the king of Sweden.

JOHN ASHTON; *fol. J. Ridley. R. White.*  
 JOHN ASHTON; *12mo.*

This unfortunate gentleman had been in the service of Mary of Modena, queen to James II. and, conspiring to restore the abdicated monarch, he was seized with lord Preston. They had just gone from Barking, in Essex, and were got into a vessel which had sailed below Gravesend. The treasonable packet was found in his bosom. He and lord Preston were tried on Jan. 16, 1691, and found guilty. His lordship procured his pardon, but Mr. Ashton was executed Jan. 28 following. He refused all treaties with the court, that he might not injure his friends, and died with great decency and seriousness. In the paper he

he left he owned his fidelity to James, on whom he had been dependent; affirmed the legitimacy of the prince of Wales, but denied having any knowledge of the papers found upon him. Bishop Burnet, who examined them with the paper written by himself, said they were both the same hand, but thinks he *might* have hastily copied them, without reflecting upon their contents, which is very unlikely. His friends affected to think that he had inadvertently picked up the packet, which fell from lord Preston, and concealed it to prevent inconvenience to that nobleman. The Nonjurors regarded him as a martyr to loyalty.

## SCOTCH BARONETS.

Sir GEORGE HAMILTON, of Binnie and Barton, bart. *æt.* 51. 1694. *J. B. de Medina p. Smith f. 1699. mez. A private plate; scarce.*

This gentleman was probably a branch of the Abercorn family, who were allied to sir George Hamilton, count Grammont. Sir George Hamilton, of Tyrone, a baronet of Nova Scotia, was the fourth son of James, first earl of Abercorn, and may have been ancestor to Hamilton, of Binnie, who was a farmer of the customs, and an imprudent man, whose expences exceeded his income. He died in 1694, aged 51.

Sir JAMES MONTGOMERY (or MOUNTGOMERY) of Skilmurtie, Bart. *In armour, Ato. mez.*

This gentleman was a descendant from the illustrious family of Montgomerie, lords Montgomerie, subsequently earls of Eglintoun.

Alexander

Alexander Montgomerie, second baron of Montgomerie, who died about 1454, left issue three sons: from the second of those, George, descended the branch of Skilmorlie.

Sir James (in common with his countrymen of equal rank at the period he lived) was bred to arms, but he affected the character of a politician rather than that of a soldier, and exerted himself in promoting the Revolution, which was no sooner accomplished, than he conceived a violent disgust to William III. and his Dutch favourites, and even entered into a conspiracy for the restoration of James II. The plot was discovered; but Montgomery so effectually concealed himself in London, that every effort to apprehend him completely failed. His associates, less fortunate, underwent the *double question* on the rack. He was at length induced to sue for pardon; but that being refused, unless he would make a full discovery, "he chose rather to go beyond sea; so "fatally did ambition and discontent hurry a man "to ruin, who seemed capable of greater things. "His art in managing such a design, and his firmness in not discovering his accomplices, raised "his character as much as it ruined his fortune. "He continued in perpetual plots after this, to no "purpose. He was once taken, but made his "escape; and at last spleen and vexation put an "end to a turbulent life."

Scotland suffered severely through the violence of party: indeed the peers seemed to sit in her parliament for no other purpose than to hear the duke of Hamilton "*bawl and bluster*;" and the Commons were insulted by the opponents sir John Dalrymple and sir James Montgomery "scolding like *hail-wives*; rogue, villain, and "liar were their usual terms. Sir John pretending "to

“ to maintain the king’s prerogative, sir James  
 “ the liberty of the subject and claims of right.”  
 It is therefore by no means surprising that the  
 king declared he should be happy not to govern it :  
 equally disgusted with the whigs and tories, he re-  
 tired for some time to Holland.

Sir JOHN JOHNSTON ; *wooden cut, prefixed  
 to his life. sm. 8vo. intituled, “ A Brief History of  
 “ the memorable Passages and Transactions that  
 “ have attended the Life, and untimely Death, of the  
 “ unfortunate Sir John Johnston, who was executed at  
 “ Tyburn on the 23d of Dec. 1690, for stealing Mrs.  
 “ Mary Wharton.” Sir John Johnston in the Ox-  
 ford Almanack, 1740.*

Sir John Johnston is supposed to have been a  
 a baronet of that name, resident at Cascaban,  
 who had distinguished himself as a military man  
 in Flanders.

Mary Wharton, aged 13 years, daughter of Phi-  
 lip Wharton, esq. deceased, inherited 1500l. *per  
 annum*, and possessed personal property to the  
 amount of 1000l. This young lady resided with  
 her mother in great Queen Street : Captain James  
 Campbell, brother of the earl of Argyle, probably  
 tempted by the income of the minor, rather than  
 by love of her person or admiration of her mental  
 attractions, determined to marry her per-force,  
 and for that purpose prevailed upon sir John John-  
 ston, and Archibald Montgomery, to assist him in  
 conveying Miss Wharton from her home. The  
 enterprize succeeded but too well, to Johnson’s  
 cost ; Campbell, who was the *real* culprit, escaped  
 punishment, and married Margaret Leslie, daugh-  
 ter of David lord Newark, after parliament had  
 dissolved his first marriage, but every effort to save  
 Johnston proved ineffectual.

Miss

Miss Wharton afterwards married Colonel Bierly, who commanded a regiment of horse in the service of William III.

Previous to this unpleasant affair, an act for preventing clandestine marriages had been introduced into the House of Commons, which met with considerable opposition, and although Campbell's violence was a strong argument in favour of the measure, the house rejected it, but annulled his marriage, much against the wishes of the earl of Argyll, who earnestly petitioned that it might be confirmed.

## CLASS IX.

### MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

#### PHYSICIANS.

EDWARD BROWN, M. D. F.R.S. *In Pennant's Tour from London to Dover, &c. In the collection of the Earl of Buchan. Harding sc.*

Dr. Brown was the son of the learned sir Thomas Brown, author of the *Religio Medici*.

After successfully studying the healing art, Dr. Brown visited the continent, where he collected his remarks on the natural history of Hungary; and some of the neighbouring provinces, which he subsequently published; those were very favourably received, particularly by the members of the Royal Society.

He succeeded his father as president of the college of physicians, and was appointed physician to Charles II.; the possession of those important situations sufficiently demonstrates his skill in his profession.

Dr.

Dr. Brown resided at his seat near Northfleet, Kent, where he died August 26, 1708. His son, Thomas Brown, M. D. who died 1710, and three of his daughters, were buried at the above place, as was Arthur Moore, esq. husband of one of the latter.

Sir CHARLES SCARBOROUGH, M. D. 8vo. *M. v. Gucht sc. In Cowley's Works.*

This eminent man flourished in the reign of Charles II. a monarch who particularly patronised physicians, especially if he knew them to be experienced chymists, of those he retained twelve that were his sworn servants, but they neither wanted nor received fees.

The abilities of Scarborough recommended him to the king's notice, and he received the appointment of one of his physicians in ordinary; the duke of York made him his physician, and when he succeeded to the throne, continued him in the office to which his brother had appointed him. William and Mary followed the example of their predecessors, and gave him a salary of 300l. and the prince and princess of Denmark paid him 200l. *per annum* for his services; besides those honourable employments, he held the place of physician to the tower.

Dr. Scarborough died of a gradual decay, Feb. 26, 1693, aged 79, and was buried at Cranford, Middlesex, a pattern of excellence in public and private life.

Mr. Granger hath done him ample justice in his praises of him as a writer; his talents were extremely versatile: when a fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, he read joint lectures with Seth Ward, on the Mathematics; in London, he pronounced others at Surgeon's Hall, on Anatomy; at one  
period

period he presented the public with a treatise on Trigonometry, and at another a compendium of Lilly's Grammar. His son published his translation of Euclid, in folio, after his decease. \*

Three of the daughters of sir Charles died in the years 1706 and 1707, his widow also survived him; Charles his son was envoy from James II. to the court of Portugal.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, M. D. F. R. S. sitting, a book open, intituled "*Ophthalmographia.*" *mez. R. White p. J. Faber sc. 1738.*

William Briggs was son of the worthy loyalist, Augustine Briggs, who represented the city of Norwich in four parliaments, whose family had long resided at Sall, in Norfolk.

He was admitted when 13 years of age, at Bennet College, Cambridge, and placed under the tuition of Dr. Tennison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; there he received the degrees of B. A. and M. A. and in 1677, that of M. D. and became a fellow of his college.

A tour on the continent completed his education, which he had acquired with unusual facility; on his return, he settled in London, where his virtues and skill in anatomy were highly valued, his accurate knowledge of the structure of the eye is demonstrated by the "*Ophthalmographia,*" and his "*Nova visionis Theoria,*" which with two remarkable cases respecting vision, and "*Solutio Philosophica casus cujusdam rarioris in actis philosophicis,*" relative to a youth who was blind in an evening, were inserted in the "*Philosophical Transactions*" of the Royal Society; to those he intended to have added

\* Cowley addresses to him one of his Pindaric odes, highly complimentary on his skill in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable.

added an essay on the use and distempers of the eye; and another on the origin of man, in opposition to the opinions of the sect of Epicureans. Dr. Briggs was physician in ordinary to William III. and of St. Thomas's Hospital, and died at Town Malling, Kent, September 4, 1704, aged 62, where I searched in vain for a memorial of him in the new church.

He married the amiable Miss Hobart,\* by whom he had issue, the Rev. Henry Briggs, Rector of Holt, Mary wife of Thomas Bromfield, M. D. of London, and Hannah, wife of Denny Martin, gent. of Loose in Kent, ancestor of general Martin, of Leeds Castle.

JOHN RADCLIFFE, M. D. *in a circle of foliage, books on each side, fol. M. Burghers sc.*

JOHN RADCLIFFE, *æt. 65, 1714, fol. G. Kneller p. 1710, G. Vertue sc. 1719.*

JOHN RADCLIFFE, *prefixed to his "Dispensary," 1721, 8vo. Vr. Gucht sc.*

JOHN RADCLIFFE. *In the Oxford Almanack, for the years 1735, 1743, and 1751.*

JOHN RADCLIFFE, *prefixed to Gibbs' description of the Radcliffe Library, 1747. Kneller p. 1710, Foudrinier sc.*

Dr. Radcliffe was a native of Wakefield in Yorkshire, and observed by the neighbouring gentry to

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\* This lady was Hannah, daughter and heiress of Edmund Hobart, esq. of Holt, in Norfolk, who was a descendant from lord chief justice Hobart, ancestor of the earls of Buckinghamshire, and an active loyalist in the reign of Charles I. He escaped death at that turbulent period by assuming the disguise of a shoemaker's servant, who lived in the Turnstile, Holborn, but had nearly been discovered by the wife of a colonel that observed the whiteness of his hands when delivering her a pair of shoes, who exclaimed "Sure those hands have never been used to shoemaker's wax!" to which Hobart replied "I confess Madam, my fault, I am too idle to settle to the *working* part, so my master wholly employs me in carrying out shoes." At the Restoration he recovered the estate of Holt, and rewarded his *master* with a pension for life.

be a boy of excellent capacity; this circumstance, together with the numerous family of his parents, induced them to educate him at their own expence: when 15 years of age he was sent to University College, where his mother (then a widow) assisted him in obtaining a thorough knowledge of Botany, Chymistry, and Anatomy. He afterwards became a fellow of Lincoln College, and commenced physician with a sovereign contempt for the works of medical writers: "There," said he, "is Radcliffe's library," pointing to a few books on a window seat. The faculty in revenge called his cures "*Guess-work*," and he retorted by terming them "*Old Nurses*."

His abhorrence of the absurd practice of consulting the water of patients is well known. Nature was his guide, and she led him to adopt a cool regimen in the small pox, which has saved numbers of lives, and preserved the smoothness and beauty of many faces. Several circumstances conspired to render his residence at Oxford unpleasant, he therefore went to London, where his practice became general, and he was equally celebrated for his wit and his prescriptions; the former blazed forth with native frankness without respect to place or persons: he told king William "I would not have your *two* legs for your *three* kingdoms," and queen Anne, by a messenger who had been sent for him, that "Her majesty was as well as any woman in England, if she would think so."

Dr. Radcliffe was a firm friend, and his lamentations on the death of the duke of Beaufort and lord Craven do honour to his feelings; he has however been accused of parsimony, and neglect of his family; the latter charge he endeavoured to obviate by leaving liberal annuities to his two sisters, two nephews and a niece, and rewarding his servants;

servants; several acts are recorded of his benevolence, and he not only forgave, but provided for a criminal who had robbed him, and exulted in restoring a servant whom he suspected and had dismissed. He was once informed of a considerable loss he had sustained by the capture of a ship, in which some of his property had been embarked, and answered the usual compliments of condolence, with a smile and "put round the bottle, my lord. I have only to go up 250 pair of stairs to make myself whole again."

It is believed that he distributed large sums in private charity to the non-juring clergy of England, and the deprived Episcopal clergy of Scotland; and he is known to have been very liberal to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; and to his friend Dr. Walker, a Roman Catholick, to whom he gave a handsome competence, and a respectable funeral after his decease; it has been suspected that he gave his purse with his friendship to Dr. Sacheverell.

His constitution was strong, and he had a turn for conviviality, but when he entertained Prince Eugene, he gave him plain beef and pudding, for which the prince returned him thanks, as having considered him "not as a courtier, but as a soldier."

He was to have married a lady with 15,000*l.* fortune, who endeavoured to conceal her pregnancy by a favoured rival; far from resenting her conduct after the discovery, he pleaded to her father for forgiveness, and advised him to marry her to the man of her choice, that he might give his property *legally* to the young "*Hans-en Kelder*."

Dr. Radcliffe died Nov. 1, 1714, and was buried at St. Mary's church, Oxford, with a solemnity commensurate to his munificence to that University. His death is supposed to have been accele-

rated by the vexation he experienced for not having attended queen Anne during her last moments, as ordered by the privy council.

His property (exclusive of the legacies mentioned above) he bequeathed to the University of Oxford, where his library is a sufficient monument to his memory; and to St. Bartholemew's Hospital in London.

RICHARD MORTON, M. D. 8vo. *B. Orchard p. W. Elder sc.*

RICHARD MORTON, M. D. 8vo. *A. Helwegh sc.*

RICHARD MORTON, M. D. *prefixed to his "Treatise of Consumptions," 8vo. R. White sc.*

RICHARD MORTON, 4to. *Mors sc.*

Dr. Morton resided at Greenwich, where he practised physic; though a regular member of the College of Physicians, he was in the habit of pronouncing upon the diseases of his patients by an examination of their water, but his "Treatise of Consumptions," the best then published, gained him great reputation. Dr. Morton died at Greenwich, February 1, 1729-30.

WILLIAM COLE, M. D. *R. White, ad vivum; prefixed to his "Treatise on Apoplexies," 1689.*

This learned and skilful physician possessed a manly form, the greatest ease of manners, and a modest demeanour; he was "learned without ostentation, and polite without the least affectation." Mr. Granger observes of him, "His behaviour was such that he never assumed the airs of a coxcomb, (a character not extremely rare amongst the gentlemen of the faculty) and in which they are sometimes imitated by the apothecaries. I once," continues our excellent biographer,

biographer, “ heard an ingenious gentleman of the faculty, who loved a pun, express himself upon the subject thus : Many of us physicians are coxcombs, and we have our imitators among the apothecaries, some of whom may be called *Meta*—physicians, not only because they follow us, but because they copy us.”

Dr. Mead, who was an excellent judge of men and manners, and fully competent to decide upon the merits of his brethren in their profession, had a select collection of portraits; that Dr. Cole’s was one of the number implies a sufficient share of merit in the original.

Besides the treatise to which the above print is affixed, Dr. Cole wrote “ *De Secretione Animalium*,” concerning the spiral, instead of the supposed annular, structure of the fibres of the intestines. On the stone, “ *De Epilepsi*,” and “ *De Febribus intermittentibus*.” The two former were inserted in the “ *Philosophical Transactions*.”

JAMES DRAKE, M. D. *prefixed to his* “ *Anatomy*,” &c. 8vo. *T. Foster p. M. vr. Gucht sc.*

Was born at Cambridge about the end of the XVIIth century, and received a good education at Caius College in that university; from whence, after taking his degrees in physic, he removed to London, where he practised his profession for some time with reputation; under the auspices of sir Thomas Millington, and other eminent physicians of that day. He was shortly after elected a fellow of the College; and also of the Royal Society, in whose transactions is a paper written by him, intituled “ *Some influence of respiration on the motion of the heart, hitherto unobserved.*”

Dr. Drake, utterly mistaking his talents, neglected physic, and became, unhappily for himself, a violent party writer, the ostensible tool of the Tories. His first serious offence against his opponents was an attack upon William III. in his "History of the last Parliament," &c. which was so highly resented by the House of Peers, that they directed a prosecution to be instituted against the author, but he contrived to evade punishment. His next publication, entitled "The Memorial of the Church of England," declared the "Church to be in danger;" which assertion was noticed by queen Anne in one of her speeches from the throne, who deprecated the evil tendency of such doctrines.

This pamphlet was proscribed by the House of Commons, and a copy of it burnt by the common hangman at the Royal Exchange; but he had the address again to elude the vengeance his works excited, and even the masked female who conveyed his MS. to the printer, could never be discovered.

In the publication of the "Mercurius Politicus," he was less fortunate, that procured him apartments in the Queen's-bench prison; an error in the indictment which followed, the simple change of an *r* for a *t*, or "*nor*" for "*not*," proved fatal to it, but the terrors of a writ of error which frowned on him, made a coward of his conscience, his perturbed spirits produced a fever, and that fever death, March 2, 1706. This catastrophe is said to have been accelerated by indignation at the dereliction of his friends the Tories.

If this author had pursued his "New System of Anatomy," or had directed his talents to the most valuable pursuits of literature, he would have been admired by posterity, for he possessed "quick pregnant parts, well-stored with learning,"  
" and

“ and improved by good conversation;” his style was admired even by his enemies.

He published in 1703, “ *Historia Anglo-Scotica, or an Impartial History of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland,*” dedicated to sir Edward Seymour, bart. comptroller; with an inflammatory preface. He doth not inform us how he obtained the manuscript. It was burnt at Edinburgh, as his memorial had been before at London.\*

NEHEMIAH GREW, M. D. *prefixed to his “Cosmologia,”* 1700. *fol. R. White ad vivum.*

Obadiah Grew, father of the above gentleman, was vicar of St. Michael’s Church, Coventry, and a puritan divine, † where the subject of this sketch was born: he received his medical education in a foreign university; whence he returned to his native city and practised physick; his introduction to London and the learned was prepared by his “ *Anatomy of Plants,*” dedicated to Dr. Wilkins, bishop of Chester; who introduced him to the Royal Society, which illustrious body of philosophers appointed him their secretary in 1677; *vice* Dr. Oldenburg, and he published their “ *Transactions*” from 1678 to 1679 inclusive. Several of the papers of that period were translated into the different European languages.

Dr. Grew presented the publick with an entertaining and scientifick catalogue and description of the natural and artificial curiosities belonging to the society then preserved at Gresham College, to which

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he

\* This book, which is now scarce, has been notwithstanding received into libraries even in Scotland. Dr. Drake also wrote a comedy called “ *The Sham Lawyer,*” founded on two plays of Fletcher’s, and which was acted at the Theatre Royal in 1697.

† Dr. Grew earnestly pleaded to Cromwell, when he passed through Coventry, in 1648, to save the life of Charles I. The protector *promised* to do so. He died Oct. 22, 1699, and was buried in St. Michael’s church.

he subjoined the comparative anatomy of stomachs, &c. of animals, which he had read as lectures before the society; Daniel Colwell, esq. the founder of the collection, gave him the plates for this work.

His most valuable performance was "Cosmologia Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe as it is the Creature and Kingdom of God." In this, philosophy contributes to the establishment of religion; consequently the freethinkers read it with disgust, as they perceived their most impregnable dogmas were completely refuted. Mr. Bayle attacked the author, but he was defended by Mr. John le Clerc: the enemies of Revelation will however never forgive Dr. Grew for proving that "there is a vital existence in nature distinct from a body," which they have in vain endeavoured to disprove.

This valuable man, esteemed for his skill in his profession, his philosophical knowledge, and his piety, departed from this life suddenly, March 25, 1711. Some lineal or collateral branches of his family, who are dissenters, still remain in Warwickshire: I knew one, an amiable and pious man, whose attainments far exceeded his station in life.

**JOHN NICHOLSON**, Doctor of Physick, *mez.*  
*G. Lumley fecit. Ebor. Private plate, extremely rare.*

A person of both his names, and most probably the same as described above, occurs in the Cambridge list of Graduates, a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, Bachelor of Physick, in 1683, and Doctor in the same faculty in 1694.

He is said to have been related by marriage to Mr. Thoresby; and his relict presented that gentleman with "a noble collection of above 800 dried plants, wherein are many rare foreign ones collected

“ collected by my honoured friend, Dr. John Nicholson of York,” who enumerates many of the rarest of them in his “ *Ducatus Leodiensis.*” As he must have been dead at the time this book was published, it is rather to be wondered at, that Mr. Thoresby should not have made more particular mention of him, or of his print, which was undoubtedly to be seen in his very curious collection of English Portraits.

Nothing more relating to Dr. Nicholson has yet been discovered.

CAROLUS LEIGH, M. D. *prefixed to the*  
 “ *History of Lancashire,*” 1700. fol. *W. Faithorne*  
*delin. J. Savage sc.*

Dr. Leigh took upon him to furnish us with the natural history of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire.

The field seemed to be large and wide, and every body hoped for a proportionable crop, but either the soil was barren or the husbandman unskilful beyond comparison. The author had, some years before, sent abroad some discourses in Latin, under the titles of “ *Phthisiologia Lancastriensis,*” and “ *Tentamen Philosophicum de Mineralibus*” “ *Aquis in eodem Comitatu observatis;*” which, meeting with a pretty kind reception, would, he believed, if floridly translated, and dished up with a little additional garniture, bear a second edition, under the bewitching title of “ *The Natural History,*” &c. ’Tis indeed very little that we have in his book, besides the aforementioned treatises, newly vamped, together with some side-reflections upon Drs. Lister, Pierce, and Guidot, and commendation of sir John Floyer, M. D. and Dr. Woodward.

After noticing the work further, Bishop Nicholson adds, " I wonder that in his *expatiating* on " *fishes*, he did not hit upon the story of the her- " ring-hogg, which was found on the shore, near " *Wireholl*, by sir John Bridgeman, chief justice " of *Chester*, as he was riding his Lent circuit, in " the year 1636. It was 20 yards and 1 foot in " length, and 5 yards high ; its cry was heard 6 " or 7 miles ; and so hideous that nobody, for " some time, durst come near it. This is as well " attested, as the most authentick in his collec- " tion."

JOHN FRYER, *oval frame, prefixed to his* " *Travels,*" 1698. *fol. R. White ad vivum.*

Mr. Bromley asserts that this gentleman died so recently as 1733, but his death is not mentioned in the " *Historical Register*" for that year. He probably may have been related to sir John Fryer, bart. who was lord-mayor of London, 1720.

John Fryer, M. D. resided nine years in India and Persia, and on his return to Europe, presented the publick with his travels in those countries, which were favourably received in England, and translated into the Dutch language. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed several interesting papers which were inserted in their *Transactions*.

THOMAS GILL, M. D. *oval, with a long wig,* *mez. T. Murray p. J. Smith sc.* 1700.

Dr. Gill was a physician of great celebrity, and died July 4, 1714, at Edmonton, where he was buried on the 9th, but has no memorial.

## EMPIRICS.

WILLIAM ATKINS, *prefixed to his Discourse on the Gout*, 1694, 12mo. *V. Hoves sc.*

“ This great man was short in stature, fat, and waddled as he walked; he always wore a white three-tailed wig, nicely combed and frizzled upon each cheek. Sometimes he carried a cane, but a hat never. He was usually drawn on the top of his own bills sitting in an armed-chair, holding a bottle between his finger and thumb, surrounded with rotten teeth, nippers, pills, packets, and gally-pots.”

Such was William Atkins, “ whose renovating elixir restored pristine youth and vigour to the patient, however old or decayed,” and whose vivifying drops infallibly cured imbecility in men and barrenness in women:” he resided in the Old Bailey, and was the Solomon of his day in his own conceit; his bills exceeded all others, antient or modern, in extravagant assertions and impudence; nay, he even declared he had raised a woman from the dead-palsy, and rendered her capable of walking immediately.

Some of his medicines were composed of *thirty* different ingredients! What hope remained for an individual assailed by so many enemies *united*?

Atkins boasted of his humility in using a Hackney-coach instead of keeping one of his own: It is a disgrace to the publick, that Empirics are *now* enabled to do so, through their amazing attachment to nostrums.

FRANCIS MOORE, *8vo, Drapentier ad vivum.*

Or, *Doctor Moore* (as he stiled himself) was born at Bridgenorth, Jan. 29, 1656-7, and practised as an Astrologer at Lambeth.

His

His Almanack, intituled, "Vox Stellarum," possessed the favour of the publick in an eminent degree, which he gained by the most absurd and monstrous prophecies. His *name* now does wonders, and will probably never die while superstition and folly prevail in this island. Lilly, the successor of Dee, has lost his celebrity; but Moore, though long since numbered with the dead, prophecies on the issue of the *present war* with unblushing assurance, certain that his believers will never enquire *when* his shade passed the styx.

Moore's Almanack is an inexhaustible mine of treasure, and has brought a greater sum into the possession of the proprietors, than any other pamphlet of the same kind ever published.

GEORGE JONES, *Ato, Drapentier sc. prefixed to his "Friendly Pills."*

The title of this man's book renders it probable that he was an Empiric, and a dealer in nostrums, a race who pronounce themselves the general *friends* of mankind, but whose pills too frequently prove their most deadly foes.

## POETS.

Sir ROBERT HOWARD, *fol. G. Kneller p. R. White sc. prefixed to his Plays, 1692.*

Sir ROBERT HOWARD, *12mo, Vertue sc.*

This gentleman was the sixth son of Thomas earl of Berkshire, K. G. and principal secretary to the lord Treasurer Clifford, auditor of the exchequer. His name was included in the patent for farming the revenue of the post-fines, granted in 1661, for 48 years, in case he survived his father, who died before him, in consequence of a fall, aged 90 years.

Previous

Previous to the above period he had been elected a representative in parliament for Stockbridge, 1660 and 1661, and was member for Castle-Rising in 1688, 1690, and 1696. William III. appointed him a privy-counsellor and granted him the rangership of Enfield-chace for 56 years in 1694, which he conveyed to Sir William Scawen of Carshalton, within the same year.

Sir Robert married four wives, yet left issue but one son, Thomas Howard of Ashted, Surrey, who married Diana, daughter of Francis Bradford, earl of Newport, in 1682; whose only son died when at Westminster School; and his daughter, who married lord Dudley and Ward, losing her only son Edward in his minority, the vast property of sir Robert Howard, in Norfolk and Suffolk (and I believe in Surrey) with the seat of Charlton in Wiltshire, reverted to the earldom of Berkshire.

It rarely happens that a poet is a man of diligence; the versatile genius, common to the sons of Apollo, reconciles us to the changes which mark the character of Howard, who was passive under Cromwell; gay with Charles II; and grave with William III.; in short, he possessed the happy art of adapting his manners and conduct to those of the times, and thus escaped the persecutions of a political life, while he enjoyed the favour and emoluments each party lavished upon him.

His dramattick works were published in 1722, which contains the portrait by Vertue.

Mr. Bromley (who is sometimes erroneous in his dates) incorrectly mentions sir Robert's death to have occurred in 1693; let us however be grateful to him for his *accurate* information.

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY, *prefixed to his Plays, 12mo, G. vr. Gucht sc.*

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY, *æt. 28, prefixed to his Poems, 1704, fol. mez. P. Lely p. I. Smith sc. 1703.*

William

William Wycherley, esq. of an ancient family, removed from his paternal roof at Cleve, in Shropshire, to the banks of the Charante in France, where he learned vivacity under Voiture's friend, Madam Montausier. When in France Wycherley wished to become a priest; but on his return, when at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1660, he was entered at the public library Philosophiæ Studiosus; and when of the Middle Temple, he was expected by his father to become the grave barrister. His play of "Love in a Wood" gained so much applause, that he for ever quitted his desire for the Roman Catholick Breviary, or the English Statutes at large. Pleasure every where invited him, and he obeyed her invitation. His chariot met the duchess of Cleveland's coach in Pall-Mall. The immodest fair accosted him, "you, Wycherley, you are a son of a w——:" this rude salutation for the moment covered him with confusion, but recollection recognized the challenge she alluded to, which was a verse in a song in one of his plays,\* and he drove furiously in pursuit of her to the park. Buckingham learned the result, he swore in vengeance for slighted advances that Charles should knowall. An invitation to a friend's house made him confess his "cousin Cleveland was in the right," he did more; Wycherley became an equerry, a captain-lieutenant, and his grace even resigned his captain's pay in his favour, with other advantages. The easy monarch knew nothing of the inconstancy of Cleveland, but he found in Wycherley, (brought to his private parties) the most pleasant of wits. Enervated by excesses, the poet was seized

\* Love in a Wood—The Stanza runs thus:

Where parents are slaves,  
 Their brats cannot be any other:  
 Great wits and great braves  
 Have always a punk for their mother!

seized with illness, Charles visited him at his house in Bow Street, and sent him to Montpellier, with 500*l.* to defray his expences. At his return the duke of Monmouth, the eldest and favourite son of the king, was committed to his care, with a salary of 1500*l.* per annum; but all these gay scenes were changed to their opposites. He lost the royal favour, his rich-jointured widow died, his debts were numerous, his father deaf to his intreaties, and his creditors unrelenting. Durance vile ensued. The Plain Dealer was acted, James II. applauded; a sum was given to liberate Manley,\* and a pension added to comfort him. The Revolution removed his royal patron, and king William neither valued plays or poets. Mr. Wycherley's father died, and left a will restricting him from selling his estate. His creditors were importunate, and the wit, worn down with care, anxiety and age, died a Roman Catholick, December 31, 1715, and was buried in Covent-Garden Church, where many players and play-wrights rest. Wycherley's comedies are numerous; a folio volume of his poems was published in 1704; and in 1728, Mr. Lewis Theobald presented the world with an 8vo of his posthumous Works, in prose and verse. Wycherley was formed for his times, and the times for him; indeed his works were too voluptuous for any but the gay "Charles' golden days;" besides they are wanting in most requisites of fine writing; yet he laboured much to form the manners of the times, which procured him the appellation of slow Wycherley, from Rochester.

But Wycherley earns hard what'er he gains,  
He wants no judgment, and he spares no pains.

When old, he sent the youthful Pope several of his manuscripts to correct; the bard's corrections were

\* Wycherley meant the character of Manley in the Plain Dealer for his own.

were so numerous, that the dying poet quarrelled with the corrector. Wycherley left no issue, and his marriages were singular. He one day sat carelessly at his ease at Mrs. Fairbeard's book-room, at Tunbridge-wells. There the countess dowager of Drogheda, young, beautiful, noble, and rich, went, and enquired if she had "The Plain Dealer." "Yes, madam, there he is," pointing to Wycherley. — Compliments, acquaintance, and marriage ensued; but jealousy tormented his days. After he became a widower, he declined a second marriage till very late in life: he then fixed upon an amiable young lady. As he wished to pay off some debts, and to saddle his estate with a settlement upon an amiable young woman, part of her fortune of 1000*l.* satisfied all his creditors: the rest returned, in eleven days, to his widowed bride, who faithfully fulfilled his dying request— never to take an old man for her husband; for she married soon after his nearest maternal relation, Thomas Shrimpton, esq. a marriage necessary to defend her against Thomas Wycherley, esq. the poet's implacable nephew and heir. This lady was the daughter and coheir of Mr. Jackson, of Hertingfordbury.

MATTHEW PRIOR, *sitting, in a cap, leaning on a table; fol. J. Richardson p. G. Vertue sc. 1710.*

MATTHEW PRIOR, *Esq. æt. 57; a reduced copy of the above. R. Parr sc. prefixed to his Miscellaneous Works, two vol. 8vo. 1740.*

MATTHEW PRIOR, *in the Print with Dryden, &c.*

MATTHEW PRIOR, *with Addison.*

MATTHEW PRIOR; *mez. J. Richardson p. 1718, J. Simon sc.*

MAT-

MATTHEW PRIOR, *inscribed* "Her Majesty's  
"Plenipotentiary;" long wig; fol. J. Richardson p.  
G. Vertue sc. 1719.

MATTHEW PRIOR, *prefixed to his* "Poems,"  
1721, 12mo. H. Rigaud p.

MATTHEW PRIOR, *Clark sc.* 1722.

MATTHEW PRIOR, *standing bare-headed, collar  
open, left hand lying on a book; mez.* G. Kneller,  
1700; J. Faber sc. 1728.

MATTHEW PRIOR, *Svo.* H. Rigault p. J. Ba-  
sire sc.

The account of Prior's earliest life is involved in obscurity and contradiction; whether by accident or design in himself, it is now fruitless to enquire. The time of his birth is certain, July 21, 1664: the place of it has been contested. Tradition fixes it at Wimborn-Minster, in Dorsetshire\*; his own account assigns it to the county of Middlesex. The register-books of St. John's College, Cambridge, which record his admission and preferment there, describe him at different periods of each county. What is most singular in this respect is, that the members of his college, who one would think were the most interested in knowing the truth, did not exact it of him, when they conferred their favours upon him, in his election to a fellowship among them. But whatever was his reason for preferring Middlesex to Dorsetshire, certain it is, that he adhered to his first choice, as his own narrative describes him of that county, and the son of a citizen and joiner of London. But whether cradled in a cottage or a shop, he raised himself above his condition, and

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became

\* As his parents are allowed to have been Dissenters, no assistance can be had from the parochial register towards clearing up this point; but the following lines in his epistle to Fleetwood Shepherd certainly countenance the opinion of his early institution in the country.

So in the barn of loud Non-con,  
Where with my grannam I have gone.

became at length, by his own talents and exertions, the representative of his sovereigns at different courts, and a favourite with their rival monarch.

As his father is little noticed, it may be presumed he died whilst his son was very young, when the care of him devolved upon his uncle, a vintner at Charing-cross, who placed him at Westminster-school, where the celebrated Busby was then head master. How far the abilities of the future poet and statesman then displayed themselves, has not been told; but the discernment of the master was such, that we may be sure that any eminence in the scholar would not be overlooked;—and if, according to a story that has not been contradicted, he was capable of expounding a difficult passage in Horace, to the satisfaction of lord Dorset, and such men as he associated with, it must be allowed that he had made good use of his opportunities, and was worthy of the patronage which that nobleman afforded him. It is reasonable to suppose that the earl would require some further testimony of the youth's capacity and good behaviour, before he would engage in the charge, whether wholly or in part, of his education at the University; and as he was actually entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, in his 18th year, it must be inferred that his character was answerable to the opinion that had been formed of him, and that he was declared to be worthy of his lordship's protection.

Of his first years at Cambridge no particulars are known: but that he was guilty of irregularities of some kind, for which he was *discom-moned*, to speak in the language of a college, is evident, from a Latin epistle, and a copy of verses in the same language, addressed to the master, Dr. Gower, deprecating the continuance of punishment,

nishment, and promising good conduct in future, which were first published with his posthumous pieces, and have been since printed in a modern edition of his works.

It appears that he was in earnest when he promised amendment; for, during his residence at Cambridge, he wrote his Ode to the Deity, and jointly with Mr. Montague, the poem of the City Mouse and the Country Mouse, and some others. He took his degrees at the regular time, and was chosen fellow of his college; and this was all that the university could do for him. His future life, with the history of his public employments, his elevation, and his misfortunes, and his character as a politician and an author, being well known, from the full account given of him in the "Biographia Britannia," and since, in Johnson's elegant narrative, in his characters of the English Poets, render it unnecessary to enlarge upon them here.

He quitted Cambridge and came to London, where the road to fame and fortune was open to him; and he found friends to put him in the right way.

It is probable that several of his early poems were printed singly, but they occur very rarely now in that state. Such as he thought fit were collected into a thin octavo volume, which was first printed in 1709; and there was a second edition of them in the same year. It was not till after his disgrace, and the loss of his places, that they were arranged in the manner we now see them in the magnificent fol. of 1718; then they were published by a large subscription for his benefit, and produced a considerable sum of money; since which time they have gone through many editions; and such is his general acceptance as a poet, that there is hardly a closet-full of

books to be seen any where, without a PRIOR, in some form or other, on the shelves.

Prior died at Wimpole, near Cambridge, the seat of his great friend and patron, Edward, earl of Oxford, Sept. 18, 1721, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. One would think he might safely have trusted his fame to posterity when Pope acknowledged *he* should have been satisfied to have written his "Alma." But he thought it safer to provide for it himself, and accordingly left 500*l.* by his will for erecting a monument to his memory in that noble repository of departed greatness and genius, where—

" ————— his bust

" Is mixt with heroes, and with kings his dust."

But his anxiety for posthumous renown went still further; for whether doubtful of their ability or their candour, he would not even trust his brother wits with his epitaph, making it an express article in his will, that it should be provided by Dr. Robert Friend\*. It is amusing to trace the variations of the human mind:—When the poet wrote his own epitaph, in his well known epigram, "No-  
bles and Heralds by your leave," or in *the serious inscription for his own tomb-stone*, he probably expressed his real sentiments at the time, and would have been content to have had either of them put over his grave; but these humble ideas were totally absorbed in the recollection of diplomatic consequence, and the splendour of an ambassador.

Prior left behind him, in manuscript, several pieces, which were in the possession of the late duchess dowager of Portland, who inherited them from

\* Some one adopting the poet's own thought, proposed, in one of the Gentleman's Magazines the following couplet, as what would have been a fit epitaph for him:—

" Stemmata quid faciunt! jacet hic Prior ortus Adamo;

" Ex primis hominum estne priore Prior?

from her noble father, the earl of Oxford. Dr. Warton, who had seen them by permission of her grace, speaks greatly in their commendation. They consist principally of essays and dialogues, interspersed here and there with poetry. The doctor enumerates their titles in the first Appendix to his "Essay on the Writings and Genius of "Pope." The following extract from the Dialogue between sir Thomas More and the vicar of Bray, cannot but be acceptable to the readers of these volumes; and it is to be lamented that the whole work is not communicated to the public, as it would show the author to the world in a new light, as a prose writer of no common excellence. The vicar speaks thus to the chancellor:

" For conscience, like a fiery horse,  
 " Will stumble, if you check his course;  
 " But ride him with an easy rein,  
 " And rub him down with worldly gain,  
 " He'll carry you through thick and thin,  
 " Safe, although dirty, to your inn."

Whether already satiated with the honours and troubles of a public life, or mindful of the uncertainty of state-employments, Prior at one time appears to have entertained thoughts of securing to himself a permanent establishment, by procuring the provostship of Eton College, a situation of learned leisure and dignified repose, which Wootton enjoyed, and Waller had solicited in vain. The authority for this is the following passage in a letter of Addison to Mr. Stepney, written about 1706.—"I am told that Mr. Prior has  
 " bin (been) making an interest privately for the  
 " headship of Eton, in case Dr. Godolphin goes  
 " off in this removal of bishops." If such was his view, we know he did not succeed in it; but though he could not obtain a *mastership*, it is as

notorious, that in his greatest elevation, he never lost sight of his *bread and cheese*, but kept fast hold of his *fellowship* at St. John's to his dying day.

Sir SAMUEL GARTH, M. D. *In the Kit Cat Club*; mez. G. Kneller p. Faber sc. 1733.

Sir SAMUEL GARTH. *In "Birck's Lives."* G. Kneller p. I. Houbraken sc.

Sir SAMUEL GARTH; mez. G. Kneller p. I. Simon sc.

Sir SAMUEL GARTH; mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith. *This has the same date as the last.*

Sir SAMUEL GARTH; G. Kneller p. *Vertue* sc.

Sir SAMUEL GARTH. *In the Print with DRYDEN, &c.*

Sir SAMUEL GARTH. *In Bel's Poets*; G. Kneller p. *Caldwell* sc.

Sir SAMUEL GARTH. *T. Cook.*

Sir Samuel Garth was a learned and very able physician, well remembered by his poem called *The Dispensary*\*. He was born in the county of York, and educated at Peter-House, in Cambridge, where he regularly took his degrees in physic. He practiced in London, and was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians July 26, 1692, and became one of their censors in 1702. Such was the violence of party at that period, that a Whig conceived he could be no more cured by a Tory physician, than a Tory by a whig practitioner. The Esculapius of the former was Garth; the Tories fell to the lot of Ratchiff.

The

\* He was very zealous in promoting a benevolent plan called the Dispensary—an apartment in the College of Physicians, where the poor might have advice gratis, and medicines at a low price. This charitable plan having exposed Garth to the resentment of several of the Faculty, and particularly to the practical class of the art of healing, the apothecaries, he ridiculed them with great wit and spirit in his poem above mentioned.

The latter being frightened to death by the threats of the Tories, for not keeping queen Ann alive, as it is said, Garth remained without a rival; and consequently, on the accession of George I. he was appointed physician in ordinary, and physician-general to his army; and the sword of the Hero of Blenheim was made use of in conferring the honour of knighthood upon him. The dispensary led Garth to the Kit Cat Club. Physicians are celebrated in our annals as wits, poets, and virtuosi. Who is ignorant how bright a constellation their names in England make from the time of sir Thomas Browne? Friend, Grew, Mead, Garth, Akenside, Armstronge, Granger, Goldsmith, with others, are remembered with respect. Garth, more celebrated for his abilities than his piety, lived an epicure, and died a latitudinarian, taking, as has been reported, a Roman Catholic priest's absolution as a perfect atonement for a life of voluptuousness. He died at Harrow-on-the-hill, January 18, 1718-19, and is buried in the church there within the rails of the altar. He said, when expiring, "I am glad of it, being weary of having my shoes pulled on and off." His edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses did not add much to his reputation as a poet. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the Dispensary underwent some alterations in every edition it passed through during the life of the author, and that every change was still an improvement. As the poet left but little behind him, he appears to have been anxious that that little should be of the best; but in the judgment of our great Critic, "This poem still appears to want something of poetical ardour, and something of general delectation; and therefore, since it has been no longer supported by accidental and extrinsic popularity, it has been scarcely able to support itself."

Garth, we have reason to believe, was as universally liked as any private person of his day. He was mild and complacent, though a zealous party-man; and kind, though a wit. Pope, who certainly did not resemble him in those respects, always speaks of him with the most decided affection.

“*Well-natured Garth, inflamed with early praise;*”

And “If ever there was a good Christian, without knowing himself to be one, Garth was that man.” He inscribed to him his second pastoral, rather unluckily, being the worst of the four. Lord Lansdowne too addressed some verses to him, when dangerously ill, in a high strain of compliment, which we hope were dictated by the ardour of friendship only.

“Machaon sick! in ev’ry face we find  
 “*His danger is the danger of mankind;*  
 “Whose art protecting, *Nature would expire,*  
 “*But by a deluge, or the general fire.*”

And as if this was not enough, mark the conclusion:—

“Sire of all arts, defend thy darling son,  
 “Restore the man whose life’s so much our own;  
 “On whom, like Atlas, the *whole world’s reclin’d,*  
 “*And, by preserving Garth, preserve mankind.*”

“Well meant hyperboles,” as lord Orford observes, on another occasion, “upon a man who never used any.”

His only child, a daughter, married the hon. col. William Boyle. His estates in the counties of Warwick, Oxford, and Buckingham, were considerable.

Sir

Sir CHARLES SEDLEY, Bart. ; 8vo. *M. Vr.*  
*Gucht sc.*

Sir CHARLES SEDLEY, Bart. ; 8vo. *Richardson sc.*

Sir Charles Sedley, a wit, a libertine, and not, as some suppose, a steady patriot only, was a native of Aylesford\*, in Kent. His paternal grandfather, William, founded the Sedleian Lecture on Natural Philosophy in Oxford ; and his maternal grandsire, sir Henry Savile, warden of Merton College, in that university, and provost of Eton, was justly respected for his attainments. Sir Charles (a younger brother) was designed for a man of letters ; but becoming heir to his father, he gave loose to all the dissipation of his nature. The sourness of fanaticism removed him from Wadham College, Oxford, and the Restoration transplanted him into the gay court of the licentious Charles II. where his lascivious conduct to other families at last reverted to his own, and his daughter became the mistress of the duke of York, who endeavoured to reconcile the libertine father to his disgrace, by creating the lady a peeress after his accession to the throne ; but rakes are more vehement than others, when their own or their family's honour is invaded, and seek deep revenge. Sedley, who had often pleased a listening senate, now thundered aloud against James II.'s standing-army, kept up after Monmouth's defeat. He did more : he was one of the most active of those who snatched the crown from him. Why act thus, says a partizan of that king ? " From a principle of gratitude. His Majesty having made my daughter a countess †, " I could

\* In looking over my minutes, taken from the register of many parishes round me, I find that in those of Aylesford, an adjoining one, there is only one item in them of the Sedleys, which is, " That George, the son of Henry Sedley, gent. and of Dorothea, his wife, was buried the xvj of October, " 1688." They built an hospital at Aylesford, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, but forgot to endow it, or to pay its income.

† Of Dorchester.

“ I could do no less than assist in making *his* a “ *queen*.” Thus sir Charles, a beau, a wit, a licentious debauchee, became a *revolution* patriot, and died at the age of 80, in the reign of George I. His daughter long hoped, but hoped in vain, for the restoration of that family, to whom she owed her degrading elevation. Sedley lived to see his literary works attacked by the satirist of his old age, Pope, who lashed his dangerous and seducing licentiousness of composition in the following lines :

“ The fair sat panting at a courtier’s play,  
 “ And not a mask went unimproved away :  
 “ The modest fan was lifted up no more,  
 “ And virgins smiled at what they blush’d before.  
 “ These monsters, critics, with your darts en-  
     “ gage,  
 “ Here point your thunders, here direct your  
     “ rage.”

How does a few years alter public opinion ! Rochester placed Sedley amongst the first judges of poetry.

“ I loath the rabble ; ’tis enough for me,  
 “ If Sedley, Shadwell, Shepherd, Wycherley,  
 “ Godolphin, Butler, Buckhurst, Buckingham, }  
 “ And some few more, whom I omit to name, }  
 “ Approve my sense, I count their censures fame.”

In fine, “ Sedley’s witchcraft” was put down by act of *Pope Alexander*, of Twickenham, who ruled with despotic sway.

CHARLES MONTAGU, Earl of Halifax; *la. fol.*  
*Kneller p. P. Drevet sc.*

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax. *In the*  
*Kit-Cat Club ; mez. Kneller p. J. Faber, 1782.*

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax. *Prefixed*  
*to his “ Poems,” 1716 ; 8vo. Fr. Gucht.*

CHARLES

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax; *mez.*  
*Kneller p. Smith, 1693.*

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax; *la. fol.*  
*Kneller p. G. Vertue, 1710. There are two by the  
same artist of this size.*

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax. *A small  
circle; Cook sc.*

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax. *In the  
Print of the Lords Justices.*

The family of Montague has produced many great characters. The above nobleman, one of its most distinguished ornaments, was the youngest son of a younger son of an earl of Manchester, and educated at Westminster, under Dr. Busby; whence he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, being designed for the church. A poet by nature, and wedded to a rich countess, with the provision of a prudent father, he seemed to have all that a son of Apollo could desire. Poetry and politics are not often allied. Lord Dorset, pleased with his poem on the death of Charles II. and still more with the Travesty of Dryden's fable of "The Hind and Panther," into "The City and Country Mouse," introduced him to William III. who received him as was due to the author of the epistle on his Majesty's victory in Ireland\*. The brilliancy of Montague's genius was such, that his works as a poet had been read, *admired*, and patronised, by Dorset. Cambridge left her accustomed precision to honour him: in the senate he commanded the utmost attention; and in the palace he was trusted, promoted, and ennobled. He was the active principle that moved the council, the exchequer, and the treasury. His mind pervaded every department of the state.

\* The story of Dorset's introducing Montague to William III. as a *mouse*, may be true, as it afforded that witty nobleman an opportunity of saying a good thing.

The king valued him as his chief support; queen Anne's prejudices gave way to applause; and George I. created him earl of Halifax, and gave him the garter. This nobleman, whom the Commons had recommended as "deserving William's favour," persecuted him afterwards with a virulence that disgraced them;—a strange retribution this for restoring the credit of the national bank; for completing a new coinage of the silver money in two years, which was judged *impossible*; for his first proposing and effecting the union of the British kingdoms; and his earnestly promoting the settlement of the crown in the Brunswick line. In short, the gentry saw paper instead of bullion, and were frightened. He was seized with a sudden illness, when at the head of the treasury, at the house of mynheer Daverwoord, one of the Dutch ambassadors, which in four days deprived Britain of one of its greatest ornaments. The earl died May 19, 1715, aged 54, to the confusion of the eminent practitioners, doctors Shadwell and Scigerthal, his Majesty's English and German physicians, sir Richard Blackmore and Mead, who declared that to be a pleurisy, which was an inflammation of the lungs:—so little do the faculty know of internal maladies! After lying in state in the Jerusalem chamber, the remains of this illustrious man were deposited, as he had directed, in general Monk's vault, in Westminster-abbey. Possessed of the most exalted sentiments, he too much despised the base cunning of inferior minds. Having no child by Ann, countess dowager of Manchester, and disappointed in a second connection, he so-laced himself with the Platonic friendship of the gay and beautiful niece of his friend sir Isaac Newton, Catherine, widow of col. Barton Young, whom at his death he enriched, in return for  
the

“ the pleasure and happiness he had had in her  
 “ conversation.” In the poem of the Travesters is  
 this epigram :

Beauty and wit strove each in vain,  
 To vanquish Bacchus and his train ;  
 But *Barton* with successful charms,  
 From both their quivers drew her arms ;  
 The roving God her sway resigns,  
 And cheerfully submits his vines.

THOMAS CREECH, M. A. *prefixed to his  
 Translation of Theocritus* ; 12mo. *Vr. Gucht sc.*

THOMAS CREECH, M. A. *prefixed to his Trans-  
 lations of Horace* ; 12mo. *R. White sc.*

Thomas Creech, the son of Thomas and Jane Creech, was a native of Dorsetshire, and born in 1656. Wood calls his father a gentleman, as does Mr. Hutchins, who was likely to be well informed about it ; but Jacobs says this was not the case : his actual condition has not been exactly ascertained. He might have been a person of respectable descent ; but that his circumstances were not affluent may be presumed, as his son was indebted to the patronage of col. Strangeways for his education, at Sherborn free-school, under Mr. Thomas Curganven, for whom he appears to have entertained a great regard, as he has inscribed to him his Translation of the Seventh Idyllium of Theocritus : though his father probably resided at Blandford Forum, in the church of which place both himself and wife are interred. On quitting school, young Creech went to Wadham College, Oxford, in 1675, as a commoner, where he took the usual degrees in their course. In 1689, he was elected a fellow of All Souls, and became eminent at once as a philosopher, a poet, and a  
 divine.

divine. It is certain that he possessed great powers; but it is generally thought his friends injured him by an excess of praise, and carrying their commendations of his talents beyond what they could fairly support: this, with the want of a sufficient fortune to maintain his situation as he wished, and some imprudencies besides, gave him a melancholy turn; and he became, by degrees, austere, recluse, and at last a misanthrope. It is said, that having borrowed money of a friend, who after repeated application for repayment in vain, again urged his claim with greater earnestness, he was so much affected at not being able to answer the demand, that he parted with him in disgust, and retiring to his chamber, put an end to his life. His misfortunes have been attributed also to some disappointments which he had experienced both in preferment and in love: most probably a combination of untoward circumstances urged him to the execution of the desperate act:—the more to be lamented, as he was then about to be presented by his college to the valuable living of Welwyn; in Hertfordshire. Mr. Creech published an edition of Lucretius, in the original, which is much esteemed; and a translation of the same poet into English, which obtained him great credit in the learned world. He made versions also of several other Greek and Roman authors; as Horace, some few of the odes only excepted; Theocritus, to which he prefixed a translation of “Rapin’s Discourse of Pastorals;” Manilius, with an excellent Prefatory Discourse, in the form of a letter (to a person unknown), on the study of Astronomy and Astrology among the ancients; as well as some detached parts of Virgil, &c. Ovid and Plutarch, printed in several collections. He lost as much fame by his Horace as he had gained by his Lucretius. Francis’s translation

tion has obtained the palm: "it is highly Horatian; the work being moral without dulness, gay and spirited with propriety, and tender without whining." Creech's Horace is dedicated to Dryden—Dryden, from whom his friends would have taken the poet's wreath, to bind it on his rival's brow.

**THOMAS SHADWELL.** *Anonymous; mez. Kerseboom p: W. Faithorne, jun. fecit. The original Picture is at the Earl of Warwick's, but it is a doubt whether it is Shadwell or not.*

THOMAS SHADWELL; *æt. 52; prefixed to his "Works." 12mo. S. Gribelin.*

Shadwell was a gentleman by descent, and his family was originally of Staffordshire; but he was born at his father's seat at Stanton Hall, in Norfolk, educated at Caius College, Cambridge: he was sent to the Temple, and thence on a tour to the Continent. On his return he devoted himself to the Muses. The town were sometimes amused with his plays; but great wits must have lesser ones to devour. Pope, greedy and ravenous, tore to-pieces a whole lieatomb: Dryden contented himself with less. Shadwell, under the name of the poetaster Flecknoe, was the object of his greatest rancour. This "gave occasion to the finest, if not the justest satire in the English language." Shadwell succeeding to his office of poet laureat, made the acrimony greater; he spurned it indignantly, when transferred to brows so inferior to his own. Shadwell wrote *seventeen* plays: had he wrote a lesser number, they would probably have been better. His "*Epsom Wells*" has been commended even by foreigners, and St. Evremond admired it; but his dialogues are generally trivial

trivial and uninteresting. William III. to the bays added the office of historiographer royal. He died December 19, 1691, aged 52, and was buried with his brother poets in Westminster-abbey\*. Dr. Nicholas Brady preached his funeral sermon. Shadwell, too prosaic for a laureat, was too poetical for an historiographer. His virtue has never been called in question, though his abilities have been so often contemned. Dryden, lashing him, says—

“ Others to some faint meaning make pretence,  
“ But Shadwell never deviates into sense.”

When the lord chamberlain was asked why he did not give the poet's crown to a superior genius, he replied, “ I do not pretend to say how great a poet Shadwell may be, but I am sure he is an honest man.” He was equally religious, and died with the same humble piety in which he had lived. Sir John Shadwell, M. D. of Chelsea, his son, was physician to queen Anne. He married an actress of Charles II.'s days, but she followed her profession upon the stage so late as 1696. Off the stage she had no other *calling* but that of a good wife and mother.

THOMAS BROWN. *In the first edition of his Works;*” 8vo. Kent sc.

THOMAS BROWN. *In the title-page of his “ Remains.”* 8vo.

The humorous but licentious poet Tom Brown was the son of a Shropshire farmer. Shiffnall was *honoured* with his birth, Newport school and Christchurch in Oxford with his education; but  
Tom,

\* The date of Shadwell's death upon his monument is not exact.

Tom, taking the advantage of a remittance from an indulgent father, and thinking he had a sufficiency of learning and wit, left Oxford for the capital. But as his experience and prudence were inconsiderable, his last "golden Carolus Secundus" was reduced to "fractions," which compelled him to exchange the gay metropolis for Kingston-upon-Thames, where he became a schoolmaster; for which situation, if he had possessed suitable steadiness, he was admirably adapted, having great information, and a competent knowledge of the Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and Spanish languages. But he soon became disgusted with his new employment, and returned to London. The wits laughed, but did not give him reason to laugh also. His conversion of Mr. Bays, related in dialogue, raised his character with the public, as a man of sense, wit, and humour. This was followed by other dialogues, odes, satires, letters, epigrams, and translations without number; for Tom's tavern bills were long, and he lived solely by his pen, which, as well as his tongue, ever made more enemies than friends: a buffoon in company, his raillery was neither delicate nor decent. He loved low abuse, and scattered it every where with a liberal hand: the clergy came in for more than their share of it. Lord Dorset, pitying his misfortunes, invited him to a Christmas dinner, and put a 50l. note under his plate; and Dryden likewise made him a handsome present. This man, who had thus thrown away abilities and acquirements sufficient to have raised him to a respectable situation in any rank of life, died in great poverty in 1704. His remains repose near those of his intimate friend, and in some measure co-adjutress, Mrs. Behn, in the Cloisters of Westminster-abbey.

THOMAS D'URFEY; *prefixed to his "Wit and Mirth," 1719; 8vo. E. Gouge p. G. Vertue sc.*  
 THOMAS D'URFEY. *In Hawkins's "History of Music;" E. Gouge p. C. Grignion sc.*

Thomas D'Urfey, Esq. bred to the bar, with too much wit for the law, and too little to live by that only, experienced all the varied fortunes of men who have not great abilities, and who trust entirely to their pens for their support. Little more is known of D'Urfey's family, than that he was a native of Devonshire. His plays are numerous, his poems less so: the former have not been acted for many years, and the latter are seldom read. He has been compared to Cibber; but we must not rank the Laureat with the agreeable D'Urfey, on whose shoulders Charles II. would often lean, and hum a tune with him, and who frequently entertained queen Anne by singing catches and glees. Honest Tom (a Tory) was beloved by the Tories, yet equally beloved by the Whigs. The author of the prologue to D'Urfey's last play speaks thus of him:

“ Though Tom the poet writ with ease and  
 “ pleasure,  
 “ The comic Tom abounds in other treasure.”

Addison often pleaded for his friend, and remarks, “ He has made the world merry, and I hope they will make him easy, as long as he stays among us. This,” adds he, “ I will take upon me to say, they cannot do a kindness to a more diverting companion, or a more cheerful, honest, good-natured man.” D'Urfey died at a good old age, February 26, 1723, and was buried in the cemetery of St. James's Church, Westminster.

Westminster. D'Urfey and Bello, a musician, had high words once at Epsom, and swords were resorted to, but with great caution. A brother wit maliciously compared this rencontre with that mentioned in sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, between Clinias and Dametas.

I sing of a duel in Epsom befel  
 'Twixt fa sol la D'Urfey and sol la mi Bell:  
 But why do I mention the scribbling brother?  
 For naming the one, you may guess at the other.  
 Betwixt them there happened a terrible clutter;  
 Bell set up the loud pipes, and D'Urfey did sputter.  
 "Draw, Bell, wert thou dragon, I'll spoil thy  
 "soft note:"  
 "Thy squalling said t'other, for I'll cut thy throat."  
 With a scratch on the finger the duel's dispatch'd;  
 Thy Clinias (O Sidney) was never so match'd.

JOHN HOPKINS; 8vo. *V. Hove sc.* Prefixed to his "*Works of the Muses*," 8vo. 1700.

I am unable to discover who this poet was. Several of the name of Hopkins were poets from the days of the translating Psalmist down to Charles Hopkins, son of Ezekiel, bishop of Derry, whose poems are printed with Dryden's. Is not the name John, above, a mistake for Charles?

THOMAS PARNELL, D.D.; *a small oval. I. Basire fec. 1774.* Prefixed to the *Dublin Edition of his Works*, in 4to.

THOMAS PARNELL, D. D.; *mez. T. H. Dixon sc.*

The Parnells were a family long seated at Congleton, in Cheshire. The poet's father having

been much attached to the republican form of government, found it convenient to remove to Ireland after the Restoration: and this fact will account for his son's being born in Dublin in 1679, where he received his education. His progress in learning at Dublin College was rapid. In 1700 he became master of Arts, and was soon after ordained a deacon by dispensation from the bishop of Derry, being then under the canonical age. In about three years he was made a priest; and in 1705, Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher, gave him the archdeaconry of that see. Eloquent and persuasive in his sermons, he gained great celebrity as a preacher, and seemed on the point of becoming one of the heads of the church. Dr. Parnell was happy in his marriage with the amiable Miss Ann Minchin. He was blessed with an income equal to his wants, having obtained a stall, with the rich vicarage of Findglas, worth 400*l.* and he was patronised by the great, and beloved by the best geniuses of the age—but happiness is as fleeting as the wind. His two only sons died; their afflicted mother, and his much beloved wife followed them to a premature grave; and, in the true language of party, he was loaded with the epithet of Trimmer, for having joined queen Anne's last ministry: so that he saw the termination of his rising hopes in the accession of George I. Wine was resorted to; a specious friend in the beginning, but always an enemy in the end. After enjoying his last preferment but one year, he sunk into the arms of death at Chester, in July, 1717, and in his 38th year, when preparing to embark for his native land. We cannot but lament that so pleasing and instructive a writer should be so early lost to the world, who was better calculated for prosperity than adversity; but his disappointment

ment and his real griefs were great. He who could be beloved by a Swift and a Pope, and praised by a Goldsmith, must have had great merit: he who was singled out in a crowd by a lord high treasurer at his levee, and particularly noticed there, might justly feel a consciousness of merit, which, however flattering, does not appear to have led him to the commission of a single impropriety. Johnson points out the authors from whose works he copied; but it should be remembered that a good copyist is far better than a poor original. Where he did not borrow, he is a very respectable writer, but does not stand in the first rank of poets. He left an only child, a daughter, who long survived him.

## AUTHORS IN VARIOUS BRANCHES OF LEARNING.

### WRITER IN DIVINITY.

ROBERT NELSON, Armiger; *prefixed to his "Works,"* 1715; 8vo. G. Kneller p. H. Fletcher sc.

ROBERT NELSON; *prefixed to his "Devotions,"* 1714; 8vo. G. Kneller p. 1700; Vr. Gucht sc.

ROBERT NELSON; *prefixed to his "Address to "Persons of Quality,"* 1715; la. 8vo.

Robert Nelson, esq. F. R. S. was the son of a wealthy Turkey merchant, and born in London June 22, 1656, but left an orphan when only two years of age: his mother's care, however, made all the amends possible for the loss of a father. He had been placed at St. Paul's School; but that seminary was soon exchanged for the private tutorage of the rev. George Bull, who resided near his

mother's seat at Dryfield, in Gloucestershire. Mr. Nelson afterwards became a fellow commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, and travelled through France, Italy, Germany, and Holland. On his return, he married the lady Theophila-Lucy, second daughter of George, earl of Berkley, and widow of sir Kinsmill Lucy, bart. In the latter part of the reign of Charles II. Mr. Nelson had nearly been appointed resident at some of the courts on the continent; but James II. and the Revolution succeeding, he dedicated himself wholly to the promotion of religion and morality; not upon any particular system, but such as embraced the interests of mankind. His purse and his time were devoted to this purpose, and he wrote both for the altar and the church. He was justly valued as the best lay-writer upon religious subjects, and his life in all respects corresponded with his zeal. The graces of the gentleman were added to the piety of the Christian, and his exterior always exhibited the elegantly adorned man of society: austerity and gloom formed no part of his creed. Though he was for some time a Nonconformist, Tillotson felt for him the affection of a brother, and died in his arms. His lady, though converted to the church of Rome, lost none of his love, and the Christian world considered him as a common friend. Leaving no issue, his estates, which had been appropriated to God's honour, were at his death dedicated to his glory. His "exceeding great reward" commenced Jan. 16, 1714-15, when he had attained the age of 59 years. As Mr. Nelson died at the house of his relation, Mr. Wolf, at Kensington, his remains were conveyed to the chapel (now the church of St. George the Martyr), Queen-square, and thence to the burial-ground of that parish, in Lamb's-conduit-fields. Dr. Marshall preached his funeral

funeral sermon; and Dr. Smallridge, bishop of Bristol, wrote his epitaph. "Dr. Johnson always supposed that Richardson had Mr. Nelson in his thoughts when he delineated the character of sir Charles Grandison."

## HISTORIANS.

HENRY DODWELL; *prefixed to his "Life," by Brokesby, 1715; 8vo.*

Henry Dodwell, son of William Dodwell, a great leader of the Nonjurors, was a native of St. Warburgh's parish, Dublin, whence he was sent to York for education, and there put under the tuition of Christopher Wallis, with whom he remained from 1649 to 1654, when, returning to Dublin, he was entered a student at Trinity College, in which he received his degree of bachelor of arts, and became a fellow. Not wishing to take orders, yet desirous of having an opportunity of consulting the capital libraries at Oxford, he went thither. Perhaps, too, he wished to see that city, which had been the residence of his ancestors\*. On his return to Dublin, he published a book in octavo, 1672, entitled, "De Obstantione: Opus Posthumum Pietatem Christiano-Stoicam Scholastico More suadens." The author of which, John Stearne, M. D. had been his tutor. To this he prefixed a tract of his own, stiled "Prolegomena Apologetica, de Usu Dogmatum Philosophicorum." Visiting England, he went from place to place in search of knowledge from books, and in 1688 he was honourably elected Camden Professor at Oxford. At a time when his literary fame was well

\* Henry Dodwell, his grandfather, was a resident in Oxford, as well as William, his great grandfather, who were supposed to be descended from Alderman Henry Dodwell, mayor of that place in 1592.

established in the British dominions and on the Continent of Europe, he fell into a most trying situation. He was proscribed by James II. for not joining him in Ireland; and too diffident to resign his oath of allegiance to the misguided monarch, he was deprived of his professorship at Oxford. His fortune thus injured by each party, he adopted a monkish sequestration of himself in a cell in the suburbs of Oxford, but at length removed to Shottesbrooke, in Berkshire, where he remained until his death, known to few personally; but by the literary world well known, through his numerous publications of a religious, and chiefly controversial nature. He had long withdrawn from the National Church, but frequented it again, and received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper from his parish priest, expressing great satisfaction at what he had done. Mr. Dodwell died at Shottesbrooke, June 7, 1711, aged 70, and was buried there. Ann, his widow, erected a monument to perpetuate his memory. We cannot but lament that so wise and pious a man should limit salvation to those only who were episcopally baptised. He was of low stature, and negligent in his dress. Archbishop Tillotson highly valued the man, and admired his abilities; but thought, and told him, that he and Mr. Baxter went into contrary extremes.

WILLIAM BLUCK; *F. H. v. Hove sc.*

This person wrote a volume of Memoirs, but I know nothing more of him.

ANTIQUARIES,

## ANTIQUARIES, &amp;c.

ANTHONY WOOD; 12mo; *mez.* *M. Burghers exc.*

ANTHONY WOOD; 4to. *M. Burghers d. et fec. Quere, if this was reduced when prefixed to the Lives of Leland and Wood; 8vo. \**

This rude, yet intelligent writer, was his own biographer; we will therefore let him speak of his birth, and give a specimen of the "elegant conciseness" of his style. "Anthony Wood, or à Wood, son of Tho. Wood, or à Wood, batchelor of arts and of the civil law, was born in an ancient stone house, opposite to the fore front of Merton Coll. in the collegiate parish of St. John Bapt. de Merton, situate and being within the Universitie of Oxford, on Monday, the 17th day of December (S. Lazarus' Day), at about four of the clock in the morning: which stone house, with a backside and garden adjoining, was bought by his father of John Lant, master of arts of the Univ. of Oxford, 8 December, 6 Jac. I. *Dom.* 1608, and is held by his family of Merton Coll. before mentioned." Anthony was not only a laborious antiquary and biographer, but a considerable proficient in heraldry, music, painting, and chemistry. His works are a rich fund for modern writers of biography, who cannot proceed far without them, rough, quaint, and illiberal as they are. Though prosecuted in the vice chancellor's court, he has since been respected as a man to whom posterity is much obliged. *We* excuse all his peculiarities;

\* A mask of Anthony Wood was taken off in plaister of Paris, after his death, from which was made a bust for Dr. Charlett, from which Burghers engraved a print at the expence of Dr. Rawlinson.

peculiarities; his morose melancholy; his total seclusion from the living, to converse with the dead. His deafness is no inconvenience to us, nor his gift of walking in his sleep;—and he now rests in peace, who was often at enmity with that part of mankind with whom he had occasion to converse. Wood died November 29, 1695. When dying, he seemed sensible of the illiberality of his sentiments, and caused two bushels of papers to blaze before his expiring eyes, which he judged too acrimonious to survive him: the rest of his MSS. he ordered to be placed next those of his brother antiquary, Dugdale. He was athletic in his person, and seemed calculated for length of days. To say that such a man never married is unnecessary. In his books he sometimes wrote his name Antonius a Boscō. The fine levied upon him by the University was appropriated to the purchase of the statues which stand in niches on each side of the gate of the physic-garden. Anthony wished to have had a place in the College of arms; and he certainly would have made an excellent genealogist and herald; but it was more beneficial to learning, perhaps, that he remained in Oxford

Sir HENRY CHAUNCY. *I. Savage sc. Prefixed to his "History of Hertfordshire," fol. 1700.*

This knight, descended from an ancient family, was the son of sir Henry Chauney. From Bishop's Stortford school he was removed to Gonville, and Caius College, Cambridge; thence to the Middle Temple; and was afterwards called to the bar, and became a bencher, reader, and treasurer of that society, and was finally a serjeant at law and a Welsh judge. Charles II. honoured him with knighthood at Windsor Castle, June 4, 1681. His being constituted a magistrate for the  
county

county of Hertford, and appointed steward of the Burgh Court and recorder of the town of Hertford, probably led to his undertaking the history of that county, a work which has procured him lasting fame; though it appears, that he too experienced what topographers in general justly complain of, that many gentlemen sedulously kept back their title-deeds and evidences from a mere jealous fear, unworthy of persons of a liberal education. Sir Henry left some MSS. which were possessed by N. Salmon, LL.D. and afterwards (it is presumed), by Paul Wright, B. D. curate and lecturer of All Saints, Hertford, who intended to continue the history down to his time; but neither were capable of doing it properly. Sir Henry's death occurred at a later period than that mentioned in the *Biographia Britannica*, for the last of his three wives died Aug. 21, 1706, leaving him surviving, so that he could not have died in 1700. By his first wife he had seven children, by the second none, by the third two. His remains rest in Yardlybury church, near Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, with those of his last wife, whose virtues were as great as his literary fame and integrity.

RICHARD NEWCOURT. *Prefixed to his "Repertorium Londinense,"* 1708, fol. I. *Sturt sc.*

Richard Newcourt, gent. (who said of himself that he had the honour to be one of the proctors general of the Court of Arches ever since Trinity Term, 1668) was the author of that valuable work, "*Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense*," continued until 1700, in alphabetical order; and a second volume, comprising Essex, published in 1710. Mr. Newcourt was for twenty-seven years principal registrar of the diocese of Canterbury and notary public, and generally resided

sided in Doctors Commons ; but a few years before his death he retired to Greenwich, where his wife was buried February 5, 1715-16, whom he survived but a few days, and was buried also at Greenwich on the 26th of that month. He must have been rather advanced in life ; but there is no memorial of him in the place of his interment. He was of a respectable family, resident at Brickwell, in Devonshire. It is much to be regretted that we have not a Newcourt for every diocese. Lord Colerane had a good portrait of this laborious and accurate author.

ROBERT KNOX. *Prefixed to his "History of Ceylon;" fol. R. White ad vivum. His name in an oval. There is another impression, which has the name at the bottom : this is supposed to have been the first.*

ROBERT KNOX. *Six English Verses.*

Captain Robert Knox was the first person who presented us with a history of Ceylon, one of the richest countries of the East, where the Portuguese, the Dutch, and lately the English, have settled themselves on the coasts. The work was received with great satisfaction by the public. Sir Christopher Wren thus mentioned it. "Mr. Chiswell, I perused Capt. Knox's Description of the island of Ceylon, which seems to be written with great truth and integrity ; and the subject being new, containing an account of a people and a country little known to us, I conceive it may give great satisfaction to the curious, and may be well worth the publishing." It is however what would now be called a dry and tedious relation ;" but they who write first upon any subject are benefactors to the republic of letters. Happily we have a recent description of this important island, written by another Briton. The constant

constant warfare between the Islanders and the European settlers has been attended with melancholy events, even to the present day; but the English having all the peninsula in their power, will be enabled to keep these people in a degree of subjection that they have never before experienced.

JOHN LOCKE. *Prefixed to his "Human Understanding;" fol. Sylur. Brownewer ad vivum, P. Vanderbanck sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *fol. G. Kneller p. la. Cave sc.*

JOHN LOCKE. *Prefixed to his "Letters on Toleration," 1765; Cipriani sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *a bust; mez. J. Faber sc.*

JOHN LOCKE. *In "Hist. des Philos. Mod. 1762;" I. C. Francis sc.*

JOHN LOCKE. *In the manner of chalk; fol. I. M. Vien p. Francis sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *4to. Greenhill p. P. V. Gunst sc.*

JOHN LOCKE. *In Birch's "Lives;" I. Houbraken sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *Svo. S. Brownewer p. I. Nutting sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *12mo. Kneller p. B. Picart sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *mez. Kneller p. I. Smith sc. 1721.*

JOHN LOCKE; *4to. Kneller p. Tanje sc. 1754.*

JOHN LOCKE; *fol. Kneller p. 1697. G. Vertue sc. 1713.*

JOHN LOCKE. *At the Rev. Dr. Geehie's; la. fol. Kneller, G. Vertue sc. 1738.*

JOHN LOCKE; *two Svos; Kneller p. G. Vertue sc.*

JOHN LOCKE. *At Lord Masham's; fol. A. Walher sc.*

JOHN LOCKE; *With bishop BURNET, PRIDEAUX, and CLARKE; mez.*

JOHN LOCKE. *In the print with Sir ISAAC NEWTON, &c.*

This

This memorable person was of ancient and respectable descent \* ; but he derived little from ancestry, in comparison of the services he rendered his name and nation. He was born August 29, 1632, in a mean house, near the church of Wrington, Somersetshire, where his mother was unexpectedly seized with labour, as she was passing to her husband's seat at Pensford. After a domestic education for some years, he was at length sent to Westminster school, and thence to Christchurch, Oxford, where he pursued his studies with unremitting assiduity ; but the peculiar turn of his mind was strongly marked, and he was more admired than beloved, and more the object of wonder than an example for others. His attention was principally directed to the study of physic, intending it perhaps for his future profession ; but legislation and metaphysics engaged no small share of his time and attention. Indeed his health suffered considerably by his exertions. He left Oxford as secretary to sir William Swan, envoy to the court of Brandenburg, and thence accompanied the earl of Northumberland ; afterwards he attended lord chancellor Shaftesbury as secretary, who placed him at the Board of Works ; with a salary of 500*l*. However, he held these employments but

\* The family of Mr. Locke not being so well known as it ought, take these particulars :—Sir William Locke, sheriff of London in 1543, was a younger brother of Michael Locke, whose son Matthew had Christopher, who was father of John Locke, gent. of Pensford, a chapelry belonging to Publow village, in Somersetshire, steward or court keeper to colonel Popham, but a native of East Brent, in that county, being baptised there August 1, 1595. He served the office of churchwarden of this place in 1630. In the civil wars he became a Parliamentarian, and was killed at Bristol in 1645, being then a captain of foot. This gentleman had two sons ; the great Locke, and John, who died in his minority, unmarried. Perhaps the Lockes are one of the most numerous families in England. Mr. Locke's father had three brothers and one sister. Lewis, the youngest brother, by four wives, had 35 children : most of them lived to be men and women. John, the eldest of his sons, was 59 years younger than Christopher, his youngest. Tradition says that John had a grandson as old his youngest brother. There have been several literary Lockes.

but a little while. Sir William Swan returned; lord Northumberland died at Turin; Shaftesbury lost the seals; and the Board of Works was suppressed. Previous to this period, he had published his work "On the Human Understanding," and he now renewed his attack on the Aristotelian system; but a consumptive habit compelled him to seek the genial air of Montpellier, where he continued his correspondence with those worthy men Sydenham and Mapletoft. Lord Shaftesbury, when restored to office, invited his return, and in six months that profligate nobleman fled for safety to Holland, whither Locke accompanied him. Proscribed by James II. he remained in concealment until he sailed with William III. for England. As a commissioner of appeal in the Excise, he received 200*l.* per annum; and he had the offer of an envoyship in Germany, which was much beneath his merit. Ill health and disgust induced him to seek an asylum at Oates, in Essex, the seat of sir Francis Masham, which he left for three years on being appointed one of the commissioners of trade and plantations; but he returned again to Oates, where he breathed his last October 28, 1704, in the 73d year of his age, with the serenity that religion and virtue only can bestow. He was buried, by his own desire, in the cemetery at Oates. He had received from lady Masham all that attention and tenderness due to his age and literary character. Mr. Locke died unmarried. We still admire his writings, but his theories are too refined for practice: that which appears well in the study, ill suits the government of a community. He formed a code of laws for Carolina, which was soon abandoned as impracticable. His system of education *had* many admirers, but has few followers at present. That of toleration does equal honour to his head and his heart. Moderate in his wishes,

wishes, temperate in all his habits, he felt neither the stings of ambition, nor those of avarice; but his intimacy with Shaftesbury sullied his fame. His life, his writings, his manner of living and dying, prove that he had firm faith in revealed religion. His irritability of temper may be excused from the weakness of his frame. His energetic letters to the vain and affected earl of Shaftesbury, author of the *Characteristics*, are such as would have converted any man who had not been besotted with “philosophy, vainly so called;” for those who have read them bedewed the MS. with their tears. But what is so callous as the heart of an infidel? Locke not only well understood the writings of the great apostle of the Gentiles, but the duties which Christ taught. He says, “Our Saviour’s great rule, that we should  
 “love our neighbour as ourselves, is such a fun-  
 “damental truth for the regulating human so-  
 “ciety, that by that alone we might, without  
 “difficulty, determine all the cases and doubts in  
 “social morality \*”.

## MISCELLA-

\* It is singular that Locke, to whom a successful party was so much indebted—(it is even said that William III.’s throne was established by his writings)—never gave him either honours or any suitable emoluments living, nor erected a memorial to his memory. Queen Caroline placed his bust with those of Bacon, Newton, and Clarke, in her pavilion, in Richmond-park, rather as a philosopher, than as an advocate for Christianity. Bacon explored nature, Newton the celestial regions, Locke sought the anatomy of the human mind, and Clarke attempted to purify religion from superstition. As philosophers, the two former are, and perhaps ever will be, unrivalled; but Locke was sometimes too much a metaphysician, and Clarke errs by his tears of believing too much. In the garden of Mrs. More’s elegant cottage, near Wrington, Mr. Locke’s humble native village, is placed an urn inscribed:

This Urn,  
 sacred to the memory  
 of JOHN LOCKE,  
 a native of this village,  
 was presented to Mrs. HANNAH MORE,  
 by Mrs. MONTAGUE.

## MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

CHARLES DE ST. DENIS ST. EVRE-  
MONT; 4to. *N. Edelinch sc.*

CHARLES DE ST. DENIS ST. EVREMONT; fol.  
*Parmentier p. V. Gunst sc.*

CHARLES DE ST. DENIS ST. EVREMONT; 8vo.  
*Parmentier p. 1701. G. Vertue sc.*

CHARLES DE ST. DENIS ST. EVREMONT; pre-  
fixed to his *Works. G. Kneller p. R. White sc.*

CHARLES DE ST. DENIS ST. EVREMOND; in  
*Grammont's Memoirs; Harding del. T. Nugent sc.*

St. Evremond, born at St. Denis le Guast, in Lower Normandy, April 1, 1613, quitted the profession of the law to become a wit in the court of Lewis XIV. from which he was banished for his reflections on cardinal Mazarine, and fled into Holland. But the phlegmatic disposition of the inhabitants proving unpleasant to him, he sought refuge in the gay court of Charles II. 1662, where he shone by the splendor rather than the solidity of his genius. His writings are elegant, but superficial. "He thought Petronius more estimable than Seneca, being himself a voluptuary and a wit;" but he was systematic in his pleasures, and a great œconomist in health and wealth, which prolonged his life to the age of ninety. He died in London, August 9, 1703, possessed of a competence. He was an enemy to all the grosser vices, and his libertinism was that of the court of the Grand Monarque, beyond which he never went, nor loved those who did. Count Grammont received excellent advice from St. Evremont, which he returned by calling him "the Cato of Normandy." He had a large wen, which grew between his eyebrows: this, with his

great leather cap and grey hair, he used to laugh at. The first he durst not part with, for fear of his life; and the latter he preferred to a perriwig. He lays in Westminster-abbey, near the clock, still warning the young and gay not to be wasteful of their health, strength, and fortune. Perhaps St. Evremont never felt his abilities more slighted, than when William III. upon his introduction to him, coldly said, "I think you was a major-general in the French service?"

J. SAVAGE; *prefixed to his "History of Germany,"* 1702; 8vo, *J. Foster p. M. Vr. Gucht.*

Mr. Savage wrote "Letters of the Ancients," 1703; 8vo. "The Art of Prudence," 1714, 8vo. and, in conjunction with Thomas Brown and others, translated the whole *comical* works of Mons. Scarron. He also translated Du Piles, abridged the excellent History of the Turks, written by Knolles, which had been continued by sir Paul Ricaut, and compressed that voluminous work into two volumes 8vo. Savage appears to have been a mere bookseller's author, though he was at the same time an engraver, and delineated "the portraits of *the unfortunate brave* (not in common language mean culprits), but those of "the highest distinction, who have expired at "the stake, on the scaffold, and the gallows." There are however some portraits by him of more fortunate persons, as well as plates of other subjects. Neither lord Orford, Vertue, Granger, or Bromley, mention the time of his death, or any particulars of his life: probably he may have lived like too many authors and artists, merely as the caprice of the day prompted, and died in indigent obscurity, being at least as much  
a riddle

a riddle as *women*. \* ; with gifts superior, and judgment, or at least prudence, inferior to the generality of mankind

THOMAS TRYON, Gent. *prefixed to his "Life,"* 1705 ; 8vo. *R. White sc.* 1703.

Thomas Tryon was one of those characters which a country possessed of liberty, and abounding in wealth, brings into public notice, and the son of a tiler and plasterer at Bibury, in Gloucestershire. Rejecting his hornbook at five years of age, he was set to spinning and carding at six, and subsequently to keeping of sheep, and working at the family trade. The last he quitted to assume the office of shepherd. At thirteen he learnt to read ; at fourteen he gave one of several sheep he had obtained to be taught the art of writing ; and afterwards, selling his stock for 3l. he went to London, and became an apprentice to a hatmaker at Bridewell Dock, where the day was occupied in learning his trade, and the greatest part of the night in reading ; but without judgment, for astrology was his divinity. He then rejected the use of animal food, and affected to consider the lives of the dumb creation as sacred. Wild in his imagination, he thought "temperance, cleanliness, and innocency," would purify him for celestial enjoyments ; and this feltmaker believed he felt divine illuminations. He had however sufficient prudence to take care of that which tradesmen call "the main chance." He commenced business, and acquired a considerable fortune. His fancies were innocent ; and as the inspired must naturally mark the progress of the spirit in them, he recorded all the wonders working in his brain, and at forty-eight commenced author upon other

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subjects,

\* I believe he wrote a tract entitled "Woman's a Riddle."

subjects, not less extraordinary than the preceding. Tryon's was a sensible enthusiastic mind, acting without proper guidance: had friendship and experience directed him, we might have admired, and have been improved, instead of wondering at his fifteen treaties, smiling at his burial of birds, or laughing at his abomination of woollen cloth, and his permission for our wearing linen. He died August 21, 1703, at the age of 69, when perhaps he had thoughts of remaining a series of ages in this world, through his tenderness to beasts, birds, fishes, insects, and reptiles.

WILLIAM PARSONS; *small oval, anonymous; W. P. in a small cypher. Above the cypher is "Tam Marti quam Mercurio," on a label at the top of the oval; æt. 38, 1696; P. Berchet p. S. Gribelin. This is prefixed to his Book of Cyphers.*

WILLIAM PARSONS; *with the same motto prefixed to his Chronological Tables, 1726.*

Colonel William Parsons (the youngest of two sons of Sir William Parsons, of Langley, in Buckinghamshire, created a baronet by Charles II. April 9, 1661), acquired great celebrity as a cypherer, but much more as a chronologist. I have now before me his interesting "Chronological Tables of Europe," from the Nativity of our Saviour to the year 1726, engraved on forty-six copper-plates, and compressed into a smaller compass for the pocket, dedicated to Charles Marquis of Worcester, son and heir apparent of Henry duke of Beaufort. He asserts in his preface that the three first sets of impressions, to 1688, were taken off in two years; that they had been continued, by seven impressions more, to 1696; and though out of print four years, there had been  
near

near 6000 of them disposed of; which induced him to reprint the tables, with additions, alterations, and amendments. The design seems to have been borrowed from Mons. Maréchal, but much improved. The work is curious, correct, and calculated for all the purposes of chronology; and the characters of the different potentates given by well defined marks. Isaacson, secretary to archbishop Usher, Marshall, Tallents, and Blair, have each written upon this subject: Usher assisted the former, whose work is very large. Blair has much improved upon Tallent's tables; but I think that if Parsons's little book was re-engraved, and brought down to the present time, it would find a ready sale, as an excellent and elegant pocket companion, and might be very useful to ingenious youths, and indeed every description of persons. A book cannot well be smaller; and although mine is bound, it is far less than the most diminutive letter-case. The baronetage is extremely defective in the family of Parsons; but we are informed that the colonel married the daughter of sir John Barker, and died without issue.

HENRY MAYDMAN; *æt.* 52; *prefixed to his "Naval Speculations,"* 1691; 8vo. *F. H. V. Hove.*

Resided at Portsmouth, and was the author of "Naval Speculations" and "Maritime Politics," published in 1690.

GEORGE PARKER; 12mo. *J. Coignard ad vivum.*

GEORGE PARKER; *prefixed to his "Ephemeris,"* 1694; *W. Elder sc.*

GEORGE PARKER; 12mo. *I. Nutting sc.*

GEORGE PARKER; *old, 12mo.*

This rival of Partridge in “celestial sciences,” and in “the art of almanack making,” who was under the influence of so malign a planet as to be not only the butt of the wits, but even of his own brethren, as Mr. Granger remarks, “Parker, “indeed, sadly abused Partridge, whom he called “an ‘egregious wizzard,’ and a ‘Johannidion,’ “or that ‘little thing Jacky.” No two rivals, painters or poets, ever were more acrimonious. Parker’s Ephemerys had gone through fifty impressions in the year 1739; and Mr. Granger observes, that “long after the author’s death Swift “endeavoured to prove Partridge dead when he “was alive, and the late impressions of Parker’s, “and other almanacs, seem to intimate that these “philomaths lived after their decease;” however, “the stars shed their invigorating influence so strongly upon him, that he accomplished his 92d year in 1743. “It is to the credit of his abilities “that Dr. Halley sometimes employed him.”

JOHN TAYLOR; *prefixed to his “Thesaurus  
“Mathemat. 1687, v. Hove. sc.*

Dr. Franklin observes, “the majority of mathematicians that have fallen in my way have an “unusual precision in every thing that is said, “continually contradicting or making trifling distinctions, a sure way of defeating all the ends of “conversation.” We may suppose this mathematician was no exception to the general rule. I know nothing of him—the reason is that *Taylor* like *Smith* is an almost general name.

THOMAS LYSTER\*, *æ*t. 63, 1698, *R. White, delin. et sculp. prefixed to his book.*

We have not been able to obtain any particulars relating either to the personal character of this writer, or of his works, other than are afforded us in the title-page of his book, entitled, "The Blessings of Eighty-eight, or, a short Narrative of the auspicious Protection of our reformed Protestant Church under the number of Eight, &c." It is a mystical rhapsody, consisting of prose and verse, on the particular virtues and benefits of different numbers, but more especially of the number eight; with many exemplifications of particular occurrences on the eighth day of particular months and years; many of them fanciful enough, and hardly prest into the service to make good his instances. The epistle, with a premonition for the readers, is dated Duncott, in Shropshire, April 8th, 1698, the year of the publication. He appears to have been a very pious man, and a wretched versifyer.

#### Mr. PARKER.

Mr. Granger says, Mr. Parker was of Lees, in Derbyshire, and that probably he was an author. Blane mentions Edward Parker, of Little Eaton, gent. and Joseph Parker, of Derby, gent.

FRANCIS BUGG, of Mildenhall, *æ*t. 58, 1698, *v. Hove sc. prefixed to his "Pilgrim's Progress from Quakerism to Christianity," Ato.*

FRANCIS BUGG, *8vo. v. Hove sc.*

Francis Bugg, a tradesman, and a member of the religious society of friends, renounced them,

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and,

\* Was this philomath any ways related to his namesake Thomas Lyster, deputy-governor of Wardour Castle, and lieutenant-general of horse, one of king Charles's judges, excepted from pardon in 1660?

and, like all other converts, was extremely desirous that his deserted brethren should think exactly as he did. For this purpose he wrote his "Pilgrim's Progress," "Battering Rams against New Rome," and several other books levelled at the doctrines of those inoffensive people, who, notwithstanding their peculiarities, have proved, by their industry, by the care of their poor members and passiveness under the government which protects them, that they are worthy of commendation.

VENTERUS MANDEY, *at.* 37. *prefixed to his* "Marrow of Measuring," in 1682, and "Mechanic Powers," 1702, 8vo.

Mr. Mandey published his "Marrow of Measuring" in the reign of Charles II.; his "Mechanic Powers" was frequently reprinted, particularly in 1696, 1702, 1709, and 1727, sometimes in 4to. at others in 8vo. He also published an "Universal Mathematical Synopsis," without a date, and died in 1702, aged 56.

#### A FEMALE AUTHOR.

Lady GRACE GETHIN, *4to. mez. A. Dickson,* p. W. Faithorne, *jun. sc. prefixed to Reliquiæ Gethinianæ,* 1700.

Lady Gethin, daughter of sir George Norton\*, of Abbot's Leigh, near Bristol, married sir Rich. Gethin, of Gethin Grot, in Ireland, bart. but died at the early age of twenty-one, Oct. 11, 1697; and was buried at Hollingbourne, in Kent, on the 15th  
of

\* Intended for a knight of the royal oak, had that order been instituted; an honour he justly deserved, his house having secreted Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. His estate was 1800l. per ann.

of the same month\*. A monument was erected to her memory in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey, on which is her effigies in full proportion, kneeling, holding a book in her right hand, with the left upon her bosom; on each side of the statue are angels, one offering her a crown, the other a chaplet. The epitaph mentions her descent from sir George Norton, sen. and jun. sir William Owen, of Salop, sir Hen. Freak, of Dorset, and sir Hen. Culpeper, of Kent, knights. It represents her (and justly) as adorned with all the graces of mind and body, and as possessing the most exemplary patience and humility. The day before her death she received the holy communion, which awful ceremony she said she would not have omitted for ten thousand worlds. She practiced what she had written, that “to have death easy it was necessary to think of that glorious life which follows it.” What a loss must such a daughter have been to her disconsolate parents, when it is remembered she was the last of their issue; but, “her godly and blessed end” was their best consolation. They evinced their affection for her memory not only by erecting a monument and appointing an annual sermon, but by collecting all her MSS. and printing them under the title of, “*Reliquiæ Gethinianæ*,” a book now extremely scarce. To give a proof of this extraordinary lady’s abilities—“A man that lieth is an hector towards God, and a coward towards man; for a lie facès God, and shrinks from men. No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the advantage of truth; an hill not to be commanded, and where the air is always clear and serene. A lie serves for dissimulation, for perfidiousness, and almost

\* The following extract is from the Register of Hollingbourne: “1697, Dame Grace Gethens, of St. Martin’s in the Fields, London, wife of Sir Richard Gethens, baronet, buried Oct. 15.”

“ almost all crimes. To lie for nothing is foolish,  
 “ and to lie for interest is a great fault. There is  
 “ nothing so contrary to the godhead as lying, for  
 “ truth is his inseparable attribute.”

Mr. Congreve was so perfectly satisfied with the *Reliquiæ Gethinianæ*, that he wrote—

Whoe'er on this reflects, and then beholds,  
 With strict attention, what this book unfolds,  
 With admiration struck, shall question who  
 So very long would live so much to know?  
 For so compleat the finished piece appears,  
 That learning seems combin'd with length of years.  
 And both improv'd by purest wit to reach  
 At all that study or that time can teach.  
 But to what height must his amazement rise,  
 When having read the work, he turns his eyes  
 Again to view the foremost opening page,  
 And there the beauty, sex, and tender age,  
 Of her beholds, in whose pure mind arose  
 Th' ethereal source from whence this current  
 flows?

### IRISH AUTHORS.

WILLIAM MOLYNEUX; *prefixed to his*  
 “ *Treatise on Ireland*,” 1725, P. Simms, sc.

This eminent political writer and mathematician was a native of Dublin, and born April 17, 1656. His father (a gentleman of fortune), finding his constitution weak, had him privately instructed at home, till he had attained 15 years of age, when he placed him at the university of Dublin, under Dr. William Palliser, afterwards archbishop of Cashel, where he received the degree of batchelor of arts. After four years study he re-  
 moved

moved to the Inner Temple, London, when, having acquired a sufficient knowledge of the law for the situation of a private gentleman, he returned to Ireland. His learning, knowledge in the sciences, and taste, gained him the friendship of sir William Petty, who in 1683 was president of an Irish philosophical society; that gentleman obtained him the honour of being chosen the first secretary; but as this society was soon dissolved, several of his papers were afterwards transmitted to and published by the Royal Society of London, in 1684.

The duke of Ormond, when lord lieutenant, appointed Mr. Molyneux and sir William Robinson surveyors of his majesty's buildings and works, and chief engineer. In March 1685, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and obtained permission from the Irish government to inspect the principal fortifications of Flanders, Germany, and Holland. This improved his judgment in that department; and introductory letters from Flamsteed gained him the personal acquaintance of the best mathematicians in those parts of the continent which he visited, particularly Cassini. On his return he raised his reputation by printing his "Sciothericum Telesopicum," descriptive of a telescopic dial he had invented, which work was reprinted in 1700, with some improvements. The Revolution was followed by a contest between William and James, in Ireland. Mr. Molyneux judged philosophically, and leaving the monarchs to wage war, he went with others, his countrymen, to Chester, where he remained till William became the victor.

The electors of Dublin chose him one of their representatives in parliament, 1692, and the university followed their example in 1695. He received the degree of doctor of laws from that  
learned

learned body, and the lord lieutenant appointed him one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates, with a salary of 500*l.* per ann. but the unpopularity of the office induced him to decline it. Thinking Ireland injured by the restricting acts of the English parliament, he published "The Case of Ireland stated," which he did not long survive, dying of the stone Oct. 11, 1698; and his death may perhaps have been accelerated by a second visit to England in order to consult Mr. Locke relative to the subject of his political statement. This gentleman published besides a work entitled *Dioptrica Nova*. He declined any intimacy with Flamsteed, disgusted, as he said, with his private and literary character; but he maintained a correspondence with Halley, whom he also personally knew. Locke and Molyneux had a great esteem for each other; and the latter at his death left his friend 5*l.* for a ring. As a proof of his good understanding, he was one of the first admirers of Newton; and convinced by his demonstrations of the almighty contrivance and regularity of all the celestial bodies, he judiciously remarked, "It is to me the strongest argument that can be drawn from the frame of the universe for the proof of a God, to see one law so fixed and inviolable among those vast and distant chori, who therefore could not be put into this posture and motion by chance, but by an omnipotent and intelligent being." Mr. Molyneux left by his wife Lucy, daughter of sir William Domville, attorney-general in Ireland, an only son, Samuel, who became, like his father, an eminent mathematician, receiving an excellent education under his uncle, Dr. Thomas Molyneux. He was secretary to George II. when prince of Wales, and a commissioner of the Admiralty. His "Complete Treatise on Opticks" was published by Dr. Smith.

He

He presented to John V. king of Portugal, a telescope of his own making.

Le Comte ANTOINE HAMILTON; *In Memoirs de Grammont, Harding del. W. N. Gardiner sc.*

ANTOINE comte HAMILTON; *In the same work, the Strawberry-hill edition. I. Hall, sc.*

ANTOINE comte HAMILTON, 12mo. *A. B. p. Roisard, sc.*

ANTOINE comte HAMILTON; *Vandenburg sc.*

Anthony Hamilton, stiled count Hamilton, was the third son of the loyal sir George Hamilton, created a baronet by Charles II. His mother was Mary, daughter of Thomas viscount Thurles, eldest son of Walter earl of Arran, and sister of James first duke of Ormond. The count's eldest nephew became, by descent, the sixth earl of Abercorn. Elizabeth, the oldest of his sisters, married that sprightly and accomplished debauchee, Philibert count Grammont, brother to Anthony duke of Grammont, in France. Thus count Hamilton had all the advantages that birth, rank, fortune, and interest at court could procure. Born in Ireland, he quitted that country for France, where he gained great reputation in her armies; but he occasionally visited England, and frequented the gay scenes he describes. When James II. succeeded to the throne he received the command of a regiment of infantry, and was made governor of Limerick, but being in England at the revolution he became a prisoner at large, and was sent to Ireland to negotiate with the earl of Tyrconnell for the submission of that kingdom, the government of which had been confided to his care by James; instead of which he gave him privately to understand, that the English were wavering, that James would return, and that he might, if he pleased

pleased, have the credit of restoring him by inducing Ireland to declare in his favour. He who had been inclined to submit in despair to William, now stood firm to his old master, and Hamilton remained with him. William went to Ireland. The battle of the Boyne followed, in which he was a wounded prisoner. The generous king (equally silent and sedate in prosperity and in adversity), instead of reproaches gave particular orders that his life should be preserved, and his wounds dressed; he even gave him his liberty.

The count, who had gained many laurels in France, went thither, where he died (at St. Germain), a lieutenant-general, April 21, 1720, aged 74, being as faithful to the son as he had been to the abdicated monarch. Some of the tedious hours of his exile were employed in writing his brother-in-law's count Grammont's Memoirs, a work which gained him great credit, as he related facts with all the vivacity the count dictated. It is extraordinary that a man naturally of a serious turn of mind, (like all his family, but his eldest brother, a kind of confessor to the Romish church), should present us with the licentious manners of a voluptuous court, in language which, though decent, is rather inflaming. He seems to have compromised with the French, by retaining decency even when narrating profligacy; a circumstance which made Voltaire praise his writings, as having "all the humour without the burlesque of Scarron." He wrote the "Art of Criticism" in French, but it has never been published. It does not appear that the count ever married.

## CLASS X.

## ARTISTS.

## PAINTERS OF HISTORY, PORTRAITS, &amp;c.

HENRY COOKE; *In Lord Orford's "Painters," in the plate with Du Bois.*

Cooke's birth occurred in 1642, but where is not mentioned. He procured money sufficient to visit Italy, but was so little known or esteemed as an artist at his return, that he resided in Knave's-acre, in partnership with a *house-painter*: he was rescued from this obscurity by Lutterel, who introduced him to sir Godfrey Copley; that gentleman, pleased with his works, employed him in decorating a seat he built in Yorkshire, for which his payment was 150l. no inconsiderable sum to him at that time. Theodore Russell, an artist, engaged him in his painting-room for five years; during that period he lived a debauched life. One of his mistresses (the mother of several children by him) was beloved by another; Cooke killed him, and fled to Italy. Seven years having elapsed in exile, he ventured to return home; fortunately for him Time had effaced the recollection of his crime, or he somehow contrived to procure protection, as he continued here unmolested. He was afterwards employed by king William on the cartoons and other pictures in the royal collection: Graham says, he copied the cartoons, but Walton received the salary; he must therefore have acted as an assistant only to him. His principal works were an equestrian portrait of Charles II. at Chelsea College, the choir of New College Chapel, Oxford, the staircase at Ranelagh-house, the ceiling of a great room at the water works at Islington, and the

the staircase at lord Carlisle's house in Soho-square, where the assemblies under the direction of Mrs. Cornelys were held some few years ago. His taste for historical subjects probably predominated, and he did not give himself a fair chance in portrait painting, because he was disgusted with the capricious behaviour of those who sat to him, and declined pursuing it; his own portrait, possessed by lord Orford, (though touched with spirit) was too dark and unnatural in the colouring. Cooke died Nov. 18, 1700, and was buried at St. Giles's. He married the woman for whose sake he had dared even to incur the guilt of murder.

That Cooke was considered as of some eminence in his art, in his own day, may be inferred from the following epigram, published by Elsum, on "a Listening Fawn" of his painting, which, as the book is very seldom to be met with, may be worth reprinting here:

Two striplings of the wood, of humour gay,  
 Themselves diverting, on the pipe do play;  
 A third, more solid and of riper years,  
 Bows down his body, and erects his ears  
 With such attention, that you'd think he hears. }  
 See in the parts a difference of complexion,  
 But in the whole good union and connexion.  
 With many other beauties it is grac'd,  
 And of the antique has a noble taste:  
 All so contriv'd, and so exactly finish'd,  
 That nothing can be added or diminish'd.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; *oval frame, own hair, mez. G. Kneller, I. S. Beckett, sc.*

Sir GODFREY KNELLER, with ZACHARY KNELLER, *his brother, Ato. T. Chambers sc.*

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; *In the title-page to the set of "Beauties," painted by him at Hampton Court, la fol. mez. Kneller p. I. Fater sc.*

Sir

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; *prefixed to the "Kit-cat-Club," long wig, mez. Kneller p. I. Faber sc. 1736.*

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; *In des Campes "Peintres," Ficquet.*

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; *in the "Museum Florent." 1752, Kneller, p.*

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; *mez. Kneller p. I. Smith sc. 1694.*

Sir GODFREY KNELLER; *Atto. mez. T. Schenck; sc.*

Kneller, the younger, became the elder brother, as a painter: he gained that seniority by merit which nature denied him by birth, and for a long period flourished with unrivalled fame. Eight monarchs condescended to sit to him for their portraits, and the beauties of his day still survive in his colours: by the efforts of his magic pencil we continue also to behold the features of the statesman, the legislator, and the brave, long since numbered with the dead.— Few men have exceeded him in the distinction he received, as he was knighted, created a baronet, and a knight of the Roman empire. With a modesty by no means usual to him he only asked of Lewis XIV. to make a drawing from the portrait he had painted of that monarch. He was received with the utmost honour in our palaces, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws \*: at his own seat he acted as a magis-

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trate ;

\* We have no precise information with respect to sir Godfrey's erudition, but it is to be hoped that the *Doctor of Laws* was at least capable of understanding the following elegant lines, addressed to him, and prefixed to an edition of "Velleius Paterculus," printed at Oxford in 1711, otherwise the learned labour of his encomiast was most unfortunately thrown away.

Clarissimo Viro

D. Godefredo Knellero

Equiti Aurato

Knellere, succorum potens! O Artifex

Prælate cunetis, quotquot ætas pristina

Præsensve peperit! Te nec antiqui stilus

Zeuxis, recentiorve Raphaelis manus

Superasse jactet: sive magnanimos Duces

Regesque pingis, seti decora Virginum

Describis ora: quas juventuti neces

Olim datura, ni favens adsit Venus!

trate: had he remained at Lubeck (even if he had inherited his grandfather's estate at Hall, and his office of surveyor-general of the mines) he would probably never have attained the eminence he possessed in England. The greatest poets offered him their incense, and their praises united to that of the public almost turned his brain, and he became blasphemously vain; from forming faces he presumed to think he could have assisted Omnipotence in the creation; many instances of his profaneness are remembered, as his wit had a too frequent tendency that way; they may be found by those who think them worth looking after in their proper place, the common jest books of the day: he had besides the vanity to suppose, because he had heard the firing of artillery without starting, and smelt the smook of gun-powder without grimace, that he should have made a great general. Kneller, nobly disdaining to be a copyist, used his colours as his own great mind dictated, and might have left us paintings to vie with some of the best masters, but at the probable expence of indigence. "Painters of history," said he, "make the dead live, and do not begin to live themselves till they are dead; I paint the living, and they make me live." And most magnificently too, he might have added. He always valued money more than fame, and at length painted so as to despise the

Hunc tu libellum sume, Tu *Paterculi*  
Breves tabellas cape; ubi adest imaginum  
Non indecorus ordo, nec vanus color.  
Pingente *Pellio*, Vinicii indolem  
Nec Lector odit, improbatve Tiberium.  
Pingente *Knellero*, nec horremus trucidis  
Frontem Ludovici, aridasve Lyces genas.

Quare æquas aspice cæta *Scriptoris* opera,  
Uteunque manca non tamen pretii indiga;  
Jucunda lectu, fructuosa legentibus.

Hæc tradidisse *Scripta* quam vellem tibi  
Perfecta! at O! *Paterculi* laboribus  
Quis ausit aliquid addere, Tuisve tabulis?

the works of his own hands. His wit was ready and pointed: the servants of Dr. Ratcliffe, his next neighbour, stole many beautiful flowers from his garden; Kneller exasperated sent the following message: "I will shut up the door to prevent the doctor's going into it;" to which Ratcliffe replied, "I care not what you do, so you will not *paint* the door;" and Kneller rejoined, "Doctor, I can *take* any thing from you but *physic*." He received 15 guineas for a head, 20 if with one hand, 30 for half, and 60 for a whole length: his last work was the members of the kit-cat club. England, the land of liberty, is the land of portraits. In France it was customary to have but one portrait in a gentleman's house, and that was the reigning sovereign's; when another acceded, the brush obliterated the features of the late to give room for those of the new monarch, but *the drapery served again*: Kneller had starved there, *here* he prospered; for, though he lost 20,000*l.* in the South Sea bubble, he left a vast fortune, and having no issue by Susannah, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cawley, of Henley-upon-Thames, he gave it to the son of his illegitimate daughter, with an injunction to take his surname. Sir Godfrey died October 27, 1723; after lying in state he was buried at Whitton, but a monument was erected in Westminster Abbey to his memory, with a poetical epitaph by Pope, who has borrowed the conceit of cardinal Beinbo on Raphael, and, as if Sir Godfrey could be delighted with that flattery in his grave which he swallowed without a gulp in his life time, has most extravagantly applied to him a compliment which could only be adapted with propriety to that master of his art, who for more than two centuries has maintained his pre-eminence with increasing fame:

JOHN ZACHARY KNELLER; *In Sandrart's "Acad. Picturæ," Collin sc.*  
 JOHN ZACHARY KNELLER; *In Lord Orford's "Painters," in the print with Sir GODFREY KNELLER.*

John Zachary was the elder brother of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and came to England as a painter of architecture in fresco, and still life in oil, but afterwards in water colours, in which he copied several of his brother's heads. The best of his performances were those in still life, one in particular which has a tankard in the middle, and a small head of Wyck, almost profile in oil, which was possessed by Dr. Bernard, bishop of Derry; these are both dated 1684. This artist died in 1702, in Covent-garden, and was buried in St. Paul's church there. He was about thirteen years older than Sir Godfrey, who painted his portrait, which was esteemed one of his best performances.

JOHN RILEY; *In Lord Orford's "Painters," Bannerman sc. in the same print with Hemskirk.*

This artist\* is highly commended by that eminent connoisseur lord Orford, who calls him one of our best native painters, not only for the drawing and colouring of his heads, but for that of the hands and drapery; if he had possessed the vanity of Kneller he might have *boasted* himself into as high reputation; but he erred in the other extreme, and his modest diffidence depreciated his own merit. The gout deprived the public of this excellent painter at the age of 45, in 1691; he was buried in Bishopsgate church, being the parish in which he was born. Richardson, who married a near relation of Riley's, inherited from him about 800l. in pictures, drawings, and effects. He had  
 the

\* John Riley was one of the many sons of William Riley, esq. the usurper of Clarenceux's office, but legal Lancaster herald at arms, and keeper of the records in the Tower.

the honour of painting the portraits of Charles II. and James II. and his queen : the former, a fine picture, sold high, yet the artist was disgusted with it, because the monarch enquired, "Is this like me?" "Yes sir, very much;" "Then, od's fish, I'm an ugly fellow."

JEAN BAPT. MONOYER; *In Lord Orford's "Painters," G. Kneller p. T. Chambers sc.*

JEAN BAPT. MONOYER; *mez. E. Fisher.*

JEAN BAPT. MONOYER; *Kneller p. G. White sp. 1715.*

JEAN BAPT. MONOYER; *Anonymous, fol. engraving.*

Monoyer was born at Lisle, educated at Antwerp, an academician at Paris, and a resident in England, where he was introduced by the duke of Montagu to paint his house, now the British Museum. The palaces in France and England, and the seats of several of our noblemen, contain his works. He left historical subjects for flowers, in which he greatly excelled. Perhaps we owe his coming here to his not being elected a professor in the French Academy, and his finally quitting France, which he was often used to visit, for he had relations there, to a slight put upon him, by his son-in-law's being suffered to alter and touch upon his pictures. His death occurred in Pall Mall, 1699, aged about 74. His son Anthony, usually called "Young Baptist," painted in his father's manner, and was not without merit.

ANTHONY SCHOONJANS, *with HERBERT TVER, (ob. 1680), A. Schoonjans p. A. Bannerman sc.*

Lord Orford wrote this painter's name Sevonyans, but adds, that he was often called "Schonjans," by which appellation he is recorded in the printed catalogue

catalogue of the collection in the Dusseldorf gallery, where there are three or four pieces painted by him, particularly his own head with a long beard. In England he was known only as having painted the staircase in Little Montagu-house, at the corner of Bloomsbury-square, and the head of Dr. Peter, of St. Martin's-lane. "Yet from his own portrait (which Mr. Eckardt, the painter, possessed)," adds his lordship, "he appears to have been an able master." He died at the age of 71 years, in 1726 or 1728.

### FRANCIS DESPORTES.

Desportes, a Frenchman, and a skilful painter, was born in 1661, at the village of Champigneul, in Champagne, and studied under Nicasius, a Flemish master. He excelled in grotesque figures, animals, flowers, fruit, vegetables, landscapes, hunting pieces, and portraits: his fame was known not only in France but in England and Poland, which countries he visited. His sovereign, fond of seeing him work, rewarded him in a most princely manner; the academy of painting received him with great respect; and the tapestry-weavers at the Gobelins were furnished with subjects from Desportes, who died at Paris in 1743. His son and nephew were his pupils, and seemed to partake greatly of his genius.

DAVID TENIERS; *In Des Campes* "Painters,"  
D. Teniers, *Ficquet*.

Teniers the younger is distinguished from David Teniers, his father, who was also a painter, by the addition of "*The Ape of Painting*," as he so closely copied the works of other artists that it was impossible to distinguish which was the original. The fame he so justly acquired gained him the esteem of Rubens, who assisted him in forming his

his manner : he possessed besides the friendship of William prince of Orange, and the patronage of the archduke Leopold. William appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and permitted him to copy all his pictures, which were engraved under his direction ; these pictures were in the archducal gallery, and in the new ones erected by the king of Spain and Don Juan of Austria, to contain his works only. Teniers died in 1694, aged 84. If his father had more of the Italian school in his colouring, the son exceeded him in the greater variety of attitudes, and a better disposition in grouping his figures ; but his small generally excel his larger pieces. He loved to pourtray the scenes so common in his country—men drinking and smoking, chymists in their laboratories, country fairs, and other subjects of that description. His brother Abraham understood *claro obscuro* better than him or their father, but was inferior to them in the elegance of his touch.

FRANCIS VAN-SON, or VANZOOON; *In Lord Oxford's Painters. A. Bannerman sc.*

Van-Son, the son of a flower painter at Antwerp, came early in life to England, and marrying the niece of Streater, obtained much of that artist's business ; but he employed the great skill he possessed in a very silly manner, by painting what is called *STILL LIFE*, oranges, lemons, plate, damask, curtains, cloths of gold, and similar objects, that meet the eye without gratifying the man of taste and judgment. The minute finishing of his pieces, however, procured them a high price. Charles Bodville Robartes, earl of Radnor, patronised Van-Son, and placed 18 or 20 of his pictures over the doors and chimnies of his house, in St. James's-square. A large one, loaded with fruit, flowers,

and dead game, had his own portrait as an accompaniment, with a hawk on his fist, painted by Laguerre. Some of his pictures were eight or nine feet high, and he even attempted to crowd into one of them all the medical plants in the physic garden at Chelsea, but that was a labour which exceeded the patience even of a Dutchman. He resided for some time in Long-acre, and afterwards in St. Alban's-street, where he died in 1700, aged upwards of fifty. Streater's sale contained about 30 of his pictures, and amongst those were the crown of England, and birds in water colours. Mr. Bromley calls this artist JEAN VANOON or TOON, but why, I know not. In person he was plain and unadorned, and his dress corresponded with it,

WARNER HASSELL; *mez. Kneller Lond. p. P. Schenck.*

Warner Hassell painted both miniatures and large subjects in oil-colours. A Scotch gentleman was drawn by him in the former manner, and a portrait of Mr. Hughes, the author of the "Siege of Damascus," was painted by him in the latter. Mr. Hughes, like Pope, painted several small pieces himself, in water-colours, for his amusement: this circumstance gives me a favourable opinion of Hassell's execution, because Hughes's judgment was probably good. Mr. Vertue, and after him lord Orford, call this painter's baptismal name WILLIAM, from the initials W. H. 1685, on one of his pictures,

#### PAINTERS IN SCOTLAND.

Sir JOHN BAPTIST de MEDINA; *Ipsè p. Chambars sc.*

Sir

Sir JOHN B. de MEDINA; *In the "Mus. Florent."*  
*Ipsè p. Cuttieres.*

De Medina was a native of Brussels, where his father, Medina de St. Austrias, a Spanish captain, resided. Duchatel was his master. He came to England when very young, the year after James II. succeeded to the throne, and went hence to Scotland in consequence of the earl of Leven obtaining for him 500l. worth of work. Portraits were his forte, but he sometimes painted landscapes and history; his style was Italian, and his execution superior to most of the moderns. His works are numerous in Scotland, where he not only painted portraits of the nobility, but even of the professors. De Medina received the honour of knighthood from the duke of Queensbury, the representative of his sovereign; and it may be worthy remembrance, that he was the last person who obtained that distinction preceding the Union; but the dukes of Argyle and Gordon were his patrons. The prints to the fine folio subscription edition of the "Paradise Lost," in 1688, were principally designed by him, and he sketched a set of subjects also for Ovid's Metamorphoses, but they were never engraved. This respectable man died in 1711, aged 52, and was buried in the Grey Friars Cemetery, at Edinburgh. Though successful in his profession, the supporting of *twenty* children prevented opulence. His portrait, painted by himself, is in the Florentine gallery, which was presented by his grace of Gordon to the grand duke of Tuscany.

#### A SCULPTOR.

GRINLIN GIBBONS. *In Lord Orford's "Works"*  
*ato. Kneller p. T. Chambers sc.*

GRINLIN GIBBONS. *In a coat, hand over the head*  
*of the same; mez.*

GRINLIN

GRINLIN GIBBONS, *with his Wife; la. obl. mezz. J. Closterman p. Smith sc.* 1691.

Gibbons was an Englishman by descent, but by birth a Dutchman, and was found at Deptford (where he resided with a musician), without money or friends, and protected and patronised by that eminent virtuoso, Mr. Evelyn, who, doubling his kindness, took the friend of Gibbon also under his care. The former soon proved how well he deserved the notice he acquired. His sculptured flowers, light almost as fancy, shook to the rattling of the passing carriages. His merit in the more important efforts of sculpture are seen in the monument of Noel, viscount Camden, in Exton Church, Rutlandshire; and in the statue of James II. in the Privy-garden, Whitehall;—a statue which, as representing an unfortunate, misguided sovereign, has partaken too much in his disgrace: it is time now to bring this excellent specimen of Gibbons's art from its neglected situation, and to place it where it may be admired as his work. Gibbons's performances were often so very fine, in marble as well as ivory, that they should be defended by a case of glass. Mrs. Oldfield had a bust of the earl of Strafford by him in ivory.

This unrivalled artist died at his house in Bow-street, Covent-garden, Aug. 3, 1721. His very considerable collections were sold by his executors. Lord Orford has attempted to do justice to his talents and genius; but his private life seems little known.

### ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM TALMAN; *in the Print with Sir RALPH COLE and MARCO RICCI, in Lord Orford's "Painters."*

William

William Talman, a native of West Lavington, in Wilts (where he possessed an estate) was comptroller of the works in the reign of William III. and an architect held in great estimation. Thoresby house, in Nottinghamshire, belonging to the dukes of Kingston; Dynham house, in the county of Gloucester; and Swallowfield, in Berks, the seat of Henry, earl of Clarendon, were built by him; the first in 1671, the last in 1698. He also built Chatsworth, in which the front is elegantly light, and superior to the other sides. The grand flight of steps were copied by Kent for Holkam. No particulars of his private history are known. His portrait represents him, in a grotesque cap, reading. The features are unpleasant, and he appears in years. He left one son, Mr. John Talman, who made a large collection of prints and drawings in Italy, where he long resided. They are chiefly of churches and altars, and many of the latter were done by himself. Mr. Sadler had many altars and inside views of churches at Rome washed by him in colours, and very well executed: he besides made drawings of several of lord Orford's curiosities. The Society of Antiquaries possess a few of his drawings.

DANIEL MAROT; *fol. Parmentier p. I. Gole sc.*

This architect doth not appear to have built for posterity, as his name alone has reached our time with his portrait: his history is unknown to me.

JOHN SMITH; *fur cap, gown, holding a print of himself, in a wig, mez. G. Vertue p. Smith sc. 1716.*

John Smith, the most incomparable engraver in mezzotinto that has yet appeared, scraped his copper

per with such judgment, that the prints have all the effect of "flesh and warmth." Tillet the painter, of Moorfields, taught him drawing, and perhaps painting and engraving; but his instructions in mezzotinto he received from Isaac Becket and Vanderwaart. Sir Godfrey Kneller employed and improved him; but he returned ample compensation, by excelling the paintings he copied on his plates, particularly in the draperies. Smith had a propensity to be a monopolizer; and bought the plates of other artists, erased their names, and inserted that they were sold by him: some, consequently, supposed him the engraver. Smith panted for fame, but he was more attached to money. Though the arts and affluence are seldom allied, he was an exception, by being a miser, which enabled him to divide 20,000*l.* between his son and daughter\*. He sold his own prints and those from the plates which he had bought at one shilling each, or nine shillings per dozen to dealers; but he kept about six of the finest impressions of each, and by those he made great profit. Zincke, the painter in enamel, gave him five guineas, about forty years ago, for a fine impression of his print of Gibbons; and his Venus and Cupid, with a satyr, after Luca Jordano, he sold for two guineas. Bartolozzi has lately done the same. Mr. Spencer, the miniature painter, in Great Marlborough-street, left a complete set of his works, whose widow had them at his death. Lord Orford is severe on Smith's representing men with fine flowing perriwigs in armour, and even in night-gowns; but that was the bad taste of the times. The portraits of this artist continue to

\* They were both imprudent and intemperate. The son expended large sums in low company, and the daughter married a druggist. That which the father had hoarded they dissipated. Whilst they were emptying the goblet, he had lost 5*l.* in time, in patching and piecing a glass rummer, which he used for thirty years.

to keep up their value, and to form a very interesting part of every choice collection, as well from their great number as their real excellence.

### MASTERS OF MUSIC.

JOHN BLOW; *Atto. mez. W. Reader p. Is. Becket sc.*

JOHN BLOW; *prefixed to his "Amphion Anglic." 1700. R. White ad vivum. This is miserably copied in Hawkins's "History of Music."*

Dr. John Blow was born at North Collingham, in the county of Nottingham, and educated by captain Henry Cook: placed with the first set of children in the Chapel Royal, after the Restoration, he became one of the gentlemen, and at length master of it. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's appointed him almoner and master of the choristers, and archbishop Sancroft gave him his doctor's degree in music. James II. William and Mary, and queen Anne, made him their composer, and Westminster-abbey elected him her organist. No one deserved his preferments better than Blow, and to him we are indebted for "Go, perjured Man," composed, when one of the children of the chapel, for Charles II. His accompaniment of "Go, perjured Maid," is much inferior: the former was attempted as an imitation of Carissimi's "Dite O Cieli." His "Gloria Patri" was admired even and adopted at Rome. Dr. Blow died Oct. 1, 1708, in his 60th year, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. His epitaph mentions that he was a scholar of the excellent musician Dr. Christopher Gibbons, and master to Mr. H. Purcell. He published the works of the latter, under the title of "Orpheus Britannicus." The success of those brought out his own compositions, with the title of "Amphion Anglicus,

Anglicus." He set to music the Ode on St. Cecilia's Day for 1684, written by Oldham, which was published with one of Purcell's, performed in the preceding year. He also composed and published lessons for the harpsichord or spinnet, and an Ode on Purcell's Death, by Dryden. In the "Harmonia Sacra" are several of his hymns, and many of his catches are in the "Musical Companion." By Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Braddock, one of the gentlemen and clerk of the checque of the Chapel Royal, one of the choir, and master of the children of Westminster-abbey, he had one son and three daughters. Mrs. Blow died in child-bed Oct. 29, 1683; aged 30. Dr. Blow was handsome in his person, dignified in his manners and blameless in conduct, and amiable and pleasing amongst his friends. His songs have little merit; but, "as a church musician, he has few equals, and scarce any superiors," as is evident from his anthems: "God is our Hope," and "Strength;" "O God, wherefore art thou absent;" and "Behold and lo a great Multitude!" James II. sent Father Petre to tell Dr. Blow, that he was much pleased with the last; but, added Petre, "I think it too long." "That, replied the doctor, is the opinion of but one fool, and I heed it not." The enraged Jesuit, in revenge, caused his dismissal from the chapel; but he was reinstated soon after the Revolution.

WILLIAM CHILD; *I. Caldwell, in Hawkins's History.*

Dr. Child, born at Bristol, and buried at Windsor, where he was organist, died March 23, 1796-7, at the very advanced age of 91. He held the place of Organist at Whitehall, and received his education and his degrees of doctor of laws at Oxford,

ford. His works are, "Psalms of Three Voices, &c. with a continued Bass, either for the Organ or Theorbè, composed after the Italian way;" "Catches and Canons, published in Hilton's collection, entitled, '*Catch that Catch Can.*'" "Divine Anthems and Compositions to several Pieces of Poetry, some written by Dr. Thomas Pierce, of Oxford;" and "Some Compositions, in two parts, printed in '*Court Ayres.*'" But he composed many other pieces, in addition to the above. Charles I. who loved and understood music, often appointed the service and anthem for the Royal Chapel himself, and particularly when he wished to hear Child's compositions. This great musician possessed generosity almost unequalled: his arrears at Windsor were considerable. "Pay me," said he, to the dean and chapter, "and I will pave the choir." Child received the money, and they permitted their *dependant* to expend it on the floor of St. George's chapel. He gave besides 20l. towards building the Town Hall at Windsor, and 50l. to the corporation, to be disposed of for charitable purposes, as they should direct. His epitaph, in St. George's Chapel, after noticing some of the above particulars, and his having been 65 years organist at Windsor, has the following lines:

"Go, happy soul, and in the seats above,  
 "Sing endless hymns of thy great Maker's love,  
 "How fit in heavenly songs to bear thy part,  
 "Before well practiced in our sacred art.  
 "Whilst hearing us, sometimes the choir divine,  
 "Will sure descend, and in our concert join;  
 "So much the music thou to us hast given,  
 "Has made our earth to represent their heaven."

RICHARD

RICHARD LOW ; *whole length ; mez. Hays p. Is. Becket sc.*

This portrait is very uncommon, nor have any particulars concerning the person whose memory it is intended to preserve, been handed down to us\*.

### ACTORS IN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY, &c.

THOMAS BETTERTON ; *prefixed to his "Life," 1710 ; 8vo. G. Kneller p. V. Gucht sc.*

T. BETTERTON ; *a small oval, in Whincop's List of Dramatic Poets ; Parr sc. 1747.*

THOMAS BETTERTON ; *mez. G. Kneller p. Williams sc. Colley Cibber, who was personally conversant with Mr. Betterton for many years, says this Print was extremely like him.*

Thomas Betterton, not less celebrated for his merit as a tragedian than for his conduct in private life, was the son of an under cook to Charles I. and born in Tothill-street, Westminster, 1635. Young Betterton was apprenticed to a bookseller, but became an actor, under sir William D'Avenant, during the sour times of the Usurpation. In the reign of Charles II. which has been termed "the reign of pleasure," he shone with a lustre that had never been equalled. That monarch fixing upon him to improve the theatre, dispatched him to France for that purpose. In consequence, the arras, or tapestry, gave place to sliding scenes. As manager of the duke of York's theatre, he took the lead, and so vigorously opposed the king's, that at last the latter sued for and obtained a coalition ; and there he remained, the

\* *Quere*—Was Edward Lowe, of Salisbury, master of the choristers, and organist of Christchurch, who died July 11, 1682, and is buried at Christ church, Oxford, the father, or any other way related to Richard Low, also a musician.

the object of universal admiration and regard, from the monarch to the populace; when the managers (secure, as they thought, in power) introduced uninformed persons to supersede the most eminent actors, the public so highly resented it, that a new theatre was erected in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and encouraged by William III.; but the writers for the stage, not the players, prevailing, another was built in the Haymarket, where age and infirmities only prevented Betterton from accepting the principal management. The history of the stage is so interwoven with Mr. Betterton's life, that they are inseparable. He fell a martyr to repellents, taken to enable him to act Melantius, in the Maid's Tragedy, and died April 25, 1710, and was buried in the Cloisters of Westminster-abbey on the 2d May. The most cheerful of men, yet never deviating from propriety a moment: the friend, adviser, and patron of youth, he won their regard by his manner of warning them to avoid dangers that must be ruinous. When he lost his all, in an adventure at sea with Dr. Ratcliffe, not a murmur escaped him. He was so far from reproaching the person who led him into the scheme, that when he died, in distressed circumstances, Mr. Betterton adopted his daughter, educated, and supported her in life, until she married. When Betterton felt the want of money, after 50 years service, the managers gave him a benefit (then unusual), and the actors and the public so well seconded them, that it procured him 500*l*. An annual benefit was proposed, but he died just before the anniversary. Mrs. Saunderson, whom he married, is generally believed to have been the first female that appeared on the English stage, and conducted herself through life, both in public and private, with great prudence and decorum. She was an actress of great talents. She could not

support the shock of losing so much excellence: her reason forsook her; but she recovered it a short time preceding her death. Queen Anne allowed her 100*l.* per annum, but she did not live to receive more than the two first quarters. Crowné's *Masque of Calisto*, or the *Chaste Nymph*, was acted at court by the desire of queen Catherine, in which the ladies Mary and Anne, afterwards sovereigns, performed. The young noblemen were instructed by Mr. and the princesses by Mrs. Berterton; and the former was the prompter when it was acted.

ANTHONY LEIGH; *whole length; in the Spanish Friar; mez. Kneller, 1689, Smith sc.*

ANTHONY LEIGH; *reduced, and inscribed NAT. LEE.*

Anthony Leigh, descended from a respectable family in the county of Northampton, died in 1692. Lord Godolphin possessed an original portrait of this comedian; and Mr. Granger remarks that this print was "the first he had seen, in which an actor was represented in his theatrical character." *Tony Leigh*, as he was familiarly termed, excelled in comedy.

JOSEPH HARRIS, *in Pepys' Collection; mez. 8vo.*

JOSEPH HARRIS. *S. Harding del. E. Harding sc. 1793; a copy from the above.*

Mr. Harris's name frequently occurs, annexed to the *Dramatis Personæ* of Lee and Dryden's plays, and he appears to have been an actor of distinguished merit in his day. As he is represented in the above print in the character of *Wolsey*, we may presume that his performance of it was  
 much

much applauded. He is said, but upon what authority does not appear, to have been bred a seal-engraver; but no other particulars of him, either in his public or private capacity, have been handed down to us; indeed, the *original* portrait of him here described is to be found only, as far as is yet known, in the above very curious assemblage of English heads, in Magdalen College library, at Cambridge.

ELIZABETH BARRY; *G. King sculpt. a small oval, in "Betterton's History of the English Stage," 1741.*

ELIZABETH BARRY, at *Strawberry-hill*; *profile*; *J. Kneller p. C. Knight sc.*

Elizabeth Barry received nothing from her father (who was a ruined cavalier), except a good education; but, possessing the patronage of a lady named Davenant, she was recommended by her to sir William Davenant, who then presided over the theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where she appeared, but did not give satisfaction. At that time the court was far more solicitous for the welfare of the national theatre than the national church, and Rochester presided over taste. His lordship, pleased with Mrs. Barry's elegant person, said she had abilities which only required the tuition of a master, which office he undertook. It is true she was in dangerous hands as to morals, but in excellent ones to become a good actress; consequently she succeeded to her instructor's utmost wishes in the character of Isabella in *Mustapha*, and her fame was immediately established: in short, she was without a rival. She personated queen Elizabeth and Roxana with peculiar propriety. Dryden highly commends her performance of *Cassandra*, but old Cibber prefers her *Cleopatra*

and Monimia. She retired from the stage, but returned to it for one night, three years afterwards, for Betterton's benefit, April 8, 1709, when she and Mrs. Bracegirdle spoke the epilogue jointly, after the play of "Love for Love." She was usually called *famous Madam Barry*; which short and simple expression comprehends a sufficient eulogium. Mrs. Barry was buried at Acton, in Middlesex, in the South aisle, Nov. 12, "under the end of Madam Lamb's pew, being at the upper end, between the two pillars," where there is a monument inscribed:—

"Near this place lies the body of Elizabeth Barry, of the parish of St. Mary, Savoy, who departed this life the 7th of November, 1713, aged 55 years.

Mrs. CROSS; *mez. Hill p. J. Smith, 1700.*  
Mrs. CROSS, *with emblems of St. Catherine; Knel-  
ler; I. Smith sc.*

Mrs. Cross, an eminent actress, was celebrated for her beauty and modesty of countenance: a mere saint in features, but not in her conduct; nor was she remarkable for her chastity. Her enamouratos were of very different descriptions, and at one time she had the honour to be introduced to the czar Peter of Russia, whom she is said to have captivated; that monarch, who was always fond of promiscuous intercourse with women, was by no means select in his choice, as the keepers of numerous houses of ill fame in Holland could witness. Mrs. Cross has also been supposed the favourite fair of the first duke of Devonshire; but this is an evident mistake, for miss Campion was the lady honoured with his grace's affection. Leach, printer of the Postman, and a cousin of dean

dean Swift, was her admirer\* about the year 1699; and she made an excursion to France with a baronet, when Mrs. Oldfield was introduced into one of her parts, that of Candiope, in "Secret Love, or the Maiden Queen, a tragi-comedy, by Dryden;" and this was Mrs. Oldfield's first appearance on the stage. Mrs. Cross was afterwards an actress at Lincoln's-inn-fields. It is mentioned by Curll (under the name of Egerton), in his "Memoirs of Mrs. Oldfield," that on Mrs. Cross's *excursion* to Paris, there was a *jocose* distich in an epilogue to a comedy of Farquhar's, by Jo. Haines (whose impudence stuck at nothing), that is not fit for insertion here, though the audiences of that period, the dregs of Charles's days, were so gross as not only to tolerate, but even to applaud, such allusions and expressions as a modern theatre would not only not bear to hear, but would certainly reprehend, with censure, any performer who should be daring enough to utter them.

### A STENOGRAPHER.

WILLIAM ADDY; *Barker p. J. Sturt sc. prefixed to his "Short-hand,"* 1695.

WILLIAM ADDY; *J. Sturt, sc. before his "Short-hand Bible,"* in 1695.

Was also author of "Stenographia," printed in the same year. This was a new art in England; previous to the exercise of which, statesmen usually wrote in figures, to disguise the subject from the comprehension of their opponents. In the reign of Charles I. cyphers were introduced upon a more complicated system, and those probably suggested a regular mode of stenography. A bible

\* Leach, as appears by Swift's letter, performed the part of Oroonoko.

in short hand might be very useful to one who could read the characters, but there are very few *such* readers, consequently the book was rather curious than useful. I believe Addy takes the modern lead as a stenographer or brachygrapher, as did Timothy Bright, M.D. of Cambridge, in his day, in 1588, since which time we have had a regular succession\*.

### WRITING MASTERS.

ELEAZAR WIGAN; *Prefixed to his "Practical Arithmetick,"* 1695, *Ato. T. Closterman p. J. Sturt sc.*

The only publication of Wigan's now known is his "*Practical Arithmetic*," in which are given the titles and principal rules for common arithmetic, adorned with flourishes "by command of hand." This work contained thirty folio plates, by J. Sturt, the best engraver of *writing* in England at that period, but excelled by his apprentice, George Bickham. The book was dedicated to the rev. Samuel Hoadly, master of a boarding-school at Hackney, father of bishop Hoadly, who had the education of two of his sons. Eleazar's portrait is prefixed to this performance, who was then writing-master at the Hand-and-pen, on Great Tower-hill, London. His motto was,  
*"Penna*

\* Bright's book in 8vo. was published in 1588 by J. Windet, two years after Peter Bales printed his *Writing Schoolmaster*; John Willis's *Stenography in Latin and English* in 1618; Willoughby's *Art of Short-writing* in 1621, Henry Dix's *New Art of Brachygraphy* in 1633; Edmond Willis wrote upon the same subject and as contemporary with John Willis; Farthing's *Short-hand* in 1654; Rateliff's *short writing without characters* in 1656, Theophilus Metcalf's *Radio Stenography* went through many editions; Thomas Skelton's *Tachygraphy and Zeiglography* in 1671; Jeremiah Rich's method exceeded all dexterity of pen, gained the approbation of both Universities. Since then we have these works upon this subject; Addy, Coles, Bridges, Everard, Heath, Mason, Lane, Weston, Steele, Nicholas, Gurney, Annet, Macaulay, and perhaps, some still later. I am obliged to Massey for this note as well as for a great variety of other information.

“ *Penna vetat mori* ;” but his learning and good conduct seem to have procured him more fame than his writing, in which he was far exceeded by those who followed him. Mr. Cocker prefixed to his book, intituled, “ *Morals, or the Muses Spring-Gardens*,” these verses, not merely complimentary—

To you, you rare commander of the quill,  
Whose wit, and worth, deep learning and  
high skill,  
Speak you the honour of *Great Tower-hill*.

JOHN SEDDON ; prefixed to his “ *Penman’s Paradise*,” 1695, fol. *W. Faithorne delin. I. Sturt sc.* JOHN SEDDON ; small oval, with ornaments.

This very curious and ingenious *master of the quill* was born in 1644, but in what place or of what parents Massey could not learn\*, nor his situation before he obtained Sir John Johnson’s free writing-school, in Priest’s-court, Foster-lane, Cheapside. His first performance from the rolling press is supposed to be a small copy-book, intituled, “ *The Ingenious Youth’s Companion*,” in fifteen small plates, J. Sturt sc. containing an alphabet of two-line copies in a small round hand, with a great variety of flourishes performed he says *à la volée*, dedicated to his singular good friend and quondam scholar, Mr. Thomas Read, clerk of St. Giles’s in the Fields. His “ *Penman’s Paradise*,” engraved by Sturt, contained thirty-four oblong folio

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plates,

\* Dr. Lawrence Seddon was a dignitary in Hereford cathedral at the close of the seventeenth century ; the Rev. William Seddon, M. A. was sequestered, imprisoned, and persecuted, as rector of Grapnall, in Cheshire, and vicar of a church in Chester, who survived the return of Charles II. and was restored to his livings ; and the Rev. Robert Sedden M. A. was ejected under the Bartholemew act from Langley in Derbyshire, and died at his brother’s, captain Peter Seddon’s, at Outwood, in Prestwick, Lancashire, his native place, in 1695, aged 77. Probably this Penman was related to one or more of these clergymen.

plates, with his portrait as a frontispiece: this work was designed, "like a delightful flowery garden, having a great variety of fanciful ornaments and flourishes for which he had a happy and peculiar genius." In the second plate is a dedication of the work to the most eminent and excellent penman, major John Ayres, in St. Paul's Church, and his eyer-loving friend and able writing-master, Mr. Richard Alleine, in St. Thomas Apostle's. Fame is *flourished* with a pen in one hand and a trumpet in the other, in the two wings are the names of *Ayres* and *Alleine*, and under his portrait,

When you behold this face you look upon  
The great *Materot* and *Velde*, all in one.

*John Hubbard.*

This superior flourisher died April 12, 1700, in his 56th year.

CHARLES SNELL; *oval, with ornaments, aet. 23. prefixed to his "Penman's Treasury," 1693, Hargrave p. W. Elder sc.*

CHARLES SNELL; *oval, with ornaments, prefixed to his "Art of Writing," 1712, obl. fol. Bickham sc.*

Charles Snell, born in London, 1670, and educated in Christ's Hospital, learned more by copying the engraved works of Barbedor than from his master's instruction. He opened a school himself, which he afterwards kept in several parts of London. At length he succeeded Mr. John Seddon in Sir John Johnson's freewriting-school, which he supported for more than 36 years. His works are numerous, and in 1693 (when only 23), he published "The Penman's Treasury opened," engraved by William Elder; it contained 26 folio plates,

plates, besides his portrait : this, he informs us, was the first work *done by command of hand* in England ; and he is allowed to have been one of the first of those who “ practiced the art of writing in “ an absolute free, bold, and neat manner on the “ revival of the useful elegance of the pen.” Colonel Ayres was envious of his rising fame, but it is greatly to Snell’s honour, that the learned Grecian, Joshua Barnes, commended the work in a poem dated from Emanuel College, Cambridge, April 23, 1694 :

No, no, the gift of a commanding pen,  
Was first by God to first-born Adam giv’n,  
From him to Seth it came, the best of men,  
And justly, since the richest gift of heav’n.

This was carrying writing far back indeed ! What a precious relick would one of Adam’s love letters be !

In 1714, he published his copy-book, intituled, “ Standard Rules,” which was the cause of much ill-will between him and Mr. John Clark, writing-master and accountant, in Warwick-lane ; “ they “ heated each other in a manner,” says mine author, “ very unbecoming gentlemen.” This laborious and celebrated writing-master and accurate arithmetician died at his house, in Sermon-lane, Doctors Commons, in 1733, aged 63, and was buried in St. Gregory’s Church, Old Fish-street.

JOHN SMITH ; *Writing-master* 1690, *fol.*

This print of Smith, which is finely engraved, was probably by Faithorne, which makes it the more remarkable that no particulars relative to him have reached us.

EDWARD SMITH, M. A. *oval, prefixed to his "Mysteries of the Pen," M. Vr. Gucht sc.*

Edward Smith, of Bell-court-fields, writing-master to Christ's Hospital: his "Mysteries of the Pen, in 15 hands unfolded, or the undeniable rules and truths of the Pen to be observed in all the hands of England," contains 13 long and narrow folios, which chiefly consist of rules for the geometrical proportions of letters in the above several hands, with a letter-press postscript of directions in English and French, for writing all hands. J. Nutting sc. no date, but it was sold by James Knapton, in St. Paul's Church Yard, and by the author, in Bell-court, between Petty France and Old Bedlam, in Moorfields, where he kept a school, and taught writing, engraving, painting, and drawing, with pen and pencil. Smith appears to have been a man of various talents, but Massey supposes "his rules for the geometrical proportion of letters were never much observed, nor obtained any esteem amongst judicious writing-masters, his specimens being but mean." The date of his decease is not known.

#### DRAWING MASTER.

C. GOLE; *with a rolt in his left hand, fol. mezz.*

Gole was a drawing-master, and living in 1690. He is said to have excelled in the exercise of various arts, which is another instance of the diffusion of knowledge in the middle rank of society.

#### PRINT SELLER.

JOHN BULFINCH; *12mo. D. Loggan, scarce.*

Bulfinch

Bulfinch was a print-seller, and Loggan engraved his portrait from the life. This man affords us a trait of the period in which he lived: when the English had begun to relish the arts, consequently prints increased with a rapidity that enabled persons to establish retail shops, under the denomination of *print-sellers*, a branch of trade before unknown. Bullfinch was living in 1690.

## DANCING MASTER.

RICHARD GOMELDON; *mez. Kerseboom p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

RICHARD GOMELDON; *Vr. Vaart.*

This name is not a common one by any means. In Faithorne junior's engravings this person is called Mr. Richard Gomeldon; Mr. Granger was inclined to suppose him a jeweller, but it appears he was a musician, this, however, does not disprove that he might also be a dancing-master. He was living in 1686, and probably much later.

## MECHANICS, &amp;c.

THOMAS TOMPION; *in a plain coat, looking at the inside of a watch; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1697. The original Picture is now in the possession of Mr. Dutton, Watchmaker, in Fleet-street, London.*

The very ingenious Thomas Tompion rose to great eminence as a watchmaker, from the humble and laborious occupation of a blacksmith. Watches appear to have been in use in the reign of the emperor Charles V. when the workmanship was rude, and the watches large and clumsy, and generally of an oval form. In the reign of

Charles I.

Charles I. they were much improved; but the watch of that unfortunate monarch, which is still preserved, has a catgut string instead of a chain \*. Robert Hooke invented a double balance in 1658, which Tompion completed in 1675, and presented to Charles II. and two of them were sent to the dauphin of France. Huygens had obtained a patent for the spiral spring-watches in that country; but it is generally believed he had the idea from information sent him by Mr. Oldenburg, from the design of Mr. Derham. It is however allowed that Huygens did invent those watches which went without strings or chains. Barlow, in the reign of James II. discovered the method of making striking watches; but Mr. Quare's being judged superior by the privy-council, he did not obtain a patent. Tompion's watches continued valuable for a long time, owing to their being large, and the wheels having been made of well-hammered brass. Mr. Tompion died November 20, 1713, aged 75, confessedly the best watchmaker in Europe, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. George Graham, F.R.S. of whom also we have a portrait, celebrated at the same period, survived till Nov. 16, 1715, when he was buried near Tompion, having lived to his 78th year. Mr. Daniel Quare, their successor, died March 19, 1724-5. Mr. Mudge, son of the Rev. Mr. Mudge, the godfather of the writer of this article, next appeared as an unrivaled artist in this way, who died not many years ago at a very advanced age; it is a remarkable circumstance that those three excellent mechanics, Tompion, Quare, and Graham, were all of the persuasion of *Quakers*.

WILLIAM

\* When very young I was indulged with taking an ancient family watch to school. It was very small and in silver cases; with a catgut string instead of a chain, and it required to be wound up every twelve hours. It was made in Holland. At this moment I feel ashamed to say, that I pulled it to pieces and sold the movements for whirligigs.

WILLIAM YWORTH; *sm.* 8vo. *Drapentier sc.* This portrait bears so strong a resemblance to the prints of Boerhaave, that probably it is a copy.

Mr. Yworth, a chemist, was living in 1692.

JOHN COOPER; *a child, with a bow, quiver, of arrows, dog; mez.* I. *Kerseboom p.* W. *Faithorne sc.*

This boy is supposed to have been the son of Mr. Edward Cooper, by trade a printseller, of whom we have likewise a portrait, but not by the same artist.

## CLASS XI.

LADIES, &c.

DUCHESES.

Mr. Granger remarks, in his observations on this class, that "portraits were multiplied to employ the engravers, for the same reason that books are written to employ the press." There were a great variety of portraits of ladies engraved in the reign of William III. but this circumstance did not proceed from the gallantry of the monarch so much as from the patronage of queen Mary, who, young and beautiful herself, loved to see beauty in her court. To perpetuate the charms of those surrounding her, she formed the gallery at Hampton-court, which is known to have given as much displeasure to the *absent* beauties, and those who were not beauties, as the gallery of admirals there did to the naval commanders, whose portraits were not to be found in it.

In

In what is called the Beauties Room, at Hampton-court, an apartment William III. used to dine in, when in private, are these portraits :—Queen Mary ; the duchess of St. Alban's ; Isabella, duchess of Grafton ; Carey, countess of Peterborough ; the countess of Ranelagh ; Mary, countess of Essex ; Mary, countess of Dorset ; lady Middleton ; and Mrs. Scrope. The queen is by Wissing, the others by Kneller.

MARY SOMERSET, *Duchess of Ormond ; wh. len. with a black waiting boy ; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1690.*

MARY SOMERSET, *Duchess of Ormond ; with THOMAS, earl of Ossory, her son, a child ; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1693.*

Lady Mary Somerset, second daughter of Henry duke of Beaufort, became the second wife of James Butler, duke of Ormond, K. G. This lady witnessed the ruin of her husband, who was one of the most popular characters of his time, and was compelled to see him live and die an exile, whom the court intended to restore to favour, had he not taken his measures too precipitately, and by privately quitting the kingdom, put it out of the power of the party who wished him well to continue him in it. Her grace was mother of lady Elizabeth, who lived single ; and lady Mary Butler, who was married to lord Ashburnham. The duchess died in November, 1733, aged sixty-eight years.

MARGARET CAVENDISH, *Duchess of Newcastle ; oval ; mez. Kneller p. T. Kyte sc.*

Margaret, third daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, married John Holles,

Holles, earl of Clare, who obtained, through this great alliance, the further dignity of duke of Newcastle, by creation, May 14, 1692, and the order of the garter. There was no issue left by this marriage. The duke died in 1711, the duchess survived till 1716.

DIANA VERE, *Duchess of St. Albans; wh. len. at Hampton-court; mez. G. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

DIANA VERE, *Duchess of St. Albans; ha. len. mez. G. Kneller p. I. Smith sc. 1694.*

Lady Diana Vere, daughter, and at length sole heir of Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last earl of Oxford (the greatest heiress in blood, if not in estates, in the kingdom), was married April 13, 1694, to Charles Beauclerk, duke of St. Albans, the illegitimate son of Charles II. by the handsome and witty Eleanor Gwin. The duke died May 11, 1726, but she survived him till January 15, 1741-2. She had been a lady of the Bedchamber and lady of the stole to queen Caroline, when princess of Wales. This duchess laid the foundation of the numerous progeny of the Beauclerck's, having been the mother of Charles, the second duke, and seven other sons.

#### A MARCHIONESS.

GERTRUDE PIERREPOINT, *Marchioness of Halifax. In Maty's "Life of the Earl of Chesterfield," 1777; F. Bartolozzi sc.*

GERTRUDE PIERREPOINT, *Æc. a circle.*

This lady was the daughter of the Hon. William Pierrepoint, of Thoresby, in the county of Nottingham, second son of Robert, earl of Kingston, a gentleman so celebrated for his abilities,  
that

that he acquired the appellation of Wise William ; and was the second wife of George Savil, marquis of Halifax, who died in 1695. His son and successor, William, the second marquis, son by a former marriage, died in 1700, when the title expired. Elizabeth, her daughter, married Philip, earl of Chesterfield, and was mother of that great statesman, the witty, elegant, but loose-principled Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield. The marchioness died Sept. 30, 1727, of an apoplexy.

### COUNTESSSES.

CATHERINE NOEL, *Countess, afterwards Duchess of Rutland*; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1689.*

Catherine, daughter of Baptist Noel, viscount Camden, was the third wife of John Manners, ninth earl and first duke of Rutland. A nobleman who, obtaining a divorce\* from the first marriage, re-married ; but losing his child and his countess together, he allied himself to this lady Jan. 8, 1673-4. She, by his lordship's obtaining the highest title a subject can have, became duchess of Rutland. Though she survived the duke, her husband, more than twenty years, she died his relict, Jan. 24, 1732-3. John, their eldest son, succeeded to the family honours.

MARGARET SAWYER, *Countess of Pembroke, in Harding's B. C.*

Margaret, sole daughter and heir of sir Robert Sawyer, of High Cleer, in the county of Southampton, kn. attorney-general to Charles II. and James

\* A divorce which divided the Court, Charles II. and his brother of York, being in opposite-interests.

James II. was married in July 1684, to Thomas Herbert, earl of Pembroke, so well known for his distinguished taste in the arts, and his magnificent collections, by whom she had seven sons and five daughters. The countess died at the seat of sir Nicholas Morrice, at Warrington, in Devonshire, November 17, 1706. The earl, her husband, had two subsequent wives.

ELIZABETH BAGOT, Countess of Dorset. In *Grammont's Memoirs*; S. Harding del. W. N. Gardiner sc. 1793.

This lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Hervey Bagot, of Pipe Hall, in Warwickshire, esq. second son of sir Hervey Bagot, a family now ennobled. She is thus described by Grammont:—

“ Miss Bagot was the only one who was really  
 “ possessed of virtue and beauty among the maids  
 “ of honour: she had beautiful and regular fea-  
 “ tures, and that sort of brown complexion,  
 “ which, when in perfection, is so particularly  
 “ fascinating, and more especially in England,  
 “ where it is uncommon. There was an involun-  
 “ tary blush almost continually upon her cheek,  
 “ without having any thing to blush for. Lord  
 “ Falmouth cast his eyes upon her: his addresses  
 “ were better received than those of miss Hobart\*;  
 “ and soon after Cupid raised her from the post  
 “ of maid of honour to the duchess †, to a rank  
 “ which might have been envied by all the young  
 “ ladies in England.”—The nobleman she hon-  
 “oured with her hand was Charles Berkeley, vis-  
 count Fitzharding in Ireland, created by Charles II.  
 in 1664, earl of Falmouth and baron Botetourt

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\* Miss Hobart tendered her love instead of friendship to Miss Bagot.

† The duchess, first wife of James, duke of York, afterwards king.

in England, honours which he soon lost, with his life, in the Dutch naval engagement, fought June 30, 1665. But she did not long remain a widow; for Charles Sackville, lord Buckhurst, afterwards the celebrated earl of Dorset and Middlesex, led her again to the altar. She was his first wife, but had no issue by him: by lord Falmouth she had Mary, wife of his sole heir, who married and was divorced from Gilbert Gerard, esq. I cannot think of staining this paper with the shameful lines in that collection of abuse, entitled, "Dryden's Satire to his Muse," alike vilifying the brave Dorset and the virtuous and beautiful countess. If Grammont had discommended, I might have doubted; when he *praised*, he may be implicitly believed. The portrait in Grammont reaches to her waist, exhibiting her right hand and arm, which are very beautiful. The engraving is from a miniature by Mr. Ozias Humphry, after the original picture by sir Peter Lely, in the collection of his grace the duke of Dorset, at Knowle.

MARY COMPTON, Countess of Dorset; *wh. length; at Hampton-court; la. fol. mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.*

Lady Mary, daughter of James Compton, earl of Northampton, married the above-named earl of Dorset March 7, 1684-5. The marriage was the more eligible to her, as his lordship's former countess left no issue by him. Queen Mary appointed this beautiful countess one of the ladies of her bedchamber, who died August 6, 1691, leaving issue Lionel Cranfield, who succeeded his father as seventh earl, and became by creation, in 1720, the first duke of Dorset; and lady Mary, who was married to Henry, the second duke of Beaufort.

FRANCES

FRANCES BENNET, Countess of Salisbury; hood, in deep mourning; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1696.*

Frances, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Simon Bennet, of Becchampton, in Buckinghamshire, esquire, married to James Cecil, earl of Salisbury. Mr. Granger remarks of this engraving of the countess, that there is a melancholy grace in the original, which he had seen at Hatfield-house, expressive of modest sorrow and dignified dejection, that gave the strongest indication of suffering merit. The print is one of the most capital of Smith's engravings. She became a widow in Dec. 1694; and though it was two years after that this engraving was taken, and the painting, perhaps, was done but a little before, she appears still to have deplored her loss. Her ladyship died July 8, 1713, at Epsom, and was buried on the 15th of the same month, in St. Giles's Church in the Fields, London. The only surviving child of this marriage was James, who succeeded to the earldom of Salisbury.

ELIZABETH BROWNLOE, Countess of Exeter, when a child; whole length; *mez. Wilsing p. Smith sc. 1685.*

Elizabeth, eldest daughter, and one of the coheirs of sir John Brownlow, of Belton, in Lincolnshire, bart. viscount Tyrconnel in Ireland, became countess of Exeter in September, 1699, by her union with John Cecil, sixth earl of Exeter, to whom she was second wife. Her ladyship died November 28, 1723, in her 43d year, leaving John, afterwards the seventh earl of Exeter, and other children.

Countess of WESTMORLAND; *Atto. mez.*  
*J. Becket sc.*

This lady was Rachael, only child and heir of John Bence, esq. citizen and alderman of London, who married Vere Fane, earl of Westmorland, knight of the bath, who succeeded his half brother Charles in 1691. The earl, her husband, enjoyed his title but about two years, and was buried at Mereworth, in the county of Kent, January 2, 1693; but she survived him, and was also buried at Mereworth February 17, 1710. The accounts of this noble family in our peerages are very defective; I shall therefore add, from the register of Mereworth\*, that the earl had nine children by this lady: Rachel, Rachel, Mildmay, and John, who all died in their infancy; Vere, Catherine, Thomas, Susan (who also died young), and John. The three surviving sons, Vere, Thomas, and John, were all successively earls of Westmoreland. Although earl Thomas died at Mereworth, his body was carried to Apthorpe, the ancient seat of the family, in Northamptonshire; but all the others were buried at Mereworth. The last lord took down the old house and ancient church, and built a new seat, after a design of Palladio's, and the old church, being in the way, a sumptuous new one, upon the model of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, was erected at some distance from the original site. The stables now occupy the place of the sacred House of God, and the filth of the horses covers the remains of the dead, except the bodies of the Fanes, which were removed to the new church, to

a vault

\* Taken from my MS. notes, extracted from the registers of various parishes in Kent.

a vault prepared on purpose for them, over which are their superb sepulchral monuments.

Lady DODINGTON GREVILLE, Countess, afterwards Duchess of Manchester; *wh. length, in the Gallery at Hampton-court; mez. Kneller p. J. Faber sc. \**

Dodington, youngest of the two daughters and co-heirs of Robert Greville, lord Brooke, married Charles Montagu, earl of Manchester, created duke of Manchester, a nobleman of great diplomatic knowledge. They enjoyed the ducal honours but a short time, as the title was conferred April 30, 1719, and the duke died January 20th, and his duchess February 6th, 1721-2, and were deposited in Kimbolton Church, Huntingdonshire, with his ancestors. Their two sons, William and Robert, became successively dukes of Manchester, and the first had no children by his duchess; the latter left issue, both male and female.

CAREY FRAZIER, Countess of Peterborough and Monmouth; *wh. length, at Hampton-court; mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

This countess was the daughter of sir Alexander Frazier (of ancient descent, in Scotland), and

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married

\* It was to this lady that Addison addressed the following elegant compliment, in his verses for the Kit-Cat Club:

When haughty Gallia's dames, that spread  
O'er their pale cheeks an artful red,  
Beheld this beauteous stranger there\*,  
In native charms divinely fair,  
Confusion in their looks they shew'd,  
And with unborrow'd blushes glow'd.

\* She accompanied her lord on his embassy to Louis XIV. in 1699.

married the celebrated hero and literary character, Charles Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth. Her ladyship died May 13, 1709, and was buried the 20th of that month. It is well known that lord Peterborough afterwards married the humble and accomplished Anastasia Robinson. He died October 25, 1735, when he had attained the age of 77 years. The countess Carey's two sons died before their father, but her grandson succeeded to the titles of Peterborough and Monmouth. Henrietta, her only daughter, married Alexander Gordon, duke of Gordon.

Countess of CLARENDON; *mez. Kneller p. Beard sc.*

Countess of CLARENDON, at Hampton-court; *mez. Kneller p. 1700, J. Faber sc.\**

Countess of CLARENDON; *a head-piece, in Lord Lansdown's Poems; G. V. Gucht sc.*

Jane, daughter of sir William Levison Gower, bart. and sister to John, created lord Gower, ancestor of the present marquis of Stafford, married Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon and Rochester. This beautiful woman was the object of general admiration, yet conducted herself with the utmost propriety in every situation. Lord Lansdown addressed a Poem to her Ladyship, beginning with these lines :

When fam'd *Apelles* sought to frame  
Some image of th' Idalian dame,  
To furnish graces for the piece,  
He summoned all the nymphs of Greece, &c. &c.

Equally

\* Mr. Lysons says that the portraits of lord and lady Clarendon, at Hampton-court, are those of the second earl and his countess.

Equally happy in her lord as blessed in her children, the countess died May 24, 1725. Her only son Henry, lord viscount Cornbury, was called up to the house of peers in 1753, in his father's life-time, by the title of baron Hyde, of Hindon, who dying before his father, both earldoms became extinct on lord Clarendon's decease, in 1753. Of the surviving daughters, Jane married William Capel, earl of Essex; and Catherine, Charles Douglas, duke of Queensbury, and became coheirs.

MARY BENTINCK, Countess of Essex; *wh. length; sh. mez. Kneller p. Faber sc.*

MARY BENTINCK, Countess of Essex. *mez. Smith sc. 1695.*

Was the eldest daughter of William Bentinck, earl of Portland, the favourite of William III. This lady married Algernon Capel, earl of Essex, a military character, February 28, 1691-2; and his lordship dying February 10, 1709-10, she, in 1714, again entered into the silken bands of matrimony with the Hon. Conyers d'Arcy, K. B. only brother to Robert, earl of Holderness; who, surviving, married again. She had issue by her first husband only. They were, William, earl of Essex; Elizabeth, wife, first, of Sam. Molineux, esq. secretary to George, prince of Wales, afterwards George II. and, secondly, of Mons. St. André, the famous surgeon and anatomist; and Mary (a lady of the bedchamber to Ann, the princess royal, afterwards princess of Orange), who married Alau Broderick, viscount Middleton of Ireland.

The following lines were written on lady Mary Bentinck's marriage with the earl of Essex.

The bravest hero and the gentlest dame,  
 From Belgium's happy clime Britannia drew ;  
 One pregnant cloud, we find, does often frame  
 The awful thunder and the gentle dew.

### A FOREIGN COUNTESS NATURALISED.

ISAB. VAN ARSENS DE SOMERDYKE, Wife  
 of Henry de Nassau d'Auverquerque,

Isabella Van Arsens, daughter of Cornelius, lord of Somerdyke and Placata, in Holland, married Henry de Nassau, Count d'Auverquerque, master of the horse to William III. to whom he was as faithful when stadtholder, as he was afterwards, when sovereign of England. She became a widow in 1708, when her husband was in the camp at Rouselaer, where he acted as veldt-marshal of the forces of the States-General. The lady Isabella died Jan. 21, 1720, aged 82. She was the mother of Henry, earl of Grantham, two other sons and five daughters, and was naturalized.

ISABELLA, Lady ROBARTES, afterwards  
 Countess of Radnor; *Peter Lely p. Bartolozzi sc.*

Letitia-Isabella, daughter of sir John Smith, knt. was the second wife of John, lord Robartes, created earl of Radnor, "an old snarling, troublesome, peevish fellow, in love with her to distraction; and, to complete her misery, a perpetual attendant upon her person."—The duke of York, afterwards James II. greatly enamoured with her, offered Radnor the care of his revenues in Ireland, which were to be at his entire disposal, if he would proceed immediately to his

his charge ; but his lordship, who had been bred entirely in Cornwall, was so much of a rustic, that he declined the honour of cuckoldom, and therefore conveyed his beautiful lady on a pilgrimage to St. Winifred's Well, Lord Radnor, who had been lord privy seal, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and president of the council, died in 1684, and was buried at Lanhedrock, near Bodinin, in his native county of Cornwall. He had the character of a man of learning, of morose gravity, and pride, even to scornfulness, and of one whose humours were intolerable ; but from his great interest, with few friends he had numerous dependents. The countess died July 15, 1714, and was buried at Chelsea. In the register of that parish she is styled countess dowager senior, though there was no other widow of that title. They had issue, the Hon. Francis Robartes, teller of the exchequer. Grammont says, that when this lady Robartes, afterwards countess of Radnor, was in  
 “ the zenith of her glory, her beauty was striking ;  
 “ yet notwithstanding the brightness of the finest  
 “ complexion, with all the bloom of youth, and  
 “ with every requisite for inspiring desire, she  
 “ nevertheless was not attractive.”

GRACE GRANVILLE, Lady Carteret, *afterward* Countess Granville ; *wh. len. sitting ; mez. J. Kerseboom p. J. Smith sc. 1707.*

Lady Carteret, afterwards countess Granville, was one of a very numerous family, and lived to be the heiress of the illustrious house of Bath, of the Granville line. She was daughter of John, sister of Charles, and aunt of William Henry, successively earls of Bath, a brave and loyal race of noblemen. She witnessed very extraordinary events. When her  
 brother

brother was preparing to attend their father's funeral, he was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol, and the bodies of the two earls were buried together: thus there were at one time three earls of Bath above ground. She became a wife when a child, and had a husband only eight years of age, who was sir George Carteret, knight and baronet, afterwards vice chamberlain to Charles II. and a privy-councillor. He died Feb. 11, 1679, when on the point of being elevated to the peerage; but the king, previously to his funeral, gave her and her children precedency as if he had been a baron, a title afterwards conferred upon her eldest son, a child, in return for the faithful services of the father, not only in his above offices, but as treasurer of the navy, vice treasurer of Ireland, and treasurer of the forces in that kingdom. This lady succeeded, in 1695, to all the vast possessions of her family by the death of her nephew, the earl of Bath, and became one of the co-representatives in blood of many great and noble families. George I. created her, in her own right, viscountess Carteret and countess Granville. Dying universally respected, Oct. 18, 1744, she was buried in Westminster-abbey, and succeeded in her honours, according to the limitation in the patent, by her son John, earl Granville, a nobleman of great talents, which he employed in a manner that rendered him truly eminent.

Lady PHILADELPHIA WHARTON, *Wife of Sir George Lochhart, Knt. In the Houghton Collection; mez. V. Dyck p. V. Dunkarton sc.*

The portraits of this lady and her sister, when very young, in one print, have been already noticed by Mr. Granger, in his work, in their proper place, Vol. II. p. 387, 2d Edition.

Lady

Lady Philadelphia, daughter of Thomas Wharton, marquis of Wharton, married sir George Lockhart, of Carnworth, in Scotland, advocate to Oliver, the protector, in whose parliament, in 1658-9, he sat for the sheriffdom of Lanerk. Charles II. knighted and appointed him lord president of the session; and he is said to have amassed a large fortune. Lady Philadelphia was a widow, by his assassination; on Easter Day, 1689, when he was shot as he came out of a church in Edinburgh. She afterwards married captain John Ramsey, son of the bishop of Ross, and died July 3, 1722. By her first husband, she had issue George Lockart, esq. of Carnworth; the unfortunate Philip Lockhart, executed for joining in the rebellion of 1715, as has been mentioned, and a daughter.

Lady RACHAEL WRIOTHESLEY, *Wife of William, Lord Russell; oval, prefixed to her "Letters,"* 1792, 8vo. C. Knight sc.

Lady RACHAEL WRIOTHESLEY, &c. square; in *Harding's "Brit. Characters."*

There are few persons who have possessed the admiration and compassion of posterity, as well as her contemporaries, in a greater degree than lady Rachael Russell; who was the second daughter of that good and great man, the last earl of Southampton, of the Wriothesley family, the wise and incorruptible lord high treasurer. Lady Rachael married, at an early age, Francis, lord Vaughan, eldest son and heir apparent of Richard, earl of Carberry; and gave her hand in a second marriage to the amiable, but imprudent and unfortunate William, lord Russell, who fell a victim to an unjust sentence. She bore the dreadful separation with

with more than Roman fortitude, and with the patience of a devout Christian; yet neither the tears of England, nor the parliamentary abolition of the attainder, nor the ducal honours conferred by the sovereign, could make her cease to mourn the violent death of her lord. She was as accomplished in her closet as she had been in the court; and, whilst Tillotson lived, he was her comfort and counsellor; nor did he think it lessened his reputation to ask advice of so much worth and knowledge. Constant weeping impaired her sight: she was couched, but blindness ensued; and in this pitiable state she died, Sept. 29, 1723, aged 87. Nothing could be so highly to her praise as the declaration of lord Russell, when she had left the prison:—"Now the bitterness of death is over."—And when he passed in sight of his house, late Bedford House, in Bloomsbury-square, then called Southampton House, from its former owners, in the way to the place of execution, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the tear started in his manly eyes, remembering the happy domestic hours he had spent there.

Lady ELIZABETH CROMWELL, *Wife of Edward Southwell, Esq. oval, long flowing hair; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1699.*

Lady ELIZABETH CROMWELL, *whole length; mez. Smith sc. 1702.*

Lady Elizabeth, only child and heir of Vere-Essex-Cromwell, earl of Ardglass in Ireland, and baron Cromwell, of Okeham, in the county of Rutland, in England, was born Dec. 3, 1674. Her father died Nov. 26, 1687, and she was supposed to have been heir, not only to his estates, but to his English honours, and as such she walked in  
the

the funeral procession of queen Mary; but it was at length discovered that the barony was a male fief. Lady Elizabeth married Edward Southwell, esq. Oct. 29, 1704; died in child-bed, March 31, 1709; and was buried at Henbury, in Gloucestershire; as was Mr. Southwell, who died Dec. 4, 1730, aged 63. That gentleman had a subsequent wife, who died a year after her nuptials. The Southwells, lords Clifford, are descended from Mr. Southwell, by the heiress of the Cromwells, a lady truly amiable. There is a picture of her at King's Weston, the magnificent seat of lord de Clifford, near Bristol.

Lady MARY HOWARD, *Wife of Sir John Fenwick, Bart. mez. M. Dahl p. G. Lumley sc. in her weeds; and holding in her hand a miniature of her husband.*

Lady Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, was the amiable wife of the profligate and criminal sir John Fenwick, bart. of Wallington, in Northumberland; and endeavoured, with as much zeal, to gain the liberty of a faithless tyrannical husband, as if he had been a true and gentle one, and even requested to share his confinement; but he would not permit it, because he knew "it would kill her." She attempted to bribe two of the witnesses against him, Porter and Goodnan. The former pretended to be overcome with her promises; and having drawn her ladyship, and Chancey, an agent, into a private apartment, he placed witnesses in an adjoining room, who came in and seized them, and the money which they had brought. In consequence, Chancey was convicted of subornation of perjury, and pilloried, but she succeeded in buying

buying off Goodman, who disappeared. All her exertions, however, did not save sir John, who had the indulgence granted him of being executed by the axe instead of the halter, more on account of lady Mary's birth, and an attention due to her; than from any claim of his own to such a commutation of his sentence. This lady died October 27, 1708, being then in her 58th year, and was buried in York Cathedral. The epitaph on her monument asserts "her life was a patrimony to the poor and friendless, and her many virtues make her memory precious." The original painting, from which the above engraving was taken, is at Castle Howard, the princely residence of her family.

ANN TEMPLE, Lady Lyttelton; oval; in "*Grammont's Memoirs*;" E. Harding sc. 1793.

Ann Lady Lyttelton was the daughter of Thomas Temple, of Frankton, in Warwickshire, esq. by Rebecca, daughter of Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, in Surrey, knt. and the second wife of that very respectable, though not brilliant character, sir Charles Lyttelton, of Hagley. Grammont describes lady Lyttelton, when miss Temple, as nearly the same age of miss Jennings; and adds, "she had a good shape, fine teeth, languishing eyes, a fresh complexion, an agreeable smile, and a lively air. Such was the outward form; but it would be difficult to describe the rest; for she was simple and vain, credulous and suspicious, coquettish and prudent, very self-sufficient and very silly." If the story he tells of her and miss Hobart\* is true, we pause to consider

\* The story is too long for insertion here; but if the Reader does not know already, he will find it worth his while to turn to it, in "*Grammont's Memoirs*."

consider, whether she was more simple, or miss Hobart most malicious. The third banishment of lord Rochester, and the honourable addresses of sir Charles Lyttelton, prevented a siege against her chastity from the archest rake in England, aided by the witty profligate Killigrew. Sir Charles died at Hagley, May 2, 1716, aged eighty-six; and lady Ann, August 27, 1718, having been the mother of five sons and eight daughters. The first lord Lyttelton, and his brother, the present peer, are her grandsons. She appears to have passed her days at Hagley, as miss Hobart had prognosticated, with her "good man," and was "his representative in his little government, merrily "casting up the weekly bills of housekeeping," though not, perhaps, "in darning old napkins." Her Cato of a husband, however, was too good and too wise a man, "to give her lectures, and "such lectures as were composed of nothing but "ill nature and censure." The engraving was taken from an unfinished miniature, in the possession of the present noble owner of the title and estate.

**MARY LEGGE**, *Lady of Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart. oval, la. Ato. mez. T. Hill p. Smith sc. 1695.*

This lady was Mary, daughter of colonel William Legge, and sister to George Legge, earl of Dartmouth. Few families were more entitled to praise for their invariable loyalty, and the constancy with which they suffered in that cause. She married sir Henry Goodricke, bart. an alliance suitable in point of family, wealth, and dutiful affection to the crown. Sir Henry, her husband, was, when he died, a lieutenant-general and a privy counsellor to queen Ann. She survived

vived him some years; and dying at the age of 70, was buried with her father in the family vault, at Trinity Chapel, in the Minories, London; and not at Ribstone (the family residence), in Yorkshire, with her husband, as is erroneously stated on sir Henry's monument, in the chapel of that place. She left no issue.

ELIZABETH CHIVERTON, Lady Coryton; *h. sh. mez. Kneller p. Becket sc.*

ELIZABETH CHIVERTON, Lady Coryton; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1706; scarce. Mr. Bromley mentions only the latter; Mr. Granger only the former. It is probably the same print, with the substitution only of Smith's name.*

This lady was one of the daughters and coheirs of sir Richard Chiverton, knight\*, a loyal alderman of London, who served the office of lord-mayor in 1657. Charles II. had intended him for a member of his order of knights of the Royal Oak, had that institution taken place. Sir Richard's estate was returned at 4000*l.* per annum, which it is likely was much increased before his death. She must therefore have brought a very large fortune to her husband, sir John Coryton, of West Newton Ferras, in Cornwall, bart. She survived sir John some years, and the title is now extinct.

CATHERINE PURCELL, Lady Copley.

Lady Copley was probably descended from or related to the musical family of Purcell, of which Henry and Thomas were gentlemen of the Chapel Royal

\* The portrait of this Gentleman has been already noticed by Mr. Granger, vol. III. p. 85. This print is also very seldom to be met with. They were probably both family plates, and but few impressions of either given away.

Royal to Charles II. The former was father of that great performer, Henry Purcell, whose "harmony has never been exceeded on earth," and Daniel, also a distinguished performer. Their brother Edward, gentleman usher to Charles II. was a gallant officer, who retired, after queen Anne's death, to lord Abingdon's hospitable mansion, in Oxfordshire, where he died June 20, 1717. This lady found in sir Godfrey Copley, bart. a kindred soul. Upon the death of his lady, sir Godfrey married again. His portrait has been already noticed.

Lady MIDDLETON; *whole length; sheet; mez.*  
*Kneller p. J. Faber sc.*

This engraving was intended to represent the lady Middleton, whose portrait is in the room of beauties, in the palace of Hampton-court; but who this lady Middleton was is difficult to determine—we are not to suppose the countess of that title in Scotland, mentioned in a subsequent page. In England there have been no other ladies Middleton than the wives of baronets. Preceding this time, no less than five baronetages had been granted to families whose surnames were Middleton: they were the Middletons of Ruthin, in Denbighshire, created by James I. of Leighton, in Lancashire, by Charles I. of Cherk, in the county of Denbigh; and of Belsay Castle, in Northumberland, by Charles II. Without some farther clue, it is difficult to determine to which baronet we are to give this beautiful woman.

MARY EDWIN, Lady Dering; *Mallinarotto p.*  
*R. White. This Print is not in Vertue's list of*  
*R. White's engravings.*

The collector would enquire in vain for this portrait by the above inscription, as the print, which is of an octavo size, is itself anonymous; being only titled “*Excellentissima Maria. Cognato reddita cœlo.*” A more particular description of it may be seen in Ames’s Catalogue. This lady’s maiden name was Edwin, the daughter of William and Ann Edwin, of Hereford, of which city her father twice served the office of mayor, and where she was born about the year 1650. She was first married to a gentleman of a good family, in Shropshire, whose name does not appear, whom she accompanied to Genoa, whither his mercantile engagements led him in 1682, and where they continued to reside, in mutual affection and concord, and with great reputation and success, for some years. But her husband falling, at length, into misfortunes and decay of circumstances, and dying shortly after at Turin, she found it necessary to go back to her own country, poor indeed in the goods of fortune, but rich in personal charms and mental accomplishments of every kind. Not long after her return, the amiable widow made a complete conquest of sir Edward Dering, whom it appears she accidentally fell in company with, and after a short acquaintance, was married to. Previously to this second alliance, the lady appears to have suffered much distress, which was greatly aggravated by the unkindness and neglect of her near relations, particularly, as may be inferred from the narrative from which this extract is taken, of a brother, whose cruel and unnatural behaviour is stigmatized in the most pointed terms. But she appears to have enjoyed the height of felicity in her husband, who has done ample justice to her extraordinary merits, in the character which he has left to posterity, of “*the most excellent Maria, and*”  
“*her*

“ her incomparable virtues and goodness,” written by her eternal honourer, sir Edward Dering, knight. Neither the date of their union, or the term of it, are mentioned, but it probably was not of long duration. She died the 6th of July, 1699, after a short illness, and was buried in the chancel of St. Anne’s, Soho, where a monument to her memory was intended to be erected, with a Latin inscription by her husband, who also meant to bequeath to that parish a donation for an annual sermon on the day of her death, and a charitable dole to the poor, in further honour of her memory, and his own friendship and affection for her \*. The better to console his melancholy, and to preserve her form and merits to future times, he procured from Genoa a picture which had been painted of her there, and left behind, which he caused to be engraved by the most ingenious artist in England, and perhaps in Europe too, and which is prefixed to his account of her life and character, in an octavo volume, printed for himself in 1701, and intended only as presents for his friends ; and consequently, from such a limited circulation, now become extremely scarce, as is the portrait also. There are several encomiastic poems annexed to it, chiefly anonymous ; but among them is an ode by Tate, whose muse seems to have been ready at every call ; with one stanza of which, as the book is so very seldom to be met with, we will conclude our account of this lady, who, if she equalled the character that is given of her, must have been an angel almost, in little less than an angel’s form.

Z 2

“ Her

\* On enquiry made in the parish, we find the lady was actually buried there ; but it does not appear, that any of these bequests were carried into effect.

“ Her aspect first presents to sight :  
 Which, tho’ all fresh and fair as new-born light,  
 Such lovely sable tresses did adorn,  
 She seem’d at once the queen of night,  
 And goddess of the morn.

In all the finish’d fabrick of her face  
 Was nothing to be chang’d,  
 And nothing out of place :  
 There charms innumerable lay,  
 But in such lovely order rang’d,  
 A prospect so delightful they did yield,  
 As seem’d the listed field  
 Of beauty’s forces met in bright array.”

Sir Edward was most likely the person of his name before mentioned\* ; and it is to be lamented that he did not afford us some memorials of himself too, as the only account of him that has offered is very jejune indeed and unsatisfactory

MARY LUTTERELL, Lady Rooke ; *mez.*  
*N. Dahl p. W. Faithorne sc. She is represented holding a basket of flowers.*

*This portrait has been since altered, and inscribed the Countess of Bridgewater.*

Mary, daughter of colonel Francis Lutterel, of Dunster Castle, in the county of Somerset, was the second of three wives of admiral sir George Rooke, so well known for his gallantry, who was a lord commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of England and Ireland. His lady died in childbed of her first infant, July, 1702, and was buried at Horton, in Kent. The admiral died January 24, 1708, aged 58, and was buried in the church of St. Paul, at Canterbury, where his epitaph contains an enumeration of all his gallant exploits. George Rooke, esq. his son  
 and

and sole heir, was the issue of this lady. At Teddington house is a state bed, given sir George by the emperor Charles VI. in return for the attention he paid his imperial majesty.

DIVES, Lady Howard; *lying*; *mez. G. Kneller*  
p. *I. Smith sc.* 1693.

DIVES, Lady Howard; *standing*; *mez. G. Kneller*  
p. *I. Smith sc.* 1697.

*Dives*, as I have seen this lady called, appears to me to be a man's name. Bromley, who has not given her baptismal appellation, queries whether she was the wife of Dryden, the poet, who married lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Berkshire, or whether she married sir Philip Howard; captain of the Horseguards, in 1657, the *protector* of the protector Oliver. We know that his *highness* created one of the Howards a peer, and that too many of that name were inimical to Charles I. though they were greatly indebted to the Stuarts. Lord Orford (whose judgment in these matters was usually right) thought she was the wife of sir Robert Howard, and afterward of Dr. Markham.

### MARRIED GENTLEWOMEN.

Mad. LOFTUS; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.*  
1685.

This *Madam* Loftus should at least have had the addition of Hon. as she was the daughter of George Brydges, the loyal lord Chandos, by his second lady, Jane, daughter of John Savage, the second earl Rivers. Her father having no male issue by either of his wives, she became a coheir;

but great part of his estate being left to her mother, it went with that lady to her second husband, George Pitt, of Strafieldsea, Hants, esq. Lucy married Adam Loftus, created viscount Lisburne and baron of Rathfarnham, the seat of this ancient family in Ireland. That nobleman (famed for his prowess) commanded a regiment of foot at Carrickfergus, in the service of William III. and was killed at the siege of Limerick, September 15, 1691. The cannon-ball by which he lost his life is suspended over his grave in St. Patrick's cathedral. His lordship losing this lady, re-married Dorothy, daughter of Patrick Allen, esq. by whom he had no issue: by Lucy (whose portrait introduces this article), he had James, who died an infant; and Lucy, married to Thomas, lord Wharton, who brought the Rathfarnham seat and estate to her husband, and that nobleman conveyed it to William Conolly, esq. speaker of the Irish parliament, for 62,000*l.*

CONWAI HACKET; *whole length, sitting; mez. Riley p. Smith sc. 1690.*

Was probably a descendant of the pious and learned Dr. John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who had many children by his two wives, and lived to see thirty-two to whom he was father and grandfather. This prelate (the son of Andrew Hacket, a native of Scotland, master of the robes to Henry, prince of Wales, and senior burgess of Westminster), being of good descent, allied himself to the gentry in Warwickshire, with whom he appears to have been a favourite: he might therefore very well have had Edward Conway, earl, viscount, and baron of Conway, who resided at Ragley, in that county, for this lady's godfather. The bishop's family are still

still very opulent, and continue to reside in Warwickshire. Thomas Hacket, bishop of Downe, in the reign of Charles II. was, probably, no way related to his lordship of Lichfield.

MRS. SHERARD; *mez. G. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1699.*

Sir William Sherard (knighted by James I.) was created baron of Le Trim, in the kingdom of Ireland. Bennet, his eldest son, succeeded to the title; and the hon. Philip Sherard, the second son, had the seat and estate of Whissendine, in Rutlandshire, was a member of all the parliaments in the reign of Charles II. and died in 1695. We must suppose his lady to have been possessed of great mental or corporeal charms, as she had been twice married before. She was Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Denton, of Hillersden, in Bucks, knt. the widow of John Poulteney, esq. and relict of the hon. William Eure. Though, at the period when the above engraving was made, the proper addition of titles is sometimes omitted, yet I am inclined to think it would have appeared, if she had been the madam Sherard alluded to: besides, I think she must have been too much in the wane of beauty before the court of Charles II. became the center of attraction to the fair. I am also disposed to think she was the wife of Philip Sherard, esq. the second son of the other Philip. In that case we must call her Anne, daughter and co-heir of Robert Thoroton, of Carr Coulston, in Nottinghamshire, M. D. author of the history of that county, lately re-published and enlarged; and it is very probable that such a father should wish to have an only child's portrait

drawn and engraved \*. She was of the age of 23 years in 1673, at which time she married. His eldest son, Philip Thoroton Sherard, was born on St. Simon and St. Jude's day, in 1673; he, as well as four other children, died before their father, and seven survived. From Robert, the eldest of these, descends the earl of Harborough.

Mrs. PLOWDEN, late SARAH CHICHLEY, *holding a garland, with a gown lined with striped silk; no name; mez. Closterman, W. Faithorne j. sc. This is changed to Smith sc. 1706.*

Mrs. PLOWDEN. *Instead of the garland, she has a necklace in her hands. This also is by Closterman and W. Faithorne j.*

*Another, inscribed Madam Nichols, which lord Orford thus mentions, from his own or Vertue's information:—"This, I believe, is the same with Mrs. Plowden. Bromley calls the first portrait SARAH CHICHLEY's, and the painter Kneller, evidently in mistake.*

Mrs. Plowden was the daughter of sir Thomas Chichley, of Wimple Hall, Cambridgeshire, chancellor of the exchequer, privy-councillor, and a member of several parliaments, by Mrs. Sarah Russell, whom he married in the church of Deptford St. Nicholas, Aug. 13, 1635. Miss Chichley was a very celebrated beauty, and afterwards the wife of — Plowden, esq. descended from a family long resident at Plowden, in Shropshire, of which there is a junior branch settled at Ship-lake, in Oxfordshire. This charming woman is said

\* The peerage calls Ann, daughter of Dr. Thoroton, an only child and sole heir; but the pedigree given by his father mentions another daughter, Elizabeth, aged 18, in 1672, then married to John Turner, of Swanwich, in Derbyshire, esq. She might die, s. p. before her father.

said to have died very *unexpectedly*, in her bed, and in the height of her beauty \*.

Mrs. SCROOP; *whole length; at Hampton-court; mez. Kneller p. I. Faber sc.*

Mrs. Scroop is called by Mr. Granger one of the beauties at Hampton-court, but the Guide to Hampton-court terms her Miss Pitt. Who she was, or to which of the Hows she was married, I know not: besides, the noble family of Scrope, which so long flourished in the North, there was another resident at Cockerington, in Lincolnshire, created baronets by Charles II. in 1666; and a third respectable family, settled at Castle Comb, Wilts. It is probable that she was a Miss Pitt by birth, and Mrs. Scroop by marriage.

Madam DAVENANT; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1689.*

Several of the Davenants were distinguished persons at the above period. Sir William Davenant, knt. the poet, died April 7, 1668, aged 63, whose widow would have had the title of dame or lady. Charles Davenant, esq. LL.D. a political writer, his eldest son, was M. P. inspector-general of the exports and imports of the customs, who died in 1714. His younger son was William Davenant, M. A. just going into orders, when he was unfortunately drowned near Paris, as he was preparing to return to England. He also distinguished himself as a literary character. Whether madam Davenant was their sister or not, it is impossible to determine. There was a lady Davenant,

\* Sarah Chichley, aunt of Dr. Chichley, of Doctors Commons, married Andrew Fountain—Quære, sir Andrew?

nant, who patronised Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, and recommended her to sir William Davenant, but she might have been only Madam Davenant; I presume, however, that she was too old for the person this print represents. If sir William Davenant had a daughter, and she had been called Mrs. (a prefix then given to unmarried women, as Madam was to the married), it might have been her.

Mrs. CARTER; *sitting on a bank; trees behind; mez. Kneller. p. J. Smith sc. 1707.*

Who this lady was does not appear.

Mrs. ALICIA LISLE\*, *in the print of the Bloody Assizes, 8vo.*

Alicia, coheiress of sir White Beconsawe, knt. married October 23, 1636, John Lisle, esq. the regicide, made one of the lords of the Upper House by the protector Oliver: flying, at the Restoration, to Lausanne, in Switzerland, he was assassinated by the procurement of Henrietta, the queen mother. His unhappy widow was indicted for high treason before that wicked judge, lord chief justice Jefferies, afterwards chancellor, for concealing Mr. Hicks, a dissenting preacher, and Mr. Nelthorpe. These persons, to whom she had given an asylum, had been concerned in the duke of Monmouth's extravagant expedition. This venerable person, brought into a court of justice for humanely sheltering distressed men, excited pity

\* It has puzzled many to discover who lady Alicia Lisle was. Her being styled lady Alicia was merely the ignorance of the first person who publicly wrote of her; it being given out of compliment to the high office her husband had enjoyed. As to putting the title lady before her baptismal name, at the time she lived, it was often done to baronets' and knights' wives. Now it is given exclusively to the daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls.

in every breast, except that of the cruel Jefferies, and a few violent men, who viewed her with prejudice, as the relict of an infamous man. The jury thrice declared her innocent, and thrice were commanded to reconsider their verdict; at last, they brought her in guilty, and sentence was passed that she should be hanged; but Coke, in his Detection, says burnt: however, in respect to her situation in life, she was beheaded at Winchester, Sept. 2, 1685, and her fate was very generally lamented. At the Revolution the sentence was reversed. Mrs. Lisle possessed extraordinary powers of mind at her advanced age, and a calm resolution, which did her great credit\*.

This shocking severity was the more unpardonable, as her son was an officer in the royal army, and she was a royalist herself; and though Hicks had been with the duke of Monmouth, yet his name was in no proclamation; and as to Nelthorp, she was a perfect stranger to his person. Though the widow of the cruel republican president of the high courts of justice, who passed unjust sentences upon the duke of Hamilton, the earl of Holland, lord

\* In her speech, addressed from the scaffold, to her friends and neighbours, after a religious exordium, ending in a desire to possess her soul in patience, she added, she had been told that her fate had been the same if she had not relieved the two unfortunates; and observed, she had no excuse in what she did, but surprize and fear, which she thought her jury must also have to excuse them to the world. She had been told, that the court used to be counsel to the prisoner; but instead of advice, she had evidence against her from thence, which, though only by hearsay, might have affected the jury, her defence being such as might have been expected from a weak woman; but, such as it was, she did not hear it repeated again to the Jury, which she was informed was usual. She however forgave all who had done her wrong, particularly Col. Penruddock, though he told her he could have taken those men before they had come to her house; and she forgave that person who desired her to be taken away from the grand jury to the petty one, that he might be more nearly concerned in her death. She said, that, as to her conversation with Nelthorp, that could not prejudice her, as it was not until after her conviction and sentence. She acknowledged the King's favour in revoking her sentence, in the manner of her death, and prayed God to preserve him, that he might long reign in mercy, as well as justice; that he might long reign in peace, and that the Protestant religion might flourish under him. She also returned thanks to God and the reverend Clergy, who had assisted her in her imprisonment.

lord Capel, sir Henry Slingsby, Dr. Hewet, and others; she ought to have had justice done her at her trial; and it would have been, had she been legally convicted, an act of becoming mercy to have pardoned one whose head was silvered by age, and who had not participated in her husband's wicked deeds.

Lord James Russell, the fifth son of the first duke of Bedford, married the daughter of her son John Lisle, esq. — Scawen, esq. is her great grandson:

This unfortunate gentlewoman's remains were buried in the cemetery of Ellingham, in Hampshire, where a plain flat stone has the following inscription:

Here lies dame Alicia Lisle,  
and her daughter Ann Harfall.

Alicia Lisle died the 2d Sept. 1685\*.

Mrs. ANNA KYNNESMAN, *daughter of Wm. Clarke, of Soham; three quarters length; mez. G. Schalken p. Smith sc. 1695.*

The Clarkes, a respectable family in Suffolk, were residents at St. Edmondsbury, Ipswich, and Eastbergolt, in each of which places they styled themselves *gentlemen*. Why this *gentlewoman* had her portrait painted and engraved does not appear; but she was then married to a person of the name of Kynnesman. It appears, from Mr. Granger's

\* Her age is not mentioned; but she is generally said to have been more than seventy. Warner's History of Hampshire makes her 80. She was buried at the above place, as her ancestors had long possessed the manor of Ellingham, and the Beconsawes inherited it. William Beconsawe, of Ibsley, esq. afterwards knighted, her father, marrying Alice, sole daughter and heiress of William White, of Moyle's Court, esq. he owned Ellingham, which, upon a partition of the property, came to Alicia, who brought it to her husband, sir George Lisle, one of Charles I.'s Judges; but settled upon, was enjoyed by her, after his violent death. The male line of the Lisles, in Hants, became extinct in Edward Lisle, esq. of Moyle's Court, in that county. I have given so much in detail of this unfortunate woman, because all have endeavoured to learn her history, without attaining it. Mr. Granger wrote pages respecting it, but without success, owing to his imagining that she was a lady by birth.

Granger's Correspondence, lately published, that he had been making enquiry after this lady and her connexions of a gentleman in Suffolk, where there was a clergyman of the same name then resident; who, it being no common one, he thought might probably be related to her, the late rev. Arthur Kynnesman, of St. Edmondsbury, for so many years the celebrated master of the Free Grammar School of that place\*; to whose merits, as well in that character as in his general life and conversation, two distinguished writers, some time his scholars, the late Edward Capell †, the zealous commentator on Shakespeare, and Mr. Richard Cumberland, in his own interesting and elegant Memoirs, have severally borne their grateful and highly valuable testimony. It does not appear, however, that any satisfaction, with regard to this lady, was attained by the enquiry.

HELEN GREW, *a great example of piety and virtue, lately the wife of Obadiah Grew, D. D. Minister of Coventry, &c. No painter or engraver's name.*

The portrait of this venerable gentlewoman belongs, in strictness of location, to the former part of Mr. Granger's book, as she did not survive till the time of the Revolution; but though the print was in Mr. Gulstone's collection, he might probably not have seen it, being so extremely scarce, that no other copy has made its appearance since that gentleman's sale. There can be no doubt of its being a plate engraved for her family, and not  
for

\* It was in consequence of this application, that Mr. (afterwards sir John) Fenn, of East Dereham, gave Mr. Granger information of a portrait of Mr. Kynnesman, which was engraved after a painting by Webster, in mezzotinto, by James Watson, at the expence of some of his old scholars, inhabitants of Bury and its neighbourhood, and distributed among them. Mr. Kynnesman died there July 10, 1770, at a very advanced age.

† See "Catalogue of Mr. Capell's Shaksperiana," last page.

for publication. She lived in times of persecution, and appears to have been a sufferer by them, in the person of both her husbands, Mr. Sampson and Mr. Grew. As there are so many portraits described in these volumes, of whom hardly the slightest particulars can be traced, it will not perhaps be deemed waste of time and paper to give as full an account of those persons of whom authentic materials do remain, as may gratify ordinary curiosity, and preserve the memory of departed worth, though in the humblest station. Mrs. Helen was the daughter of Gregory and Frances Vicars, and born at Truswell, in Nottinghamshire, where her father, who was an eminent conveyancer, resided in February, 1602-3. He was much resorted to in that and the neighbouring counties, on account of his great integrity and skill in his profession; but, unhappily for his family, did not live long enough to make much provision for his widow and four children, of which she, who was the eldest, was not much above eleven years of age at the time of his death. Thus circumstanced, it was no wonder that she was willing to find an establishment that was offered her by the Rev. William Sampson, of South Leverton\*, in the way of marriage, which took place accordingly when she was just nineteen years of age. After a happy union of about 13 years, she became a disconsolate widow, being left with three children, and a fourth not born till four months after her husband's decease. She remained in this state above three years, notwithstanding repeated offers and solicitations to alter her condition. At length, in 1637, after making the best provision she could for her children, she became the second time a wife, being married to Obadiah Grew, a most

\* In Calamy's History of the Nonconformists, there is an account of both her husbands.

most famous preacher in Warwickshire, on Christmas Day in that year, and with him she lived in that relation almost fifty years, experiencing in that period a great diversity of fortune, as to the worldly goods of this life. In the beginning of the civil wars, Mr. Grew, with his family, fled from rapine and plunder into a garrison at Coventry, where her estate was almost swallowed up in paying the contributions that were required for support of that and other garrisons in the neighbourhood; but he found some employ and relief in the exercise of his profession there. At length an end was put to their harrasses, and he became fixed in a moderate calm for about sixteen years: and this was the only really comfortable period of their lives; for, in 1662, the Bartholomew Act raised a new storm against him for non-conformity; and, four years after this, a new act forced him from his habitation again, to which, at the time of licences, in 1672, he returned for a season: but when these became vacated and out-dated, he fell into new troubles, imprisonment, &c. But this lasting for a few years only, and quiet being again restored, she finally returned with her husband to their abode, to see the faces of those friends that were still remaining, amongst whom she had spent so many prayers and tears, and to be gathered as a shock of corn in its season, to die in peace. She died October 19, 1687, aged 85 years\*.

ARABELLA HUNT, *sitting on a bank, singing; four English verses; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.* 1706.

Mrs. ARABELLA HUNT; *Kneller p. C. Grignon sc.*

This

\* By her second husband she had only two children who lived to maturity; viz. a daughter, Mary; and Nehemiah, afterwards the celebrated physician of that name.

This lady was admired for her beauty, her fine voice, and exquisite skill on the lute, and for her exemplary conduct in the most trying situations. Queen Mary had so great an attachment to the amiable Arabella, that she retained her as an attendant; in which situation she amused her majesty's private hours in the concert, and often with such common and popular songs as "Cold and raw," once, at the expence of Purcell's feelings. But queen Anne did not particularly notice her, though she taught her music. The nobility highly valued her, and she was received with respect in every company. Beautiful and engaging as she was, she had no silly conceited airs nor affectation, but complied with the wishes of the humble as readily as with those of the illustrious: indeed, to oblige was a happiness not to be resisted by her; and she who possessed so many excellencies, alone seemed unconscious of them. She often visited Mr. Rooth; of Epsom, who married the countess dowager of Donegal, a lady who was particularly fond of music. It is difficult to describe the power of so lovely a woman, with such uncommon virtues. He who saw and heard her must be fascinated. "So excellent was her skill," says Mr. Granger, "that she was listened to with silent raptures and tears of admiration." Congreve forgot the wise man's advice, "Use not much the company of a woman that is a singer, lest thou be taken with her allurements;" for he was entirely captivated. To her he addressed one of the finest of his poems. "You make," says he, "every place alike heavenly, wherever you are." It is therefore no wonder he was, as he subscribes himself, her "adorer." What pity, that she, who merited happiness so much, should have been married to one incapable of conferring it. This modest woman; wife to less than a man, died Dec.

Dec. 26, 1705. Her devoted poet, on seeing her portrait by Kneller, wrote, in remembrance of the public and his own particular loss, the following lines, which are preserved upon the print :—

“ Were there on earth another voice like thine,  
 “ Another hand so blest with skill divine,  
 “ The late afflicted world some hopes might  
 “ have,  
 “ And harmony recall thee from the grave.”

Mrs. ANN WYNDHAM; *a girl, sitting by a vase of flowers; mez. W. Wissing p. J. S. Becket sc.*

Mrs. ANN WYNDHAM; *mez. W. Wissing p. O. Trump fecit. This appears to be the same plate as the former, which has Becket's name to it.*

When a family is so numerous as the Wyndhams were in the eighteenth century, it is almost impossible to ascertain to which branch this little lady belonged. Distinguished for their loyalty, when good faith to the sovereign was deemed treason to the state, every individual of the Wyndhams became an object of regard at the Restoration. Charles II. grateful for the protection he received from them after the battle of Worcester, added two to the former creation of baronets; one he intended to have made a knight of the royal oak, if that order had taken place. In short, they were to be found in the palace, on the bench, and in every honourable department:

MARIAMNE HERBERT; *mez. J. Kerseboom p. W. Faithorne sc.*

This lady is mentioned in Lord Orford's Catalogue of Engravers; collected by Vertue; but she is only called Mrs. Mariamne Herbert, which does

not sufficiently denote whether she was maid, wife, or widow. The Herberts are numerous, and there were then two families of this surname, baronets, one of Tinterne, in Monmouthshire; the other of Bromfield, in the county of Salop, besides others, which had no hereditary dignity, but ranked amongst the gentry. Two of the Herberts were knighted; sir Charles Herbert, of Stanning Hall, in Norfolk; and sir Henry Herbert, of Ribbesford, in Worcestershire. These hints may serve as guides to a more fortunate writer. Mr. Bromley places the date 1680 to her name; hence it is probable that her portrait was engraved about that time.

RACHAEL HOW; *4to.*; *mez.* P. Schenck *sc.*  
1703.

RACHAEL HOW; *mez.* G. Kneller *p.* Smith *sc.*  
1702.

The family of How, is in like manner so numerous, that it is difficult to ascertain individuals of it. John How, esq. by Jane, daughter of Nicholas, and heir of her brother, sir Richard Grubham; knt. left sir John How, created a baronet in 1660, and inheriting his maternal ancestor sir Richard Grubham's estate greatly enriched his family: from him descended the late gallant earl Howe, and his lordship's brother, the present viscount How.—The branch created barons Chedworth is lately extinct; and sir George, the younger son, was created a baronet by Charles II. a title which failed in this branch, in his son sir James How. There was a third brother, Lawrence.

There is but little doubt that this lady was descended from, or married to one of these branches.

Mrs.

Mrs. HANNAH TOMLINSON; *mez. G. Lumley ad vivum.*

Mrs. Hannah Tomlinson is supposed to have practised the useful occupation of a midwife at York, and to have been living in 1700. Probably her superior skill in the obstetric art may have prompted Lumley to engrave her portrait from the life.

Mrs. MORRIS; *in a white hood: oval; mez. T. Murray p. G. Lumley sc.*

Mrs. Morris, another midwife of York, was probably the contemporary and rival of good Mrs. Tomlinson, to whom the Yorkists appear to have been very grateful.

Mrs. VOSS, *as a Shepherdess, with her son; mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1692.*

Mrs. Voss, "one of the most *buxom*\* women in England," attracted the attention of that great painter, sir Godfrey Kneller, who was married as well as the lady; but her husband, who was a Quaker of Austin Friars, did not choose to dispose of so material a part of himself as his rib, without a very heavy compensation. The painter was rich, amorous, and provident; he therefore made her serve him for the double purpose of "a mistress and a model." Her hands and arms and perhaps her neck, graced the form of numerous noble dames, and many were doubtless more

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obliged

\* In the ancient liturgy, the woman used to promise to be "buxom both at bed and at board." Mrs. Voss was so to sir Godfrey Kneller, without the form in church or meeting.

obliged to Mrs. Voss than to dame Nature. The former had a great deal of merit as a good portrait, being of a pleasing form, somewhat above the middle stature, of a delicate complexion, with eyes rather animated than languid, her attitude easy, if not graceful, and the simplicity of her dress and unaffected manner gave her an air of innocence. She was indeed, in Milton's words,

————— "Of outward form elaborate,  
Of inward less exact \*."

CONSTANTIA HARE; *whole length; mez.*  
*H. Verelst p. J. Smith sc. 1694.*

Constantia, only daughter of Henry Hare, second lord Colerane, of the kingdom of Ireland, married Hugh Smithson, esq. of Tottenham, Middlesex. Mr. Smithson died Sept. 4, 1740, aged 79, without issue, and left his affluent fortune to his relative, Hugh, duke of Northumberland.

RUPERTA; *in an oval; Lely p. I. K. Sherwin.*  
*In the Bromley Letters.*

Ruperta, the illegitimate daughter of prince Rupert, was an engaging and beautiful woman. The prince gave, by will, to William, earl of Craven, the whole of his property "in trust, nevertheless, to and for the use and behoof of Margaret Hewes, and of Ruperta, my natural daughter, begotten on the body of the said Margaret Hewes, in equal moieties." Ruperta married Scrope Emanuel Howe, esq. brigadier-general,

\* Was not Mrs. Voss a relation of Mrs. Oldfield, the actress?

general, colonel of a regiment of foot, envoy extraordinary to the electoral court of Hanover, and representative in parliament for Morpeth, who died Sept. 26, 1709. By this gentleman she had issue William, Emanuel, James, and Sophia, maid of honour to queen Caroline, when princess of Wales. There is a portrait of Ruperta at Hinchinbroke, the seat of the earl of Sandwich.

**HENRIETTA TEMPEST**; *At. mez. In Pepy's Collections, Class V.*

Henrietta Tempest, daughter of sir John Tempest, created a baronet by Charles II. May 25, 1664, resided at Tong, in the county of Durham. The mother of this lady was Henrietta Catherine, daughter of sir Henry Cholmondeley, of Newton Grange, Yorkshire, knt. Miss Henrietta Tempest married Ferdinando Latus, of Beck, in the district of Millum, Cumberland. The brothers of Henrietta were baronets, sir Henry and sir George. The latter rebuilt his seat in a magnificent manner, and placed this inscription at the entrance;

Hanc antiquam familiæ sedem  
Biennium infra,  
De novo erexit, perfecitq;  
Georgius Tempest, Baronettus,  
Anno Salutis M.D.CCII.

**ANN WARNER**; *mez. N. Largilliere p. J. Smith sc. 1687.*

**ANN WARNER**; *mez. Schenck sc.*

Ann, daughter of the bigoted convert, sir John Warner, knt. of Parham-house, Suffolk, followed the mistaken piety of her parents, in a seclusion

from the world, and died in 1689, a short time after she had taken the veil, being the sixth victim to superstition in one family; who were her parents, sir John and lady Trevor Warner, herself, her two sisters, Catherine and Susan, and her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Warner. The loss of a family so amiable and accomplished, must ever be regretted, and reminds me of a scene I once witnessed, that would have melted the most obdurate heart, when several young ladies were sacrificed to save their parents the expence of giving them fortunes. Thus three became nuns. The eldest, a fine woman between eighteen and twenty years of age, attached to the world and a lover, did all but the last act of desperation. I was too young to be thought an observant witness of the sad scene; but it has made an indelible impression upon my mind.

**ELIZABETH COOPER**; *whole length, with a black; mez. Lely p. W. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

I cannot say with a certainty who this Elizabeth Cooper was. The younger Faithorne also engraved John Cooper, a boy with a dog, and also Priscilla Cooper. They were probably both children of this Elizabeth and Edward Cooper the printseller, already mentioned: as the artist might well find his account in paying this compliment to the family of a person who had it so much in his power to render him a greater benefit, by the opportunities he might take of giving a more diffusive and quick sale to his engravings.

**MARY GRIMSTON**; *whole length, sitting, with a black in attendance; mez. W. Wissing p. Becket sc.*

MARY

MARY GRIMSTON; *same size and attitude; mez.*  
*P. Schenck sc.*

The virtuous but stern sir Harbottle Grimston, bart. speaker of the House of Commons and master of the rolls, by his first wife Mary, daughter of sir George Croke, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, beside other children, had the above *Mary*, who married sir *Capel* Luckyn, bart.\*, and died March 8, 1718, aged 86. Her second son William was adopted by his maternal uncle, sir Samuel Grimston, bart. and succeeded to the title of baronet upon the death of his brother, sir Harbottle Luckyn, cup bearer to queen Ann and king George I. in Feb. 1736-7. He was created an Irish peer May 4, 1719, by the titles of viscount Grimston and baron Dunboyne, both in the county of Meath. By Ann, daughter of Mr. James Cook, a citizen of London, he had *nineteen* children.

ELEANOR COPLEY; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc.*  
 1694.

Mr. Bromley calls this lady the daughter of sir Godfrey Copley, bart. F. R. S. and gives the date 1707. If so, I presume she died young and unmarried, for *Catherine* was his only surviving daughter and heir; but perhaps there is a mistake in the baptismal-name. *Catherine*, as I have mentioned, married sir George Cooke, of Wheately, in Yorkshire, bart. From the love of science which distinguished sir Godfrey on all occasions, and the warm affection he seems to have had for his family, whose portraits have been en-

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graved,

\* *Capel* Luckin, esq. was married, at Hackney, to Mrs. Mary Grimston, the eldest daughter of sir Harbottle Grimston, Jan. 20, 1647-8.

graved, it is not unlikely that he might extend this regard to other branches of it; and as the family was numerous, Eleanor might be a niece or cousin.

Miss YARBOROUGH; *sitting, fondling a greyhound; mez. To the fine impressions are the Names G. Kneller, J. Becket fecit; to the others, J. Smith exc. is substituted instead of Becket's name.*

Miss Alice Yarborough was the daughter of sir Thomas Yarborough, of Snaith, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, member of parliament for Pontefract, and sheriff in 1673, who was knighted by Charles II. Her mother was Henrietta Maria, daughter and coheir of col. Blagg, of Suffolk. Miss Yarborough's maternal aunt, the wife of lord-treasurer Godolphin, introduced her at court, in which she was maid of honour to queen Anne, as her sister Henrietta Maria, afterward married to sir Marmaduke Wyvill, bart. had been to queen Catherine and queen Mary II. Miss Yarborough never married, and died at New Windsor March 12, 1786, at the age of 97. Her present Majesty generously reflecting that she had outlived all her nearest connections, long allowed her an annual pension.

MARIA VAILLANT; *W. Vaillant p. A. Blooteling sc.*

Maria Vaillant was the daughter of W. Vaillant, who painted the portrait.

CLARA VAILLANT; *anonymous; holding a carnation in her left hand, under a fountain.*

Perhaps

Perhaps this lady was another daughter of Mr. Vaillant, the artist.

ANONYMOUS PORTRAIT; *known as "the Mistress of Charles Wilson the Beau,"* 1694, 12mo. *Santerre p. M. V. Gucht sc.*

## PEERESSES AND LADIES OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

MARGARET WEMYS, Countess of Wemys and Cromartie; *mez. A. Johnson. Bromley queries whether this is not a copy of the print of Mrs. Sher-rard. The attitude is certainly the same, but the face is different.*

MARGARET WEMYS, &c. *In the print with the Earl of Cromartie.*

David Wemys, earl of Wemys, had three wives, and issue by two, but no son. His only child, by the last marriage, was Margaret, who he determined should inherit his title, for which purpose he surrendered it into the hands of the king, at Whitehall, August 3, 1672, when Charles II. granted him a new patent, with remainder to his daughter: This appears an extraordinary proceeding, and seemed unjust to the English; but, previous to the Union, its frequency in Scotland rendered it of little consequence. The earl died in 1680, when the above lady became countess of Wemys in her own right, and married sir James Wemys, of Caskieberry, a distant relation, being "descended from sir David de Wemys, lord of that ilk and the 20th generation from the founder of the family." Charles granted this gentleman the rank of baron of the castle of Burnlisland, with all the privileges of the peerage, for his life. After his decease, in 1685, the countess married the learned sir George Mackenzie, created earl of Cromartie, and died

in

in 1705, aged 54; but lord Cromartie survived till 1714. She had issue only by the former marriage. David, her only son, was third earl of Wemys. Her two daughters, Ann and Margaret, married the earl of Leven and the earl of Northesk,

ANN HAMILTON, *Countess of Southesk, in Harding's Grammont, 1792.*

Ann, daughter of William, second duke of Hamilton, married Robert Carnegie, third earl of Southesk, a nobleman of some talents, and who was noticed in the courts of Charles II. and Lewis XIV. She is represented by count Grammont as being very free of her favours to a numerous train of admirers. James, then duke of York, deeply enamoured; often paid her visits; but equally fearful of giving offence to lord Southesk and the duchess of York, he was always accompanied by a second person; but however guarded this method might appear, it so happened that the earl was informed, when in Scotland, that the duke paid his lady very particular attention. The cautious Southesk, dissembling his uneasiness, determined to watch the parties closely, till he could ascertain whether the duke had transgressed beyond the bounds of common gallantry. Talbot, a confidential servant in the duke's household, and a man who was as easy in his compliances as he was careless in his manners, was soon after at Southesk's house with his master, whom he had left with the lady, while he amused himself, with his usual ease, in viewing the people from an antichamber window; when, to his surprise, he saw Southesk alighting from a carriage at the door. Running down, they met on the stairs; he seized

seized Southesk by the hand, and said, “ Welcome, Carnegie; welcome, my good fellow: where the devil have you been, that I have never been able to set eyes on you since we were at Brussels? What business brought you here? Do you, likewise, wish to see *lady* Southesk? If this is your intention, my poor friend, you may go away again; for I must inform you, the duke of York is in love with her; and I will tell you, in confidence, that at this very time he is in her chamber.”—

His lordship, confounded by this unexpected and most unwelcome address, was unable to decide what steps to take, and, greatly agitated, returned to his coach and drove off, as Talbot thought, to pursue some other more favourable adventure, as he had advised, not in the least suspecting that Carnegie, by his father's decease, had become Southesk. Convinced of his dishonour, he is said to have disordered himself that he might communicate its effects to the guilty countess and her royal seducer; but, as possession soon cloyed the duke, he had only half his malice gratified. Bishop Burnet, on the contrary, declares there was a report that the disorder went round, until it came to the duchess.—“ Lord Southesk was for some years not ill pleased to have this believed: it looked like a peculiar strain of revenge, with which he seemed much delighted. But I know,” adds the prelate, “ he has, to some of his friends, denied the whole of the story very solemnly.” All the circumstances previous to the strange method of revenge appear to be incontrovertible. Southesk's most favourite amusement was bull and bear baiting; and the countess, knowing he was gone to one, from which he seldom returned until very late, accounts for the duke's sending away his equipage. Change  
of

of title explains Talbot's ignorance that Carnegie and Southesk were one and the same person; indeed Talbot was of that careless disposition, that he never asked questions, nor regarded consequences. Charles II. appointed him the bearer of a letter to the Infanta of Portugal, which he never recollected to have left behind him in London, till he was on the verge of going into the presence of that princess. Talbot afterwards became James, duke of Tyrconnel. Lord Southesk died in 1688, leaving by his countess, Charles, the 4th earl, and the hon. William Carnegie, a youth of great promise, who was unhappily killed at Paris in 1682, by William Talmach, son of Ann, duchess of Lauderdale.

CATHERINE BRUDENEL, *Countess of Middleton*; *mez. Kneller p. I. Savage, exc.\**

Catherine, the second daughter of Robert Brudenell, earl of Cardigan, by his second countess, Ann, daughter of Thomas Rivers, viscount Savage, married Charles Middleton, earl of Middleton, secretary of state for the kingdom of Scotland, who, domesticated in the court of Charles II. had much of his gay lively manners, enlivened with wit, yet possessing sound judgment, and a clear understanding: he too, like the king, was one of the pleasantest companions imaginable, owing to a certain easiness of disposition, and his having seen much of Europe. There was another similarity, which was the darkness of his complexion. Such was the husband of the beautiful Catherine. Unfortunately for her (if she then survived), the earl could not be prevailed upon to live under the government of William III. though he had objected to the misconduct of James II. In consequence

\* See Granger, vol. IV. p. 182.

quence, he left England, to join the court of St. Germain's en Laye, where he professed himself a papist, though he had always said of converts, "a new light never comes into the house, but by a crack in the tiling." Joining in the expedition of 1708, to invade Scotland, he had the good fortune to escape again into France, on the failure of that enterprize; but admiral Byng captured his two sons, John lord Clermont, and Charles, who were released after a short confinement in the Tower, and permitted to join their father in France, where he died in 1719, and the sons some time after: they leaving no issue, the title and male-line became extinct. The daughters of the earl and countess of Middleton were, Elizabeth, married to Edward, son of James Drummond, earl of Perth, chancellor of Scotland, and Mary, to sir John Giffard, knight.

FRANCES BRUDENEL, Countess of Newburgh; *mez. M. Dahl p. E. Cooper exc.*

FRANCES BRUDENEL, Countess of Newburgh; *mez. M. Dahl p. W. Wilson sc.*

Frances, daughter of Francis lord Brudenel, son and heir apparent of Robert, and brother of George, earls of Cardigan, married Charles Livingston, second earl of Newburgh, who died in 1694; after which she married Richard Bellew, third baron Bellew, in Ireland, who, being included in his father's proscription, as a partisan of the abdicated James II. had suffered much; but obtaining a reverse of his outlawry in 1697, and conforming to the established church in 1705, he was restored to his seat, as a peer, in 1707, and in 1713 queen Anne granted him a pension of 300*l.* which George I. continued till his death, March 22, 1714-5. This lady, by her first marriage, had an only child, Charlotte, countess of Newburgh,

Newburgh, whose second husband was the unfortunate hon. Charles Ratcliffe. The eldest son of her second marriage was John, fourth lord Bellew; so that the earls of Newburgh, and the barons Bellew, are her direct descendants. Lord Lansdown has described the countess as possessed of all those beauties, which

“ Youthful poets fancy when they love.”

But Dr. King has represented her, in revenge for the ill-treatment he had received, with all the exaggerated deformities that

“ Aged poets fancy when they hate.”

Thus she, who had been a Venus, became a fury; and from an angel, was transformed into a hag.

King's wit bears no proportion to the spleen he had shewn in his satire upon her. In the frontispiece to the *Toast*, he has exhibited her, not as a decayed beauty, but as one fit to mount the broomstick, and take her flight to torture some unhappy wight. To heighten the venom, cupids are introduced on each side of the oval. The poem is inscribed: “ To the countess of Newburgh, insisting earnestly to be told who I meant by Mira. It is but justice to this polite scholar, excellent orator, elegant and easy writer, so highly esteemed for his learning and wit,” to observe that “ *The Toast*,” an epic poem, composed in Ireland, was not at first designed to be sold, but only privately handed about amongst his friends; and though the Doctor reprinted it many years afterwards in a more splendid form; and actually included it in a miscellaneous volume of his poetry, both Latin and English, it could hardly be said to be published at last, though many copies of the work came into circulation, particularly after his death.

GRISWELL.

GRISWELL KER, Countess of Marchmont ;  
*mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1698.*

Grizel, daughter of sir Thomas Ker, of Cavers, in Scotland, married sir Patrick Hume, eighth baron of Polworth, created earl of Marchmont and viscount Blassonbury April 23, 1697, a nobleman who was imprisoned by Charles II. and in arms, under Argyle, against James II. but implicitly trusted by William III. to whom he fled in both those reigns, and regarded by queen Anne and George I. The earl died in 1724, aged 83 years ; but the decease of the countess is not noticed in our peerages, who was more celebrated for her beauty than her titles. It has been said, that the fair ladies of Scotland have *squarer* faces than the English, and that their cheek-bones are higher. The climate, more harsh than ours, may occasion this ; but it must be remembered that the Scotch, an unmixed race of people, have more national character in person and in manners than their Southern neighbours, who are a mixture from all nations. The common people, exposed to an inclement air, and living less luxuriously, are undoubtedly not so handsome as the English in the same rank of life ; but I do not suppose this observation will apply to the higher orders of society. I have seen many beautiful faces on the other side the Tweed ; and the handsomest man that I remember to have been in company with, was a young Scotch gentleman. Britain, throughout, abounds in beauty \*. Lady Marchmont had  
 issue,

\* I have asked those I thought judges, and I have been particular in my enquiries respecting the degrees of beauty in Europe. Some have said that, though individuals in Italy might be produced superior, perhaps, to any other state in the division of the globe, yet Britain contains more beauty for its dimensions than any country that is Christian. Asking a Gentleman, a native of France, what struck him most when he first came hither ? he replied, the

issue, Patrick, lord Polworth, treasurer of Scotland, who died before his father; Alexander, second earl of Marchmont, K. T.; sir Andrew, a senator of the College of Justice; and four daughters, Grizel, Ann, Juliana, and Jean; all married and left issue:

ANN SINCLAIR, Countess of Cromartie; *mez: A. Johnson.*

ANN SINCLAIR, *when Viscountess; in the Print with the Earl of Cromartie; an incongruity.*

Ann, daughter of sir James Sinclair, of May; was the first wife of that loyal soldier, statesman; good historian, and learned antiquary, sir George Mackenzie, created by James VII. of Scotland, and II. of England, in 1685, viscount Tarbat; lord Macloud and Castlehaven; and by queen Ann, in 1703, earl of Cromartie, by patent to his heirs male, and of Tailzie. These dates will perhaps explain why she is styled in the print a viscountess, when he is designated as an earl; attached to her memory, he had her portrait engraved after her death; and as she did not live to become a countess, he gave her the title of Tarbat only. Cromartie re-married, and died at the age of 83, in 1614. James, their son, became the second earl of Cromartie, in which title he was succeeded by her imprudent and unfortunate son George, the last earl of Cromartie, who forfeited his honours for espousing the cause of the house of Stuart, and appearing in arms to maintain their right to the crown of Great Britain, in the

“beauty of the females.” I the more wondered, because the French are much prejudiced to their side of the water, and because he had more the sincerity of the German than the frivolity of his own countrymen. He was an emigrant: is returned to misery. Often have I seen the tear of gratitude glisten in his eye.

the rebellion of 1746. For this he was tried, convicted, and condemned, but received the royal mercy, and lived, after his attainder, in the greatest privacy, till his death.

### A BARONET'S WIFE.

HELEN BALFOUR. Lady Hamilton; *mez.*  
*I. B. Medina p. Smith sc. 1699. Very scarce.*

This lady was the wife of sir George Hamilton, bart. farmer of the customs, mentioned in this reign. It is presumed her family was a branch of the Balfours of Pitcullo, in Scotland. Sir William Balfour, of that place, was lieutenant of the Tower of London, whose daughter married John Arnot, and, succeeding to his mother's barony of Burleigh, in Scotland, took the surname of Balfour. He had three sons, Robert, who fled for murder, and returning as a partizan of the Stuart family, lost his honours; John, a lieutenant-colonel in the reign of James II. and Henry, a major of dragoons, ancestors to the Balfours of Ferriey and Dunbog in North Britain.

### A SCOTCH GENTLEWOMAN.

JANET SMITH, JANET MILNE, &c. *Latin lines; Ato. mez. D. Patton p. Faithorne, j. sc.*

Janet Milne married Mr. James Smith the architect, and died at the age of 37 in 1699.

## IRISH LADIES.

## A COUNTESS AND A BARONESS, &amp;c.

CATHERINE BOYLE, Countess of Ranelagh; *wh. len. at Hampton Court; mez. G. Kneller p. J. Faber sc.*

CATHERINE BOYLE, Countess of Ranelagh; *half length, mez. G. Kneller p. J. Smith sc. 1699.*

This lady was the daughter of Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, and married Arthur Jones, earl of Ranelagh; but became a widow a short time after, and afforded an asylum to her brother, the great philosopher Boyle, in Ireland, in 1646, who was much younger than herself. Mr. Boyle settled, some time before the Restoration, at Oxford, but at length wholly in London, where he lived with this lady in the greatest harmony and affection, who thought it the greatest of pleasures to attend upon his person, and to administer to him that comfort and assistance, which, as a valetudinarian, he so much stood in need of. Lady Ranelagh died December 23, 1691, and her brother on the night of the 30th; and their remains were deposited together in Westminster Abbey. She was "in all respects a most accomplished and  
" most extraordinary woman; so that her brother  
" might very justly esteem it the peculiar felicity  
" of his life that he had such a sister, and in her  
" so useful a friend and so agreeable a com-  
" panion."

Lady Ranelagh had issue, Richard, earl of Ranelagh, "one of the ablest men Ireland ever  
" bred," who, amidst every degree of dissipation, had the care of the finances of that kingdom for thirty years; and, to supply his boundless extravagance,

vagance, accommodated himself with wonderful versatility to the gay Charles, the bigotted James, the taciturn William, and the pious Anne. His house at Chelsea (*the well known Ranelagh*) was for many years a temple of pleasure to the public, as it had been formerly to his friends. He gave the fortune he intended for his daughter, lady Coningsby, to Greenwich Hospital, because she married contrary to his inclinations.

ELIZABETH, Lady Cutts; *mez. Kneller p. Smith sc. 1698* \*.

The beautiful lady Cutts was the daughter, and probably the heiress or co-heiress of sir Henry Pickering, bart. of Whaddon, in the county of Cambridge, and married the gallant general John Cutts, created, Dec. 6, 1690, baron Cutts, of Gowran in the kingdom of Ireland. Lady Cutts died very suddenly.

“ One day she drooped, and the next she died.”

Dr. Atterbury preached her funeral sermon with so much energy and effect, that not only her ladyship's relations and attendants, but even strangers wept her loss.

“ Circles are prais'd, not that abound

“ In largeness, but th' exactly round :

“ So life we praise, that does excel

“ Not in much time, but acting well.”

WALLER.

This excellent lady received from the sister arts of poetry and painting that tribute to her memory which her virtues so well deserved. Tate, then poet laureat, addressed to her afflicted husband,

B b 2

“ a

\* There are portraits both of lord and lady Cutts at Chequers, in Buckinghamshire, the seat of the family of Russell, to which they were related, and which is lately become extinct by the death of the two youthful brother baronets.

“ a consolatory poem to the right honourable  
 “ John, lord Cutts, upon the death of his most  
 “ accomplished lady, 1698 ;” and a large oblong  
 folio print, designed by Thomas Wall, and en-  
 graved in mezzotinto by B. Lens, was published on  
 the same melancholy event, containing his lord-  
 ship’s figure in armour, lying on the ground, a weep-  
 ing cupid at his feet ; Mars, Minerva, and Apollo,  
 standing near him ; in the clouds, the Graces,  
 the Muses, and the Christian virtues of Faith,  
 Hope, and Charity, with Justice, and a variety of  
 other emblematical figures, bewailing her loss, and  
 conveying her to the celestial regions, with a long  
 Latin inscription, entitled “ Laurindæ tumulus ;”  
 purporting that Tate’s Elegy had furnished the  
 hints for the composition of the drawing from  
 whence the print was engraved, and which is now  
 become extremely scarce \*. It is mentioned in  
 Ames.

The Hon. CATHERINE JONES, *with her sister*  
 FRANCES ; *wh. len. mez. Vr. Waart p. Smith sc.*  
 1691.

IDEM. *An engraving.*

The above lady was Catherine, the eldest daugh-  
 ter of Arthur Jones, second viscount Ranelagh,  
 of the kingdom of Ireland, and Catherine, daugh-  
 ter of Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, and the  
 kind sister of the philosopher Boyle. She married  
 sir William Parsons, bart. of Bellamont, in the  
 county of Dublin ; but he dying Dec. 31, 1658,  
 she married Hugh Montgomery, earl of Mont  
 Alexander, in Ireland, and had issue by both  
 husbands. The only surviving child of the first  
 marriage

\* There is also a long poem, consisting of eighty octavo pages, on the same  
 lady, by Mr. John Hopkins, called “ Victory of Death, or the Fall of Beauty,  
 “ a Visionary Pindaric Poem, occasioned by the ever to be deplored Death of  
 “ the Right Hon. the Lady Cutts. Lon. 1698.

marriage was sir Richard Parsons, created viscount, and his son Earl of Ross. By Lord Montgomery she had Charles, who died an infant, and two daughters.

The Hon. FRANCES JONES, *with her sister, Lady CATHERINE; wh. length; mez. Vr. Whart p. Smith sc. 1691.*

IDEM. *An Engraving.*

Frances, third and youngest daughter of Arthur, viscount Ranelagh, sister of the lady just noticed, married (against her father's approbation) Thomas Coningsby, lord Coningsby, of Clanbrasil, in Ireland, created April 30, 1719, by George I. earl of Coningsby, of Hampton-court, in Herefordshire, with limitation to Margaret, his daughter, who by his death, in 1729, became countess in her own right. Lady Frances died in 1715, and consequently never became a countess. The Earl was committed to the Tower on suspicion of treason, but was soon released, and rewarded with higher honours, as has been already mentioned. Hampton-court, the seat of the Coningsbys, contains a greater number of portraits than are generally to be met with at family seats; and the number of charming females represented makes the collection well deserve to be called the Beauties of Hampton-court *in Herefordshire.*

## A FOREIGN LADY RESIDENT IN ENGLAND,

PROBABLY NATURALIZED BY PARLIAMENT.

CHARLOTTE NASSAU DE BEWER-WAERD; *mez. S. Brown p. V. Somer, 1670. She*

*is represented like the Duchess of Mazarine, with a wreath of flowers in her right hand : her left arm reclines upon an urn.*

This lady was the fourth daughter of Henry de Nassau, lord Auverquerque, whose brother Henry was created by William III. earl of Grantham, and with whom the title expired in 1754. Of her four sisters, Emilia and Isabella married peers of England, Mauritia and Ann Elizabeth noblemen of Scotland and Holland ; but Charlotte remained single, and died a lady of the bedchamber to queen Anne, at Somerset House, in the year 1702.

## CLASS XII.

### PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM ONE CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

JOHN BIGG, the Dinton Hermit ; *whole length, etched, folio ; R. Laurie, 1787. Sold by William Richardson.*

No fuller account can be given of this singular character than what is contained in the following inscription under his print:—“ John Bigg, the  
 “ Dinton Hermit, baptized 22d April, 1629, buried 4th April, 1696. Browne Willis gives the  
 “ following particulars of this man out of a letter  
 “ written to him by Thomas Herne, dated Oxon,  
 “ Feb. 12, 1712. He was formerly Clerk to  
 “ Simon Mayne, of Dinton, one of the judges  
 “ who passed sentence on king Charles the First.  
 “ He lived at Dinton (Co. Bucks), in a cave, had  
 “ been a man of tolerable wealth, was looked  
 “ upon as a pretty good scholar, and of no contem-  
 “ table

“ table parts. Upon the Restoration he grew  
 “ melancholly, betook himself to a recluse life,  
 “ and lived by charity, but never asked for any  
 “ thing but leather, which he would immediately  
 “ nail to his clothes. He kept three bottles, that  
 “ hung to his girdle; viz. for strong and small  
 “ beer, and milk: his shoes are still preserved:  
 “ they are very large, and made up of about a  
 “ thousand patches of leather. One of them is in  
 “ the Bodleian Repository, the other in the col-  
 “ lection of sir John Vanhatten, of Dinton, who  
 “ had his cave dug up some years since, in hopes  
 “ of discovering something relative to him, but  
 “ without success. This print is etched from a  
 “ picture in the possession of Scroop Bernard,  
 “ esq. of Nether Winchendon, Bucks.”

The AUCTIONEER of Moorfields; *fol. S. Nicholls.*

I do not know who this master of the hammer was, he is not mentioned by Mr. Granger, nor is any date assigned to the print by Bromley. It is probable that something of peculiarity was attached to his character, though it has not reached us; for, judging of the person represented, by the artist who usually described such persons as were remarkable either for their figure, or some circumstance in their life or manners; it is but reasonable to suppose that something *might* have been told of him that would justify his claim to a nich in these volumes.

THOMAS BASKERVILLE; *grotesque figure and woeful countenance, æt. 70; oval, in a hat; 16 English verses, no engraver's name, but is thought to have been done by Vertue.*

Thomas Baskerville, of Bayworth, in the parish of Sunningwell, near Abingdon, author of a Journal of his Travels through a great part of England in the years 1677 and 1678, still in manuscript, “ was a person of learning and curiosity, particularly in his younger days, when he was commonly known to the Oxford students by the nickname of the king of Jerusalem; but in the latter ones he grew musty and unfit for conversation. In figure and dress he affected some of those singularities which naturally adhere to recluse speculation and habitual retirement.” Baskerville lived to a very advanced age, but the print was engraved when he was only 70 \*. Many of his MSS. went with the Harleian Collection to the British Museum. He died about the year 1705.

WILLIAM FULLER, *æt.* 32, 1702, to his *Life*, 1703, small 8vo. *F.H.V. Hove.* *This Life was written during his confinement in the Queen's Bench, by himself, being “ an impartial account of his birth, education, relations, and introduction to the service of king James and his queen.”*

WILLIAM FULLER, *inscribed* The famous Impostor, and Cheat Master General of England; *no artist's name, though not ill engraved.*

This rival of Titus Oates, “ a rarity beyond Guzman, Clancy, Morrel, or the German Princess,” was son of William Fuller, a butcher, of Milton, near Sittingborne, in Kent, and apprenticed, in 1686, to John Hartley, a rabbit-wool-cutter, in Shoe-lane, London. Eloping from his master, he became a Roman Catholic; and having a fine person and an ingenuous countenance,

\* Though the figures 70 are so very faintly engraved, that they may be easily mistaken, at first sight, for 90.

nance, Lord Melfort retained him as a page; but leaving his lordship's service, and marrying about the same time, he became greatly distressed; when, unable to endure his embarrassments, he threw himself upon the generosity of his father-in-law, and that of his master. Fuller, averse to labour, soon launched into the vortex of dissipation, which he supported by a variety of frauds: he had his servants in livery, became a self-promoted major, then a colonel; but, quitting the profession of arms, he aspired to titles, and became *Sir* William Fuller. However, as rank only sighs for rank, he panted to be ennobled, and in consequence created himself *Lord* Fuller. His manners and appearance were attractive: strangers were imposed upon at home and abroad. Sometimes he succeeded in borrowing large sums of money; and when that expedient failed, he passed counterfeit bills. These sources of revenue being at length exhausted, he commenced dealer in plots, and might (had not that trade been overdone in the reign of Charles II.) have been the idol of one party, to the destruction of many of the contrary side. He now talked of the different potentates of Europe with as much easy impudence as he did of the peers of his own country, and of the interest he had in the English court.

His assurance had arrived to such a height, in 1696, that he sent a letter to the speaker of the House of Commons, in which he pretended that no person had been more actively engaged with sir John Fenwick than himself; but his character was so notoriously bad, that the house would not suffer it to be read. Unabashed, he followed his wicked projects, till at length the measure of his misdeeds overflowed, and the House of Lords, Jan. 19, 1702-3, prosecuted him for publishing two false and scandalous libels, under the titles of

“ Original

“ Original Letters of the late king James and  
 “ Others to his greatest Friends in England ;” and  
 “ Twenty-six Depositions of Persons of quality  
 “ and worth,” in which he endeavoured to prove  
 the spuriousness of the pretended prince of Wales,  
 and was particularly pointed in his attack upon the  
 earl of Nottingham. His conviction was easily  
 effected, and his sentence marked the enormity of  
 his wickedness. The Court of Queen’s Bench or-  
 dered, June 23, that he should appear in the  
 courts of Westminster with a paper affixed to his  
 person, denoting his offence ; that he should stand  
 thrice in the pillory ; be sent to the house of cor-  
 rection in London, there to be whipped, and con-  
 tinued at labour until October 24 following, and  
 remain in custody until he paid a fine of 1000  
 marcs. He was led to the pillory with unblush-  
 ing effrontery ; but the indignation of the mob  
 was so much raised against him, that he suffered  
 most severely, both at Temple Bar and Charing  
 Cross, hardly escaping with his life at either  
 place.

RICHARD DUGDALE ; *a small whole-length  
 cut in wood, in a blanket, which has some resem-  
 blance to a winding-sheet.\* This cut is prefixed to  
 “ The Surey Impostor,” by Zach. Taylor, A. M.  
 1697.*

Richard, son of Thomas Dugdale, of Surey,  
 near Whalley, in Lancashire ; gardener, was a hired  
 servant to Thomas Lister, esq. of Arnolds-big-  
 gin, or Westby, in Yorkshire. When about  
 eighteen years of age, he went to a revel at Whal-  
 ley, called Rushbearing, where he quarrelled and  
 fought,

\* Dugdale is represented in a blanket, because Mr. Taylor said he had  
 frightened persons thus disguised. This, however, he absolutely denied.

fought, in consequence of a drunken dispute with one of the revellers about dancing, an amusement in which he supposed he excelled. In returning to his master's house, he pretended he had seen several apparitions; and had nothing farther on the subject been said by him, it might well have been supposed that his senses were injured by the liquor he had drank, and his eyes by the blows he had received. The next day, feeling himself indisposed, he lay down on his bed; when he said he was now alarmed by the door opening, and a smoke or mist entering, which immediately vanished: this, as he related, was followed by various other supernatural appearances. Dugdale afterwards being subject to violent fits, went home to his father's, where physicians attended him with some success at first, but his fits returned and increased. His father, by the advice of a friend, went to Mr. Thomas Jolly, the ejected minister of Altham, in the neighbourhood, to desire his prayers; when that gentleman, and his non-conforming brethren, had public meetings and solemn exercises of fasting and prayer, supposing him possessed with that kind of *evil spirit that goeth not out but by prayer and fasting*. These prayings and fastings were repeated, but no alteration appeared. The country began to be much divided in opinion respecting the matter. Some accused the Popish clergy, as promoting it. Pamphlets were written, and depositions made, of the "possession by several before Hugh lord Willoughby and Ralph Egerton, esq. two of his majesty's justices of the peace, at Falmouth, July 29, 1695." The possessed continued his distortions for about a year, during which time multitudes went to see him: indeed Baxter and Mather were so convinced of a real possession, or witchcraft, that they were desirous of having the

the relations sworn to, annexed to their book upon witchcraft; but lord chief justice Holt is said to have detected the imposture. We do not wonder at the credulity of an ignorant multitude; but that people of education should disgrace themselves with such weaknesses is truly extraordinary. In the reign of James I. and at the beginning of the century, a right reverend prelate unveiled one impostor; and at the end of the century that wise judge exposed another. In the last we had a woman produce rabbits; and the Cock-lane Ghost, which Foote's Miss Fanny Fanthom will ever recall to remembrance\*.

JAMES

\* To form an idea of the credulity and self-deception of many, take the statement of Dugdale's possession. He was sometimes seized with a swelling in the calf of his leg, which rose upwards as far as his chest, throat, or even mouth, attended with a variety of noises; then his strength became so supernaturally great, that twelve men could not hold him, and he could bear to have a vast quantity of eorn placed upon his shoulders, unheedful of which he would dance, with the greatest agility, for a quarter of an hour, sometimes upon his knees, at others upon his feet, and when on the latter, with the utmost grace. No wonder!—for one day, in a fit, he acknowledged he had sold himself to the devil, to teach him to dance; but his Satanic majesty seems to have exerted his wicked authority over him before the time appointed; for once, when cleaving wood, he was thrown by him twelve yards one way, and the axe as far another; but I must say no more, lest I also should be accused of being one of the Sadducees, as Mr. Taylor was: for how is it possible not to believe the Reply to that gentleman's pamphlet by T. J. (Thomas Jones), when it farther clears and confirms the truth, "as to Richard Dugdale's case and cure"—read and believe, if you can.—"One of the ministers who attended him upon that affair from first to last, but replies only as to matter of fact, and as he therewithall is more especially concerned. To those who had frequently seen and heard Dugdale in his fits, it is more evident that it was a righteous judgment of God upon him, for his profane and debauched life. But we cannot say whether it was by the immediate hand of God, or witchcraft. Yet others, who did not hear him and see him as we did, are something doubtful whether it was a real possession. But the signs of a possession, which divines give, and the testimony, as to matters of fact, do make this probable, at least, as we think, to those who are unprejudiced and unbiassed.

" 1. His telling and foretelling of things, in his fits, which he could not possibly know by any ordinary means. In his fits he always, as far as we can learn, told when his next fit would come, though he had no external direction at all; yet still his fits came at that time exactly, as those who had watches, and observed, can aver in manifold instances. He could tell of persons coming at a considerable distance, who they were, and whence they came, and what they did by the way. Can those who call this a cheat hire and threaten him to the doing of these and the following feats?

" 2. His ability of body in his fits, beyond the joint strength of many lusty,

JAMES WHITNEY, *convicted of robbery, æt. fol.*

This "hero" of the road has not, I believe, had a biographer; and, unfortunately for his fame, the Newgate Calendar was unpublished when he flourished. Whitney ended his career in the year 1692.

Captain AVERY, the Pirate. *This is supposed by some to be a fictitious Print.*

Capt. Henry Avery (son of a Mr. Avery, of Biddeford, in Devonshire, who resided on a small estate of his own), thinking himself ill used in the English

"men: his agility also is beyond any art that he had at other times\*; yea, beyond the lawful art of any other; whereas his ability was but ordinary, and his agility less than ordinary at other times.

"3. The speaking in him of another voice besides his own, sometimes speaking many words and sentences, in which were tental and labial letters, when he made no use of the organs of speech; yea, two voices at once have been heard from him, the one being of a very hideous sound, and his words, as in his ordinary discourse, distinctly heard at a mile-end and a half distance.

"4. His being, in the same fit, one while as heavy as a lump of lead of that bigness, and otherwhile as light as a bag of feathers of fourteen or fifteen pounds weight. Also as to the stiffness of his body, it being inflexible, in some parts of his fits, as a bar of iron; yea, breathless, senseless, and lifeless, to others apprehensions, for a considerable time.

"5. The diabolical rage and blasphemy against God and Christ, and the things of God, though under no feverish frenzy, that we perceived, there being no such behaviour in him at other times. Yet would Satan sometimes, in his fits, transform himself into an angel of light; yea, sometimes in his fits he would tell the heads of a sermon that he never heard.

"6. His speaking several languages, which he never learned, nor understood any thing of, though at other times it seemed to be a sort of gibberish to some of us, or a language which the hearers understood not, and sometimes singing in Latin verse whilst in his fits.

"7. Sometimes something like a mouse appearing about him and in him, arising like the bigness of a man's fist, upward, down, and under his clothes, something about the bigness of a little dog, in bed with him, that was not one; also the forcible rising of the lump and voices out of it."

If you are still an unbeliever, the author refers you, for instances of this kind, and tokens of demoniacal possession, to our English Solomon's (King James) *Dæmonologia*, Cudworth's *Atheism*, p. 704, Psellus de *Oper. Dæmon.* and Fernellius de *Abditis*, &c.

\* In his Dancing.

English sea-service, turned pirate, and commanded a formidable crew, who made a settlement on the island of Madagascar. They captured a large ship belonging to the Great Mogul, on board of which was an Indian princess, and great treasure. After plundering the lady and the vessel, encouraged by success, they proceeded in the same nefarious conduct. The East-India Company, fearing reprisals from the Indian monarch, petitioned for a force to destroy this lawless banditti, and captain Kidd was dispatched for that purpose, who *joined* them; but Avery gained nothing by the junction; for his fellows in iniquity quarrelling, he was left almost alone. He afterwards came to England or Ireland; when the lords justices hearing of his arrival in 1696, issued a proclamation to apprehend him. His mother and sister then resided at Biddeford, and it is said he gave the Indian princess's necklace to the latter, which she sold. It is however more certain that he was defrauded by the person to whom he had entrusted most of his ill-gotten treasure, and that he died in want, a fate which generally attends such characters.

JOHN GALE, *alias DUMB JACK*, 1712, *with a pipe in his mouth, hat, own hair, Ato. mez. Faber.sc.*

JOHN GALE, &c. *Two Engravings, Ato.*

JOHN GALE, &c. *Ato. mez. Sold by King.*

JOHN GALE, *without his pipe; a small oval; no engraver.*

DUMB JACK, *ætatis 69, J. Faber ad vivum delineavit 1702; a small oval, very delicately etched.*

It is reasonable to suppose that there were also many other rude representations of him from wooden blocks, which have not come down to us,

This

This unfortunate person, who was almost an idiot, and dumb into the bargain, was of much notoriety in his day; there being something so remarkably uncouth in his physiognomy and manner, that he attracted general notice wherever he appeared. He lived principally, I believe, about Clare-market, where he picked up a maintenance among the butchers, and other tradesmen thereabouts, by helping to drive the cattle and carrying heavy loads of meat, and other servile employments of that nature. Being perfectly harmless, he was rather under the protection of the mob, than, as is too often the case with unhappy objects of this description, exposed to their unfeeling scoffs and abuse. He always wore his hat in a particular direction; so much on one side, as hardly to keep its place on his head, and was seldom seen without a pipe in his mouth. Tobacco and ale were his two grand animal gratifications; and his highest mental enjoyment seemed to be that of witnessing the public execution of criminals, whom he constantly accompanied from the gaol to Tyburn, riding on the corses of the cart, and smoking his pipe with perfect decorum the whole way, unmoved at the passing scene, while

“ Clever Tom Clinch as the rabble was bawling,  
“ Was riding up Holborn to die in his calling,  
“ And the maids to the windows and balconies ran,  
“ And cryd out alack ! he’s a proper young man !”

From this circumstance Dumb Jack (his general and familiar appellation) became universally known; and from the different prints of him, enumerated at the head of this article, it should seem that it was not wished that the remembrance of him should perish: his form too existing on  
walking

walking-sticks and on tobacco-stoppers, both of wood and metal, some of which I have seen in my younger days;—but, alas! the pen of the biographer was wanting to his fame! the “*Momentum ære perennius!*—Alas! poor Jack, the rest of thy adventures must probably remain untold; for though I believe he is brought rather too forward here, in point of date, yet it is barely possible that there should be any person now living who can at all remember him; and as traditionary evidence is continually growing weaker, it can never be ascertained what was his end of life: Whether he died by violence from a ruffian; while sleeping on a bulk in the streets, or of disease in a garret or an hospital; and perhaps these pages, trifling and imperfect as they are, contain the only means of conveying his little history to posterity.

OLD HARRY, *with his Raree Show, 1710. S. Nicholls sculp.*

The bulk of the people in every state are of the lowest order, and the majority of them are children. It was wisely judged, therefore, that such worthy creatures as Old Harry should be thus honoured for keeping the populace in good humour.

WILLIAM ALDRIDGE, *aged 112, Ato. in Lysons's Environs of London, Vol. II.*

William Aldridge, a wheelwright, resident at Acton, in Middlesex, died at the very advanced age of 114, and was buried there Nov. 21, 1698. The portrait from which the above engraving was taken, was drawn two years before his death, and  
is

is now in the possession of his great grandson, Mr. Thomas Aldridge, vestry-clerk of the parish. It has rather the appearance of a hale man of sixty, than one who had lived more than a century. This often happens with very strong and aged people who retain their flesh, and that fulness of the skin, which prevents wrinkles from furrowing the face. He is buried under a tomb in the cemetery, the inscription upon which gives his age as one year older. *Quere*, which date is right?

*DWARF, born at Salisbury, 1709, two feet eight inches high.*

This diminutive mortal is not mentioned in the lives of remarkable persons, natives of Salisbury. I suppose he was *overlooked*. He has also escaped the notice both of Granger and Bromley; nor do I find any other account of him.

### REMARKS ON DRESS.

The fashions underwent some trifling changes in this reign. Dryden complained that “our snippers (taylors) go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it.”

The gentlemen wore their coats cut strait before, which reached below the knee, with lace in front, and often buttoned to the bottom, without pockets on the outside, and large cuffs, laced and buttoned, but no collar.

The vest reached nearly to the knee, and was frequently fringed with gold or silver. Frogs, or tasselled button-holes, adorned them.

The culottes fitted close, and reached below the knee; the shirt was ruffled, and generally with lace; the cravat long, plain, or entirely point; the shoe square-toed, the heel high, the buckle large: boots were worn, high and stiffened, and the hats were cocked, and of a moderate size. We may reasonably suppose that the gentlemen dressed in the Dutch rather than in the French fashions; but the monarch seldom varied his dress. The greatest extravagance of that period was the peruke. This article, of French origin, now expanded to an enormous size, and Lewis XIV. wore a profusion of false hair; and even his statues were loaded with this enormity of wig. Nothing could be more absurd than that strange appearance of generals in armour, covered to the pommels of their saddles with false hair, *frosted* with powder. The beaus, however, were more extravagant in the use of this article, and had their coats on the shoulders and back regularly powdered, as well as their wigs. All orders, professions, and ages, wore flowing perukes; but the higher the rank, the greater the abundance of hair. Boys, who were sons of the great, were subject to this folly as well as their fathers; and many could barely remember ever having worn their natural locks. Thus what was originally intended, like Otho's wig, to hide baldness, and to imitate in colour the deficient hair, was now uniformly white, and by its preposterous profusion, appeared to swell the head to a most unnatural size. If the idea was adopted from the vast curling mane of the lion, it ought to have been solely appropriated to the military; but it covered the head of the lawyer and the medical man, but only in proportion to the dignity of each. It would have been considered the height of human insolence for the counsellor to have worn as large a  
wig

wig as a judge, or an attorney as a counsellor. The clergy, at length, copied the example of their metropolitan; even the modest Tillotson became *wiggified*, and the fashion gradually descended to the humble curate; but John Baptist Thiers, D. D. a French ecclesiastic, inflamed with holy zeal for the ecclesiastical tonsure, and with an honest love of nature, wrote an elaborate work against perukes and false hair, especially as worn by the clergy, which is entitled "Histoire de Perruques, a Paris, 1690," a duodecimo of above five hundred pages: this was a kind of *amende honorable*; for it was an "exotic mode\*." Of the false glories of Lewis XIV. the wig was the most preposterous; yet so essentially necessary to this great monarch, that he was never seen without it. Before he rose from his bed, his valet gave him his forest of peruke. Shammerée was wig-maker in ordinary to the London beaux in this reign, who had for their undress the scratch, requiring neither frizzling nor buckling, but rectified instantly from any little disorder by passing the comb over it. The large flaxen perriwigs were by a wag called the silver fleece. Charles II.'s reign might be called that of black, this that of white wigs.

The ladies wore their dresses long and flowing, and were then servile copyists of the French; but not so much so as they have been since. They flounced their coats; a fashion probably borrowed

C c 2

from

\* Pope Orsini (Benedict XIII.), a pious but weak man, was equally scandalised with the indecent dress of the clergy in his time, which he laboured to reform with as much zeal as the more important abuses in the Romish Church. An elaborate treatise against the wearing of artificial coverings for the head, entitled "Clericus Deperucatus, sive in Fictus Clericorum Comis moderni seculi ostensa et explosa vanitas;" printed at Amsterdam, and addressed to him, was expressly directed against this fashion among the clergy; but it had taken too great a hold upon them to be easily written down.

"Conticeant cuncti concreto crine comati."

from Albert Durer, who represented an angel in a flounced petticoat, driving Adam and Eve from Paradise. The ruffles were long and double, and the hair much frizzled and curled. Jewels, pearls, and amber, were much worn in the hair, and earrings, necklaces, bracelets, ornaments on the stomacher and on the shoulders. The ladies, following the queen's example, began to work with their needles: I have seen a great deal of Mary's; and once had a valuable necklace of her's, with other things; the necklace was of the finest amber, and would have been an handsome and fashionable ornament for one of my daughters' necks; but not knowing that I should have a daughter, and still less imagining it would ever be suitable to a lady of modern times, I presented it to my late worthy friend, Dr. Green, of Litchfield, with a pair of shoes of the queen's. My respected friend, the late John Scott Hylton, esq. gave them to me, whose maiden aunt was dresser to her majesty\*, and received many articles at her royal mistress's death, in lieu of her salary, besides what she had received from her majesty in her life time. There was a pair of golden fillagree sleeve buttons, small and elegant, and under the fillagree was the hair of king William. The ladies wore a head-dress more like a veil than a cap, thrown back, the sides of which hung below the bosom: from this the head-dress gradually shrunk to a caul with two lappets, known by the name of a mob. The shoes had raised heels, square toes, were high on the instep, and worked with gold, and were always of the most costly materials. The gloves of both sexes were of white leather, worked, but not so extravagantly as in Charles the First's reign. I purchased for Dr. Green

\* I suppose Mrs. Lowther, great aunt to the late lord Lonsdale, who survived all the attendants of queen Mary. She was of her majesty's bedchamber and did not die until January, 1757.

WILLIAM III. PORTRAITS OMITTED.

Green a pair of gloves of queen Mary's or queen Ann's, or both, with others, which had belonged to our queens regnant, or consorts. Happy, thrice happy ladies of modern days, who can go and purchase a profusion of costly toys from India in almost every street in London, the great mart of traffic, when Mary, luckless Mary, was obliged by stealth to obtain from a woman, who dealt in such forbidden articles, fans and other female paraphernalia, and yet, being discovered, though she wore a crown, was soundly rated for her extravagance or gossiping, or both, by her austere husband. Hoops did not encumber the fair sex at this time; but not to be without something more than a gentle swell, they had their commode, which set out the hinder part, and gave additional grace, it was thought, to the swimming train. If however we allow that there was too much exuberance of hair to the men, and rather more size behind to the ladies, than was necessary, the dress of both sexes was appropriate: the men studied manliness, the other modesty.

## PORTRAITS OMITTED.

Mr. — TELLIS; *mez. Smith sc. 1693.*

I have been completely foiled in endeavouring to learn who the person was whose portrait is here mentioned. Mr. Bromley places him amongst the gentry; but I do not know with what propriety.

Mr. — WELLERS; *scarce, fol. mez. Faithorne, jun. sc.*

Mr. Bromley has placed this person amongst the gentry, but I question whether he was of that class. He is supposed by Mr. Granger to have been an author.

STEPHEN WELSTED; *R. White sc.*

I find no account of this person, who is placed by Mr. Bromley amongst the literary characters; neither is he noticed in the list of R. White's engravings, given by lord Orford.

Knowing this print only from the description of it, given above, it is impossible to say whether *that* is accurate or not. Mr. Leonard Welsted, son of a clergyman of both his names, and who had an office in the Ordnance, was living at this time, and was a writer both in verse and prose. His pieces, which are very miscellaneous, were collected into an octavo volume about the year 1787, and published, with some account of the author and his family, by Mr. John Nichols, the printer.

WILLIAM TILLIAR, *sen. oval, 8vo. with wig and neckcloth.*

I have never met with this surname. Mr. Granger knew nothing of him, but mentions that lord Orford thought he was a surgeon by profession.

JOHN TAYLOR, *æt. 20, 1695, with an astrological design, an etching, 8vo. T. G. sc.*

THOMAS COWEL, *æt. 63, 1688, in a wig, 4to.*

This

This man, I should imagine, is now only known by his engraved portrait. In sir William Musgrave's catalogue, it is said to be from "the Fothergill Collection," and is called a *very rare* print. It sold for 1l. 10s. when his prints were dispersed by auction, in the months of February and March, in the year 1800.

ANONYMOUS PRINT; *Vanderbanck* sc. *A man in armour, long wig; arms, a lion rampant, with two roses; motto, "Fide et Fiducia."*

Mr. Granger, who appears to have seen this engraving, says the arms are borne different from those of the gentry of the English nation. In lord Orford's History of Vanderbanck's Engravings, this print is mentioned as "a young man's head," with the above motto; but he adds, it has "Ri-  
"ley pinx." There can be little doubt, therefore, that the person, whoever he might be, was painted as well as engraved, when resident in England.

## APPENDIX.

DANIEL DE SUPERVILLE ; *I. Thomasyn p. P. Bemaert sc. 1737.*

This French Protestant divine was born at Saurmur in 1657, but left his country upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1685. He afterwards became a preacher at Rotterdam, whence he came to England, but at what time I have not been able to discover. Superville wrote several works in his native language, and died at Rotterdam in 1728, leaving a son named Daniel, who was also a Protestant clergyman, and the author of a volume of Sermons.

STEPHEN FRANCIS GEOFFROY ; *N. Largilliere p. Surugue sc. 1737.*

This celebrated physician and chemist, born at Paris in 1672, was the son of an apothecary. A sincere desire to obtain the best information in the study of chemistry and botany, as connected with his profession, urged him to travel through France, and to visit England, Holland, and Italy. Upon his return to his native country he received the degree of doctor of medicine, and was appointed professor of chemistry at the Royal Garden, and of medicine in the Royal College, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in London, and of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. Geoffroy (unlike too many medical men), studied nature;

nature, and watched her carefully in all her stages of disease. This method enabled him to assist her efforts; but ignorance and prejudice attributed his proceedings to want of knowledge in what manner his patient ought to be treated, mistaking his anxiety for perplexity. Merit triumphed, and virtue sealed his reputation. He died in 1731. His *Materia Medica* is his greatest work, which was published in Latin, in 3 vol. 8vo. Bergier translated it into French, in seven volumes 12mo. and it was continued by M. Nobleville to the extent of seventeen volumes, by adding to it the history of animals. The medical Theses of Geoffroy are in high estimation for intrinsic merit. Mons. Geoffroy had a son who was elected a fellow of our Royal Society previous to his father's decease.

JOSEPH PITTON DE TOURNEFORT; *Desvoohers.*

This celebrated naturalist, of a respectable family at Aix, in France, was born June 5, 1656. Sated with theology, he dedicated his studies to botany, in which his thirst for information was not gratified in the mountains of Dauphiny and Savoy, nor round Montpellier; he therefore traversed the environs of Barcelona, the mountains of Catalonia, and the Pyrenees, whence he returned to France with fresh energy; but soon left it, to explore other parts of Spain and Portugal, England, and Holland. Refusing the reversionary chair of botany at Leyden, with a considerable salary, he returned again to France, where he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, and admitted to the degree of doctor of physic by the University of Paris. Eager in the pursuit of knowledge, Tournefort a third time left his house, directing

his steps to Greece and Asia; but the plague raging in Africa, and particularly in Egypt, prevented his visiting those countries. Rich in plants, and other interesting specimens in natural history and antiquity, he returned to his native country, crowned with everlasting fame. This extraordinary man died at Paris, Dec. 28, 1708. His valuable works are very numerous.

JOHN FREDERIC PENTHER: *mez. G. Heuman p. J. Haid sc.*

I am totally uninformed as to the particulars of professor Penther's life. He paid a visit to this country about the year 1693.

Prince GIOLO; *J. Savage sculp. half sheet Print.*

Prince GIOLO, *the lively portraiture of; a reduced copy from the above, no engraver. Under the large print is a long and circumstantial description of it.*

The person above described, we have the authority of Mr. Evelyn for saying, was publicly exhibited as a show in this kingdom, to which it is likely he was brought by captain Dampier, who had picked him up in some of his expeditions in the year 1692, or thereabouts. The second print is prefixed to a small quarto pamphlet, called "An Account of the prince Giolo, son of the king of Giolo, now in England;" but which, instead of any real information or satisfactory narrative, contains only a romantic, and probably fictitious tale, of his wonderful escapes and love adventures with a princess Tehenahete, daughter of the king of Tominec; either because there was no genuine story to be told concerning him, or that the means made use of in capturing or seducing him from his

own country, and bringing him over to this, were such as were better concealed than made public. Whether he died here or was sent home again is equally uncertain with the rest of his history; and we have again to repeat our regret for the want, at that time of day, of those copious and interesting communications respecting men and things, which we possess through the numerous diurnal and other periodical reporters of those familiar occurrences which pass under our own eyes, and from which posterity will be gratified in its curiosity in a mode and to an extent almost peculiar to the country and the age we live in.



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## ERRATA.

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In the running title, from page 33 to page 97, for *From William III. to George I.* read *William III.*

Page 13, line 14, for *meetness* read *meekness*.

— 14, — 19, for *stenuous* read *strenuous*.

— 14, — 3 from the bottom, for *prejuice* read *prejudice*.

— 16, line 3, instead of *James I.* read *James II.*

— 16, in the note, a *semicolon* after *music*; dele the *colon* after *widowhood*.

— 31, four lines from the bottom, for *at* read *of*.

— 35, line 23, for *visum* read *vivam*.

— 37, — 20, for *more than* read *as*.

— 38, — 2, for *of* read *at*.

— 39, — 14, for *Cavendish*, read *Devonshire*.

— 41, line from the bottom 15, for *duke* read *earl*.

— 42, — 19, for *Augustine* read *Augustan*.

— 43, — 1, for *second*, read *first*.

— 48, — 2 from the bottom, for *earl* read *duke*.

— 56, — 14, 15, for *Hereford*, read *Hertford*.

— 62, — 2, for *Bary* read *Bury*.

— 65, — 10 from the bottom, for *as* read *so*.

— 79, — 7, dele the stop at *Protector*, and place it in the next line  
after *Oliver*.

— 80, — 7 from the bottom, for *Maldaclini* read *Maldachini*.

— 92, — 4, for *Seldon's* read *Selden's*.

— 96, last line, dele *his own*.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

6 C 101 A ↓











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