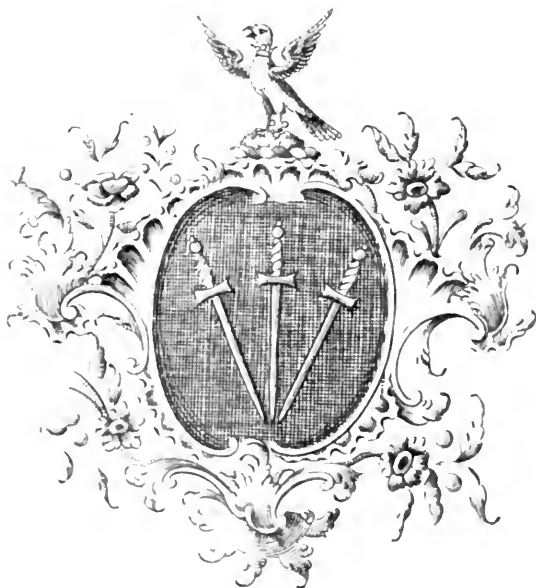




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A  
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY  
OF  
E N G L A N D,

FROM  
EGBERT the GREAT to the REVOLUTION:

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

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

With a PREFACE, shewing the Utility of a Collection of  
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the various Purposes, of MEDALS:

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

*Animum pictura pascit inani.  
Celebrare domestica facta.*

*VIRG.  
HOR.*

THE SECOND EDITION,  
With large ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS.

V O L. III.

L O N D O N

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



\* \* Page 106, line 7, from the bottom, *for*  
Edward, *read*, Edwall.

P. 397. note, *read*, Reverend Sir John Cullum.





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

CHARLES II. began his Reign, the  
30th of January, 1648-9.

The INTERREGNUM.

C L A S S I.

The ROYAL FAMILY, &c.

**C**HARLES II. *inscribed, "This is Charles  
the Firſt's heir."* Faithorne sc.

CAROLUS II. *Van Hoeck p. Hollar f. 1650, 4to.*

CHARLES II. *crowned king of Scotland, Jan. 1,  
1651; in armour.*

CAROLI, Scotorum Regis, *viva & novissima  
Effigies. Hanneman p. Gaywood f. b. ſb.*

CHARLES II. &c. *King of Scotland, France,  
and Ireland; J. Chantry sc. in a ſquare of oaken fo-  
liage; large 4to.*

After the Scots had urged, or rather com-  
pelled Charles to take the Covenant, and had  
actually degraded him to the impotent condi-  
tion of a doge, they crowned him king at Scoon,  
January 1, 1650-1.

CHARLES II. *now at the head of a gallant and numerous army; C. Van Dalen sc. 8vo.*

CHARLES II. *was proclaimed king, &c. at Worcester, 23 Aug. 1651, 4to.*

Charles, soon after his coronation in Scotland, marched into England at the head of a numerous army. But he that was the shadow only of a king, was little more than the shadow of a general: He commanded subjects who would not obey, and an army which would not fight\*. He was presently defeated at the battle of Worcester, by Cromwell, who called this decisive action, *his crowning victory*.

CHARLES II. and Major CARELESS, *in an oak, b. sb. Stent.*

Upon the defeat at Worcester, Charles and this gentleman eluded the search of Cromwell's emissaries, by concealing themselves in an oak, in Boscobel-wood, on the borders of Staffordshire.—After the Restoration, the oak seemed to be held in as great veneration by the English, as it ever was among the ancients. Oak-leaves were worn on the 29th of May, by people of all ranks: the very horses were dressed with boughs, and every tower was crowned with branches of oak. The populace regaled themselves in oaken bowers, and the sign of the Royal Oak was erected in almost every town and village in the kingdom. The people went in pilgrimages to the tree itself: a great part of it was cut away, and converted into tobacco-

\* It must be acknowledged, that some part of the royal army fought with prodigious bravery. The Highlanders, as we are informed by Walker, even *flood* to fight after they had lost their legs, and covered the very spot with their dead bodies, which they undertook to defend. See "Hist. of Independency," Part iv. p. 23.

CLASS I. OF ENGLAND.

stoppers, hafts of knives, and other memorials; and many plants were propagated from its acorns. The remains of this tree are enclosed with a brick wall, the inside of which is covered with laurel\*.

CHARLES II. *in disguise, riding before Mrs. Lane; lord Wilmot at a distance.* M. Vandergucht sc. h. sb. engraved for Clarendon's "History," 8vo. See Mrs. LANE; Class XI.

CAROLUS Secundus, &c. Hanneman p. H. Danckers sc. large h. sb.

CAROLUS II. R. Nafon p. C. Van Dalen sc. large h. sb.

HENRIETTA MARIA, queen-dowager; *without inscription; black veil; engraved without hatching, in the manner of Mellan; G. F. (Faitborne) sc. h. sb.*

HENRIETTA MARIA; G. Faitborne f. *Before "The Queen's Closet opened," 1655, 12mo.*

This unhappy princess, who was daughter of Henry the Great of France, and inherited much of her father's spirit, is said to have been reduced to the cruel necessity of applying to Cromwell for something towards her support, as queen-dowager of England. Certain it is, that she had but a small pension from the French court, and that but very ill paid. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II. †

JACOBUS, dux Eboracensis, Æt. 18, 1651; Teniers p. Hollar f. h. sb. *In an oval of palms. This print is very rare.*

\* — Stabis, mediamque tuebere quercum.—

Ovid. "Met." lib. i. v. 563.

† When I refer from the Interregnum to the reign of Charles II. I mean his actual reign, after the Restoration.

JAMES, second son of the late king, lieutenant-general of the French army; 4to. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II.

Princess ELIZABETH A. filia secunda Caroli Primi; *Hollar f. 1650, small 12mo.*

ELIZABETH STEWARD (Stuart) second daughter to the late king; *an angel taking a black veil from her head; Stent.* See the preceding reign.

ELIZABETH d'Angleterre, Femme du Roy de Boheme, &c. 1658; *B. Moncornet exc. 4to.*

I have given some account of this princess, in the reign of James I. I shall only add here, that she came into England the 17th of May, 1661; that she was then betwixt sixty and seventy years of age, and was one of the most sprightly and agreeable women of her years in the kingdom. She died the 13th of February, 1661-2.

CAROLUS LUDOVICUS, Palatinus Rheni, Dux Bavarixæ, S. R. Imperii Elector; *Hondthorst p. C. Vischer sc. P. Scutman dirigente, Ann. 1650; a large wood, sb.*

CHARLES LEWIS, Count Palatine, *holding a rich sword in one hand, and a crown in the other, dated 1656, W. Vaillant f. b. sb.*

Charles Lewis, elector Palatine, who died the 28th of August, 1680, was succeeded in his electorate by his son Charles; who dying without heirs, the 16th of May, 1685, the family became extinct, and the electoral dignity, with all its appendages, devolved to the house of Newburg. See the reign of CHARLES I.

WILHELMUS HENRICUS, prince of Orange, son of the princess royal; *on horseback; Stent, 4to. He appears to be about eight years of age.*

The reader may see several curious medals relating to the infancy and childhood of this prince, together with many others struck in his more advanced age, in the "Histoire Metalique" of the Low Countries. His metallic history is more complete than that of any of the princes of Europe, except that of Lewis the Fourteenth.

OLIVER CROMWELL, Lord Protector, &c. *From a most excellent limning, by Samuel Cooper, in the possession of sir Thomas Frankland, knt. 1653; G. Vertue sc. engraved for Rapin's History.—There is another, from the same original, in 8vo. by Vertue.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; Cooper p. Houbraken sc. *In the collection of the duke of Devonshire; Illust. Head. profile.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, &c. P. Lely p. 1653, J. Faber f. 1740. *E collectione W. Poulet. Gen. h. sb. mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; Lely p. Faber f sb. mezz. *From a picture in the collection of lord James Cavendish.*

He ordered Lely, when he drew his portrait, to be faithful in representing every blemish or defect that he could discover in his face\*.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, &c. (Walker p.) Lombart sc. *His son Richard is represented tying on his scarf; h. sb. † There is a copy of this by Caywood.*

\* Cromwell's nose, which was remarkably red and shining, was the subject of much ridicule. Cleaveland, in his character of a London Diurnal, says, "This Cromwell should be a bird of prey, by his bloody beak; his nose is able to try a young eagle whether she be lawfully begotten: but all is not gold that glitters." Again: "Cromwell's nose wears the dominical letter."

† The original picture was certainly in the possession of the earl of Bradford, in 1739. The figure, which I am persuaded is Richard

Mr. Evelyn, who personally knew Cromwell, informs us, that this print is the strongest resemblance of him. That gentleman, who studied physiognomy, fancied that he read “characteristics of the greatest dissimulation, boldness, cruelty, and ambition, in every touch and stroke” of his countenance §.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL; *R. Walker p. P. Pelham exc. 1723; h. sb. mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *Walker p. Faber f. 4to. mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *Walker p. Careat Successibus opto. h sb. mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *Walker p. Picart sculp. dir. (sculpturam direxit.), 1724, 4to.*

It is well known, that the grand duke of Tuscany gave 500 l. to a relation of Cromwell, for his picture, by Walker †. This portrait is now in the Old Palace, at Florence, where there is a celebrated cast of his face ‡.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL; *Waudeck (Vandyck) p. P. Lombart sc. large sb.*

This

Richard Cromwell, has been called Lambert. Is it probable, that Lambert should be painted tying on Oliver's scarf? or, if it were, is it consistent with probability, that he should be represented so young? I say nothing of the features, which are seen, at the first glance, to be more like Richard's than Lambert's. I am assured from unquestionable authority, that a copy, or repetition || of this picture, was called Oliver and his son Richard, in the earl of Kinnoul's family, at Duplin in Scotland. A copy of the same original, by Richardson, at Stow, was called Cromwell and his page; and I think this page has been said to be sir Peter Temple

§ “Numismata,” page 339, 340.

† See Graham's “Essay towards an English school,” &c. Artic. WALKER.

‡ We are informed, in Breval's “Travels\*,” that this cast was done from a mould taken from Cromwell's face, a few moments after his decease, “through the dextrous management of the “Tuscan resident in London.” The author observes, “that there is something more remarkably strong and expressive in it, than

|| Another, done by the same painter, and deemed original.

\* Vol. iii. p. 154, 155.

This is the print of Charles I. and the *supposed* duke of Espernon. The face of Charles is altered to that of Cromwell.

OLIVER CROMWELL, *neatly and exactly etched, by Bretherton, from the picture given by Mr. Hollis to Sidney College, in Cambridge, 4to.*

OLIVARIUS PRIMUS; *Faithorne f. 4to.*

OLIVARIUS, Britannicus Heros; *Faithorne f. In armour, on horseback, 4to. From the "Parallelum Olivæ, nec non Olivarii," fol.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; O. C. P. R. *at the corners of the print; sb. This portrait is chiefly engraved by Stipping, or Dotting.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, &c. *A P. Paris, Boisseven.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, &c. *Under the print, which was sold at Paris, are eight Latin verses. See a particular account of it in the "Biographia," p. 1568, note (KK).*

OLIVER CROMWELL, *Protecteur van Engeland, &c. large oval; ornaments; sb.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *Rombout Vanden Hoeye exc. on horseback; large sb.*

OLIVARIUS CROMWELL; *Segerdt Tiebnans exc. on horseback; large sb.*

"than in any picture or bust of that usurper he had ever seen." The earl of Corke tells us, that "it bears the strongest characteristics of boldness, steadiness, sense, penetration, and pride," and that he cannot yield to the assertion of its having been taken from his face after his death, as "the muscles are strong and lively, the look is fierce and commanding. Death sinks the features, renders all the muscles languid, and flattens every nerve †." I, who have seen the *characteristic* head of Henry VII. at Strawberry-hill, which is unquestionably a cast from a mould wrought off from that politic prince's face, presently after his decease, and a model for his monumental effigy in Westminster abbey, am inclined to dissent from the earl of Corke. It seems to be such a representation of him as Raphael would have drawn the moment he expired.

† From an extract of a letter of the earl of Corke, dated Florence, October 30, 1754, communicated by the ingenious Mr. Duncombe, of Canterbury. This curious letter was lately printed, with several others.

OLIVER CROMWELL, Milord Proteéteur, &c.  
*on horseback.*

O. CROMWELL, the late Protector, *on horseback*; 4to.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *B. Moncornet exc.* 4to.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL; *Coenard Waumans sc.*  
4to.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *P. a Gunst sc. large sb.*

OLIVER, Lord Protector, *began his government,*  
*&c. &c.* 4to.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *inscribed O. C. a small*  
*oval, mezz.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, *with an engraved border,*  
*which is from a different plate*; *Stent*; *b. sb.*

OLIVER CROMWELL; *T. Jenner f.* 4to.

CROMWELL, my Lord Proteéteur, &c. *a French*  
*print,* 4to.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *oval; heads of king Da-*  
*vid, Solomon, Alexander, and Cæsar, at the corners of*  
*the print*; 12mo.

OLIVER CROMWELL, *standing with a book in his*  
*hand betwixt two pillars: various emblems.* *Fai-*  
*thorne sc. sb.*

I do not remember to have seen more than two proofs of this fine print; Mr. Walpole has one, and Mr. Gullston another. Mr. Bull has the original drawing. The face was altered to that of king William.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *inscribed "Tyrannus;"*  
*Perfidy and Cruelty crowning him with a wreath of*  
*vipers*; 4to.

This is before the "Life of Agathocles, the tyrant of Syracuse," 12mo. It is placed there as the portrait of Agathocles, but it is apparently that of Cromwell.

OLIVER CROMWELL; *a head from his crown-*  
*piece, by Simon. Vertue sc.*



OLIVER CROMWELL; *a medallion, inscribed, "Oliwar. D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. Hiberniæ, Protector." Reverse, Cromwell with his head in Britannia's lap, his backside bare; French, and Spanish ambassador. The latter attempts to kiss his backside, but is pulled back by the former, with these words inscribed, "Reine toi, l'honneur appartient au roi, mon maître:" i. e. "Stand off, that honour belongs to the king my master."*

The medallion is also engraved in the "Histoire Metallique de la Republique de Hollande."

The single print is very rare. Mr. Walpole has the medallion from which it was taken: both these are sometimes to be met with in the hands of the curious, in Holland\*.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, &c. "Sat doctus verifare dolos." *Beneath the oval is the head of Charles I. and several other heads of the Royalists, who were executed.*

The following anecdote is related by Dr. George Hickes. A gentleman came to Oliver to beg a lock of Charles's hair for an honourable lady. "Ah! no, sir. saith Cromwell, bursting into tears, that must not be; for I swore to him, when he was living, that not a hair of his head should perish." "Some Discourses on Dr. Burnet and Dr. Tillotson," p. 25.

CROMWELL; *a whole length, with a crown on his head. Before his "Character," 12mo.*

*Another whole length of him, which represents him in a fright, with colonel Titus's pamphlet in his hand,*

\* There is an historical print of Cromwell's investiture, or inauguration, by Hollar.

and surrounded with his guards. Beneath the print, which is poorly engraved, is the author's address to him; *b. sb.*

This address is prefixed to the celebrated pamphlet entitled, "Killing no Murder," written by Silas Titus, a man of wit, and secretly published in 1657, under the fictitious name of William Allen. It was eagerly bought up by the royalists, at the high price of five shillings. The writer exerted all his rhetoric to persuade the people to assassinate the usurper; and, as Mr. Wood gravely says, "offers Oliver many *convincing and satisfying* reasons why he should kill himself; and *very fairly* gives him his choice of hanging, drowning, or pistoling himself; shews him the absolute necessity of it, the honour he would gain by it, and, in a word, uses such arguments as might have prevailed upon any body but a hardened rebel." Cromwell was exceedingly terrified at the publication of this spirited piece; and was, as some imagined, almost prevailed with to take the author's advice, from a dread of falling by some ignoble hand\*.

In the "Letters of Mr. Hughes," &c. vol. ii. p. 308, it is said, that the best picture of Crom-

\* Titus, who was not known to be the writer till after the Restoration, had a colonel's commission given him by Charles II. who made him one of the grooms of his bed-chamber. He, sometimes, to divert the king, or sink a declining favourite, practised buffooneries better suited to Bartholomew fair, than to the court of a prince who certainly understood decorum and politeness †. Though Titus had pleaded strongly in parliament for the exclusion of the duke of York, he was no less urgent for the abolition of the test and penal laws, as the surest bulwark against popery. In the reign of king James, he was sworn of the privy-council. He died in 1704, aged 82.

† Such low arts were practised by him, and not without success, to degrade the earl of Clarendon in the esteem of Charles.

well is that which was in the possession of sir Robert Rich, at Rose Hall. At sir Thomas Frankland's, in Old Bond-street, is another portrait of him, with the crown hanging over the arms. Dessau carried this picture to Portugal, where it was bought by sir Henry Frankland.

There is, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Edward Cooper, of Bath, a portrait of Cromwell, which belonged to the commissioner Whitelock; and another, *called* Cromwell's Wife, which was the property of Zincke the painter, who presented it to Dr. Cooper's father. This picture is without character, and very unlike the print of her, which I believe to be genuine.

This great man, whose genius was awakened by the distractions of his country, was looked upon as one of the people, till he was upwards of forty years of age. He is an amazing instance of what ambition, heated by enthusiasm, restrained by judgment, disguised by hypocrisy, and aided by natural vigour of mind, can do. He was never oppressed with the weight, or perplexed with the intricacy of affairs: but his deep penetration, indefatigable activity, and invincible resolution, seemed to render him a master of all events. He persuaded without eloquence; and exacted obedience, more from the terror of his name, than the rigour of his administration. He appeared as a powerful instrument in the hand of Providence, and dared to appeal to the decisions of Heaven for the justice of his cause. He knew every man of abilities in the three kingdoms, and endeavoured to avail himself of their respective talents. He has always been regarded by foreigners, and of late years by the generality of his countrymen,

men, as the greatest man this nation ever produced. It has been disputed which he deserved most, "a halter or a crown;" and there is no less disparity betwixt the characters drawn of him, and the reports propagated by his enemies and his friends. Colonel Lindsey affirmed that he saw him enter into a formal contract with the Devil; and Dawbeny has drawn "a Parallel " betwixt Moses the Man of God, and Oliver " the Protector \*." He died in his bed, on the 3d of September, a day which he had long esteemed fortunate, in the year 1658. The French court went into mourning for him; but the famous Mademoiselle de Montpensier disdained to pay that respect to the memory of an usurper. See Class VII.

ELIZABETH CROMWELL, Wife of the Protector, *in a black hood. In the upper part of the print is a monkey †, at the bottom are these lines:*

From feigned glory and usurped throne,  
And all the greatness to me falsely shewn,  
And from the arts of government set free;  
See how Protectress and a drudge agree.

The print, which is neatly engraved, is prefixed to a scarce satirical book, entitled "The Court and Kitchen of Elizabeth, called Joan Cromwell, the Wife of the late Usurper, truly described and represented," &c. Lond. 1664, 12mo. The head has been copied by Christopher Sharp, an ingenious turner, of Cambridge.

\* See "History and Policy reviewed," &c. by H. D. Lond. 1655; 12mo.

† This alludes to the famous *adage* of the ape, *The higher it goes, the more it exposes its backside.* The curious reader may see the original of it in Bayle's "Dict.," artic. HOSPITAL, note (O).

Elizabeth, daughter of sir James Bouchier †, and wife of Oliver Cromwell, was a woman of an enlarged understanding and an elevated spirit. She was an excellent housewife, and as capable of descending to the kitchen with propriety, as she was of acting in her exalted station with dignity. It has been asserted, that she as deeply *interested* herself in steering the *helm*, as she had often done in turning the *spit*; and that she was as constant a spur to her husband in the career of his ambition, as she had been to her servants in their culinary employments: certain it is, that she acted a much more prudent part as protectress, than Henrietta did as queen; and that she educated her children with as much ability as she governed her family with address. Such a woman would, by a natural transition, have filled a throne\*. She survived her husband fourteen years, and died on the 8th of October, 1672.

† This gentleman was of the same family with the ancient earls of Essex, of the same name. His seat was in that county.

\* James Heath informs us ‡, that she was a relation of Mr. Hamden's, and Mr. Goodwin's of Buckinghamshire; and that she was, by Oliver, "trained up and made the waiting-woman" of his providences, and lady-rampant of his successful greatness, which she personated afterwards as imperiously as himself; and that "the incubus of her bed made her partaker too in the pleasures of the throne." We are told by an Italian author †, that he gradually and artfully assumed the government at the instigation of his wife. Sir James Burrow, in his "Anecdotes and Observations relating to Cromwell," invalidates the charge brought against her by this writer. I know no more of her, but that, about the time of the Restoration, she very prudently stole out of town, and lived for the remainder of her life in the obscurity of retirement. I am credibly informed that she was a considerable time in Switzerland.

‡ See his anonymous Life of O. Cromwell, entitled, "Flagellum," &c. p. 20, edit. 1672.

† Nicholas Comnenus Paradisepoli, in his "Historia Gymnasii Patavini," tom. ii. lib. ii. sect. 241. His words are, "Duxta Cantabrigiæ uxors, hac impellente, ad gerendam publicam sensim ac dissimulante accessit."

RICHARD CROMWELL, lord protector, &c. *cloak, band, &c.*

RICHARD, lord protector, &c. *Hollar f. 4to.*

RICHARD, &c. *Guil. Haynesworth sc. b. sh.*

RICHARD, &c. *Gammon sc.*

RICHARD, &c. *in armour; Stent; 4to. Before Parival's "Iron Age," fol.*

RICHARD, &c. *Fred. Bouttats sc. in armour; 4to.*

RICHARD, &c. *an etching; 4to.*

RICHARD, &c. *on horseback; view of Windsor-castle; large sh. Stent.*

RICHARD CROMWELL, the meek knight; *the giants Desborough and Lambert leading him by the arms. Frontispiece to "Don Juan Lamberto, or a Comical History of the late Times," said to be written by Flatman.*

There is a miniature of him, by Cooper, in the collection at Strawberry-Hill.

It was impossible that the feeble and unskilful hand of Richard should long hold the reins of a government, which his father, with all his vigour and dexterity, found so difficult to retain. He succeeded him in the protectorate; but as he was heir to none of his great qualities, he was presently deposed from that dignity, which he quitted without reluctance; and probably experienced more solid happiness in retirement and obscurity, than Oliver did at the height of his glory. He passed the last years of his life, in great privacy, at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire under the assumed name of Clark. In the latter part of his life, he appeared at a trial in Westminster Hall, where the lord chief justice Holt, out of respect to his former greatness, ordered him a chair.

chair †. He is said to have carefully preserved a trunk full of addresses, which were sent to him on his accession to the protectorate\*, and to have bequeathed them to his friends. *Ob.* 13 July, 1712, *Æt.* 86.

## CLASS II.

## Great OFFICERS of STATE.

BULSTRODE WHITLOCKE, (lord-keeper.) See Class VI.

Col. NATHANAEL FIENNES, (lord-privy-seal); *Vandergucht* *sc.* 8vo.

Nathanael Fiennes, second son to lord Say, <sup>Promoted June, 1655</sup> engaged with zeal in the service of the parliament. But his courage was by no means proportioned to his zeal, as he surrendered the city of Bristol, of which he was governor, after a siege of two days. He was tried and condemned for cowardice, but found means to procure his pardon. He soon after attached himself to the Independents, and was one of the most considerable leaders of that party †. He was a frequent and copious speaker in parliament, to which his talents were much better adapted than to the field. Many of his speeches and pamphlets relative to the civil war are in

† All the descendants of Oliver Cromwell, of the male line, now subsisting, are from his younger son Henry. See an authentic account of the family, subjoined to Dr. Thomas Gibbon's Sermon, preached at the death of William Cromwell, esq. July 9, 1772.

\* The practice of addressing commenced on the accession of Richard. His short continuance in his high station gained him the nick-name of "Tumble down Dick."

‡ Fiennes, Cromwell, Vane, and St. John, were at the head of that faction.

print. See a catalogue of them in "Athen. Oxon." *Ob.* 16 December, 1669.

### Great OFFICERS of IRELAND.

OLIVER CROMWELL, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. See Class I. and VII.

General IRETON; *Cooper p. Houbraken sc. 1741; Illust. Head. In the possession of David Polhill, esq.*

The lord-deputy IRETON; *sold by Walton; whole length; large 8vo.*

HENRY IRETON, &c. *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

Promoted  
June, 1650.

Ireton, who on several occasions had signalized his valour and conduct in the field, approved himself a man of spirit and capacity in his government of Ireland. He proceeded upon Cromwell's plan, and gave abundant proof of his being every way qualified for that extensive command. Though naturally a lover of justice, he made little scruple of sacrificing even that to liberty, of which he was passionately fond. He died at the siege of Limerick, the 26th of November, 1651, sincerely lamented by the republicans, who revered him as a soldier, a statesman, and a saint. In Crull's "Antiquities of Westminster Abbey" is a curious panegyric, which was intended for his monument: it is written in a very exalted strain, far beyond the common cant of epitaphs\*. Ireton had by his wife Bridget, eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a daughter, named also Bridget, who espoused Thomas Bendish esq. In Watts's "Ly-

\* "Credas pro Deo militasse Iretonum, pro Iretono Deum," &c.



ric Poems," is a copy of verses addressed to her †. See the preceding reign, Class VII.

Lieutenant-general FLEETWOOD; *Walker p. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the collection of Thomas Cook, esq. Illust. Head.*

Lord-deputy FLEETWOOD; *whole length; in armour.*

† Bridget Bendish, grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, resembled him, more than any of his descendants, in the cast of her countenance and character. She, on some occasions, appeared with all the dignity of a princess; and, at other times, had as much the appearance of a low drudge of business, being as laborious as she was intelligent in the management of her salt-works. After she had harrassed herself with toil, she was as careless how or where she slept, or what she eat or drank, as Charles XII. was in the course of his campaigns. Her presence of mind on no occasion forsook her; nor was she ever known to betray the least symptom of fear. Sometimes, after a day of drudgery, she would go to the assembly at Yarmouth §, where the greatness of her manner and the superiority of her understanding never failed to attract respect. She was never known to break her promise; nor, in her common conversation, to pay much regard to truth, as it would have been rashness to have affirmed any thing as a fact because she said it. Her charity appeared to be a virtue of the heart, as well as the hand. She exercised it in all places, and on every occasion; but in the exertion of it, frequently left her debts unpaid. Her piety was strongly tinged with enthusiasm. She, on emergent occasions, would retire to her closet, where, by fasting, meditation, and prayer, she would work up her spirit to a degree of rapture, and then inflexibly determine her conduct by some text of scripture that occurred to her, which she regarded as a divine revelation. She would frequently fawn, dissemble, and prevaricate, and that for low, if not sinister ends and purposes; and was, indeed, the jest and admiration, not only of her friends, but even of her servants, who justly regarded her as one of the best mistresses in the world. She had the highest veneration for the memory of her grandfather, whom she revered as a consummate hero and glorified saint. She died in the year 1727, or 1728. This imperfect and contrasted sketch is chiefly taken from her character more at large, by Mr. Samuel Say, a dissenting minister, who was intimately acquainted with her, and drew her from the life. See the Appendix to the second volume of the "Letters," published by Mr. Duncombe. See also the third volume, p. 168, &c. where are many curious and interesting anecdotes of herself and family. We are there informed that the print prefixed to the *Life of Oliver Cromwell*, in octavo, said to have been published by the late bishop Gibson, about the year 1725, nearly resembles Mrs. Bendish as well as the Protector.

§ She lived at South Town, in that neighbourhood.

The lord-deputy FLEETWOOD; *on horseback.*

Promoted  
1654

Fleetwood, who, as well as Ireton, was son-in-law to Cromwell\*, was a very useful instrument to that artful man, who knew how to avail himself of family-connections. The character of Fleetwood was very different from that of Ireton: he had no great skill as a soldier, and less as politician; but he had a very powerful influence over the bigoted part of the army. He thought that prayers superseded the use of "carnal weapons;" and that "it was sufficient to trust in the hand of Providence, without exerting the arm of flesh." He would fall on his knees and pray, when he heard of a mutiny among the soldiers; and was with the utmost difficulty roused to action on several emergencies. In 1659 he was declared commander in chief of the army. This was done by the intrigues of Lambert, who intended to make the same use of him that Cromwell had done of Fairfax. He died soon after the Revolution. See Class VII.

JOHN DESBOROUGH, lord-chancellor of Ireland. See Class VI.

### C L A S S    I I I .

### P E E R S .

EDWARD SOMERSET, Marquis of Worcester; *in the manner of Faithorne; an anonymous print, but sufficiently ascertained; in armour; b. sb.*

The marquis of Worcester †, a zealous catholic, and a man of courage and enterprize,

\* Fleetwood married Ireton's widow.

† He is better known in our histories by the title of earl of Glamorgan.

was much in the favour and confidence of Charles I. who is said to have dispatched him into Ireland, to treat with the rebels of that kingdom, and engage them in his service, in opposition to the parliament. The other powers which were granted him were of so extraordinary a nature, as to strike many of the royalists with astonishment. Nothing but the desperate situation of the king's affairs could apologize for such strange steps \*. In 1663 †, he published a small book, entitled "A Century of the Names and *Scantlings* of such Inventions as I can at present call to mind to have tried and perfected, which (my former Notes being lost) I have, at the instance of a powerful Friend, endeavoured now, in the Year 1655, to set these down in such a Way as may sufficiently instruct me to put any of them in Practice." At the conclusion he says, "This making up the whole Century, and preventing any further trouble to the reader for the present, meaning to leave to posterity a book, wherein, under each of these heads, the means to put in execution, and visible trial of all and every of these inventions, with the shape and form of all things belonging to them, shall be printed by brass plates."

A practical mathematician, who has quickness to seize a hint, and sagacity to apply it, might avail himself greatly of these *Scantlings*, though little more than a bare catalogue. It is extremely probable that captain Savery took from

\* Sir Edward Hyde, in a letter to secretary Nicholas, dated 1646-7, says, "I care not how little I say in that business of Ireland, since those strange powers and instructions given to your favourite Glamorgan, which appear to me inexcusable to justice, piety, and prudence." He adds, a little below, "Oh! Mr. Secretary, those stratagems have given me more sad hours than all the misfortunes in war which have befallen the king." Chancellor Clarendon's "State Papers," vol. ii. p. 337.

† The date should be 1665.

the marquis the hint of the steam-engine, for raising water with a power made by fire, which invention alone would intitle the author to immortality\*. That of stopping a vehicle, by instantly letting off the horses, seems to have been derived from the same origin †. I am informed by the reverend and ingenious Mr. Gainsborough, of Henley, brother to the painter, on whose judgment in the mechanic powers I have reason to rely, that this book is far from being such a collection of whims and chimeras as it has been supposed to be: on the contrary, he highly esteems the author as one of the greatest mechanical geniuses that ever appeared in the world.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, marquis of Newcastle; *his marchioness, and their family*; *Diepenste del. P. Clouwet sc. h. sb. prefixed to "Nature's Pictures, drawn by Fancy's Pencil to the Life,"* 1656, folio.

This beautiful print is very scarce. It was done when the family was at Antwerp. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class III. and that of CHARLES II. Class IX.

In the marquis's fine book of horsemanship is a print of CHARLES, Viscount MANSFIELD and Mr. HENRY CAVENDISH, on horseback; the marquis and marchioness, their three daughters, and their husbands; namely, the earl of BRIDGEWATER ‡, the earl of "BULLING-  
" BROOKE"

\* See an account of it in Dr. Desaguliers's Works. See also the "Scantlings," No. 68.

† See "Scantlings," No. 19.

‡ Elizabeth, daughter of William, then earl of Newcastle, married John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, in the 19th year of his age. He desired that it might be recorded on his tomb that  
"He enjoyed, almost twenty-two years, all the happiness that  
" ma<sup>a</sup>  
" 11

“BROOKE” and Mr. CHEYNE, are under a colonade, as spectators. The plates for the English edition of this book are the same with the French, but the latter has the finest impressions.

JAMES STANLEY, earl of Derby; *Loggan f. large 4to.*

JAMES STANLEY, &c. copied from the above; *Vertue sc. large 4to.*

JAMES, earl of Derby; *oval; 8vo.* In “*Clarendon's History.*”

Lord Hyde has an excellent picture, by Vandyck, of the earl and countess of Derby and child, whole lengths. It was brought from Cornbury, and is esteemed the most capital in his collection. Mr. Walpole has a painting of the countess.

The earl of Derby gave many signal proofs of his valour in the Civil War; particularly in that memorable action near Wigan in Lancashire, where, with 600 horse, he, for two hours, bravely withstood a corps of 3000 horse and foot, commanded by colonel Lilburne. We can easily believe this, and much more, of a man who could write so spirited a letter as that which he sent to Ireton\*. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and beheaded in violation of a promise of quarter, given him

“man could receive in the sweet society of the best of wives” It might be added, with truth, that the virtues and the graces conspired to render her one of the best and most amiable women. She died the 14th of June, 1663, in the 37th year of her age, having left a numerous issue. The worthy earl, who, upon her decease, was one of the most disconsolate of men, as he had been one of the happiest of husbands; and, who for many years, may be said to have endured, rather than enjoyed life, died the 26th of October, 1686, in his 64th year. See more of both these persons in Collins's “Peerage.”

\* See the letter in “Hume's History,” or in the “Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.”

by captain Edge, into whose hands he fell. He was executed the 15th of Oct. 1651 \*.

GEORGE Lord DIGBY, earl of Bristol; *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the hon. John Spencer, esq. Illust. Head.*

He succeeded to the title of earl of Bristol, the 16th of January, 1652-3; the portrait was painted in the former reign.

The earl of Bristol, well known for his fine parts, his levity, and extravagant passions, was secretary of state and privy-counsellor to Charles II. at the time of the Interregnum. But he forfeited both these offices, by reconciling himself to the church of Rome, against which he had written several pieces of controversy. He imputed his removal to the influence of his friend the lord chancellor Hyde, whose ruin he afterwards sought with all that vehemence which was natural to him †. It is pity that the romantic

Creat.  
15 Sept.  
20 Jan. I.

\* The heroine his countess, who so bravely defended Latham-House, with no less bravery defended the Isle of Man. Here she looked upon herself as queen, and disdained to submit to regicides and usurpers. She was the last person in the British dominions, that yielded to the republic.

† Among the excellent letters of the lord chancellor Clarendon, lately published †, in the second volume of his "State Papers †," is one addressed to lord Digby §, in which are some master-strokes, which shew at once the pious turn of mind, the genius, and friendship of the writer, and are also characteristic of the great man to whom it is written. I shall therefore give the reader the following extract. It seems that lord Digby, after the wreck of his fortune in the civil war, had formed a design of applying to the crown of France for employment and subsistence. His friend, then sir Edward Hyde \*, earnestly dissuades him from the

† 1773.

‡ P. 330, 331.

§ It appears to have been sent from Jersey, as it was written 1646-7.

\* Sir Edward tells him in another letter, "I am so far from doubting your affection, that, if you should tell me you did not love me, I would not believe you; for I know it is not in your power not to love me; for I am very just and true to you, and shall bring no shame to you." Clarendon's "Papers," vol. ii. p. 384.

matic history of this nobleman's life was never written. Dr. Swift, in one of his letters, styles him

this dishonourable expedient, telling him, that he could "no more be a servant or pensioner to another crown, than he could marry another wife. Borrow or beg," says he, "(it is very honest) so much as will keep you alive and cleanly for one year; and withdraw into a quiet corner, where you are not known, and where not above two or three friends may hear of you. If you can but live one year without being spoken of at all, without being in a capacity of having your own or other men's errors imputed to you, you will find a strange resurrection of a good fame. In that retirement you will revolve the rare accidents and misfortunes of your life; in the consideration whereof, I fear, you have been too negligent; and, it may be, you may believe you have encountered new and unusual dangers, because you have not duly weighed past and unusual deliverances. You will find as much of the immediate hand of God in both, as can be observed in the course of a man's life, much superior to you in age, and it may be, in action. You may, in this disquisition, consider by what forwardness of fortune it comes to pass, that a man of the most exquisite parts, of nature and art, that this age hath brought forth, hath been without success in those very actions for which meaner men have been highly commended\*; that a man of the most candid and obliging disposition, of the most unrevengeful and inoffensive temper and constitution, should not only have fewer friends in the general crowd of lookers-on, than many stubborn and insociable complexions use to find, but more enemies amongst those, whose advancement and prosperity he hath contributed to, than ever man hath met with. And, without doubt, you will discover somewhat no man else can discover, and enjoy an ample benefit by the discovery, throughout the long course of your life that is to come. I do not invite you to any morose or melancholy sequestering yourself from the world; if I am not mistaken, it will be as cheerful and pleasant a part of your life as ever you enjoyed. And after you have given your mind this diet, exercise, and repose, you will return with greater vigour upon the stage; and any shift you shall then be necessitated to, will be more justifiable to the world and comfortable to yourself."

\* Sir Edward, in a subsequent letter, dated from the Hague, November, 1648, says, "I confess I have not virtue enough to resist in me within any bounds, if I once let myself loose into this wilderness of prudential motives and expedients." He says afterwards, in the same letter, "Is it possible that you are the only man that do not discern a universal combination in all to have you quiet? It appears from these passages, that lord Digby's parts, however excellent, were far from being of any service to his party. His disposition was so very mercurial, that nothing was capable of fixing it; and while it remained unfixed, was much more dangerous than useful."

him "the Prototype of Lord Bolingbroke." *Ob.* 15 March, 1672-3. *Æt.* 64. See the reign of CHARLES I.

Birch.

HENRY CAREY, earl of Monmouth. See Class IX.

GIOVANNI, viconte MORDAUNTE; *W. Faithorne sc. oval; b. sb.*

This is one of Faithorne's best heads. There is another, in a small square.

This nobleman, who was father of the great earl of Peterborough, was the most active and enterprising of the royalists during the usurpation. He possessed much of that vigour of body and mind, which was afterwards so conspicuous in his son. He made several attempts to restore Charles II. for one of which he was brought to a public trial. He behaved himself, upon this occasion, with his usual intrepidity; evaded the evidence with remarkable address; and was, after long debate, pronounced "Not Guilty." The moment he was set at liberty, he began to be more active than before: but his great merit created him many enemies, who traduced and vilified him to the king. He was numbered with the neglected royalists. *Ob.* 5 June, 1675, *Æt.* 48\*.

Sir Edward, at the conclusion of this letter, intimates a desire of his making some historical collections relative to his great work, of which he supplied some of the materials.

\* The following persons are in the list of Cromwell's lords; namely, Nathanael Fiennes, Charles Fleetwood, John Desborough, Bulstrode Whitlocke, Phillip Skippon, Francis Rous. See "Parliamentary History," vol. xxi. p. 167.



## SCOTCH PEERS.

WILLIAM, duke of HAMILTON ;  
*Vandergucht* *fc.* 8vo.

WILLIAM, duke of HAMILTON ; *R. White* *fc.*

William duke of Hamilton, who was a man of too much spirit to be neuter in the divisions of his country, was, in the civil war, carried by the popular current much farther than he intended to go. In his character were united the accomplishments of the gentleman, with the openness and sincerity of the soldier. In the fatal battle of Worcester, he gave the strongest proofs of his courage and loyalty. He died of a shot in the leg, which he received valiantly fighting for Charles II. In the article of death, he expressed the highest satisfaction, "that he had  
" the honour to lose his life in the king's service,  
" and thereby to wipe out the memory of his former transgressions, which, he always professed,  
" were odious to himself."—He was brother to the duke who was beheaded. *Ob.* Sept. 1651.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, earl  
(marquis) of Argyle ; *Vandergucht* *fc.* 8vo.

The marquis of Argyle was, in the cabinet, what his enemy the marquis of Montrose was in the field, "the first character of his age and country for political courage and conduct." He was the champion of the Covenant, or, in other words, of the religion of his country, which he zealously and artfully defended. Such were his abilities, that he could accommodate himself to all characters and all times ; and he was the only man in the kingdom of Scotland, who was daily rising in wealth and power, amidst the dis-

distractions of a civil war. Much unmerited infamy has been thrown upon his character, which is placed in a truer light than it ever was before, in the "Biographia Britannica." He was, soon after the restoration, condemned by his capital enemy, the earl of Middleton, for his submission to the English government, in the time of the usurpation; a crime, in which the bulk of the three kingdoms were equally involved with himself. He was beheaded the 27th of May, 1661.

JACOBUS GRAMIUS, marggraff van Montrosse; *with a view of his execution; a Dutch print, 4to.* See the reign of CHARLES I. Clats III. and VII.

## A N I R I S H P E E R.

Effigies illustrissimi domini CÆCILII CALVERT, baronis Baltimore, de Baltimore, in regno Hiberniæ; *absoluti domini et proprietarii provinciarum Terræ Mariæ, et Avaloniæ, in America, &c. An. Dom 1657. Ætatis 51. Abra. Elostelvig sc.*

His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

Cecil Calvert was son of George, the first lord Baltimore, who was some time secretary to sir Robert Cecil, lord treasurer. He afterwards became secretary of state to James I. by whom he was created a peer. He obtained the grant of the province of Maryland from Charles I. It is observable that this country was formerly reckoned a part of Virginia\*.

\* Francis Nichols, author of the "Irish Compendium," informs us, that the title of Baltimore was conferred by Charles I. and that Cecil Calvert first received the grant of Maryland from that prince; in both which particulars he appears to be mistaken. See Wood, i. col. 365. See also "Magna Britannia," vol. vi. P. 296, 297.

## CLASS IV.

## The CLERGY.

## ARCHBISHOP, and BISHOPS.

JACOBUS USSERIUS, archiepiscopus Armachanus, &c. *holding a scull; frontispiece to his Funeral Sermon, by Dr. Nicholas Barnard.*

Archbishop Usher, who very sincerely lamented the distress of his brethren\*, and as sincerely wept over the ruins of the church, was much courted by Cromwell, who was proud of expressing a regard for so great and so good a man. He died the 21st of March, 1655-6, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster-Abbey, by command of the Protector, who bore half the expence of his funeral; the other half fell very heavily upon his relations.

JOHN RICHARDSON, D. D. bishop of Ardagh; *aged 74, Anno Dom. 1653. T. Cross sc. 4to.*

He deceased bishop of Ardagh, 1654. See an anecdote of him in the reign of Charles II. Class IV. Article WATSON.

EDWARDUS PARRY, episcopus Laonenfis; *f. Dickson f. 1660. Oxon. 4to.*

\* The bishops suffered great hardships during the usurpation of Cromwell; and many of them were deprived of all means of subsistence. In the preceding reign, they were often insulted with the opprobrious appellation of "dumb dogs;" and they were now frequently called in derision, "poor dogs;" and that by persons, "whose fathers they would have disdained to have set with the dogs of their flock †."

† Job. xxx. ver. 1.

Edward Parry, a prelate of Irish extraction, was a man of an acute genius and an exemplary character. He was consecrated bishop of Killaloe, the 28th of March, 1647; and died the 20th of July, 1650. He was author of “David restored, or an Antidote against the Profperity of the wicked, &c. in a most seasonable Discourse on the 73d Psalm. Opus posthumum.” 8vo. 1660. He was father of John and Benjamin Parry, successively bishops of Ossory. See *Wood* ii. Col. 605.

### INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

EDWARDUS REYNOLDS, S. T. D.  
*Loggan sc. b. sb.*

Dr. Reynolds was dean of Christ-church. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES OWEN, S. T. P. dean of Christ-church. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JEREMY TAYLOR, D. D. *P. Lombart sc. without his name. Motto, “Non magna loquimur, sed vivimus, &c.” Frontispiece to his “Ductor Dubitantium;” folio.*

JEREMY TAYLOR, D. D. *with the same motto. Before his “Measures and Offices of Friendship;” addressed to the famous Mrs. Catharine Philips. 12mo.*

This excellent man, who had too much learning and unaffected piety to be thought orthodox at this period, was deprived of his benefice, and retired into Wales, where he kept school. In his retirement, he wrote most of his valuable works. See an account of him in the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHN

JOHN LIGHTFOOT, D. D. See the reign of CHARLES II.

BRIANUS WALTONUS, S. T. D. &c. *Lombart sc. a fine head. Frontispiece to his Polyglot Bible; folio.*

Dr. Brian Walton was the celebrated editor of the Polyglot. In 1645 he formed the design of that great work, which was published in 1657\*. In 1653 he was actually engaged in it, as appears from a letter that he wrote to archbishop Uther †. This Bible, which is beautifully printed in six volumes folio, is in the Hebrew, Greek, Vulgate, Latin, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Æthiopic, and Persian languages. Dr. Walton was, soon after the Restoration, promoted to the bishopric of Chester. *Ob. 1661.*

It is scarce known, that an English piece of his was first printed in the "Collectanea Ecclesiastica" of Samuel Brewster, esq. London, 1752; 4to. It is called, "A Treatise concerning the payment of Tyths in London." In the Life of Dr. Edward Pocock, prefixed to his "Theological Works," are some curious particulars relative to the London Polyglot.

JOHN BARWICK, D. D. one of the most active loyalists at this period. See the reign of CHARLES II.

\* This was the first book published in England by subscription. Blome, a notorious plagiarist, afterwards carried the practice of publishing books in this manner to a greater height than any of his contemporaries.

† See "Gen. Dict." Artic. WALTON.

Doctor JOHN GAUDEN; *a whole length*; before his “*Hieraspistes, a Defence, by way of Apology, for the Ministry and Ministers of the Church of England,*” 1653, 4to. *There is a very small whole length, intended for him, before his “Tears, Sighs, &c. of the Church of England,”* 1659, folio, which is his principal work.

Dr. GAUDEN; *a scarce and curious portrait, prefixed to a libel of Milton’s upon the “Εικὼν Βασιλική,”* entitled “*Εικὼν ἀληθινὴ,*” Lond. 1649, 4to. *It is in the engraved frontispiece to this pamphlet, which represents a curtain drawn up by a hand, and discovers Gauden peeping out. At the top, are these words :*

“ Spectatum admitti, risum teneatis ?——

*Underneath are the following verses :*

“ The curtain’s drawn; all may perceive the plot,  
 “ And him who truly the black babe begot;  
 “ Whose fable mantle makes me bold to say,  
 “ A Phaeton Sol’s chariot rul’d that day:  
 “ Presumptuous priest, to skip into the throne,  
 “ And make his king his bastard issue own!  
 “ The author therefore hath conceived it meet,  
 “ The doctor should do penance in this sheet.”

*See some account of the pamphlet in Kennet’s “ Register and Chronicle,”* p. 776, 777.

John Gauden, a native of Mayland, in Essex, and rector of Bocking, in that county, was a man of ingenuity and learning, and author of several books, which gained him a very considerable reputation. He had a hand in the publication of the “*Eikon Basilike,*” and has been reputed the author of it; but that he actually wrote it is abundantly disproved by external  
 and

and internal evidence \*. He was, after the Restoration, successively promoted to the bishoprics of Exeter and Worcester. He died the 20th of September, 1662, aged 57. The reader may see a remarkable account of his death, at p. 97 of the curious "Letters of Abraham Hill, esq." I mention this, as it disproves a fanatical story concerning it, the purport of which is, that it was owing to the promotion of Dr. Morley to the bishopric of Winchester, upon which he had set his heart. Whoever examines the writings of the royal and reverend authors, will find them specifically different; and must, from taste and sentiment, conclude, as well as from the peculiar circumstances of both writers, that Charles could no more descend to write like Gauden, than Gauden could rise to the purity and dignity of Charles. The style of the divine is more debased with the pedantry, than embellished with the elegancies of learning.

ALEXANDER ROSSÆUS; *Æt.* 63; *Lombart sc.* Before his "*Pensebia, or View of all Religions.*" 8vo.

ALEXANDER ROSS; *J. Clarke sc.* 1733.

ALEXANDER ROSS, *with a key in his hand*; *whole length*; before his "*Muses Interpreter*;" 8vo. *Another, small*: motto, "*Ros et umbra sumus*:" before his "*Continuation of Raleigh's History.*"

Alexander Ross, a native of Aberdeen in Scotland, was master of the grammar-school at Southampton, and chaplain to Charles I. He was author of a considerable number of books,

\* See the Appendix to Dr. John Burton's "Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History," Wagstaffe's "Vindication of King Charles I." &c.

in Latin and English. He published, in the former of these languages, a cento on the life of Christ, entitled, "Virgilius Evangelizans;" which is very ingenious, and was deservedly admired. It was collected entirely from Virgil. It is well known how different a cento was gathered by Ausonius from that chaste poet. Our author's great work is, "A Continuation of "Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World." This is like a piece of bad Gothic tacked to a magnificent pile of Roman architecture, which serves to heighten the effect of it, while it exposes its own deficiency in strength and beauty. He was so unfortunate as to attack sir Kenelm Digby, Dr. Hervey, and sir Thomas Brown, and to disparage their great abilities. This hurt his reputation more than the meanest of his writings could possibly have done. *Ob.* 1654, *Æt.* 64\*.

THOMAS MANTON, D. D. minister of Covent-Garden, and a celebrated preacher at this period. See the reign of CHARLES II.

Dr. JOHN HEWIT, 6 *English verses*; 8vo.

JOHN HEWIT, D. D. *Vandergucht sc.* 8vo.

Dr. JOHN HEWIT, *beheaded June (July) 8, 1658.*

JOHN HEWITT, *four Latin verses*; in *Gaywood's manner*, 8vo. *His head is before his book on Repentance.*

Dr. John Hewit was employed by Charles II. in agencies betwixt his friends, and collecting

\* Alexander Ross, bishop of Edinburgh, was probably of the same family with the above-mentioned person. He was deprived of his bishopric in 1689, and died in 1720. "He had the chance "to out-live all the brethren of his order, and all the bishops "likewise in England, who had been possessed of sees before the "Revolution." Keith's "Catalogue of the Bishops of Scotland," p. 41.



money for his support. He was discovered by a spy of Thurloe's, and tried by a high court of justice, in which Lisle presided. He denied the jurisdiction of the court, and was, with little ceremony, condemned for contumacy. He was beheaded at the same time with sir Henry Slingsby.

Mrs. Claypole, Cromwell's favourite daughter, was a very importunate, but unsuccessful advocate with her father in his behalf. When she lay upon her death-bed, she upbraided him with the blood that he had spilt, and spoke with uncommon emphasis of his cruelty with respect to Hewit. Such a remonstrance from a beloved child, in so affecting a situation, must have sunk deep into his mind: it was strongly suspected that his conscience took the alarm, and was never at rest, from that moment.

JOHN EVERARD, D. D. See the reign of CHARLES I.

THOMAS GOODWIN, D. D. president of Magdalen College, in Oxford. See the reign of CHARLES II.

Vera Effigies LAMBROCI THOMAS;  
SS. T. D. *D. Savil fecit, T. Cross sc. 8vo.*

\* \* \* \* \*

EDWARD CALAMY, B. D. His head, with those of Joseph Caryl and several other ministers who flourished at this time, is described in the reign of Charles II.

SYDRACH SIMPSON, late master of Pembroke-Hall; *black cap, book, &c.*

Sydrach Simpson, who received his education at Cambridge, was, in 1650, appointed master of Pembroke-Hall in that university, by the Parliamentary visitors. He was a minister in London in the reign of Charles I. and much followed and admired as a preacher. Dr. Preston, Philip Nye, Jeremiah Burroughs, William Bridge, and Sydrach Simpson, were, as Neal informs us, “the five pillars of the Independent or Congregational party, and were distinguished by the name of the *dissenting brethren*, in the assembly of divines \*.” *Ob.* 1654.

NICHOLAS LOCKYER, M. A. *Hollar f.*  
1270.

Nicholas Lockyer was chaplain to Cromwell, and a frequent preacher before the parliament †. He succeeded Francis Rous in the provostship of Eton, of which he was deprived soon after the Restoration, and was himself succeeded by Nicholas Monck, brother to the general. He was afterwards ejected from St. Bennet's Sheerhog, and Pancras Soper-Lane. He published, in the reign of Charles I. “England faithfully watcht with her Wounds, or Christ sitting up with his Children in their swooning State; which is the Sum of several Lectures, painfully preached upon Colossians I. by N. Lockyer, M. A.” 4to. The title of this book may serve as a specimen of the strain in which all his works are written. *Ob.* 1684.

\* “Hist. of the Puritans,” 4to. i. 623.

† He was a native of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire; and was some time of New Inn-Hall, in the university of Oxford. On the 31st of January, 1649, he was admitted fellow of Eton College, and elected provost, the 1st of Feb. 1658-9. He was succeeded by Monck, the first of June, 1660 ‡.

‡ E Regist. Coll. Etonens.

JOHN HOWE, chaplain to Cromwell. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JEREMIAH WHITE, chaplain to Cromwell. His head belongs to the reign of WILLIAM III.

ROBERTUS DINGLÆUS, in artibus magister; *T. Cross sc.* Before his "*Spiritual Taste described, or a Glimpse of Christ, &c.*" 1649. 8vo.

Robert Dingley was son of sir John Dingley, knt. by a sister of the excellent Dr. Henry Hammond. He was educated at Magdalen College in Oxford, where he was a strict observer of all church ceremonies. He afterwards became a zealous puritan, and was remarkably active in ejecting such as were, by that party, styled "ignorant and scandalous ministers and school-masters." He was rector of Brightstone, in the Isle of Wight, when his kinsman colonel Hammond was governor there. The Oxford antiquary has given us a catalogue of his works; the most extraordinary of which is, "The Deputation of Angels, or the Angel Guardian: 1. Proved by the divine light of nature, &c. 2. From many rubs and mistakes, &c. 3. Applied and improved for our information, &c. chiefly grounded on Acts xii. 15. Lond. 1654." 8vo.—*Ob.* 1659, *Æt.* 40.

GULIELMUS OUGHTRED, *Æt.* 83; 6 *Latin verses*; *W. Faithorne f. exactly in the manner of Hollar.* 12mo. See an account of him in the preceding reign.

EDWARD TERRY, rector of the church at Greenford, Middlesex; *Æt.* 64, 1655; *Vaughan sc.* 8vo.

Edward Terry, a man of polite manners, and of exemplary life, was chaplain to sir Thomas Roe, in his embassy to the Great Mogul, in the reign of James I. He was a curious observer in his travels, as appears from his "Voyage to East India, &c." 1655, 8vo. to which his head is prefixed. He was also author of several sermons, and other pieces of divinity, and of "A Character of Charles II."\* He expected that the king would have preferred him to the deanry of Windsor; but it was given to Dr. Bruno Ryves, the noted author of the "Mercurius Rusticus." See more of him in "Athen. Oxon."

JOHANNES TRAPP, A. M. *Æt.* 53, 1654; *Gaywood f. b. sb.* Before his "Exposition of the twelve Minor Prophets." A worse impression of this print is before his "Exposition of the New Testament." Under the head are six verses,

"One of this age's greatest little men, &c." †

JOHANNES TRAPP, A. M. *Æt.* 59, 1660; 4to.

John Trapp, vicar of Weston upon Avon, and school-master at Stratford in Warwickshire, appears to have been one of the most laborious men of his age. He has written large comments upon almost all the books of the Old and New Testament, not to mention several pieces of divinity of less note. He never had, or even wished for any preferment besides his vicarage, which lay at the convenient distance of two miles from his school. His character for strictness of life, and as a preacher, was such, that he was, on the

\* See "Athen. Oxon."

† This age was famous for little men of great worth and eminence; namely, archbishop Laud, the earl of Southampton, the lord Falkland, sir Charles Cavendish, brother to the marquis of Newcastle, Sidney Godolphin, Hales of Eton, Daniel Featley, Chillingworth, &c.

foot of his merit, offered very considerable benefices, which he refused to accept as his condition was equal to his wishes. He was grandfather of Dr. Joseph Trapp, late vicar of the united parishes of Christ-Church, Newgate-Street, and St. Leonard's, Foster-Lane, in London \*. Ob. 17 Oct. 1669.

BENJAMIN SPENCER, *without his name; his right hand is on a scull; Cross &c. Motto, "Ferendo sepultus, sperando resurtus." Before his "Golden Mean," folio.*

Benjamin Spencer, who was born in London about the latter end of the sixteenth century, was probably educated at Cambridge, as no mention is made of him by Wood. He was minister of St. Thomas's, in Southwark, and rector of Escher, in Surrey; but, being a loyalist, he, by the iniquity of the times, suffered sequestration and imprisonment. He was lecturer to the mercer's company, and chaplain to sir John Jacob, of Bromley, in Essex, when he published his book, which has the following quaint title, and nine epistles dedicatory prefixed †: "Chry-  
" somefon,

\* Author of several books of divinity, and of an excellent series of lectures on poetry, in Latin. He also published Latin translations of Anacreon and Milton, and an English translation of Virgil, in blank verse. He has more successfully imitated the gayety of Anacreon, than the sublimity of Milton, or the majesty of Virgil.

† This was an expedient to procure money, as the practice of publishing books by subscription was then unknown. I have heard of an author who contrived much better than Spencer. He prefixed a different dedication to a certain number of printed copies, and addressed them to every great man he knew that he thought loved flattery, and would pay him handsomely for it. But, perhaps, none of our authors ever managed better than Dr. Fuller, who, in his "Church History," and the Appendix to it, which make but one volume, has, with admirable contrivance, introduced twelve title-pages besides the general one, and "as many particular dedications, and no less than fifty-eight or

“ someſon, a Golden Mean, or a middle Way  
 “ for Chriſtians to walk by ; wherein all *Seekers*  
 “ of Truth, and *Shakers* † in the Faith, may  
 “ find the true Religion, independing on Man’s  
 “ Invention, and be eſtabliſhed therein :

“ Intended { as a Key to Chriſtianity,  
 “ as a Touchſtone for a Traveller,  
 “ as a Seamark for a Sailor.”

Speaking of this work, in his general epiſtle to the reader, he ſays, “ The outward figure of  
 “ this book is like the diſh called the “ *Olio*,”  
 “ a meſs of altogether, which I have ſo com-  
 “ poſed on purpoſe to give content to every  
 “ appetite ; at leaſt to ſome, &c. I have form-  
 “ ed it in the way of dialogue, becauſe it is an  
 “ inquiſitive age, and alſo becauſe ſuch kind of  
 “ writing comes off more quick and home to  
 “ the underſtanding than long diſcourſes, which  
 “ oftentimes *wearieth* the reader, and *confounds*  
 “ the memory.” This book was printed at Lon-  
 don, for B. S. the author, in 1650.

CAVE BECK. *The figure of the European, in the frontiſpiece of his book is, with great probability, ſuppoſed to be his portrait.*

Cave Beck, rector of St. Helen’s, in Ipſwich †, was author of a book, entitled “ The Univerſal  
 “ Character, by which all Nations in the World  
 “ may underſtand one another’s Conceptions,

“ ſixty of thoſe by-inſcriptions, which are addreſſed to his particular friends and benefactors †.” This ſwells the bulk of it to at leaſt the amount of forty ſheets. Heylin, in the preface to his “ *Examen Hiſtoricum*,” has cenſured him for walking in this untrodden path.

† The Seekers, and Shakers, or Quakers, were notable ſects at this time.

‡ “ *Faſti Oxon.*” ii. 35.

‡ Heylin.

“ reading

“ reading out of one common Writing their own  
 “ tongues,” 1657, small 8vo. The most con-  
 siderable work of this kind is that of bishop  
 Wilkins, who, as Wood says, took the hint of  
 his treatise from George Dolgarno’s “ Ars Sig-  
 “ norum,” &c. published in 1661. This per-  
 son, who was a Scotsman, was a school-master at  
 Oxford, where he died in 1687. Mr. Leibnitz,  
 who was in England in 1673, “ told Mr. Boyle  
 “ and Mr. Oldenburgh, that he did not think  
 “ either Dr. Wilkins or Dolgarno had come to  
 “ the point. They might, indeed, enable na-  
 “ tions, who did not understand each other to  
 “ correspond easily together ; but they had not  
 “ obtained the true real character, which would  
 “ be the best instrument of the human mind, and  
 “ extremely assist both the reason and memory,  
 “ and the invention of things. These charac-  
 “ ters ought to resemble as much as possible  
 “ those of algebra, which are very simple and  
 “ expressive, and are never superfluous or equi-  
 “ vocal, but whose varieties are grounded on  
 “ reason. Mr. Leibnitz speaks somewhere of an  
 “ alphabet, which he was contriving, of human  
 “ thoughts. Probably this alphabet had some  
 “ relation to his universal language \*.”

SAMUEL FAIRCLOUGH, A. M.

&c. *Van Hove sc. a small head* †. In Clark’s “ Lives,”  
*folio.*

Samuel Fairclough, who was born at Have-  
 rill, in Suffolk, was one of the most finished  
 scholars and celebrated preachers among the  
 moderate puritans of his time. He was edu-  
 cated at Queen’s College, in Cambridge, and was

\* “ Biog. Brit.” artic. WILKINS, note (S).

† This print may be placed here, or in the reign of Charles I.

there supposed to be puritanically inclined, when, at an early age, he was private tutor to Mr. Compton, afterwards earl of Northampton, and was chosen to act the part of Surda, in the comedy of Ignoramus, which he obstinately refused, though strongly solicited, and even laughed at for his refusal by the vice-chancellor. He declared, that he thought it unlawful for a man to wear women's clothes, though in a comedy. Upon this declaration his pupil frankly offered to act his tutor's part, and that of Vince, which was allotted for himself. He was some time lecturer at Lynn, in Norfolk, and afterwards successively minister of Barnardiston and Ketton, in Suffolk, to which benefices he was preferred by sir Nathanael Barnardiston. In 1662, he was ejected for non-conformity, and was succeeded in the rectory of Ketton by Mr. Tillotson, whom he resembled in several circumstances of his character. He was, in the pulpit, confessedly superior to any divine of his persuasion, and preached constantly four times a week; once to the clergy, many of whom frequented his lectures. His discourses were well digested, and carefully committed to writing before they were publicly delivered. He had then his notes constantly before him; but such was the strength of his memory, that he scarce ever was seen to turn his eyes from the audience. This truly pious and worthy man died the 14th of December, 1677, aged 84. His funeral sermon was preached by an eminent conforming divine.

FRANCISCUS ROBERTS, *Æt.* 48,  
1656; *b. sb.* Before his "*Clavis Bibliorum.*"

Francis Roberts, who was minister of St. Augustin's in London, and afterwards rector of Wrington in Somersetshire, was an assistant to  
the



the commissioners appointed by the Parliament, for the ejection of such as were then called “scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers” and school-masters.” He was author of several pieces of practical divinity; but his principal work is “*Clavis Bibliorum, or A Key to the Bible,*” successively printed in 8vo. 4to. and folio. *Ob.* 1675. See a catalogue of his works in “*Athen. Oxon.*”

HENRY STUBBES; *Ob.* July (7) 1678, *Æt.* 73; 12mo.

Henry Stubbes was a puritan divine of distinguished merit, who was educated at Wadham College in Oxford. In 1654, when he resided in the city of Wells, he was appointed one of the commissioners for ejecting “ignorant and scandalous ministers.” Mr. Wood speaks of him as a seditious preacher; but Dr. Calamy, who is acknowledged to be a writer of more candour, gives us a very different character of him; and represents him as a man of great humility, meekness, and charity, and “above all factious inducements\*.” Certain it is, that his incessant and disinterested labours in the ministry, his practical writings, which breathe a spirit of piety, and the correspondent life of the author, gained him great esteem and reverence from the moderate of all persuasions.—Mr. Baxter preached his funeral sermon.

JOHANNES GOODWIN, S. Theol. Cantabrig. *Ob. Anno Ætat.* 72, 1665.

JOHN GOODWIN; *with a wind-mill over his head, and a weather-cock upon it;* 4to.

\* See “*Calamy’s Account of the ejected Ministers,*” p. 318, & seq.

John Goodwin, minister of Coleman-street \*, was a man who made more noise in the world than any other person of his age, rank, and profession. He had the hardiness to introduce Arminianism among the Calvinists, which he bravely and zealously defended, both in his sermons and writings. It is hard to say, whether he displayed more courage in attacking or repelling the enemy. It is certain that he had a very powerful body to deal with, as it was said, that "he was a man by himself; was against every man, and had every man almost against him." His genius seemed to be adapted to polemical divinity, and to an age of faction and tumult. He was appointed by the council of war to attend upon Charles I. a little before his execution. This was deemed an insult upon fallen majesty; as no man more eagerly promoted, or more zealously defended the murder of the king. His discourses and writings on this subject were well remembered at the Restoration; but it was also remembered, that he had sown the seeds of division among the sectaries, which is supposed to have saved his life.

CHRISTOPHER LOVE; *Æt.* 35, *Aug.* 22, 1651; *T. Cross sc.* 4to.

CHRISTOPHER LOVE, *Æt.* 35, 1652; *Cross sc.* 12mo.

CHRISTOPHER LOVE, *in the pulpit*; *A. Conradus f. large h. sb.*

CHRISTOPHER LOVE; *a small oval.*

CHRISTOPHER LOVE; *Vandergucht sc.* 8vo.

Christopher Love, who was successively minister of St. Anne's Aldersgate, and St. Laurence Jewry, in London, was author of Ser-

\* "Johannes Goodwin, Norfolk" became fellow of Queen's College, in Cambridge, in 1617. MS. Lambeth, No. 805.

mons, and other pieces of practical divinity \*, which gained him a considerable reputation. He was convicted by the high court of justice of holding correspondence with the king, and conspiring against the republican government; for which he was condemned to be beheaded. The strongest application was made to the parliament for his pardon, not only by his wife and friends, but also by several parishes in London, and by fifty-four ministers; who could only procure a respite of his execution for a month. He was beheaded in July, 1651.

ARTHUR JACKSON; *Bouest p. Loggan sc. 4to.*

Arthur Jackson, minister of St. Michael, Wood-street, adhered strongly to the parliament, upon the commencement of the civil war. He was a particular friend of Love, and refused to give evidence against him; for which he was fined 500 l. and committed close prisoner to the Fleet. He, at the head of the presbyterians, presented the Bible to Charles II. when he made his triumphant procession through London. There was a particular propriety in choosing this person for that office, as he had written a commentary upon several parts of it. This work, to which his head is prefixed, is in three vols. 4to. He was a man of prodigious application. Dr. Calamy informs us, that he “studied 14 or 16 hours a day, at the university; and constantly rose at 3 or 4 of the clock in the morning, summer and winter, to redeem his time, and held it to the age of 73 †.”  
*Ob. 5 Aug. 1666.*

\* His Sermons in three volumes 8vo. were published in 1652, 1654, and 1657, with his funeral sermon by Thomas Manton.

† See Calamy's “Account of the ejected Ministers,” p. 3.

GULIELMUS BRIDGE; *Sherwin sc.*

12mo.

William Bridge, who, in 1637, was silenced by bishop Wren for non-conformity, retired afterwards to Rotterdam, where he was elected pastor of a congregational church. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he returned to England, and was chosen a member of the Assembly of Divines. He was many years resident at Yarmouth.—In Peck's "Defiderata Curiosa\*," is a letter of William Bridge to Henry Scobell, esq. clerk of the council, about augmenting the income of preachers, with the names of the independent ministers of prime note in the county of Norfolk. This shews that he was a leading man among the independents. He was author of one and twenty treatises, in two vols. 4to. 1657; Sermons before the parliament, &c.—*Ob.* 12 March, 1670, *Æt.* 70.

Mr. JOHN DURANT. "*Moderata Durant;*" *small 8vo.*

John Durant was a minister of special note at Canterbury, where he usually preached in the cathedral church. When the Bartholomew Act took place, he was ejected thence for non-conformity. He was author of several sermons; of "Comfort and Counsel for dejected Souls;" and other treatises on similar subjects, in a very singular canting style †.

SAMUEL

\* Vol. ii. lib. xiii no. 9.

† In his "Sips of Sweetness," upon Isaiah xl 11 †, re-printed in 1662, are the following passages: "Will gently lead those that are with young; that is, Christ will be very kind to those saints  
" that

‡ "He shall feed his flock, like a shepherd; he shall gather the lambs  
" with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those  
" that are with young."

SAMUEL CLARKE (minister of St. Bennet Fink); *J. Dunstall sc. b. fb.* See the next reign.

CUTHBERTUS SIDENHAM, (or SYDENHAM), *Æt.* 31, 1654; *Gaywood f.* Before his “*Greatness of the Myserie of Godlinejs,*” 1656; 8vo.

CUTHBERT SIDENHAM, *in a cloak.* Before his “*Hypocrisie Discovered,*” 1654; 8vo.

Cuthbert Sidenham, who was educated at Oxford, was author of Sermons, and other practical pieces of divinity. His “*Hypocrisie Discovered,*” &c. was the subject of seven sermons, taken from his mouth, in short-hand, by one of his friends, and published without alteration. It must presently appear, to an attentive reader, that this circumstance is far from being

“that step aside.” And he thus comforts those that are big with young in a sinful sense: “O ye sinning ewes, who have been big with young! hath not he gone after you, and found you, and laid you upon his shoulders, rejoicing? It may be, thou hast been wandering, like Dinah, from thy father’s house, and art big with young, and afraid to go home; but fear not, go and try, he will not cast you out of doors, though you come with big bellies; he will deal gently with you, though with young. And then it is our glory to be Christ’s ewes; and then, when a woman is big with young, and cries out, O my belly, my belly! here is a point of comfort, that Christ is sweet to such persons.” Afterwards he thus exclaims: “O blessed ewes! O believing ewes! and O believing bees, that suck the honey of sin-hatred out of the wormwood of sin acted!” In another place, he tells us, that “Christ accounts their very stammerings sweet. Meih, meih! saith the little one, and the mother counts it musick †.” Incredible as it may seem, much in this strain was the popular eloquence that prevailed at this period; eloquence that attracted crowded audiences, and which was eagerly committed to writing by the devout scribes. “Of all mortals,” says sir John Birkenhead, “I admire the short-hand men who have the patience to write from his mouth. Had they the art to shorten it into sense, they might write his whole sermon on the back of their nail †.”

‡ See this, and more, in L’Estrange’s “*Dissenter’s Sayings.*”

† “*Character of an Assembly-Man,*” p. 17, 18.

a recommendation to these discourses\*. He wrote a warm piece of controversy in vindication of "the two honourable patriots," Oliver Cromwell and sir Arthur Haslerig; in which he has endeavoured to wipe off the aspersions of the famous incendiary John Lilburne. *Ob.* March, 1654.

JOHANNES FROST, *Æt.* 31; *Vaughan sc.* 4to.

John Frost was fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, and afterwards pastor of the church of St. Olave, in London. He was author of a volume of Discourses, entitled "Selected Sermons," &c. 1658, fol. to which is prefixed his head. He died about the time of the Restoration.

JAMES NALTON; *J. Chantry sc.* 12mo.

James Nalton was some time pastor of St. Leonard's, Foster-Lane. He was concerned in what was called "Love's Plot," and fled into Holland, to avoid punishment for conspiring against the Independent government. Baxter commends him highly for his great piety and learning, and his uncommon *seriousness* as a preacher. He was often so deeply affected with his subject, as to shed tears while he was preaching; and it was no unusual thing to see the tears trickling down the cheeks of the congregation at the same time. A discourse, with which the preacher appeared to be so sensibly moved, could scarce fail of finding its way to the hearts of his audience. This good man was, especially in the latter part of his life, subject to melancholy,

\* If some modern sermons were taken down in short-hand, and published as they were delivered, it would be a clear proof of what the foolishness of preaching, aided by the power of action, can do.

which

which sometimes threw him into despair. He died of this horrid distemper, in December 1662. A considerable number of his sermons are in print.

Mr. THOMAS CAWTON, *Æt.* 54; *8vo.*  
*Frontispiece to his Life.* 1662.

Thomas Cawton, minister of Wivenhoe in Essex, and afterwards of St. Bartholomew's behind the Royal-Exchange, was educated at Queen's College in Cambridge. He there laid the foundation of that learning in which he had few equals, and began to distinguish himself by that piety in which he had scarce a superior. He was eminent for his knowledge in the ancient and modern languages, and was well known in England and Holland as an orientalist. He was very instrumental in promoting the great work of the Polyglot Bible, and was an encourager of Dr. Castle's Polyglot Lexicon. He was deeply concerned in Love's unhappy affair, and fled into Holland at the same time with Nalton, where they were joint pastors of the English church at Rotterdam. He died abroad, the 7th of August, 1659. The Account of his Life is an artleis picture of a man who did great honour to his profession, and was a pattern of virtue in every social relation. The author tells us, that when Mr. Cawton first received the sacrament, he fainted; and he ever afterwards expressed the profoundest reverence, and the most elevated devotion, at that awful solemnity. The very learned Thomas Cawton, whose life is in the "Biographia," was his son.

ISAAC AMBROSE, minister of Preston, in Lancashire. See the reign of CHARLES II.

OBADIAH SEDGWICK; *small 8vo.*

Obadiah Sedgwick, who had been chaplain to sir Horace Vere, in his expedition into the Netherlands, was successively preacher of St. Mildred's parish in Bread-street, and minister of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden; where he preceded his son-in-law, Dr. Manton. He was one of the Assembly of Divines, a trier of ministers, and a frequent preacher before the parliament. He espoused their cause with uncommon zeal, and was very forward, both by preaching and acting, to carry on the "great work of reformation in church and state\*." He was author of a considerable number of sermons, and other pieces of practical divinity. *Ob.* 1657.

HEZEKIAH HOLLAND, minister of the gospel, at Sutton Valence, in Kent; *8vo.*

\* Sir John Birkenhead, speaking of the popular declaimers in the reign of Charles I. says, " 'Tis pleasant to observe how finely they play into each others hands. Marshall † procures thanks to be given to Sedgwick; and, (for his great pains) Sedgwick obtains as much for Marshall, and so they pimp for one another. But yet (to their great comfort be it spoken) their whole seven years sermons at Westminster, are to be sold in Fetter-Lane and Pye-Corner."

† Stephen Marshall, an independent, was minister of Finchingfield, in Essex. He was, as Newcourt informs us, called "The Geneva Bull," Wood styles him "the Archflamen of the rebellious Rout ‡." He, with his son-in-law, Philip Nye, was sent to Scotland to expedite the Covenant. Several years afterwards, they were appointed to treat with Charles I. at the Isle of Wight, for which each had a premium of 500 l. Marshall, Nye, and Peters, are spoken of in much the same terms by the royalists, as being alike preachers of resistance, and notorious for their zeal and activity in promoting the rebellion. The most memorable of Marshall's works is his sermon preached at the funeral of Pym, to which is prefixed the head of the latter, by Glover.

|| "Reportorium," ii. p. 265. He had this appellation from Cleaveland, who, in his "Reuel Scot," has this distich:

"Or roar, like Marshall, that Geneva Bull,  
"Hell and damnation a pulpit full."

‡ "Athenæ," ii. 38.

Hezekiah



Hezekiah Holland styles himself Anglo-Hibernus in his "Exposition, or a short, but full, plain, and perfect Epitome of the most choice Commentaries of the Revelation of St. John," 1650, 4to. This was, for the most part, delivered by way of exposition, in his parish church of Sutton Valence.

JOHANNES MURCOT, *Æt.* 30;  
*Faitborne f.* 4to. *Frontispiece to his Works: very scarce.*

John Murcot, a presbyterian, studied at Merton College in Oxford, from which he removed when that city was garrisoned for Charles I. He was, for some time, a minister in Cheshire; and afterwards at Dublin, where he was one of the preachers in ordinary to the lord deputy. He was much admired for his preaching, was a man of great industry in his profession, and of uncommon strictness of life. Mr. Wood styles him a "forward, prating, and pragmatistical Pre-cisian;" and tells us, that he gave up the ghost "very unwillingly," at Dublin, the 3d of December, 1654. The authors of his Life inform us, that he longed for his dissolution, and expressed the greatest joy when it approached. See his Life before his Works.

Vera effigies JO. ROGERS; *Saville p. Ho-l-lar f.* 1653. *Arms, a chevron betwixt three stags current. It appears that Vertue's description of this portrait is taken from an imperfect print. See his "Catalogue of Ho-l-lar's Works," first edit. p. 74.*

John Rogers, who was minister of Purleigh in Essex, became afterwards pastor of St. Thomas the Apostle's in London. It appears, that he was also minister of Christ-church in Dublin.

He was a great fanatic, and no less popular among the Anabaptists and Fifth-monarchy men than Love was among the Presbyterians. After Cromwell had deserted these sectaries, he took umbrage at the great popularity and enterprising spirit of Rogers; and was little less apprehensive of Feake, who was also regarded as a leader of that party\*. They were both imprisoned, and the Protector was thought to act with extraordinary clemency in sparing their lives. This was imputed to a secret regard that he retained for his old friends the Independents. The writings of Rogers are of a very singular cast. Zachary Crofton wrote an answer to a book of his, entitled, "A Tabernacle for the Sun, or Irenicum Evangelicum, an Idea of Church Discipline," 1653; before which is his head by Hollar. The same person was author of "Bethshemesh clouded, or some Animadversions on the Rabbinical Talmud of Rabbi John Rogers."

THOMAS LARKHAM, &c. *without the engraver's name.*

Thomas Larkham, a zealous Puritan, was persecuted by the star-chamber, and other ecclesiastical courts, in the reign of Charles I. which occasioned his flying to New-England. Upon his return, he was chosen minister of Tavestock in Devonshire, where he was greatly esteemed. He was author of several books; but his principal work is his "Discourse of the Attributes of God, in sundry Sermons." 4to. 1656. *Ob.* 1669, *Æt.* 68.

\* Ludlow informs us, that Rogers and Sympson, ministers, preached against Cromwell's usurpation. "Mémoires," II. p. 490.

THOMAS MOCKET; *Cross sc.* 12mo.

Thomas Mocket, who was master of arts of both universities, was educated at Queen's College in Cambridge. In the reign of Charles I. he was minister of Holt in Denbighshire, and afterwards of Geldesden in Hertfordshire. He was chaplain to John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, when he was lord president of the Marches of Wales. He was author of several books of practical divinity, of which the most considerable is his "Gospel Duties and Dignity," 4to. 1641. The most singularly remarkable of his works is entitled, "Christmas, the Christians grand Feast, its Growth; and Observation of Easter, Whitfontide, and other Holidays, modestly discussed and determined," &c. London, 1651\*.

RALPH VENNING. See the reign of CHARLES II.

THOMAS CASE. His head, with those of other Presbyterian ministers, is described in the reign of Charles II. to which they more properly belong.

JOSEPH SYMONDS, late vice-provost of Eton; *Æt.* 50; 4to.

Several pieces, written by a person of both his names, occur in the Sion and Bodleian Catalogues. They were printed in 1641, 1651, 1655. In one of these he is called "Minister of St. Martin's, Ironmonger-Lane." Mention is made of him, under that appellation, in archbishop Laud's "Account of his Province,"

\* One of the popular topics of preaching at this time, was against festivals, to which fasts were sometimes substituted, merely from a principle of opposition.

for 1639. See "The History of his Troubles  
" and Tryal," p. 559.

SAMUEL MOORE; *in a black cap and  
cloak; Marshall sc. 8vo. Under the head, in a small  
oval, is this motto: "Non est mortale quod opto."  
The print may be placed here, or in the preceding  
reign.*

He was author of a book called the "Yearn-  
" ings of Christ's Bowels," &c. printed in 1648  
and 1654, 8vo.

" ROBERT MATON, Preacher of the  
" Word," &c. *Cross sc. in MS. under the head.*

Robert Maton, who was born at Tudworth,  
in Wiltshire, and educated at Wadham Col-  
lege, in Oxford, was strongly possessed with the  
millenary notions; and, like other enthusiasts,  
his contemporaries, seems to have dreamed that  
the Millennium would have been ushered in by  
the rebellion. He was author of "Israel's Re-  
" demption, or a Prophetical History of our  
" Saviour's Kingdom on Earth," &c. on Acts  
i. 6, 1642, 8vo. "A Discourse of Gog and  
" Magog, or the Battle of the great Day of  
" God Almighty," on Ezek. xxxviii. 2. "A  
" Comment on the xx. Chapter of the Reve-  
" lation," 1652, 4to. "Israel's Redemption  
" redeemed, or the Jews miraculous Conver-  
" sion to the Faith of the Gospel, and Return  
" into their own Land, and our Saviour's per-  
" sonal Reign on Earth, proved from the Old  
" and New Testament," &c. 1646. This was  
re-printed under the title of "The Fifth Mo-  
" narchy," &c. in 1655, with his head pre-  
fixed\*.

\* See Wood.

THOMAS HILDER, of Sandwich, in Kent, Æt. 53, 1651. *His name is not inscribed. Under the print, which was engraved by Vaughan, are eight verses.*

“ The effigies here on which you look,” &c.

*His dress denotes him a puritan divine.*

He was author of an uncommon book, entitled “*Conjugal Counsel, or seasonable Advice both to unmarried and married Persons,*” to which is prefixed his print, 8vo. It was written chiefly for the use of Samuel, Mehetabel, and Anne Hilder, his children, to whom he has addressed himself in a long dedication.

HUGH PETERS, *in the pulpit; a full congregation: he is represented turning an hour-glass; near him are these words: “ I know you are good fellows, stay and take the other glass.” Before his Life, by William Young, M. D. (a Welsh physician.) 12mo. 1663.*

HUGH PETERS, *with a wind-mill on his head. The devil is whispering in his ear, 8vo. To this print was afterwards affixed the name of father Peters\*.*

Hugh

\* Before sir John Birkenhead’s “*Assembly-Man,*” which contains a general and very satirical character of a fanatic divine belonging to the assembly at Westminster, is a frontispiece, by Faithorne, which is supposed to have been intended for Hugh Peters, or some active zealot of that period. The figure is a whole length, in a cloak, treading on the Fathers, Councils, Common-Prayer, &c.

Sir John, speaking of an Assembly-Man, says †, “ His whole prayer is such an irrational bleating, that (without a metaphor) ’tis the calves of his lips. He uses fine new words, as saving-able, muchly, Christ-Jesufness; and yet he has the face to preach againt prayer in an unknown tongue || ”

“ Some-

† P. 14, 15.

|| Dr. South, in vol. v. p. 493, of his “*Sermons,*” where he mentions the simplicity of St. Paul’s language, says, “ This was the way of the Apostles, discoufing of things sacred. Nothing here of the fringes of the north-star; nothing of nature’s becoming unnatural; nothing of the down of angel’s wings,”

Hugh Peters, who was the son of a merchant \* at Foy in Cornwall, was some time a member of Jesus College in Cambridge; whence he is said to have been expelled for his irregular behaviour †. He afterwards betook himself to the stage ‡, where he acquired that gesticulation and buffoonery which he practised in the pulpit §. He was admitted into holy orders by Dr. Mountaine, bishop of London; and was, for a considerable time, lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in that city: but being prosecuted for criminal conversation with another man's wife ||, he fled to Rotterdam, where he was pastor of the English church, together with the learned

" Sometimes he's foundered; and then there is such hideous coughing! but that's very seldom; for he can glibly run over nonsense, as an empty cart trundles down a hill.

" His usual auditory is most part female; and as many sisters flock to him as at Paris on St. Margaret's day, when all come to church that are or hope to be with child that year."

\* See "H. Peters's Legacy to his Daughter," p. 98.

† See his Life by Dr. Young, p. 6.

‡ Life, p. 7.

§ The English language was much corrupted by the preachers at this period. The eloquence of the pulpit differed widely from every other species, and abounded with such figures of speech as rhetoric has found no name for †. The language of prayer was no less corrupted than that of preaching: the second person in the Trinity was frequently addressed in the familiar, the fond, and the fulsome style; much of which seems to have been borrowed from "The Academy of Compliments," a foolish book published about this time.

|| Life, p. 20.

" wings, or the beautiful locks of cherubims; no starched similitudes, introduced with a *thus have I seen a cloud rolling in its airy mansion*; and the like. No, these were sublimities above the rise of the apostolic spirit; for the apostles, poor mortals! were content to take lower steps, and to tell the world in plain terms, *that he who believed should be saved, and that he who believed not should be damned.*"

‡ This is exemplified in a printed account of a sermon of Hugh Peters's on Psalm cvii. ver. 7. "He led them forth by the right way, that they might go to the city of habitation." He told his audience, that God was 40 years leading Israel through the wilderness to Canaan, which was not 40 days march; but that God's right way was a great way about. He then made a circumflex on his cushion, and said, that the Israelites were led "crinkledom cum crankledom." See the story at large in the "Parliamentary History," vol. xxii. p. 72.

Dr. William Ames. He afterwards exercised his ministry in New-England, where he continued about seven years. He was a great pretender to the saintly character, a vehement declaimer against Charles I. and one of the foremost to encourage and justify the rebellion \*. The historical and critical account of his life, published a few years since, is chiefly taken from "A dying Father's last Legacy, &c. or H. Peters's Advice to his Daughter."—See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES PORDAGE †; *Faithorne f. 4to.*

John Pordage, who is placed by Baxter at the head of the *Behmenists*, was some time preacher of St. Laurence's church in Reading, and afterwards rector of Bradfield in Berkshire. He was a man of much natural enthusiasm; and having over-heated his imagination by reading the works of Jacob Behmen, he, like that visionary, fancied himself inspired. He pretended to know divine truth by a clearer light than that of the scripture, which he considered as little better than a *dead letter*. He was accused by Christopher Fowler, a clergyman of Reading, before the commissioners of Berks for

\* When Charles was brought to London for his trial, Hugh Peters, as sir William Warwick says, "was truly and really his goaler †." Dr. White Kennet informs us, that he bore a colonel's commission in the civil war; that he was vehement for the death of the king; that it was strongly *suspected* that he was one of his masked executioners; and that one Hulet was the other. "Register," &c. p. 277, 284.

† As I have never seen the book to which this head belongs, I am in doubt as to the person whom it represents. I have lately seen the same print, as I apprehend, inscribed, "Effigies Johannis Pordage, Philosophi, Medici, Theologi, Authoris hujus Figuræ Hieroglyphicæ." He is styled "chymist," in a manuscript inscription under the head in the Pepysian library. Quære, if a son of the *clergyman*, who had several children, of whom Samuel was a poet.

‡ Memoire, p. 340.

ejecting ministers, of preaching anti-scriptural doctrine, of blasphemy, and familiarity with evil spirits. Much of the history of this strange enthusiast may be seen in Fowler's "Dæmonium Meridianum." He acknowledges himself, in his answer to that book, that he had sensible communion with angels, and that he knew good spirits from bad by his sight, and even by his smell. He also acknowledges, that his house was, for a month, infested with evil spirits; and that he had a visible conflict with a fiery dragon, which filled a large room; "that an impression was made in the brick-wall of his chimney, of a coach drawn with tigers and lions, which could not be got out, till it was hewed out with pick-axes; and another on his glass-window, which yet remaineth." But these spirits, as he believed, were raised by one Everard, whom he looked upon as a conjurer. This man, who appeared to be a profelyte of Pordage's, was for several weeks a sojourner in his family.—The character of Pordage may be summed up in very few words: he was far gone in one of the most incurable kinds of madness, *the frenzy of enthusiasm*. See more of him in his "Vindication of himself against several Aspersions," &c. Lond. 1655. See also Wood's Athenæ, II. 578; and Baxter's Life, fol. part i. p. 77.

## A SCOTCH DIVINE.

ROBERT LEIGHTON, S. S. Th. Professor primarius, et academix Edinburgensæ præfectus, Æt. 46, 1654. *R. White sc. small 4to.*

This



This excellent person is represented by bishop Burnet as one of the most perfect characters of his own, or any other age. He was learned, eloquent, and devout; but his piety was the most unaffected in the world. His charity was comprehensive with respect to speculative opinions; but he could never overlook flagrant vices and corruptions in the professors of any religion. He was, for his singular merit, preferred to the bishopric of Dumblain, and afterwards to the archbishopric of Glasgow. He had many enemies among the rigid Episcopalians, as he was strongly inclined to make some concessions to the Presbyterians, in order to an *accommodation* \*. Though he was upwards of 70 years of age, he appeared in great health and spirits, and in the full possession of all his faculties, the day before he died; but was even then apprehensive of his approaching dissolution. He seemed to think the circumstances that usually attend death worse than death itself; and wished to die at an inn to avoid the sorrowful looks and troublesome assiduities of his friends. The event was according to his wish, for he died at the Bell Inn, in Warwick-Lane, in 1684. His select works were published in 8vo. 1746. See more of him in Burnet's "History of his own Time," and in Dr. Doddridge's Life. The last mentioned author published his expository works, and other valuable remains.

Consec. 15  
Dec. 1661.

JOHANNES D'ESPAGNE, Sancti Evangelii Minister; Doctrina singulari, Studio indefesso, Morum suavitate, adversorum Tolerantia, inclytus. "Before his *Essay*," 3c. 8vo.

\* Burnet's "History of his own Time," i. 273, & seq.

John D'Espagne was minister of a French congregation, which assembled at Durham-house in the Strand; and, after that was pulled down, at the chapel in Somerset-house; which was procured for that assembly by order of the house of lords \*, by many of whom he was much followed and admired. He wrote on the Sacrament, and several other subjects, in French. The following books, which are the most considerable of his works, have been translated into English: "The Use of the Lord's Prayer, maintained against the Objections of the Innovators of these Times," Englished by C. M. London, 1646. "An Essay on the Wonders of God in the Harmony of the Times, Generations, and most illustrious Events therein enclosed; from the Original of Ages to the Close of the New Testament," 1662, 8vo. This was published after his decease, by his executor.

### PRIESTS of the CHURCH of ROME.

RICHARDUS CARPENTERUS; *Faithorne sc. small 4to. From his "two Sermons." The second is entitled, "Astrology proved harmless, useful, pious;" on Gen. i. 14. "And let them be for signs." It is dedicated to Mr. Ashmole. The head is at the end of the dedication. These Sermons were printed at London, in 4to. 1657 †. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II.*

\* The French church in the Savoy was erected in the reign of Charles II. It was under the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, and the English Liturgy was used.

† It is probable that he professed himself a protestant when his Sermons were printed.

PETRUS WRIGHT, Sacerdos e Soc. Jesu, ob Fidem, passus, Londini, 1651. *C. Galle sc.*

Peter Wright was a Jesuit and a missionary in England. He was some time chaplain to the marquis of Winchester, and afterwards to sir Henry Gage, governor of Oxford in the time of the civil war\*. He assisted that great man in his last moments, being with him when he received his fatal wound in the skirmish at Culham-bridge. Wright, happening afterwards to be seized, was tried and condemned to die on account of his sacerdotal character. He suffered at Tyburn, the 29th of May, 1651. The principal evidence against him was Thomas Gage, brother to sir Henry, who, from a Franciscan friar, was "turned priest-catcher, and captain of the band of pursuivants." He had almost an unlimited power to search the houses of catholics in the reign of Charles I. †

The following person was of Scottish extraction.

ALEXANDER MORUS, summus Vir, &c. *Crispin de Pas figu. half length; b. sh.*

Alexander More, who was the son of a Scotfman, at Castres, in Languedoc, was one of the completest scholars, and most eloquent and graceful preachers of his age. He was well skilled in the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic languages, and was an excellent divine, poet, and historian. He distinguished himself at a very early period, when he, on the foot of his merit, was elected Greek professor at Geneva,

\* This is the Jesuit hinted at in Clarendon, vol. ii. 8vo. p.

553.  
† Dod, iii. 114.

where he succeeded Spanheim in the divinity-chair. He was honoured with another divinity-chair in the celebrated school at Middleburg; and, by the invitation of the magistrates of Amsterdam, succeeded the famous Gerard Voffius in the professorship of history, in which he appeared to advantage, though he was successor to so great a man. He afterwards became minister of the protestant church at Paris. He was intimate with Salmasius, and took his part against Milton, who treated him as a lecher and a libertine; not, indeed, without some foundation, as his character was not untainted in regard to women. It appears, that his morals raised him some enemies; his merits perhaps more; and his temper, which was ambitious, fickle, bold, and presumptuous, most of all.

The reader may see an account of his works, which are chiefly theological, in Bayle, who particularly mentions his quarrel with Milton\*. He died at Paris, in the house of the dutchess of Rohan, in September, 1670. The print, which is well executed, is much like him.

## L A Y P R E A C H E R S.

OLIVER CROMWELL exercised what he called "the sword of the spirit," upon every occasion, where he thought the military sword would be ineffectual. He well knew that the people were ever more disposed to be led by preachers than captains, and, to extend his influence over

\* Artic. MORUS, note (M). It appears, in note (K), that he was in England in 1661 and 1662.

It will be worth the reader's while to see what is said of him by John Albert Fabricius, in the preface to his "Observationes in varia Loca N. T." and by Dr. Newton, in his "Life of Milton," p. 27, &c.

them,

them, he united both characters. There is a sermon, said to have been preached by him, on Rom. xiii. 1. "The last Lord's Day, in April, 1649, at Sir P. T's house in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields." It was published in 1680. As it abounds with low ribaldry, and egregious nonsense, it carries with it no internal evidence of its being genuine.—Harrison, Vane, and Peter Pett, were also lay-preachers in the time of the Interregnum: the first of these persons was head of a re-baptised congregation in London\*.

## CLASS V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

EDWARDUS NICHOLAS, &c. *A. Hertocks f. b. /b.*

This print, which was from a private plate, is uncommon. The picture whence it was engraved was painted by Adrian Hanneman, in 1653, when Sir Edward was sixty years of age. Hanneman at that time resided at Bruffels †.

Sir Edward Nicholas was born the 4th of April, in the year 1593, and entered of the Middle-Temple in 1611. In 1622 he married Jane, daughter of Henry Jay, of Holston in Norfolk. Between the years 1611 and 1642, when he was made secretary of state; he was one of the six clerks in chancery, and successively secretary to Lord Zouch, and the duke of Buckingham, in the office of high-admiral. It is remarkable that the latter was speaking to him when he was stabbed by Felton. He was afterwards clerk

\* "Mystery of the good old Cause," p. 24.

† MS. Letter of Mr. Wm. Nicholas.

of the council, and continued in that employment till the seals were given him by the king. He attended his majesty to Oxford, and resided with him there till he went to the Scots army. On the surrender of Oxford to Fairfax, he retired to the prince of Wales in Jersey. From that time to the Restoration, he lived for the most part with sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon \*, at Caen in Normandy. The above account is taken from an authentic letter, sent with the print already described, to the late professor Ward, of Gresham College, by Mr. William Nicholas, who died a few years since at Horsley in Surrey †. He was descended from

\* When sir Edward Hyde, his most intimate friend, was apprehensive that his life would be of very short duration; as the parliament was thought to meditate a sudden attempt upon Jersey, the place of his retirement, in 1647; he, in a memorial, designed to be opened at his death, desired that his papers should be committed to the custody of secretary Nicholas: that he should, "if it pleased God to redeem his majesty from the horrid oppressions under which he then groaned, receive his majesty's absolute direction what should be done with these papers." He then desired that they might "be carefully examined and perused by the lord keeper, sir Thomas Gardiner, Mr. Geoffry Palmer, Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Earles, and Dr. Morley, or as many of them as Mr. Secretary Nicholas should be able to draw to him." In case of the death of the secretary and himself, he signified that the papers should be delivered to lord Capel and lord Hopton, "whose advice and assistance was to have been always used; and he desired them to pursue his former wishes §."

If the reader be curious to contemplate the picture of a great and good man in *exile*, reflecting, with death in prospect, on a life uniformly spent in the service of his God, his king, his country, and his friends, he will read with a melancholy pleasure, perhaps with tears, the contents of the packet of papers, which were written in this interesting and awful situation; and were, upon his decease, to have been dispatched to the secretary, his worthy friend †.

† William Nicholas, esq. grandson to the secretary, was brought up a Turkey merchant. He was one of the restorers of the Antiquarian Society, in 1717. Having survived the rest of his family, the estates in London, Wiltshire, Surrey, &c. descended to him §.

§ Chancellor Clarendon's "Papers," vol. ii. p. 357.

¶ See *ibid.* p. 352.

§ Dr. Ducarel.

the secretary, and the last of his family. See more of sir Edward Nicholas in the reign of Charles II.

**JOHN THURLOW**: *Cooper p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the lord James Cavendish. This head is, with good reason, supposed to have been done for some other person.*

**JOHN THURLOE, &c.** *Vertue sc. 1741: engraved for his "State Papers."*

**JOHN THURLOE**; *from a gold medal, in the possession of Dr. Mead; a head piece.*

**THURLOE and HUGH PETERS**, *receiving a petition of 4 deputies from the States of Holland. Sherwin sc. 4to.*

Mr. Cambridge has a good picture of him, of the authenticity of which he has no doubt.

John Thurloe, secretary of state to Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, was as amiable a man in his private, as he was great in his public character. His knowledge and his judgment, his industry and dispatch, were equally extraordinary; and he was as dexterous in discovering secrets, as he was faithful in keeping them. His "State Papers," in 7 vols. folio, are an excellent history of Europe during this period, and are at once a proof of his abilities as a statesman, and his excellence as a writer.— He was advanced to the office of secretary of state, the 10th of Feb. 1653-4. *Ob.* 21 Feb. 1667-8, *Æt.* 51.

**EDMUND LUDLOW**, knight of the shire for the county of Wilts, *in the parliament which began Nov. 3, 1640, one of the council of state, lieut. gen. of the horse, and commander in chief of the forces in Ireland. Drawn and etched, 1760,*  
by

by J. B. Cipriani, a Florentine, from a proof impression of a seal, in the possession of Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, F. R. and A. S. S. b. sb.

EDMUND LUDLOW, Esq. *Raverel sc. 4to.*

Edmund Ludlow was, at twenty-three years of age, made a colonel of a regiment, and soon after promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He, in that quality, commanded in Ireland, and had a considerable hand in subduing that country, where he acquitted himself with great courage and conduct. He entered with zeal into all the measures of the Republican party, and tells us himself, that "he had the honour " of being one of the late king's judges\*." About the time of the Restoration, he retired into Switzerland, and was there thirty-two years, among a people who loved his principles, and respected his person. He composed his "Memoirs" in this land of liberty. His portrait prefixed to that book, belongs to the reign of William III.

PHILIP SKIPPON, one of the council of state to Cromwell. See the preceding reign, Class VII,

THOMAS KILLEGREW, who had been page of honour to Charles I. was, in 1651, appointed resident at Venice by Charles II. His principal business was to borrow money of the English merchants in that city, for the king's support. His behaviour, during his residence, did no honour to his master or himself. The Venetians were so much scandalized at his irregularities, that they compelled him to leave the republic; and a complaint was preferred against

\* "Memoirs," ii. p. 371, 8vo.



him to the king, at Paris, by their ambassador. See the reign of CHARLES II. Class VIII. and IX.

SAMUEL MORLANDUS, *serenissimi domini protectoris ad regem Gallie, ducemque Sabaudie, de rebus Valensium Internuncius; et deinde extra ordinem commissarius. P. Lilly (Lely) p. P. Lombart sc. h. sb.*

Samuel Morland, of Sulhamsted Banister, in Berkshire, was some time one of the under secretaries to Thurloe\*. He was employed by the Protector in several embassies, and was, in 1657, his resident at Geneva. His "History of the Evangelical Churches of Piedmont" was published in folio, 1658, with his head prefixed †. He was sent to Savoy, to forward the charitable collection made in England for the Vaudois, and found the conveyance very difficult, as their enemies were hovering round to intercept it. The method of expediting money by bills was then much less known than it is at present. In the beginning of the year 1660, he waited on the king at Breda, and made several important discoveries; and was, in consideration of his services, the same year created a baronet. In 1695, was published his "Urim of Conscience," a small octavo, before which, as I am informed, there is a neat print of him, in a large wig, and point cravat tied with a black ribbon; and some account of himself. I know not when he died, but am certain that he lived to an advanced age, and was, in the latter part of his life, afflicted with blindness. His

\* See a very remarkable story of him, while he was secretary to Thurloe, in Welwood's "Memoirs," p. 110, & seq.

† In vol. iii. of bishop Gibson's Papers, in the Lambeth Library, is an "Abreviate of the Life of Sir Samuel Morland, Bart." written by himself. There are also many Letters and Papers by him in the same volume.

son was master of the mechanics to Charles II. He invented the drum-headed capstan for weighing heavy anchors, the speaking-trumpet, an engine for quenching fires, an arithmetical instrument, &c. Mention is made of several of his works in the Bodleian Catalogue.

ALGERNON SYDNEY; *J. B. Cipriani d. J. Bazire sc. 1763; h. sb. Under the head is the following inscription.* “At the time when  
 “ Mr. Algernon Sydney was ambaffador at the  
 “ court of Denmark, Monsieur Terlon, the French  
 “ ambaffador, had the confidence to tear out of  
 “ the book of mottoes, in the king’s library, this  
 “ verfe, which Mr. Sydney, according to the li-  
 “ berty allowed to all noble ftrangers, had written  
 “ in it,

————— “Manus hæc inimica tyrannis,  
 “ Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.”

“ Though Monsieur Terlon understood not a  
 “ word of Latin, he was told by others the mean-  
 “ ing of that fentence, which he confidered as a  
 “ libel upon the French government, and upon  
 “ fuch as was then fetting up in Denmark by  
 “ French affiftance or example.” Lord Molef-  
 worth’s preface to his “Account of Denmark.”

Algernon Sydney, a younger fon of Robert earl of Leicefter, was colonel of a regiment in the civil war, and one of the ambaffadors fent to Sweden and Denmark by Richard Cromwell. He was a man of a philofophic turn of mind, had feen much of the abufe of kingly power, and was apprehenfive of much more. Hence he became as zealous a Republican, from fpeculation and principle, as others were from animofity and faction. See more of him in the reign of CHARLES II. Clafs IX.

ALEX-

ALEXANDER ERSKEIN, S. Regiæ Majestatis Sueciæ a Consiliis secretioribus aulicis et bellicis, &c. ad Tractatus Pacis universalis Plenipotentarius. *Anselmus van Hull p. Corn. Galle sc. 1649, b. fo.* His portrait is in *Suyderboef's fine print of the treaty of Munster* \*.

This gentleman was probably of the Kelly branch of the family of Marr; sir Alexander Erskine, of that house, having been ennobled by James VI. Many of his descendants have been named Alexander; but there is no account of the person in question in Douglas's "Peerage."

PHILIP earl of PEMBROKE, when the house of lords was abolished, condescended to sit among the commons, as knight of the shire for Berks. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class II.

FRANCIS ROUS, speaker of Barebone's parliament. See the Class of Authors.

ANDREW MARVEL, member of parliament for Kingston upon Hull. See the reign of CHARLES II.

WILLIAM PRYNNE, the voluminous writer, was, to use the epithet of lord Clarendon, no less *voluminous* as a speaker. Clement Walker mentions, with due commendation, a speech of his addressed to the house of commons, a little before the death of Charles I. in which he proves his concessions to the parliament to be sufficient ground for a peace †. He has, in this

\* There is a set of prints of the ambassadors who were present at this treaty; Erskine's is among them.

† "Hist. of Independency," part ii. p. 15. This speech is reprinted in the "Parliamentary History."

speech, recapitulated the arguments on both sides with great freedom and propriety. He continued to speak roundly of abuses, when others thought it prudent to be silent; and though he had lost his ears for his patriotism, he was determined to be a patriot still, though at the hazard of his head. See the preceding reign, Class IX.

PRAISE GOD BAREBONE †, *a head in a square*; 8vo.

July 4,  
1653.

Barebone, who was by occupation a leather-feller, was one of the most active, if not the most able members of the parliament assembled by Cromwell, which took its denomination from his name. When Monck came to London, with a view of restoring the king, and was intent upon the re-admission of the secluded members, this man appeared at the head of a numerous rabble of fanatics, which was alarming even to that intrepid general. A petition was presented by their leader to the parliament, for the exclusion of the king and royal family. Monck, who knew the popularity of Barebone, was obliged to make a general muster of his army, and wrote a letter to the parliament, in which he expostulated with them for giving too

† I have been informed that there were three brothers of this family, each of whom had a sentence to his name; viz. Praise God Barebone; Christ came into the world to save Barebone; and If Christ had not died thou hadst been damned Barebone. Some are said to have omitted the former part of the sentence, and to have called him only "Damn'd Barebone." Mr. Hume has given us a list of names of this kind. In Montfaucon's "Diarium Italicum," is a sepulchral inscription of the year 396, upon Quodvultdeus, with the following note: "Hoc seculo non pauci erant qui piis sententiolis nomina propria concinnarent: v. g. Quodvultdeus, Deo gratias, Habetdeum, Adeodatus."

much countenance to that furious zealot and his adherents †.

## CLASS VI.

## MEN of the ROBE.

BULSTRODUS WHITLOCK, Eques Auratus, *Windsorii proconstabularius, scaccarii commiss. dudum magni sigilli custos, &c. Faithorne sc.*

*There is a copy of this by Hulshbergb, b. sb.*

This print may be placed in the reign of Charles II. in which it was engraved. There is a portrait of him, which was painted in Sweden, and is very like Faithorne's print. It is in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, late of Philis-Court, at Henley upon Thames\*. This gentleman's father married the heiress of the Whitlock family.

Bullstrode Whitlock, a man of integrity, espoused the cause to which he adhered from principle; and though warmed, was never overheated by party. His knowledge in the laws was very extensive; his judgment, his experience, his dexterity and address in the management of affairs, were no less extraordinary. He was a leading member of the house of commons, a principal commissioner in the treaties of Ox-

† See Roger Coke's "Detection," &c. ii. p. 89, 90. That author tells us, that William Prynne, "tied to a great basket-hilt sword †," was the first of the secluded members that entered the house of commons.

\* In the time of the civil war, Mr. Whitlock was appointed governor of the town of Henley, and of the fort of Philis-Court, his own seat, in which was a garrison of 300 foot, and a troop of horse. He was known to be a man of great personal courage, though he was never called upon to exercise it in a military capacity.

† Gladio alligatus Cic.—Spoken of a little man who wore a large sword.

ford and Uxbridge, and one of the ambassadors sent by Richard Cromwell to mediate a peace betwixt Sweden and Denmark. His candour was conspicuous in the warmest debates; and though he still adhered to the side that was uppermost, it appears to have been more owing to his moderation than the flexibility of his principles. See the Class of Authors, in the reign of Charles II.

HENRY ROLLE, lord chief-justice of the upper bench; *Hertocks f. b. sb.*

Henry Rolle was one of the six judges who accepted of a commission from the commonwealth, soon after the death of Charles I. † He was intimately acquainted with the most eminent lawyers of his time; and was in the knowledge of his profession scarce inferior to the greatest. His reading and his practice were equally extensive; and he seems to have been formed by nature for patient study, deep penetration, and clearness and solidity of judgment. He soon discovered the hinge upon which every cause turned, and when he was convinced himself, had the art of easily convincing others. His integrity, even under the usurpation of Cromwell, was acknowledged by the generality of the royalists themselves. He was, of all the judges, the most averse from trying any of the king's party for treason: he indeed thought their defence, in which they insisted upon the illegality of the government, was too well founded. He died the 30th of July, 1656, and was succeeded in his office by the celebrated Glynn. He was author of the Reports and Abridgment which bear his name. See "Athen Oxon."

† See Walker's "Hist. of Independency," part ii. p. 119.

MATTHEW HALE was eminent, at this period, for the several qualifications that compose the character of an able lawyer, and a good man. He was made a judge in 1653-4; and was, without exception, the most impartial dispenser of justice of any of his contemporaries. See the reign of CHARLES II.

Serjeant BRADSHAW; *a head, partly scraped, and partly stipped; large 4to.* There is an account of him in the preceding reign, Class XII.

JOHN RUSHWORTH, Esq. barrister of Lincoln's Inn, was far more eminent as an historian, than a lawyer. See a description of his portrait among the Historians, in the reign of CHARLES II. Class IX.

WILLIAM PRYNNE, *Æt.* 49, 1653; *four English verses.* See the reign of CHARLES I. See also Class V.

JOHN SPARROW, a barrister of the Inner Temple. See Class IX.

THOMAS FIDELL, of Furnival's Inn, Gent. one of the attorneys of the court of common bench, aged 56 years; *T. Cross sc.*

Thomas Fidell was author of a book, entitled, "A perfect Guide for a studious young Lawyer; being Precedents for Conveyancing." The first edition, before which is his portrait, was published in 4to. 1654.

A Lord CHANCELLOR of IRELAND.

Major-general DISBREW †, *on horseback; Stent; 4to.*

† Sic Orig.

F 4

John

John Desborough (or DISBROWE) was bred to the law, but was never like to rise to any eminence in that profession. He was clumsy and ungain in his person, clownish in his manners, and boisterous in his behaviour. He was brother-in-law to Cromwell; but was so violent a republican, that he could never be reconciled to the name or office of a king, in the nearest of his relations, or even in the best of mankind. He was one of the council of state to the Protector, general at sea, major-general of the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. But though he enjoyed these great offices under him, he abhorred his power, and was ever intriguing with the republicans. He was promoted to the chancellorship of Ireland by his nephew Richard; but was one of the chief instruments in pulling him down, and transferring his power to the army. Desborough himself was but a tool in the hand of Lambert.

## C L A S S VII.

### OFFICERS of the ARMY, and NAVY.

General FAIRFAX, *holding the head of Charles I. by the hair, in his right hand, and an axe in his left. The print, which seems to be Dutch, is inscribed "Carnifex Regis Angliæ;"* 8vo.

OLIVIER CROMWELL, &c. lieutenant-general; *Joost Hartgers exc.* 8vo.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, Exercituum Anglicæ reipublicæ generalis locum-tenens, *gubernator Hiiberniæ, &c.* P. Aubrey; 4to.

OLIVERIUS CROMWELL, vice-generalis. *Heads of Charles I. &c.* 4to.

GEORGE



GEORGE MONCK, general of the army in Scotland, and the restorer of the king. See the reign of CHARLES II. Class II.

Lieutenant-general FLEETWOOD, was the chief of the fourteen major-generals appointed by Cromwell over England and Wales. These men, most of whom were obscure persons, were armed with an inquisitorial power over the royalists of all denominations. Their principal business was to search out and examine such as had borne arms for Charles I. or were disaffected to the present government; and to punish them by imprisonment, decimation of their estates, &c. See Class II.

EDMUND LUDLOW, lieutenant-general. See Class V.

Lieutenant-general \* LAMBERT; *Walker p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the late earl of Bradford. Illust. Head.*

Major-general LAMBERT; *b. sb. mezz.*

The honourable major-general LAMBERT; *oval large 4to.*

Major-general LAMBERT; *in armour; cravat, &c.*

Major-general Lambert distinguished himself by his valour and conduct on many occasions, during the civil war; particularly at the battle of Naseby, at the battle of Fife in Scotland, and by his victory in Cheshire, where he totally defeated the forces commanded by sir George Booth: for which important service the parliament presented him with 1000 l. to buy a jewel. He was, of all the officers of the army, the second to Cromwell, in courage, prudence, and

In Aug.  
1659.

\* The inscription of this print is erroneous; he was never above the rank of a major-general.

capacity;

capacity ; but was equal to him only in ambition. The protector regarded him with a jealous eye ; and, upon his refusal to take the oath to be faithful to his government, deprived him of his commission, but granted him a pension of 2000 l. † This was an act of prudence, rather than generosity ; as he well knew, that such a genius as Lambert's, rendered desperate by poverty, was capable of attempting any thing. Though Lambert had so great a share in the civil war, he escaped punishment at the Restoration. The daring general, when he was brought to his trial, behaved with more submission than the meanest of his fellow-prisoners, and was reprieved at the bar. He was banished to the isle of Guernsey, where he continued in patient confinement for above thirty years. See the Class of Artists ; see also the preceding reign, Class VII.

Major-general DISBROWE. See the Class of Lawyers.

Col. JOHN HEWSON ; *Vandergucht* sc. 8vo. In Clarendon's "History.

The Giant HUSONIO, *that is, Col Hewson. Before the second part of "Don Juan Lamberto ; or a comical History of the late Times," said to be written by Flatman, Lond. 1661 ; 4to.*

This man, who is represented in a buff coat, once wore a leather apron ; and from a mender of old shoes, became a reformer of government

† Roger Coke informs us, that "after he had been discarded by Oliver, he betook himself to Wimbleton House, where he turned florist, and had the fairest tulips and gillflowers that could be got for love or money : yet in these outward pleasures he nourished the ambition he entertained before he was cashiered." Coke's "Detection." &c. ii. p. 76.

and religion\*. He was, allowing for his education, a very extraordinary person. His behaviour in the army soon raised him to the rank of a colonel; and Cromwell had so great an opinion of him as to entrust him with the government of the city of Dublin, whence he was called to be a member of Barebone's parliament. He was a frequent speaker in that and the other parliament of which he was a member, and was, at length, thought a fit person to be a lord of the upper house. He was one of the committee of safety; and was, with several of his brethren, very intent upon a new model of the republic, at the eve of the Restoration. This event occasioned his flying to Amsterdam, where he died in his original obscurity. See more of him in the "History of Independency," part iv. p. 79.

Col. PENRUDDOCK; *G. Vertue sc. In the possession of his grandson Penruddock. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

Col. JOHN PENRUDDOCK, *in armour. In lord Clarendon's "History."*

This active and worthy loyalist was the third of the three sons of sir John Penruddock, of Compton Chamberlain, in Wiltshire, who lost

\* The elevation of some of the lowest of the people, to offices of power and distinction in the army and the state, was matter of great offence to many. Much satire and abuse were lavished upon those persons. The civil war was compared to the boiling of a pot, in which the scum rises uppermost.

I shall take occasion to observe here, that Hewson is said by Mr. Hume to have gone, in the fervour of his zeal against bear-baiting, and killed all the bears which he found in the city. But we are told by the author of "The Mystery of the good old Cause," a pamphlet published soon after these animals were destroyed, that they were killed by col. Pride. This is supposed to have given occasion to the well-known fiction of Hudibras. See the above cited curious pamphlet, p. 153; or the same pamphlet, reprinted in the "Parliamentary History."

their

their lives in the service of the crown. He spent the early part of his life in literary pursuits, and acquired the other accomplishments of a gentleman: but when the cause of his king and country called him forth to action, he was among the foremost to venture his life in that service. He was possessed of an easy fortune, was happy in the esteem of all his acquaintance, and still happier in his domestic relations. But with all these advantages, his happiness was not complete while his sovereign was an exile. He, with several of his friends, rose in arms for the king at Salisbury, and afterwards proclaimed him at Blandford; but was soon overpowered and taken by col. Unton Croke. He was beheaded, in violation of a promise of quarter given him by that perfidious man, the 16th of May, 1655. He died in a manner becoming a soldier and a Christian.—He appears to have been regardless of death as it affected himself, but felt all that poignancy of grief, which the best of husbands only could feel, for his separation from the most tender and amiable of wives. The letters which passed betwixt this unfortunate pair, after their last sorrowful interview, are printed in sir Richard Steele's "Lover." Mrs. Penruddock's letter, in particular, has several strokes in it of the most natural, the most animated, and pathetic tenderness.

THOMAS SANDERS, de Ireton, Com. Derb. Arm. nec non equitum Tribunus; *Balth. Flebiers p. Leggan sc. b. fb.*

Thomas Sanders, esq. of Ireton and Caldwell, in Derbyshire, was a man of great influence in that county, of which he was custos rotularum and representative in parliament, at the time of the Interregnum. Upon the eruption

tion

tion of the civil war, he had too much spirit to be neutral or inactive, and therefore joined the parliament army, to which he with great constancy and firmness adhered. He commanded a regiment of horse in the service, and bore the rank of a colonel till the restoration of Charles the Second. He died in 1695, aged 85 years. His estate at Caldwell is now possessed by Mr. Mortimer, who has several original letters of Oliver Cromwell, addressed to colonel Sanders.

Major WILDMAN; *Hollar f. 1653. I never saw this print, at least with the name. It is mentioned in a manuscript catalogue of English beads, by Vertue, which is in my possession.*

John Wildman, who was educated in the university of Cambridge, was a man of excellent parts, competent learning, insinuating address, and ready elocution; and was, for several years, one of the greatest confidants and most useful instruments of Cromwell. He eagerly entered into the civil war with a view of making his fortune, and seemed to possess every talent that was suited to the purposes of his own ambition and the genius of the times. He preached, prayed, and wrote with distinction; and was one of Harrington's club, where he appeared to advantage as a politician. He had been one of the principal agitators for Cromwell; but perceiving the aim of that aspiring man, he turned all his interest and the whole force of his pen, against him; and was employed in writing to inflame the minds of the *levellers*, of whom he was the incendiary and director, when his papers were seized. He was, to the surprise of all men, set at liberty, when they were in the highest expectation of his execution.

cution. It was conjectured that the usurper was afraid of exasperating a formidable faction of the army; and that he, by saving his life, had a further view of engaging so able a man in his service, from a principle of gratitude. He was afterwards generally believed, and indeed not lightly, to have been employed by him in secret services. It appears that his pen was, during the war, of much greater utility than his sword. See more of his character in lord Clarendon's "History."

Col. JOHN LILBURNE *in prison*; *Vandergucht* sc. 8vo.

JOHN LILBURNE, *standing at the bar, on his trial. At the top of the print is a medal of his head, with this inscription: "John Lilburne, saved by the power of the Lord, and the integrity of his jury, who are judges of law, as well as fact. Oct. 26, 1649."* The names of the jury are on the reverse. See Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 170, 171.

John Lilburne was tried for transgressing the new statute of treasons enacted by the commonwealth. He behaved upon his trial with his usual intrepidity; and, though guilty, was acquitted by the jury, who bore very little respect to the legislature. Westminster-hall resounded with the acclamations of the people, and the medal represented in the print was struck upon this joyful occasion. This popular incendiary was known to have such influence over the Republicans and Levellers that the parliament stood in great awe of him, and therefore ordered him, after he was discharged by the court, to be sent to the Tower.

## A SCOTCH GENERAL.

DAVID LESLEY, (or LESLIE), general of the Scotch army; 8vo.

David Lesley, who was an able, though in some instances an unfortunate general, learned the art of war under the great Gustavus Adolphus. He defeated, but with a much superior army, the broken forces of the heroic marquis of Montrose. He reduced Cromwell to great straits before the battle of Dunbar, and fought that fatal battle merely in obedience to the pressing importunities of the soldiers. These deluded people were told by their ministers, that they had been wrestling with the Lord all the night in prayer, and were very confident that they had obtained the victory. Cromwell, when he saw them advancing to the engagement, exclaimed, with no less confidence, "that the Lord had delivered them into his hands." Lesley was a second time defeated by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester, where he was taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower. He was, upon the Restoration, set at liberty, and created baron of Newark. He is sometimes confounded with his kinsman, the earl of Leven.

## OFFICERS of the NAVY.

ROBERT BLAKE, admiral; *M. Vandergucht* &c. 8vo.

ROBERT BLAKE, general and admiral of the forces of England, &c. *Denatus*, 17 Aug. 1657, *Æt.* 59.

— " Thy

————— “Thy name  
 “ Was heard in thunder through th’ affrighted  
 “ shores  
 “ Of pale Iberia, of submissive Gaul,  
 “ And Tagus trembling to his utmost source.  
 “ O ever faithful, vigilant, and brave,  
 “ Thou bold asserter of Britannia’s fame,  
 “ Unconquerable Blake!”

Glover’s “London,” p. 21.

*Done from a painting (late) in the possession of Mr. J. Ames, by captain Thomas Preston.*

Blake, who had approved himself a good soldier in the course of the civil war, when he was above 50 years of age took the command of the fleet. His want of experience seems to have been of great advantage to him: he followed the light of his own genius only, and was presently seen to have all the courage, the conduct, and the precipitancy of a good sea-officer. Forts and castles by land were no longer dreaded, or thought impregnable: he attempted whatever opposed him, and was generally successful in his attempts. The very temerity of his enterprises struck terror into his enemies, and contributed greatly to his success. He not only improved the method of attack, but carried the *naval power* of Cromwell to a greater height than had been known in any age or nation.

Sir GEORGE AISCUE, (or Ayscough).  
 See the reign of CHARLES II.

PEN, reipublicæ Anglicanæ vice-præfectus maris. *A bead in an oval; 12mo.*

William Pen had all those qualifications of a sea-officer which natural courage and experience can give a man of a very moderate capacity. He was well qualified to act an under part



part, in executing, with alacrity and vigour, what had been planned by his superiors in command. He was vice-admiral, under Monck and Dean, in the famous sea-fight with the Dutch that continued three days, and in which the gallant Tromp was defeated. He was, without declaration of war, sent to take St. Domingo from the Spaniards. The design was well laid by Cromwell, and would have been executed with great facility by a Blake; but it exceeded the capacity of Pen. In this expedition he took Jamaica, a colony which cost a great deal of blood and treasure; but which, in process of time, proved advantageous to the nation. He was father of a much greater man than himself, who is well known among the Quakers as a preacher and a writer; and throughout the world as the founder and legislator of the colony of Pennsylvania\*. There is a characteristic account of admiral Pen in the "Continuation of Lord Clarendon's Life," p. 478.

JOHN LAWSON, vice-admiral. See the reign of CHARLES II.

\* See a good account of him, in his legislative capacity, in the "Account of the European Settlements in America †." This illustrious person had both great and amiable qualities, and was no stranger to the essentials of good breeding, though he was too stubborn to yield to the forms of it. He had, or affected to have, all "the spirit of the hat," which availed him much as the leader of a people who made it part of their religion. We are credibly informed, that he sat with his hat on before Charles II. and that "the king, as a gentle rebuke for his ill manners, put off his own. Upon which Pen said to him, Friend Charles, why dost thou not keep on thy hat? The king answered, 'Tis the custom of this place, that never above one person should be covered at a time †." †

† By Edmund Burke, esq. but without his name.

‡ Grey's "Hudibras," i. p. 376.

JOHN DISBROWE is in the list of Cromwell's lords, as *one of the generals of the fleet*. It does not appear that he ever commanded at sea. See the "Parliamentary History," xxi. p. 167.

## C L A S S VIII.

### GENTLEMEN, and PERSONS in inferior CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

GULIELMUS PASTON, baronetus, 1659; *Faithorne sc. b. sb.* This head is exquisitely finished, and is, by Mr. Walpole, esteemed the master-piece of Faithorne.—There is a portrait of him, by Vandyck, at Mr. Windham's, at Felbridge in Norfolk.

Created 8  
June, 1641.

Sir William Paston, of Oxnet, or Oxnead, in Norfolk, was descended from sir Clement Paston, an eminent sea-captain, who signalized himself in the reign of Henry VIII. by taking the baron of Blancard, admiral of France, prisoner, and bringing him into England. He was the first, as Lloyd informs us, "that made the English navy terrible\*." Sir William was eminently a gentleman, and was also distinguished as a traveller. He not only made the usual tour, but was carried by his ardent curiosity, into Asia and Africa. Few men of his time were more esteemed for their general knowledge. He was generous, charitable, and loyal; and piqued himself upon keeping up the ancient hospitality of the family †. He died in 1662 ‡. He was father to Sir Robert Paston, who, for his eminent services in the civil war, and his activity at

\* "Worthies," 8vo. first edit. p. 202.

† See the Dedication to May's "Accomplished Cook."

‡ Rev. Mr. Cullum.

the Restoration, was created viscount Yarmouth, 25 Car. II. Fuller mentions a free-school, founded and handsomely endowed, by sir William Paston, *knight*, at North-Walsam, in Norfolk. Quære if by the same person.

Sir HENRY SLINGSBY; (a Nova Scotia baronet.) *From an original, in the possession of — Talbot, esq. Vertue sc. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

Sir Henry Slingsby, a gentleman of an ancient family in Yorkshire, spent a great part of his ample fortune in the service of Charles I. He raised 600 horse and foot at his own expence, and marched at the head of them into the field, to assist the king. He was ever in action, during the civil war; and, after the death of Charles, was ever solicitous for the restoration of his son. He was long a prisoner at Hull; and was tried for contracting with some officers to deliver up one of the block-houses, in that garrison, for the service of Charles II. Cromwell, who was informed that the royalists throughout the kingdom were intent upon a scheme to restore the king, was resolved to intimidate that party, by sacrificing sir Henry Slingsby and Dr. Hewit. They were brought before the high court of justice where Lisle presided. They denied the jurisdiction of the court, but were condemned without any ceremony. Sir Henry Slingsby was a man of deeds rather than words: he said very little upon his trial, and as little upon the scaffold. He persisted in his loyalty, and told the people that he died for being an honest man. He was beheaded the 8th of June, 1658.

Sir FRANCIS WILLUGHBY, (or WILLOUGHBY); *T. Man f. 4to. mezz.*

In the print, which is extremely rare, is a view of Wollaton-hall, his seat, built in a very particular style. There is a just representation of it, by Hollar, in "Thoroton's Nottinghamshire" This portrait is in the possession of sir William Musgrave, bart.

Sir Francis Willughby, a gentleman of a plentiful fortune and estimable character, was descended from two ancient families of his name; the one seated at Eresby in Lincolnshire, the other on the Woulds in Nottinghamshire. He was ancestor to the present lord Middleton, and father of Francis Willughby, esq. one of the most distinguished naturalists that this kingdom has produced. The son was prevented from publishing many of his valuable collections by his untimely and lamented death, which happened July 3, 1672, in the 37th year of his age. His "Ornithology," being a methodical history of birds, was published, both in Latin and English, by his friend Mr. John Ray. His "History of Fishes," in Latin, was published at the expence of the Royal Society: this is less perfect than the other. Indeed this part of natural history is, for obvious reasons, very imperfectly known. See a good account of him in the preface to his "Ornithology."

Sir PETER TEMPLE, Knt. *R. Gaywood f. 1658; 12mo.*

It appears, upon searching the pedigrees of earl Temple and lord Palmerston, that there was only one sir Peter in both families. This gentleman had two wives, but neither of them  
was

was named Eleanor§. It is evident then that the person in question is another sir Peter Temple, or Peter Temple, esq. \* who served an apprenticeship to a linen-draper, in Friday-street, London; but, upon the death of his elder brother, he left his trade, and took possession of an estate of about four hundred pounds a-year, in Leicestershire; and being elected a representative for the town of Leicester, in 1640, sat in the long parliament, where he rendered himself so considerable, that he was nominated one of the king's judges, and signed the warrant for his execution. He was therefore excepted by name from the act of oblivion at the Restoration. His life was, however, spared; but he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, where he probably ended his days.

Sir HUGH CARTWRIGHT, Chevalier Anglois, *agé 60, An. 1656. Diepenbeke del. Lucas Vorsterman, jun. sc. b. sb.*

Sir RICHARD CHIVERTON, lord-mayor of London; *sitting in an elbow-chair. This print is uncommon.* Sir Richard Chiverton was elected into his office, 1657.

ROBERT HENLEY, Esq. "*Faitborne ad vivum f. 1658 †.*"

I take this gentleman to have been the same person with sir Robert Henly, knight, who was master of the king's-bench office: but quære. Quære also, whether his *father* did not build the Grange, in Hampshire, after a plan of Inigo Jones: this is one of the most capital of his works. Sir Robert Henley was undoubtedly

§ See Class XI.

\* His name is not in the list of Cromwell's knights.

† Vertue's MS.

the direct ancestor of Robert, earl of Northington.

ROBERT RAWLINSON, of Cark, in Lancashire, Esq. *Ob.* 1665, *Æt.* 55 \*. *Nutting sc.* 4to.

Robert Rawlinson, of Cark-hall, in Lancashire, was descended from a very ancient family of that name, formerly seated at Furnace Fells, in the same county. This gentleman was son of William Rawlinson, esq. by Margaret Curwen, only daughter of Walter Curwen, of Mireside-hall, in Cartmell, esq. He was many years a justice of the peace; one of the justices of Oyer and Terminer for the counties palatine of Lancaster and Cheshire, and vice-chamberlain for the city of Chester. He was father to Curwen Rawlinson, and grandfather to Christopher Rawlinson, esq. a person of some eminence, who is again mentioned in the reign of Charles II.

JOHN HOLT; *Loggan sc.* *Over his head are two withered branches of cypress.*

This print was prefixed to “A Plant of Paradise, being a Sermon preached at St. Martin’s in the Fields, at the Funeral of John Goodhand Holt, the young Son, only Child, and hopeful Heir of Thomas Holt, of Grislehurst, in the County of Lancaster, Esq. 19 March, 1659; by R. M. (Moffom) Minister of St. Pet. P. W. † London,” printed 1660. The text is from Ezekiel, chap. xvii. v. 22. “I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it on an

\* This head is in the same plate with Nicholas Monck, bishop of Hereford, and several others of the Rawlinson family.

† St. Peter’s, Paul’s Wharf.

“ high mountain and eminent.” This young gentleman, whom the author styles “ the last-born of the family, and the first-born of his mother,” died of a fever, upon the 12th of March, 1659, in the 12th year of his age.

PERSONS in Civil EMPLOYMENTS.

JOHN MILTON, who wrote and spoke the Latin tongue with great facility and elegance, was Latin secretary to Cromwell. His Letters, which are still extant, have been ever esteemed the completest models for his successors in that office\*. See Class IX. in this, and the two preceding reigns.

ANDREW MARVEL, Esq. assistant-secretary to Milton. See the reign of CHARLES II. Class V. and IX.

C L A S S IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

P H Y S I C I A N S.

THE. TURQUET de MAYERNE, eques auratus, patria Gallus, religione reformatus, dignitate baro, professione alter Hippocrates, ac trium regum (exemplo rarissimo) archiater, &c. Æt. 82. Before his works; folio.

\* In the negotiations with the Swedish ambassador, in 1656, he complained to Whitelocke of the delay of his business, and of sending the articles of the treaty with Sweden “ to one Mr. Milton, a blind man, to put them into Latin.” See Whitelock’s “ Memorials,” p. 633.

THEO. de MAYERNÈ, eques auratus, baro Albonæ, *in aula magnæ regis Britanniaë\**, archiatrorum comes, Æt. 82. *W. Elder sc. 8vo.*

Both these prints represent him holding a scull. He is perhaps as fine a figure, for a man of 82, as was ever seen. See the preceding reign, Class IX.

WALTER CHARLTON, neatly engraved by P. Lombart, 8vo. See an account of this learned and eminent physician, in the reign of CHARLES II.

CHRISTOPHORUS BENEDICTUS;  
*without his name. Under the head is this distich;*

“Hospitii, quicumque petis, quis incola tanti

“Spiritûs; egregia hunc, consule, scripta dabunt.

“Chr. Terne, M.D.C.L.”

*Lombart sc. 8vo.*

This print has been thought to represent Dr. Christopher Terne, a licentiate of the college, who wrote the distich; but it was done for the following person:

Christopher Bennet, a native of Raynton, in Somersetsshire, was educated at Lincoln College in Oxford. He was a distinguished member of the College of Physicians, and in very considerable practice. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was author of “*Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum*,” 1654, 8vo; and of “*Exercitationes Dia-noëticae*,” 1655; and that he corrected and enlarged Mousset’s “*Health’s Improvement*.” His death, which happened about the beginning of May, 1655, prevented his publishing one or two books more which he had prepared for the press.

\* Sic Orig.



TOBIAS VENNER, M. D. 1660, *Æt.* 85 (83); *Faithorne sc. small 4to.*

Tobias Venner practised physic for many years at Bridgewater, and other places in Somersetshire; but in the latter part of his life in and near Bath. He was author of several medical books, the chief of which is his “*Via rec-  
ta ad Vitam longam, or A Treatise wherein  
the right Way, and the best Manner of liv-  
ing, for attaining to a long and healthful  
Life, is clearly demonstrated,*” This book was first published in 1620. It is written in a plain and prolix style, such as was then used in common conversation. The doctor acted judiciously in adapting a book of general use to ordinary capacities; and we are told by Mr. Wood that it got him most of his practice. He wrote upon Bath waters, and informs us, that they were not prescribed to be taken inwardly by any regular physician. It is observable, that his “*Censure on Bristol Water*” is the first treatise of the kind in our language. Dr. Guidot, in his “*Lives and Characters of the Bath Physicians,*” subjoined to his “*Discourse of Bath,*” tells us, that in the “*Via recta,*” &c. is this memorable observation, “*That a gammon of bacon is of the same nature with the rest of the hog.*” — His general character was that of a plain man, and a good and charitable physician. *Ob.* 1660, *Æt.* 83. He is supposed to have prolonged his own life by observing the rules laid down in his book.

JOHN BULWER, chirofopher, 1650. *Frontispiece to his “Artificial Changeling;”* 12mo. The next print is before the quarto edition of the same book.

JOHANNES BULWER, cognomento chirofophus, alias philocephus, *vultispex insignis: utriusque physiognomiae protomyestes: pathomyotomus: naturalis loquelæ primus indagator: anatomus moralis: Stagiritarum novus: motestarum clarissimus: stator augustus et vindex naturæ; M. D. &c. Faithorne sc. 8vo.*

Dr. Bulwer was author of several books of the Language of the Hand, of Physiognomy, and of Instructions to the Deaf and Dumb; intended, as he expresses it, “to bring those who are so born to hear the sound of words with their eyes\*, and thence to learn to speak with their tongues.” He was also author of “Pathomyotomia, or a Dissection of the significative Muscles of the Affections of the Mind,” 1649, 12mo. † The most curious of his works in his “Anthropo-Metamorphosis; Man transformed, or the artificial Changing;” in which he shews what a strange variety of shapes and dresses mankind have appeared in, in the different ages and nations of the world. At the end of the first edition of this book, in 12mo. is a catalogue of the author’s works in print and manuscript.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, a physician and a poet. See the next division of this Class.

ROBERTUS BAYFIELD, *Æt 25, 1654; Faithorne sc. In a hat; 8vo. finely engraved.*

\* Mr. Cliffe, a deaf and dumb gentleman now living †, is famous for understanding any thing said to him, by the motion of the lips only.

† The human physiognomy is explained in the “Cronian Lectures on Muscular Motion,” for the year 1746; read before the Royal Society, by James Parsons, M. D. and F. R. S. being a Supplement to the “Philosophical Transactions” for that year.

† 1769.

ROBERTUS

ROBERTUS BAYFIELD, *Æt.* 27; *Faithorne sc.*  
*In a black scull-cap*; 8vo.

The following are the titles of two of his books. He was probably author of some others, of which I have received no information. The reader will perceive an anachronism in comparing the title of the first with the dates of his two portraits: but this is not altogether unusual in frontispieces, which are sometimes prefixed to different works of the same writer, or to different editions of the same work. “*Tractatus* “*de Tumoribus præter Naturam*; or a Treatise of preternatural Tumours. By Robert Bayfield, Physician.” Lond. 1662. 8vo. His head with the cap, *Æt.* 27, is prefixed to this book, which is dedicated to bishop Reynolds of Norwich; and a second part of it to the famous sir Thomas Brown, M. D. of that city: viz. “*Exercitationes Anatomicæ in varias Regiones* “*humani Corporis, a Roberto Bayfield, Medico*: Edit 2<sup>da</sup>. Lond. 1668.” 12mo. This second treatise is dedicated to his dear kinsman, Robert Gawfell, esq. and a second part of it to his loving relation, John Repps, esq. both of them justices of the peace for Norfolk.

It is probable that none of the following persons in this division were graduates. *Quære.*

Dr. EVERARD, *in his study, smoking his pipe*; *a book open before him*; 12mo.

Dr. Everard had a higher opinion of the virtues of tobacco, both in the prevention and cure of diseases, than ever Dr. Ralph Thorius had†. He was author of a book entitled “*Panacea, or a universal Medicine, being a Dis-*

† See his Poem on Tobacco in the “*Musæ Anglicanæ.*”

“covery of the wonderful Virtues of Tobacco;” 1659; small 8vo. To this book is prefixed his portrait.

LIONEL LOCKYER, famous for his pill. See the reign of CHARLES II.

NICHOLAS CULPEPPER, eques; *Cross sc.* 4to. Before his “*English Physician* ;” fol. 1652.

NICHOLAS CULPEPPER; *his right hand on a scull*; 12mo.

The portrait above described, is prefixed to his “*School of Physic*,” published after his decease by his widow, who married to her second husband John Heydon, a noted student in physick and astrology, and a great dealer in horoscopes. About the time of the Restoration was published, “*The beautifying Part of Physic*,” by Nicolas Culpepper.

Effigies RICHARDI TOMLINSON, *Æt.* 23; *Cross sc.* a small oval, in the title to his *Translation of Renodæus’s “Dispensatory,”* 1657.

Nothing but the youth of this translator, who was an apothecary, can excuse his nauseous bombast and affectation in the preface to the reader :

And all goes down like oxymel of squills.  
Roscommon.

## P O E T S.

MILTON: *from a drawing of Mr. Deacon, taken from an impresson of a seal of T. Simon, in the possession of Mr. Yeo.*

MILTON :

MILTON: *engraved by Ryland, from the same seal. This is much better executed than the former. See Clafs VIII. &c.*

SAMUEL BUTLER wrote his inimitable “*Hudibras*” during this period. See the reign of CHARLES II. in which his portrait was painted.

ABRAHAM COWLEY. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II.

EDMUND WALLER, in his famous Panegyric on Cromwell, has exceeded himself almost as much as the Protector did other men. His genteel reply to Charles II. in regard to his poem, is well known. It is also well known that the conquests of Charles were of a very different kind from those of Cromwell, and that they would have made a much worse figure in verse. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II.

Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT, when tragedy and comedy were held in equal abomination with the Liturgy, introduced an opera called “*The siege of Rhodes,*” under the notion of an innocent musical performance\*. This was the first dramatic piece of the kind ever exhibited on the English stage. See the reigns of CHARLES I.

\* Among other causes of the suppression of stage-plays, at this period, was a pamphlet which had a very considerable effect: it was entitled “*Tragicomœdia, or a Relation of the wonderful Hand of God at Witney, in the Comedy acted there, where some were slain: together with what was preached in three Sermons on that Occasion, by John Rowe, of C. C. C. Oxon.*” 1653, 4to.

In the “*Historia Histrionica,*” published in 1699, 8vo. is a concise history of the actors during the rebellion, “*shewing how honourably they served in the king’s army. Next how they returned to acting, but privately; and in Oliver’s time, at Holland House.*” See an abstract of this pamphlet in Oldys’s “*British Librarian,*” p. 62.

and

and II. to the latter of which his portrait belongs.

THOMAS MAY, Esq. *Æt.* 55; *over his head is a chaplet of laurel.* Before the second edition of his “*Breviary of the History of the Parliament;*” 12mo.

Thomas May, a celebrated poet and historian, was familiarly acquainted with the greatest wits of his time; and was himself ranked in the first class of those who bore that character. He was author of several dramatic pieces, and of two historical poems of the reigns of Henry II. and Edward III. each of which is in seven books. But his principal work is his “*Translation of Lucan’s Pharsalia,*” and his Continuation of that Poem, to the death of Julius Cæsar. He translated the latter into Latin verse. It is by this that we must take our estimate of him as a poet; as the imperfect state of our versification when he wrote, and the gradual flux of our language since, have contributed to sink the *English* far below the *Latin* translation. He also translated Barclay’s “*Icon Animorum,*” and had a hand in the translation of his “*Argenis.*” His last work was his “*History of the Parliament of England,*” and his Abridgment of the same in Latin and English. There is more candour in this History than the royalists were willing to allow him; but there is less elegance than one would expect from the pen of so polite and classical a scholar. *Ob.* 13 Nov. 1650, *Æt.* 55\*.

THOMAS

\* Payne Fisher, poet laureat to Cromwell, a copious, and not inelegant writer of Latin verses, flourished before and after the Restoration. The following character by Strada is exactly suited to him. “*Nullus hodie mortalium aut nascitur, aut moritur,*”  
“*aut*

THOMAS STANLEY, arm. *P. Lely p. Faithorne sc. a fine head. Before the first edition of his "History of Philosophy," 1655; fol.*

Thomas Stanley, a polite scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and an eminent poet and historian, was author of many pieces in verse and prose. His original poems are, for the most part, on amorous subjects. His translations, which are more numerous, are from Theocritus, Anacreon, Bion, Secundus, &c. His version of, and commentary on "Æschyli Tragœdiz septem, cum Scholiis Græcis omnibus, et deperditorum Dramatum Fragmentis," 1664, fol. is a laborious and valuable work. This ancient Greek poet, like some of the precious reliques of sculpture and architecture of his country, has suffered much from the injuries of time, but is still admirable, though greatly impaired and mutilated. The "History of Philosophy," by our author, is a work of great merit, and generally known. *Ob.* 12 April, 1678.

CHRISTOPHER WASSE, (or WASE),  
M. A. *black cap, own hair; a small oval.*

This ingenious person, who was a perfect master of the Greek and Latin languages, was some time fellow of King's College in Cambridge, and afterwards superior beadle of law, in the university of Oxford. He translated Gro-

"aut præliatur, aut rusticatur, aut abit peregre, aut redit, aut nubit, aut est, aut non est (nam etiam mortuis iste canit) cui non ille extemplo cudat Epicedia, Genethliaca, Protreptica, Panegyrica, Epithalamia, Vaticinia, Propemptica, Soterica, Parænetica, Nænicas, Nugas." See a catalogue of his works in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." I have met with no portrait of this person.

rius's "Catechism" into Greek verse\*. His English translation of Gratius's "Cynegeticon," and his comment on that elegant poem, are a sufficient proof of his abilities. Mr. Waller addressed a copy of verses to him on this performance. Mr. Hearne, at page 20 of his Discourse prefixed to the eighth volume of Leland's "Itinerary," styles Mr. Christopher Wase "that eminent philologer;" and makes honourable mention of a son of his, of both his names, who was fellow of C. C. C. in Oxford. See Dr. Basil Kennet's eighteenth sermon on occasion of the death of Dr. Creed and Mr. Wase the son. The father died August 29, 1690.

THOMAS HOBBS, of Malmesbury. See the reign of CHARLES II.

RICHARD LOVELACE. See the reign of CHARLES I.

EDWARD BENLOWES, Esq. *Before his "Theophila, or Love's Sacrifice; fol. 1652. I believe it was engraved by Barlow.*

EDWARD BENLOWES; *a small oval, surrounded with laurel foliage; Dan. King sc. In a sheet, which contains several views of the old church of St. Paul, together with some verses by this author.*

There is a portrait of him in the Master's Lodge, at St. John's College in Cambridge; where he was educated, and to which he was a benefactor. There is another in the Picture Gallery at Oxford.

Edward Benlowes †, (or Bendlowes), was a man of genteel accomplishments. He was a

\* The original is in Latin verse.

† He wrote his name Benlowes.



great patron of the poets and other writers of his time, upon whom he lavished a great part of his fortune. He was author of a considerable number of poems in Latin and English, the chief of which is his "Theophila," which gives us a higher idea of his piety than his poetical talents; though there are many uncommon and excellent thoughts in it. But his metaphors are often strained and far-fetched, and he sometimes loses himself in mystical divinity. His Latin verses are generally better than his English. He died, in great want, 1686, *Æt.* 73. See more of him in the "Athen. Oxon." See also Howel's "Letters," vol. ii. Letter LXVI. †

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, *A.*  
*Hertocks f. 8vo. Before his "Pharonnida."*

William Chamberlain, a doctor of Physic at Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire, was author of a play called "Love's Victory," printed in 4to. 1658, and acted in 1678, under the title of "The Wits led by the Nose, or the Poet's Revenge." He also wrote an heroic poem, called "Pharonnida," printed in 8vo. 1659. This was published in prose, as a novel, in 1683: it was entitled "Eromena, or the Noble Stranger." Vide Langbaine and Jacob.

† His Prayer, at p. 19. of his "Theophila," has been deservedly admired. The following is a quotation from it: "Let religion and right reason rule as sovereign in me, and let the irascible and concupiscible faculties be their subjects! Give me an estate balanced between want and waste, pity and envy: give me grace to spend my wealth and strength in thy service: let all my melancholy be repentance, my joys spiritual exultations, my rest hope, my peace a good conscience, and my acquiescence in Thee! In Thee as the principle of truth, in thy word as the measure of knowledge, in thy law as the rule of life, in thy promise as the satisfaction of hope, and in thy union as the highest fruition of glory."

WILLIAM, Marquis of NEWCASTLE, who amused himself at this period with poetry and horsemanship, was, as a natural consequence of his rank, much extolled as a poet. His poetical works, which consists of plays and poems, are very little regarded; but his fine book of horsemanship is still in esteem. It was lately reprinted. *Ob.* 25 Dec. 1676. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class III.

Sir WILLIAM LOWER; *a small anonymous head; arms; motto, "Amico Rosa, Inimico Spina."*

Sir William Lower, a noted cavalier, wrote and translated the following dramatic pieces. I. "The Phenix in Flames," a tragedy. II. "Polyuctes, or the Martyr," a tragedy. III. "Horatius," a tragedy, from the French of Corneille: this is better translated by Mrs. Philips. IV. "The Noble Ingratitude," a pastoral tragi-comedy, from Monf. Quinault: to this is prefixed his head. V. "The Incharmed Lovers," a dramatic pastoral. VI. "The Amorous Phantasm," a tragi-comedy. All these, except the first, were written during the Interregnum. He translated from the French the first and third tomes of the "Innocent Lady, or illustrious Innocence." The most considerable of the books published by him, are those two which relate to Charles the Second's reception and entertainment at the Hague. One of them was printed several years before the Restoration, the other at that æra. It is entitled, "A Relation of Charles the Second's Voyage to, and Residence at the Hague, from the 25th of May to June 2, 1660, &c." Hag. Com. 1660. This is a translation from the French.

FRANCIS GOLDSMITH, of Gray's Inn; a *small oval*. There is another head of him, without his name, engraved by Cross; underneath are several verses.

“His outward figure here you find,” &c.

Francis Goldsmith translated, from Grotius, “Sophompaneas, or the History of Joseph,” which he published with annotations, in the preceding reign. He also translated into English a Catechism, written in Latin verse, by the same author. This was printed after the Restoration\*. He died at Ashton, in Northamptonshire, in September 1655.

JOHN OGILBY; *Frontispiece to his “Virgil,”* 1649; 8vo. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES QUARLES; *Fairborne f.* 12mo. *This has been copied.*

John Quarles, who was one of the eighteen children of Francis Quarles, by Ursula his wife, bore a captain's commission in the royal army, in the time of the Civil War. Upon the decline of the king's fortune, he retired to London in a necessitous condition, and applied himself to writing books for his support. His works are chiefly poems, in which he appears to be the *poetical*, as well as the *natural* son of his father. He died of the plague in 1665. See a detail of his works in the “Athen. Oxon.”

\* We had lately a poet of the same name with the person just mentioned; perhaps of the same family, but by no means of the same character. His writings, in general, are much esteemed; but his poetry is greatly admired. Few tragedies have been read with stronger emotions of pity, than the distressful scenes in his “Vicar of Wakefield;” yet we cannot but regret, that the author of “The Traveller †” should have undervalued his genius so far as to write a romance.

† Decies repetita placebit.

GEORGE WITHER published a poem of many hundred lines, upon the report of the restoration of the parliament by general Monck, in 1659. It is entitled, "Furor Poeticus, i. e. "Propheticus, a Poetic Phrensie." It is dated from Hambleton, and he tells us that it was meditated,

"In dorso pagi, recubans sub tegmine fagi."

I shall conclude all I have to say of this everlasting rhymers, with two lines of Dryden, which comprehend his whole character as a poet :

"He fagotted his notions as they fell,

"And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well."

See the two preceding reigns.

HUGO CROMPTON; *Æt.* 18; *A Her-  
tochs* *sc.* 12mo.

HUGO CROMPTON, *gen. small 8vo.* Before his "*Pierides*," &c. 1658. This print represents him somewhat older than the former.

Hugh Crompton was a gentleman well educated, though but of small fortune. His necessities, as may be collected from his epistle to the reader, obliged him to turn author. He published a volume of poems, entitled, "Pierides, "or the Muses Mount," out of which Winstanley has given us a *taste*, as he calls it, *of the briskness of his Muse*; but I must confess I can discover no such matter in that specimen. He informs us, that he intended his "Muses" for waste paper, but that he afterwards altered his mind in this particular. He speaks thus of his "Muses:" "I, for want of a better labour in  
"my ramble, gathered this fallad from Par-  
"nassus, and wash't it in Helicon. But thou  
"(reader) must find oil and vinegar, and sugar  
"it with thy good conceit, if thou pleasest."—

He

He left so much to be supplied by the reader, that his work was, in a short time, generally neglected.

JOHN TATHAM, Poet : *an anonymous head, over which two Cupids hold a crown of laurel. Underneath are these verses :*

“ Here is no schisme, the judging eye may see

“ In every line a perfect harmony.

“ And love and beauty, for so great a grace,

“ Joy in their lovely reconciler’s face.”

“ John Tatham,” says Winstanley, “ was  
 “ one whose muse began to bud with his youth,  
 “ which produced early blossoms of not alto-  
 “ gether contemptible poetry,” of which he has  
 given us “ a taste” in the following lines. The  
 author addresses himself in the person of Momus.

“ How now, presumptuous lad, think’st thou  
 “ that we

“ Will be disturb’d with this thy infancy

“ Of wit ?

“ Or *does* thy amorous thoughts beget a flame,

“ (Beyond its merit) for to court the name

“ Of poet ? or is’t common now a days

“ Such slender wits dare claim such things as  
 “ bays.”

However strange it may seem, it is certain that he *did* “ claim such things ;” and, what is more strange, his claim was readily admitted. He has been erroneously called *City Poet*, and was deemed a worthy fore-runner of Settle. He undoubtedly wrote panegyrics upon two lord mayors \*, in whose estimation they were as *good rhymes*, and probably pleased as much, as if they had been written by Waller himself. He was author of several plays, most of which were published before the Restoration.

\* In the reign of Charles II.

LEONARD WILLAN; *a bust on a pedestal; T. Crose sc. six English verses. Le Willan scripsit. Before his "Astrea, a Pastoral," 1651.*

This pastoral was taken from a voluminous romance, formerly well known by the title of "Astrea." Willan was also author of "The perfect Statesman, or Minister of State," 1668, folio.

The author, whom nature seems to have intended for an humble prose writer, moves very awkwardly when exalted on the stilts of poetry.

JOHN HODDESDON, Æt. 18; *six English verses; 8vo.*

He was author of "Sion and Parnassus, or Epigrams on several texts of the Old and New Testament," 1650, 8vo.

MURFORD; *in a cloak; the sea and a ship at a distance. Under the head are four verses that denote him a poet:*

"He that views Murford's face," &c.

The same plate appears to have been used afterwards for Forbes.

*A small whole length of a man dressed like the gentry of this period, or the reign of Charles I. Over his head is the word NIM. It is in a small book, called "The Life of a satirical Puppy, called Nym\*, who worrieth all those Satyrists he knows, and barks at the rest; by T. M" 1657.*

It is probable that this whelp never "grew up to dog's estate †;" and that, like other puppies, he was rather impertinent and teasing

\* Nym, or Nim, seems to be the diminutive of Nimrod,

"A mighty hunter, and his prey was man."

† Prior.

than formidable. I am equally a stranger to his real name and his works.

THOMAS PECKE, &c. *four Latin verses* ;  
 “ *Eonidium juvenile decus, &c.*” 12mo.

Thomas Pecke was a young gentleman of great expectation, who translated six hundred of Owen’s “ Epigrams” into English, while he was at the Temple. They were printed with “ Martial de Spectaculis, or, Of the Rarities to be seen in Rome, and with the most select “ Epigrams of sir Thomas More ; to which is “ annexed a Century of heroic Epigrams, &c.” These were published under the title of “ Par-  
 “ nassi Puerperium, or some well Wishes to In-  
 “ genuity,” 1659 ; 8vo. Payne Fisher wrote “ Epithalamium in Nuptias eruditiss. juvenis, “ Thomæ Pecke, de Spixford, Com. Norf. Ar-  
 “ migeri, & lectiss. Virginis, Lucix Ball, Filix  
 “ spectatiss. Petri Ball, Eq. aur.”

## P O E T E S S E S.

Mrs. CATHARINE PHILIPS, *a bust*,  
*inscribed*, Orinda ; *Faithorne f. Frontispiece to her  
 works ; folio.*

ORINDA PHILIPS ; *J. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

There is a portrait of her at Strawberry-hill.

Catharine, daughter of John Fowler, a merchant of London, and wife of James Philips, of the Priory of Cardigan, esq. was much and deservedly esteemed for her poetical talents. She was styled, “ The matchless Orinda,” and indeed shone without a rival among the female wits of her time. She was author of several poems, which are more to be admired for propriety

and beauty of thought, than for harmony of versification, in which she was generally deficient. She translated the "Pompey" and "Horace" of Corneille, and is said to have been assisted in the former by Charles lord Buckhurst and Mr. Waller\*. "Pompey" was acted with applause in Ireland, and "Horace" by persons of quality at court. Her Letters to sir Charles Cotterel have been much admired, and are among the best of her works. Dr. Jeremy Taylor, who was her intimate friend, has addressed his excellent "Letter on the Measures and Offices of Friendship" to her. *Ob. June, 1664, Æt. 32.* Her works were published after her decease, in 1667.

MARGARET CAVENDISH, dutchess of Newcastle. See the reign of CHARLES II.

#### MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS in DIVINITY, HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

JOHANNES PRICÆUS; *Perfyn sc. prefixed to "Apuleii Metamorphoseos, Lib. XI. cum Notis, &c. J. Pricæ, Goudæ 1650;" 8vo. This head, which is well executed, is, in the copy of "Apuleius" in my possession, placed immediately after the title.*

John Price, one of the first theological critics of his age, was educated at Christ-Church, in the university of Oxford. Having embraced the religion of the church of Rome, he travelled into Italy with Mr. Howard, a son of the earl of Arundel, and was afterwards retained in the service of the earl of Strafford, when he was

\* See "Royal and Noble Authors," II. p. 98, 2d edit.



lord lieutenant of Ireland. Then it was that his acquaintance commenced with the celebrated primate Usher. In the time of the Civil War, he wrote several pamphlets in defence of the king, for which he suffered a tedious imprisonment. Upon his enlargement, he retired to Florence, was made supervisor of the Grand Duke's medals, and was afterwards, by that prince, appointed professor of the Greek language at Pisa. He was particularly eminent for his Commentaries on the Scriptures. His Notes on the Psalms and the New Testament are inserted entire, and by themselves, in the fifth tome of the "Critici Sacri." The learned Dutch critic, John Alberti, spends eight chapters of his "Periculum Criticum" in strictures upon that work. He is said to have spent the latter part of his life in the convent of St. Augustin, at Rome.—*Ob. circ. 1676.*

EDWARD LEIGH, Esq. *M. A. of both universities, Æt. 48, 1650.*

This gentleman was educated at Magdalen-Hall, in Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, where he not only studied the common law, but divinity and history. The books which he published in the several faculties to which he applied himself, are an abundant proof of his great industry and extensive learning; particularly his critical and theological works, the chief of which are his "Critica Sacra" on the Hebrew words of the Old, and the Greek of the New Testament, and his "Boddy of Divinity." He was representative for the town of Stafford, in the Long Parliament, and was one of the members appointed by the commons to sit in the assembly of divines. *Ob. 2 June, 1671.*

GULI-

GULIELMUS HICKS, gen. *Æt.* 38,  
1658 ; *D. Loggan sc.*

“ Though thou no prophet art, nor prophet’s  
“ Ion,  
“ Without their spirit, this could ne’er be done.  
“ Though Brightman, Napier, Mede, are gone  
“ to rest,  
“ Their sprite yet lives redoubled in thy breast.  
“ Ye that have cast th’ Apocalypse to ground,  
“ Because so dark, mysterious, and profound,  
“ Why take it up again, and use this glass,  
“ ’Twill then no longer for a myst’ry pass.”

William Hicks, who received his education in the university of Oxford, took arms against the king in the Civil War, in which he bore a captain’s commission in the trained bands. He was author of a “ Practical Exposition on the “ Revelation,” in folio, to which two several titles, with different dates, have been prefixed. The “ Apocalypse,” like other things that are unintelligible, has been explained a hundred different ways, and the last exposition has been generally the most esteemed, especially if it has been adapted to the time when it was written. *Ob.* March, 1659-60. Vide “ Athen. Oxon.”

ED. CHISENHALE, Esq. *presenting his book to a man standing at a church door ; various emblematical figures ; small octavo. Frontispiece to his “ History.”*

Edward Chisenhale, a gentleman of Lancashire, who bore a colonel’s commission for the king in the civil war, well deserves to be remembered in the double capacity of a soldier and an author. He was one of the garrison that with heroic bravery defended Latham-House, whence he sallied forth, just after the enemy had been  
boasting

boasting of their provisions, and stole their dinner. He also, with singular address, drew the besiegers into a place where he cut off five hundred of them, under a pretence that the house was open. This exploit was the occasion of his being fined 800 l. for delinquency \*. He was author of "A Catholic History, collected out of Scriptures, Councils, Fathers, &c. occasioned by Dr. Thomas Vane's book, called *The lost Sheep returned,*" 1653, small 8vo. †

FRANCISCUS ROUS, armig. Collegii Etonensis præpositus, 1656, *Æt.* 77; *Faithorne sc.* Before "*The Works of Francis Rous, Esq. or Treatises and Meditations dedicated to the Saints, and to the excellent throughout the three Nations;*" fol. 1657.

There is an original portrait of him, with a mace, as speaker of the house of commons, in the Provost's Lodge, at Eton College.

Francis, son of sir Anthony Rous, of Halton in Cornwall, was burgeis for Truro, in that county, in the reign of Charles I. He was a vehement declaimer in parliament against the innovations and abuses in church and state; and particularly against Arminianism, which he represented as popery in disguise. He was one of the few laymen appointed by the commons to sit in the assembly of divines at Westminster ‡. His religious and political principles were perfectly accommodated to the party which he espoused, and seem to have ever varied with his

\* See Lloyd's "Memorials," p. 690. Particulars of the siege are in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," xi. p. 42, &c.

† Vane was a convert to popery.

‡ He was said to have entered into holy orders; but of this there is no proof. See "Athen. Oxon."

interest,

interest, which appears to have had a much stronger hold upon him than his enthusiasm. He was appointed speaker of Barebone's parliament; and made a wild proposal to form the English Commonwealth after the model of the Jewish. But as a *theocracy* was rejected, he thought fit to invest the regal power in Cromwell, whom he affected to look upon as a compound of the characters of Moses and Joshua. He was one of those who were called by the protector to the upper house; and it was said, "that he could not well do less than make that gentleman a lord, who had made him a prince," by the resignation of the instrument of government into his hands. He was called "the illiterate Jew of Eton;" but it does not at all appear, from his writings, that he deserved that appellation. *Ob.* 7 Jan. 1658-9. See more of him in lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion."

JOHANNES SPARROW, &c. *D. Loggan del. &c. 1659.* *In the upper part of the print are two semi-circles full of strange lines and figures, and joined together by a heart, with this inscription, "The Wonder-Eye of Eternity, explained by Jacob Behm. in the 40. Questions of the Soul." 4to.*

John Sparrow, a barrister of the Inner Temple, translated "The high and deep Searching out of the Life of Man," and several others of the numerous works of Jacob Behmen, a German cobbler\*, and a celebrated enthusiast. Mr. Law, who was also a translator of his writings, and many other persons, have lately helped to

\* Some say that he was a cow-keeper till he was about twenty-five years of age, when he suddenly fancied himself inspired.

bring this profound author into vogue\*. The mystical divinity of Behmen may be compared to a cloudy sky in winter weather; in which the same cloud which one fancies to resemble a lion, another shall fancy to be like a bear, and a third a horse. Mr. Law imagined, that sir Isaac Newton took the first hint of his philosophy from Behmen's divinity; another, that there is a close analogy betwixt that and electricity; and it is very probable that some of his readers have as clearly discovered in it the vortices of Des Cartes.

Sir HENRY VANE deserves to be ranked in the first class of mystics, as he is little less profound than Jacob Behmen himself. We are amazed that a man, whose genius carried him so far above the common level of mankind in his public character, should sink so far below common sense in his writings. Don Quixote is supposed to have spoken like a philosopher upon every thing but knight-errantry; so did sir Henry Vane upon any thing but religion. He, as well as every other ridiculous broacher of heterodoxies, had many followers †. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class V.

Sir GEORGE STRODE; *a small oval; in the title to his translation (from the Spanish) of Fonseca's "Holy Love;"* 1652. 12mo.

\* There are not mysteries enough in religion to exercise the active faith of some zealots, who cannot be satisfied without adding new ones, till they are lost in the darkness of enthusiasm. But, as they always fancy themselves under the immediate direction of Heaven, they then think they are most enlightened; and believe that *that* faith which can "remove mountains," can also discover divine truth in nonsense and impossibility.

† See the "Life of Baxter;" fol. part i. p. 74, & seq.

I have

I have seen another book, published by this gentleman, namely, "The Anatomie of Mortalitie, written by George Strode, utter Barrister of the Middle Temple, for his own private Comfort, &c." Second edition, 1632; 4to.

**BULSTRODE WHITLOCKE**, the Memorialist. See the reign of CHARLES II.

**THOMAS MAY**, Esq. historian to the parliament. See an account of him in the division of the Poets.

**JOHN RUSHWORTH**, Esq. author of the "Historical Collections." See the reign of CHARLES II.

**GULIELMUS SANDERSONUS**, *Æt.* 68, 1658; *Soest p. Faithorne sc. Frontispiece to his "Graphice;" fol.*

**GULIELMUS SANDERSONUS**, *Æt.* 68, 1658; *by Faithorne, but without the name of painter or engraver.*

William Sanderfon was some time secretary to George Villiers, the first duke of Buckingham of that name. He distinguished himself by his loyalty to Charles I. in the time of the Civil War, and was a great sufferer in the royal cause. He was author of "A complete History of Mary Queen of Scotland, and her son King James of Great Britain;" "The History of King James of Great Britain;" and "The History of King Charles I. from his Cradle to his Grave." The first of these was written in answer to Wilson's "Life of King James," to which it is inferior in every respect. This author, as appears by his "Graphice," was better qualified to write on painting, than to compile histories.

histories. All his historical works are more or less deficient in style, in method, and correctness. Dr. Heylin, in his "Examen Historicum," has been very free, perhaps too severe, in his censures upon his writings: and bishop Kennet has been at least as rigid a censor, in his Notes on Arthur Wilson's "Life and Reign of James "I."\* Our author Sanderfon was knighted soon after the Restoration, and made a gentleman of the king's bed-chamber. *Ob.* 1676.

JAMES HOWELL, Esq. *in a cloak, leaning against a tree; whole length; motto, "His tutus obumbror;" Mellan and Bosse sc. Before his "German Diet," &c. and also before his "Londinopolis;" folio. There is another print, similar to this, with arms, by the same engravers; but it is hatched †, which is unusual in Mellan's works. There is also a small head of him before his Letters, engraved by Marshall.*

James Howell, son of Thomas Howell, minister of Abernant in Caermarthenshire, was master of more modern languages, and author of more books, than any other Englishman of his time ‡. In the reigns of James and Charles I. he was employed in many agencies in foreign parts. In 1627, he was chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the town of Richmond in Yorkshire; and in 1640, succeeded sir Edward Nicholas as clerk of the council. In the time of the Civil War, he was committed a close prisoner to the Fleet, where he continued for many years. The greatest part of his

\* See Kennet's "Complete Hist." ii. p. 662.

† By *hatching* is meant engraving with cross lines that usually produce the shades, which, in Mellan's prints, are generally caused by stronger and bolder strokes of the graver.

‡ Cibber, in his "Lives of the Poets," says, that he published no less than forty-nine; but the author of his Life, in the "Biographia," has not reckoned up half that number.

works were written for his support during his confinement; and he indeed appears, in several of his hasty productions, to have been more anxious to satisfy his stomach, than to do justice to his fame. His "Dodona's Grove," which was published in the reign of Charles I. gained him a considerable reputation. But of all his performances, his Letters are the most esteemed; though, as Mr. Wood justly observes, many of them were never written till he was in prison. But this censure does not affect his Letters to the earl of Strafford, in the first volume of that lord's Papers, none of which are in the "Epistolæ Ho-Eliaenæ." Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed historiographer royal, which office was created for him. He continued in it till his death, which happened in November, 1666. His life and character may be seen in his Letters, which abound with anecdotes.

THOMAS STANLEY, Esq. author of the "History of Philosophy," collected from Diogenes Laertius, and many other ancient authors. See the division of the POETS.

HENRICUS dom. CARY, baro de Leppington, com. de Monmouth, &c. *W. Marshall f. Before his translation of Senault's "Use of the Passions;"* 1649. 8vo.

HEN. DO. CARY, (vel Carey), baro de Leppington, comes Monmouthensis, et hon<sup>mi.</sup> ord. Balneæ eques. *Faithorne f. Before his translation of Boccacini's "Advertisements from Parnossus;"* fol. 1656. *There is another head of him before his translation of cardinal Bentivoglio's "History of the Wars in Flanders;"* fol. 1654.

Henry



Henry Carey, earl of Monmouth, was grandson to Henry lord Hunsdon \*, cousin-german to queen Elizabeth. He was, in his tender age, educated with the duke of York, afterwards Charles the First †. Before he entered upon his travels, he received this admonition from Charles: “ Be always doing something while you are abroad.” It appears that he acted in conformity to that prince’s advice, as he returned home a complete master of the languages of those countries through which he travelled. He was a great sufferer by the Civil War, particularly by the death of his son, a young gentleman of great hopes, who was killed at Marston-Moor. But while some of the nobility were actually embroiled in this war, and others were miserable from the effects of it, the earl of Monmouth enjoyed the calm pleasures of a studious retirement. He composed nothing of his own; but translated from Malvezzi, Bentivoglio, Paruta, Biondi, &c. no less than seven folios, two octavos, and a duodecimo. See the “ Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.” *Ob.* 13 June, 1661, *Æt.* 65. He lies buried in the church of Rickmersworth, in Hertfordshire. Some notices of him may be collected from the inscription on his tomb.

\* His son, sir Robert Carey, father of Henry, and the first earl of Monmouth, distinguished himself by riding near three hundred miles in less than three days, when he went from London to Edinburgh, to inform king James of the death of queen Elizabeth. He had several falls and sore bruises on the road, which occasioned his going battered and bloody into the royal presence ||

† Lloyd, in his “Memoirs,” p. 650, says, that sir Robert Carey, his father, was tutor to Charles; but he is mistaken. See what he was to him, in the “Memoirs of the Life of the Earl of Monmouth,” p. 165, 176, 178.

|| See “His Majesties (King James’s) Entertainment from Scotland to London,” p. 2. and 3.

ROBERTUS STAPYLTONUS, eques auratus, &c. *W. Marshall f. Before his translation of Strada "De Bello Belgico,"* 1650; fol.

Sir Robert Stapylton translated from the Latin, Strada's "History of the Belgic War;" which is the worst work of that author, and the best of Sir Robert; as indifferent prose is preferable to indifferent verse. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class IX.

JOHN PAWLET, (or POWLET), marquis of Winchester, famous for his defence of Basing-House, translated from the French, "The Gallery of heroic Women," 1652; and Talon's "Holy History," 1653; 4to. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class III.

ROBERTUS MENTETHUS\*, a Salmoneto, Scotus; *P. Mignard p. Romæ, 1656, R. Lochon sc. 1661; band, cloak, and coif. Under the oval are these lines:*

Hic est quem legis et stupes legendo,  
 Toto nobilis orbe Salmonetus.  
 Illum, inter scopulos & iliceta,  
 Sub cœli genuit rigentis axe  
 Horrens Scotia tristibus pruinis:  
 Ne tu forte putes fuisse Gallum,  
 Facundos, lepidos, et elegantes  
 Toto nobilis orbe Salmoneti  
 Qui "Gallos" legis et stupes libellos.

"Ægid. Menagius."

This inscription is at p. 120 of Menage's "Poems," the 8th edition, Amsterdam, 1687, where is also the following epigram, which contains all that I know of his character:

\* Sometimes written Montethus. He is placed here as a Scottish historian.

In Libros Historiarum Britannicarum Roberti  
Montetii, Salmoneti.

Aspera dumosis genuit quem Scotia fylvis ;  
Quem blando exceptit Gallia culta sinu ;  
En voluit grates ; genti devinctus utrique ;  
Et potuit, dignas pendere MONTETIUS.  
Gallorum lingua, seclis memoranda futuris,  
Scotorum scripsit fortia facta ducum.

I do not remember to have seen any of this author's writings quoted, except his " History of Great Britain."

JOHN MARSHAM, the celebrated author of the " Canon Chronicus. See the reign of CHARLES II.

GULIELMUS DUGDALE, *Æt.* 50, 1656 ; *Hollar sc.* *Frontispiece to his " History of Warwickshire ;" fol.*

William Dugdale, who was the most laborious and judicious antiquary of his age, has rescued from oblivion an infinite number of curious and useful records relating to the history and antiquities of his own country. His " *Monasticon Anglicanum,*" in three volumes folio, in which Roger Dodsworth had a large share, contains an account of the ancient religious orders of monks and friars, of the foundations of monasteries, and cathedral and collegiate churches. His " *History of Warwickshire,*" shews how histories of particular districts should be written. His " *History of imbanking and draining the Fens,*" which *was* the most estimable of his performances, is compiled with great accuracy and judgment. But his " *Baronage,*" the first genealogical history of our nobility, is not so accurate as the rest of his compilations ;

though it has its merit \*. His "History of St. Paul's Cathedral," his "Origines Juridiciales," and several other works, are in their kind equally valuable: and his books in general are of special use to the readers, as well as the writers of English history. It is remarkable, that the publication of the "Monasticon" was productive of many law-suits, by the revival of old writings; and that the Puritans were highly offended at it, as they looked upon it as a large step towards introducing Popery †. *Ob.* 10 Feb. 1685-6.

ELIAS ASHMOLE, Mercuriophilus Anglicus. *Before his "Fasciculus Chemicus."*

ELIAS ASHMOLE; *Faithorne sc. a bust; 4to.* Faithorne was paid 7*l.* for engraving this head.

ELIAS ASHMOLE: *copied from Faithorne by Michael Vandergucht. Before the "Antiquities of Berkshire," 8vo. †.*

ELIAS ASHMOLE, together with the head of Lilly the Astrologer: *ƒ. Lodge sc. Before their lives and that of Charles I. 1774, 8vo.*

\* Mr. Charles Hornby, clerk of the Pipe-office, published an anonymous octavo pamphlet, in 1738, with this title: "Three Letters, containing Remarks on some of the numberless Errors and Defects in Dugdale's Baronage." Mr. Hearne, having mentioned the "Baronage," in a note on p. 251 of "Lib. Nig. Scaccarii," adds: "Specimen fatis amplum errorum Dugdalianorum in libellum, memoriæ causa, retulit Antonius a Wood, opusculum in Museo Ashmoleano adservatum nondum autem in lucem editum."

† Warton's "Life of Dr. Bathurst," p. 148. It is also observable, that this being almost the only one of our books that finds a ready admittance into the libraries of monks, has rendered it scarce

‡ We are informed, at p. 81 of his "Diary," that he "sat for a second picture to Mr. Ryley." I have seen neither of these portraits.

Elias

Elias Ashmole, whom Mr. Wood styles “the greatest virtuoso and curioso that was ever known or read of in England,” had a happy facility in learning every art or science to which he applied himself. He studied astrology, botany, chemistry, heraldry, and antiquities; in all which he was a great proficient. In the latter end of the reign of Charles I. he retired to the pleasant village of Englefield in Berkshire, where he amused himself with botany. The time he spent in this delicious retirement appears to have been the happiest part of his life. In 1650, he published, under the feigned name of James Hasolle, esq. his “*Fasciculus Chemicus, or Chemical Collections, expressing the Ingress, Progress, and Egress, of the secret Hermetic Science, &c.*” 12mo. His “*Theatrum chemicum Britannicum,*” published in 4to. 1652, contains many pieces of our old hermetic philosophers. This work gained him a considerable reputation, which was very much increased by his laborious and accurate “*History of the Order of the Garter,*” published in folio, 1672 \*. He has not taken proportionable pains in his “*Antiquities of Berkshire,*” which might have been much more complete. He enjoyed several lucrative places under the government, in the reign of Charles II. It is well known that he, in his life-time, founded the Museum at Oxford, which bears his name. *Ob.* 18 May, 1692, *Æt.* 76.

\* He informs us himself, that he made an expensive and laborious collection of materials for the “*Lives of the Companions of the Order of the Garter* ||.” These are probably in the Museum at Oxford. See Anstis’s “*Register of the Garter,*” vol. ii. p. 150.

|| “*Hist.*” p. 643.

GULIELMUS BURTON, LL. Baccalaureus; *Hollar f.*

William Burton was some time usher to Thomas Farnaby, a famous school-master in Kent, and was himself afterwards a school-master at Kingston upon Thames. When he was at the university, he was patronized by the very learned Mr. Allen, of Gloucester-Hall, who appointed him Greek lecturer there. He had the honour of speaking a funeral oration upon the death of that excellent person, which was much applauded for its propriety and elegance. He wrote annotations upon the first of Clement's Epistles, in English, and histories of the Greek and Persian tongues, in Latin; both which were published in 1657. His principal work is his learned Commentary on "Antoninus his Itinerary, or Journies of the Roman Empire, so far as it concerneth Britain," 1658; fol. to which is prefixed his head. At page 136 of this book, he gives some account of his family, and tells us that his great-grandfather expired with excess of joy, upon his being informed of the death of queen Mary. *Ob.* 28 Dec. 1657.

RICHARDUS KILBURNE, Topographiæ Cantianæ author, *Æt.* 52, 1657; *T. Cross sc.*

This person was author of the "Survey of Kent," 1659; 4to. Several of our greatest antiquaries speak of his book as modern and superficial, and consequently of small value. See p. 45 of Kennet's "Life of Somner," before the second edition of that author's "Treatise of Gavelkind," 1726, 4to; and p. 15. of the second edit. of "Nicollon's Historical Library," 1714; folio.

JOHN

JOHN GREAVES; inscribed, “ *Effigies*  
“ *Johannis Gravii, A. D. 1650. E. M. fec.* \*

This eminent mathematician and antiquary was master, in a high degree, of the natural and acquired qualifications which were necessary to extend those branches of science to which he applied himself. He was educated at Baliol College in Oxford, from which he removed to Merton. He was afterwards, on the foot of his great merit, chosen geometry professor of Gresham College. His ardent thirst of knowledge soon carried him into several parts of Europe, where he eagerly seized every opportunity of improving it. His next voyage was into the Eastern countries; where nothing remarkable in the heavens, earth, or even subterranean places, seems to have escaped his nice observation. He, with indefatigable industry, and at the peril of his life, collected a considerable number of Arabic, Persian, and Greek manuscripts for archbishop Laud. Of these he well knew the value, as he was a master of the languages in which they were written. He also collected for that prelate many oriental gems and coins †. He took a more accurate survey of the Pyramids than any traveller who went before him. On his return from the East, he visited several parts of Italy a second time.

\* In the improved copy of Ward's “ Lives of the Gresham Professors,” in the British Museum, under JOHN GREAVES, at p. 152, is the following additional paragraph: “ The reverend Mr. Edward Browne, great grandson of Dr. Thomas Greaves ||, and rector of Walesby, in Lincolnshire, has the head of Mr. John Greaves, etched on a copper-plate; several copies of which have been printed off at the expence of the reverend Dr. Thomas Birch.” MS.

† He ranged the coins, which the archbishop presented to the university, in their proper order, and was appointed keeper of them.

|| Brother to John.

During his stay at Rome, he made a particular enquiry into the true state of the ancient weights and measures. Soon after he had finished his second voyage, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He was eminently qualified for this professorship, as the works of ancient and modern astronomers were familiar to him. His books relating to oriental learning, his "Pyramidographia, or a Description of the Pyramids in Ægypt," his "Epochæ Celebriores," and other curious and useful pieces, of which Dr. Ward has given us a catalogue\*, shew him to have been a great man. Those which he intended to publish would have shewn him to be a greater; but he was stopped in his career by death, the 8th of October, 1652, in the 50th year of his age.

JONAS MOORE, *Æt.* 35, 1649; *H. Stone p. T. Cross sc. small.* There is another head of him before his "Arithmetic;" 8vo. 1660.

Jonas Moore, one of the most eminent mathematicians of his age, was born at Whitlee † in Lancashire. He had a strong propensity to mathematical studies from his childhood, and in the early part of his life taught the mathematics in London for his support. He was employed by the commissioners for draining and dividing the fens; and in his survey took notice that the sea made a curve line on the beach, from which he took the hint to keep it effectually out of Norfolk. This added much to his reputation. Mr. Aubrey informs us, that he made a model of a citadel, for Cromwell to bridle the city of

\* See Ward's "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College."  
 † Spelt *Whittle*, in Spelman's "Villare Anglicum."



London, which was in the possession of Mr. Wyld; and that this citadel was to have been the cross-building of St. Paul's church\*. He patronized the famous Mr. Flamsteed, who had but a very scanty subsistence at Cambridge when he took him under his protection. He and Sir Christopher Wren are said to have persuaded Charles II. to build the Observatory at Greenwich, in which Flamsteed was placed. He was the first Englishman that composed a "System of the Mathematics," which was published in two volumes 4to. 1681. He was knighted by Charles II. who appointed him surveyor-general of the ordnance. Sixty pieces of artillery, equal to the number of his years, were discharged at the Tower at his funeral. *Ob.* Aug. 1679 †. See more of him in Birch's "History of the Royal Society," vol. iv. p. 106.

THOMAS HOBBS, of Malmesbury, a famous philosopher and mathematician. See the reign of CHARLES II.

GULIELMUS LEYBOURN, philom. *Æt.* 27; *oval*; 4to.

GULIELMUS LEYBOURN, *Æt.* 30; *Gaywood f.* 12mo. *Before his "Arithmetic."* See the reign of CHARLES II.

GULIELMUS BAGWELL, *Æt.* 66, 1659.

"In traffick first his youthful time he spent,  
"And over seas to foreign countries went:

\* MS. in the "Ashmolean Museum," whence the above account of him is chiefly taken. Mr. Aubrey concludes the short sketch of his history with saying, "that he was a good mathematician, and a good fellow."

† Ashmole's "Diary."

“ But nature crossed him there, knowing his  
 “ parts  
 “ Were destined rather to improve the arts :  
 “ His serious hours on them, his hours of lei-  
 “ sure,  
 “ Elsewhere the first, the next here brings you  
 “ pleasure.”

William Bagwell was author of “ The Mys-  
 “ tery of Astronomy made easy to the meanest  
 “ Capacity,” 1655; 8vo. I have not seen the  
 book to which the portrait above-described ap-  
 pears to have been prefixed.

JOHN EVELYN, esq; *Gaywood ad vi-  
 vum del. & f.* 1654. See the reign of CHARLES  
 II.

JAMES HARRINGTON, Esq. &c.  
*From an original picture in the possession of John  
 Hudson, esq. of Bessingby, in Yorkshire. Marchi f. b.  
 sb. mezz.*

Sir JAMES HARRINGTON \*, *Æt.* 45, 1654;  
*Faithorne sc. 4to.*

JAMES HARRINGTON, esq. *P. Lely p. Hollar f.*  
 1658; 4to. *There is a copy of this head by Michael  
 Vandergucht.*

This political projector was author of a cele-  
 brated book, intitled, “ The Commonwealth of  
 “ Oceana;” in which he has laid down a plan  
 for an everlasting republic, the government of  
 which is to be kept up by rotation. There is  
 great ingenuity in this work; but it is, in many  
 instances, as refined, and consequently as im-  
 practicable, as the “ Republic” of Plato, or the  
 “ Utopia” of More. The author, who was a  
 great visionary, was sanguine enough to expect  
 to see it put in execution. Baxter’s “ Holy

\* He was never knighted.

“ Commonwealth ” was avowedly levelled at this political romance. But Harrington, who expressed a great contempt for that performance, did not vouchsafe to write a serious answer to it; but affected to treat the author in a very cavalier manner, in a half sheet full of cant and ridicule. Two editions of Harrington’s works have been published of late years. *Ob.* II Sept. 1677. See KATHARINE HARRINGTON, Class XI.

ALGERNON SIDNEY, a more rational and masterly writer on government than Harrington. See the reign of CHARLES II.

ROBERT LOVEDAY, *octogon*; *on the top*, “ *Lucidamant* ; ” *Faithorne sc.* 8vo. *There is a copy of this before his “ Letters,”* 1659; 8vo.

Robert Loveday was translator of the three first parts of “ *Cleopatra*,” and author of a book of letters; both which performances were in good esteem. It appears from the latter, that he was an upper servant in lord C’s family, at Nottingham, at the time of the Interregnum. There is a familiar openness in his letters, which intimates that the author never intended they should be made public.

HENRY MASSINGBERD; *Cross sc.*  
*b. sb.*

This person was author of a folio, entitled, “ *Council and Admonition to his Children* ; ” Lond. 1656; to which his print is prefixed.

See several authors on music in the next Class.

Sir BALTHASAR GERBIER. See the reign of CHARLES I. Class V. and X. See also the reign of CHARLES II. Class IX.

RICHARDUS ELTON, generosus Bristol. nec non artis militaris magister, Ann. 1649, *Æt.* 39; *J. Droeshout sc. b. sb.*;

Under the print are eight verses, which I shall transcribe, as they may serve as a specimen of the encomiums which have been formerly lavished upon authors, whose works are now used for waste paper.

“ If Rome unto her conqu’ring Cæsars raise  
 “ Rich obelisks, to crown their deathless praise;  
 “ What monument to thee must Albion rear,  
 “ To shew thy motion in a brighter sphere?  
 “ This art’s too dull to do’t; ’tis only done  
 “ Best by thyself: so lights the world the sun.  
 “ We may admire thy face, the sculptor’s art,  
 “ But we are extasy’d at th’ inward part.”

Richard Elton was author of “ A complete Body of the Art Military, being plain and perfect Directions for the ordering and framing of an Army, both of Horse and Foot: together with the Manner of Fortifications, and the Art of Gunnery;” fol. to which his head is prefixed. I find by Clavel’s “ Catalogue,” that this book was reprinted after the Restoration. I need not inform the reader, that the art of war has been almost totally changed since the publication of this work.

WILLIAM BARIFFE, who, in the year 1642, was a major in col. Hamden’s regiment\*, flourished during the Interregnum. He

\* See the “ List of the Armies,” published in 1642.

was author of a book of "Military Discipline," of which there have been several editions. The last edition was, I think, printed in folio, 1661. There is a head of him by Glover, in 8vo. and another by an unknown hand, prefixed to this book. I have seen a third print of him in armour, with a sash about his waist. The name of Philip Skippon is affixed to some of the latter impressions.

RIC. RAWLYNS; *R. Gaywood f. 1656.*

This person, who styles himself "Professor of Arithmetic in Great Yarmouth," was author of a practical treatise on that art, published in 1656, 8vo. before which is the head above described, engraved much in the manner of Hollar, of whom Gaywood was a disciple and imitator.

THOMAS WILLSFORD, *Æt. 46;*  
*R. Vaughan sc. Under the print are four verses,*  
*signed M. Boteler.*

Thomas Willsford was author of a book in 8vo. called "Nature's Secrets, or the History of the Generation of Meteors," 1658; which he dedicates to the lady Stafford, sister to lord Henry Stafford. At the conclusion he signs himself "her affectionate kinsman." M. Boteler, whose name is affixed to the lines at the bottom of the print, addresses a long copy of verses to his honoured uncle, upon his book of meteors. Thomas Willsford was also author of a "Treatise of Arithmetic," in 8vo. His head, by Vaughan, is prefixed to both his books. Cocker, Leybourn, Hill, and others, have much improved the art of arithmetic, since the two last-mentioned authors wrote on that subject.

WILLIAM LILLY, student in astrology; *Hollar f.* 12mo.

WILLIAM LILLY, *Æt.* 57; *Hollar f.*

WILLIAM LILLY, student in astrology; *copied from Hollar.*

In the Ashmolean Museum is his portrait, which was the property of the founder. It may be depended upon for the likeness.

William Lilly was a native of Diseworth, in Leicestershire. He was, for several years, in the condition of a servant; but having the good luck to marry his master's widow, with a fortune of 1000 l. he applied himself to the study of astrology. He made so great a proficiency, that in seven or eight weeks he perfectly understood how to set a figure. He intimates, that there was something supernatural in the progress he made in this art; as he tells us, that "he prayed for several weeks to those angels who were thought and believed by wise men to teach and instruct in all the several liberal sciences\*." In 1647, he finished his book called "Christian Astrology;" but has not anywhere signified that the angels lent him their assistance in that work; nor does it appear that there is any thing in it more than the author *himself* was well able to perform †. It is very certain that he regarded judicial astrology as a *science*; and it is no less certain that he prostituted his pen to the political purposes of the parliament, and of Cromwell ‡. Astrological pre-

\* He says, that "the angels very rarely speak to any operator or matter; and when they do speak, it is like the Irish, much in the throat." Lilly's "Life," by himself, p. 88, last edit.

† There is before this book a good head of the author, by Marshall.

‡ "When Cromwell was in Scotland, a soldier stood with Lilly's (Merlinus) Anglicus in his hand, and said, as the several  
"ral

predictions and prophecies were perfectly suited to the enthusiasm of these times; and Lilly well knew how to apply them to the hopes and fears of the populace. He was frequently ambiguous and oracular, and sometimes amused the people with hieroglyphics; many of which, as we are told by Mr. Aubrey, he stole from an old monkish manuscript. Moore, the almanack-maker, has stolen several from him; and there is no doubt but some future almanack-maker will steal them from Moore. *Ob.* June 9, 1681\*.

### JOHN BOOKER; *Hollar f.* 12mo.

John Booker was bred a haberdasher †; but quitted this employment, and followed that of

“ral troops passed by him, “Lo hear what Lilly saith, you are promised victory, fight it out, brave boys;” and then read that month’s prediction.”—“Life,” p. 83.

\* Lilly, though known to be an impostor †, had, however, a pension of an hundred pounds a year conferred on him by the council of state. The royalists treated him with ridicule and contempt. He is the Sidrophel of Butler: and sir John Birkenhead, in his “Paul’s Church-Yard §,” satirizes his almanack, where he mentions “Merlinus Anglicus, the Art of discovering “all that never was, and all that never shall be.” Gataker, who well knew the futility of his art, calls him “blind buzzard ||” He seems to have been checked by no scruples in promoting the rebellion; and indeed tells us himself, that he “engaged body and soul in the cause of the parliament †.”

The *Life of Lilly*, by himself, together with his *Life of Charles I.* and that of his friend *Ashmole*, written by that author by way of diary, have, as they were become very scarce, been lately republished by Thomas Davies. “A full Answer to a confused mixture of false, traitorous, and contradictory Observations on the Life and Actions of the late King Charles, published by William Lilley, in July, 1651,” is one of the “Historical Discourses” of Sir Edward Walker, 1705, fol.”

† So Lilly informs us; but Mr. Wood says, that he was bred a clerk under an alderman of London: this alderman was probably a haberdasher.

† See Thurloe’s “State Papers,” v. 431.

§ This pamphlet is a facetious satire upon various books well known at this time, and supposed to be sold in St. Paul’s Church-yard.

|| Gataker’s Notes on the 2d Verse of the X. Chapter of Jeremiah, in the “Assembly’s Annotations.”

† Lilly’s “Life,” p. 45.

a writing-master, at Hadley in Middlesex. He in a few years rendered himself so eminent, that he was appointed licenser of mathematical books; under which were included all those that related to the *celestial sciences*. Lilly tells us, that he once thought him the greatest astrologer in the world; but it appears that he afterwards sunk in his esteem, and that he thought himself a much greater man. We are told by the same author, that “he had a curious fancy in judging of thefts, and as successful in resolving love questions,” which was a capital branch of his trade. George Wharton, who was formerly one of his astrological friends, had a great quarrel with him, which occasioned his publishing, “*Mercurio-cœlico Mastix*; or an Anti-caveat to all such as have heretofore had the misfortune to be cheated and deluded by that great and traitorous impostor, John Booker; in an Answer to his frivolous Pamphlet, entitled, “*Mercurius Cœlicus, or a Caveat to all the People of England*;” Oxon. 1644; 4to. The only work of Booker, worth the reader’s notice, is his “*Bloody Irish Almanack*,” which contains some memorable particulars relative to the war in Ireland. *Ob.* April, 1667.

Captain GEORGE WHARTON; *six verses*; “*Here the true Counterfeit*,” &c. *This print may be placed in the preceding reign.*

GEORGE WHARTON, *six verses*; “*Wise Nature*,” &c.

GEORGE WHARTON, *by Faithorne*; *six verses*; “*Who vices*,” &c.

George Wharton was descended from a genteel family in Westmoreland. He spent the  
greatest



greatest part of his patrimony in the service of Charles I. for whom he raised a fine troop of horse, which he commanded in person. When he could no longer keep the field, he retired to his studies; which he pursued with uncommon application; particularly that of astrology, to which he had a strong and early propensity. His progress in this art was suitable to his passion for it; and he was looked upon by the royalists as equal, at least, to *Lilly* and *Booker*, of whom he was the rival and antagonist. He was author of Almanacks, Mercuries, and several astronomical pieces. We are indebted to him for a chronology of the battles, sieges, and other remarkable occurrences of the civil war, since printed, with many additions, in the "Historian's Guide," and of late years in Salmon's "Chronological Historian." He had a knack of versifying, which he exercised in little sallies of drollery and satire, which are interspersed with his astrological works. Upon the Restoration he was appointed treasurer and paymaster of the ordnance, and created a baronet, which set him above the profession of an author. The name of *Naworth*, the anagram of *Wharton*, is sometimes prefixed to his almanacks. *Ob.* 12 Aug. 1681. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES GADBURIUS, philomath. *natus comitat. Oxon. An.* 1627. *Æt.* 31; *T. Cross sc.* Over his head are the sun, moon, and stars; his left hand rests on a celestial globe, and the book of Heaven is open before him\*.—The print is before his "Doctrin of Nativities," 1658; fol.

JOHANNES GADBURIUS; *Cross sc.* 12mo.

\* In the book is an astrological scheme, inscribed "Lib. Cœli."

John Gadbury, who served an apprenticeship with a tailor at Oxford, left that occupation, and pursued the vehement inclination he had to astrology. He learned much of his art from Lilly; under whom he profited to such a degree, that he was soon enabled “to set up the trade of almanack-making and fortune-telling for himself †.” His pen was employed for many years on *nativities*, *almanacks*, and *prodigies*. Other astrologers were content to exercise their art for the benefit of their own country only, but Gadbury extended his to a remote part of the globe; as, in 1674, he published his “West India, or Jamaica Almanack” for that year. He calculated the nativities of Charles I. the king of Sweden, and sir Matthew Hale; all which are in print. He styles sir Matthew “the just and pious Scorpionist, as he was born under the celestial Scorpion.” He was very careful to do justice to all the constellations, particularly to that just mentioned, as appears from his “Obsequium Rationabile; or a reasonable Service performed for the celestial Sign *Scorpio*, in twenty remarkable Genitures of that glorious, but stigmatized Horoscope, against the malicious and false Attempts of that grand, (but fortunate), Impostor, Mr. William Lilly ‡.” He was no less careful to do justice to the merit of his friend Mr. George Wharton, most of whose works he collected and published, in 1683, 8vo. He was living in 1690\*, and was thought to be alive for many years after his decease, as his name continued to be affixed to an almanack similar to that which was published

† Wood, ii. col. 686.

‡ ————— “Tibi brachia contrahit ardens  
“Scorpius, et cœli iusta plus parte reliquit.”

VIRG.

\* See “Athen. Oxon.” ii. col. 1051.

in his life-time. “The black Life of John Gad-  
“bury” was written by Partridge. There are  
several heads of him, which belong to the reign  
of Charles II.

JOHN HEYDON, chymist and astrolo-  
ger. See the reign of CHARLES II.

GULIELMUS RAMESEY, genero-  
fus; *nat. civitat. Westmonast.* 13 Mar. 1626-27.  
*Cross sc. h. sb.*

GULIELMUS RAMESEY, generosus; *Æt.* 24;  
*a bust.*

William Ramesey was author of a chimerical  
book in vindication of astrology. This man did  
not look upon darkness as a privation of light,  
but as a real substance. He asserted that it is  
an emanation from dark stars, as light is from  
the sun. He even thought this absurdity sup-  
ported by scripture, where he read of “dark-  
“ness over the land of Egypt, which may be  
“felt †;” not distinguishing betwixt the stated  
laws of nature, and the extraordinary agency of  
divine Providence; or, in other words, betwixt  
natural and supernatural darkness. The author  
of Number 582 of the “Spectator,” has made  
himself very merry with this profound writer,  
who thought himself far more sagacious than  
the rest of his astrological brethren. He ap-  
pears to me to be the same person with Dr. Wil-  
liam Ramesey, who was, perhaps, the most cre-  
dulous and confident of all astrologers. He was  
mad by the rules of his art, and promised him-  
self great affluence of fortune, and much con-  
jugal felicity; but died poor in a gaol, and had  
such a termagant for his wife as provoked him

† Exod. x. 21.

to write, "Conjugium Conjurgium," which appears to have been written from his feelings §.

GULIELMUS WILLIAMS, alias WILLISUM, *nat. comitat. Gloc. Janu. 27, 1626; philosophus; Æt. 32.*

I am credibly informed that this print was copied from that of Christian Ravius, professor of Oriental languages at Amsterdam.

William Williams was an astrologer of inferior note, of which many flourished at this period, and after the Restoration. The respect then paid to astrologers, by the generality of men of learning, was equal to the contempt they lie under at present\*. Some among the vulgar beheld them with a rude admiration, and thought that an order of men who were familiarly acquainted with the stars, and privy to the decrees of Heaven, were in the highest degree respectable. Others, who looked upon their art as sorcery, regarded them with horror and detestation. The *white witches* were commonly thought to be masters of the *black art*; but were supposed to have too much probity to put it in practice.

ROBERT MAY, *Æt. 71, 1660; six verses; "What wouldst thou view," &c. Before his "Accomplished Cook," 1660; &c.*

Robert May, who was son of a cook retained by the old lady Dormer, was, at her expence, sent over to France, to improve himself in the

§ See Dr. RAMESSEY'S article in the reign of Charles II.

\* The famous Mr. Joseph Mede spent much of his time in the study of astrology; and the most valuable of Lilly's astrological books belonged to the excellent bishop Bedell, whose "Life" was written by Dr. Burnet. See Lilly's "Life," p. 23, edit. 1715.

art of cookery. Upon his return to England, he was bound apprentice to Arthur Hollingsworth, cook to the grocer's company and the Star-chamber. Upon his leaving his master, he entered into the service of lady Dormer, who kept four cooks besides our author and his father. "Such notable houses (says he) were then kept, the glory of that, and the shame of the present age: then werethose golden days wherein were practised the triumphs and trophies of cookery: then was hospitality esteemed, neighbourhood preserved, the poor cherished, and God honoured." After the decease of the hospitable lady Dormer, he served the lord Castlehaven, and several others of the nobility and gentry; and was, in 1659, when he put the last hand to his book, in the service of lady Englefield. The author's fundamental principle seems to be, *to make things palatable with any ingredients, or at any expence.* This has been followed by a multitude of other writers on cookery; and is indeed apparent in every book on that art, from the "Queen's Closet opened," down to the last of the modern systems. He has given us a handsome bill of fare for lent; which consists of sixteen articles in the first course, and as many in the second. The pudding branch has been greatly improved by our late writers, one of whom has published one hundred different receipts for puddings. Our author May has wholly omitted to treat of the mystery of carving, which is anatomically discussed in several subsequent treatises; in one or two of which is a set of rules for doing the honours of the table.—See more of this man in the account of him before his book\*.

An

\* The author of the "School of Instruction for the Officers of the Mouth," flourished at the same time with May. He excelled

## AN IRISH AUTHOR.

JACOBUS WARÆUS, eq. aurat. &c.  
*Vertue sc. b. fb. Before his works.*

Sir James Ware, auditor-general of Ireland, and one of the privy-council in that kingdom, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. was one of the most able and industrious antiquaries of his time. The grand object of his researches was the history and antiquities of his own country; for which he made very copious collections, and on which he published several estimable pieces. One of the most considerable of his writings is his book “*De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus, Disquisitiones,*” 8vo; of which two editions were published during the Interregnum. His son, Robert Ware, esq. translated all his works that have any relation to the kingdom of Ireland, and published them in one volume folio, 1705. This edition is improved to three volumes in folio, by Walter Harris, esq. The learned and industrious author, who was the Camden of his age and nation, died at Dublin, the first of December, 1666. His valuable collection of manuscripts, which were purchased by Henry earl of Clarendon, were by him brought into England, and delivered into the custody of Dr. Tenison, when he was vicar of St. Martin’s in the Fields. There is a catalogue of them in print, by Edm. Gibson, B. A. afterwards bishop of London.

all his contemporaries in folding of napkins. See the prints in his book, which exhibit them under a great variety of forms. This practice continued for many years. It seems to have required almost as much time as dressing an elegant dinner.

## CLASS X.

## ARTISTS, &amp;c.

## PAINTERS of HISTORY, &amp;c.

ISAAC FULLER, *ipse p. T. Chambarse.*  
*In the "Anecdotes of Painting;"* &c.—There is a  
 good portrait of him, by himself, in the Picture  
 Gallery at Oxford.

Fuller was a disciple of Francis Perrier, who  
 etched the antique statues and bas reliefs. He  
 was as excellent in *portrait*, as he was deficient in  
*history*. He painted the altar-pieces at All Souls  
 and Magdalen College, in Oxford; both which  
 are very indifferent performances. He has, in  
 the latter, imitated the Last Judgment of Michael  
 Angelo, in which he has not succeeded. There  
 is in the picture by that celebrated master a  
 wildness of invention; but it is the wildness of  
 a great and irregular genius: Fuller's has more  
 of the wildness of a dream. His colouring is  
 harsh and unnatural. Mr. Addison has written  
 a beautiful Latin poem on this performance, in  
 which he has shewn himself a better painter than  
 Fuller. He has described what should it be, not  
 what it is\*. *Ob. circ. 1676.*

\* Fuller has introduced into this picture the portrait of an host-  
 ler that lived at the Greyhound-Inn at Oxford, who is said to  
 have offended him, and to have been therefore placed among the  
 damned. This seems to be in conformity with Michael Angelo,  
 who has introduced into his Last Judgment a very ridiculous por-  
 trait of the pope's master of the ceremonies, in as ridiculous a si-  
 tuation †. The painter of the west window of the church of  
 Fairford, in Gloucestershire, has, perhaps for a like reason, exhi-  
 bited, in his piece of the Resurrection, a devil driving an old  
 woman into hell in a wheel-barrow.

† The figure is at the bottom of the piece, and is known by the ass's ears.  
 See Richardson's "Account of Statues," &c. p. 271, second edit.

ROBERT STREATER, or STREETER, history painter. See the reign of CHARLES II.

### PORTRAIT PAINTERS, &c.

SAMUEL COOPER, an admirable painter in miniature, did the portrait of Cromwell. See the reign of CHARLES II.

PETER LELY, a German, who came into England in the late reign, painted the pictures of Charles I. and of Cromwell. He practised history, landscape, and portrait; but soon abandoned the two former branches, and cultivated only the latter, in which he succeeded. He became the painter in vogue after the Restoration. See the reign of CHARLES II.

ROBERTUS WALKER, pictor; *se ipse p. Lombart sc. h. sb.*

ROBERT WALKER; *T. Chambers sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" copied from the above print.*

The original portrait is at Belvoir-castle. There is another of him, by himself, in the Picture Gallery in Oxford.

Robert Walker, a good painter of portraits, did those of Cromwell, and many of the parliament generals. The grand duke of Tuscany gave 500 l. for a picture of the Protector by his hand. This was in the possession of a gentlewoman who was related to him, and who asked that sum for it because she was determined not to sell it. When the money was paid by the grand duke's agent, she parted from it with regret. Mr. Miffon tells us, in his "Travels," that this portrait, and that of Thomas earl of Ossory,



Offory, were the only pictures of Englishmen in the Gallery of illustrious Generals at Florence. This artist died soon after the Restoration.

EDVARDUS MASCALL, pictor; *ipse p. f. Gammon sc. 4to.*

Edward Mascall painted portraits at the time of the Interregnum, but rose to no great eminence in his art.

BALTHASAR GERBIER. See the reigns of CHARLES I. and II.

Major-general LAMBERT; *Bannerman sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Major-general Lambert took up the pencil for his amusement, after Cromwell had wrested the sword from his hand. He painted flowers, which he was fond of cultivating. He is supposed to have learned his art of Baptist Gaspar.

The arts, which flourish best under an accomplished and munificent monarch, in time of peace, seemed to be almost totally extinct during the republican government. They could scarcely be said to revive after the restoration of Charles II.

THOMAS SIMON; *a small oval by Vertue, in his volume of the "Works of the Simons," plate xxxv.*

Thomas Simon, who was formed in England by Briot, a celebrated French medallist, rivalled the classic artists of antiquity. He and his master were retained in the service of Charles I. but almost all the capital works of the former were executed during the protectorate of Cromwell,  
the

the dies for whose crown †, half-crown, shilling, and six-pence were exquisitely cut by him, as were also his great seal, and that of the commonwealth. His trial-piece of the crown of Charles II. shews to equal advantage the excellence of his hand. He was sometimes assisted by his brother Abraham, the ingenious modeller in wax, of whom there is an account in the reign of Charles.

## M U S I C I A N S.

HENRY LAWES; *Faithorne f. 8vo.* See an account of this excellent master of music in the reign of CHARLES I.

CHRISTOPHORUS SIMPSON; *f. Carwarden p. Faithorne sc. Before his "Division Violist, or an Introduction to the playing on a Ground;" fol. 1659.* There is an original portrait of him in the music-school at Oxford.

Christopher Simpson was patronized by sir Robert Bolles, a gentleman of Lincolnshire; who having a seat in parliament, sometimes resided in London, and Mr. Simpson with him. He was a great composer of instrumental music, and excelled on the division viol. Besides the work above-mentioned, he made large annota-

† This piece, which has about the edge a motto from Terence, "Has † nisi periturus mihi adimat nemo," is scarce. It sold, "Credite, poster!" at the late Mr. West's sale, for sixty-eight pounds. I, who know not who was the purchaser, and therefore am absolutely free from personal prejudice, cannot help observing, that he appears to be far gone in the plerensy of the vertu. Dr. M\*\*\*, though a virtuoso himself, would, surely, in this instance, have pronounced him insane, if he had given only a quarter of the money.

‡ Scil. Ang. Scot. et Hib. which are in the legend of the obverse. V. Terent. "Andr." act. iv. sc. 2. l. 14.

tions on "The Art of setting, or composing  
"Music;" Lond. 1655. He also published a  
very good "Compendium of practical Music;  
"containing, 1. The Rudiments of Song; 2.  
"The Principles of Composition: 3. The Use of  
"Discords; 4. The Form of figurate Descant:  
"5. The Contrivance of Canon;" 8vo. several  
times printed\*. Before this is a smaller head  
than that above-described, engraved by the same  
hand. The author, who was a Roman Catho-  
lic, died in the house of his patron, soon after  
the Restoration †. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES GAMBLE, philomusi-  
cus; *T. Crofs sc. b. sb.*

John Gamble was regularly bred to music  
under Ambrose Beyland, a noted master of that  
art, with whom he served an apprenticeship.  
Upon his leaving his master, he became one of  
the musicians to the play-house, and afterwards  
cornet to the king's chapel. After the Resto-  
ration, he was appointed one of the *violins* to  
Charles II. and composer of music to the king's  
theatre. He published "Ayres and Dialogues,  
"to be sung to the Theorbo-Lute, or Bass-  
"Viol," 1657; fol. before which is his por-  
trait. Some amorous pieces, written by Thomas  
Stanley, esq. are in this book; before which  
are commendatory verses by A. Brome, Richard  
Lovelace, &c.

\* This book has been commended by Dr. Hayes, now profes-  
sor of music at Oxford.

† The above article is chiefly taken from a manuscript account  
of musicians, in the Ashmolean Museum, by Mr. Wood.

## WRITING-MASTERS, &amp;c.

EDWARD COCKER, *Æt.* 26; *Gaywood f.*

EDWARD COCKER, *Æt.* 26, 1657; *oval, adorned with foliage; 4to.*

EDWARD COCKER, *Æt.* 28, 1660; *copied from the next above.* See the reign of CHARLES II.

Edward Cocker, who was deservedly reckoned among the improvers of the arts of writing and arithmetic, published no less than fourteen copy books, engraved by his own hand. Some of his calligraphical pieces, which were done on silver plates, have a neatness and delicacy superior to the rest. There was never any writing-master before or after him who printed so much: indeed his being so general a publisher has been justly objected to him as a fault. Mr. Evelyn mentions Cocker, Gery, Gething, and Billingsley, as comparable with the Italian masters, both for letters and flourishes\*. Cocker's "Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetics" have been often printed. He was also author of a small English dictionary, and editor of a book of sentences for writing, called "Cocker's Morals." *Ob. circ.* 1677.

THOMAS SHELTON, master of short-hand; *Æt.* 49, 1650; *12mo.*

THOMAS SHELTON; *in a small oval of foliage. This is the title to his "Tachy-graphy." There is a small bust of him in the Latin edition of this book, which was published in 1671.*

THOMAS SHELTON; *a small oval; Cross sc. Before his Psalms in short-hand, probably published at*

\* "Sculptura," edit. 1759, p. 92.

*this period. Quere.* See an account of him in the reign of CHARLES I.

JEREMIAH RICH; *Cross sc. 12mo.*

JEREMIAH RICH; 8vo.

“ Currant verba licet, lingua est velocior illis :  
“ Nondum lingua, suum dextra peregit opus.”

“ The Pen’s Dexterity : by these incomparable Contractions, by which a sentence is as soon writ as a Word : allowed by Authority, and passed the two Universities, with great Approbation and Applause. Invented and taught by Jeremiah Rich, 1659.” This, which is his best work, is supposed to be that which is recommended by Mr. Locke.

John Lilburne offered to give the author a certificate under his own hand, that he took down his trial at the Old Bailey with the greatest exactness. The book of Psalms in Rich’s Character is in print. His short-hand was taught in Dr. Doddridge’s academy at Northampton.

NOAH BRIDGES: “ *Res valet, Ars præstat; si Res perit, Ars mihi restat;*” 12mo. Engraved in the manner of Loggan.

This gentleman, who was educated at Baliol College in Oxford, was clerk to the parliament that assembled there in 1643. He was author of “ The Act of short and secret Writing,” 1659, 12mo. which it is probable Mr. Wood had not seen, as he makes no mention of it in his article. His head is prefixed to this book. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHN BROWNE, mathematical instrument-maker; *a whole length: Gaywood sc.*

Browne,

Browne, in 1656, published a "Description  
" and Use of the Carpenter's Rule," &c. to  
which is prefixed his print.

JOHN TRADESCANT, junior, phy-  
sic-gardiner at Lambeth, and a noted virtuoso.  
See the reign of CHARLES I.

## C L A S S X I.

LADIES, and OTHERS of the FEMALE  
SEX.

RACHAEL, MIDDLESEXIÆ co-  
mitissa; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. Flowers on a table  
before her; b. sb.*

Rachael, daughter of Francis Fane, the first  
earl of Westmoreland. She was first married to  
Henry Bouchier, earl of Bath; secondly, to  
Lionel Cranfield, the third earl of Middlesex,  
who succeeded his brother James in 1651.  
Lionel died without issue by her, Oct. 26,  
1674. I have seen her picture at Basilden in  
Berkshire, among the ancestors of the late lord  
viscount Fane. She is said to have left a very  
large sum to build a private chapel; but the  
money was never applied to the use for which  
it was intended. Lord Fane used to speak of  
her as a *very good woman*. Her portrait was  
painted by Vandyck, in the reign of Charles I.  
The print should have been inscribed, "Lady  
" Rachael Fane, or Rachel Countess of Bath."  
Anachronisms of this kind are too common  
upon portraits.

PENELOPE, countess of WILTON;  
*a jewel at her breast; Hollar f. 12mo.*

Pene-

Penelope, daughter and heir of sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state to James I. and author of the "Fragmenta Regalia." She was first married to Paul viscount Banning, and afterwards to Philip lord Herbert; who, upon the death of earl Philip his father, in 1652, became earl of Pembroke. This is unquestionably the lady here meant. There was not a countess of Wiltshire for some centuries, till Edward VI. created an ancestor of the duke of Bolton earl of Wiltshire.

The Lady FALCONBERG; *G. King sc. a medal.* In Peck's "Life of Cromwell." We are told by Dr. Swift, in vol. iv. p. 94, of his "Letters," that she was extremely like the pictures he had seen of her father.

Mary, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell; a lady of great beauty, but of greater spirit, was second wife of Thomas lord viscount Falconberg. Bishop Burnet, who styles her *a wise and worthy woman*, says, that "she was more likely to have maintained the post (of protector) than either of her brothers; according to a saying that went of her, "That those who wore breeches deserved petticoats better; but if those in petticoats had been in breeches, they would have held faster \*." After Richard was deposed, who, as she well knew, was never formed for regal power, she exerted herself in behalf of Charles II. and is said to have had a great and successful hand in his Restoration. It is very certain that her husband was sent to the Tower by the committee of safety, a little before that great event, and that he stood

\* Burnet's "Hist. of his own Time," p. 83.

very high in the king's favour †. *Ob.* March 14, 1712.

Domina PASTON; 1659; *Faithorne sc. b. sb.* This print is companion to that of Sir Wm. Paston.

This lady appears, from the arms, which are a chevron betwixt three owls, to be the second wife of sir William Paston. His first was Catharine, eldest daughter of Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, who received his death's wound, valiantly fighting for Charles I. at Edge-hill; and grand-daughter of the gallant Peregrine, lord Willoughby of Eresby. It is observable that this lady and her husband were descended from two of the bravest men that we read of in our English annals. See "Biographia Britannica," article BERTIE. See also PASTON, Class VIII.

The Lady ELEANOR TEMPLE;  
*Gaywood f.* 1658; 12mo.

† I am very credibly informed, that lady Falconberg frequented the established church. When she was in town, she went to St. Anne's, Soho; when in the country, to Chiswick. She was a very genteel woman, but pale and sickly. She was known to be very charitable. From the information of a person who knew her in the decline of life. See a remarkable passage concerning her in Dr. Z. Grey's "Review of Neal's History of the Puritans," p. 36.

Since this note was printed, I had the honour to be informed by the earl of Ilchester, who remembers her well, and to whom she was god-mother, that she must have been far gone in the decline of life when she was pale and sickly, as she was not naturally of such a complexion. The following anecdote of her is at p. 39, of the "Vindiciæ Anti-Baxterianæ." "It is a well-known story of a great man that would, before king Charles, put a jest upon Oliver's daughter, the lady Faulconbridge: *Ma'am, I saw your father yesterday.—What then, sir?—He stank most abominably.—I suppose he was dead then; was he not?—Yes.—I thought so; or else, I believe, he would have made you stink worse.*" "At which the king laughed heartily."

This



This is most probably the wife of Peter Temple, esq. of Leicestershire, styled, on the print, Sir Peter Temple. His wife being called Lady Eleanor, does not prove her to have been of a noble family. At this time, they had not established the distinction betwixt Eleanor Lady \*\*\* and Lady Eleanor \*\*\*, which last title is now applied to the daughters of peers. But it is at least doubtful whether her husband was a knight; and if he was, Dame, not Lady, is the proper prefix to the Christian name of a baronet's or knight's wife.

Lady KATHARINE HARRINGTON,  
wife to Sir James Harrington, *Æt.* 36, 1654;  
*œtogen*; *Faithorne sc.* 4to.

There seems to be no doubt that this is the portrait of Katharine, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Dorrel, of Buckinghamshire \*, and wife of Mr. Harrington, commonly called Sir James Harrington, the well-known author of "The Commonwealth of Oceana," and the translator of the first six books of the "Æneis:" but it is certain that she was not married to him till after the Restoration †. He was then almost totally changed in body and mind: his constitution was broken, and his intellects visibly impaired, by a tedious imprisonment, by harsh treatment, and, as some believe, from the effects of poison. This lady was, in her younger years, not only admired for her personal accomplishments, but greatly celebrated for her wit. Mr. Harrington made his addresses to her when she was in the pride of youth and beauty, and sur-

\* Several of the Dorrel family lie buried in the church of West Wycomb, Bucks

† See "Biographia," IV. p. 2538.

rounded with admirers. He was then undistinguished from the crowd ; but she afterwards, from motives of interest, became his wife. As he did not meet with the returns of affection from her that he expected, an open rupture ensued soon after their marriage : but they were soon reconciled, and he treated her with great civility to the end of his life.

Mrs. JANE LANE: *In lord Clarendon's "History ;"* 8vo.

Mrs. Lane was a woman of uncommon sense and spirit, and famous for assisting Charles II. in his escape, after the fatal battle of Worcester. The royal fugitive, disguised in her father's livery, rode before her on horseback, from Bentley Hall in Staffordshire\*, to Mr. Norton's near Bristol. This adventure was conducted with such singular address, that the king passed unnoticed through that long journey. Her services were amply rewarded at the Restoration. She was afterwards married to Sir Clement Fisher, baronet, of Packington Hall, in Warwickshire †.

\* Bentley Hall was the seat of Mr. Lane, and about twelve miles from Boscobel Wood, where the king was concealed in an oak. Col. John Lane, brother to Mrs. Jane, was aiding in his escape.

† "Life of Major Bernardi," by himself, p. 5 and 6. That author informs us, that after the king arrived at the late Sir George Norton's house, near Bristol, he went into the kitchen, by the advice of his supposed mistress, the better to conceal himself: and that, as he was "standing by the fire-side, near the jack, " the cook-maid desired him to wind it up; and he fumbling until the spit stood still, the maid struck him, and calling him "black blockhead, asked where the devil he had lived, that he had not learned to wind up a jack? The king modestly answered her with a blush, that he was a poor tradesman's son, and had not been long in his lady's service." Bernardi's "Life," p. 6 and 7.

Mrs. SUSANNAH PERWICH; *T. Cross* *fc.* 12mo.

Susannah, daughter of Robert Perwich, whose wife was a mistress of a very noted boarding-school, at Hackney, was the admiration of all that knew her, for her accomplishments of body and mind. She had not only that quickness of apprehension, and readiness of elocution, which is natural to her own sex, but a solidity of judgment rarely seen in men. Such was the pregnancy of her parts, that of eight hundred ladies educated in her mother's school, there was not one that ever attained to half her excellence in music, dancing, and those other useful and ornamental qualifications in which ladies are usually educated. Music was so peculiarly adapted to her genius, that she excelled on several instruments; and was, at about fourteen, well qualified to play any thing on the treble viol in concert, at first sight. Lawes, Simpson, Jenkins, and other celebrated masters of music, listened to her with admiration, when she sung or played their compositions, or her own. Her name was so well known abroad, that she was frequently visited by foreigners of eminence. But of all her excellencies, as the author of her "Life" assures us, her piety was the greatest; and her highest qualification was to die the death, as she had lived the life of a Christian. *Ob.* 3 July, 1661, *Æt.* 25. See her "Life" by John Batchler, both in prose and verse, with various anagrams and acrostics on her name, 12mo. 1661; before which is her portrait.

Mrs. DOROTHY RUTTER. See the reign of CHARLES II.

Madama KILLEGRE (*perhaps* Killegrew);  
Hollar f. 1652; half length.

\* \* \* \* \*

An anonymous portrait of a woman: her hair is dressed in many formal curls, which nearly resemble bottle-screws. This is the only similar idea that occurs to me at present; and I shall look no farther, as it is sufficient to express my meaning. The following lines are under the head:

“Lo here a beauty in her morn, who shakes  
“Day from her hair; and whose perfection makes  
“The sun amaz’d, a heaven on earth to view\*:  
“So much can birth and education do.”

I have the first leaf only of the dedication belonging to the book to which this very ugly print of a great beauty was prefixed. This is the address:

“To the true mirrour of her sex, the truly ho-  
“nourable Mrs. Ellinor Pargiter; and to the  
“most accomplished, with all real perfections,  
“Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, her only daugh-  
“ter, and heiress to the truly honourable Lau-  
“rence Washington, Esquire, lately deceased.”  
It is probable, that this beauty, who dazzled the sun out of countenance, “*Vultus nimium ful-*  
“*gidus aspici,*” soon changed her name; and especially as she was *heirefs* to a man of fortune †. It is to be regretted that a lady of so many accomplishments should be so little known, and

\* I was about to censure this passage, till I recollected an observation of Mr. Bickerstaff. “That a metaphor cannot be carried too far, when it is applied to a “lady’s charms.” See the “Tatler,” No. 34.

† We learn from Collins’s “Peerage,” that the first earl Ferrers married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Laurence Washington, esq. of Carelden, in Wiltshire.

that the engraver has given us so vile an idea of the *splendor* of her beauty.

## C L A S S XII.

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

RICHARD PENDERILL, a farmer, who helped to preserve Charles II. after the fatal battle of Worcester. See the reign of CHARLES, in which his portrait was painted.

WILLIAM PENDERILL, brother to the former. His portrait, which represents him in the eighty-fourth year of his age, was probably drawn in the reign of William III.

JAMES NAYLOR, born at Ardesloe (Ardesley) near Wakefield in Yorkshire, "was an Independent, and served quarter-master in the parliament army, about the year 1641; turned Quaker in 1641, (1651-2); was punished for blasphemy, 1656; author of many books. He died at Holm, in Huntingdonshire, 1600, aged 44." *T. Preston f.*

JAMES NAYLOR; *a large B. in his forehead; a small print. In Pagit's "Herefography."*

I take this to be the only genuine likeness of him.

This enthusiastic visionary, who was converted to Quakerism by George Fox, was some time an admired preacher among the people of that religion. As his features bore a near resemblance to the common pictures of Christ, it struck his imagination that he was transformed into Christ himself. He presently assumed the

character of the Messiah, and was acknowledged as such by his deluded followers. He affected to heal the sick, and raise the dead; and entered triumphantly into Bristol, attended by many of this sect, who strewed his way with leaves and branches of trees, crying, "Hosanna, blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord \*." He was pilloried, burnt through the tongue, and branded with a *B* in his forehead, for blasphemy, and was moreover sentenced to be whipped, and confined to hard labour. The discipline of a prison soon restored him to his senses †. One of his books is intitled, "Milk for Babes, &c. written in the Time of the Confinement of his *outward Man* in Prison." Lond. 1661; 4to.

"The Portraiture of MARTHA HATFIELD." *She is represented lying in a bed, in one of the trances of which the book that it belongs to gives an account. The print is prefixed to "The wise Virgin, or a wonderful Narration of the various Dispensations of God towards a Child of eleven Years of Age; wherein, as his Severity hath appeared in afflicting, so also his Goodness, both in enabling her (when stricken dumb, deaf, and blind, through the Prevalency of the Disease) at several Times to utter many glorious Truths concerning Christ, Faith, and other Subjects; and also in recovering her, without the use of any external Means, lest the Glory should be given to any other; to the Wonderment of many that came far and near to see and hear her, with some Observations in the fourth Year since her Recovery."* By James Fisher, a Servant of Christ, and late Minister of the Gospel, in Sheffield; the 5th edition, 1664. *The epistle dedicatory, by the author, is dated the 20th of Jan. 1652.*

\* Coke's "Detection," &c. p. 59, 60.

† See his Recantation in lord Somers's "Tracts," II. 272.

This title so fully expresses the contents of the book, that nothing more need be added, but only that she was the daughter of Anthony and Faith Hatfield, of Leighton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was twelve years old, the 27th of September, 1652; that she was seized with the disorder which the author calls the spleen-wind, on the 6th of April, the same year, and suffered repeated convulsions, and was rapt into several trances, till the 9th of December following, when she was restored to her senses. She continued in this state when the book was first published with an Imprimatur, signed "Joseph Caryl, 18 April, 1653." The licenser says, that "the truth of the particulars related in the Narrative will be avouched by many persons of worth," and concludes thus: "We hope, reader, those that are engaged in this work dare not commit such an impiety as to gull the world with a forgery." This seems to intimate that Caryl himself suspected the truth of the relation, which will naturally remind the reader of the story of Elizabeth Barton, the pretended holy Maid of Kent. This pious fraud was so artfully managed as to deceive even sir Thomas More, who cannot be supposed accessory to any kind of imposture.

ROGER CRAB; *a wooden print; whole length; four English verses. Before his Life, to which is prefixed this title: "The English Hermit, or the Wonder of this Age; being a Relation of the Life of Roger Crab, living near Uxbridge\*, taken from his own Mouth, shewing his strange, reserved, and unparalleled Kind of Life, who counteth it a Sin against his Body and Soul, to eat any Sort of Flesh, Fish, or*

\* At Ickenham.

“ *living Creature, or to drink any Wine, Ale, or Beer.*  
 “ *He can live with three farthings a Week. His con-*  
 “ *stant Food is Roots and Herbs ; as Cabbage, Tur-*  
 “ *nips, Carrots, Dock-Leaves, and Grass ; also Bread*  
 “ *and Bran, without Butter or Cheese. His Cloath-*  
 “ *ing Sack-cloth. He left the Army, and kept a shop*  
 “ *at Chesbam, and hath now left off that, and sold a*  
 “ *considerable Estate to give to the Poor ; shewing his*  
 “ *Reasons from the Scripture : Mar. x. 21. Jer. xxxv.*  
 “ *—Wherefore, if Meat make my Brother to offend, I*  
 “ *will eat no Flesh while the World standeth, &c.*  
 “ *1 Cor. viii. 13.”*

Dr. Cheyne, who was an advocate for the Lef-  
 sian diet, and mentions the longevity of some of  
 the ancient ascetics of the desert, who lived on  
 that kind of food, probably never heard of this  
 strange humouritt ; or if he did, has passed him  
 over in silence, as a madman, who seems to have  
 destroyed himself, by eating bran, grass, dock-  
 leaves, and such other trash as was comprehend-  
 ed within his pious plan of living for three far-  
 things a week. If Crab had resided in France  
 or Italy, he would indubitably have retired into  
 the monastery of La Trappe.

MARRIOT, the great eater ; *b. sb. several*  
*English verses.*

Marriot was a lawyer of Gray’s Inn, who  
 piqued himself upon the brutal qualifications of  
 a voracious appetite, and a powerful digestive  
 faculty ; and deserves to be placed no higher in  
 the scale of beings than a cormorant or an of-  
 trich. He increased his natural capacity for food  
 by art and application ; and had as much vanity  
 in eating to excess, as any monk ever had in  
 starving himself. See two copies of verses upon  
 him, among the works of Charles Cotton, esq.



BARBARA URSELIN, &c. *Isaac Brunn delin. et sc. 1653.* She is represented playing on the harpsichord: underneath is a Dutch inscription. I never saw but one proof of this print, which is in the collection of the earl of Bute\*.

The lively portraiture of BARBARA, wife to Michael VANBECK, born at Augsburg, in High Germany; the daughter of Balthasar and Anne Urfler †; aged 29, *Æt. Dom. 1651.* R. Gaywood f. Lond. The following note was written under one of these prints which is, or was lately, in the possession of Mr. Frederick, bookseller in Bath ‡:

“ This woman I saw in Ratcliffe Highway, in the  
 “ year 1668, and was satisfied she was a woman.  
 John Bulfinch.”

The face and hands of this woman are represented hairy all over. Her aspect resembles that of a monkey. She has a very long and large spreading beard, the hair of which hangs loose and flowing like the hair of the head. She is playing on an organ. Vanbeck married this frightful creature, on purpose to carry her about for a show.

*The following anonymous portraits belong to the Interregnum, or the reign of Charles II.*

*A half length of a man; hair, black cap, sash, and shoulder-knot; four verses:*

“ The pencil can no more, &c.”

*T. Cross sc. 8vo.*

\* The Catalogue of Heads, in this second edition, has been enlarged from the grand collection of prints in the possession of the earl of Bute, in which is a great number of English portraits, and many of them very rare. Lord Mount Stuart was pleased, in the most obliging manner, to point out to me some considerable additions to the biographical part of this work.

† Urflerin.

‡ I have heard that it was purchased by Mr. Bull.

*Another*

*Another portrait of a man in a loose robe, black cap, short falling band; "Firma nobis Fides," in a label over the arms. Faithorne sc.*

*A man in a cloak, holding a pen; with several verses:*

"This picture represents a heavenly mind,"  
 &c.

*T. Cross sc. 12mo.*

To these may be added:

ABRAHAMUS WOOFE, Æt. 60;  
*emblems; battle at bottom. The engraver's name was perhaps torn off.*

#### REMARKS ON DRESS.

It appears by the broad seal of Charles II. in Sandford, dated 1653, that he wore long hair and whiskers. It also appears from the prints of him, in Sir William Lower's account of his entertainment at the Hague, the same year, that he sometimes wore a large cravat, and, at other times, a long falling band with tassels. His ruffles were large, his doublet short, his boots were also short, with large tops, his hair long, with a lock on the right side much longer than the rest.

Mr. Benlowes, in his "Theophila," published in 1652, has given us a print of a man of mode. In his hat, the brim of which is extended horizontally, is a large feather: it inclines much to the right side, as if it were falling off his head. His hair is very long, his ruffles are double, his doublet reaches no lower than the waistband of his breeches: his sword is enormous, and suspended to a belt, which comes over his right shoulder; his breeches are large,  
 with

with puffs like small blown bladders, quite round the knees; his boots are very short, with fringed tops, which are near as ample in their dimensions as the brim of his hat\*. It appears from the same author, that black patches were sometimes worn by the beaux at the time of the Interregnum †. Short hair, short bands, short cloaks, and long visages, frequently occur in the portraits of this period.

Mr. Benlowes has also given us prints of two ladies, engraved by Hollar; one in a summer, the other in a winter dress. The former is without a cap, has her hair combed like a wig, except that which grows on the crown of the head, which is nicely braided, and rounded in

\* See "Theophila," p. 210.

† Ibid, p. 194, Stanza viii.—At this period, a bill against the vice of painting, wearing black patches, and immodest dress of women, was read in the house of Commons. See the "Parliamentary History."

At the same time was published a pamphlet, entitled "The Loathsomeness of long Hair, with an Appendix against Painting, Spots, naked Breasts," &c.

Patches, which derived their origin from the Indians, were called, in the dialect of the vulgar, *beauty spots*; but were, in reality, spots of deformity, and would have been so esteemed had they been natural. Sir Kenelm Digby informs us, that the following fact was well known to all the English court.

A lady, who was his relation, and who, as he says, was "niece of Fortescu, the daughter of count Arundel," made him a visit. She was then in all the pride of her beauty, which she endeavoured to heighten with artificial embellishments, and was particularly nice in her patches, to which sir Kenelm had an aversion. He brought several arguments to dissuade her from the use of these savage ornaments. Among others, as she was with child, he said, "Have you no apprehension that your child may be born with half moons upon his face; or rather, that all the black which you bear up and down in small portions, may assemble in one, and appear in the middle of his forehead?" This remonstrance occasioned her leaving off the practice of patching; but his words made such an impression upon her imagination, that the daughter of whom she was then pregnant, was born with a spot "as large as a crown of gold," in the middle of her forehead. Digby's "Discourse concerning the Powder of Sympathy," p. 101, edit. 1658.

a knot.

a knot. Her neck-handkerchief is furrounded with a deep scalloped lace, and her cuffs are laced much in the same manner. The sleeves of her gown have many slashes, through which her linen is very conspicuous : her fan is of the modern make. The latter is represented in a close black hood, and a black mask \*, which just conceals her nose. She wears a sable tipper, and holds a large muff of the same kind, which entirely hides her arms.

## APPENDIX to the INTERREGNUM.

### FOREIGNERS.

HENRICUS CAROLUS DE LA TREMOUILLE, &c. nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii Eques ; *in armour* ; *P. Philippe sc.*

Charles de la Tremouille, styled " Prince de Tarente," was son of Henry de la Tremouille, duke of Thovars. He was elected knight companion of the Garter, together with Henry, duke of Gloucester, in 1653, at Paris ; was installed at Windsor, in April, 1661. He died in his father's life-time, the 14th of September, 1672.

\* It is well known that the mask has concealed many immoralities, and that it was long worn by women of intrigue, and prostitutes of the town. Dryden, in the epilogue to his " Love Triumphant," mentions " Masks and Misses §" as persons of much the same character. It was indeed frequently worn by women of the strictest virtue ; and generally on the first night of a comedy, in the reign of Charles II.

§ The word *Miss* was formerly used for a woman of ill fame.

*There*

*There is a print by Nantueil, after Champaigne, of HENRY of ORLEANS, duke of Longueville and Crequi.*

This was probably the same person that was sent ambassador to Cromwell, together with Mancini, nephew to cardinal Mazarine.

ERIC ROSENKRANTZ, *Signeur de Rosenholm, &c. A. F. f. a small bust in Hofman.*

Eric Rosenkrantz, who visited England in the reign of Charles I. from a motive of curiosity, was, in 1652, sent hither on an extraordinary embassy, in conjunction with P E D E R REETZ, of whom Hofman has also given us a print. Cromwell, who considered Rosenkrantz as a young minister without experience, asked him whether there were many such forward geniuses among the Danes, who were qualified to manage the arduous affairs of state before their beards were grown? Rosenkrantz, who had occasion for all his temper and discretion not to say too much or too little upon this attack, replied, with an admirable firmness, “ Sir, my beard, though it be young, is, however, older than your republic.” The protector, from this smart reply, conceived a different opinion of him, and treated him with much higher regard\*. He died in 1681. Peder Reetz, lord of Tygestrup, died in 1674, having been chancellor, privy-counsellor, and chief treasurer, to the king of Denmark.

\* “ Hofman,” artic. ROSENKRANTZ, p. 30.

JACOBUS CATS Browershavius Ord. Holl. Advocatus Sigillorum Custos, &c. *Ob.* 12 Sept. 1660; *without the engraver's name.*

This eminent person is memorable as a lawyer, a politician, and a poet. He came first into England to consult Dr. Butler in a hectic case; and, twice afterwards, in quality of ambassador, in the reign of Charles I. and in the protectorate of Cromwell, having been here at the time of the engagement betwixt Blake and Tromp. He soon after retired to Chelsea, where his lodging, and that of two others who were joined with him in the embassy, was surrounded by soldiers. This greatly alarmed them: but, as Cromwell told him upon his complaint, it was to prevent their being torn to pieces by the mob, who were extremely exasperated against the Dutch. He and his colleagues were hereupon secretly sent away with great care and despatch by command of the protector.

MENASSEH BEN ISRAEL; *Rembrandt f.* 1636; *etched with uncommon nature and spirit, 4to.* See the "*Catalogue of the Works of Rembrandt,*" No. 250.

Menasseh Ben Israel, a learned rabbi and physician, and the chief of the Jews who resided in the Low Countries, was an agent in their behalf with the protector for their settlement in England; for which he is said, by several writers, to have offered him 200,000*l.* but upon condition that St. Paul's cathedral should have been appropriated to their use\*. This tempting proposal

\* Tovey, in his "*Anglia Judaica,*" p. 259, says, "As soon as king Charles was murdered, the Jews petitioned the *council of war* to endeavour a repeal of that act of parliament which  
" had

posal persuaded Cromwell, at least he pretended to be persuaded, that the cause of the Jews was the cause of God, and that their establishment would be in order to their conversion, as Christianity, in its purity, was to be found in England, particularly among the Independents. This met with the strongest opposition from the generality of the people, especially the clergy; several of whom, contrary to the instructions which they had received from Cromwell, exerted the whole force of their arguments against the rabbi, in a set disputation, and backed it with all the weight of their authority. Heath, in his “Fla-  
“gellum\*,” tells us, that Oliver “gulled the  
“Jews of their earnest-money.” Mention is made of several of Ben Israel’s works in the Bodleian Catalogue. His “Vindiciæ Judæorum,” published soon after his return to Holland, has been mentioned to his credit by several writers, who, though no friend to the Jews, were inclined to do justice to his uncommon candour and abilities. The completest account of his character and writings is in Wolfius’s “Bibliotheca  
“Hebræa.”

CHRISTIAN RAVIUS, of Berlin, of whom there is a print in 12mo. which corresponds with that of Williams, or Willifum, was, at this time, a professor of Hebrew in London.

“had been made against them, promising, in return, to make  
“them a present of five hundred thousand pounds, provided that  
“they could likewise procure the cathedral of St. Paul to be assigned them for a synagogue, and the Bodleian library at Oxford to begin their traffic with; which piece of service, it seems,  
“was undertaken, by those *honest men*, at the solicitation of Hugh  
“Peters and Harry Marten, whom the Jews employed as their  
“brokers, but without any success †.” See what Tovey says of Menasseh Ben Israel, p. 280, &c.

\* P. 167.

† Monteth’s “History of Great Britain,” p. 473.

After

After he had spent about eight years in foreign universities, he, in 1613, became a sojourner at Oxford. He was, for his oriental learning, patronized by archbishop Usher; and was by Grotius recommended and introduced to cardinal Richelieu, who would have sent him as his agent into the Eastern countries; but he declined the proposal, alleging his attachment to the archbishop, who was indeed a very generous patron. It is certain, that he was at Constantinople in 1639, and that he there became acquainted with the learned Pococke. In 1648, having taken the covenant, he was, by the powers in being, appointed fellow of Magdalen College, in Oxford. Mr. Wood, whose account of him is chiefly taken from the Dedication of his “Discourse of the Oriental Tongues,” addressed to primate Usher, has mentioned all his writings, of which this “Discourse,” is the most considerable. He is censured, in “Dr. Pococke’s Life\*,” as a man of little judgment and great indiscretion in his conduct. He died in Germany, in 1677.

JOANNES RULITIUS, Kirchbergæ natus 1602; Æt. 50. Heidelbergam redux; Ministerio functus Dorcestriæ annos 5; Heidelbergæ, 1; Amstelodami in Ecclesia Anglica, 4; ibidem in Germanica, 13. *C. Dufart ad vivum del. J. Brower sc. four Latin verses; b. sb.*

I have placed this person here according to the date of his age; perhaps improperly. I know no more of him than what is inscribed on his print.

ΛΕΟΝΑΡΔΟΣ ΦΙΛΑΡΑΣ ΥΙΟΣ ΙΟΑΝΝΟΥ, ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ. *Claud Mellan del. et sc. b. sb. See a*

\* P. 14, &c. 33, 52.



*particular description of this print in Florent Le Compte.*

Leonard Philaras, a native of Athens, was minister from the duke of Parma to the king of France. He was a man of eminent learning, and one of Milton's foreign correspondents. In his Twelfth Epistle, which is addressed to him, he mentions the receipt of one of his letters, together with this head: "missam deinde salutem cum effigie," &c. In his Fifteenth, which is particularly curious, he gives him a circumstantial account of his blindness. Philaras, who deplored his calamity, made him a visit in London, and encouraged him not to despair of a cure. Milton was then Latin secretary to the Protector.

"RIGEP DANDULO, a Turk by seven descents, came into England with Abde Aga, agent from the illustrious Hamet Bassia, of Argier; and was here baptized into the Christian faith; by Mr. Gunning\*, at Exeter chapel in the Strand, Nov. 8, 1657.—*Cross sc. Before Dr. Warmstry's "Narrative of his Conversion," 1658; 12mo.*

Rigep Dandulo, descended from the noble family of the Danduli at Venice, was the only son of a silk-merchant in the isle of Tzio. He came into England from a motive of curiosity, and was entertained in the house of lady Laurence, at Chelsea, with whose son he had been formerly acquainted at Smyrna. Dr. Warmstry, who visited this lady, was strongly inclined to attempt his conversion; though Dandulo was ignorant of the languages with which the doctor was acquainted. Lady Laurence and her fa-

\* Afterwards bishop of Ely

mily came heartily into this pious design. Mr. Peter Gunning offered to second Dr. Warmstry in his arguments; and Mr. Samois, chaplain to the earl of Elgin, and a good proficient in the Turkish language, undertook the office of an interpreter. Dandulo at first appeared extremely averse from changing his religion; but his mind was strangely wrought upon by a dream, which was more efficacious than every other motive; and he was soon after baptized at Exeter House, in the presence of several persons of distinction. In the "Narrative" is a long discourse of dreams of the providential kind, and a detail of the arguments used for his conversion †.

CATHARINE LETHIEULLIER, born 8 Jan. 1587; married Jacob Desbouvrie, of Killeghorn, in Holland, September 9, 1630. *T. Luttichuys f. anno 1656; a half length, sitting in a chair.*

Catharine Le Thieullier, or Lethieullier, as now written, was daughter of John Le Thieullier, a gentleman of Flemish extraction\*, who resided chiefly in Germany, by Jane Frappè, daughter of John Frappè, of Tournay, who married, to her second husband, John de Weez, of Frankfort, who deceased in 1604, in two years after their marriage. In July, the following year, she came over to England, with her

† In Kennet's "Register and Chronicle," under July 1660, is this passage: "Upon reading the petition of Philip Dandulo, a convert Turk, (his majesty being present) it is ordered that it shall be recommended to the ministers of London, who are desired to collect the charity and benevolence of all well-disposed persons within their several parishes." Kennet informs us, that another petition for his further relief was read and granted at the council-board, on the 8th of March, 1660-1.

\* His father was martyred for his religion, at Valenciennes, in Hamault, under the duke of Alva's administration.

son John Le Thieullier, and her daughter Catharine, who was born on the 8th of January, 1587; married on the 9th of September, 1630, to Mr. Jacob des Bouverie, minister of Killeghorn, in Holland; and died in 1664, aged 77. She probably left no issue, as she was in or about her 43d year when she married: She lies buried, with her mother, in the church of St. Helen's le Grand. She was great-great-aunt of sir James Burrow, knight, master of the crown-office, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and also of Smart Lethieullier, esq. who was also fellow of the same societies; and of John Loveday, esq. of Caversham, in Oxfordshire. The present family of Desbouverie are collaterally related to this lady. Mr. Smart Lethieullier had a very good picture of her, which is now in the possession of Edward Hulse, esq. of Aldersbrook, in Essex, who married the only child of Charles Lethieullier, brother to Smart, and sole heiress of both these gentlemen †.

## CHARLES

† This article was communicated by sir James Burrow.

It may here be observed that there is a very curious print, by Hollar, inscribed "Vera Effigies Domini Blasii de Manfre, Netini, Siculi, Æt. 72, 1651;" in an oval. He is represented standing against a pillar, and again, *at a distance*, upon a stage, spouting water in a large and violent stream from his ear. Near him is a long double row of glasses; above him is the sun in full splendor, with this inscription, "Solus sicut Sol;" also Fame with two trumpets, and another inscription, "Fama volat." Under the oval are sixteen Latin verses, which inform us of his drinking water in large quantities, and discharging it from his stomach converted into various sorts of wine, simple-waters, beer, oil, and milk; and performing this before the emperor and several kings. It is certain, that he was one of the most wonderful jugglers that ever appeared in the world, and that he was, by the generality of the people, and even by some persons of rank and eminence, regarded as a magician. But those who are acquainted with the effects of drugs, the tricks of legerdemain, and the wonderful faculties of the human frame, may account for it, strange as it is, without imputing it to supernatural powers. He was certainly in Germany, France, and several other countries of Europe, but

CHARLES II. was restored on his Birth-Day, May 29, 1660.

C L A S S I.

The ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES II. *on horseback; crown on his head; cavalcade underneath; Overton; sheet.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback, as in the coronation procession; Gaywood f. 1661; large sb. There is another print of him, with the same procession, by Chantry.*

The horse on which the king rode at his coronation, was bred and presented to him by Thomas lord Fairfax, the parliament general.

CHARLES II. *Æt. 30, 1660; W. F. invenit, f. Ch. sc. in armour; b. sb.*

CAROLUS II. *Lely p. Lutterel f. 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Lely p. Becket f. small; mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Lely p. sold by Brown\*; whole length; sitting; large b sb. mezz.*

CHARLES II. *Lely p. Tompson exc. sitting; b. sb. mezz.*

CHARLES II. *Lely p. Blooteling f. 1680; b. sb. mezz.*

very prudently declined going to Spain, for fear of the Inquisition †. The late Mr. James West asserted, that he lived long in England; but I find no proof of it in any of our books, nor do I rely implicitly on the authority.

\* Probably the engraver.

† It is certain, that, in my remembrance, a horse, which had been taught to tell the spots upon cards, the hour of the day, &c. by significant tokens, w. s., together with his owner, put into the Inquisition, as if they had both dealt with the devil; but the supposed Luman criminal soon convinced the inquisitors that he was an honest beggar; and that his horse was as innocent as any beast in Spain.

CAROLUS II. *Lely p. Vandrebanc sc. almost as large as the life.*

CHARLES II. *Lely p. Vertue sc. 1736. From a picture in Bridewell Hall, London; h. sb. One of the Set of Kings.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *Lely p. Faber f. 1750; whole length; sb. mezz. From an original in the possession of the duke of Richmond.*

CAROLUS II. *Wissing p. Vandervaart f. h. sb. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Kneller p. R. White sc. 1679; sb.*

Mr. Waller observes, that Robert White took the first print from the works of Kneller.

CAROLUS II. *Kneller p. Becket f. coronation robes; whole length; large h. sb. mezz.*

CAROLUS Secundus; *Kneller p. Smith f. h. sb.*

CAROLUS Secundus; (*Kneller p.*), *Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS Secundus; (*Kneller p. \**) *J. Smith and Roger Williams f. h. sb. mezz.*

CAROLUS II. *Kneller p. R. Williams f. Sold by J. Smith. The following inscription which was very probably written by Smith himself, is on the proof, which was in the collection of Mr. Spencer, miniature-painter: "Drawn, begun, and finished by J. Smith; and "the head entirely by Smith." In the same hand, is "J. Smith f."*

CHARLES II. *Kneller p. Skilman sc. large h. sb.*

CHARLES II. *Kneller p. Picart sc. direx. 1724; 4to.*

CAROLUS II. *J. Riley p. W. Faithorne (junior) f. h. sb. mezz.*

The king's remark upon the original portrait was, "That if it was like him, he was a very

\* Though the painter's name is not engraved on this print and the next above, they are known to be done after Kneller.

“ugly fellow.” But the painter, who was an excellent artist, certainly did him justice.

CHARLES II. *own hair, slit sleeves ; Faithorne exc. 4to.*

CAROLUS II. *arms of England, &c. at the four corners of the print ; Faithorne sc. large b. sb.*

*There is another, by the same hand, in octavo.*

CHARLES II. *in armour ; six English verses ; Faithorne sc.*

CAROLUS II. *Hollar f. half length ; b. sb.*

CAROLUS II. *a head in a square ; Hollar f. 8vo.*

CAROLUS II. *rex, &c. Hollar f. 8vo.*

CAROLUS II. *standing ; emblematical figures ; C. Schut invenit. All but the face is done by Hollar. sb.*

CHARLES II. *in armour, half length, inscribed, “Redivivo Phœnici Carolo,” &c. Emblematical figures, a phœnix, &c. engraved by Hollar ; the portrait is by another hand.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback ; Diepenbeck invenit ; Caukercken f. emblematical figures ; six French verses ; sb*

CHARLES II. *on horseback, with a small view of Whitehall, royal oak, ship, &c. neat ; 4to.*

CAROLUS II. *&c. a bust in the frontispiece to Sprat’s “History of the Royal Society ;” Hollar f. 4to.*

CHARLES II. *bat and feather ; Gaywood f. b. sb.*

CHARLES II. *&c. sold by Stent ; b. sb.*

CAROLUS II. *Hertocks f. small 8vo.*

CAROLUS II. *done from a fine medal of him ; Blooteling f. mezz. small.*

CAROLUS II. *Loggan sc. large falling band ; star and garter ; oval.*

CAROLUS II. *Loggan sc. in armour. Before Ross’s translation of “Silvius Italicus ;” fol.*

CHARLES II. *Loggan sc. without the king’s name ; inscribed, “Fidei Defensor.”*

CAROLUS Secundus; in an oval of laurel; motto, rose and thistle; engraved by R. White, when a youth; 4to.

CAROLUS II. R. White sc. whole length; frontispiece to Pitt's "Atlas;" large b. sh.

CAROLUS II. R. White sc. three prints, in 8vo. oval.

CAROLUS II. Vandrebanc\* sc. garter robes; large sh.

CHARLES II. W. Sherwin sc. whole length; b. sh.

CAROLUS II. Sherwin sc. laurel chaplet; 4to.

CAROLUS II. Sherwin f. 1669; large sheet; mezz.

CAROLUS II. Van Hove sc. 8vo.

CHARLES II. in armour; in his right hand is a sword; his left points to a celestial crown, inscribed "Carolus ad Carolum;" various emblems; Van Hove sc. 8vo.

CAROLUS II. hat and feather; P. S. excud. 4to.

CHARLES II. sitting; E. le Davis sc. The face was afterwards erased, and that of king William inserted.

CAROLUS II. sold by Becket; 4to. mezz.

CAROLUS II. J. S. (Smith) f. E. Cooper. exc. whole length; 4to. mezz.

CAROLUS II. &c. R. Cole f. b. sh. mezz. This print, which was engraved by sir Ralph Cole, is very scarce: so is the following.

CHARLES II. Francis Place f. mezz. †

CAROLUS II. Edward Rixon f. b. sh. mezz.

CAROLUS II. oval frame; above, "Fidei Defensor;" below, "Dieu & Mon Droit."

CAROLUS II. holding a sceptre in his right hand; on the table are three crowns; 4to

CAROLUS II. a head in a flaming heart, on which rest three crowns.

CHARLES II. inscribed, "God save the King;" 4to.

\* Sometimes spelt Vanderbank.

† Mentioned in Vertue's MS.

CHARLES II. *sitting in a chair of state; collar of the Garter, &c.*

CAROLUS II. *Gonzales Cocques p. 2. Boel f. aqua forti, b. sb.*

CAROLUS II. *Willemssen f. oval; six English verses.*

CAROLUS II. *Willemssen f. in armour; b. sb.*

CAROLUS II. *Phil. a Gunst sc. oval; foliage; large b. sb.*

CAROLUS STUART II. *Koninck van England, &c. 4to.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *his statue in the Royal Exchange; Gibbons fecit, P. Vandrebanc sc. large sheet †.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *on horseback; sold by Garret; b. sb.*

CAROLUS II. &c. *on horseback; A. de Blois sc. b. sb.*

CHARLES II. *on horseback; by N. Visscher; 4to.*

CHARLES II. *and his queen; whole lengths; standing; the arms of Great Britain betwixt them; oblong b. sb. Stent.*

CHARLES II. *and his queen; two plates, by Vertue; head-pieces in the quarto edition of Waller's works.*

CAROLUS et CATHARINA; *Frédéric Hendrick van Hove sc. ornaments: large sb.*

CHARLES II. *and his queen; the duke of York, the prince of Orange, prince Rupert, the duke of Monmouth, and general Monck; J. Clarke sc.*

## HISTORICAL PIECES, &c.

CHARLES II. *and his queen, sitting; the archbishop of Canterbury and the clergy presenting an address; lords and ladies of the court.*

† Gibbons is said to have had "an exclusive licence for the sole printing of this statue, and prohibiting all persons to engrave it without his leave." "Anecdotes of Painting," &c. iii. p. 84, Notes.



CHARLES II. and his queen, receiving Ogilby's book of subscriptions for his "Survey of the Roads;" 4to.

CHARLES II. on his throne, presenting a charter or instrument to the university of Oxford. Before Wood's "Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis;" fol. 1674.

CHARLES II. attended by several of the nobility, clergy, &c. &c. and William Prynne presenting a book to him. Frontispiece to the first volume of his "Records," in folio, sh.

CHARLES II. on his throne; archbishop Sheldon on his right hand, and lord Clarendon on his left; general Monck in an oval below; Loggan sc. 4to.

CHARLES II. leaning his hand on archbishop Sheldon; a small head of general Monck at the bottom; Loggan sc. Before R. Atkyn's "Origin and Growth of Printing."

CHARLES II. sitting in a chair of state; abp. Sheldon and the earl of Shaftesbury standing by him; W. F. (Faithorne) f. Before several of the early editions of Chamberlayne's "Present State of England;" 12mo.

Charles II. though a genius, acted in direct opposition to every principle of sound policy; and, in appearance, without propensity to tyranny, made no scruple of embracing such measures as were destructive to the civil and religious liberties of his people. He chose rather to be a pensioner to France, than the arbiter of Europe; and to sacrifice the independence of his kingdom, and the happiness of his subjects, than to remit his attachment to indolence and pleasure. He, under the veil of openness and candour, concealed the deepest and most dangerous dissimulation. Though he was a slave to love, he appears to have been an entire stranger to the softer sentiments of pity and compassion. He was gay, affable, and polite; and

and knew how to win the hearts, when he could no longer gain the esteem of mankind. He was so accustomed, for his own ease, to divest himself of his grandeur, that he seemed to have forgot what belonged to his dignity as a king.

DONNA CATHARINA, sister to Don Alfonso, present king of Portugal; *taken from the original, as it was presented to Don Francisco de Mello, ambassador of Portugal in London; R. Gaywood f. 4to.*

DONNA CATHARINA, daughter of John IV. king of Portugal; *her hand on a crown; b. sb.*

DONNA CATHARINA, daughter of John IV. *P. Williamsen f. Stent exc. b. sb.*

DONNA CATHARINA, &c. *Hollar f. 4to.*

DONNA CATHARINA, Infanta, regina, &c. *Van Hove sc. 8vo.*

DONNA CATHARINA, sereniss. Infanta, &c. *b. sb.*

CATHARINA, &c. daughter to John IV. *D. a Pleats p. A. de Bois sc. b. sb.*

CATHARINA, &c. *D. a Pleats p. A. de Bois sc. large b. sb.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Faithorne sc. in the dress in which she arrived. Her hair is formally curled like a peruke; her gown black, with slashed sleeves; point handkerchief and ruffles, an ample ferkingle, with laced petticoat, gloves in her left hand; b. sb.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Orwton, 1662; large b. sb.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Lely p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Lely p. Blecteling f. b. sb.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. 1680; b. sb. mezz.*

KATHARINE, queen, &c. *drawn in the character of St. Catharine, with her wheel; J. Huyfman \* p. Tompton ex. whole length; sb. mezz.*

\* Sometimes spelt Huyfman, and Houfman.

CATHARINA, &c. *J. Huysmans p. W. Sherwin sc. in the character of St. Catharine; whole length; sh.*  
 —There is a portrait of her in this character at Gorhambury.

KATHARINE, &c. *Wiffing p. Smith f. whole length; large h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *J. Bapt. Caspars p. E. le Davis sc. whole length; large h. sh. Before Pitt's "Atlas."*

CATHARINA, &c. *Peter Williamsen f. large h. sh.*

KATHARINE, &c. *G. Glover f. whole length; 4to.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Sherwin sc. oval; 4to.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Sherwin f. h. sh. mezz.*

CATHARINA, &c. *in an oval foliage; J. Gammon sc. h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *ermine robe; collar of diamonds; cross and pearl; very large sh.*

KATHARINE, consort of Charles II. *pearls about her stays; crown, &c.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Coenraet (Conrad) Waumans sc. Martinus Vanden Enden exc. 4to.*

CATHARINA, &c. *A. Lommel sc. large h. sh.*

CATHARINA, &c. *Arnold de Jode sc. h. sh.*

The manners of this princess, especially at her first appearance at court, retained a strong tincture of the convent; and were but ill formed to please, much less to reclaim, the polite and dissolute Charles. She at first rejected the English dress, and the attendance of English ladies; and chose to appear in the formal habit of her own country, and be attended by her duegnas, whose persons were the scorn and the jest of every courtier. She, for some time, carried herself towards the royal mistress with all the disdain which she thought became her dignity and virtue:  
 but

but when she saw that the king was resolved to retain her, she suddenly fell into the other extreme, and treated her with such excessive affability and condescension, as lost the little esteem he had for her. The first years of her marriage were rendered unhappy by almost every passion that could disturb a female mind. At length, every spark of conjugal affection seemed to be extinguished, and she sunk into all the tranquillity of indifference. See the next reign.

HENRIETTA MARIA, queen-mother; *four French verses.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, late queen; *black veil;*  
12mo.

The queen-mother returned to England in 1660, after an absence of about nineteen years. She declared, upon her re-entering Somerset House, "That if she had known the temper of the English some years past, as well as she did then, she had never been obliged to leave that house." She exerted herself with her usual vehemence against the marriage of the duke of York with Anne Hyde, which she was determined to prevent or annul. She also expressed the strongest dislike to those ministers who had the greatest share of the royal confidence and favour. On a sudden she appeared to be reconciled to the match, and to acquiesce in the ministry. This was imputed to a soothing, or, to speak more properly, an intimidating letter, sent her by cardinal Mazarine. Upon the breaking out of the plague, in 1665, she retired to France, where she died in August, 1669, in the sixtieth year of her age †. It appears

† The funeral oration, at her interment in the church of St. Denis, was spoken by father Senault, who, in this discourse, imputed the troubles of Charles I. to his *infidelity*, which gave such offence

pears from sir John Reresby's "Memoirs," that she was secretly married to Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Alban's.

JAMES duke of York; *Lely p. Tompson exc. in armour; b. sh. mezz.*

JAMES duke of York; *Lely p. Browne: in armour, resting his truncheon on the mouth of a cannon.*

JACOBUS dux Eboracensis, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. oval; large as the life; large sh. mezz.*

JAMES, Duke of York, &c. *Lely p. G. Valck f. 4to. mezz.*

JAMES, Duke of York; *S. Cooper p. R. Williams f. 8vo. mezz.*

JAMES duke of York, *in armour; ships at sea; Kneller p. Smith f. (1697)\*; b. sh. without the duke's name.*

It is commonly called JAMES II. but there is great reason to believe that the original portrait was painted in this reign, when he was lord high-admiral. As the plate was by some accident lost, the prints became extremely scarce in Smith's life-time, who offered a guinea a proof for as many as could be procured for him.

JAMES duke of York; *a small whole length, in his robes; (Kneller p.) Smith f.*

*Another small whole length by Smith, with some variation; Palmer exc. small h. sh. mezz.*

offence to sir Leoline Jenkins, then ambassador in France, that he, on this occasion, expostulated with Senault, who alleged in his excuse, that he used this word as less *choquant* than *heresy* †.

\* The date of the engraving this print, and many others by Smith, is taken from a manuscript lent me by the late Mr. Mac Ardell, the engraver, who told me that it was a copy from a list of the works of that artist, written by himself.

† See a curious letter on this subject, in the "Letters of Sir Leoline Jenkins," p. 670.

JACOBUS, &c. supremus dominus admirallius; *Simon Luttichuys (Lutwich) p. Van Dalen jun. sc. large b. sb.*

JAMES duke of York; *S. Cooper p. R. Williams f. b. sb. mezz.*

JACOBUS dux Eboracensis; *D. Loggan sc. Before Pitt's "Atlas;" whole length; large b. sb.*

JACOBUS dux Eboraci; *his right hand on his breast; R. White sc. sb.* This was altered when he was king.

JACOBUS dux Eboraci; *James Gammon sc. a large oval.*

JACOBUS dux Ebor. *In the robes of the garter; R. White sc. b. sb.*

JAMES duke of York; *large as the life; in an oval of flowers; E. le Davis sc. large sb.*

JAMES duke of York; *M. Merian sc.*

JAMES duke of York; *oval; in armour; arms, &c. at the four corners; small 4to.*

JAMES duke of York, with Anne Hyde his dutchess; *two head-pieces; a representation of a sea-fight in both; Vertue sc.*

There is a portrait of James duke of York, with his dutchess, by Lely, at the Queen's House.

The duke of York, though he had a quick relish for pleasure, followed business with that closeness of application which the king his brother wanted; and wanted himself that quickness of apprehension, that natural sagacity and *apparent* benevolence of temper, which was so conspicuous in the king. His notions of government were as erroneous as those of his father and grandfather; and the large steps which his brother took towards arbitrary power, were in a great measure owing to his instigation. He was, what rarely happens, revengeful and valiant

liant almost in the same degree; and displayed such courage in the first Dutch war, as rendered him more popular than all the other acts of his life. His bigotry to the Roman Catholic religion, which was still encreasing with his years, had the strongest influence upon his conduct; and at length prompted him to such measures as were condemned by the sober and judicious of all religions.

ANNE HYDE, dutchefs of York; *P. Lely p. Lombart sc. four French verses; "Telle est la charmante Duchesse," &c.*

There is a copy of this head in a latter edition of the translation of St. Evremond's works. It is inscribed, "The Dutchefs of Mazarine."

ANNE, dutchefs of York; *Smith f. Sold by Palmer; small b. sb.*

ANNE HYDE, &c. *Vander Werff p. Simmoneau sc. b. sb.*

ANNE, dutchefs of York; *Stent exc. b. sb.*

ANNE, dutchefs of York; *Stent; 4to.*

Her portrait by Lely, which was once the property of her father, is now at Amesbury.

Anne, dutchefs of York, was the elder of the two daughters of the lord-chancellor Clarendon. She possessed, together with a large portion of her father's understanding, the beauty and accomplishments of her own sex in an extraordinary degree. She had a dignity in her behaviour, which was by some, who regarded her as *Anne Hyde*, rather than the *dutchefs of York*, mistaken for haughtiness. She sometimes amused herself with writing, and made a considerable progress in the Life of the duke her husband, which she shewed to Dr. Burnet in manuscript;

but the work was never finished. Her misconduct before she was dutchefs of York was amply atoned for by her conduct afterwards. *Ob.* 31 March, 1671.

MARIA, ducissa Eboracensis; *Lely p. Browne; b. sb. mezz.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. b. sb. mezz.*

The dutchefs of YORK; *Wissing p. R. Williams f. b. sb. mezz.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *P. Vandrebanc sc. large b. sb.*

MARY of Este, dutchefs of York; *R. White sc. whole length.*

MARY of Este, &c. *R. White sc. Before "The History of the House of Este," 1681; 8vo.*

The dutchefs of YORK; *Smith; f. whole length; b. sb. mezz.*

MARY, dutchefs of York, *P. Schenck f. mezz. 4to.*

There is a head of her, together with the duke's, in lord Lansdown's "Poems," 4to. 1732. It was engraved by G. Vandergucht: See the reign of JAMES II.

The Lady ISABELLA, Daughter of James, Duke of York, and Mary his Dutcheffs; *a child, with a chaplet of flowers on her head, and her left hand on the forehead of a lamb; b. sb. mezz. I am informed, that there is another mezzotinto of her, holding a dove. Quære if the same person?*

Isabella, second daughter of James, by Mary of Este, was born the 28th of August, 1676. She died the 2d of March, 1680.

HENRICUS, dux Glocestriæ; *Luttichuys (Lutwich) p. C. van Dalen, junior, sc. large b. sb.*

HEN-



HENRICUS, dux Glocestriæ, &c. *Æt.* 20; *Lutichuys p. oval*; 12mo.

HENRICUS, dux Gloucestriæ, &c. *Filius tertius genitus regis Caroli primi. G. White sc.*

HENRICUS, dux, &c. *in the robes of the garter; whole length; b. sh.*

HENRY, duke of Gloucester; *R. White sc. whole length.*

HENRY, duke of Gloucester; *Vertue sc. 1736; b. sh. This belongs to the Set of Kings.*

*There is an oval half-sheet print of Prince RUPERT, in armour, from a retouched and altered plate, with Stent's name on it, thus inscribed: "The effigies of " the high-borne Prince Henry, Duke of Glo- " chester, &c.*

There is a portrait of him in the Ashmolean Museum.

The duke of Gloucester was a young prince of great hopes, who possessed almost all the good qualities of his two brothers, without any of their bad ones. The king had an extraordinary love and esteem for him, the effect of his virtues and amiable deportment; and was observed to be more deeply affected at his death, than with any calamity that had ever befallen him. *Ob.* 13 Sept. 1660, *Æt.* 20-21. See the reign of CHARLES I.

The heads of the following princes and princesses are placed according to their heirship to the crown.

MARIA, princeps Auriaca; *Lely p. Blooteling f. b. sh. mezz.*

The princess of ORANGE; *Lely p. R. Tompson exc. b. sh. mezz.*

The princess of ORANGE ; *Lely p. printed for E. Cooper ; b. sb. mezz.*

The princess of ORANGE ; *Lely p. E. le Davis sc.*

MARIA, princess van Orange ; *Lely p. G. Valck f. 1678.*

The lady Mary was so far from being corrupted by a dissolute court, and a licentious age, that she maintained throughout her life the most unaffected piety and virtue. She was married, in this reign, to the prince of Orange ; and made the most exemplary wife to a man, who, when a hero in the bloom of youth, had scarce a single quality to recommend him to the female sex.

The lady ANNE ; *Lely p. Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

The royal princess ANNE, married to prince George of Denmark ; *Nic. Vischer exc. large b. sb.*

MARY, princess of Orange, eldest daughter of Charles I. *Hanneman p. 1660. Faithorne junior f. b. sb. mezz.* See the reign of CHARLES I.

The prince of Orange ; *Lely p. E. le Davis sc.*

The prince of ORANGE ; *Lely p. sold by Browne ; b. sb. mezz.*

The prince of ORANGE ; *Lely p. Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

GULIELMUS HENRICUS, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. 1678 ; b. sb. mezz.*

GULIELMUS HENRICUS, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. 1678 ; large b. sb.*

GULIELMUS HENRICUS, &c. *Lely p. G. Valck sc. mezz. large b. sb.*

The prince of Orange ; *young, in armour ; Becket exc. mezz.*

WILLIAM,

WILLIAM, Prince of Orange ; *sold by R. Pecke ; b. 5b.*

GUILLAUME HENRY, prince d'Orange ; *Rague-  
neau p. P. Philippe sc. 5b.*

The prince of Orange ; *C. van Dalen sc. b. 5b.*

GUILLAUME HENRI, prince d'Orange ; *J. Ver-  
kolje \* f. 5b. mezz.*

GULIELMUS NASSAVIUS, &c. *oval ; hat and fea-  
ther ; small 4to.*

WILHELMUS HENRICUS, &c. *P. Boutats sc.  
large-b. 5b.*

WILHELMUS III Prince van Orange ; *on horse-  
back ; the mane of the horse, which is adorned with  
ribbands, reaches to the ground ; curious.*

WILHELMUS a NASSAU, &c. HOLDING SEVEN  
DARTS, *in the same manner as they are held IN THE  
PAW OF THE LION, in the arms of the seven United  
Provinces ; 4to.*

There is a portrait of him, by Netscher, in  
his own hair, at Bulltrode.

When Lewis XIV. invaded the United Pro-  
vinces, the whole people were seized with such  
terror, as nothing but the immediate dread of  
the horrible inundations to which those countries  
are subject, could equal. Then it was that the  
young prince of Orange formed a resolution,  
which seemed to be the effect of despair itself,  
to deliver his country, or perish in the attempt.  
He soon gave vigour and despatch to the coun-  
cils of the States, infused a military spirit into  
their raw and undisciplined troops, and not on-  
ly checked the rapid progress of Lewis, but ra-  
vished from his hands the towns he so perfidi-  
ously had taken. The most unjust, as well as  
the most trivial actions of this vaineſt of all

\* Or Verkolje.

princes, are committed to sculpture \*; and even his *courage* has been immortalized. There is a print by Edelinck, after Le Brun, which represents him on horseback; and just under his horse's feet is a figure partly man and partly frog, holding the darts of the Seven Provinces. But we know that the courage of the young stadtholder of these Provinces was as much superior to that of Lewis XIV. as the spirit of a *lion* is superior to that of a *frog*.

The Prince and Princess of Orange; *whole lengths, with two gentlemen and four young ladies of their court in waiting; oblong h. sb. very rare.*

The princess HENRIETTA, P. *William-fen sc. 1661; h. sb.*

HENRIETTE d'Angleterre, Duchesse d'Orleans; *a large sheet.*

Madame HENRIETTE ANNE †, Princesse de la Grande Bretagne; C. M. (*Claud Mellan*) *sc. a bust; 4to.*

HENRIETTE ANNE, &c. *copied from the above; Vander Werff p. (delin.) J. Audran sc. In Mons. Larrey's "History; fol.*

HENRIETTE, &c. N. de L'Armessin *sc. large h. sb.*

There is a portrait of her at Dunham, the seat of the earl of Stamford, by Largilliere. There is another at Amesbury; and a third, by Petitot, at Strawberry-Hill.

Henrietta Maria was the youngest daughter of Charles I. and wife to Philip duke of Orleans, only brother of Lewis XIV. She was a woman

\* See the prints engraved and printed at the Louvre, particularly the volume of medals.

† She was named Henrietta Maria, after her mother. See the "Biographia," p. 2036.

of uncommon sense and vivacity, and in readiness of wit superior to the king her brother. She is said to have attracted the particular notice of Lewis, at the time that he extended his conquests over the ladies of his court, with as much rapidity as his generals did over the Spanish territories in the Netherlands †. She came over to England to attach her brother to the French interest; and concluded a private treaty with him against the Dutch, which was much more for the advantage of Lewis than of Charles, but equally to the dishonour of both. The duke her husband was certainly jealous of her, and even suspected that too great familiarities had passed betwixt her and her brother. He is said to have *caused* her to be poisoned soon after her return to France \*. *Ob.* 30 June, 1670, *Æt.* *circ.* 25.

Prince RUPERT; *Lely p. Tompson exc. robes of the garter; h. sh. mezz.*

RUPERTUS, &c. totius Angliæ vice-admirallus; *Lely p. Blooteling exc. 1673; sh. This is the most characteristic and valuable print of Rupert.*

Prince RUPERT; *Lely p. Vansomer f. mezz. This print, which is mentioned in Vertue's manuscript, is probably the same that has on it "Tomson excudit." which is in Vansomer's manner.*

† Bishop Burnet tells us, that Lewis's courtship of Madame was "only a pretence to cover his addresses to Mademoiselle La Valiere, one of her maids of honour; whom he afterwards declared openly to be his mistress, and who is well known to have loved him for his own sake."

\* See Burnet, I. p. 301. Ludlow, III. p. 227. She declared to the duke her husband, a little before she expired, "that she was the willing to die, because her conscience upbraided her with nothing ill in her conduct towards him." Fenton's "Observations on Waller's Poem to the Dutchess of Orleans."

In the "Gentleman's Magazine," for July, 1773, p. 324, 325, is a very remarkable letter, concerning the death of that princess; but it seems not to be sufficiently authenticated.

Prince RUPERT, &c. *S. Cooper p. etched by Bretherton. The engraver gained much credit by this print.*

Prince RUPERT, &c. vice-admiral, &c. *Kneller p. R. White sc. large h. sh.*

Prince RUPERT, &c. *Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

RUPERTUS, Princeps, &c. *in armour, standing by the sea. His left hand is on a female head, adorned with pearls; h. sh.*

Prince Rupert, who was a man of harsh features, a great humourist, and of little elegance in his manners or his dress, was but indifferently qualified to shine in the court of Charles the Second. He made a much better figure in his laboratory, or at the head of the fleet; in which station he was equal, in courage at least, to any of the sea officers of this reign. He particularly distinguished himself in that memorable engagement in the second Dutch war, in which the brave earl of Ossory commanded under him. He died at his house in Spring Gardens, the 29th of Nov. 1682. See the preceding reign; see also Class VII. and X. in the present.

The prince of HANOVER; *in armour; battle at a distance; h. sh. mezz.*

George Lewis, duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, as we are informed by Mr. Wood, came into England in 1680, to pay his respects to the lady Anne, daughter of the duke of York. He was then created doctor of law, with great solemnity, at Oxford\*. The manner of engraving evidently shews that the print was done about this time. It has been mistaken for the portrait of his son, afterwards George II. and the battle for that of Oudenarde.

\* "Fasti Oxon," ii. col. 216.

## The PRINCE Consort to the Princess ANNE.

Prince GEORGE, &c. brother to the king of Denmark. *Printed on the river Thames, 1683.*

GEORGE, prince of Denmark; *two prints, one a large sheet; P. Vandrebanc sc. \**. See the following reign.

## CLASS II.

## Great OFFICERS of STATE, and of the HOUSEHOLD.

See the Lord Chancellors and Lords Keepers in the sixth Class.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLY, earl of Southampton, (lord treasurer.) *In Clarendon's "History," 8vo.*

His portrait, together with that of his counsellors, by Vandyck, is at Bullstrode.

The earl of Southampton, like another Sully, was placed at the head of the treasury after the ravage and confusion of the civil war. He, with the capacity and application of that able minister, undertook to reduce the public accounts to regularity and order; and happily succeeded in that great attempt. But the king,

\* The match between prince George and one of the daughters of the duke of York, seems to have been long in view, as may be presumed from some particulars in the earl of Carlisle's speeches, addressed to him in 1664, at the court of Denmark. See "Carlisle's three Embassies," p. 399, 423. The prince's marriage with the lady Anne was celebrated on the 28th of July, 1683. He shortly after told the king, that he grew fat since he was married. The merry monarch replied, in his usual strain of pleasantry, "that if he would walk with him, hunt with his brother, and do justice on his niece, he would not grow fat." A. Wood's "Life," p. 323.

who had not the least œconomy himself, was too apt to overlook that virtue in others ; and, what was still worse, was inclined to pull down much faster than his treasurer could build up. This excellent person, who was loyal, and yet a patriot, died too soon for the good of his country. He was a man of a quick and lively conception, prompt elocution, and invincible integrity. He was of an amiable and exemplary character in domestic life ; and, to say all in one word, was in his great office in the treasury, what his friend the lord Clarendon was in the high court of chancery. *Ob.* 16 May, 1667. Upon his decease, the treasury was put into commission, and the duke of Albemarle was appointed first commissioner.

THOMAS OSBORNE, earl of Danby, lord high treasurer, &c. *Lely p. Blocteling f. b. sh. scarce.*

Sir Thomas Osborne, afterwards earl of Danby and duke of Leeds, succeeded Thomas lord Clifford in the office of lord high treasurer ; which the latter resigned upon the passing of the Test Act \*. When he entered upon his employment, the treasury was totally exhausted, and the very name of a lord treasurer was become odious : and it required the utmost stretch of his abilities to restore, in some degree, the public credit, and bring the revenue into tolerable order. This he, by skilful management, and great industry, effected : but he was thought to be too much in the interest of the court, to act with integrity in his high office. The earl

\* It is well known that Sir Thomas Clifford was rewarded with the treasurer's staff, and afterwards with a peerage, for advising the king to the infamous expedient of shutting up the exchequer, of which he received the hint from the earl of Shaftesbury.

Great. earl  
26 Car. II.

Promoted  
1673.



of Shaftesbury, his capital enemy, caused him to be impeached in parliament, with a view of extorting such secrets of state from him as might increase the popular odium against the court. He made such a defence as was expected from his extraordinary talents, and proved that what he had done was by the king's orders. He was imprisoned till the year 1684, when he was released upon bail.

1678.

Upon the disgrace of the earl of Danby, the treasury was put in commission; and Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, was appointed first commissioner. See CAPEL in the "Biographia."

JOHN, earl of Radnor, &c. lord privy seal; *Promoted;*  
*Kneller p. R. White exc. mezz. large h. sb. scarce.* 1661.

John, lord Roberts, who commanded a regiment under the earl of Essex in the Civil War, was a leading man in the councils of the patriotic junto, and had afterwards a principal hand in the Restoration. He had much learning\*, but it was mixed with the pedantry of the last age; and some virtues, but they were soured and debased by a morose and splenetic temper. He was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in a time of confusion, when the various claims to the estates in that kingdom were to be adjusted. His parts were by no means equal to this government, at so critical a juncture; as he had a genius rather for starting than solving difficulties. He treated the Irish nobility with haughtiness and contempt, and was himself treated with much less ceremony than he expected.

1669.

\* He was instructed in the mathematics by Matthias Pasor, son of George Pasor, author of the "Lexicon to the Greek Testament." I mention this as introductory to the following more memorable circumstance: The same Pasor instructed the great Dr. Poccocke in the oriental languages. See Pasor in Wood.

The king found it necessary to remove him from this employment; and, soon after his return to England, appointed him president of the council, and created him earl of Radnor. He was observed to puzzle business, and retard the dispatch of it, more than any man that had ever been in the great offices which he enjoyed. *Ob.* 1685.—His daughter Letitia Isabella, who was first married to Charles, earl of Drogheda, was afterwards the wife of Mr. Wycherly, the famous dramatic poet\*.

GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of Hallifax, lord privy seal. See the next reign.

HENRY, duke of Norfolk, earl marshal, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling sc. sb.*

Blooteling received thirty guineas for engraving this head.

Henry Howard, duke of Norfolk, earl marshal, and first peer of the realm, was grandson to Thomas, earl of Arundel. He was a man of great good-nature, and a patron of learning; but there was nothing shining in his character. On the contrary, he is represented, in the “Memoirs of Grammont,” as a man of a slender capacity, and little or no politeness in his manners. He was a considerable benefactor to the Royal Society, who assembled at his house in London, after the fire in 1666. He, at the motion of Mr. Evelyn, gave the Arundel Marbles to the

\* The countess of Drogheda went into a bookseller's shop at Cambridge, where Mr. Wycherley happened to be, and asked for the “Plain Dealer;” upon which a gentleman pointing to him, said, “Madam, there is the Plain Dealer for you.” This interview produced an acquaintance, which ended in marriage.

university of Oxford \*. These were by far the most precious of the Grecian reliques which his grandfather possessed, and the most valuable of their kind in the world. They formerly stood exposed to the air in the garden belonging to Arundel House †. This benefaction will probably be remembered by the editions of the “Marmora Oxoniensia” of Dr. Prideaux, Mr. Maittaire, and Mr. Chandler, when the original inscriptions are totally obliterated. He died the 11th of Jan. 1683, and was succeeded by his son Henry, who married the lady Mary Mordaunt, daughter of Henry, earl of Peterborough. It is well known that this lady was divorced from the duke, and afterwards married to Sir John Germaine, bart.

### Great OFFICERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

The duke of ORMOND, lord steward of the household; *Wiffing p. R. Williams f. b. sb. mezz.* Promoted 1660.

JAMES, duke of Ormond; *Kneller p. Ravenet sc. b. sb.*

JACOBUS, dux Ormondiaë; *Kneller p. 8vo. This print is curious, as it is one of the very few engravings executed by George White, the mezzotinter: it is without his name.*

\* See the Dedication to the “Idea of the Perfection of Painting,” translated by Mr. Evelyn.

† The duke had a feat at Albury, in Surrey, where the Hypogeum, or Subterraneous Grotto, cut thro’ a hill, has been much admired. It is about a furlong in length, and leads into a fine valley †. But this is exceeded by the Hypogeum at Park Place, the feat of Mr. Conway; where, besides several elegant works of art, there is, perhaps, a greater variety of natural beauties than are to be seen on any spot of the same extent in the three kingdoms.

‡ See Gibbon’s “Camden,” col. 184.

JACOBUS, dux, marchio, et comes de Ormond ; *Loggan sc. large b. sb. This has been copied by Michael Vandergucht.*

JACOBUS, dux Ormondiaë ; *Loggan sc. 8vo.*

JAMES, duke of Ormond ; *in armour ; oval ; mezz.*

*Vertue, in his manuscript, mentions a half-length mezzotinto of the duke of Ormond, by Robert White.*

There is a portrait of him, by Lely, at Amesbury, and another at Woburn.

The duke of Ormond was an excellent soldier, an accomplished courtier, and an able statesman ; and, what was a better character than all these, he was the good, the humane, and benevolent man. He did and suffered much in the cause of Charles I. and was one of those royalists whose characters were never tainted, and which were revered even by their enemies. Cromwell offered to restore his immense estate to him ; but he was a man of too nice honour to accept of that offer from one who, he thought, had no right to make it. He was a warm friend, and a placable enemy ; and was never known to have any enemies himself, but those who were offended at his virtues. He had an admirable talent at speaking ; and never failed to convince, as he spoke only on the side of truth and equity. His military exploits in Ireland in the late reign, and his wise government of that kingdom in the present, the hardships he suffered in his exile, and his active loyalty to his banished sovereign, are amply recorded in his " Life" by Mr. Carte, in two volumes folio. *Ob. 21 July, 1688, Æt. 78.*

EDWARD, earl of Manchester, one of the chiefs of the Presbyterian party, was voluntarily chosen for the office of lord chamberlain by the king.

king. He indeed highly merited the honour which was conferred upon him. See the "Continuation of lord Clarendon's Life," p. 47. See also the reign of CHARLES I. Class VII.

I am informed, that there is a small oval print of the gay and gallant HENRY JERMYN, baron of St. Edmondsbury, who followed the fortunes of Charles II. and was, about the time of the Restoration, created earl of St. Alban's; and, in 1671, appointed lord chamberlain of the household. He is said to have died unmarried, the 2d of January, 1683; but is supposed to have privately espoused Henrietta Maria, mother of the king. His head should, perhaps, in strictness, be placed under the Interregnum. Mr. Walpole has a painting of him, much in the manner of Vandyck.

HENRY BENNET, earl of Arlington; *P. Lely p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. Illust. Head.*

HENRY BENNET, earl of Arlington, lord chamberlain of the household; *white staff; b. sb.*

HENRY BENNET, earl of Arlington; *collar and badge of the garter.*

HENRY BENNET, earl of Arlington; *8vo.*

There are portraits of him in Christ-Church-Hall, at Longleat, and lord Bathurst's, at Cirencester.

Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington, secretary of state and lord chamberlain to Charles II. was educated at Christ-Church in Oxford, where he distinguished himself by several pieces of poetry, which are printed in different collections of occasional verses. In the reign of Charles I. he was one of the under secretaries to George, lord Digby, secretary of state; and afterwards entered a volunteer into the royal army, where he

*Created earl  
22 April,  
1672.  
Made lord  
chamb.  
11 Sept.  
1674.*

received many honourable wounds\*. He followed the fortunes of Charles II. with whom he was long a wanderer; and was employed by him in several embassies, before and after the Restoration. He had an uncommon talent at raillery and ridicule, and employed these low arts to undermine the credit of the lord chancellor Clarendon; and when his own credit began to decline, the same arts were returned upon himself. He was one of the cabinet council, notorious by the name of *the Cabal*, to which much of the political infamy of this reign will for ever adhere. They advised the king to shut up the exchequer, and persuaded him that his interest was unconnected with that of his people. *Ob.* July 28, 1685, *Æt.* 67.

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle, master of his majesty's horse; *F. Barlow p. Stent exc. h. sh.*

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle; *Barlow p. Wm. Clarke sc.*

GEORGIUS dux Albemarie; *D. Loggan ad vivum delin. et calavit, 1661; half length, h. sh. This is one of Loggan's best prints, and the original of several others; it resembles the picture at the duke of Queensberry's, at Amesbury. The print is copied by Sheppard.*

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle; *a small oval, inscribed G. M. in Faithorne's manner.*

GEORGE MONCK, duke of Albemarle; *Gaywood f. h. sh. There are two others 4to. and a third 8vo. by the same hand.*

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *White sc. 8vo.*

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *J. Ch. (Chantry) sc. 1663; chaplet of laurel; 8vo.*

\* The prints represent him with a large cut on his nose.

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle, &c. *Before his "Observations on military and political Affairs,"* 1671; *fol.*

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle; *R. Preeke exc.* 1661; *large 4to.*

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *Before his "Funeral Sermon,"* by *Seib,* (Ward) *bishop of Sarum,* 1670; *4to.*

GEORGE, late duke of Albemarle, &c. *E. le Davis sc. b. fb.*

GEORGE MONCK, &c. *on horseback; Stent; b. fb.*

GEORGE, duke of Albemarle, and his dutcheffs, *standing hand in hand; sold by Stent; very bad\*.*

Mr. Walpole, in vol. ii. p. 179, of the second edition of his "Anecdotes of Painting," mentions a capital half-length of him at the countess of Montrath's, Twickenham-Park.

His portrait is in the gallery at Gorham-bury.

George Monck, duke of Albemarle, who had a very early inclination to a military life, served in the Low Countries, under the lords Oxford and Goring. In the Civil War, he at first adhered to the king; but having suffered a tedious imprisonment for his loyalty, he took the Covenant, and entered into the service of the parliament. He signalized himself at the battle of Dunbar, where he had a principal share in that important victory. He was afterwards employed by Cromwell in reducing Scotland, which he did effectually, and had the chief management of affairs in that kingdom. It is well

Appointed  
master of  
the horse,  
1660.  
Creat. duke  
July 7,  
1660.

\* There is a print of George, prince of Denmark, with naval trophies, designed and engraved by Burghers, and prefixed to the Oxford verses on the death of that prince. This anonymous portrait has been mistaken for the duke of Albemarle.

1666. known that he had the greatest hand in the Restoration, and that his gallant behaviour on board the fleet, in the Dutch war, was almost without example. He is not so well known as an author, though in that character he was not without merit\*. He had talents both for peace and war; but his capacity was more adapted to the field than the cabinet. His conversation and address were better suited to those scenes of action to which he had been accustomed, than to the drawing-room of Charles II. *Ob.* 3 Jan. 1669-70. See Class VII.

GEORGE, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Buckingham; *S. Verelst p. Becket f. b. sb. mezz.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke, marquis, and earl of Buckingham, &c. *R. White sc. b. sb. In Guillim's "Heraldry;" folio.*

GEORGE, duke, marquis, and earl of Buckingham, &c. master of the horse. *Before his works, 8vo.*

George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, a man of great wit and humour, and of the most whimsical caprice, was the admiration and the jest of the reign of Charles the Second. He was the alchymist and the philosopher; the fiddler and the poet; the mimic and the statesman. How shall I sketch the portrait of one who had such a variety of faces, or draw him in miniature who was of so *great*, and at the same time of so *little* a character? He has left us a specimen of his admirable wit in his "Rehearsal," which is a creation of his own, and had a considerable effect in reforming the stage. *Ob.* April 16, 1687, *Æt.* 60 †.

JAMES,

\* See the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors."

† It is certain, from what lord Clarendon tells us, that the duke frequently diverted himself with the preachers at court. The



JAMES, duke of Monmouth, (master of the horse); *Lely p. Blooteling sc. large h. sh.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth, &c. *Lely p. Blooteling f. oval; in armour; large as the life; large sh. mezz.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth; *Wissing p. Vander-vaart f. h. sh. mezz.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth; *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. in armour; sh.*

JACOBUS, dux de Monmouth, &c. *robes of the garter; Loggan sc. h. sh.* This is the handsomest print of him.

The following story was told as a fact by Dr. Dibben, an intimate friend of Mr. Prior, and the translator of his Secular Ode into elegant Latin. A young divine of great modesty, who preached before the king, on Psalm cxxxix. verse 13, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made," was the innocent occasion of much mirth in the Chapel Royal. This young man, who is supposed to have been in a sweat, more from apprehension than the warmth of the season, happened, before he named his text, to wipe his face with one of his hands, on which was a new glove, and with the die of it unluckily blacked himself. The duke of Buckingham, upon comparing the words of the text with the figure of the preacher, was instantly seized with a fit of laughter, in which he was followed by Sir Henry Bennet, and several other courtiers; nor was the king himself, who thoroughly enjoyed a jest of this kind, able to keep his countenance. The reverend Mr. Gosling, of of Canterbury, upon reading this anecdote, made the following observation, which I shall give the reader in that gentleman's own words. "I have heard my father, (who was of the chapel-royal in king Charles the Second's time) tell this story of a Dr. Resbury, without the circumstance of the glove, which seems needless from another story of him. While he was in waiting at Windsor, he observed a person pass him in the street, and turn back to look at him so often, that at last he pretty roughly asked what he meant by it. He very civilly asked pardon; but said he was a painter; that he had then in hand a picture of Nathan reproving David, and thought that the doctor had the most reproving face he had ever met with. This occasioned some harsher language, to which the artist replied, he had got as much as he desired, and took his leave." The anecdote of the preacher, as corrected by Mr. Gosling, seems to be the more authentic; but he certainly was chaplain to king William and queen Anne, as appears from his epitaph in St. Giles's church, at Reading.

JAMES, duke of Monmouth; *two prints by Van Hove; small 8vo.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth; *P. Stent; sold by Overton.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh; *Nic. Visscher; large b. sh.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth; *P. Schenck f. in armour.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth; *in armour; collar of the garter.*

JAMES, duke of Monmouth; *a head-piece; in the quarto edition of Waller's works.*

JACQUES SCOT, duc de Monmouth; *V. Werff p. (delin.) Picart sc. direx. 1724; 4to.*

JACOBUS, dux de Monmouth, &c. *on horseback; a cypher, probably for Francis Barlow\*.*

Mr. Pennant, in his "Tour in Scotland †," informs us, that there is a large spirited picture of the duke of Monmouth on horseback, and another in armour, at Dalkeith House ‡. The same author observes, that all his pictures have a handsome likeness of his father. At this house is a portrait of Lucy Walters, his mother, of whom Mr. Bull has an authentic drawing.

Creat. duke  
14 Feb.  
15 Car. II.

James, duke of Monmouth, was a natural son of Charles II. by Mrs. Lucy Walters ‖, daughter of Richard Walters, of Haverford West, in the county of Pembroke. Courage and good nature, youth and beauty, ambition and pliancy of temper, contributed to render him the favourite of his father, the minion of the people,

\* There is a poor print of him, "sold by Overton," sh. This is not worth the collector's notice.

† P. 61.

‡ I am credibly informed, that captain Baillie has an excellent portrait of him, and that he intends to engrave it.

‖ She was sometimes called Mrs. Barlow.

and the tool of faction. Accumulated wealth and honour, universal popularity and royal favour, though more than he could well bear, did not satisfy him. He knew not how to be happy without sovereignty, while he enjoyed all its advantages, without any of its cares. He even pretended that he had a right to the succession\*; and it is certain that the king for some time connived at his ambition, as he thought his faction a proper counter-balance to that of the duke of York †. The earl of Shaftesbury, who managed him as he thought fit, first formed the project of raising him to the throne. See the next reign ‡.

### Great OFFICERS of SCOTLAND.

WILLIAM, duke of Queensberry; *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large sb.*

William, earl of Queensberry, was made lord justice general, and lord high treasurer of Scotland, by Charles II. and appointed lord high commissioner of that kingdom in the beginning

Creat. duke  
3 Feb.  
1683-4.

\* The pretended secret History of Charles II. and Lucy Walters, was published, under borrowed names, in the "Perplexed Prince;" written in the manner of a novel, and dedicated to William, lord Ruffel. The king is there said to have been certainly married to her. This book, which is but a mean performance, had a great influence on the populace.

† Welwood, p. 169.

‡ The duke of Monmouth had a sister, Mary, who espoused William Sarsfield, esq. of Lucan, in Ireland ||, by whom he had an only daughter, named Charlotte, who was married to Mr. Vessey, an Irish gentleman. Mary espoused, to her second husband, William Fanshawe, esq. master of the requests to Charles II. She died in April, 1693, leaving issue by him one son and three daughters. See Sandford's "Genealogical History," p. 645, last edit.

|| Elder brother to Patrick, styled earl of Lucan.

of the next reign. This nobleman and the earl of Aberdeen had the management of the affairs of Scotland in 1681, after the departure of the duke of York. They have been both justly censured for their rigorous and oppressive administration. Great numbers were outlawed by the earl of Queensberry, only for conversing with such as refused the Scottish Test. These conscientious persons were branded with the name of rebels. He fell into disgrace soon after the accession of James, because he refused to change his religion. *Ob.* 1694.

JAMES, duke of Monmouth, lord great chamberlain of Scotland. See his article in this Class.

#### Great OFFICERS of IRELAND.

JAMES, duke of Ormond, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland twice in this reign; namely, in 1662, and 1673. See the second division of this Class.

THOMAS, earl of Ossory, son of the former, was twice lord lieutenant of Ireland in this reign; in the year 1664, and in 1668. See the division of the Irish nobility, in the next Class.

JOHN, lord ROBERTS was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1669. See RADNOR, in the first division of this Class.

ARTHUR CAPEL, earl of Essex, was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1672, and acquitted himself with great abilities in that employment. See the next Class.

JOAN-

JOANNES BAP. COLBERT, &c.  
Baro de Seignelay ; *Nanteuil* sc. 1660. *There are various other prints of him. The best that I remember to have seen is that engraved by Ant. Masson, sb.*

John Baptist Colbert, privy-counsellor and superintendant of the finances, secretary, and minister of state to Lewis XIV. and one of the ablest politicians that any age or country has produced, was born of Scottish parents in France. He instituted, established, and directed manufactures. He was perfectly acquainted with all the springs of opulence, and knew how to convey them into their proper channels. Trade received life, vigour, and stability under his auspices ; and the French marine would have become formidable, if the jealousy of Louvois had not turned aside his master's ambition to conquests at land. The canal of Languedoc, begun and carried on under his direction, was itself a work that would have immortalized a Roman. He died at Paris, on the 6th of September, 1683. His library of books, printed and manuscript, is said to have been superior to any private collection that ever was made\*.

He is mentioned here, as being enrolled by the Scots in the splendid list of their illustrious persons.

\* Colbert had a brother, whom he introduced into the management of affairs and an acquaintance with the great world. The Germans and the English found, to their detriment, if not their disgrace, that he was a very artful and able ambassador. He has been frequently confounded with the great Colbert. That he was a different person will appear from his character in Mons<sup>r</sup> Wicquefort's "Rights, Privileges, and Office of Ambassadors," translated by Digby ||.

|| See p. 421.

## CLASS III.

## ENGLISH PEERS.

## DUKES.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, duke of Somersset; *Lely p.* 1671; *Vertue sc.* 1714; *large b. sb.*

William, duke of Somersset, was son of Henry, lord Beauchamp, by Mary, daughter of Arthur, lord Capel. He succeeded his grandfather William, who, on the 25th of April, 1660, was restored to the title of duke of Somersset, forfeited by the attainder of his great grandfather, in the reign of Edward VI. *Ob.* 1671.

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle, (son of George); *Sherwin sc. sb.* See the next reign.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Newcastle; *Diepenbeke del. Clouvet sc.* See the reign of CHARLES I. Class III.

The Duke of RICHMOND and LENOX; *with a black holding his hat and feather; H. Gascar p. whole length, mezz.*

The duke of RICHMOND; *IV. Wissing p. J. Becket f. with a greyhound; b. sb. mezz.*

The duke of RICHMOND; *Wissing p. R. Williams f. robes of the garter; 4to. mezz.*

The duke of RICHMOND; *Du Broyn p. R. Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

The duke of RICHMOND; *Kneller p. R. White exc. b. sb. mezz.*—All these prints represent him young.

At

At Dalkeith-House, the seat of the duke of Buccleugh, in Scotland, are portraits of the duke and his dutchess in one piece.

Charles Lenox\*, duke of Richmond, was a natural son of Charles II. by his favourite mistress, the dutchess of Portsmouth, who had no other issue. The earl of Shaftesbury, who well knew her influence over the king, amused her with the flattering, but visionary hopes of a parliamentary settlement of the crown upon the duke, her son †. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Francis, lord Brudenel, and widow of Henry, lord Bellasyse, of Worlabye. He was grandfather to the present duke of Richmond. *Ob.* 1723.—His predecessor in the dukedom was Charles Stuart, who married a celebrated lady of his own name, with whom the king was deeply in love. He died in his embassy to Denmark, the 12th of Dec. 1672.

Created,  
Aug. 1675.

HENRY, duke of Grafton; *T. Hawker p. Becket f. whole length; large h. sh. mezz.*

HENRY, duke of Grafton; *Kneller p. Becket f. large 4to.*

The duke of GRAFTON; *J. Becket f. a ship at sea; h. sh. mezz.*

The duke of GRAFTON; *E. Cooper exc. small 4to. mezz.*

Henry, duke of Grafton, was one of the natural sons of Charles II. by the dutchess of Cleveland †. Upon the death of prince Rupert, he was appointed vice-admiral of England, and was, by his courage, well qualified to succeed

Created,  
Sept. 11,  
1675.

Or Lenox.

† Dalrymple's "Memoirs," vol. i. p. 47. &c.

‡ It was a considerable time before the king would own him to be his son.

that gallant sea-officer. In the reign of William, he went a volunteer to the siege of Cork, where he was mortally wounded, after he had given the most extraordinary proofs of his bravery. He was father of the late duke of Grafton, by Isabella, only daughter of Henry, earl of Arlington. He died the 9th of Oct. 1690. There is a doggrel epitaph upon him in the "State Poems \*," which may serve to give us an idea of his great courage. It seems to have been written by one who was an eye-witness of his behaviour at the siege.

GEORGE FITZROY, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Northumberland, &c. *H. Gascar p. † A. Tooker exc. large h. sb. mezz.*

The duke of NORTHUMBERLAND; *Wiffing p. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

George Fitzroy, duke of Northumberland, was another natural son of Charles II. by Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland. In 1683, he was elected knight of the garter. In 1701, he succeeded Henry, duke of Norfolk, as constable of Windsor Castle, and lord lieutenant of the county of Surry. In the reign of Anne, he was constituted lord lieutenant of Berkshire, lieutenant-general of the queen's armies, and one of the lords of her privy council. He married, in 1685, Catharine, daughter of Robert Wheatley, of Bracknol, Berks, esq. and relict of Thomas Lucy, esq. of Charlecote, in the county of Warwick. He died without issue.

HENRY, duke of Beaufort; *Wiffing p. R. Williams f. b. sb. mezz.*

\* Edit. 1705, p. 272.

† It is observable that all the prints after Gascar's paintings are very uncommon.



HENRY, duke of Beaufort; *Kneller p. R. White sc. large b. sb.*

A print from this plate, with some alteration in the arms, &c. was sold at Paris, in the reign of Anne, for the head of lord Bolingbroke. The name of Desrochers, the engraver, is inscribed on the print.

Henry Somerset was son of Edward, marquis of Worcester, who had a considerable share in the transactions of the late reign; and was, in his father's life-time, created earl of Glamorgan by Charles I. \* He was, by Charles II. appointed president of the council for the principality of Wales, elected knight of the garter, and created duke of Beaufort. He married <sup>2 Dec. 1682.</sup> Mary, daughter to Arthur, lord Capel, and widow of Henry, lord Beauchamp. *Ob.* 21 Jan. 1699.

## M A R Q U I S S E S.

CHARLES PAULET, marquis of Winchester. See the reign of JAMES II.

HENRY SOMERSET, marquis of Worcester; *Bloteling sc.*

HENRY SOMERSET, marquis and earl of Worcester; *robes of the garter; b. sb.*

He was afterwards created duke of Beaufort. See the above article.

\* See the article of EDWARD SOMERSET, marquis of Worcester, in the Interregnum, Class III.

## E A R L S.

CHARLES, earl of Derby; *A. Blooteling f. b. sb. mezz.*

The earl of DERBY; *Lely p. R. Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

Created,  
1486.

Charles Stanley was son to James, earl of Derby, by his countess, grand-daughter to the renowned William, prince of Orange, and not inferior to her great ancestor in spirit and bravery\*. In 1642, when his father joined the royal army with a large supply of men and money, he committed to him the lieutenancy of the counties of Lancaster and Chester, with an injunction to put the king's commission of array in execution; which he performed with resolution and despatch, and then entered upon hostilities. This occasioned a proclamation to be issued out against him by the parliament, "for murdering, killing, and destroying †." It is observable, that this was the first proclamation of the kind, after the commencement of the Civil War. He married Dorothea Helena Rupa, a German lady; and dying the 21st of Dec. 1672, was succeeded by his son, William; who having no surviving issue male, the title descended to his brother, James, the twenty-second earl of Derby, and the tenth of this family.

JOSCELINE, earl of Northumberland; *Lely p. Broome; b. sb. mezz.*

His portrait, by sir Peter Lely, is at Petworth.

\* This was the heroine that defended Latham House, in the Civil War.

† He was slain lord Strange.

Josceline Percy, the last earl of Northumberland of that name, had issue by his countess, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, earl of Southampton, and lord high treasurer of England, a daughter, who was named Elizabeth, after her mother. This great heiress was married, first, to Henry Cavendish, earl of Ogle, son and heir to Henry, duke of Newcastle, by whom she had no child: she was next claimed in marriage by Thomas Thynne, esq. of Longleat; who was murdered before consummation: and, lastly, was married to Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset. Josceline, her father, died at Turin, the 21st of May, 1670. After his decease, the earldom of Northumberland was claimed by James Percy, a trunk-maker, who pretended to be the next heir-male, and commenced a suit at law in pursuance of his claim; but it was adjudged to be ill founded\*. He was father of Anthony Percy, who was lord-mayor of Dublin in the year 1700.

Here may be placed the print of MILD MAY, earl of Westmoreland, engraved by Williamsen, which has been mentioned in the reign of Charles I.

The right honourable the lord BURLEIGH, earl of Exeter; *P. Lely p. R. Tompson exc. fondling a greyhound; b. sb. mezz.*

The original is in the grand collection at Burleigh-House, near Stamford.

John Cecil, earl of Exeter, spent his time chiefly in retirement, which he well knew how to enjoy. He was one of the patrons of Mr.

\* See "The humble Petition of James Percy, Cousin and next Heir-Male of Josceline, &c." fol.

Prior, who wrote several of his poems at Burleigh-House. *Ob.* 29 Aug. 1700.

JOHN EGERTON, earl of Bridgwater; 1680; *W. Claret p. large 4to. mezz.* There is another portrait of him, which belongs to the reign of William III.

EDWARD RICH, earl of Warwick and Holland; *Wiffing p. Smith f. (1684) whole length; large 4to.*

Created,  
Aug. 2,  
1618.

Edward Rich was son of Robert, earl of Warwick, by Anne, his second wife, daughter of Edward, earl of Manchester. He married Charlotte, daughter of sir Thomas Middleton, of the county of Denbigh, bart. and by her had one only child, named Edward Henry, who succeeded him in 1701. This Edward Henry was, at the time of his death, which happened in 1721, lord of the bed-chamber to George I. As he died unmarried, the earldoms of Warwick and Holland, with their appendages, descended to Edward, son of Cope Rich, esq. The latter was son of another Cope, fourth son to the earl of Holland who was beheaded.

PHILIP STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield; *a small oval; Worlidge sc. 12mo.*

Created,  
1628.

Philip, the second earl of Chesterfield, who, in the early part of his life, resided with his mother, in Holland, received his education with William III. when prince of Orange. He promoted the restoration of Charles II. who deservedly esteemed him, and, in 1662, appointed him lord chamberlain to the queen. In 1680, he was sworn of the privy council. His other civil and military employments, his marriages, and issue, are enumerated in Collins's "Peerage."

He

He lived temperately, and died calmly, at upwards of eighty years of age, on the 28th of January, 1713. He was grandfather to Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield, lately deceased. The character of this great man, which reflects a lustre upon his family, naturally interests the reader in the personal history of every one that has any relation to it.

JOHN, earl of Rochester; *Lely p. R. White sc. 1681; sb.*

JOHN, earl of Rochester, born April, 1648, died the 26th of July, 1680; *R. White sc. 8vo. Before his "Life," by Dr. Burnet; 8vo.*

JOHN, earl of Rochester; *Vandergucht sc.\**

John, son of Henry Wilmot, earl of Rochester, held the first rank of the men of wit and pleasure of his age; and he will ever be remembered for the extreme licentiousness of his manners and his writings. He had an elegant person, an easy address, and a quickness of understanding and invention almost peculiar to himself; and, what may now perhaps seem improbable, he had natural modesty. He entered, with blushes in his face, into the fashionable vices of this reign; but he well knew that even these vices would recommend him, and only be considered as so many graces added to his character. His strong and lively parts quickly enabled him to go far beyond other men in his irregularities; and he soon became one of the most daring profligates of his age. He was in a continual state of intoxication for several years together †; and the king, who admired his sallies of wit and humour, was more delighted

Created,  
Dec. 13,  
1682.

\* There is a portrait of him at Warwick Castle, crowning his monkey with a wreath.

† "Life," by Burnet, p. 12.

with his company when he was drunk, than with any other man's when he was sober. He was ever engaged in some amour or other, and frequently with women of the lowest order, and the vilest prostitutes of the town. He would sometimes, upon these occasions, appear as a beggar, or a porter; and he as well knew how to assume the character as the dress of either. After he had run the giddy round of his pleasures, his eyes were open to conviction, and he became the Christian and the penitent. His repentance began with remorse and horror, but ended with hope and consolation. See Class IX.

EDWARD, lord MOUNTAGU, earl of Sandwich; *Lely p. Blooteling sc. collar of the garter; h. sb.*

EDWARD, lord MOUNTAGUE, earl of Sandwich; *Vertue sc. large 8vo. copied from the next above.*

There is a portrait of him by Lely, at Chiswick.

The earl of Sandwich, who shone in his public character as the general, the admiral, and the statesman, was in private, among his friends, the open, the candid, and benevolent man. He served Oliver, whom he regarded as his sovereign, with the same fidelity as he served Charles II. but he could not transfer his allegiance to Richard, who he knew was born for a much humbler station than that of governor of a kingdom. He commanded the fleet that brought over the king at the Restoration, and was his proxy when he married the Infanta. His counsels did honour to the cabinet, which he never disgraced but once; and that was by advising the Dutch war, in which he lost his life. In the battle of Southwold Bay, after he had by his

his conduct rescued a great part of the fleet from the most imminent danger, and given at the same time the most astonishing proofs of his bravery, his ship was surrounded with flames. He thereupon leaped into the sea, where he unfortunately perished, on the 28th of May, 1672. Several of his letters and negotiations are in print. Mr. Evelyn informs us, that he sometimes amused himself with engraving\*. See Class VII.

EDWARD, Lord MONTAGU, viscount Hinchinbrook, baron of St. Neot's, earl of Sandwich; *Lely p. Blooteling sc. half-length, h. sb. This print has been mistaken for the portrait of the first earl, whom it resembles.*

Edward, second earl of Sandwich, son of the former, succeeded his father in his honours and estate. He died in February, 1688-9, in the prime of life. He married Anne, fourth daughter of Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, who survived him.

*There is a print, inscribed, "Edvardo Montague, Conte di Sandwich," &c. but it is totally unlike both the father and the son.*

ARTHUR, earl of Essex; *Lely p. Lutterel f. 4to. mezz.*

Le Compte d'ESSEX; *Lely p. B. Picart sc. dir.*

ARTHUR, earl of Essex, murdered July the 13th, 1683; *Savage sc. in a large half sheet, with seven others.*

Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, was son of Arthur, lord Capel, who was beheaded. He was a man of resolution and ability, and gained great

Created.  
20 April,  
1661.

\* "Sculptura," third edit p 115.

reputation by asserting the honour of the British flag, when he was sent ambassador to Denmark. His spirited behaviour on this occasion recommended him greatly to the king, who, on his return, made him a privy-counsellor, and appointed him lord lieutenant of Ireland. He acted with singular prudence and integrity in the government of a country which had not perfectly recovered its stability, after the shocks and convulsions of a civil war, and where petty factions and jarring interests continually called for the exertion of his abilities. He was particularly careful to exculpate his character from false accusations, saying, that he “ would rather suffer himself to be made a pack-horse, than bear other men’s faults \*.” He was afterwards one of the leading members of the house of lords; and was, upon the disgrace of the lord treasurer Danby, of whom he was an avowed opponent, appointed one of the new privy-council, and first commissioner of the treasury. About this time, the nation was as much intoxicated with faction, as it had been with loyalty at the Restoration; and he was named as one of the accomplices in the Meal-Tub Plot. Upon this he threw up his place in disgust, and sided with the duke of Monmouth and the earl of Shaftesbury, though he was one of the principal persons who had contributed to their disgrace. He was afterwards accused as one of the conspirators in the Rye-House Plot, and committed to the Tower. He was found there, not long after, with his throat cut in the most horrid manner. As he had been an advocate for suicide, and was subject to the spleen †, it was supposed by some that he had

\* See his “ Letters,” p. 245.

† Burnet.



laid violent hands upon himself: others, with less probability, supposed that he was murdered by his own servant: and others, with least of all, that he was killed by an assassin sent by the duke of York, who, together with the king, was seen at the Tower the same morning on which the murder was perpetrated. *Ob.* 13 July, 1683\*.

CHARLES, earl of Carlisle; *Faithorne f.*  
8vo.

Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, had a considerable share in the Restoration; and was, in his capacity of a public minister, well qualified to do honour to the king his master, and himself. In 1663, he was sent ambassador to the czar of Muscovy, to recover the privileges of the Russian company. He met with no success in this embassy; but, on the contrary, was treated with disregard, and even indignity, which he resented with a proper spirit. He afterwards went in quality of ambassador to Sweden and

Created,  
April 20,  
1681.

\* See more of him in his "Letters," with his Life prefixed, published in a quarto volume, 1770. These "Letters" are written in the plain and clear style of an expert and able man of business. It should be observed, that the above character is coincident with that given by bishop Burnet, and should be admitted with caution, particularly in what relates to his death. *His biographer* endeavours to invalidate the charge of suicide brought against him, telling us, that, "he was a nobleman of most virtuous and religious principles, and of the greatest sedateness of mind †." *He* says, that "it was then, and hath since been thought, that he was murdered by Paul Bomeney, a French servant, who attended him ‡." *He* adds, that Bomeney was strongly suspected to have been prompted to this act by the earl of Sutherland and lord Feverham, and by the contrivance and direction of the duke: that Bomeney, in consequence of this suspicion, was dismissed from the earl's family, and "thereupon cherished and entertained by the court, and made one of the life-guards §."

† "Life," p. xiii. notes.

‡ *Ibid.* p. xv.

§ *Ibid.* p. xv. notes.

Denmark, to cultivate the alliance with these kingdoms. There is an account of the three embassies in print, with the earl's portrait prefixed. This book contains many curious remarks upon the countries through which he passed\*. He was afterwards appointed governor of Jamaica. He died, according to Heylin, in 1684; according to others, in 1686.

WILLIAM, earl of Craven; *in armour; long wig; half length. In Guillim's "Heraldry;" fol.*

Created,  
March 15,  
1664.

The earl of Craven was colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, and one of the privy-council to Charles II. He is said to have been secretly married to the queen of Bohemia, the king's aunt. It is certain that he was much in her favour and confidence. The duke of Albemarle and this lord continued in London, and prevented much mischief during the pestilence. He died April 19, 1687, in the 88th year of his age. See the reign of CHARLES I.

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury; *Lely p. R. White sc. b. sb.* See the next reign, Class II.

Don CARLO, earl of Plymouth; *J. Smith exc. b. sb. mezz.*

Created,  
July 29,  
1675.

Charles Fitzroy, earl of Plymouth, commonly called Don Carlos, was a natural son of Charles II. by Mrs. Catharine Peg †, daughter of Thomas Peg, of the county of Derby, esq. This young nobleman, who inherited his mother's beauty, died at Tangier, October 17, 1680.

\* It is reprinted in Harris's "Voyages."

† She is sometimes called Green, as she afterwards married Sir Edward Green, of Essex, baronet. See "Fast. Oxon." ii. col. 153.

He married Bridget, daughter of the lord-treasurer Danby, who was afterwards married to Dr. Bisse, late bishop of Hereford.

CHARLES BEAUCLAIRE, earl of <sup>Created,</sup> Burford; and JAMES lord BEAUCLAIRE, <sup>Dec. 27,</sup> his brother; *White sc. whole lengths; b. sb. In Guillim's "Heraldry;" fol.* <sup>1676.</sup>

*There are two beautiful anonymous prints, engraved by A. Blooteling, of these brothers; the elder is in a bonnet, the younger in a cap and feather. The authenticity of these heads hath been questioned; but upon a strict examination, I have no doubt concerning them.*

The earl of Burford and lord Beauclaire were natural sons of Charles II. by Mrs. Gwynn. The former was created duke of St. Alban's, Jan. 10, 1683-4: the latter died at Paris in 1680. There is a picture of Mrs. Gwynn and her two sons at Welbeck. It is said, that before the duke of St. Alban's was ennobled, his mother calling to him in the king's presence, said, "Come hither, you little bastard;" which the king in a gentle manner reproved her for, she told him that she had no better name to call him by: he was soon after created baron of Hedington, and earl of Burford.

ROBERT, earl of Yarmouth, &c. lord-lieutenant and vice-admiral of the county of Norfolk; *P. Vandrebanc sc. large sb.*

This print, which is very rare, gives a just idea of his person, which, in the latter part of his life, was unwieldly from immoderate fatness, to which his father was much inclined.

ROBERT, earl of Yarmouth; *E. Lutterel p. Lloyd exc. 1682, mezz.*

Created,  
July 30,  
1679.

Robert, earl of Yarmouth, son of sir William Paston, of Oxnead, in Norfolk, by Catharine, daughter of Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, possessed many virtues as well as ornamental and amiable qualities, and was one of the most learned and polite among the nobility. He was so zealous a cavalier, that he, in his father's lifetime, distressed himself to supply Charles II. with money in his exile. He was so devoted to the court, that he was threatened with an impeachment by the popular party, though they had nothing material to lay to his charge, and no man was more capable of defending himself to advantage. About eight years before his death, he was attacked by several ruffians, who shot five bullets into his coach, and one into his body. He had such a sense of this providential escape, that he solemnly kept an anniversary thanksgiving upon that day to the end of his life. He was exemplary in the duties of religion, and expressed a strong sense of it at the approach of death. He died on the 8th of March, 1682, aged 51 years, and was buried at Oxnead.

GEORGE BERKELEY, earl of Berkeley; *in his robes; b. sb.*

Created,  
Sept. 11,  
1679.

George, earl of Berkeley, descended in a direct line from Robert Fitzharding, who was of the royal house of Denmark. He, with his nephew, Charles Berkeley, had the principal management of the duke of York's family, and was one of the privy-council in this and the two following reigns. He bestowed upon Sion College a very valuable library, which was collected by sir Robert Coke\*. He was author of a lit-

\* There is a printed catalogue of the books belonging to this college.

tle book, valuable for its merit as well as its rarity, entitled, "Historical Applications, and occasional Meditations upon several Subjects, written by a person of Honour," 1670; 12mo. || In this book are several striking instances of the testimony which some men of eminence have borne to the importance of religious life, and the consolation to be received from it, especially at the approach of death †. *Ob.* 1698.

## VISCOUNTS, &amp;c.

THOMAS BELLASYSE, lord viscount Fauconberg, &c. *Maria Beale p. A. Blooteling sc.* 1676, *large b. sh. scarce and fine.*

THOMAS BELASYSE, (BELLASYSE, or BELLASIS), viscount Falconberg; *white sc. b. sh.*

Thomas Bellasyse, viscount Falconberg, was one of the council of state to Cromwell, whose daughter, Mary, he married. He was much in favour with Charles II. and was sent ambassador by him to the state of Venice, and the princes of Italy. In 1672, he succeeded his uncle John, lord Bellasyse, as captain of the band of pensioners, and was created earl of Falconberg by king William, April 9, 1689. He died Dec. 31, 1700.

Created,  
May 25,  
1627.

|| Fenton, in his "Observations on Waller's Poem, to the author of "Historical applications," &c. says, "He was a person of strict virtue and piety; and of such an undistinguishing affability to men of all ranks and parties, that I have been told Mr. Wycherly strained his character into that of Lord Plausible in the "Plain Dealer." The founder of this noble family is said to have been a younger son to one of the Danish kings, who attended the duke of Normandy, and settled in England after the Conquest."

† I had seen this book, but did not know who wrote it, before the publication of the second edition of the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," where there is a further account of it.

WILLIAM, viscount STAFFORD;  
*Luttrell f. large 4to. mezz.*

Sir William Howard, knight of the Bath, was the second son of Thomas, earl of Arundel. Having espoused Mary, sister and heir of the last lord Stafford, he was created a viscount by Charles the First. Though a man of probity and merit, he, in the next reign, fell a victim to the perjured Oates. He expressed the utmost astonishment at the deposition of that miscreant; and on his trial, made a circumstantial and pathetic speech, with great solemnity protesting his innocence "in the presence of God;" but he was condemned by a considerable majority. Such was the iniquity of the times from the rage and infatuation of party. He was beheaded the 19th of December, 1680.

JOHN, viscount MORDAUNT. See the Interregnum.

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL; *Kneller p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the duke of Bedford; Illust. Head.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL; *Æt. 44, 1683; Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large b. sh.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL; *Kneller p. Picart sc. direx. 1724; 4to.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL; *Æt. 44, Sc. Cosper exc. mezz. 4to.*

WILLIAM, lord RUSSEL, *Sc. savage sc. In a large b. sh. with seven others.*

His portrait at Woburn Abbey bears a strict resemblance to Houbraken's print.

William, lord Russel, was a man of probity and virtue, and worthy of a better age than that in which he lived; an age, when silence and freedom

dom of speech were equally criminal; when a perjured witness was more esteemed than an honest patriot, and law and equity were wrested to the purposes of an enraged faction, and an arbitrary court. As he was apprehensive for the civil and religious liberties of his country, he distinguished himself by promoting the bill for excluding the duke of York from the crown, which he carried up to the house of peers\*. He thought resistance preferable to slavery; he had moreover the honesty to avow it, and persisted in it to the last, though a retraction of this principle would probably have saved his life †. He was accused of being an accomplice in the Rye-house Plot, and consequently of conspiring the death of the king, a crime of which he was absolutely innocent. All that was proved against him, by suspected witnesses, was, that treasonable words were uttered in his presence, though he bore no part *in*, or assented *to* the conversation which occasioned them. When he had taken his last leave of his lady, he said that “the bitterness of death was past;” and he soon after went to his execution, and submitted to the fatal stroke with a resolution worthy of the cause in which he suffered. He was the protomartyr of patriotism in this reign: Algernon Sidney was the second ‖. He was beheaded July 21, 1683.

The

\* Col. Titus, in his speech for excluding the duke of York, declared, “That to accept of expedients for securing the Protestant religion, after such a king mounted the throne, was as strange as if there were a lion in the lobby, and they should vote, that they would rather secure themselves by letting him in, and chaining him, than by keeping him out.” This sentiment is put into verse by Brampton, in his “Art of Politicks.”

† See Birch’s “Life of Tillotson,” p. 101, & seq. Edit. 2.

‖ Patriotism is perhaps the most frail, as it is the most suspected of all human virtues: and it seems, from some recent instances, to be almost as difficult to bring positive proof of the sincerity of it, as it is to prove a negative in point of chastity. The patriotic

The lord GREY; *Lely p. Browne; b. sb.*  
MEZZ.

Thomas, son of Thomas, lord Grey, and grandson of Henry, earl of Stamford. He succeeded his grandfather in title and estate, after the demise of his father, in 1673. He was, in the reign of William III. chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Leicester.

characters of lord Russell and Algernon Sidney, supported by an apparent inflexibility of conduct, and sealed by martyrdom, seemed to be fixed upon an immovable foundation. But this foundation, everlasting as it seemed to be, has, in the opinion of some, lately sustained an alarming shock †. Possibly, in a mercenary age, when other means had been tried in vain, they thought it expedient to baffle the arts and instruments of corruption by turning them against itself, and to *seem* to yield to it from an honest motive of liberty; and that in this “*the end would justify the means.*” But this is too disingenuous a refinement in politics to admit of any stress. It is much more probable, that Barillon appropriated a large portion of secret service-money to his own use, and artfully placed it to the account of Algernon Sidney. Hence he might at once have gained credit with the king his master, by persuading him that he had conquered the stubborn virtue of a formidable enemy to despotism, and paid that attention to his own emolument, which was very probably his principal aim. Fond as mankind are of novelty and censure, they scarce ever efface the early impressions which they have received in favour of those they love and admire. Hence it is that we are extremely averse from believing that there was any real duplicity of character in these illustrious persons.

“——— Tarde, quæ credita lædunt,  
“Credimus.” OVID.

The whole matter appears to me to turn upon this short question: Which is the fairer object of belief; the patriotism of great and established characters, or the veracity of a man employed in evil arts, and the avowed minister of corruption? I can by no means persuade myself to give credit to Barillon’s facts against the tenor of the lives of such men as lord Russell and Algernon Sidney. If the venerable names of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley *should be*, and I make no question but they *are*, wantonly and wickedly aspersed in the French archives, they would still, in my estimation, retain their primitive purity and dignity, and stand foremost in the bright list of our protestant martyrs.

† See Barillon’s dispatches, in the Appendix to Dalrymple’s “Memoirs.”



ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,  
lord Ashley; *R. Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

Lord Ashley is better known as the son of the lord-chancellor Shaftesbury, and the father of the author of the "Characteristicks," than from any thing extraordinary in his own character. His son, who was educated with the greatest care, was, in the early part of his life, under the tuition of Mrs. Birch, the learned daughter of a school-master in Oxfordshire, who was so great a mistress of Greek and Latin that she could readily speak these languages. Her pupil read the classic authors in their respective originals, when he was but eleven years of age. He was afterwards under the care of Mr. Locke, who was principally concerned in his education. Lord Ashley, who became earl of Shaftesbury upon the death of his father in 1682-3, died Nov. 10, 1699\*.

## B A R O N S.

ROBERT, lord BROOKE, baron Brooke, of Beauchamp's court, in the county of Warwick, lord lieutenant of the county of Stafford; *obit* Created, Jan. 9, 1620.  
*Feb. 13, 1676; G. Valck sc. 1678; large b sb.*

This nobleman was son of Robert Grevile, lord Brooke (who was killed at Lichfield) by

\* Dryden, in his character of the lord-chancellor Shaftesbury, speaks with great contempt of lord Ashley :

" Bankrupt of life, and prodigal of ease :

" And all to leave what with his toil he won,

" To that unfeather'd two-legg'd thing a son."

ABSALOM and ACHIT.

Here the poet evidently alludes to Diogenes's cock, with the feathers plucked off, which he called " Plato's Man;" namely, ζώνον δίπτερον, ἀπτερόν; *animal bipes, implume.* Vide " Diog. Laert." Edit. Hen. Steph. p. 213.

Catharine,

Catharine, daughter of Francis, earl of Bedford. He married Anne, daughter of sir William Dodington, of Bremer, in Hampshire; by whom he had two daughters, one of whom espoused William, earl of Kingston, and the other Charles, duke of Manchester. As he died without issue-male, the barony descended to Fulk, his surviving brother.

Created,  
Jan. 27,  
1684.

“ JOHN, lord BELASYSSE, (or BEL-  
 “ LASYSE \*), baron of Worlaby, during the late  
 “ wars, lieutenant-general of the counties of York,  
 “ Nottingham, Lincoln, and Derby; governor  
 “ of the city of York and garrison of Newark,  
 “ and captain-general of his majesty’s horse-guards  
 “ to king Charles I. late captain-general of the  
 “ forces in Africa, and governor of Tangier; lord-  
 “ lieutenant of the East-Riding of Yorkshire, go-  
 “ vernor of Hull, and captain of the guard of gen-  
 “ tlemen-pensioners to his present majesty, king  
 “ Charles II.” *Vandyck p. (Reg. Car. I.) R. White*  
*sc. engraved in the manner of Lombardi’s half lengths.*

John, lord Bellasyse, second son of Thomas lord viscount Falconberg, raised six regiments for Charles I. in the civil war; and was an officer of distinction at the battles of Edge-hill, Newbury, and Naseby, and at the sieges of Reading and Bristol. He fought with his usual valour at the battle of Selby, and bravely defended the garrison of Newark against the English and Scottish armies. He was, for his loyalty, three times imprisoned in the Tower. Upon the passing of the Test Act, in 1672, he resigned all his employments on account of his religion, which was that of the church of Rome †.

He

\* His name is sometimes spelt Bellasis, but it is more properly written Bellasyse.

† Titus Oates, in his Narrative of the pretended Plot, 1678, mentions this nobleman as deeply concerned in exciting a rebellion.

He was appointed first commissioner of the treasury in the next reign. *Ob.* 10 Sept. 1689.

CHARLES, lord GERARD, of Brandon, gentleman of the bed-chamber to his sacred majesty, and captain of his majesty's horse-guards, &c. 1666; *W. Sherwin sc. sb.*

Charles, lord Gerard, who descended from the very ancient family of Geraldine, or Fitzgerald, in Ireland, raised a regiment of foot, and a troop of horse, for Charles I. in the civil war. He fought in many battles with the ardour of a volunteer, and displayed, at the same time, all the conduct of a veteran. He particularly signalized himself in Wales, where he took the fortresses of Cardigan, Emblin, Langhorne, and Roche; as also the strong town of Haverford-West, with the castles of Picton and Carew. He had two brothers and several uncles, who had commands in the royal army. Ratcliffe Gerard, one of his uncles, had three sons, who all fought for the king at the battle of Edge-hill. He was one of the lords who presented the duke of York, as a Popish recusant, at the King's Bench bar, in Westminster-hall\*. He was created earl of Macclesfield, July 23, 1679, and died Jan. 7, 1693-4.

Created,  
21 Car. I.

DENZIL HOLLES, baron Holles; *White sc. Frontispiece to his "Memoirs,"* 1699; 8vo.

DENZIL, baron HOLLES, of Ifield; *Æt* 78, 1676; *Ravenet sc.* In the "*Historical Collections relating to the Families of Cavendish, Vere, Harley, and Ogle*;" by Arthur Collins, 1752; fol.

lion. This occasioned his imprisonment in the Tower, where he remained in durance till the accession of James II.

\* See Birch's "*Life of Tillotson*," second edit. p. 78.

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck.

Created,  
April 20,  
13 Car. II.

Denzil, lord Holles, second son of John, the first earl of Clare, was one of the most distinguished of the popular leaders in the reign of Charles I. His courage, which was very extraordinary, was constitutional, and proceeded from a principle inherent in his family. His patriotism, which was as extraordinary and as active as his courage, seemed to proceed from as fixed a principle. In the part which he acted against Charles, with whom he had formerly lived in great intimacy, he appears not to have been influenced by personal hatred, party animosity, or the common motives of interest or ambition. He acted from a much nobler motive than any of these, *an inviolable attachment to the liberties of his country*. He had long entertained a jealousy of the prerogative; and therefore, in the last parliament of James I. sided with the party that opposed the court. This jealousy was much increased in the next reign; and he entered, with his usual spirit, into all those measures that he thought necessary to reduce the power of the king within bounds, and became a leader of the Presbyterian party, as he believed it to be on the side of liberty. He was greatly alarmed upon seeing Cromwell at the head of the Independents; and Cromwell was little less alarmed at seeing so able a chief at the head of the Presbyterians. He was, by the Independent faction, impeached of high-treason, which occasioned his flying into France. He was employed in several embassies after the Restoration, when he retained the same jealousy for liberty. He refused the insidious presents offered him by Lewis XIV. with as much disdain as he had before refused 5000 l. offered him by the parliament, to indemnify

indemnify him for his losses in the civil war †.  
*Ob.* 1679-80, *Æt.* 81.

## SCOTCH NOBILITY.

JOHN, duke of Lauderdale; *Lely p. Houbraken sc.* 1740. *In the collection of the earl of Dysart. Illust. Head.*

JOHN, duke of Lauderdale; *Riley p. Becket f. b. sh.*

JOHN, duke of Lauderdale; *robes of the garter; Valck sc.*

The duke and dutchess of LAUDERDALE; *Lely p. Tompson exc. sh. mezz.*

The original picture is in an apartment belonging to the earl of Breadalbane, in Holyrood House.

The duke of Lauderdale, who had been employed in several treaties in the late reign, and had been a sufferer in the cause of Charles II. <sup>1672.</sup> *Great, duke* was highly in favour with that prince. He was thought, before the Restoration, and especially during his imprisonment after the battle of Worcester, to have had some sense of religion; but his conduct afterwards was utterly inconsistent with every social and religious principle. He taught the king the political maxim of “neglecting his friends, and making friends of his enemies.” His whole system of politics was much of the same cast. When he was high-commissioner in Scotland, he enslaved his coun-

† If the reader candidly considers the situation of the patriotic, or popular party, with regard to France, in the year 1679, he will be inclined to think that lord Hollis, how much soever Barillon, the French ambassador, might flatter himself, was far from being cordially in the interest of Lewis XIV. as it stood in opposition to that of his own country †. But granting all that is said of him by this minister to be true, he seems to have been the last and the least corrupted of the patriots.

‡ See Dalrymple’s “Memoirs,” vol. ii. artic. i. p. 260, &c. and compare what is said of him with the tenor of his conduct. See also the last note to the article of LORD RUSSELL.

try by every mode of oppression : he loaded it with taxes, ruined its trade, plundered its inhabitants, and persecuted its religion. When the people were grown mad by his cruelty, he obstructed the course of justice, and blocked up every avenue to the throne. He was one of those who were employed in forging chains for the English, and who will ever be remembered by the name of the *Cabal*. He was servile and imperious, haughty and abject ; was a man of great learning, but awkward and ungainly in speech and behaviour. He practised all the arts of cunning and dissimulation to gain power, and was the barefaced tyrant after he had gained it. *Ob.* 24 Aug. 1682.

JAMES, earl of Perth, &c. *Æt.* 31 ; *Wm. Faithorne ad vivum del. & sc.*

“ JAMES, earl of Perth ; lord Drummond  
 “ and Stobhall ; lord justice-general of the king-  
 “ dom of Scotland ; one of the extraordinary lords  
 “ of the session ; and one of the lords of his ma-  
 “ jesty’s most honourable privy-council in that  
 “ kingdom ;” 1683, *Æt.* 34. *Kneller p. R. White  
 sc. b. sb.*

The inscription of this print has been altered, both as to his age and preferments. This was done when he was made lord high-chancellor of Scotland, in 1684. See the next reign.

THOMAS, earl of Elgin, *Æt.* 62, 1662 ; *Faitborne sc. b. sb. Before his Funeral Sermon.*

There is a portrait of him at Dunham, the seat of the late earl of Warrington, and now of the earl of Stamford.

This nobleman was brother and successor in honour and estate to Edward, lord Bruce, who was killed in a duel by sir Edward Sackville, afterwards

afterwards earl of Dorset. He attended Charles I. at his coronation in Scotland, when he was created earl of Elgin. He was also created baron Bruce, of Wharleton, in the county of York, 17 Car. I. He was a man of uncommon parts, and of a good domestic character. The delicacy of his constitution, which was hectic, prevented him from interesting himself in the administration of public affairs, for which he was well qualified by his natural and acquired abilities. He was the first in descent from Mary, queen of France, youngest daughter of Henry VII. His son Robert was created earl of Ailesbury. *Ob.* 21 Dec. 1663.

RICHARDUS, dominus MAITLAND,  
&c. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sb.*

Richard, lord Maitland, was eldest son of Charles, earl of Lauderdale, brother to the high-commissioner of Scotland\*. He was lord justice-clerk for that kingdom, to which high office he was promoted in 1681: he was also one of the privy-council in this reign. He lost his places for corresponding with the earl of Argyle, who was attainted. This occasioned his flying into France, where he translated the "Æneis," which he thoroughly understood as a grammarian, or verbal critic. We see the tame, the uninformed features of Virgil in this translation; but he has seldom, if ever, hit the majestic air of that prince of Roman poets: and even where the latter has exerted all his fire, his translator is as cold as death.

\* Upon the decease of the high-commissioner, the title of duke became extinct, and the dignity of earl descended to his brother Charles, who was succeeded by his son Richard, 1691.

“ Such is our pride, our folly, or our fate,  
 “ That few but those who cannot write trans-  
 late. DENHAM.

He died abroad, soon after the Revolution.

THOMAS, lord FAIRFAX, baron of Cameron; *Ob.* 1671, *Æt.* 60; *4to.* See the reign of CHARLES I. Class VII.

GUALTERUS, Comes de LESLIE, Cæsareus ad Portam Ottomanicam Orator. *A neat whole length, holding a truncheon.*

Count \* Leslie, a Scotsman, who was able in the cabinet, and prudent and intrepid in the field, was from his exact knowledge of men and manners, perfectly skilled in the arts of negotiation. Sir Paul Rycaut, in his Dedication of “ The present State of the Ottoman Empire,” informs us, that, in his embassy to the Porte, he was treated by the Turks with greater distinction and regard than they had ever paid to any ambassador †. The same author, who was well acquainted with his character, speaks of him in these terms: “ To do justice to this

\* He was a count of the empire, and may be placed here, or at the end of this class.

† See “ A Relation of a Journey of the right Honourable my Lord Henry Howard, from London to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople, in the Company of his Excellency Count Lesley, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Counsellor of State to his Imperial majesty, &c. and Extraordinary Ambassador from Leopoldus, Emperor of Germany, to the Grand Signior, Sultan Mahomet Hau the Fourth. By John Burbury, Gent.” 1671, 12mo.

Lord Henry Howard, who was afterwards duke of Norfolk †, began his journey in February, 1664, and went to Constantinople the same year. It appears, at p. 34 of this book, that Francis Hay, baron of Delgate, was nephew to count Leslie. He was one of the embassy, as was also Mr. Edward Howard, brother to lord Henry. The earl of Winchelsea was then the English ambassador at Constantinople.

† Wood’s “ Fasti,” ii. col. 172.

“ worthy



“ worthy person, he hath brought a reputation  
 “ to the British nation above any in our age,  
 “ whose virtues and industry have acquired the  
 “ highest trusts and preferments in foreign parts,  
 “ and done the same honour to his king, under  
 “ whom he was born a subject, as to the pre-  
 “ sent emperor and his ancestors, under whom  
 “ he is, and hath always been a faithful mi-  
 “ nister; having deserved so eminently for sav-  
 “ ing the whole German empire from the trea-  
 “ son of Wallestein, by his own single act of  
 “ bravery (a story notoriously known to all the  
 “ world) as can never in gratitude be forgot by  
 “ that nation, nor want its due record and place  
 “ in the history of that country.” Lady Mary  
 Wortley Montague, in her letter from Peter-  
 waradin †, tells us that count Lesly laid Bel-  
 grade in ashes, 1685. It is probable, that, by  
 this exploit, he restored tranquility to the em-  
 pire.

### IRISH NOBILITY\*.

ROGER, earl of Orrery, &c. *J. Mynde sc.*  
8vo.

Roger, earl of Orrery §, fifth son of Richard, Created Sept. 5, 1660.  
 earl of Corke, merited, as well as his father,  
 the appellation of *Great*. He was great in the  
 cabinet, but much greater in the field, where

† Vol. i. p. 134.

\* In Gough's "Anecdotes of Topography," p. 686, mention  
 is made of a head of lord Donnegal, by Hollar, in a map of En-  
 nishore (Enishowen), a province in Ireland, dated 1667. The  
 person here represented is Arthur Chichester, second earl of Don-  
 negal, and nephew to Arthur the first †. See an account of him  
 in Lodge's "Peerage," vol. i. p. 228.

§ He often occurs in history under the title of lord Broghill.

‡ Created 30 March, 1647.

he acted a very capital part, and may deservedly be ranked with our military heroes. No man, in these latter ages, has more distinguished himself for cool courage, pregnant invention, and reach of thought, than he has done, in the very article of difficulty and danger; in which none of our countrymen ever equalled him but the great earl of Peterborough, who was altogether as happy in his stratagems and expedients. He, like Atticus, prudently adapted himself to the changes of the times; but not by a timid and cautious conduct, or securing himself by inaction, much less by mean or sordid compliances. He was a most useful subject to Charles the First, Cromwell, and Charles the Second. He was not great in poetry, having written several of his dramatic pieces in the gout, the paroxysms of which seem to have occasioned some straining and distortion of thought in these compositions. Dryden somewhere compares the issue of his brain to the son of Semele, the God who was produced in torture. Mr. Walpole, who has given us a detail of his writings, observes, that "the Gout was a very "impotent Mute \*." His "Art of War," published in folio, 1677, is a work that does him honour, and is well worthy the reader's notice †. He died October 16, 1670, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His "State Letters," together with

\* "Noble Authors," vol. ii. p. 239, 2d edit.

† I cannot say so much for his "Parthenissa," a romance, in folio, which was never completed. The author probably thought it unfashionable not to exercise his pen in this species of writing; which was much in vogue in the reign of Charles II.

When England ap'd the gallantries of France,  
And every flowery courtier wrote romance.

The greatest work of this kind is "Artamenes, or the Grand Cyrus," Cyrus which is of a size suitable to the grandeur of its hero.

his

his Life, by his chaplain, Mr. Thomas Morrice, are well worth the notice of the reader.

THOMAS, earl of Offory; *Van Hove sc. b. sb.*

THOMAS, earl of Offory; *a small oval; mezz.*

THOMAS, earl of Offory; *Ravenet sc. Engraved for Carte's "Life of the duke of Ormond;" fol.*

“ THOMAS, lord BUTLER, earl of Offory, general of his majesty's subjects of Great Britain, in the service of his highness the prince of Orange, and the States of the United Provinces; lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces in the kingdom of Ireland; lord-chamberlain to the queen; one of the lords of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, in the kingdoms of England and Ireland; one of the lords of his majesty's bed-chamber; and knight of the most noble order of the Garter.” *Lely p. Vandrebanc sc. sb.*

A pompous list of titles and honours, under the portraits of men of rank, sometimes compose the history of the persons represented. Here we have a man who shone with unborrowed lustre, whose merit was the foundation of his fame. Though he seemed born for the camp only, he was perfectly qualified for the court; not as a wit, a mimic, or buffoon, but by a propriety of behaviour, the result of good sense and good breeding. His courage on board the fleet was scarcely exceeded by that of prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle; and theirs was never exceeded by that of any other sea-officer. He commanded the English troops in the service of the prince of Orange; and at the battle of Mons contributed greatly to the re-<sup>1677.</sup> treat of marshal Luxemburg, to whom Lewis XIV. was indebted for the greatest part of his

military glory. He, on this occasion, received the thanks of the duke of Villa Hermosa, governor of the Spanish Netherlands, and also the thanks of his Catholic majesty himself. His speech, addressed to the earl of Shaftesbury, in vindication of his father, was universally applauded\*: it even confounded that intrepid orator, who was in the senate what the earl of Offory was in the field. These his great qualities were adorned by a singular modesty, and a probity which nothing could corrupt. Poets and historians praise him in much the same terms, as prose naturally rises to the language of poetry on so elevated a subject. He died July 30, 1680, in the 46th year of his age. The duke of Ormond, his father, said, "that he would not exchange his dead son for any living son in Christendom." See Class VII.

ROGER PALMER, earl of Castlemaine;  
*in a large wig* ; 12mo.

Roger Palmer, husband to Mrs. Palmer, the royal mistress †, was, by Charles II. created earl of Castlemaine. A man of nice honour would never have accepted of this title, as the whole world knew on what account it was conferred. It indeed appears that he had some scruples upon that head, as he did not accept of it when it was first offered him. In 1680 he was accused as an accomplice in the Meal-Tub Plot, and was brought to a public trial; but nothing was proved against him. He was a good proficient in the mathematics, and was the inventor of a "horizontal globe," of which he wrote an explanatory pamphlet ‡. He was

\* See "Biog. Brit." p. 1075.

† Afterwards dutchess of Cleveland.

‡ "Hist. of Europe for 1705."

author of "An Account of the present War betwixt the Venetians and the Turks," &c. 1666; 12mo. and of "A short and true Account of the material Passages in the late War betwixt the English and Dutch;" 1671; 12mo. His head is prefixed to both these books. See more of him, and his works, in the "Catalogue of the Royal and noble Authors." See also the reign of JAMES II.

WILLIAM, viscount BROUNCKER, Created, Sept. 12, 1645. one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, was better known as a man of genius and learning. See Class IX.

HENRICUS HERUS, Baro de Colerane, &c. *half-length, standing at a table, h. sb. This print was begun by Faithorne, who engraved the face, wig, and neckcloth, and a very small part of the adjoining drapery; the rest was done by Vertue\*.*

HENRY HARE, or HERE, lord Colerane; *an anonymous whole length, in a pilgrim's habit, sitting and writing; Jacob's ladder, with angels ascending and descending, in a pyramid; a view of Venice at a distance; Faithorne sc. h. sb.*

The reverend Mr. Lort, late Greek professor at Cambridge, on whose authority I rely, informed me, that this is the portrait of lord Colerane; and that the print is prefixed to Lauredanus's "Ascent of the Soul."

Henry, son of Hugh, the first baron of Colerane, was eminent for divine and human literature. He was particularly skilled in antiquities, especially medals, of which he well knew the utility. His family, which is said to have sprung from a branch of that of Harcourt, in Created 1625.

\* From the information of his widow.

Lorrain, and to have had its descent from one of the Norman adventurers who attended the Conqueror, has been noted for men of learning.

## CLASS IV.

### The CLERGY.

#### ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

GILBERTUS SHELDON, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis; *half length; b. sb. mezz.*

The print exactly corresponds with the original painting of him in the Theatre, at Oxford. There is another original at Amesbury, similar to the former.

GILBERTUS SHELDON, *a head, copied from this print, by Vertue; large 4to.*

GILBERTUS SHELDON, &c. *D. Loggan ad vitam del. et sc. This was done when he was bishop of London.*

Archbishop SHELDON; *an engraving, 8vo. copied from the larger mezzotinto.*

Archbishop SHELDON; *8vo. mezz.*

Archbishop Sheldon was some time warden of All Souls college in Oxford, and clerk of the closet to Charles I. who had a great esteem for him. He was, upon the restoration of Charles II. who knew his worth, and during his exile had experienced his munificence, made dean of the Chapel Royal. He was afterwards successively promoted to the sees of London and Canterbury, in both which he succeeded Dr. Juxon. His benevolent heart, public spirit, prudent conduct, and exemplary piety, merited the

the highest and most conspicuous station in the church †. He expended, in public and private benefactions, and acts of charity, no less than 66,000 l. as appeared from his accounts. Much of this money was appropriated to the relief of the necessitous in the time of the plague, and to the redemption of Christian slaves. The building only of the Theatre in Oxford cost him 16,000 l. This structure alone is sufficient to perpetuate the memory of the founder and the architect. *Ob.* 9 Nov. 1677.

WILLIAM SANCROFT succeeded archbishop Sheldon in the see of Canterbury. See the next reign.

RICHARDUS STERNE, archiepiscopus Eboracensis; *F. Place f. large b. fb. mezz.*

Richard Sterne, who was educated at Cambridge, was, in the reign of Charles I. master of Jesus college in that university ‡, and chaplain to archbishop Laud. Upon the commencement of the civil war, when the king's necessities were very urgent, he, and several others of the heads of houses, were very instrumental in sending the Cambridge plate to his majesty to be coined for his use. This gave great offence to Cromwell, who seized Dr. Sterne, Dr. Beale, master of St. John's College, and Dr. Martin,

Translated from Carlisle, June 20, 1664.

† Dr. Eachard, in the Dedication of his second Dialogue against Hobbes, says, that he was able to live down many "Leviathans."

‡ In the "Strafforde Papers," vol. i. p. 208, is this passage, in a letter of G. Gerard to the lord-deputy Wentworth: "The long-disputed business for the headship of St. John's College, in Cambridge, is now at an end, &c. and one Sterne, a solid scholar, who first summed up the three thousand and six hundred faults that were in our printed Bibles of London, is, by his majesty's direction to the bishop of Ely, who elects there, made master of Jesus College."

master of Queen's, and carried them to London; where they were imprisoned for a year, and afterwards sent on board a ship at Wapping, put under hatches, and treated with great inhumanity\*. A little before the execution of his good friend and patron, the archbishop, he was permitted to attend him, and performed the last offices for him on the scaffold. He lived in great obscurity till the Restoration, when he returned to his mastership of Jesus College, which he held till he was made bishop of Carlisle. He was afterwards translated to York. He was a man of worth, and of good abilities as an author †. He compiled a system of logic, and wrote a comment upon the 103d Psalm. He gave 1850 l. toward the re-building of St. Paul's church. *Ob.* 18 June, 1683, *Æt.* 87.

GILBERTUS SHELDON, episcopus Londinensis; *D. Loggan ad vivum del et sc. b. sb.* See the first article of this Class.

HUMPHREDUS HENCHMAN, episcopus Londinensis; *Lely p. half length; b. sb. mezz.*

Humphrey Henchman, who was educated at Clarehall in Cambridge, was, for his merit, promoted to the chantorship of Salisbury, in the reign of Charles I. He was one of those that helped to conceal Charles II. and were instrumental to his escape, after the battle of Worcester. Several of the royalists who assisted the

Translated  
from Salis-  
bury, Sept.  
35, 1663.

\* See more in the "Querela Cantabrigiensis," at the end of the "Mercurius Rusticus," p. 4, & seq. It is there said, that some actually made it their business to get them sold to Algiers for slaves.

† He had the honour of being reported the author of the "Whole Duty of Man." See Matters's "History of Corpus-Christi College, in Cambridge," where there is a good account of him.



king upon this important occasion, were rewarded by him at the Restoration, and were then among the most popular persons in the kingdom. Dr. Henschman succeeded Dr. Duppa in the see of Salisbury, and was removed to London upon the translation of Dr. Sheldon to Canterbury. He was, soon after his removal, made lord almoner. When the declaration for liberty of conscience was published, he was much alarmed, and strictly enjoined his clergy to preach against popery, though it gave great offence to the king. His example was followed by the other bishops. He was editor of the "Gentleman's Calling," supposed to be written by the author of the "Whole Duty of Man\*." *Ob.* Oct. 1675. March 15,  
1671-2.

HENRICUS COMPTONUS, episcopus Londinensis; *Loggan sc.* 1679; *large b. 8vo.*—Henry Compton was successor to bishop Henschman in the see of London. There is some account of him in the next reign.

JOHANNES COSIN, episcopus Dunelmensis; *W. Dolle sc.* Before his "History of Transubstantiation," 1676; 8vo.

John Cosin was master of Peter-house in Cambridge, and dean of Peterborough, in the reign of Charles I. in which he enjoyed several other considerable preferments. He was accused of introducing superstitious innovations in the church of Durham, of which he was then prebendary †, by Peter Smart, who had been prosecuted by him for preaching against episcopacy. Consec.  
Dec. 2,  
1660.

\* See the epistle prefixed to the octavo edition of that book.

† He is, in Rapin's "History," said to have been dean; but this is a mistake.

He held his deanery but a short time, as he was the first of the clergy who were sequestered from their dignities and benefices by the parliament †. In 1643, he retired to Paris, where he was appointed chaplain to the Protestant part of queen Henrietta's family. He succeeded Dr. Morton in the see of Durham; and, while he sat in that see, expended large sums in public and private charities and benefactions. He died Jan. 15, 1671-2, in the 78th year of his age. His principal work, which shews him to have been a man of learning, is his "Scholastical History of the Canon of the Holy Scripture;" a book still in esteem. The first edition was published in 1657, the second in 1672; 4to.

NATHANAEL CREW, successively bishop of Oxford and Durham in this reign. See the next.

BRIAN DUPPA, quondam episcopus Wintoniensis; *R. W. (White) sc. Before his "Holy Rules and Helps of Devotion," &c. small 12mo. 1674.*

There is a portrait of him at Christ-church in Oxford, of which college he was dean.

Brian Duppa, who was successively promoted to the bishoprics of Chichester and Salisbury by Charles I. was, upon the restoration of Charles II. advanced to the see of Winchester. He had been preceptor to the latter of these princes, and was, in all respects, well qualified for that important office. He was a very handsome personage, of a graceful deportment, and of an irreproachable life. He lived in retirement at Richmond during the Usurpation; and

† He was installed dean in Nov. 1640.

was then hospitable, generous, and charitable, to a degree beyond his fortune. He is said to have received 50,000 l. for fines, soon after his translation to Winchester. It is certain that he remitted no less than 30,000 l. to his tenants, and that he left 16,000 l. to be expended in acts of charity and munificence. He left legacies to Christ-church, and All Souls College, in Oxford; and to the several cathedrals in which he sat as bishop; and founded an alms-house at Richmond. The king asked his blessing on his knees, as he lay on his death-bed. He died March 26, 1662. He was author of sermons, and several books of devotion. When he was bishop of Chichester, he published his “*Jonsonius Verbius*,” which is a collection of verses in praise of Ben. Jonson and his works, by above thirty different hands.

GEORGE MORLEY, bishop of Winchester; *P. Lely p. R. Tompson exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

GEORGE MORLEY, &c. *Lely p. Vertue sc. 1740. In the collection of general Dormer, at Rowsbam. Illust. Head.*

GEORGE MORLEY, &c. *sitting in a chair; h. sh. mezz.*

*This print, as I learn from Vertue's manuscript, was done by Vansomer.*

There is a portrait of him at Christ-church, in Oxford, of which he was canon, and afterwards dean.

There is another by sir Peter Lely, at Amesbury.

George Morley, some time chaplain to Charles I. was a polite scholar, and an eminent divine, especially in controversy. He was, Translated from Worcester, May 14, 1662. in

in the early part of his life, one of Ben. Jonson's sons. He was also an intimate friend of lord Falkland, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Chillingworth, Mr. Waller \*, and others of the first eminence in the late reign. One of his excellencies, which raised him much in the esteem of all his friends, helped to degrade his character in the opinion of his enemies. This was his wit, which was natural, but uncommon; keen, but inoffensive. The very faculty was condemned by many in this age, without the least regard to its application. After the death of the king, he retired to the Hague, where he attended on Charles II. He afterwards resided at Antwerp, where he was very assiduous in his ministerial duty. During his residence abroad, he contracted an intimacy with Rivetus, Heinsius, Salmasius, Bochart, and other persons of rank in the learned world. Upon the Restoration, he was made dean of Christ-church, and the same year bishop of Worcester, whence he was translated to Winchester. His constant practice was to rise at five o'clock in the morning, to go to bed at eleven, and eat but once a day. By these rules he preserved his health, with very little interruption, through the course of a long life. He died Oct. 29, 1684. His writings are chiefly on polemical subjects †.

\* Mr. Morley was under an arrest for a debt, when this gentleman first became acquainted with him; and it is said that he paid the debt, on condition that he would live with him at Beconsfield, which he did for many years. Mr. Waller acknowledged that he was indebted to him for his taste of the ancient classics. See the "Life of Waller," before his works, 12mo.

† In 1683, he published several treatises in a quarto volume. In the preface is a good account of the religious character of Anne Hyde, dutchess of York, before her conversion to popery.

PETRUS MEWS, Wintoniensis episcopus, &c. *qui pugnavit et oravit pro pace regni et ecclesie; D. Loggan ad vivum del. et sc. b. sb.* There are two oval prints of him, smaller than the former, without the name of an engraver.

His portrait is at St. John's College in Oxford, of which he was president.

Peter Mews, who was a fellow of St. John's College, left that society upon the commencement of the civil war, and entered into the royal army, where he was promoted to the rank of a captain. He served the king both in England and Scotland, and afterwards retired beyond the seas. In the time of the Interregnum, he entered into holy orders, and was, by a relation, presented to the rectory of Lambourn in Essex, which he was not suffered to enjoy. As he had been a zealous royalist, preferments were heaped upon him after the Restoration, and he rose by the usual gradations to a bishopric. In February, 1672-3, he was promoted to the see of Bath and Wells, whence he was translated to Winchester. Mr. Wood tells us, that "when he sat in the former of these sees, he was much beloved and admired for his hospitality, generosity, justice, and frequent preaching." Bishop Burnet represents him as a man of very slender abilities, with a small pittance of learning, who by his zeal and obsequiousness raised himself through several steps to his high station in the church. In 1685, he again appeared in arms to oppose the duke of Monmouth. *Ob.* Nov. 9, 1706.

Translated  
from Bath  
and Wells,  
22 Nov.  
1684.

His portrait may be placed in the next reign, in which it was probably engraved. See the reign of JAMES II.

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, Episcopus Lincolnienſis, Æt. 76, 1662; *Loggan ſc. b. ſh.* This appears to be the original print.

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, episcopus Lincolnienſis; *W. Hollar f.* 1668; 12mo.

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, &c. Æt. 76. *W. Dolle ſc.* Before his “*Sermons, with his Life;*” folio.

ROBERTUS SANDERSON, &c. Æt. 76; *R. White ſc.* Before his “*Life;*” 1678; 8vo.

Dr. Sanderſon, who ſtands at the head of all caſuiſts, ancient or modern, was frequently conſulted by Charles I. His caſuiſtry is founded on the clear principles of truth and equity, and is very different from that which hath been taught in the ſchools of the Jeſuits; in which ſophiſtry was ſubſtituted for argument, and diſguiſe and mental reſervation for candour and ſincerity \*. He was, eſpecially in the former part of his life, remarkable for his exceſſive modeſty; an infirmity oftener ſeen in men of the quickeſt ſenſi-

\* The moral character of this great and good man has lately been raſhly and feeblely attacked by the author of the *Confessional* †, and as ably defended by the author of “*A Dialogue between Isaac Walton and Homologiſtes* §.” Every enemy to church-government hath been, for the ſame reaſon, an enemy to biſhop Sanderſon and every other prelate; but I am confident that the uprightneſs and integrity of his heart, as a caſuiſt, was never before called in queſtion by any man who was not an entire ſtranger to his character. He ſaw and deplored, and did his utmoſt, *honeſtly* and *rationaly*, to remedy the complicated ills of anarchy in church and ſtate; when “every man projected and reformed, and did what was right in his own eyes. No image can better expreſs ſuch a condition, than that of a dead animal in a ſtate of putrefaction; when, inſtead of one noble creature, as it was when life held it together, there are ten thouſand little nauſeous reptiles growing out of it, every one crawling in a path of its own ||.”

† ————— Telumque imbelles ſine icſtu

Conjecit.

VIRG.

See the 2d edit. of the “*Confessional,*” betwixt page 299, and 313.

§ Lond. 1768, 8vo.

|| Mudge’s “*Sermons.*” Sermon on the Evils of Anarchy, p. 86.

bility and the best understanding, than in the half-witted, the stupid, and the ignorant. He would often lament this weakness to his intimate friends. His Latin lectures, read in the divinity school at Oxford, are well known\*. His Sermons still maintain their reputation for *clearness of reason*, and a purity of style, which seems to be the effect of it. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1662-3.

Archbishop Usher has given us a just and admirable character of this great prelate, which may be seen at p. 531, of Lloyd's "Memoirs."

NICHOLAS MONCK, lord bishop of Hereford, &c. *Jos. Nutting sc. a small head, with several others of the Rawlinson family; 4to.*

Nicholas Monck was third son of sir Thomas Monck, of Potheridge in Devonshire †, and brother to the general. He lived some years upon a small benefice in that county; but was, before the Restoration, presented by sir John Greenville to the rectory of Kilkhampton, worth about 300l. a year. Sir John, at the same time, signified to him, that if he should have occasion to use his interest with his brother, he hoped he

Consec.  
Jan. 13<sup>th</sup>  
1660-1.

\* Casuistry has perhaps started more difficulties than ever it solved; as nothing is more common than for scruples to multiply upon reflection. Dr. Sanderfon was frequently embarrassed in nice points, and was sometimes at a loss to know which reason should preponderate, among the variety that offered, when the clock informed him that it was time to read his lecture. He was then obliged to determine from necessity. It is observable, that the hasty decisions which he made were generally the same that he afterwards adhered to, upon the maturest deliberation.

† The Moncks of Potheridge are said to have descended from Arthur Plantagenet, viscount Lisle, a natural son of Edward IV. It is asserted, that the race of Plantagenet became extinct with that of Monck: this is very improbable, as the Fitz-Edwards were doubtless as numerous as the Fitz-Charles's. But it was not usual, in the age of Edward, for the natural sons of kings to be created dukes, or even so much as owned.

might

might depend upon him : Mr. Monck assured him that he might. He was afterwards employed by that gentleman, and sent over to Scotland to engage the general in the king's service. It is probable that the arguments he used had their due weight ; but he could not prevail with his brother to enter into confidence with him. His near relation to the man that set the king upon the throne, and his own personal services, entitled him to preferment. He was therefore, in June, 1660, made provost of Eton College, and soon after promoted to the bishopric of Hereford. He could scarcely be said to enjoy this preferment, as he died within a year after his promotion, on the 17th of December, 1661.

EDWARDUS REYNOLDS, episcopus Norvicensis ; *R. White sc. 12mo.*

Consec.  
13 Jan.  
1660-1.

Edward Reynolds, preacher at Lincoln's-Inn, and one of the assembly of divines, was, by authority of parliament, preferred to the deanry of Christ-church in Oxford, on the 12th of April, 1648, soon after the ejection of Dr. Samuel Fell. About two years after, he was himself ejected, and Dr. John Owen, who was as highly esteemed and revered by the Independents, as Dr. Reynolds was by the Presbyterians, was promoted to that deanry, which he enjoyed for about nine years. In 1659 Dr. Reynolds was again restored ; but the next year was obliged to give place to Dr. Morley, who was appointed dean by royal authority. The king, soon after his Restoration, endeavoured to bring over to the church some of the most eminent divines among the dissenters, by offering them dignities. They all refused, except Dr. Reynolds, who accepted of the bishopric of Norwich.



Norwich. He was universally allowed to be a man of extraordinary parts, and discovers in his writings a richness of fancy, as well as a solidity of judgment. He died the 29th of July, 1676, and was buried in the new chapel belonging to his palace, which he built at his own expence.

JOHN HACKET, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, *Æt.* 78, &c. *Faithorne sc.* Over the head is this motto, "Serve God and be chearful." There is a character of chearfulness in his countenance\*. This head is prefixed to his "Century of Sermons."

JOHANNES HACKET, &c. 1670; *Faithorne sc.* 8vo.

The motto of this worthy prelate was perfectly adapted to his character. He was pious and humane, learned and eloquent, and highly esteemed by all that knew him. As his temper was naturally lively, these advantages still added to his innate chearfulness, and rendered him the happy man that he appeared to be. He was chaplain in ordinary to James I. who preferred him to the rectories of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, and Cheam in Surrey †. He was in the next reign promoted to a prebend and residentiary's place in the church of St. Paul, London; but was soon after forced to quit that, and his rectory of St. Andrew's, which he recovered at the Restoration ‡. He was, the year after,

*Confec.*  
22 Dec.  
1661.

\* Character, of any kind, is the strongest presumptive proof that a portrait is like the person represented.

† "Biog. Brit." p. 2456.

‡ Dr. Hacket, when minister of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, having, soon after the Restoration, received notice of the interment of a fanatic, belonging to his parish, got the Burial Office by heart. As he was a great master of elocution, and was himself always affected with the propriety and excellence of the composition, he delivered it with such emphasis and grace, as touched the hearts of every one present, and especially of the friends of

after, advanced to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. He caused the magnificent cathedral, which Dr. Plot calls "the finest public building in England \*," to be repaired and beautified, at the expence of 20,000 l. He wrote, during his retirement with his pupil Sir John Byron, at Newstede Abbey, his Latin comedy, entitled, "Loyola," which was twice acted before James I. His "Sermons," and his "Life of Archbishop Williams," to whom he was domestic chaplain, were published after his decease. The former are too much in the style of bishop Andrews; the latter is thought to be too favourable to the character of the archbishop. But this is not to be wondered at, as it is as difficult for a good-natured and grateful person to speak ill of his friend and patron,

the deceased, who unanimously declared, that they never heard a finer discourse. But how were they astonished, when they were told that it was taken from our liturgy, a book which, though they had never read, they had been taught to regard with contempt and detestation †!

This story, but without the name of Dr. Hacket, who was certainly meant, is circumstantially told in bishop Sprat's excellent Discourse to his Clergy, 1695, p. 15. &c.

\* The West fronts of the cathedrals of Lichfield, Wells, and Peterborough, are greatly and deservedly admired: So is the church of Salisbury, which was begun early in Henry the Third's reign, and finished upon a settled plan, without any variations; and is therefore by far the most regular of all our ancient churches †; but these beautiful and magnificent Gothic structures are by no means comparable to the church of St. Ambrose at Milan, and the cathedral at Rheims. There is a fine print of the last in Beger's Antiquities of that place; a small 4to. in French.

† The worthy bishop Bull, when a parish-priest, is known to have practised the same honest art, with like success, in using other offices of our liturgy. See his "Life," p. 40 and 55.

‡ See Bentham's "Hist. &c. of the Church of Ely," p. 38, &c. where are some excellent remarks on our Gothic churches †. There are two prints of the cathedral of Salisbury worth the reader's notice: the one drawn by Jackson, and engraved by Fougeron; the other, an inside view, drawn by Biddlecombe, a gentleman's servant, and engraved by Miller, who used to write his name Müller.

† In Mr. Grose's beautiful and curious work, is a no less excellent account of the Saxon architecture.

as it is to speak ill of himself. *Ob.* 28 Oct. 1670, *Æt.* 78.

EDWARD RAINBOW, Bishop of Carlisle, *Æt.* 74, *Sturt sc.* Before his "*Life*," by Jonathan Banks\*; *scarce*.

Edward Rainbow was born at Bliton, near Consec. Gainborough, in Lincolnshire, on the 20th of f July 10j April, 1608. He was educated at Magdalen college in Cambridge, of which he was some time master. He gave early proofs of the quickness and brilliancy of his parts, by an extemporary speech, spoken at a public act, when he was called upon to supply the place of the prevaricator †, who was ordered, by the vice-chancellor, to be pulled down for his scurrility. He afterwards acquitted himself with honour in an unpremeditated sermon, preached, at the request of the vice-chancellor, before the university; the person whose turn it was to preach failing to perform his duty. He was celebrated for his eloquence in the pulpit; but his style was in the former part of his life too florid, and bordering, at least, upon affectation, a fault which he afterwards corrected. He was a man of polite manners, uncommon learning, and of exemplary piety and charity. He died on the 26th of March, 1684. There are only four of his sermons in print, the most considerable of which is that which he preached at the death of Anne, countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery. There runs through all his works a vein of the pedantry of the two former reigns.

\* See "*Athen. Oxon.*" ii. col. 1168.

† Called *Terræ Filius*, at Oxford.

SETHUS WARDUS, episcopus Salisburienfis; *Loggan sc.* 1678; *large h. sh.*

His portrait, by Greenhill, is in the Town-hall, at Salisbury.

Consec. Bp.  
of Exeter  
20 July,  
1662, trans-  
lated to Sa-  
lisbury Sept.  
1667.

Seth Ward was the first that brought mathematical learning into vogue in the university of Cambridge; where he lectured his pupils in the "Clavis Mathematica," a well known work of the celebrated Mr. Oughtred. He was followed by Dr. Barrow, who carried this branch of science to a great height. These able mathematicians were succeeded by Mr. Isaac Newton, who made such discoveries as perhaps no human capacity was ever equal to but his own\*. Dr. Ward particularly excelled in astronomy, and was the first that demonstratively proved the elliptical hypothesis†, which is more plain and simple, and consequently more suitable to the analogy of nature, than any other. He succeeded Mr. John Greaves, as Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and was, a little before the Restoration, elected president of Trinity college, in that university; but was soon after forced to quit this preferment. He published several books of divinity; but the greatest part of his works are on mathematical subjects. See the "Athenæ Oxoniensis." This very able man, whose character was exemplary as a prelate, died on the 6th of January, 1688-9. He was a close reasoner, and an admirable speaker, having, in the house of lords, been esteemed equal, at least, to the earl of Shaftesbury. He

\* Dr. John North, who succeeded Dr. Barrow in the mastership of Trinity college, used to say, that he believed Mr. Newton would have killed himself with study, if he had not wrought with his hands in making experiments. "Life of Dr. J. North, by R. North," p. 243.

† Glanvill's "Plus Ultra," p. 46.

was a great benefactor to both his bishoprics, as, by his interest, the deanry of Burien, in Cornwall \*, was annexed to the former, and the chancellorship of the Garter to the latter, for ever. He was polite, hospitable, and generous; and, in his life-time, founded the college at Salisbury, for the reception and support of minister's widows; and the sumptuous hospital at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, the place of his nativity. His intimate friend, Dr. Walter Pope, the noted author of "The old Man's Wish," has given us a just and curious account of his life, interspersed with agreeable anecdotes of his friends.

JOHN DOLBEN, lord bishop of Rochester; *J. Haysmans (Huysmans) p. Tompson exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

JOHN DOLBEN, &c. together with bishop FELL and Dr. ALLESTRY; *Lely p. Loggan exc. large h. sh. mezz.*

There is a portrait of him at Christ-church.

John Dolben, who distinguished himself by the early pregnancy of his parts at Westminster school, was, in 1640, elected a student of Christ-  
Confec.  
25 Nov.  
1666.

\* The last dean of Burien was Dr. Thomas Wykes ||, who had more wit than discretion, and was notorious for his puns, of which the following is recorded by Dr. Pope †. When Charles I. was in Cornwall, in the time of the Civil War, Dr. Wykes, being well mounted, was near his majesty: "The king spoke thus to him, "Doctor you have a pretty nag under you: I pray, how old is he?" To which he, out of the abundance of the quibblés of his heart, returned this answer: "If it please your majesty, he is in the second year of his reign (reim)." The good king did not like this unmannerly jest, and gave him such an answer as he deserved, which was this: "Go; you are a fool."

|| He was the last dean before the annexation of the deanry to the bishopric of Exeter. It has since been separated from that see.

† "Life of Seth Ward," p. 59.

church in Oxford. In the Civil War, when that city was made a garrison for the king, he entered a volunteer into the royal army. He acquitted himself so well in his military capacity, that he was soon made an ensign, and at length advanced to the rank of a major. Upon the disbanding of the army, he again applied himself to his studies; and having entered into holy orders, he was, upon the Restoration, preferred to a canonry of Christ-church. He was afterwards made archdeacon of London, clerk of the closet to the king, and dean of Westminster. In 1666, he was advanced to the bishopric of Rochester, with which he held his deanry in commendam. He was a man of great generosity, candour, and benevolence, and was justly admired as a preacher. The people, as they afterwards did in the reign of Anne, assembled in crowds to hear

“ Him of the western dome, whose weighty  
“ sense

“ Flow’d in fit words, and heav’nly eloquence.”  
Dryden’s ABSALOM, &c.

He was afterwards translated to York, and died the 11th of April, 1686. Two or three of his sermons only are in print\*.

J O-

\* In the “History and Antiquities of Rochester, &c ||.” by an able hand, is the following character of him, taken from a manuscript of Sir Williaw Trumbull, who drew this great and good man from the life. “ He was an extraordinary comely person, though grown too fat; of an open countenance, a lively piercing eye, and a majestic presence. He hated flattery; and guarded himself with all possible care against the least insinuation of any thing of that nature, how well soever he deserved. He had admirable natural parts, and great acquired ones; for whatever he read he made his own, and improved it. He had such a happy genius, and such an admirable elocution, that his

|| Printed at Rochester in 8vo. 1772, p. 176, 177.

“ extem-

JOHANNES WILKINS, nuper episcopus Cestriensis; *M. Beale p. Blooteling sc. large b. sb.*

JOHANNES WILKINS, &c. *White sc. Before his "Principles and Duties of Natural Religion," 1675; 8vo.*

JOHANNES WILKINS, &c. *Sturt sc. 8vo.*

Dr. Wilkins, a man of a penetrating genius and enlarged understanding, seems to have been born for the improvement of every kind of knowledge to which he applied himself. He

Confec.  
15 Nov.  
1668.

“ extempore preaching was beyond, not only most of other mens elaborate performances, but (I was going to say) even his own. I have been credibly informed, that in Westminster-Abbey, a preacher falling ill after he had named his text, and proposed the heads of his intended discourse, the bishop went up into the pulpit, took the same text, followed the same method, and, I believe, discoursed much better on each head than the other would have done. In the judgment he made of other men, he always preferred the good temper of their minds above all other qualities they were masters of. I have had the honour to converse with many of the most eminent men at home and abroad, but I never yet met with any one that in all respects equalled him. He had a large and generous soul, and a courage that nothing was too hard for; when he was basely calumniated, he supported himself by the only true heroism, if I may so phrase it, I mean by exalted Christianity, and by turning all the slander of his enemies into the best use of studying and knowing himself, and keeping a constant guard and watch upon his words and actions; practising ever after (though hardly to be discovered, unless by nice and long observers) a strict course of life, and a constant mortification. Not any of the bishops bench, I may say not all of them, had that interest and authority in the house of lords which he had. He had easily mastered all the forms of proceeding. He had studied much of our laws, especially those of the parliament, and was not to be brow-beat or daunted by the arrogance or titles of any courtier or favourite. His presence of mind, and readiness of elocution, accompanied with good breeding and an inimitable wit, gave him a greater superiority than any other lord could pretend to from his dignity of office. In him we lost the greatest abilities, the usefulest conversation, the faithful friendship, and one who had a mind that practised the best virtues itself, and a wit that was best able to recommend them to others; as Dr. Spratt well expresses it in his life of Mr. Cowley.”

I make no apology for exceeding my usual length in this note; the character will best apologize for itself.

was a very able naturalist and mathematician, and an excellent divine. He disdained to tread in the beaten track of philosophy, as his forefathers had done; but struck into the new road pointed out by the great lord Bacon. Considerable discoveries were made by him and the ingenious persons who assembled at his lodgings in Oxford, before the incorporation of the Royal Society; which was principally contrived by Theodore Haak, Mr. Hartlib\*, and himself. His books on prayer and preaching, and especially his “Principles and Duties of Natural Religion,” shew how able a divine he was. His “Essay towards a real Character and Philosophical Language” is a master-piece of invention †, yet has been laughed at together with his chimeras: but even these shew themselves to be the chimeras of a man of genius ‡. He projected the impracticable “Art of Flying,” when the nature of the air was but imperfectly known. That branch of philosophy was soon after much improved by the experiments of his friend Mr. Boyle. This excellent person, whose character was truly exemplary, as well as extraordinary, died much lamented, the 19th of Nov. 1672.

\* See “Parl. Hist.” xxi. p. 204, Notes.

† The Index to this “Essay,” by the famous Dr. William Lloyd, is also in its kind a master-piece.

‡ Such was his attempt to shew the possibility of a voyage to the moon; to which the dutchess of Newcastle § made this objection: “Doctor, where am I to find a place for baiting at, in the way up to that planet?” *Madam*, said he, *of all the people in the world, I never expected that question from you, who have built so many castles in the air, that you may lie every night at one of your own?*

§ See her character, Class IX.



PETRUS GUNNING, Eliensis episcopus; *Loggan sc. large h. sh.*

PETER GUNNING, *inscribed*, "The bishop of Ely;" *J. S. exc. small 4to. mezz.*

There is a portrait of him in the university library, and another in the library of St. John's college, in Cambridge.

Peter Gunning, a man of quick and lively parts, and of uncommon elocution, was one of the most distinguished persons of his time in polemical divinity. He even carried the war into the enemy's quarters, and not only attacked the Papists, but the sectaries of every denomination. As the Bible was the book which he principally studied, he was scarcely equalled as a textuary. He was also well read in the fathers and ecclesiastical historians, which his memory enabled him to quote upon every occasion. His zeal for his religion, which was grounded upon the knowledge of it, was indeed extraordinary; but it never carried him to the usual excesses of bigotry; nor was he ever known to hate a man's person, because he was no friend to his tenets. He, soon after the Restoration, succeeded Dr. Tuckney, a nonconformist, in the mastership of St. John's college in Cambridge, and in the chair of regius professor of divinity in that university. The ejected professor was surprised to find a generous friend and benefactor in his successor, who settled on him a handsome annuity for life. He and Dr. Pearson were the chief disputants against the Presbyterian divines, at the conference held at the Savoy, in the beginning of this reign\*. Bishop Burnet informs us, that "he was a dark and

Confec.  
6 March,  
1669.  
Translat.  
from Chi-  
chester, 4  
Mar. 1674.

1661.

\* See a particular account of this conference in the "Life of Baxter," folio.

"per-

“perplexed preacher,” and that his sermons abounded with Greek and Hebrew, and quotations from the fathers. He was nevertheless admired by the court ladies: the king said, “they admired his preaching, because they did not understand him\*.” Almost all his writings are on subjects of controversy †. *Ob.* 6 July, 1684, *Æt.* 71. See more of him in a discourse by Dr. Humfrey Gower, in two sermons preached soon after his death ‡.

JOHANNES PEARSONUS, episcopus Cestriensis, &c. *W. Sonman (Sunman) p. Van Hove sc. b. fb.*

JOHANNES PEARSON, *Æt.* 70; *Elder sc. b. fb.*

JOHN PEARSON, bishop of Chester, *Æt.* 70; 1682; *Loggan sc. b. fb.*

\* He was handsome in his person, and graceful in his manner. This alone would account for his being admired by the ladies, without that exercise, or rather play of the imagination, which is sometimes occasioned by an unintelligible discourse.

† See Wood.

‡ Dr. John Edwards, in the manuscript of his own Life, in the possession of the rev. Mr. Beadon of St. John's college, in Cambridge, says, “that he devoured plenty of authors, but digested none. Though he was at the pains to make long collections, yet he could not make use of them, not being able to reduce them into order, and bring them into any tolerable compass: whence it was, that whenever he came into the pulpit, he marred all with his intolerable length, and stretched his auditors upon the rack.” It should be observed here, that Edwards and he were not friends.

Mr. Baker, a man of more candour, in his manuscript “History of St. John's College,” speaks thus of him: “He was not the most popular preacher, being too digressive and immethodical; but what was wanting in his method was made up by his looks, the most graceful and venerable I ever saw. So that, though his discourses were generally long, yet to me they were never tedious; and I could cheerfully follow him through all his rambles, having something in them extremely charming and apostolical, either from the gratefulness of his person, or the strength and authority wherewith they were delivered †.”

† See a good account of him in Masters's “History of C. C. C.” p. 157, 158.

There

There is a whole length of him by Whood, disciple of Richardson, in Trinity college hall, in Cambridge \*. It resembles the head by Loggan, which is the truest likeness of him.

This very learned and pious prelate was successively master of Jesus and Trinity colleges in Cambridge, and also Margaret professor of divinity in that university. He enjoyed several other very considerable preferments in this reign, which were as much above his ambition, as they were below his merit. He was eminently read in ecclesiastical history and antiquity, and was a most exact chronologist. He applied himself to every kind of learning that he thought essential to his profession; and was in every kind a master. His works are not numerous, but they are all excellent; and some of the least of them shew that he was one of the completest divines of his age. The chief are, his "Exposition of the Creed," in English, and his "Vindication of St. Ignatius's Epistles," in Latin. The former, which has gone through twelve or thirteen editions, is one of the most finished pieces of theology in our language. It is itself *a body of divinity*, but not *a body without a spirit*. The style of it is just; the periods are, for the most part, well turned; the method is very exact; and it is in general free from those errors which are too often found in theological systems †. He died, after having entirely lost his memory, the 16th of July, 1686 ‡.

Consec.  
9 Feb.  
1672.

JOHN

\* The assemblage of whole length portraits of truly great men, educated in this college, gives its hall a noble and venerable appearance.

† There is a translation of this book into Latin by a foreign divine, who styles himself "Simon Joannes Arnoldus, Ecclesiasticum balliviæ, sive præfecturæ Sonnenburgensis Inspector."

‡ There is a print of a divine, in a common clerical habit, whose

JOHN FELL, bishop of Oxford; *sitting; in the same print with John Dolben, bishop of Rochester, and Dr. Richard Allestry. Bishop Dolben is in the middle, Dr. Allestry is on his right-hand, and bishop Fell on his left. Lely p. Loggan enc. large h. sh. mezz.*

Portraits of all three are at Christ-church. There is one of Dr. Allestry in the picture-gallery at Oxford: this was given by Dr. Bathurst: and there is another in the provost's lodge at Eton college.

Consec. 6  
Feb. 1675.

Dr. John Fell, bishop of Oxford, and dean of Christ-church, was one of the most shining ornaments and munificent benefactors to that college. His excellent government, while he was at the head of it, raised its reputation for discipline to a higher pitch than it ever rose to in any former period; and it is well known that some of the most distinguished persons that the kingdom itself ever produced, were trained up under his inspection. He may be traced as a benefactor through several parts of his diocese; and his munificence is seen in every part of his college. The best rectories belonging to it were purchased by him, and he settled on it no less than ten exhibitions. He for many years published annually some book, generally a classic author, to which he wrote a preface and notes, and presented it to the students of his house as a new year's gift. Some of his writings are a

whose name is Pearson. As I know not where to put it with propriety, I shall mention it in this place. It is in 12mo. or small 8vo. and engraved by Van Hove. Under the head are these lines:

Prudence and piety agree  
Herein to make an harmony;  
Engravers wonders work with ayres;  
But Pearson pierceth with his prayers.

proof

proof of the depth, others of the elegance of his learning; and the books of which he was editor, particularly the works of St. Cyprian, are a conspicuous proof of his great industry. He and Dr. Allestry are supposed to have written almost all the books attributed to the author of the "Whole Duty of Man\*." He has, in his Life of the learned and pious Dr. Hammond, shewn how future biographers might do justice to merit in writing his own. *Ob.* 10 July, 1686.

THOMAS BARLOW, bishop of Lincoln. See the reign of JAMES II.

WILLIAM LLOYD, bishop of St. Asaph. See the next reign.

THOMAS SPRAT, bishop of Rochester; a writer of eminence, and esteemed by some the classic of this reign. See the next.

THOMAS KENN was promoted to the bishopric of Bath and Wells at the latter end of the reign of Charles II. He attended that prince on his death-bed, and did his utmost to awaken his conscience. Bishop Burnet tells us, that he spoke on that occasion "with great elevation of thought and expression, and like a man inspired." See the next reign.

## A SCOTCH PRELATE.

JACOBUS SHARP, Sti. Andreæ archiepiscopus, totius Scotiæ primas, &c. *Lely p. Da. Patton delin. Vertue sc. large b. sb. Over his head is the crown of martyrdom.*

\* This was the opinion of dean Prideaux, who excepts the "Whole Duty of Man" itself.

JACOBUS SHARPUS, &c. 1675; *Loggan sc. b. fb.*

JAMES SHARP, archbishop of St. Andrew's, &c. *T. Dudley f. b. fb.*

This prelate was, soon after the Restoration, sent by the Scottish Presbyterians to improve their interest with the king, who easily prevailed with him to abandon that party. He was presently after preferred to the archbishopric of St. Andrew's, and entrusted with the management of ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland. His dignity, which was of itself sufficiently odious, became much more so when conferred on a man who was commonly esteemed the betrayer of the religion of his country; who was the friend and coadjutor of Lauderdale, and consequently a persecutor of those that differed from the established church. He was cruelly murdered by nine assassins, within a mile of St. Andrew's, the 3d of May, 1679, after he had sat in that see about seventeen years.

## IRISH PRELATES.

MICHAEL BOYLE, archbishop of Armagh, and lord chancellor of Ireland. See the next reign.

JEREMY TAYLOR, bishop of Down and Connor; *R. White sc. 8vo. Before his "Con-templations of the State of Man," 1684; 8vo. There are two prints of him standing on a pedestal, inscribed, "Mercurius Christianus," &c. and another before his "Holy Dying," pointing to a looking-glass, which exhibits a skeleton; a man, woman, and child are standing by. This is neatly engraved by Lombart, and was done before he was made a bishop.*

This excellent prelate was not only one of the greatest divines that flourished in the seventeenth century, but was also one of the completest characters of his age. His person was uncommonly beautiful, his manners polite, his conversation sprightly and engaging, and his voice harmonious. He united, in a high degree, the powers of invention, memory, and judgment; his learning was various, almost universal; and his piety was as unaffected as it was extraordinary. His practical, controversial, and casuistical writings are, in their several kinds, excellent; and, "answer all the purposes of a Christian\*." His Sermons appear to the least advantage at present; though they must be allowed to be good for the time in which they were written †. A brilliancy of imagination appears in all his writings; but his "Ductor Dubitantium" is a signal proof of his judgment ‡. His works have been printed in four, and also in six volumes in folio, besides several volumes of devotions in octavo and duodecimo. His books on "Holy Living," and on "Holy Dying," which are frequently bound together, and his "Golden Grove," have passed through many editions. *Ob.* 13 Aug. 1667.

Confec.  
27 Jan.  
1660-1.

EDVARDUS WETENHALL, S. S.  
T. P. Corcagiensis et Rossensis episcopus; *J. Vandervaart p. et f. large b. sb. mezz.*

\* The ingenious Mr. William Thompson, late of Queen's college in Oxford, who was a good judge of divinity as well as poetry, used to call him "The Homer of Divines."

† See Birch's "Life of Abp. Tillotson," p. 22, second edit.

‡ It should be observed, that the learned and judicious Dr. Dodwell, in his "Letter on the Marriage-Act," p. 32, speaks thus of him: "Dr. Taylor, in his voluminous writings, said many lively things which will not bear a strict examination."

Consec.  
Feb. 1678.

Edward Wetenhall, a native of Lichfield, was educated at Exeter college in Oxford. He was some time minister of Coombe, near Woodstock, and successively a school-master at Exeter and Dublin. He was preferred to the chantership of Christ-church, in the latter of these cities, which he enjoyed at the time of his promotion to the see of Cork and Ross. In 1699, he was translated to the united sees of Kilmore and Ardagh. He was a man of learning, especially in divinity, and published a considerable number of sermons, and other practical works, and some pieces of controversy; of all which Mr. Wood has given us a catalogue. *Ob.* 1714.

WILLIAM SHERIDAN, bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, bishop of Derry. See the next reign.

#### DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, and INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

JOHANNES TILLOTSON, &c.  
*Lely p. Blooteling sc. large b. sb.*

Promot. 4  
Nov. 1672. JOHANNES TILLOTSON, S. S. theologiæ professor, regię majestati a sacris, decanus Cantuariensis; *R. White ad vivum delin. et sc. 8vo.* The portraits of him, in his episcopal character, belong to the reign of William III.

JOHANNES BARWICK, S. T. P. S. Pauli Londinensis decanus; *G. Vertue sc. Before his "Life," in Latin, 1721; 8vo.*



John Barwick was born in Westmoreland, and educated at Sedberg school in Yorkshire, where he gave many early proofs of an uncommon capacity, and particularly distinguished himself by acting the part of Hercules, in one of Seneca's tragedies. In the eighteenth year of his age he was sent to St. John's College in Cambridge, where he presently outshone all of his age and standing; and was so remarkable for his abilities, that, when he was little more than twenty, he was chosen by the members of his college to plead their cause in a controverted election of a master, which was heard before the privy-council. In the time of the Civil War, he was instrumental in sending the Cambridge plate to the king; published the "Querela Cantabrigiensis \*," in which he had the chief hand; and wrote against the covenant. He afterwards retired to London, where he undertook to manage the king's correspondence between that city and Oxford; which he executed with great dexterity and address. He also carried on a secret correspondence with Charles, whilst he was at Carisbrook-Castle, and was, on many other occasions, of singular service to him. He was no less assiduous in serving Charles II. He was a man of extraordinary sagacity, had a fertile invention, an enterprising genius, and great courage and presence of mind. He was at length betrayed by one Bostock, belonging to the post-office; and was long confined in a dungeon in the Tower. He was then far gone in a consumption; but living upon gruel and vegetables, he, after some time, recovered to a miracle. Upon his enlargement, he renewed his correspondence with the king, and is said to

Installed 19  
Oct. 1661.

\* Printed with the "Mercurius Rusticus."

have furnished lord Clarendon with a great part of the materials for his History. He conveyed money to his majesty after the execution of Hewit; and was so dexterous in all his conveyances, that he even eluded the vigilance of Thurloe. See more of him in his "Life" written in Latin by his brother: there are many curious notes in the anonymous translation of it, by Mr. Hilkiah Bedford. *Ob.* 22 Oct. 1664.

RICHARDUS MEGGOT, S. T. P. decanus Wintoniensis; *Kneller p. Loggan sc. large b. sb.*

RICHARDUS MEGGOT, S. T. P. *Kneller p. White sc. large b. sb.* This print was afterwards copied in 8vo. by the same hand. It may be placed in this or the next reign.

Installed 9<sup>th</sup>  
Oct. 1679.

Richard Meggot, of Queen's College in Cambridge, was rector of St. Olave's in Southwark, and vicar of Twickenham in Middlesex. In 1677, he succeeded Bruno Ryves, dean of Windsor, in his canonry belonging to that church; and was, in about two years after, made dean of Winchester. He was a preacher of note in this reign, in which he published several occasional sermons. Ten of his discourses were printed together in 1699, octavo. He died the 7th of Dec. 1692, and was buried in the chapel at Windsor.

RADOLPHUS BATHURST, M. D. *Eccl. Cathedr. Wellensis decanus, reg. maj<sup>ti</sup>. a sacris, coll. Trin. Præf. et acad. Oxon. vice-cancellarius, 1676; Loggan sc. b. sb.*

This is supposed to have been done from a portrait in miniature, drawn by Loggan, which he

he left his sister. The painting in Trinity college hall was done from the print.

RALPH BATHURST, &c. *copied by Walker from the preceding. It is prefixed to Mr. Warton's "Life" of him, 1761; 8vo.*

Dr. Bathurst, in the early part of his life, Installed 23 June, 1670. applied himself to the study of divinity, in which he made a very considerable progress. But when he saw that some churches were defaced or demolished, and others converted into barracks and stables, and that a learned ministry was held in the utmost contempt, he changed the course of his studies, and applied himself to physic. He took a doctor's degree in that faculty, in which he rose to such eminence, that he was, in the time of the Usurpation, appointed physician to the state. Upon the Restoration, he quitted his profession of physic, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and president of his college: and having entered into holy orders, he was made chaplain to the king, and afterwards dean of Wells. His learning and talents were various: he was the orator and the poet, the philosopher and the divine. He possessed an inexhaustible fund of wit, and was the facetious companion at eighty years of age. Ridicule was the weapon that he made use of to correct the delinquents of his college; and he was so absolute a master of it, that he had it always at hand\*. His poetical pieces in the "Musæ  
" An-

\* Mr. Warton tells us that he took a whip with him "when he went out to surprize the scholars walking in the grove at "unseasonable hours;" but that he never made use of that illiberal weapon.—The following anecdote of him was told me by a gentleman of character: A milch ass, which was kept near his college for an invalid, who was a member of it, happened to stray into the belfry, and intangling himself in one of the bell-ropes, made an unusual jangling. Dr. Bathurst sent to enquire what

“Anglicanæ” are excellent in their kind: they are much in the spirit of Ovid, who was his favourite poet. His “*Diatribæ Theologicæ*” in manuscript, which he began at twenty-three years of age, are much commended by Mr. Warton. He died greatly lamented by all that knew his worth, and particularly by the society over which he presided, the 14th of June, 1704, in the 84th year of his age.

GEORGIUS STRADLING, S. T. P.  
decanus Cicestriensis, *prebendarius Westmon. R. White sc.* Before his “*Sermons,*” published after his death, 1692; 8vo.

Installed  
1672.

George Stradling was educated at Jesus College in Oxford, whence he was elected a fellow of All Souls. He continued in the university during the Interregnum, and was then much esteemed by Dr. Wilson, the music professor, for his extraordinary skill on the lute. He was, upon the Restoration, made chaplain to Dr. Sheldon, bishop of London; and, about two years after, preferred to a prebend of Westminster. In 1671, he was installed chantor of Chichester, and the next year dean of that church. There is a short account of him before his “*Sermons,*” by James Harrington, esq. who gives him the character of a man of learning and exemplary life. *Ob.* 19 April, 1688. He lies buried in Westminster-Abbey.

was the meaning of it, and was told that it was occasioned by the ass. “I thought, said he, with his usual quicknets, that it was “an ass or a gentleman commoner.” This was humour as it came from Dr. Bathurst; but it was of that kind of humour which by every repercussion loses something of its original force.

R. LOVE, D. D. Dean of Ely, Master of C. C. C. *etched by Mr. Michael Tyson, 4to. The original is in the master's lodge.*

Richard Love, a native of Cambridge, was educated at Clare Hall, of which he was some time fellow. In 1632, upon the death of Dr. Butts, he was, by royal mandate, admitted master of Corpus-Christi College, in Cambridge, and, the next year, chosen vice-chancellor of the university. He greatly endeared himself to that learned body, by the signal victory which he gained over Davenport \*, at the commencement; and afterwards acquitted himself with uncommon sufficiency in the course of his office, as Lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He was a man of good natural, as well as acquired abilities; and no mean orator. His "moderation was known unto all men;" as by his acquiescence in, rather than his compliance with, the changes of the times, during the civil war and the usurpation of Cromwell, he, with singular prudence, but without prostituting his principles, not only maintained the mastership of his college when the majority of the heads of houses were ejected, but so recommended himself to Charles II. that he, soon after the Restoration, was promoted to the deanry of Ely. He published, about the same time, two Latin Orations; one, upon the king's return, spoken at the commencement, in 1660; the other addressed to his majesty in person, at Canterbury, when *he*, as substitute to the vice-chancellor, went to meet him, on his way to London. He

Installed  
Sept. 28,  
1660.

\* His assumed, or religious name, by which he commonly went, was Franciscus a Sancta Clara. He had lately published a book, at Douay, in which he attempted to reconcile the articles of the church of England with the decrees of the council of Trent.

enjoyed his preferment but a few months, as he deceased in January the next year †.

JOANNES SPENCER, S. T. P. decanus Eliensis, *et collegii Corporis Christi apud Cantabrigienses custos*; *Vertue sc.* 1727; *b. sb.*

Installed 19  
Sept. 1677.

This very learned author was, for his singular merit, elected master of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge in 1667; and was afterwards preferred to the deanery of Ely. He published a "Discourse upon Prodigies," together with another concerning Prophecies, Lond. 1665; 8vo. His "Dissertatio de Urim et Thummim," &c. was printed at Cambridge, in 8vo. 1678. But his capital work is his book "De Legibus Hebræorum," the best edition of which was published by Mr. Chappelow, in two volumes folio, 1727, to which is prefixed his head, engraved at the expence of the society of Corpus Christi College. *Ob.* 27 May, 1695, *Æt.* 63.

PETER HEYLIN, sub-dean of Westminster. See the division of the prebendaries.

GULIELMUS HOLDER, S. T. P. &c. *Societatis Regiæ Londini socius*, 1683; *D. Loggan ad vivum del. b. sb.*

Dr. William Holder was educated at Pembroke Hall, in the university of Cambridge. About the year 1642, he was presented to the rectory of Blechingdon in Oxfordshire. After the Restoration, he became canon of Ely, canon-residentiary of St. Paul's, and sub-dean of the Chapel-Royal. He was a man of a truly philosophic genius, of which he has given abun-

† See a particular account of him in Masters's "History of C. C. C."

dant proof in his “Elements of Speech, an Essay of Enquiry into the natural Production of Letters; with an Appendix concerning Persons that are deaf and dumb” His “Treatise on the natural Grounds and Principles of Harmony” is allowed to be as rational a discourse on that subject as was ever published. He exactly knew the powers of the organs of speech, and composed a Natural Alphabet adapted to those powers. This would be a much more eligible alphabet for the Chinese, who have not yet adopted any, than that which is now in use. It was much controverted, whether the glory of first teaching deaf and dumb persons to speak, and understand a language, was due to him or Dr. Wallis. The true theory of the art appears to have been published by the latter, in his book “De Loquela,” which came forth about six years before Mr. Popham was taught to speak by Dr. Holder \*. Peter de Cestro, physician to the duke of Mantua, is said to have been the first that hit upon this discovery †. *Ob.* 24 Jan. 1697. He lies buried with his wife, who was only sister to Sir Christopher Wren, in the vault under St. Paul’s cathedral. See more of him in “Athen. Oxon.” II. col. 139.

DANIEL WHITBY, was collated to the præcentorship of the church of Salisbury in September, 1672. His portrait, done in his old age, belongs to the reign of Anne.

\* Vide “Athen. Oxon.” ii. col. 139.

† See the “Universal Magazine” for Jan. 1762, p. 15, et seq.—It is obvious to observe here, that the first rudiments of a newly-discovered art are generally so imperfect, that the improver of it not only receives his own share of honour, but even that which was due to the first inventor.

JOHANNES CONANT, S. T. P.  
*black cap, &c. 8vo.*

Dr. John Conant was, in the time of the Interregnum, rector of Exeter College in Oxford; where he maintained a strict discipline, and caused that society to flourish more than any other in the university. In 1654, he was appointed king's professor of divinity, in the room of Dr. Sanderfon; but was obliged to resign the chair to him upon the Restoration. In 1662, he was ejected from his rectory of Exeter College for nonconformity; but afterwards conforming, he became vicar of All Saints at Northampton, and was by bishop Reynolds, whose daughter he had formerly married, made archdeacon of Norwich. He was a few years after preferred to a prebend of Worcester. He was a man of a modest and amiable character; of exemplary piety; and was, in other respects, well qualified for the preferments which he enjoyed. He particularly excelled as a preacher. Several volumes of his Sermons were published by bishop Williams. *Ob.* March, 1693.

Installed  
archdeacon,  
8 Juny,  
1676.

THOMAS HYDE, archdeacon of Gloucester; *a bust; Cipriani del. F. Perry sc. Before the collection of his works published by Dr. Gregory Sharpe. Oxon. 1767.*

Installed  
12 Jan.  
1678-9.

Doctor Thomas Hyde is a great character, but is much less known than he deserves to be, because the studies in which he was occupied are but little cultivated. Those that are acquainted with the Oriental languages are astonished at the progress which was made in them by one man, though aided by the powers of genius, supported and strengthened by incessant industry. Before he was eighteen years of age,  
he



he was sent from Cambridge to London by the celebrated Abraham Wheelock, to assist Mr. Brian Walton in the great work of the Polyglot Bible; and, about that period, undertook to transcribe the Persian Pentateuch out of the Hebrew characters, which archbishop Usher, who well knew the difficulty of the undertaking, pronounced to be an impossible task to a native Persian. After he had happily succeeded in this, he assisted in correcting several parts of Mr. Walton's work, for which he was perfectly qualified. Of all his learned writings, the very catalogue of which is a singular curiosity \*, his "Religio veterum Persarum" is the most celebrated. This will ever be a valuable book. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, the learned and ingenious master of the Temple, has collected several of his pieces, formerly printed, and re-published them, with some additional Dissertations and his Life prefixed, in two elegant volumes in quarto. Dr. Hyde was archdeacon of Gloucester, canon of Christ-church, head keeper of the Bodleian library, and professor both of Hebrew and Arabic in the university of Oxford. He was interpreter and secretary of the Oriental languages during the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. He was perfectly qualified to fill this post, as he could converse in the languages which he understood. There never was an Englishman, in his situation of life, who made so great a progress in the Chinese. Bochart, Pococke, and Hyde, are allowed to have been the greatest Orientalists that any age or nation ever produced. *Ob.* Feb. 18, 1702. I am informed by a good hand †, that his mind had

\* See it in the "Athen. Oxon." or the "Biographia."

† The reverend Mr. Merrick of Reading, whose father knew him well.

been so much engrossed by his beloved studies, that he was but ill qualified to appear to any advantage in common conversation.

EDWARDUS LAKE, S. T. P. *M. Vander Gucht sc. 8vo.*

EDWARD LAKE, &c. *G. Vander Gucht sc. Before his "Officium Eucharisticum," 12mo. copied from the former.*—It is uncertain when the picture was done from which his head was engraved.

Edward Lake, who had been a member of both universities, but took his degrees at Cambridge, was chaplain to James, duke of York; and, as we learn from the inscription on his monument, he was also tutor and chaplain to his two daughters, Mary and Anne, who afterwards sat upon the throne of Great-Britain. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was prebendary and archdeacon of Exeter, and rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard, in London. He was a man of uncommon piety and charity, and a celebrated preacher. He died the first of February, 1703-4, and lies buried in the collegiate church of St. Catharine near the Tower, where a monument is erected to his memory. Le Neve, by mistake, says that he was buried in the church of St. Mary Hill\*.

MARCUS FRANCK, S. T. P. &c. *W. Dolle sc. small b. sb.*

Mark Franck, master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and archdeacon of St. Alban's, was author of fifty sermons, published in folio, 1672, with his print prefixed. His character and preferments, except his rectory of Barley, in Hert-

\* See Le Neve's "Fasti," p. 93.

fordshire, to which he was admitted on the 2d of February, 1663, are mentioned in the following inscription, which was formerly on his monument, near the entrance of the north door of St. Paul's, but perished soon after its erection, together with the church, in the conflagration of the city.

Hoc marmore tumulatur,  
Doctrina, pietas, charitas,  
Quippe monumentum illius Marci Franck,  
S. T. D.

Archiepiscopo Cantuarenfi a sacris,  
Sancti Albani archidiaconi; hujus ecclesiæ the-  
saurarii et prebendarii,

Cujus

Virtutem, humilitatem, eloquentiam,  
in singulis sagacitatem,  
Dictis metiri non liceat; dicat posteritas.

Obiit { ætatis anno LI.  
salutis MDCLXIV.

MERICUS CASAUBONUS, *Ij. F.*  
(*Isaaci Filius*) *p. Vr. Werff p. Van Gunst sc. b. sh.*  
*In the large volume of his father's and his own works;*  
*Roterodami, 1709\*.*

Meric, the learned son of the most learned  
Isaac Casaubon, was born at Geneva in 1599,

\* I very lately saw a *print* of his father, which was engraved by Van Gunst, after Vander Werff; most probably for the same volume; but it was not in the copy which I saw. His portrait belongs to the reign of James I. as he was, by that prince, invited into England upon the death of Henry IV. of France, who justly esteemed him as a man of the first rank in the learned world, and made him his librarian. He was by James promoted to a prebend of Canterbury. He died the 1st of July, 1614, in the 55th year of his age, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey; where a tomb was erected to his memory by Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham †.

† See his Epitaph in the "Antiquities of Westminster-Abbey."

and brought into England by his father when he was about eleven years of age\*. He received his education at Christ-church in Oxford, under Dr. Edward à Meetkirk, the king's Hebrew professor. Whilst he was a student of that house, he acquired a great reputation at home and abroad for a "Vindication of his Father against an Impostor of the Church of Rome," who published under his name a book on the Origin of idolatry. He also published, by command of king James, another vindication of him against the puritans of that age. These two pieces, which are in Latin, were the foundation of his fame. He intended to pursue his father's great work against Baroni-  
 us's "Annals," but was prevented by the distractions of the civil war, which interrupted the course of his studies. Cromwell made him large offers on condition of his writing the history of that turbulent period, which he thought proper to decline. He also declined the advantageous overtures made him by Christina queen of Sweden, who, with a view to the advancement of learning, was desirous of his settling in that country. He was successively rector of Bledon in Somersetshire, and Ickham in Kent, and is entitled to a place among the dignitaries of our church as a prebendary of Canterbury. His works in divinity and philology, particularly his "Notes on Classic Authors," bear a sufficient testimony to his learning and abilities; but the honour of the latter is believed to be in some measure owing to his father, as it is more than probable that he availed himself of his papers. What he has written concerning apparitions and spirits, and particularly his ac-

Installed  
1671.

\* See Battely's "Cant. Sacra," p. 127. See also Wood.

count of Dee and Kelly, deserves the notice of the curious reader, who may see a detail of his works in the "Athenæ Oxonienses. He died in July, 1671.

BENJAMIN CALAMY, S. T. P. *Drapentier sc. b. sb. There is a large half-sheet print of Calamy, with the name of Henry Finch, dean of York, prefixed.*

BENJAMIN CALAMY, D. D. I. V. P. E. D. C. *f. et exc. 4to. mezz.*

BENJAMIN CALAMY, S. T. P. M. *Vandergucht sc. 8vo. Before his volume of "Sermons."*

Benjamin Calamy, chaplain in ordinary to the king, and prebendary of St. Paul's, was son of the famous Edmund Calamy, formerly mentioned, by a second wife. In 1677, he succeeded Dr. Simon Ford as minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury in London, of which church his father was formerly minister. In 1683, he was preferred to the vicarage of St. Laurence Jewry, with St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-Street, annexed. Though he was of a nonconforming family, he was a true son of the church of England, and one of her most distinguished ornaments. He was courteous and affable in his behaviour, exemplary in his life, and one of the best preachers and writers of his time. He has left us but few sermons; but these few are an abundant proof that he possessed that strength and clearness of head, as well as goodness and sensibility of heart, which are essential to the character of a Christian orator. He died, to the regret of all that knew him, in January, 1686.

Installed  
June 18,  
1685.

EDWARD POCOCKE, D. D. &c.  
*W. Green del. F. Morellon la Cave sc. b. sb.*—Engraved from his portrait in the picture gallery at Oxford.

Restored to  
 his canonry  
 27 July,  
 1660.

Dr. Edward Pococke, canon of Christ-church in Oxford, and rector of Childrey in Berkshire, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. was the greatest Orientalist of his age. He acquired an early reputation at home and abroad, by publishing the four epistles which were wanting to a complete edition of the New Testament in the Syriac language\*. He made two voyages into the East, where he attained to a perfect knowledge of the Arabic tongue, which he spoke with fluency and propriety. He collected a considerable number of coins and manuscripts for archbishop Laud, and returned to England from his second voyage in 1640,

—————Spoliis Orientis onustus

He was the first that read the Arabic lecture founded by his patron the archbishop †: he was also professor of Hebrew; and discharged the duties of both these employments with great punctuality and sufficiency. He was ejected from his canonry of Christ-church for not taking the Engagement; and was succeeded by Peter French, brother-in-law to Cromwell. He was very near being ejected from his living of Childrey for “ignorance and insufficiency;” but Dr. Owen, the learned Independent, interested himself in his behalf, and prevented his ejection. He translated several books out of

\* These epistles were the second of Peter, the second and third of John, and that of Jude.

† When Pococke was in the East, the mufti of Aleppo laid his hand upon his head, and said, “This young man speaks and understands Arabic as well as the mufti of “Aleppo.”

the Arabic, and Grotius “Of the Truth of the “Christian Religion,” into that language. He was not only a master of Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, but was also well acquainted with the Persian, Samaritan, Æthiopic, Coptic, and Turkish languages: he understood the Italian, and was not ignorant of the Spanish. *Ob.* 10 Sept. 1691, *Æt.* 87. His Commentaries on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel, together with his “Porta Mosis,” were published in two volumes folio, in 1740, by Mr. Leonard Twells, with the head and life of the author prefixed †.

RICHARDUS ALLESTRY, S. S. T. professor reg. Oxon. ædis Christi canonicus, coll. Ætonensis præpositus reg. majestati a sacris; *Loggan ad vivum delin. b. sb.*

RICHARD ALLESTRY, D. D. *In the same print with his two friends, bishop Dolben and bishop Fell. The original picture was painted by Lely.*

It is remarkable that this worthy triumvirate bore arms for Charles I. in the civil war.

Doctor Allestry was educated in the grammar-school at Coventry, under Dr. Philemon Holland the *translator*, and afterwards at Christchurch in Oxford, under Mr. Richard Busby, who was then an eminent tutor. His parts, which were very extraordinary, were improved by a no less extraordinary industry. He had

† Samuel Clarke, a native of Brackley in Northamptonshire, and some time of Merton College in Oxford, was contemporary with Pococke, and in the next eminence to him for Oriental learning. He was the first architypographus of the university, to which was annexed the office of superior beadle of law. He held both these employments upwards of ten years, and was possessed of them till the time of his death, which happened on the 27th of December, 1669. His portrait is in the gallery at Oxford. See particulars in “Athen. Oxon.” vol. ii. col. 456, &c.

been seen, when he bore arms for Charles I. to carry his musket in one hand, and his book in the other. He was very active in the service of Charles II. before his restoration; and was employed more than once by the royalists in transacting business with that prince during his exile. In 1660, he was made a canon of Christchurch, and chaplain in ordinary to the king; and was, soon after, appointed regius professor of divinity. He sat in the chair seventeen years, and acquitted himself in it with honour. In 1665, he was appointed provost of Eton College, where he raised the school, which he found in a low condition, to an uncommon pitch of reputation. The west side of the outward quadrangle of that college was built from the ground at his expence. The excellent Dr. Hammond, who was his intimate friend, left him his valuable library, which he bequeathed himself to his successors in the divinity chair. His eagerness for study, and his intension of mind while he was employed in it, was so great, that it impaired his constitution, and hastened his death. He died Jan. 27, 1680-1. Forty of his sermons, to which his head is prefixed, were published by bishop Fell. His Life, before his Sermons, contain some particulars well worth the reader's notice.

ROBERT SOUTH, canon of Christchurch, was an eminent preacher at court, and the scourge of fanaticism, in this reign. Some of his contemporaries could not even *read* his sermons with a safe conscience; as elegance of style in divinity was, in their estimation, scarce a *venial crime*; but wit was a *mortal sin*. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

Installed  
Dec. 29,  
1670.



EZEKIAS BURTON, S. T. P. canonicus Norvicensis : *M. Beale p. R. White sc. Before his Sermons, 1684; 8vo.*

Hezekiah Burton, fellow of Magdalen college in Cambridge, and an eminent tutor there, was, for his singular merit, made chaplain to the lord-keeper Bridgeman in 1667, and the same year presented by him to a prebend of Norwich. In the beginning of the year 1668, a treaty was proposed by the lord-keeper, for a comprehension of some of the dissenters, and a toleration of others. Dr. Tillotson, Dr. Stillingfleet, Dr. Burton, and the lord chief-baron Hale, were very desirous of an accommodation; and ready to do every thing to promote it, if it could be done without betraying the interests of the church. But this scheme met with such powerful opposition, that the debates upon the terms of union were presently concluded. Dr. Burton, who was a man of great prudence, moderation, and sweetness of temper, was snatched from the world when he was capable of doing most good in it; and when his incessant labours and exemplary piety promised a great deal. His friend Dr. Tillotson, who well knew the worth of the man and the value of his writings, published two volumes of his discourses\*. These, though never intended for the public, and consequently not so perfect as if he had put his last hand to them, give us a high idea of the piety, and no mean one of the abilities of the author. *Ob.* 1681. See more of him in the preface to the first volume of his "Discourses," and in Birch's "Life of Dr. Tillotson †."

THO-

\* The only thing that he ever published himself was the Preface to Dr. Cumberland's book of the "Laws of Nature."

† I am very credibly informed, that there is a print of a person

THOMAS FULLER, S. T. D. *Æt.* 53, 1661; *D. Loggan sc.* Over his head is this motto "*Methodus Mater Memoriae*;" underneath are these verses:

"The graver here hath well thy face designed,  
 "But no hand *Fuller* can express thy mind;  
 "For that a resurrection gives to those  
 "Whom silent monuments did long enclose."

Before his "*History of the Worthies of England*," 1662; *fol.*

I am informed that the best impressions are before his "*Pisgah Sight*."

He is placed here as a prebendary of the cathedral church of Salisbury. See the reign of CHARLES I.

Collated  
 June 10,  
 1631.

JOS. GLANVILL, &c. *qui vehiculum mutavit quarto die Novemb. 1680* \*. *W. Faithorne sc.* Before his "*Discourses, Sermons*," &c. 1681; 4to.

It appears from the inscription on his monument that he was a prebendary of Worcester.

Joseph Glanvill, rector of Bath, chaplain to Charles II. and F. R. S. was a man of good natural and acquired abilities, and of considerable eminence as a divine and philosopher. He was author of "*Essays on several important Subjects, in Philology and Religion*;" "*An Essay concerning Preaching*," &c. &c. He

son inscribed "*Anthonius Sanderus*." Quære, if Anthony Saunders, who was chancellor of St. Paul's in London, and rector of Acton in Middlesex. See Wood's "*Fasti*," ii. col. 189, 207. He was living in 1700.

\* The date of his death on this print, which agrees with that on his monument in the abbey-church of Bath, serves to rectify a mistake of Mr. Wood, who informs us that he died on the 4th of October.

has,

has, in his "Plus Ultra," which is the scarcest and most estimable of his works, pointed out the discoveries in the new world of science, by the light of reason and experiment. In his "Sadducismus Triumphatus," he has endeavoured to discover the secret transactions of the kingdom of darkness; and has brought variety of arguments, and a large collection of relations, to prove the real existence of witches and apparitions\*. He wrote in defence of the Royal Society, and the new philosophy, against Dr. Henry Stubbe, a man of parts and learning, but positive, arrogant, and dogmatical; and extremely averse from the belief of any truths, but such as were familiar to himself.

JOHANNES LIGHTFOOT, S. T. P.  
&c. *R. White sc. b. sb.*

John Lightfoot, who was educated at Christ's college in Cambridge, was first engaged in the study of rabbinical learning, by the persuasion and example of sir Rowland Cotton, who greatly assisted him in the Hebrew. He was, by this gentleman, to whom he dedicated the first fruits of his studies, presented to the rectory of Ashley in Staffordshire. Here he applied himself for twelve years to searching the Scriptures; and the world was soon after informed that his researches were to some purpose, by the books that he published, which are so many proofs of his industry, learning, and judgment. He was afterwards chosen minister of St. Bartholomew's behind the Exchange, and a member of the as-

\* Beaumont, in his "Treatise of Spirits, Apparitions, Witchcraft," &c. has written on the same side with Glanvill. The reader may see a collection of arguments and relations on the other side of the question, in Scot's "Discovery of Witchcraft," and Webster's "Display of supposed Witchcraft."

sembly of divines which sat at Westminster; and was preferred by the parliament visitors to the mastership of Catharine hall in Cambridge. He offered to resign his mastership at the Restoration, but it was not accepted; and he had soon after a confirmation of that and his benefice from the king. The lord-keeper Bridgeman, who professed a great esteem for him, presented him to a prebend in the church of Ely §. His “*Horæ Hebraicæ*” is esteemed his most valuable work. His style is not good: it is probable that he paid but little attention to it. His greatest excellence was criticism. His works, which rendered his name famous throughout Europe, are in three volumes folio\*, besides his “*Remains*.” *Ob.* Dec. 6, 1675 †.

Installed  
Feb. 5,  
1667.

Dr. HUMPREY GOWER, master of St. John’s college in Cambridge, and prebendary of Ely. His portrait, done in his old age, belongs to the reign of Anne.

EDMUN-

§ “*Biographia*,” p. 2935.

\* The edition here meant is that published by J. Leusden at Utrecht, 1699.

† He was succeeded in the mastership of Catharine hall by Dr. John Eachard, author of a noted piece of drollery entitled, “*The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion enquired into, in a Letter written to R. L.*” This pamphlet, which was published without the author’s name, made a great noise in the world, and was soon answered by several clergymen. The “*Letter to R. L.*” and the “*Dialogue betwixt Philautus and Timothy*,” on Hobbes’s “*State of Nature*,” are the most considerable of this author’s works, which have been evidently studied by Dr. Swift ‡. It hath been said of him, that he had no talent at all for serious subjects.

The celebrated Mr. Baker, of St. John’s college, in Cambridge, in a blank leaf of his copy of Dr. Eachard’s “*Letter on the Contempt of the Clergy*,” observes, that he went to St. Mary’s with great expectation to hear him preach, but was never more disappointed. It has been said, that he took the instances of absurdity and nonsense in this letter, from his father’s sermons.

Eachard

‡ His works have been lately reprinted, with an additional pamphlet, by Thomas Davies, in Ruitel-street, Covent-garden.

EDMUNDUS CASTELLUS, S. T. P.  
 ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariensis, canonicus †, &c.  
*Æt.* 63, *Anno* 1669; *Faithorne p. et sc. large b. sb.*

Dr. Edmund Castle, who had been many years a member of Emmanuel college in Cambridge, was, in his advanced age, admitted into St. John's in that university. In 1666, he was chosen Arabic professor; to which preferment he was entitled by his merit as an Orientalist. He had several years before, given very eminent proofs of his abilities in the laborious work of the Polyglot, which he revised and corrected. A great part of his life was spent in compiling his "Lexicon Heptaglotton," on which he bestowed incredible pains and expence, even to the breaking of his constitution, and exhausting his fortune †. At length, when it was printed, the copies remained unfold upon his hands. He died in 1685, and lies buried in the church of Higham Gobyon, in Bedfordshire, of which parish he was rector. It appears from the inscription on his monument, which he erected in his life-time, that he was chaplain to Charles II. He bequeathed all his Oriental manuscripts to the university library at Cambridge, on condition that his name should be written on every copy in the collection. See more of him at the end of "Thomas de Elmham," published by Hearne, p. 356, 427, and in "Lelandi Collec-

Installed  
 1685.  
 So Le Neve.  
 Quære.

Echard the historian tells us §, that he was too nearly related to him to give him his just character without suspicion of partiality.

† It appears from Le Neve's "Fassi," that Dr. Castle was prebendary of the eighth stall in the cathedral church of Canterbury.

† He expended no less than 12,000l. upon that work.

§ P. 922, edit. 1720. It is observable that Laurence Echard differed from Junn in the spelling of his name.

“ tanea,” by the same editor, vol. vi. p. 80 ; also in Dr. Poccocke’s “ Life,” fol. p. 50, Notes, and p. 66.

See an account of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, and Dr. Jos. Beaumont, lower down in this class : the former was prebendary of Gloucester, the latter of Ely.

PETRUS HEYLIN, S. T. P. ecclesiæ collegiatæ Sancti Petri Westmonasteriensis canonicus, *Martyri et superstiti Carolis, patri ac filio, Magnæ Britannicæ, &c. monarchis, dum viveret, a sacris. Before his “ Historical and Miscellaneous Tracts,”* 1681 ; *fol.*

Peter Heylin was educated at Magdalen college in Oxford, where he applied himself early to the study of cosmography, and read a course of lectures in that science, from which he in a great measure composed his “ Microcosm, or little Description of the great World ;” which was twice printed in small quarto, in the reign of James I. This book, which was afterwards enlarged, was the foundation of his fame as an author, and the work to which he put his last hand, when his eyes failed him. It has been often reprinted, and has more merit than any of his computations. His “ History of St. George” recommended him to Charles I. who, soon after he presented it to him, preferred him to a prebend of Westminster, and to the rectory of Houghton in the bishopric of Durham. He was ejected from his prebend and other preferments in the time of the civil war. He, like James Howel, supported himself by his pen ; and he appears, by the number and bulk of his books, to have kept pace at least with that author in writing. He even continued

In Called  
Prebendary,  
Nov. 9,  
1631.

tinued to publish when he could no longer see to write; and retained an amanuensis to the time of his death. He was much in favour with archbishop Laud, and distinguished himself in the controversy between that prelate and archbishop Williams, concerning the placing of the altar. It appears, from the inscription on his monument in Westminster Abbey, that he was subdean to that church; which was the highest preferment he enjoyed, though he strongly expected a bishopric. His knowledge in history and divinity was extensive; but he wrote with more ease than elegance, and his memory, which was very extraordinary, was better than his judgment. He is not free from the leaven and acrimony of party-prejudice\*. The generality of his writings are in no great esteem at present; but his "Help to History," which is a work of great utility, deserves particular commendation. Some of the best of his pieces are in the collection of historical and miscellaneous tracts above-mentioned †. *Ob.* 8 May, 1660 ‡.

\* Dr. Gloucester Ridley, in his "Second Letter to the Author of the Confessional," p. 179, speaks thus of him: "Doubtless he was biased and warm to a degree, which, notwithstanding the dreadful provocations that he and his party underwent, was very blameable; but I know not that he misrepresented things deliberately and wilfully."

† His "Historia Quinquarticularis" is among these tracts. It relates to the quinquarticular controversy, which was warmly agitated in this and the preceding reign. It turned upon the five points, which were the grand subject of debate betwixt the Calvinists and Arminians; namely, the eternal decrees; free-will; grace and conversion; the extent of Christ's redemption and universal grace; and the perseverance of the saints. Limborch's "Theologia Christiana," founded on the Arminian scheme, and translated into almost every language of Europe, had a great effect towards putting an end to this controversy. Dean Swift's judgment on Heylin's "Hist. of the Presbyterians" is just published, in a small pamphlet called an Appendix to his Works.

‡ See Wood.—The Epitaph on Dr. Heylin, which is a good composition, was written by Dr. John Earle, then dean of Westminster ||.

|| Vide "Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon." p. 205, 206.

RICHARD BUSBY, prebendary of Westminster. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

GULIELMUS OUTRAMUS, S. T. P. ecclesiæ Sti. Petri apud Westmonasterienses canonicus (prebendarius); *R. White* sc. 8vo. Before his "Twenty Sermons, published from the Author's own Copies, by the Revd. Dr. James Gardiner, now Lord Bishop of Lincoln," 1697; 8vo.

Installed  
July 30,  
1670.

Dr. Owtram was a man of great industry, charity, and piety, and an excellent preacher. Mr. Baxter speaks of him as one of the best and ablest of the conformists\*. Indeed such was his moderation, that men of all persuasions spoke well of him. Dr. Gardiner tells us, that he never could be prevailed with, either by the intreaty of his friends or the authority of his superiors, to publish any of his sermons. The five printed under his name are not genuine. He was famous for his knowledge in almost all kinds of science, particularly in rabbinical learning; of which he has given eminent proof in his book "De Sacrificiis," &c. *Ob.* 23 Aug. 1679, *Æt.* 54. He lies buried in Westminster Abbey.

THO. BARLOW, S. S. Theol. Dr. col. reg. præpositus, et pro D. Margareta S. S. theol. professor publicus, Oxon. 1672; *D. Loggan ad vivum* sc. b. sh.

See an account of him among the bishops in the next reign.

TIMOTHY HALTON succeeded Dr. Barlow in the provostship of Queen's College in

1677.

\* "Life," part iii. p. 19.



Oxford. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

ISAACUS BARROW, S. T. P. reg. Mati. a sacris, coll. S. S. Trini. Cantab. præfec. nec non acad. ejusdem præcanc. 1676; *Loggan delin.* Before his *English works*, fol. This print has been copied in small 8vo. by the same engraver, and also by M. Vander Gucht, and Lud. Du Guernier\*.

The name of Dr. Barrow will ever be illustrious for a strength of mind and a compass of knowledge that did honour to his country. He was unrivalled in mathematical learning, and especially in the sublime geometry; in which he has been excelled only by one man, and that man was his pupil †. The same genius that seemed to be born only to bring hidden truths to light, to rise to the heights, or descend to the depths of science, could sometimes amuse itself in the flowery paths of poetry ‡. He at length gave himself up entirely to divinity; and particularly to the most useful part of it, that which has a tendency to make men wiser and better. He has, in his excellent sermons on the Creed, solved every difficulty, and removed every obstacle that opposed itself to our faith, and made divine revelation as clear as the demonstrations in his own “Euclid.”

\* Dr. Barrow would never consent to have his picture drawn; but Mrs. Mary Beale drew it by stealth, while some of his friends held him in discourse. This portrait was in the collection of James West, esq. See Abraham Hill’s “Life of Dr. Barrow,” prefixed to his works, four pages from the end. The biographer, who was the doctor’s intimate friend, says, that “his picture was never made from the life.” Hence I took the liberty to omit “*ad vivum*” after “*Loggan*,” in the first edition of this work. It is however possible, that the engraver might also have stolen his likeness.

† Sir Isaac Newton.

‡ He composed verses both in Greek and Latin.

He

He was famous for the length § as well as the excellence of his sermons. He knew not how to leave off writing till he had exhausted his subject; and if his life had been prolonged to seventy years, he might perhaps have gone as far towards exhausting science itself as ever man did †. This excellent person, who was a bright example of Christian virtue, as well as a prodigy of learning, died the 4th of May, 1677, in the 47th year of his age. His English and Latin works are in four volumes folio.

R. CUDWORTH, D. D. *Loggan del.*  
1684; *G. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

Dr. Ralph Cudworth, who held the same rank in metaphysics that Dr. Barrow did in the sublime geometry, was, in the former part of his life, a very eminent tutor at Emmanuel college in Cambridge, where he entered at thirteen years of age. He had no less than twenty-eight pupils at one time under his care, among whom was Mr. William Temple\*. He was afterwards appointed master of Clare hall †, where he had a share in the education of Mr.

§ He was three hours and a half in preaching his admirable sermon on "The Duty and Reward of Bounty to the Poor." It must be acknowledged that this discourse was too long for the pulpit: Dr. Barrow did not consider that the very opportunities of doing good might be lost whilst we are attending to the rules of it. The life of man is too short for such long sermons.

† The reader will be delighted with his copious and exact description of wit, in the sermon upon "foolish Talking and Jest-ing." This alone is a sufficient specimen of his marvellous talent for exhausting his subject. Such were his richness of thought and copiousness of expression, upon the common business of life, that no two of the letters that he wrote to solicit contributions for Trinity college library are alike ‖.

‡ Afterwards created a baronet.

† In 1654 he was preferred to the mastership of Christ's college.

‖ These letters are deposited in the library.

John

John Tillotson. He had the courage to stem the torrent of irreligion and atheism that prevailed in the reign of Charles II. by publishing his "True Intellectual System;" a book well known for the excellence of its reasoning, and the variety of his learning. He understood the Oriental languages †, and was an exact critic in the Greek and Latin. He was a good antiquary, mathematician, and philosopher; and was superior to all his contemporaries in metaphysics. He was father to the learned and accomplished lady Masham, of Oates in Essex, in whose house Mr. Locke spent the last fourteen years of his life. This learned and pious man died June 26, 1691, in the 71st year of his age.

BENJAMIN WHICHCOT, S. S. T. P.  
*White sc. 8vo. Before the first volume of his "Discourses."*

An original picture of him is in the possession of my ingenious and very worthy friend, the reverend Mr. Bagshaw, minister of Bromley, in Kent.

Dr. Whichcot, when he was about thirty-five years of age, was made provost of King's college in Cambridge, of which he was a prudent and vigilant governor. He was afterwards successively minister of Black Friars and St. Laurence Jewry in London, where he was universally beloved and respected as a parish priest. He was a man of great moderation and sweetness of temper. His notions of religion were like his charity, exalted and diffusive, and never limited by the narrow prejudices of sects and parties. He was much disgusted with the dry-

† He, in 1645, succeeded Dr. Metcalf as regius professor of Hebrew.

ness and foolishness of preaching that prevailed in his time, and encouraged the young students of his college to form themselves after the best models of Greece and Rome. He was indeed himself an example of plain and unaffected eloquence, as well as of sincere piety. Mr. Baxter numbers him with the "best and ablest of the conformists \*;" and another author speaks of Chillingworth, Cudworth, and Whichcot, as "men of manly thought, generous minds, and incomparable learning †." He died at the house of Dr. Cudworth, master of Christ's college, in May, 1683, in the 74th year of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson, who, though his friend, is guilty of no exaggeration in his character. The first volume of his "Discourses" was published, with a preface, by Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics;" the three next by Dr. John Jeffery, archdeacon of Norwich; and the last by Dr. Samuel Clarke. He was a considerable benefactor to the university of Cambridge.

Dr. JOSEPH BEAUMONT, late the king's professor of divinity, and master of St. Peter's college in Cambridge; *R. White sc. Frontispiece to his "Psyche," fol.*

Dr. Joseph Beaumont succeeded Dr. Pearson in the mastership of Jesus college in Cambridge in 1662; and was, within two years afterwards, appointed master of Peter-house. In 1672, he was preferred to the chair of regius professor of divinity, in which he sat many years with great

\* "Life of Baxter," part iii. p. 19.

† The ingenious author of a "Dialogue on the Uses of Foreign Travel, addressed to Lord Moleworth," 1764, 8vo. p. 178.

reputation.

reputation. He was author of “Psyche, or  
 “Love’s Mystery, in twenty-four Cantos, dis-  
 “playing the Intercourse betwixt Christ and the  
 “Soul.” This allegorical poem was not with-  
 out its admirers in the last age. Giles Jacob  
 calls it an *invaluable work*. The second edition  
 of it was printed in 1702. Dr. Beaumont also  
 wrote “Observations upon the Apology of Dr.  
 “Henry More,” Camb. 1685; 4to. A con-  
 siderable number of his poems, &c. were pub-  
 lished in quarto, by subscription, in 1749, with  
 the life of the author prefixed. He died in  
 1699, in the 84th year of his age. He is, in  
 his epitaph in the antichapel at Peter-house,  
 styled, “Poeta, Orator, Theologus præstan-  
 “tissimus; quovis nomine Hæreticorum Mal-  
 “leus, et Veritatis Vindex.”

JOHANNES WALLIS, S. T. D. geo-  
 metriæ professor Savilianus, Oxoniæ; *Faithorne*  
*delin. et sc.* 1688. *Before his* “*Mechanica, sive de*  
*“Motu,”* 1670; 4to.

JOHANNES WALLIS, S. T. P. geometriæ pro-  
 fessor Savilianus, Oxon. reg. mati. a sacris, Rega-  
 lis Societatis Lond. sodalis; *Loggan ad vivum delin.*  
 1678; *b. sb.*

There is a mezzotinto of him, by Faber,  
 which I omit to describe here, as the original  
 picture was painted in the reign of William  
 III\*.

Dr. John Wallis was born at Ashford in  
 Kent, of which parish his father was minister.  
 After learning a little arithmetic of his brother,  
 he made his way in the mathematics by the

\* Some collectors place all their prints of the same person to-  
 gether, though engraved from originals painted in different  
 reigns.

force of a genius which seemed to be designed by nature for this branch of science, and that was equal to every thing to which it was applied. He was not content with treading in the footsteps of other mathematicians, but in several instances went beyond them; and is by Mr. Glanvill ranked with Vieta and Des Cartes, who are of the first class of discoverers in mathematical knowledge\*. He invented the method for measuring all kinds of curves, and was thought to have gone nearer than any other man towards *squaring the circle*, which he has demonstrated to be impossible. He greatly improved decimal arithmetic, and was the first that reduced a fraction, by a continued division, to an infinite series; which series was afterwards employed by lord Brouncker in squaring the hyperbola. He was the inventor of the modern art of deciphering †, which he practised in the time of the civil war. The writers of the papers which he undertook to explain, were astonished when they saw them deciphered; and fairly owned that there was great truth, if not infallibility, in his art. He was probably the first that invented a method of teaching deaf and dumb persons to speak, and to understand a language ‡. He composed an English grammar, in which are many things entirely his own, and which shew at once the grammarian and the

\* Glanvill's "Plus Ultra," p. 31, & seq.

† There is a discourse by Dr. Wallis on this art, printed in "An Essay on the Art of Decyphering;" Lond. 1737; 4to. This essay was written by the ingenious Mr. John Davys, formerly of Hart hall in Oxford, and afterwards rector of Castle-Alshby in Northamptonshire.

‡ See "Philos. Transact." under the year 1670. Mr. Wood attributes this invention to Dr. Holder; which is, with good reason, contradicted by Mr. Warton, in his "Life of Dr. Bathurst," p. 157. See the article of Dr. HOLDER in this Class.

philosopher. *Ob.* 28 Oct. 1703, *Æt.* 87. His works are in three volumes folio.

HENRICUS MORUS, Cantabrigiensis, S. S. T. D. *A. Æt.* 61, &c.

“O chara anima, quando una eris et nuda et  
“simplex!”

M. Antoninus, *Med. lib. X.* *He is represented sitting under a large tree. W. Faithorne del. et sc. Before his “Opera Theologica,”* 1675; fol.

HENRICUS MORUS, &c. *D. Loggan ad vivum delin. b. fb.*

We are informed by the author of his “Life” that this head is much like him; and that Faithorne, though his print is finely executed, has not hit his features.

HENRY MORE, &c. *D. Loggan delin. M. Vander Gucht sc. 8vo. copied from the next above, and prefixed to his “Life,” by Richard Ward, 1710.*

Dr. Henry More, who was by many esteemed one of the greatest divines and philosophers\*, and was certainly one of the best men of his time, had a good deal of natural enthusiasm. He was fired, or rather enraptured, with the Platonic philosophy; and his writings shew how happy a visionary the author was. Mr. John Norris, his friend, and a man of a similar but su-

\* Mr. Hobbes, who was one of his admirers, said, that “if his own philosophy was not true, he knew none that he should sooner like than More’s of Cambridge.”

It is more natural for the human mind to fly from one extreme to the other than it is commonly imagined. Hobbes, in the instance before us, if he had not been attached to his own philosophy, would have chosen that which is just the contrary. So Alexander declared, “That if he were not Alexander, he would wish to be Diogenes;” having probably been taught by his master Aristotle, that contraction of desire may produce happiness, as well as amplitude of possession.

perior character, styles him "The intellectual Epicure." His works, which were formerly much read, have been long neglected. Sir Samuel Garth condemns them in the lump: speaking of Dr. Tyfon's library, he says,

"And hither rescu'd from the grocer's come,  
"More's works entire, and endless reams of  
"Blome †."

He would at least have excepted his excellent "System of Ethics," if he had been acquainted with the book. This is commended by Mr. Addison, in No. 86 of the "Spectator ‡." *Ob.* 1 Sept. 1687, *Æt.* 73. Vide JOHANNES COCKSHUIT, Clafs VIII.

EDVARDUS SPARKE, S. T. D. 1662;  
*A. Hertocks f. 8vo.*

EDVARDUS SPARKE, S. T. D. regi a sacris, 1666, 8vo. *White sc.* Before his "*Scintilla Altaris.*"

Dr. Edward Sparke, who was educated in the university of Cambridge, was, in the reign of Charles I. minister of St. Martin's church in Ironmonger-lane, London; from which he was ejected in the civil war, and plundered of his goods. In 1660, he was restored to his benefice, and made chaplain to Charles II. In 1665, he succeeded Mr. William Bedwell in the vicarage of Tottenham High-crofs, in Middlesex. He published a sermon preached at the funeral of Henry Chitting, esq. Chester-herald; a book of devotions; and "*Scintilla Altaris,*" or a pious Reflection on Primitive Devotion, "as to the Feasts and Fasts of the Christian

† "Dispensary," canto iv.

‡ The book is in Latin, and has been often printed at home and abroad.



“ Church orthodoxly revived.” This book has been several times printed.

RICHARD SHERLOCK, D.D. rector of Winwick; *M. Vandergucht* sc.

The print is prefixed to his “ Practical Christian,” the 6th edition of which was published in 8vo. 1713.

Richard Sherlock, a native of Oxton, in Werral †, in the county of Chester, received part of his education at Magdalen hall in Oxford, whence he removed to Trinity college near Dublin. He was some time a minister of several small parishes in Ireland; but, upon the commencement of the civil war, he came into England, and was chaplain to one of the king’s regiments at Nantwich in Cheshire. He was afterwards curate to Dr. Jasper Mayne, of Christchurch, at Cassington, an obscure village near Woodstock. About the year 1652, he was retained as chaplain to sir Robert Bindloffe, of Berwick Hall in Lancashire, where he was much troubled with the Quakers, against whom he wrote several *polemical* pieces, a species of divinity that ill suited his disposition, as practical Christianity was his delight. Upon the Restoration, he became doctor of divinity in the university of Dublin; and was, by the favour of his patron, James, earl of Derby, preferred to the rich benefice of Winwick \*. He was afterwards the same pious and humble man that he

† This place has reason to bless his memory for the useful charity which he has there established.

\* In the county of Lancaster. It is esteemed the richest living in England, and has been valued at 1400 l. per annum.

was before, and seemed to have only this advantage from his preferment, *the constant exertion of that charity towards the poor and distressed, which was before a strong, but latent principle in his heart.* His chief work is his “Practical Christian.” He caused this inscription to be engraved on brass, and fixed on a flat stone laid over his grave: “Exuviæ Richardi Sherlock, S. T. D. indignissimi hujus ecclesiæ rectoris. obiit 20. die Junii, Anno Ætatis 76, Anno Dom. 1689.—Sal infatum conculcate.”—To which a person, who knew his merit, added these words: “En viri sanctissimi modestia! qui epitaphium se indignum inscribi volebat, cum vita et merita ejus laudes omnes longe superarent.”

His “Life,” prefixed to the 6th edition of his “Practical Christian †,” was written by his nephew Dr. Thomas Wilson, the primitive bishop of Sodor and Man, who resembled him in several circumstances of his character.

### GULIELMUS FALKNER, S. S. T. P.

*f. Start sc. 4to. Before his works.*

William Falkner, who was one of the town-preachers at Lynn Regis in Norfolk, was author of several pieces of divinity, printed in one volume in quarto, 1684. His “*Libertas Ecclesiastica*,” written in English, and published in 8vo, 1674, is a book of merit. Mr. Wood, in his “*Fasti*,” under the year 1671, mentions William Falconer, M. A. of Aberdeen, who was then incorporated into the university

† It is also printed in the “*Memorials and Characters*,” published by Wilford, p. 642.

of Oxford, and was one of the first Scotch exhibitors at Baliol college; but he was not, at that time an author. Quære if the same person.

HENRY HIBBERT, D. D. *D. Loggan  
f. b. sb.*

This print is anonymous. Under the head is an epigram of six lines, which contain nothing but the old hacknied turn of thought, which is so often seen under portraits; intimating that the pencil or the graver can express only the outside of an author, and that his mind is exhibited in his book. The print is distinguished by the word *Burin*, which is in larger letter than the rest.

Henry Hibbert, who received his education at Brazen-nose college in Oxford, was successively minister of All-hallows the Less, and of St. Olave in the Old Jewry, London. He was author of sermons, and other theological discourses: but his chief work is “*Syntagma Theologicum, or a Treatise wherein is concisely comprehended the Body of Divinity, and the Fundamentals of Religion orderly discussed,*” &c. 1662, to which is prefixed his portrait. Mr. Wood informs us that he was accounted a Presbyterian, but he was not ejected from St. Olave’s, in 1662. *Ob.* 18 Dec. 1678.

Dr. ADAM SAMUEL HARTMAN;  
*oval; clerical habit.*

I never saw this print but in the Pepysian collection.

Mr. Wood informs us, that “ Adam Samuel  
 “ Hartman, D. D. of the university of Franc-  
 “ fort upon the Oder, bishop of the reformed  
 “ churches through Great Poland and Prussia,”  
 was incorporated doctor of divinity at Oxford  
 in 1680.

ANDRE LORTIE, ci-devant Ministre  
 de l’Eglise réformé de la Rochelle, et a present a  
 Londre. *Van Somer f. 1681, b. fb. mezz.*

He is placed here as D. D.

Andrew Lortie, S. T. P. occurs in New-  
 court’s ‘ Repertory,’ vol. ii. p 459. as rector  
 of Puckleham in Essex. He became so May 7,  
 1683, and was the same year incorporated D. D.  
 of Cambridge, by royal mandate. He appears  
 to have been presented to this benefice by Dr.  
 Compton, then bishop of London, who, as  
 Burnet informs us †, “ was a great patron of  
 “ the converts from popery, and of those pro-  
 “ testants, whom the bad usage they were be-  
 “ ginning to meet with in France drove over  
 “ to us.” Dr. Lortie was certainly living in  
 the year 1700. A person of both his names is  
 mentioned in Letsome’s “ Historical Register,”  
 as the author of a volume of sermons, 1720,  
 8vo. He is there called “ late rector of Bar-  
 “ ton, Nottinghamshire,” and was probably a  
 son of the former.

TITUS OATES, D. D. appeared at the  
 head of that *cloud of witnesses* which helped to ob-  
 scure the reign of Charles II. As he has no right

† Vol. i. p. 392, sub. ann. 1676.

to occupy this class, I have placed him with the rest of his fraternity in the twelfth. His name is a perfect contrast to the next.

JOHN RAWLET, B. D. *died Sept. 28, 1686, Æt. 44; 8vo.*

John Rawlet, a man distinguished by his many and great virtues, and his excellent preaching, was many years lecturer at Newcastle upon Tyne. His sermons were plain, convincing, and persuasive; perfectly adapted to the lowest, and approved by the highest capacities. He thoroughly understood the nature of a popular discourse, of which he has left us a specimen in his "Christian Monitor;" which has fully answered the purposes for which it was intended, and has been oftener printed than any other tract of practical divinity. This is a very proper book for the clergy to distribute among their parishioners\*. The pious author, who was himself the good Christian that he taught others to be, laboured for the sake of doing good. He was offered the living of Colehill in Warwickshire, worth 400 l. a year; but refused it, as he thought he could be more useful at Newcastle. As he declined the acceptance, lord

\* The late ingenious and learned Mr. James Merrick, a well known clergyman of Reading, who was indefatigable in his endeavours to promote literature, charity, and piety, has distributed near 10,000 copies of this excellent tract chiefly among the soldiers, many of whom he has brought to a sense of religion.—Though I cherish and reverence the memory, I shall not here attempt the character of this worthy person; so worthy, so excellent, that it is, indeed, far beyond my power to do justice to it. I shall only add, that if flagrant injustice had not been done to the purity and benevolence of his intention, and the artless and unsuspecting innocence of his life, in all human appearance, he would have been still living, and contributing more than any man I ever knew, to the support of true religion, and genuine learning. But alas!—*Flere, et meminisse, relictum est.*

Digby desired him to nominate some other person; upon which he recommended Mr. Kettlewell, on whom it was conferred. Mr. Rawlet was author of several other pieces, all of which have a tendency to promote practical religion †.

GULIELMUS WALKER, S. T. B. scholæ publicæ quondam Ludensis, nunc Granthamienfis, magister, *Æt.* 59. *Before his* “*English Examples,*” 8vo.

William Walker, who was one of the most able school-masters of his time, was successively master of the schools of Lowth and Grantham in Lincolnshire. He wrote several books on grammar, phraseology, rhetoric, and logic; and also, “A modest Plea for Infant Baptism.” But the book which gained him most reputation, and which has been oftener printed than any of his works, except his “English Examples,” was his “Treatise of English Particles,” a judicious performance, and much wanted: it is dedicated to Dr. Busby. He is said to have had the honour of instructing sir Isaac Newton ‡, who was born at Woolstrobe, a hamlet belonging to Colsterworth\*, a few miles from Grantham. Of this parish Mr. Walker was rector, and he lies buried in his own church with the follow-

† In Dr. James Stonehouse’s “Friendly Letter to a Patient just admitted into an Infirmary,” p. 25. edit. 6. are these words: “I cannot here forbear mentioning to persons of tolerable circumstances, (if this letter should come into such hands) Rawlet’s Treatise on Sacramental Covenanting,” which has passed through eight editions, and is, in my opinion a lively and judicious book, in which there is a happy mixture of the instructive and pathetic.”

‡ This is contradicted in the “Gentleman’s Magazine,” for Nov. 1772, p. 522.

\* Popularly called Coltsworth.

ing inscription on his tomb, which alludes to his capital work.

Hic jacent  
Gulielmi Walkeri  
Particulæ.  
obiit  
imo Augti.  
Anno { Dom. 1684,  
      { Ætatis, 61.

He had a son who was vicar of Sunning in Berkshire.

EDWARDUS BOYS, S. T. B. *Æt.* 66.  
*W. Faithorne sc. Before his Sermons.*

Edward Boys, who received the former part of his education at Eton school, was afterwards successively a scholar and fellow of Corpus Christi college, in Cambridge. In 1634, he was appointed one of the university preachers; and, in 1640, was, by William Paston, esq. presented to the rectory of Mautby, in Norfolk. Mr. Masters, to whom I am indebted for this account of him, “apprehends” that he was chaplain to Charles I. He certainly deserved that distinction, as he was a man of acknowledged merit, and a justly-admired preacher; and therefore much in favour with the bishop of Norwich. Roger Flynt, the editor of his sermons, with difficulty obtained leave of the dying author to communicate them to the public; but it was upon condition “*that he should say nothing of him.*” From which he leaves the reader to judge how great a man he was, who made so little of himself. He hopes, however, that he may add, without breach of promise, “that when a man’s genius is fitted for government; when his person is guarded with  
U 4 “authority,

“ authority, and his deportment with gravity ;  
 “ when his courage is tempered with modera-  
 “ tion, and his knowledge with discretion ;  
 “ when a priest and a gentleman meet in one  
 “ person, the church must needs suffer a great  
 “ loss, that such an one should expire in a coun-  
 “ try village consisting only of four farmers.  
 “ But I must say no more than this, that he was  
 “ nephew to Dr. Boys, that famous dean of  
 “ Canterbury ; and thou mayest judge by his  
 “ writings they were near of kin.”

JOHN FLAMSTEED, rector of Bur-  
 stow in Surrey, and astronomer to the king. His  
 portrait belongs to the reign of Anne.

JOHANNES GOAD, artis astro-meteo-  
 rologiæ instaurator, *Æt.* 62, 1677, &c. *R. White*  
*sc.* Before his posthumous work, entitled, “ *Astro-*  
 “ *Meteorologia sana,*” &c. 4to. 1690. This print  
 is much like the author.

John Goad, who was educated at St. John’s  
 College in Oxford, was, near twenty years, chief  
 master of Merchant Taylors School, in Lon-  
 don. In 1681, he was ejected from this em-  
 ployment, on account of some passages which  
 favoured strongly of popery, in his “ *Comment*  
 “ *on the Church Catechism,*” composed for the  
 use of his scholars. After his ejection, he  
 taught school in Westminster. He was a man  
 in general esteem for his probity and learning,  
 and particularly for his abilities as a school-  
 master. He died Oct. 28, 1689, having a few  
 years before, declared himself a Roman Catho-  
 lic\*. He was author of several sermons, and

\* It appears from Mr. Wood’s account of him, that he only  
 outwardly conformed to the church of England, from the year  
 1660.



one or two vocabularies, &c. but his great work, which employed him for a considerable part of his life, was his “Astro-Meteorologica; or Aphorisms and Discourses of the Bodies celestial, their Natures and Influences, discovered from the Variety of the Alterations of the Air, temperate or intemperate, as to Heat or Cold, Frost, Snow, Hail, Fog, Rain, Wind, Storm, Lightnings, Thunder, Blasting, Hurricane,” &c. London, 1686, fol. This book gained the author a great reputation. The subject of it is a kind of astrology, founded, for the most part, on reason and experiment, as will appear by comparing it with Mr. Boyle’s “History of the Air,” and Dr. Mead’s book “De Imperio Solis et Lunæ.”

JOHANNES NEWTON, *Æt.* 39,  
1660 Before “*Mathematical Elements* by John  
*Newton, M. A.*” 1660; 4to.

John Newton, who was some time a commoner of Edmund hall in Oxford, was, soon after the Restoration, created doctor of divinity, made chaplain to the king, and preferred to the rectory of Ross in Herefordshire. He seems, by his works, to have run through the whole circle of sciences. There is in the “*Athenæ Oxonienses*,” a catalogue of his books of arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, the seven liberal arts, cosmography, geography, logic, and rhetoric; down to ephemerides, almanacks, and instructions for children to read. Mr. Wood speaks of him as a learned man, but of a singular and capricious character. *Ob.* Jan. 1678-9.

JOHN KETTLEWELL was vicar of Colehill in Warwickshire, in this and the next reign.

reign. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

EDMUNDUS ELISEUS, A.M. Coll. Bal. quondam Socius. *He thus writes himself in the title page to his "Miscellanea," 1662, 4to. before which is an anonymous print of him by Faithorne, in an octagon frame.*

Edmund Elys \*, son of a clergyman in Devonshire, was educated at Baliol college, in Oxford. In 1655, about the time when he took the degree of bachelor of arts, being then fellow of the college, he published a small volume of divine poems, and another in 1658. The same year, he published "Miscellanea," in Latin and English verse, and several short essays in Latin prose. This book was reprinted in 1662. In the preface, and more particularly at p. 32, he speaks with great sensibility of some persons who had decried his performances, and aspersed his character on account of some levities and fallies of youth. In 1659, he succeeded his father in the rectory of East Allington, in Devonshire. His conduct appears to have been irreproachable after he entered into holy orders. He, by his writings, has given sufficient testimony of his parts, industry, and learning. The most remarkable of his numerous works, which are mentioned by Wood, is the pamphlet which he published against Dr. Tillotson's "Sermons on the Incarnation;" and the most estimable is his volume of "Letters," &c. as some of them were written to eminent persons, particularly Dr. Sherlock and Dr. Bentley. There are also letters from Dr. Henry More, Dr. Barlow, and others, to Edmund Elys. He was living,

\* So written by Mr. Wood.

and in studious retirement, in 1693, at which time he was a nonjuror. See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 943.

CLEMENT ELLIS, An. Ætat. 68; *clerical habit, small 8vo. Under the head is a mermaid in a circle †.*

Clement Ellis was born in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, in Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was patronized by William, marquis, and afterwards duke of Newcastle, who presented him to the rectory of Kirkby, in Nottinghamshire, of which he was the laborious, useful, and exemplary minister. His writings, except one or two juvenile pieces of poetry, have a tendency to promote practical religion. His principal work is "The Gentle Sinner, or England's brave Gentleman characterised, in a letter to a Friend," 1660, small 8vo. of which several editions have been published ‡. His small tract, entitled "Christianity in short; or the short Way to be a good Christian; recommended to such as want either time or capacity for reading longer and learned Discourses," was, perhaps, oftener printed than any of his works. This was one of the popular tracts which was pirated and vilely printed on tobacco paper, "by Henry Hills, in Black-Friars, for the benefit of the poor;"

† The print, according to strictness of Chronology, may possibly belong to a subsequent reign.

‡ The writer, in this book, first draws the character of a vain and debauched man of fashion; next of those who are vicious in a less degree; and concludes with that of a Christian gentleman. This work, which was written in a fortnight, in the early part of the author's life, is not without merit, either in design or composition; but we, in the course of it, too frequently meet with the fullsome metaphors of fanatics, and such quaintnesses as abound in Overbury's characters.

by which was meant the poor purchaser. The author was living at Kirkby, in 1694. See "Athen Oxon." ii. col. 969.

The Rev. Mr. WILLIAM CRAY, of Newcastle; *a small anonymous mezzotinto*; *F. Place f. 1683.*

This person was probably a friend of Mr. Place, who engraved for his amusement.

JOSIAH PULLEN, A. M. chaplain to bishop Sanderson. His portrait was done in the reign of Anne.

ROBERT WALWYN, late minister of Towcester, &c. 12mo.

Robert Walwyn was author of a compendious system of divinity, entitled, "A particular View of the Fundamentals of the Christian Religion," 1666, final 8vo.

\* \* \* \* \*

An anonymous portrait of a clergyman in a surplice, underneath are four lines, intimating that he was author of polemical pieces. *W. Sherwin sc. 12mo.*

N. B. Stillingfleet, Patrick, Tenison, Horneck, and other eminent divines of the established church, flourished in this reign, but their portraits belong to a subsequent period.

## NON-CONFORMISTS.

JOANNES OWENUS, &c. *R. White sc. h. sb.*

JOANNES OWEN, S. T. D. &c. *Vertue sc. copied from the above. Before his works, 1721, fol.*

JOANNES OWEN, D. D. *J. Vandevelde exc. 4to. mezz.*

John Owen, some time dean of Christ-church, and vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, was a man of more learning and politeness than any of the Independents; and was, perhaps, exceeded by none of that party in probity and piety. Supposing it necessary for one of his persuasion to be placed at the head of the university, none was so proper as this person; who governed it several years, with much prudence and moderation, when faction and animosity seemed to be a part of every religion. He was a man of an engaging conversation, and had an excellent talent for preaching. He was highly in favour with Cromwell, and was, after the Restoration, offered preferment in the church, which he refused. Two days before his death, he dictated a letter to a particular friend, in which are these words; "I am leaving the ship  
" of the church in a storm, but whilst the great  
" pilot is in it, the loss of a poor under-rower  
" will be inconsiderable\*." He died Aug. 24, 1683, in the 67th year of his age †. There  
are

\* Calamy.

† Mr. Wood represents him as a perjured person, a time-server, a hypocrite whose godliness was gain, and a blasphemer: and, as if this were not sufficient, he has also made him a sop. All which means no more than this: That when Dr. Owen entered himself a member of the university of Oxford, he was of the established church, and took the usual oaths; that he turned Independent.  
preached

are some very peculiar expressions in his writings: Solomon's Song could not furnish him with a sufficient number of phrases to express his love of Christ, but he must invent a jargon of his own †. Dr. William Clagget, in his "Discourse concerning the Operation of the Holy Spirit," wrote a confutation of part of Dr. Owen's book on that subject. There is an excellent abridgement of the former, with considerable improvements, by Henry Stebbing, M. A. 1719, 8vo.

THOMAS GOODWIN, S. T. P. &c.  
*R. White sc. a double cap on his head.*  
*Another by White, in 8vo. copied from the former.*

Thomas Goodwin was one of the assembly of divines that sat at Westminster, and president of Magdalen college in Oxford. Mr. Wood styles him and Dr. Owen "the two Atlases" and Patriarchs of Independency." He was a man of great reading, but by no means equal to Dr. Owen, and was much further gone in fanaticism. The authors of his character prefixed to his works inform us, that "he was

preached and acted as other Independents did, took the oath called the Engagement, and accepted of preferment from Cromwell; that he was a man of a good person and behaviour, and liked to go well dressed.—We must be extremely cautious how we form our judgment of characters at this period: the difference of a few modes or ceremonies in religious worship, has been the source of infinite prejudice and misrepresentation. The practice of some of the splenetic writers of this period reminds me of the painter well known by the appellation of *Hellish Brueghel*, who had so accustomed himself to painting of witches, imps, and devils, that he sometimes made but little difference betwixt his human and infernal figures. I do not mean, by this remark, to reflect particularly on Mr. Wood, who with his defects had very great merit.

† Dr. South, who knew him well, has mentioned several of his cant words, in his IVth volume p. 49. See also vol. V. p. 48, 334.

“ much

“ much addicted to retirement and deep con-  
 “ templation †, had been much excercised in  
 “ the controversies agitated in the age in which  
 “ he lived, and had a deep insight into the  
 “ grace of God, and the covenant of grace.”

He attended Cromwell his friend and patron upon his death-bed, and was very confident that he would not die, from a supposed revelation communicated to him in a prayer, but a few minutes before his death. When he found himself mistaken, he exclaimed, in a subsequent address to God, “ Thou hast deceived us, and “ we were deceived \*.” *Ob.* 23 Feb. 1679, *Æt.* 80. His writings consist of expositions, sermons, &c. which have been much read. His portrait, which very nearly resembles him, is prefixed to his works, printed 1681, in two volumes folio.

THOMAS MANTON, D.D. *R. White*  
*sc.* *Before his Sermons*, 1678; 4to.

THOMAS MANTON, &c. *R. W. f.* *copied from*  
*the above*; 8vo.

† He was doubtless the Independent minister and head of a college, mentioned in No. 494 of the “ Spectator ;” where a young man, who went to be entered at his college, is said to have been conducted “ with great silence and seriousness to a long gallery, “ which was darkened at noon-day, and had only a single candle “ burning in it. After a short stay in this melancholy apartment, “ he was led into a chamber hung with black; where he enter- “ tained himself for some time, by the glimmering of a taper; “ till at length the head of the college came out to him from an “ inner room, with half a dozen night-caps upon his head, and “ religious horror in his countenance. The young man trembled; “ but his fears increased, when instead of being asked what pro- “ gress he had made in learning, he was examined how he abound- “ ed in grace,” &c. &c.

The long gallery, mentioned in this note, was taken down in 1770, for the improvement of the president’s lodgings. In the Oxford Almanack for 1730, is an outside view of it. It is known by the two doors in front, a window with three lights, and as many brackets underneath.

\* Tillotson’s “ Life,” p. 19, &c. second edit.

THOMAS MANTON, &c. *R. White sc. Before his works; fol.*

He is represented very plump, or rather fat.

Thomas Manton, rector of Covent-garden, was one of the greatest divines among the Presbyterians. His industry and learning, his talent as a preacher, his moderation, his activity and address in the management of their public affairs, in all which he was a leading man, are mentioned with respect, by several writers. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference, and was very desirous of a comprehension. Lord Clarendon intimated to Baxter, that he should not have despaired of bringing that affair to a happy issue, if he had been as fat as Manton\*. Archbishop Usher used to call him *a voluminous preacher* †; and he was no less voluminous as an author. He composed 190 sermons on the 119th Psalm, which are printed in one volume folio. He was also author of several other pieces specified by Dr. Calamy. *Ob. 18 Oct. 1677.*

GULIELMUS BATESIUS, S.S.T.P.  
*Faithorne delin. et sc. Before his "Harmony of divine Attributes;" 4to.*

GULIELMUS BATESIUS, &c. *Æt. 57, 1682; R. White sc. 12mo.*

\* He seems to have had that well known passage of Shakespeare in his mind, where Julius Cæsar, speaking of Cassius, says,

"Let me have men about me that are fat," &c.

† The following passage is in a letter of lord Bolingbroke to Dr. Swift: "My next shall be as long as one of Dr. Manton's (sermons) who taught my youth to yawn, and prepared me to be a high churchman, that I might never hear him read, nor read him more." Letters of Swift, &c. published 1766, vol. ii. p. 112.



There are other prints of him, by White, which more properly belong to the reign of William III.

Dr. William Bates, minister of St. Dunstan's in the West, in the former part of this reign \*, was a man of a good and amiable character; much a scholar, much a gentleman, and no less a christian. His moderation and sweetness of temper, were known to all that conversed with him; among whom were eminent and pious men of various persuasions: Dr. Tillotson's friendship for him began early; and as his merit was invariably the same, it continued without interruption, to the end of that prelate's life. His abilities qualified him for the highest dignities in the church: and it is certain that great offers were made him; but he could never be prevailed with to conform. All his works except his "Select Lives of illustrious and pious Persons †," to which his own life would be a proper supplement, were published in one volume folio. He is esteemed the politest writer of his age, among the Presbyterians. *Ob.* 1699.

ANTON. TUCKNEY, D. D: *R. White*  
*sc.*

Anthony Tuckney was one of the assembly of divines, and successively master of Emmanuel and St. John's college in Cambridge; regius professor of divinity, and vice-chancellor of that university. After the Restoration, he was appointed one of the commissioners at the con-

\* Near 2000 persons, among whom was Dr. Bates, were silenced and deprived for nonconformity, after the Restoration.

† Intituled, "Vitæ selectæ aliquot Virorum," &c. It is little more than a collection published by him.

ference held at the Savoy. He was succeeded in the mastership of Emmanuel college by Dr. William Dillingham \*, in 1653; and was, in 1661, succeeded in the mastership of St. John's, and the divinity chair, by Dr. Peter Gunning. He was a man of great learning, and no less modesty; but is said to have shewn more courage in maintaining the rights and privileges of the university, in the lawless time in which he lived, than any of the heads of houses at Cambridge. He, with great prudence and ability presided over his college, which never flourished more than under his government. He died in 1669-70, in the 71st year of his age. His "Sermons," before which is his portrait, were published after his death, in 4to. 1676. His "Prælectiones Theologicæ" were also published in 4to. 1679.

JOHANNES COLLINGS, S. T. P.  
&c. *R. White sc. 4to.*

JOHANNES COLLINGS, &c. 1678, *Æt. 53; 4to. mezz.*

Dr. John Collings, who was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference in this reign, was educated at Emmanuel college in Cambridge; and was forty-four years a minister at Norwich. He was a man of various learning, but particularly excelled as a textuary and critic. He was generally esteemed for his great industry, humanity, and exemplary life. He was author of many sermons and books of practical divinity and controversy; one of the most singular of which is his "Weaver's Pocket-Book, or Weaving spiritualized;" 8vo.

\* An ingenious Latin poet, some of whose compositions are in the first volume of the new edition of the "Musæ Anglicanæ."

1675\*. This book was adapted to the place where he lived, which has been long famous for the manufacture of stuffs. He had a very considerable hand in the Annotations on the Bible, in two volumes folio; which were begun and carried on by Mr. Matthew Poole, and which go under his name. *Ob.* 1690, *Æt.* 67.

THOMAS JACOMB, D. D. *In the same plate with the heads of Jos. Caryl, Edmund Calamy, Dr. Tho. Manton, Tho. Case, Wm. Jenkin, Ric. Baxter, Dr. Wm. Bates, Tho. Watson, Tho. Lye, and Matth. Mead. The print is an engraved title, in which are these words, "The Farewell Sermons of the late London Ministers, preached the 17th of Aug. 1662 †;"* 8vo. *This was a little before the act of uniformity took place.*

Thomas Jacomb received part of his education at Magdalen hall in Oxford, whence he removed to Emmanuel, and at length to Trinity college in Cambridge. About the year 1647, he was preferred to the rectory of St. Martin's near Ludgate, and alio made chaplain to the countess dowager of Exeter †. After the Restoration, he lived in Exeter-House with that lady; where he frequently preached when other

\* Mr. Boyle, in his "Occasional Reflections on several Subjects," published in 1665, seems to have led the way to spiritualizing the common objects, business, and occurrences of life. This was much practised by Mr. Flavel, and has been lately revived by Mr. James Hervey.

† The publication of these sermons gave great offence, as there were several passages in them which were thought to be of seditious tendency. Mr. Baxter informs us, that the booksellers procured copies of the Farewell Sermons from the scribes that took them from the mouths of the preachers; and that several of them were altered and mangled at the discretion of the editors. "Life," part ii. p. 303.

‡ Daughter to John, earl of Bridgewater. Mr. Baxter styles her "the excellent, sincere, humble, godly, faithful lady, the countess dowager of Exeter." "Life," part iii. p. 95.

ministers were silenced. Mr. Baxter and Dr. Calamy speak of him as a man of great gravity, sobriety, and moderation, and a good preacher. Dr. Sherlock, who seems to have received some provocation from him, represents him as “the prettiest, nonsensical, trifling gooselcap, that ever set pen to paper\*.” He died in the house of his patrons, the 27th of March, 1687. His library, which consisted of books in various languages and faculties, sold after his death for 1300 l. He published a considerable number of sermons.

EDMUND CALAMY, B. D. *R. White sc.* 12mo.

EDMUND CALAMY, *with the heads of Jos. Caryl, James Janeway, and Ralph Venning;* 8vo.

Edmund Calamy was minister of Aldermanbury, whence he was ejected in 1662. See an account of him in the preceding reign.

STEPHEN CHARNOCK, B. D. *R. White sc.* Before his two volumes of “*Discourses on the Existence, Attributes, and Providence of God,*” &c. 1684; folio.

Stephen Charnock was educated at Emmanuel college in Cambridge, where he was some time under the tuition of Mr. William Sancroft, who was, in this reign, advanced to the see of Canterbury. In 1652, he was, by authority of the parliament visitors, appointed fellow of New college in Oxford. He was afterwards domestic chaplain to Henry Cromwell, when he was lord deputy of Ireland. Whilst he con-

\* This inconsistency of characters is frequently seen in the writings of such as flourished about this period, especially when the authors happened to disagree in their sentiments of religion. Vide “*Athen. Oxon.*” ii. col. 801.

tinued in that station, he was a constant preacher at one of the churches in Dublin, every Sunday in the afternoon. His sermons, which he delivered without notes, were attended by all persons of distinction in that city. In the latter part of his life, when he exercised his ministry in London, his memory and his eyes failed him; which occasioned his reading his sermons with a glass. The two volumes of his Discourses, tho' not written with a view to their publication, bear a sufficient testimony to the abilities of the author; whose natural parts were more solid than shining; and were improved by every kind of learning requisite to form a divine. Mr. Johnson, who preached the sermon at his funeral, says, "he never knew a man, in all his life, who had attained near to that skill that Mr. Charnock had, in the originals of the Old and New Testament, except Mr. Thomas Cawton." *Ob.* 27 July, 1680, *Æt.* 52.

SAMUEL CRADOCK, B. D. some time fellow of Emmanuel College in Cambridge; *R. White sc.* Before his "*Knowledge and Practice,*" &c. *folio.*

Samuel Cradock, rector of North-Cadbury in Somersetshire, was elder brother to Dr. Zachary Cradock, preacher at Gray's Inn, and provost of Eton college. In 1662, he was, for nonconformity, ejected from his benefice, worth 300 l. a year. He was afterwards supported by the generosity of Mr. Walter Cradock, a gentleman of fortune, to whom he was heir at law. He, in this reign, kept a private academy for which his learning perfectly qualified him, and had a share in the education of several persons of worth and eminence. I never saw two different characters of Mr. Cradock. He was

so good and inoffensive a man, that every body spoke well of him, when it was usual for men of all religions to speak ill of each other. Nothing was ever objected to him but his nonconformity; and if that were a crime, it was entirely the crime of an erroneous conscience, without the least perversity of his will. His "Apostolical History," his "History of the Old and New Testament," and his "Harmony of the four Evangelists," are his principal works, which have particular merit\*. The last was revised by his friend Dr. Tillotson, who preserved it from the flames in the fire of London. *Ob.* 7 Oct. 1706, *Æt.* 86.

DAVID CLARKSON, minister of the gospel, (B. D.); *M. Beale p. R. White sc. Before his "Sermons," fol.* 1696.

David Clarkson, when he was fellow of Clare hall in Cambridge, had the honour of instructing archbishop Tillotson, not only one of the greatest, but also one of the best men this kingdom ever produced. It is well known that this prelate ever maintained a respect for him, not merely because he was his tutor, but because he was a man of uncommon learning and abilities, and of singular modesty and humility. His sermons are esteemed judicious: they are written in an unaffected style and good method. The most noted of his works is that entitled, "No Evidence of Diocesan Episcopacy in the primitive Times;" 1681; 4to. in answer to Dr. Stillingfleet. This book shews him to have been a man of great reading in church-history.

\* Dr. Dodderidge recommends the first and the last of these books to young students. See his "Family Expositor," vol. iii. p. 378.

MATTHÆUS POLE, (vel POOLE), &c.  
(M. A.); *R. White sc. b. sb.*

This learned critic and casuist finished, in ten years, a work that seemed sufficient to employ a much longer life than his own. It is entitled, “*Synopsis Criticorum aliorumque S. Scripturæ Interpretum*,” and is printed in five large volumes in folio. It contains not only an abridgment of the nine volumes of the “*Critici Sacri*,” and various other expositors \*, but also extracts and abridgments of a great number of small treatises and pamphlets, which, though of considerable merit, would have been otherwise neglected or lost. The plan of it was judicious †, and the execution more free from errors than seems consistent with so great a work, finished in so short a time, by one man ‡. Mr. Poole made a great progress in the English Annotations on the Bible, completed after his decease by several divines, and published in two volumes folio. He was author of some other pieces of less note. His name was among those who were to be murdered by the Papists, according to the deposition of Titus Oates. In 1679, he retired to Amsterdam, where he died the same year, not without suspicion of being poisoned.

JOHANNES HOWE, V. D. M. (M. A.);  
*White sc. 8vo.*

\* See Trapp’s Preface to his “*Explanatory Notes on the Four Gospels*,” p. 5.

† This stupendous work was undertaken by the advice of the very learned bishop Lloyd, as appears by a letter of that prelate, addressed to the famous Mr. Dodwell, and communicated to me by his son, Dr. Dodwell, archdeacon of Berks.

‡ This book is of late much sunk in its price, though intrinsically as good as ever. The truth is, Latin commentaries on the Scriptures are little regarded; but we have English ones as often as we have new almanacks. I have myself known about twenty published within these last twenty years.

JOHANNES HOWE, M. A. *f. Pine sc. copied from White.*

John Howe, who had been chaplain to Cromwell, was one of the most learned and polite writers among the dissenters. His reading in divinity was very extensive: he was a good Orientalist, and understood several of the modern languages. His sermons, and other practical pieces, which are numerous, were, for the most part, published in this reign. His "Blessedness of the Righteous" was the most generally esteemed of his performances. He was an admired preacher, but was sometimes too profound for ordinary capacities. There is an uncommon depth of thought in several of his works. It is observable, that his friend Dr. Tillotson asserted, in a sermon preached at court the 2d of April, 1680, that "no man, without an extraordinary commission from heaven, testified by working miracles as the apostles did, ought to affront the established religion of a nation, *though it be false*, and openly to draw men off from the profession of it, in contempt of the magistrate and the law," &c. Mr. Howe did not only write him a long letter upon this erroneous doctrine, but expostulated with him upon it in a friendly manner: upon which Dr. Tillotson burst into tears, and frankly acknowledged that it was not to be justified. *Ob. 2 April, 1705.*

JOSEPHUS CARYL; *White sc. b. 8b. Before his Commentary, &c*

JOSEPH CARYL, &c. (M. A.); *R. White sc. 8vo.*

Joseph Caryl, a moderate Independent, was some time a commoner at Exeter college in Oxford.



Oxford. He was one of the assembly of divines, and a frequent preacher before the long parliament in the reign of Charles I. He was several times appointed to attend upon that unhappy prince, particularly when he was a prisoner at Holdenby, and a little before his death; but the king waved all offers of his service. In 1650, he and Dr. Owen were, by order of parliament, sent to attend on Cromwell in Scotland, and to officiate as ministers. He was a man of parts and learning, and of indefatigable industry. He was author of a considerable number of sermons; but his great work is an endless "Commentary on Job," in two volumes folio, which consist of upwards of six hundred sheets\*. It is also printed in twelve volumes 4to. *Ob.* Feb. 1672-3 †.

THOMAS DOOLITTLE, (M. A.),  
*Æt.* 51. Before his "*Treatise on the Lord's Supper,*" 1680; 12mo.

John Dunton, who printed the book, informs us that Robert White, who was successful in likenesses, got much reputation by this head. "Dunton's Life," p. 346.

\* It is indiscreet in an author to be voluminous, as the generality even of scholars are too lazy even to read books of an enormous length. Indeed the age of Charles II. or rather the seventeenth century, was the age of dull rhapsodies and folios. I speak not this in disparagement of Mr. Caryl's performance: but a commentary on the "Iliad," in twenty-four volumes in folio, which bears much the same proportion to this on the Hebrew poet, must needs be heavy and rhapsodical, though written by Longinus himself. One just remark has been made on its utility, that it is a very sufficient exercise for the virtue of patience, which it was chiefly intended to inculcate and improve.

† A great-grandson of this Mr. Caryl was lately a mercer in the Strand, but is now retired from business, and has an estate in Hertfordshire. Dr. Lyndford Caryl, master of Jesus college, Cambridge, and prebendary of Canterbury, Lincoln, and Southwell, is his great nephew.

THOMAS

THOMAS DOOLITTLE; *Cross sc. 4 English verses.*  
 THOMAS DOOLITTLE, *holding a book*; 12mo.

Thomas Doolittle, a native of Kidderminster in Worcestershire, was minister of St. Alphage, in London, before the ejection. Mr. Baxter, who thought him a promising youth, sent him to Pembroke hall in Cambridge; where he made such a proficiency in learning, as fully answered his expectation. He kept a private academy in Monkwell-street, Cripplegate, where he continued to preach, and trained up several ministers of considerable note. He had the character of a serious and affectionate preacher, and was very assiduous in catechising. He published books of practical divinity to almost the time of his death, which was on the 24th of May, 1707\*. In the "History of Europe," for that year, he is said to have built the first meeting-house in London, and to have been the "last that survived of the ministers ejected by the act of uniformity." His "Treatise on the Sacrament," has, perhaps, been oftener printed than any other book on that subject; and his "Call to delaying Sinners," has gone through many editions. He was father of Samuel Doolittle, some time a minister at Reading in Berkshire.

THOMAS GOUGE, (M. A.); *Riley p. R. White sc. Before his "Funeral Sermon, 1682*; 12mo.

THOMAS GOUGE; *Van Hove sc.*

Thomas Gouge, minister of St. Sepulchre's in London, from the year 1638, to 1662, was son of Dr. William Gouge of Black Friars. He

\* See Calamy, vol. iii. p. 76.

was, throughout his life, a person of exemplary piety; and was, especially in the latter part of it, such an example of charity, as none but men of fortune, and of enlarged and benevolent minds like his own, could imitate. He caused many thousand copies of the "Bible," "Church Catechism," "Practice of Piety," and "Whole Duty of Man," to be printed in the Welsh language, and dispersed over Wales; where he set up three or four hundred schools\*. He constantly travelled over that country once or twice a year; where he inspected every thing relating to the schools himself, and instructed the people both in public and private. He was author of several practical books, which he usually distributed *gratis* wherever he went. He was a stranger to the narrow bigotry of sects, and loved good men of every denomination. He was constantly chearful, and scarce ever knew what sickness was. He died in his sleep, with a single groan †, in the year 1681, and the 77th of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson, who speaks thus of him: "There have not, since the primitive times of christianity, been many among the sons of men, to whom the glorious character of the Son of God might be better applied, that *He went about doing good.*" He is said to have conformed to the church some time before his death ‡.

PHILIP HENRY, M. A. father of Mr. Matthew Henry. His portrait belongs to the reign of WILLIAM III.

\* He was assisted by his friends in these charitable works.

† Every one of his friends was ready to cry out on this occasion,

Sic mihi contingat vivere, sicque mori!

‡ "Magna Britannia," iii, p. 180.

ARTHUR JACKSON, minister of St. Faith's in London, whence he was ejected, in 1662. See the INTERREGNUM.

WILLIAM JENKIN, (M. A.); *a small head, in a plate with several others.* See JACOMB.

William Jenkin, who was, by his mother, descended from John Rogers, the proto-martyr in the reign of Mary, received his education at St. John's college in Cambridge. About the year 1641, he was chosen minister of Christchurch, in London, and soon after lecturer at St. Anne's Black Friars. When the Independent faction prevailed, he was suspended from his ministry and deprived of his benefice for refusing to observe the public thanksgivings enjoined by the parliament. He afterwards embarked in a design for restoring the king, for which his friend Mr. Love was beheaded: but on presenting a petition to the parliament they voted him a pardon. Upon the death of Dr. Gouge, he was chosen minister of Black Friars, which he afterwards quitted for the benefice from which he had been ejected. He, for several years, preached upon the names given to Christ in scripture, and a course of sermons upon the Epistle of Jude, which he published. Mr. Baxter styles him *a sententious and elegant preacher.* He continued to preach in private after the act of uniformity took place: and even in, and after the year 1682, when the non-conformists were more obnoxious to the laws than ever, he went from place to place, and preached where he thought he could do it with most secrecy\*. He was at length surpris'd by  
a party

\*As the laws, in this reign, were very severe against all religious assemblies which were not of the established church, the Nonconformists

a party of soldiers, and sent to Newgate; where he died the 19th of Jan. 1684-5. "He was buried by his friends with great honour; many eminent persons, and some scores of mourning coaches attending his funeral\*."

THOMAS CASE, (M. A.); *a small head, with several others.* See JACOMB.

Thomas Case, who was educated at Christchurch in Oxford, was one of the assembly of divines in the late reign, and a frequent preacher before the parliament. He distinguished himself by his zeal for the Covenant †, to which he, with his usual constancy, adhered. He was

formists sometimes met in very obscure places in the country. There is a tradition, that a congregation of Protestant Dissenters were assembled in a barn, which frequently harboured beggars and other vagrants: and that the preacher, for want of a ladder or a tub, was suspended in a sack affixed to a beam. He preached that day upon the last judgment, and towards the close of his sermon, entered upon a description of the terrors of that tribunal. He had no sooner mentioned the "sounding of the trumpet," than a strolling mimic-trumpeter who lay concealed in the straw, began to exert himself. The congregation, struck with the utmost consternation, fled in an instant from the place; and left the affrighted preacher to shift for himself. The effects of his fright are said to have appeared at the bottom of the sack; and to have occasioned that opprobrious appellation by which the Nonconformists were vulgarly distinguished. This idle story, which was communicated by a Dissenting minister, was propagated throughout the kingdom, in the reign of Charles II.

\* Calamy.

† I cannot help observing, that there is something so sanguinary in one, at least, of his sermons, that, like *that* of Josias How ‖, of Trinity college, Oxford, it should have been printed in red letters. In the sermon preached before the court-martial, 1644, he says, "Noble sirs, imitate God, and be merciful to none that have sinned of *malicious* wickedness;" meaning the royalists, who were frequently styled *malignants*.

‖ He was a native of Grendon Underwood, Bucks. The sermon, of which only thirty copies were taken, was thus printed by command of Charles I. The author is said to have made a whimsical vow, that if he ever printed any thing, it should be in red letters. See Wood's "Fasti," ii. 56, and Hearne's "Glossary to Robert of Gloucester," p. 669. How died in 1701, aged 90. His Sermon is mentioned here as a very singular curiosity. Wood had never seen it; but Hearne had a copy.

some

some time minister of St. Mary Magdalen's in Milk-street; but was ejected thence for refusing the engagement; and became afterwards rector of St. Giles's in the Fields. He was imprisoned for six months in the Tower, together with Mr. Jenkin, Dr. Drake, and Mr. Watson, for conspiring against the Independent government: this was commonly called Love's plot. They appear to have been equally engaged in a design to restore the king; but all, except Love, were pardoned upon their submission. He first began the morning exercise, or lecture, which was long continued at Cripplegate, and other parts of the city. He died the 30th of May, 1682, in the 84th year of his age, after having survived every one of the Dissenters that sat in the assembly of divines. His works are chiefly sermons. Mr. Baxter styles him "an old, faithful servant of God."

SIMEON ASHE; *a small head, with a scull. It is in the same plate with that of Jacomb, &c.*

Simeon Ashe, who was educated at Emmanuel college, in Cambridge, under Dr. Stoker, was intimate with Hildertham, Dod, Ball, Langley, and other nonconformists eminent in their day. He exercised his ministry in London for about three and twenty years. In the time of the civil war, he was chaplain to the earl of Warwick. As he was a man of fortune and character, his influence was great among the Presbyterians. He had no inconsiderable hand in the restoration of Charles the Second. Dr. Calamy speaks of him as a man of sanctity, benevolence, and hospitality. "He was," says that author, "a Christian of primitive simplicity, and a nonconformist of the old stamp."

How

How far the narrow bigotry of a sect, and acrimony of railing, may accord with "primitive simplicity," I leave the reader to judge. I am very certain that he proves himself to be *a nonconformist of the old stamp* by bitter invectives against the conforming clergy, whom he calls "blind seers, idle drones, misguiding guides, and scandalous ministers, who plucked down more with their foul hands than they built up with their fair tongues\*." *Ob.* 1662. He published Ball's works, and several sermons of his own composition. The reader is referred to Walker and Calamy for the particulars of his character.

THOMAS LYE, (M. A.); *a small head, with several others.* See JACOMB. Mr. Wood says that this head is very like him.

Thomas Lye, who was some time a servitor at Wadham college in Oxford, was, in the time of the Interregnum, made minister of Chard in Somersetshire; whence he was ejected for refusing to swear contrary to the Covenant. In 1653, he became pastor of Allhallows Church in Lombard-street, London; and was, the next year, made one of the approvers of ministers, as he had been before in Somersetshire. He was famous for catechising children, and writing books for their instruction. His manner of instructing was so engaging, that the children came with eagerness to be catechised by him. His "Explanation of the shorter Catechism," and his "Child's Delight," have been often printed. Mr. Wood, in his account of his sermons, says he has one in "The Morning Exercise at St. Giles's in the Fields, near Lon-

\* Sermon Before the Commons, 1642.

“don, in May, 1659.” Lond. 1676, 4to.  
 “In which “Morning Exercise” one John Til-  
 “lotson hath also a sermon.” Ob. 7 July,  
 1684.

THOMAS WATSON, &c. (M. A.);  
*J. Sturt sc.*

Thomas Watson, who was educated at Emmanuel college in Cambridge, was minister of St. Stephen's Walbrook in London, where he was much admired as a preacher; and his powers in praying extempore, are said to have been very extraordinary. Dr. Calamy tells us, that bishop Richardson, before the Bartholomew act took place, went to hear him on a lecture day, and was much taken with his sermon, but more with his prayer after it; that he followed him home to thank him, and beg a copy of the prayer; and that the prelate was surpris'd, when he told him it was not premeditated. His “Art of Divine Contentment,” has been oftener printed than any of his works. After his death, was published his “Body of Divinity, or Course of Sermons,” 1692, fol. to which his portrait is prefixed\*.

SAMUEL CLARKE, (Senr.); *T. Cross sc.*

SAMUEL CLARKE; *R. Gaywood f. 4to.*

SAMUEL CLARKE; *R. White sc. h. sb.*

SAMUEL CLARKE; *Æt. 75, OÆ. 10, 1674;*  
*Binneman sc. Before his “Looking-glass for Perse-*  
*“cutors.”*

SAMUEL CLARKE, &c. *W. Tringham sc. h. sb.*

\* Dr. Doddridge, in his “Life of Col. Gardiner,” p. 31, edit. 1747, mentions a book, written by Watson, with this or the like title: “The Christian Soldier, or Heaven taken by Storm,” which was the book in which the colonel had been reading just before his marvellous conversion.



Samuel Clarke, a preacher and writer of considerable note, was, during the Interregnum, and at the time of the ejection, minister of St. Bennet Fink, in London. In November, 1660, he, in the name of the Presbyterian ministers, presented an address of thanks to the king, for his declaration for liberty of conscience. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy, and behaved on that occasion with great decency and moderation. "He sometimes attended the church as a hearer and a communicant \*." He was much esteemed by all that knew him, for his great probity and industry. He died the 25th of Dec. 1682. His works were much in vogue among ordinary readers. The author, and his bookseller, seem to have been thoroughly informed of this secret, "That a *taking title-page* becomes much more taking, with an engraved frontispiece before it; and that little *pictures*, in the body of the book, are great embellishments to style and matter." Mr. Clarke was more a compiler than an author. His name was anagramatized to *Su(c)k all Cream*, alluding to his taking the best parts of those books from which he made his collections. The most valuable of his numerous works are his "Lives of the Puritan Divines, and other Persons of Note;" in which are some things not to be found in other memoirs. Twenty-two of these lives are printed with his "Mar-tirology." The rest are in his "Lives of sundry eminent Persons in this latter Age," 1683, folio †; and in his "Marrow of Ecclesiastical History," folio and 4to.

\* Calamy.

† In the preface to this book, in which are several portraits, is the Life of the author, written by himself. It appears by this account, that he was the most painful and voluminous compiler of his age.

SAMUEL CLARKE, M. A. natus Nov. 12, 1626; *R. White ad vivum sc. b. fb.*

This person was the son of the former, and much superior to him in parts and learning. He was fellow of Pembroke hall in Cambridge, but was ejected from his fellowship, for refusing to take the engagement. He was also ejected afterwards, from his rectory of Grendon in Buckinghamshire. He applied himself early to the study of the scriptures; and the books which he published, as helps to others in the same course of study, are so many proofs of his industry and abilities. His "Annotations on the Bible," printed together with the sacred text, was the great work of his life. It is commended in very high terms by Dr. Owen and Mr. Baxter, as a laborious and judicious performance; and in still higher, by Dr. Calamy, who says, that it "bears the lively signatures of his exact learning, singular piety, and indefatigable industry; and has been valued by good judges, of different sentiments and persuasions, considering the brevity of the parts, and intireness of the whole, as the best single book upon the Bible in the world." It has been an excellent fund for some modern commentators, who have republished a great part of it, with very little alteration. Nothing is more common at present, than to buy old books of divinity at three pence a pound, and retail them to the public at three halfpence a sheet. *Ob.* Feb. 24, 1700-1, *Æt.* 75. He has been confounded with Samuel Clarke, a celebrated Orientalist, of whom there is an account, in "Athen. Oxon." II. Col. 456.

THOMAS WADSWORTH, M. A.  
*R. White sc. Before his "Remains ;" 1680 ; small  
 8vo.*

Thomas Wadsworth received his education at Christ's college in Cambridge, where he was under the care of Mr. Owtram, a tutor of eminence. He was, at the Restoration, minister of Newington Butts, where he not only spent his time, but a great part of his fortune, in works of piety and charity. He distributed Bibles among the poor, and constantly visited his parishioners, and instructed them from house to house. He was, at the time of the ejection, minister of St. Laurence Poultney in London, and afterwards preached privately at Newington, Theobalds, and Southwark. He received nothing for his labours, but was content *to spend and be spent* in his great master's service. His "Diary," printed at the end of his "Life," contains the strongest proofs of his being an excellent Christian: and it is no less evident, from his practical works, that he strove to make others as good Christians as himself. He died of the stone, the 29th of Oct. 1676. His composure under the tortures of his distemper was such, as shewed his patience to be, at least, equal to the rest of his virtues.

HENRICUS NEWCOME, M. A.  
*Mancunienfis ; R. White sc. 4to.*

Henry Newcome, of St. John's college in Cambridge, was some time rector of Gausworth, in Cheshire, whence, in 1656, he removed to Manchester. He was a man of parts and learning, of great humanity and modesty, and admired as a preacher by all that ever heard him. When he was no longer permitted to preach,

he applied himself diligently to writing, and published discourses on several religious subjects. He was also author of “ A faithful Narrative of the Life and Death of that holy and laborious Preacher, Mr. John Machin, late of Astbury in Cheshire;” 1671; 8vo. In the latter part of his life, he preached at a chapel on the south side of the town of Manchester, which was built on purpose for him. *Ob.* Sept. 1695, *Æt.* 68.

JAMES JANEWAY, (M. A.) *four verses*, “ *Time made no furrows,*” &c. 12mo.

JAMES JANEWAY; *Van Hove* &c. 12mo.

JAMES JANEWAY, *together with the heads of Edm. Calamy, Ralph Venning, and Jos. Caryl. Before “ Saints Memorials, &c. being a Collection of “ divers Sentences,”* 1674; 8vo.—All these persons had a hand in this book.

James Janeway was the son of a clergyman in Hertfordshire, and the third of five brothers, who were all bred to the ministry. In 1655, he became a student of Christ-church in Oxford, and, soon after the Restoration, minister of Rotherhithe in Surrey. He was a young man of great industry and strictness of life, and his preaching is said to have been attended with signal effects upon many, especially in the time of the plague, when he entered into the deserted pulpits, and preached to great numbers: he also made it his business to visit the sick. Mr. Wood, who says “ he was admired for a forward and precious young man, especially by those of the female sex,” has omitted this circumstance of his life. His labours, which were too many for his delicate constitution, are said to have hastened his death, which happened on the 16th of March, 1673-4. A considerable  
number

number of his sermons are in print. He also published the Life of his elder brother, John, a young man of extraordinary piety: "A Token for Children," often printed. His "Legacy to his Friends," before which is his portrait, contains twenty-seven famous instances of God's providence, in and about sea-dangers and deliverances, &c. 1674; 8vo. See more of him in his funeral sermon by Ryther, before which is his print.

RALPH VENNING, *with several other beads.* See the above article.

RALPH VENNING, &c. (M. A.) *who died the 10<sup>th</sup> of March, 1673-4, in the year of his age, 53; Hollar f. 12mo.*

Ralph Venning, who had been educated at Emmanuel college in Cambridge, was, before the ejection, lecturer of the church of St. Olave in Southwark, where he was in high repute for his preaching. He was, in his charity-sermons, a powerful advocate for the poor, among whom he distributed annually some hundreds of pounds. His oratory on this topic is said to have been almost irresistible; as some have gone to church with a resolution not to give, and have been insensibly and involuntarily melted into compassion, and bestowed their alms with uncommon liberality. As he was a man of no faction himself, men of different factions and religions were generally disposed to do justice to his character. He was author of the nine practical treatises, which are all specified by Dr. Calamy.

HENRY STUBBES, (OR STUBBEE) (M. A.)  
*Ob. July 7, 1678; Æt. 73; 12mo.*

Henry Stubbes, who, according to Mr. Wood, was educated at Magdalen hall \*, or, according to Dr. Calamy, at Wadham college, in Oxford, was, for many years, a minister of very considerable note. He exercised his ministry at Wells in Somersetshire; afterwards at Dursley and Horsley in Gloucestershire: but, in the latter part of his life, he resided altogether in London. Here he preached almost every day, and some days twice. He was one of the most moderate and generally respected of the non-conformists; as he loved, so he seemed to be beloved of all good men. Dr. Calamy says “ he lived like an incarnate angel;” and Mr. Baxter, his intimate friend, has, in the “ Narrative of his own Life,” and the sermon which he preached at his funeral, represented him as a man of great sanctity of life, and a blessing to those parts of the kingdom in which he lived. “ I scarce remember, says he, the man that I ever knew, that served God with more absolute resignation and devotedness, in *simplicity* and *godly sincerity*; living, like the primitive Christians, without any pride or worldly motive; or in whose case I had rather die.”— Dr. Calamy and Mr. Wood have given us a list of his practical works; but they have both omitted the following: “ Two Epistles to the professing Parents of baptized Children,” written a little before his death, in 1678.

CHRISTOPHER NESSE, (M. A.) minister of the gospel in Fleet-Street, London; *Æt.* 56, 1678; 8vo.

Christopher Nesse, who was some time of St. John's college in Cambridge, was a minister

\* “ Athen. Oxon.” ii. col. 668.

in several noted towns in Yorkshire; particularly at Leedes, where, at the time of the ejection, he was lecturer to Dr. Lake, afterwards bishop of Chichester. There had been, for some time, a bickering betwixt the doctor and the lecturer, who preached with warmth against each other's doctrine. After the passing of the Five Mile Act, he preached in several of the villages about Leedes. In 1675, he was in great danger of being sent to prison; which occasioned his flying to London, where he became minister to a private congregation, and spent a great part of his time in writing. The chief of his works, which are numerous, are his "History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament," &c. \* in four volumes folio; and his "Church History from Adam," 1681. John Dunton the bookseller tells us, that he wrote for him "The Life of Pope Innocent XI." of which the whole impression sold off in a fortnight †. His style is but very indifferent. *Ob.* 26 Dec. 1705, *Æt.* 84.

J. FORBES, (M. A.) *four English verses*; "He that views Forbes's face," &c. 12mo. †.

James Forbes, descended from an honourable family in Scotland, was educated at Aberdeen, where he took the degree of master of arts, and was afterwards admitted to the same degree at Oxford §. In 1654, he began to exercise his ministry at Gloucester; where he preach-

\* The reader will find some things well worth his notice in these volumes.

† "Dunton's Life."

‡ There is a print from the same plate, with the name of Murrford on it, concerning whom, after particular search, I cannot find the least mention. The verses under the head denote him a poet.

§ Calamy.

ed in the cathedral for six years, and exerted himself so much, that his life was apparently in danger. He was strongly persuaded by dean Frampton, afterwards bishop of Gloucester, to conform to the church; but persisted in his nonconformity. He was very assiduous in preaching privately, when he could no longer preach in public; which occasioned his being several times imprisoned, and once for a whole year. He was, as to his tenets, a strict Calvinist, and an Independent. He was liberal and charitable to a degree beyond his circumstances, and was greatly respected for his learning and piety. He died the 31st of May, 1712, in the 83d year of his age, and lies buried at Gloucester, where he constantly resided in the latter part of his life. "He was off and on," as Dr. Calamy tells us, "fifty-eight years minister in that city." The most considerable of his works is his "Christian directed in the Way to Heaven."

NATHANAEL VINCENT, (M. A.)  
 &c. R. White sc. Before his "*True Touchstone of  
 Grace and Nature,*" 1681; *small 8vo.*

Nathanael Vincent, woo received his education at Christ-church in Oxford, became a member of that university at eleven years of age; and, when he was about eighteen, took the degree of master of arts. We are informed by Mr. Wood, that before he took that degree he was an extravagant and dissolute young man; but that afterwards he was visibly reformed. He soon became a very noted preacher and writer; and as he was one of the most assiduous, so he was also one of the most unfortunate of his nonconforming brethren. He was several times imprisoned, and heavily fined for holding conventicles; and was once sentenced to suffer  
 three



three years imprisonment, and then banishment, in pursuance of an act made in the 25th of Elizabeth. But his counsel finding a flaw in the indictment, the sentence was never carried into execution. He distinguished himself by preaching amidst the ruins after the fire of London, where multitudes assembled to hear him, many of whose consciences were awakened by that dreadful calamity\*. He died in 1697. He was author of many sermons, and other practical pieces of divinity.

GEORGE GRIFFITH, M. A. R.

*White sc. 4to.*

The print, which is anonymous, is known by this inscription :

“ Most gladly would I learn, and gladly  
“ teach.”

Mr. George Griffith, who was educated at Emmanuel college, in Cambridge †, was, before the ejection, a preacher at the Charter-house, and a weekly lecturer at St. Bartholomew's behind the Exchange. In 1654, he was added to the number of those divines who were appointed commissioners for the approbation or rejec-

\* Thomas Vincent, his brother, a man of a similar character, exerted himself on the same occasion ; as he did also in the time of the pestilence, when he constantly preached and visited the sick, but escaped the distemper himself. He was author of “ God's terrible Voice to the City by Plague and Fire ;” and published another book of the like kind, occasioned by an eruption of Mount *Ætna*, intitled, “ Fire and Brimstone ; I. From Heaven, in the burning of Sodom and Gomorrah formerly ; II. From Earth, in the burning of Mount *Ætna* lately ; III. From Hell, in the burning of the wicked eternally ;” 1670 ; 8vo. I have mentioned this book, as it is not specified in the list of his works by Dr. Calamy.

† This appears from Kennet's “ Register and Chronicle,” p. 933, 934. The person of both his names mentioned by Dr. Calamy, as taking his master's degree in 1726, was afterwards bishop of St. Asaph,

tion of ministers, and who were distinguished by the name of Triers\*. Dr. Calamy informs us, that he was much followed in the former part of his life, for his "great invention and devotion in prayer;" but that when he was advanced in years, his congregation declined. The same author, who makes no mention of any thing written by him, gives us also to understand, that he was a man of an agreeable conversation and polite behaviour.

GEORGE TROSS, M. A. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

JOHN RAY, M. A. an eminent divine and naturalist, has been always reckoned among the nonconformists, though he died in the communion of the church of England. His portrait also belongs to the reign of William.

The Revd. Mr. BAXTER; *from an original in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Fawcett, at Kidderminster; Spilsbury f. b. sb. mezz*

RICHARD BAXTER; *a book on a table before him; eight English verses; 4to.*

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS, *Æt. 1670, Æt. 55; R. White sc.*

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS, &c. *eight English verses. Before his "Poor Man's Family Book," 1674; 8vo.*

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS, &c. *eight English verses; R. White sc. Before his "Catholic Theology," 1675; folio.*

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS, *Æt. 62; R. White sc. b. sb.*

\* These Triers for the most part brought the test to a short issue. If a minister readily gave up the five points of Arminius, embraced the tenets of Calvin, and was *orthodox* in politics, he was generally qualified to hold any benefice in the church.

RICHARDUS BAXTERUS; *Arthur Soly sc.* 1683;  
12mo.

Richard Baxter was a man famous for weakness of body and strength of mind; for having the strongest sense of religion himself, and exciting a sense of it in the thoughtless and the profligate; for preaching more sermons, engaging in more controversies, and writing more books, than any other nonconformist of his age. He spoke, disputed, and wrote with ease; and discovered the same intrepidity when he reproved Cromwell, and expostulated with Charles II. as when he preached to a congregation of mechanics. His zeal for religion was extraordinary, but it seems never to have prompted him to faction, or carried him to enthusiasm. This champion of the Presbyterians was the common butt of men of every other religion, and of those who were of no religion at all. But this had very little effect upon him: his presence and his firmness of mind on no occasion forsook him. He was just the same man before he went into a prison, while he was in it, and when he came out of it; and he maintained an uniformity of character to the last gasp of his life. His enemies have placed him in hell; but every man who has not ten times the bigotry that Mr. Baxter himself had, must conclude that he is in a better place. This is a very faint and imperfect sketch of Mr. Baxter's character: men of his size are not to be drawn in miniature. His portrait, in full proportion, is in his "Narrative of his own Life and Times;" which, though a rhapsody composed in the manner of a diary, contains a great variety of memorable things, and is itself, as far as it goes, a history of nonconformity. His "Catholic Theology, and his

his "Saints Everlasting Rest," are the most considerable of his writings, which consist of an hundred and forty-five different treatises. His "Call to the Unconverted" has been oftener printed than any of his works\*. See the following reign.

MATTHÆUS MEAD, 1683; *R. White sc. Before his "Good of early Obedience," 1683; 8vo. There is a copy of this by Nutting, prefixed to his "Young Man's Remembrancer," a book not mentioned by Dr. Calamy.*

Matthew Mead, descended from a good family in Buckinghamshire, was some time minister of Brickhill in that county; whence he removed to Stepney near London, where he resided the greater part of his life. He was long a very eminent preacher, and of no small note as a casuist and a writer; his "Almost Christian" being esteemed an excellent performance. Though he was accounted a zealous nonconformist, he never meddled with controversies, but was extremely desirous of an union of all visible Christians †. He was, among other innocent persons, accused as an accomplice in the Rye-House Plot; upon which he fled into Holland, and carried his son Richard

\* Baxter was the chief of the commissioners for the Presbyterians, at the conference held at the Savoy; the issue of which was, that both parties were much further from a comprehension than they were before it began.

At p. 54 of archdeacon Sharp's "Visitation Charges," in the notes, is the following passage, subjoined to that part of the charge where the author speaks concerning the admission of schismatics, not lying under ecclesiastical censures, to the sacrament. "This matter was thoroughly considered in the case of "Mr. Richard Baxter, the famous nonconformist, if he may be called so, who constantly attended the church-service and sacrament in the parish where he lived, at those times when he was not engaged at his own meeting-house."

† Sermon at his funeral, by Mr. John Howe.

with

with him, whom he placed under an excellent schoolmaster. This son, who was the eleventh of his thirteen children, rose to great eminence in the profession of physic, and was many years physician to George II. After his return to England, he was summoned to appear before the privy-council, where he very fully vindicated his innocence, and was presently discharged. He died on the 16th of Oct. 1699. Mr. John Howe, who preached his funeral sermon, represents him as a man of exemplary conduct in every relation of life.

JOHN FLAVEL, *Æt.* 50, 1680; *R. White sc.* 4to.

John Flavel, who was educated at University college in Oxford, was minister of Deptford, and afterwards at Dartmouth in Devonshire, where he resided the greatest part of his life. He wrote many pieces of practical divinity, some of which were calculated for sailors; particularly his "Navigation spiritualized, or a New  
"Compass for Seamen, consisting of thirty-two  
"Points of pleasant Observations, and serious  
"Reflections, 8vo. to which are subjoined spi-  
"ritual Poems." He was also author of  
"Husbandry spiritualized, &c. to which are  
"added Occasional Meditations upon Beasts,  
"Birds, Trees, Flowers, Rivers, and several  
"other objects \*," 8vo. He was long a constant and a frequent preacher, and was thought to have a good talent that way. Part of his Diary, printed with his Remains, must give the reader a high idea of his piety. Though he was generally respected at Dartmouth;

\* See the note under the article of Dr. COLLINGS, in this Class.

yet, in 1685, several of the aldermen of that place, attended by the rabble, carried about a ridiculous effigy of him, to which were affixed the Covenant, and the Bill of Exclusion. He thought it prudent at that time, to withdraw from the town; not knowing what treatment he might meet with himself, from a riotous mob, headed by magistrates who were themselves among the lowest of mankind. *Ob.* 26 June, 1691, *Æt.* 61. His works were printed after his death, in 2 volumes folio.

Mr. EDMUND TRENCH; *M. Beale p. R. White sc. Motto, "In Simplicity and goodly Sincerity."* Before his "*Life,*" drawn out of his own *Diary*, 1693; 12mo.

Edmund Trench, when he was about sixteen years of age, was sent to Queen's college in Cambridge, whence he removed to Magdalen hall in Oxford, where he staid about two years. He afterwards studied physic abroad: but his inclination leading him strongly to the ministry, he applied himself to divinity. He was a man of the sincerest piety, and appears to have been very sensibly affected with the follies and irregularities of his younger years. But these were amply atoned for by his subsequent conduct. He spent his time, and part of his fortune, in the exercise of his ministry, without receiving any thing for his labours. He appropriated the *tenth*, and for some years, the *seventh* part of his income, to works of charity. His "*Diary,*" which was written for his private use, without any design of its being communicated to the public, as some late *Diaries* have been, shews what sort of a man he was. *Ob.* March 30, 1639, *Æt.* 46.

ISAAC AMBROSE, *Æt.* 59, 1663; *a book in his right hand.* Before his "*Works*;" fol. 1674, & 1689.

Isaac Ambrose was minister of Preston, and afterwards of Garstang, in Lancashire; whence he was, in 1662, ejected for nonconformity. It was usual with him to retire every year for a month, into a little hut in a wood, where he shunned all society, and devoted himself to religious contemplation. He had, according to Dr. Calamy, a very strong impulse on his mind of the approach of death; and took a formal leave of his friends at their own houses, a little before his departure: and the last night of his life, he sent his Discourse concerning Angels to the press. The next day, he shut himself up in his parlour; where, to the great surprize and regret of all that saw him, he was found just expiring. *Ob.* 1663-4, *Æt.* 72. Dr. Calamy says, that it is much to be lamented that there are no particular memoirs of his life.

EDWARD PEARSE, *Æt.* 40, 1673. *R. White* sc. 12mo. Before his "*Last Legacy*," which is the second edition of his "*Beams of Divine Glory*."

Edward Pearse, whom Dr. Calamy styles "a most affectionate and useful preacher," was ejected from St. Margaret's Westminster, when the act of uniformity took place. He was author of several practical treatises; the most noted of which is entitled, "*The great Concern, or a serious Warning to a timely and thorough Preparation for Death*," &c. which was frequently distributed at funerals. It has been reprinted above twenty times. He earnestly prayed, in his last illness, *that something of his*  
*might*

*might be useful after his decease*; “which prayer,” says Dr. Calamy, “was remarkably answered “in the signal success of this little book.” *Ob.* 1673, *Æt.* 40\*.

GULIELMUS SHERWIN, &c. *W. Sherwin sc.* We learn from the Latin inscription on this print, that the engraver was the eldest son of the person represented, and that he was made royal engraver by patent. The head is prefixed to his “Clavis,” &c. 4to. 1672.

William Sherwin, minister of Wallington in Hertfordshire, and lecturer of Baldock in that county, applied himself to the study of the abstrusest parts of scripture, on which he has published several books. He particularly studied the obscure prophecies of Daniel, and St. John in the Apocalypse; and was much bigoted to his millennial notions.

BENJAMIN KEACH, an Anabaptist, and a noted apocalyptic author. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

WILLIAM DYER; *Æt.* 27; 12mo.

William Dyer was minister of Cholesbury in Buckinghamshire: whence he was ejected, in 1662, for nonconformity. He was author of sermons on several subjects, printed in small volumes, and commonly sold among chapmen

\* There was another Edward Pearse, who was author of “The Conformist’s Plea for the Nonconformists,” who has been confounded with the person above mentioned. I take this to be the minister of Cottesbrook, in Northamptonshire, whom Wood, vol. ii. col. 999, calls “a conforming Nonconformist.” That the author of the “Plea” really conformed is apparent from South’s “Sermons,” vol. vi. p. 33, from Kennet’s “Regifter and Chronicle,” p. 755, and from Neal’s “History of the Puritans,” vol. iv. p. 508.



books. His "Glimpse of Sion's Glory," which contains the substance of several sermons upon Rev. xiv. 4. is dedicated to the parishioners of Cholesbury. His "Christ's famous Titles, and a Believer's Golden Chain," are in another small volume. His "Christ's Voice to London," &c. contains two sermons preached in the time of the plague\*. He turned Quaker in the latter part of his life, and lies interred in the burying-ground in Southwark. *Ob.* April, 1695, *Æt.* 60.

THOMAS COLE, *cloak, short band, 4to. mezz.*

Thomas Cole was author of several sermons, printed in the Supplement to the "Morning Exercise at Cripplegate," and in the "Cassistical Morning Exercise." See Letsome's "Preacher's Assistant."

NATHANAEL PARTRIDGE, *mezz. 4to.*

Nathanael Partridge was minister at St. Alban's: Dr. Calamy supposes that he belonged to St. Michael's, and that he was ejected in 1662.

Mr. JOHN GOSNOLD, Minister of the Gospel, &c. "Of whom the World was not worthy." *Van Horne sc. 12mo.*

John Gosnold, who was an anabaptist preacher in London of some note, was educated at Pembroke hall in Cambridge. He particularly exerted himself against Socinianism. He died,

\* His works, which are much in the style of Bunyan, were re-printed in 1761.

much regretted by his flock, 1678, in the fifty-third year of his age \*.

HANSARD KNOLLIS, Minister of the Gospel, aged 67 Years; *small 8vo.*

Hansard Knollis, who was several times convened before the committee for preaching Antinomianism and Antipædobaptism, having been prohibited from preaching in public churches, opened a *separate congregation* in Great St. Helen's, which was soon suppressed †. It appears from his book on the 11th chapter of the Revelation, which he published in this reign ‡, that he was strongly tinctured with Quakerism. He was author of "A *Flaming Fire* in Zion," in answer to Mr. Saltmarsh's book entitled "The Smoke in the Temple." If the reader should have patience to peruse these two very singular pieces, he will most probably be of opinion, that there is much more smoke than fire in them both.

I take the two following persons to be dissenting ministers, but know nothing of their personal history. They may perhaps belong to a subsequent reign.

JOSUA MOONE; *hair, coif, short band with strings, a black loose robe, arms. Motto, "Quid retribuam Domino." At bottom, "Mediis trans quillus in undis." R. White ad vivum delin.*

JOHN HOPWOOD, *Æt.* 26, 1676.

HUGH PETERS, *Off.* 1660, *Æt.* 61; *12mo.*

\* Calamy.

† Neal, iii. p. 163.

‡ 1679.

- “ Lo here the dictates of a dying man !  
 “ Mark well his note ! who like the expiring  
   “ swan  
 “ Wisely prefaging her approaching doom,  
 “ Sings in soft charms her epicidium.  
 “ Such, such, were his ; who was a shining  
   “ lamp  
 “ Which, though extinguish’d by a fatal damp,  
 “ Yet his last breathings shall, like incense  
   “ hurl’d  
 “ On sacred altars, so perfume the world,  
 “ That the next will admire, and out of doubt,  
 “ Revere that torch-light which this age put  
   “ out \*.”

Before his “ *Last Legacy to his Daughter.*”

Hugh Peters, together with his brethren the regicides, went to his execution with an air of triumph, rejoicing that he was to suffer in so good a cause. It appears from this instance, and many others, that the presumption of an enthusiast is much greater than that of a saint. The one is always humble, and *works out his salvation with fear and trembling*; the other is arrogant and assuming, and seems to demand it as his right. This portrait may be degraded to the twelfth Class: See the INTERREGNUM.

\* Lord Clarendon observes, that the fanatics “ discovered a wonderful malignity in their discourses, and vows of revenge for their innocent friends, (the regicides). They caused the speeches they made at their deaths to be printed, in which there was nothing of a repentance or sorrow for their wickedness; but a justification of what they had done for the cause of God.” They had their meetings to consult about revenge, and hoped that the disbanded army would have espoused their cause. See the “ *Continuation of lord Clarendon’s Life,*” p.

134, 135.

## CLERGYMEN of the CHURCH of ROME.

THOMAS PHILIPPUS HOWARDUS,  
&c. cardinalis de Norfolcia. *Nicolo Byli sc. large  
fb.*

*A copy by Clouet, 4to. †*

PHILIPPUS HOWARD, Cardinalis de Norfolk.  
*N. Noblin sc.* “Offerebant Alumni Anglo-Dua-  
“ceni;” *b. fb.* *From a private plate in the posses-  
sion of the honourable Charles Howard of Greystock,  
esq. author of the “Historical Anecdotes of some of  
“the Howard Family.”*

THOMAS HOWARD, cardinal, &c. *Du Cbatel p.  
J. Vander Bruggen f. mezz. b. fb.\**

Thomas Philip Howard, third son of Henry earl of Arundel, and younger brother to Henry, duke of Norfolk, went abroad with his grandfather, Thomas, earl of Arundel, in the time of the civil war; and at about fifteen years of age, entered into a convent of Dominicans at Cremona. In May, 1675, he was, by the interest of cardinal Altieri, advanced to the purple. It is probable that the pope had a view of promoting the Catholic cause in England by his means; as the duke of York, the heir to the crown, was professedly of that religion. He was sometimes called the *cardinal of England*, as cardinal Allen was formerly; and was the only Englishman raised to that dignity, since the reign of Elizabeth. He was a man of singular humanity and benevolence, and was ge-

† In “*Vitæ Pontif. & Cardinal.*” Romæ, 1751, 2 vol. fol.

\* At lord Spencer’s, at Wimbleton, is a fine portrait, by Rubens, *said* to be of cardinal Howard, who did not assume the purple till the year 1675; but Rubens, who undoubtedly painted the picture, died in 1640.

nerally visited by the English nobility and gentry in their travels. He was zealous for his religion, and very desirous of making converts. The lady Theophila Lucy, widow of sir Kingmill Lucy, and second daughter of George, earl of Berkeley, was converted by him, when she was at Rome, in the latter end of this reign. This lady became afterwards the wife of Robert Nelson, esq. who, when he married her, knew nothing of the change of her religion.

OLIVERIUS PLUNKET; *G. Morphæii p. J. Vandervaart f. b. sb. mezz.*

OLIVER PLUNKET; *Murphbey p. T. Donbar exc. b. sb. mezz.*

OLIVERIUS PLUNKET, archiepiscopus Armachanus, &c. *robes, crozier, &c. 8vo.*

The plate, which belonged to Dr. Rawlinson, is in the Bodleian Library, where there is a painting of him.

OLIVERIUS PLUNKET, &c. *Collins Bruxell. sc.*

Oliver Plunket, titular primate of all Ireland, was advanced to the archbishopric of Armagh by the interest of cardinal Rospigliosi. His promotion is said to have been in lieu of a debt, which a certain lady was unable, or unwilling to pay, and therefore solicited the cardinal in his behalf\*. He was a man of an inoffensive character; but was condemned upon the testimony of very infamous witnesses, for a design of bringing a French army over to Ireland, to massacre all the Protestants in that kingdom. The ground of the prosecution against him was his censuring several priests, who were subordinate to him, for their scandalous lewdness †.

\* See "Athen. Oxon." i. 221.

† Burnet, ii. 502.

He did not only deny the accusation upon his trial, but persisted in asserting his innocence to the last moment of his life. The parliament, who took every occasion of expressing their animosity against the Papists, owned themselves convinced of the reality of "the horrid and "damnable Irish plot" He was hanged, drawn, and quartered, July 1, 1681. His quarters were buried in the church-yard of St. Giles's in the Fields, near the bodies of five Jesuits, who were a little before executed at Tyburn. His remains were afterwards taken up, and conveyed to the monastery of Benedictines, at Landspug in Germany.

RICHARDUS RUSSELLUS, Portalegrensis Ecclesiæ Episcopus; *T. Dudley Anglus f. 1679. In the habit of a bishop of the church Rome.*

Richard Ruffel, a native of Rutlandshire, was educated in the English college of secular priests at Lisbon. He, in the quality of interpreter, attended Don Francisco de Mello to England, when he came to negotiate the marriage betwixt Charles II. and the infanta. He was, upon his return rewarded with the bishopric of Portalegro. I know not what pretensions he had to the faintly character, but Dod speaking of him, says, "I find, in a letter written by Dr. Godden "into England, that during the ceremony of "his consecration, a dove was seen to come in "at the window, and hover partly over his "head, which the doctor leaves to his correspondent to speculate upon." Bishop Ruffel was living in 1688.

H. BRADY, *a head in an oval, with a small peaked beard; Quirinus Boel del. & f. Lovanii; b. sb. Round the oval is this inscription: "Adm. Rev. illustri*

“ iustri clarissimoq; D. D. H. Brady, Equiti, Pro-  
 “ thon. Apostol. J. U. D. et Prof. infig. Eccles.  
 “ S. Petri, Lovanii, Cano. Colle. S. Annæ Præ-  
 “ fidi, Natio. Hib. D. co.”

This distich, which was part of the epigram on the print, seems to intimate that he published a book of canon law :

“ O quantum *juris* thesaurum, lector, haberes,  
 “ Si sciret pictor jus dare cuique suum.”

P. Fr. BONAVENTURA BARO, Hibernus, &c. Æt. 52. *B. Schraman del. W. Kilian sc. An oval in an ornamented frontispiece to a book, dated 1662. He is represented in a cordelier's habit; b. sb.*

Bonaventure Baron, was a native of Clonmell, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland. Luke Wadding, his uncle, a celebrated friar of the order of St. Francis, of which he wrote an account, superintended his education, and was the occasion of his taking the habit of the same order. He lived about sixty years in Rome, where he was for a considerable time prælector of divinity. He died very old and blind, March 18, 1696. He was master of a very good Latin style, and was a voluminous writer in that language. His capital work was his “Theologia,” in six volumes. He also wrote three books of Latin poetry. See a list of his works in Sir James Ware’s “Writers of Ireland,” p. 253.

P. JOANNES YOUNGUS, Hibernus, Societat. Jesu, Ob. Romæ, 13 Julii, 1664, Æt. 75; 12mo.

An anonymous Clergyman of the Church of Rome; *W. Reader p. J. Collins sc. b. fb.* He is supposed to belong to this reign.

THOMAS PICKERING, ordinis Sti. Benedicti Monachus; *passus Lond. 9 Maii, 1679, Æt. 53; 8vo.*

Thomas Pickering lost his life upon the deposition of Titus Oates, who swore that he and Grove were the persons who undertook to assassinate the king. Some of his letters, which were produced in court against him, contained ambiguous expressions that really *proved* nothing at all; but were thought to prove a great deal, when the minds of men were strongly prepossessed, and people of all ranks throughout the kingdom talked and dreamed of nothing but Popish plots.

“ THOMAS HARCOTTUS †, Societatis Jesu R. P. præp. per Angliam provincialis. Fidei odio suspensus et dissectus, ad Tyburn prope Londinum,  $\frac{2}{3}$  Junii, 1679.” *Martin Bouche sc. Antwerpæ. A halter about his neck, and a knife stuck in his breast; 12mo.*

Thomas Harcourt was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, together with four other Jesuits; namely, Whitebread, Fenwick, Gavan \*, and Turner, for conspiring the death of the king. Oates, Bedloe, and Dugdale, were evidences against them. Dugdale deposed, that he had seen no less than a *hundred letters* relative to the projected assassination; which circumstance alone was sufficient to invalidate his whole

† His name was probably pronounced Harcott.

\* Gavan desired that his innocence might be proved by the ordeal.



evidence. He also deposed, that Harcourt wrote an account of the death of sir Edmundbury Godfrey, the same night in which he was murdered, to one Ewers in Staffordshire. Though Oates's evidence, like that of Dugdale, was not absolutely incredible in itself, it was contradicted by sixteen witnesses of character from St. Omer's, who swore that he was at that place himself at the time the pretended consultation of the Jesuits was held in London. Such as were disposed to turn evidences against the Papists, at this juncture, were much encouraged by the earl of Shaftesbury.

JOHANNES FENWICKUS, Societatis Jesu Sacerdos, R. P. Fidei odio suspensus & dissectus ad Tibourn, prope Londinum, 20-30 Junii, 1679. *Martin Bouche sc. Ant. small 8vo.*

GULIELMUS WARINGUS, Soc. Jesu, suspensus & dissectus ad Tibourn, 20-30 Junii, 1679. *Martin Bouche sc. small 8vo.*

Fenwick and Waring appear to have been fellow-sufferers with the other Jesuits, and in the same cause.

JOSEPH CARRERAS, chaplain to queen Catharine. See the next reign.

THOMAS ALBIUS, or WHITE. See the reign of CHARLES I.

RICHARD CARPENTER; *T. Cross sc. 12mo. Before his "Pragmatical Jesuit," a comedy, published after the Restoration †.*

Some particulars of this author's personal history are to be found in his strange medley, en-

† Jacob, who mentions this comedy, has placed the author in the reign of James I. See "Lives of the Dramatic Poets."

titled,

titled, "Experience, History, and Divinity." He tells us in his book \*, in which he speaks with great freedom of the corruptions of the church of Rome, that his *whole heart* was never converted to that church; and we are sure that it was never *half* converted to the church of England.—Before I take my leave of Richard Carpenter, I shall present the reader with a specimen of his style: it is before the table of errata, at the end of the book above mentioned. "I humbly desire all clean hearted and right spirited people, who shall read this book, (which because the presse was oppressed, seems to have been suppressed, when it was by little and little impressed; but now, at last, hath pressed through the presse into the publicke), first to restore it by correcting these errata," &c. — One would imagine that the author, during his residence in Spain, had been particularly conversant with books of chivalry. This specimen is exactly of a piece with the following, which was taken by Cervantes from one of the Spanish romances, and is the style which is supposed to have turned Don Quixote's brain, "The reason of your unreasonable usage of my reason, does so enfeeble my reason, that I have reason to expostulate with your beauty," &c. †

## A L A Y P R E A C H E R.

JOHN BUNYAN; *Sturt sc.* Before his "Grace abounding," &c. 12mo.

JOHN BUNYAN; *Sturt sc.* Before his "Pilgrim's Progress;" 8vo.

\* Part ii. p. 75.

† Motteaux "Don Quixote," p. 3.

JOHN BUNYAN; *White sc.* 12mo.

JOHN BUNYAN; *Burnford sc.* 12mo.

JOHN BUNYAN; *P. Bouche sc.* 12mo.

JOHN BUNYAN, *Æt.* 57; *in a round.*

JOHN BUNYAN; *another etching, large 4to.*

JOHN BUNYAN; *etched by Mr. John Holland, late of Peter-house in Cambridge, from a drawing, supposed to be by Faithorne, in the possession of the reverend Mr. Lort. On the print is inscribed: "J. H. f. 1756;" 4to.*

John Bunyan, a well known preacher and writer, of antinomian principles, was son of a tinker in Bedfordshire, where he for some time followed his father's occupation. His conversion, as he informs us himself, began in the early part of his life, while he was at play among his companions; when he was suddenly surpris'd with a voice which said to him, "Wilt thou leave thy sins and go to heaven, or have thy sins and go to hell?" Upon which he lifted up his eyes, in great amazement, towards heaven, whence the voice came, and thought he saw Christ looking down upon him\*. This had a great effect upon his mind: but he grew far more serious upon a casual conference which he held with four poor women of Bedford, upon the subject of the new birth. From that time he applied himself diligently to reading the scriptures, and, in a few years, became a preacher and writer of note. He was long confined in the county goal at Bedford for holding conventicles: here he spent his time in preaching, writing books, and tagging laces for his sup-

\* This is the substance of his own account, in his "Grace Abounding," which contains the history of his conversion, and many other particulars of his life.

port\*. After his enlargement, he travelled into many parts of the kingdom, “to visit and confirm the brethren.” These visitations procured him the nick-name of *Bishop Bunyan*. When he arrived at the sixtieth year of his age, which was the period of his life, he had written books equal to the number of his years: but as many of these are on similar subjects, they are very much alike. His master-piece is his “*Pilgrim’s Progress*,” one of the most popular, and, I may add, one of the most ingenious books in the English language †. The works of Bunyan, which had been long printed on tobacco-paper, by Nicholas Boddington and others, were, in 1736 and 1737, reprinted in two decent volumes folio. They are now come forth in a fairer edition than ever, with the recommendation of Mr. George Whitfield †. See the next reign.

\* The “*Relation of his Imprisonment*,” &c. written by himself, was first published in 1765, 12mo.

We are told that the library of this copious author, during his confinement, which was upwards of twelve years, consisted only of the Bible and the Book of Martyrs. See the “*Life of Bunyan*,” at the end of his “*Heavenly Footman*,” p. 128.

† Bunyan, who has been mentioned among the least and lowest of our writers, and even ridiculed as a driveller by those who have never read him, deserves a much higher rank than is commonly imagined. His “*Pilgrim’s Progress*” gives us a clear and distinct idea of Calvinistical divinity. The allegory is admirably carried on, and the characters justly drawn, and uniformly supported §. The author’s original and poetic genius shines through the coarseness and vulgarity of his language, and intimates, that if he had been a master of numbers, he might have composed a poem worthy of Spencer himself. As this opinion may be deemed paradoxical, I shall venture to name two persons of eminence of the same sentiments; one, the late Mr. Merrick, of Reading ||: the other, Dr. Roberts, now fellow of Eton college.

† We have perhaps as many lay-preachers in the kingdom at present, as there were during the usurpation of Cromwell. I could

§ This observation is not to be extended to the Second Part.

|| Mr. Merrick has been heard to say, in conversation, that his invention was like that of Homer.

## CLASS V.

## COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

EDWARDUS NICHOLAS, &c. *Lely*  
*p. Veriue sc. large b. sb.*

Sir EDWARD NICHOLAS, secretary of state, &c.  
*From an original painting. In lord Clarendon's "His-*  
*tory."*

Sir Edward Nicholas, a man of an unblemished character, and highly esteemed for his virtues by all that knew him, was many years principal secretary of state and privy-counsellor to Charles I. and II. Though he was, from long experience and uncommon industry, well qualified for the secretary's office, yet this old and faithful servant was dismissed from his employment by the intrigues of Mrs. Palmer, the royal mistress, and received in lieu of it 20,000 l. granted him by the king\*. He was succeeded by sir Henry Bennet, who was afterwards created earl of Arlington. This was a step towards the disgrace of the lord-chancellor Clarendon, as the old secretary was his intimate friend, and the new one his inveterate enemy. Sir Edward Nicholas was father to sir John Nicholas, knight of the Bath, and grandfather to Edward Nicholas, esq. who, in the reign of Anne, was member of parliament for Shaftesbury in Dorset

Promoted  
1642.

could name one, incomparably more illiterate than Bunyan, who was actually obliged to leave his native place for *sheep-scaling*; but has since *climbed over the fence into the sheep-fold*, and is now the leader of a numerous flock. Some look upon this man as a *thief and a robber* in every sense of the words; but others consider him only in his *regenerate state*, and revere him as a saint.

\* He resigned the seals in 1663.

shire †. His letters from the Hague to the marquis of Ormond, at Caen, are in Carte's Collection of Letters, from 1641 to 1660. *Ob.* 1 Sept. 1669, *Æt.* 77. He lies buried at West-Horsley in Surry. See the Interregnum.

Sir WILLIAM MORICE, secretary of state, &c. *Houbraken sc.* 1747. *In the collection of sir William Morice, bart. Illust. Head.*

Promoted  
May 26,  
1660.

Sir William Morice, who was allied to general Monck, was, for his own merit, and that of his illustrious kinsman, preferred to the office of secretary of state. He was a man of learning and good abilities, but was not completely qualified for his great employment, as he knew but little of foreign languages, and less of foreign affairs. It is currently reported, that the general told the king, "that his cousin Morice was well qualified for the secretary's office, as he understood the French, and could write short-hand." This was very probably a calumny, as it is inconsistent with his good sense. It is certain that the secretary spoke Latin fluently, that he understood Greek, and that he acquitted himself during the seven years that he continued in his office\* without reproach. He was succeeded by sir John Trevor. *Ob.* 12 Dec. 1676. He was author of a book entitled, "The Common Right to the Lord's Supper asserted," which was first printed in quarto, 1651, and again in folio, 1660. One singularity is re-

† The advowsons of the churches of Shaftesbury were the propriety of this family (which is now extinct) ever since the latter end of the reign of Charles II. See more in "Notitia Parliamentaria," by Browne Willis, esq. where there is a curious account of this ancient borough. The author has taken uncommon pains in his history of the towns in Dorsetshire, as he was born in that district.

\* He resigned at Michaelmas, 1668.

corded of him, "That he would never suffer  
 " any man to say grace in his own house besides  
 " himself; there, he said, he was both priest and  
 " king."

LEOLINUS JENKINS, eq. aur. L. L.  
 D. &c. *H. Tuer p. Neomagi, 1679; G. Vander  
 Gucht sc. 1723; b. sb.*

LEOLINUS JENKINS, eq. aur. *H. Quiter p. et  
 exc. b. sb. mezz.*

Sir Leoline, or Lluellin Jenkins, who was born at Llantriffent in Glamorganshire, was the son of an honest, plain countryman, whom Mr. John Aubrey says he knew. As his father's circumstances were but narrow, and he was a distant relation to David Jenkins the famous Welsh judge, that gentleman contributed something towards his education. About the time that he took his bachelor's degree, sir John Aubrey sent for him home to his house at Llantrithied in Glamorganshire, to instruct his eldest son Lewis in grammar learning: he also took several other young gentleman under his care, whom he taught in the church-house belonging to that place. He went to Oxford, together with his pupils, and afterwards travelled with Mr. Lewis Aubrey. Upon the resignation of Dr. Francis Mansell, which was soon after the Restoration, he was elected principal of Jesus college \*. He afterwards retired to London, and was made a judge of the admiralty, and of the prerogative court. In 1669, he was sent ambassador to France; and, in 1673, was sent to Cologne, in quality of plenipotentiary, together with the earl of Arlington and sir Joseph Williamson. In

\* He gave the advowson of the rectory of Rotherfield Peppard, in Oxfordshire, to that college, "for the better support of the  
 " headship,

April 26.

1675, he was appointed a plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, together with lord Berkeley and sir William Temple; and, in 1680, he succeeded Mr. Henry Coventry in the office of secretary of state. He is said to have preserved the leather breeches which he wore to Oxford, as a memorial of his good fortune in the world. *Ob.* 1 Sept. 1685, *Æt.* 62. Several particulars in the above account are taken from a MS. of Mr. John Aubrey's, in the Ashmolean Museum.

Sir RICHARD FANSHAW E, knight and baronet, one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, &c. *Faithorne sc. b. sb.* This print was engraved as a frontispiece for the Sermon preached at his Funeral by Henry Bagshaw, M. A. Student of Christ-church, Oxon.

There is a portrait of him, by sir Peter Lely, in the possession of Simon Fanshawe, esq.

Sir Richard Fanshawe, who was the tenth and youngest son of sir Henry Fanshawe, of Ware Park in Hertfordshire, united, in an extraordinary degree, the qualifications of the gentleman, the scholar, and the statesman. He was taken early into the service of Charles I. who, in 1635, appointed him resident to the court of Spain; and, in the last year of his reign, made him treasurer of the navy, under the command of prince Rupert. He was secretary of state to Charles II. during his residence in Scotland: and it was strongly expected that he would have been preferred to the same office after the Restoration: but he was, contrary to his own and the general expectation, appointed master of the requests. He was employed in several important embassies in this reign; particularly in negotiating



gotiating the marriage betwixt the king and the infanta, and putting the last hand to a peace betwixt the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, which had been for twenty-five years engaged in a ruinous war \*. He was an exact critic in the Latin tongue, spoke the Spanish with ease and propriety, and perfectly understood the Italian. The politeness of his manners, and the integrity of his life, did not only procure him the love and esteem of his own countrymen, but gained him unusual favour and respect in Spain; among a people notorious for their disregard to strangers, and too apt to overlook all merit but their own. He died at Madrid, June 16, 1666. See more of him among the poets.

“ Dominus GULIELMUS TEMPLE;  
 “ eques et baronettus, fermi. potmi. Mag. Britan-  
 “ niæ regis ad ord<sup>s</sup>. fædti. Belgii legatus extr<sup>s</sup>. et  
 “ apud tractatus pacis tam Aquisgrani, quam Ne-  
 “ omagi, legat<sup>s</sup>. mediat<sup>s</sup>. ejusdem fermi. regis a  
 “ secretioribus consiliis, 1670;” *P. Lely p. P.*  
*Vandreban sc. large h. sb.*

Dominus GULIELMUS TEMPLE, &c. *Lely p.*  
*Vertue sc. Before his works; fol*

Dominus GULIELMUS TEMPLE; *Lely p. R.*  
*White sc. 8vo.*

Dominus GULIELMUS TEMPLE; 12mo.

His portrait is at lord Palmerston's, at Sheene, in Surrey.

Sir William Temple was descended from a younger branch of a family of that name, seated at Temple Hall in Leicestershire. His grand-

\* “ Biog. Brit.” p. 1887.

His “ Original Letters during his “ Embassies in Spain and Portugal,” 1702, 8vo. deserve the reader's notice. Some memorable passages relating to him and lord Fanshaw, of Ware Park, are in Lloyd's “ Memoirs,” p. 684, &c.

father was secretary to the unfortunate earl of Essex, favourite of queen Elizabeth, and his father was sir John Temple, master of the rolls in Ireland. He was as much above the common level of politicians, as he was above the herd of authors. He displayed his great abilities in several important treaties and negotiations, the most considerable of which was the bringing to a happy conclusion the famous triple league betwixt England, Sweden, and Holland. This alliance, though the most prudent step ever taken by Charles II. was soon defeated by the *Cabal*, a set of men who were as great a disgrace to their country, as sir William Temple was an honour to it. He was strongly solicited to go over to Holland, in order to break that league which he had a little before concluded: but he was too much a patriot to yield to any solicitations of that kind; and chose to retire into the country, where he was much better employed in writing his excellent "Observations on the United Provinces," and other elegant works. See Class IX.

Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL, envoy to the courts of Bruffels and Brandenburg. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

"Sir WILLIAM DAVIDSON, knight and baronet; one of the gentlemen of his majesty's most honourable privy-council; conservator and resident of his majesty's most ancient kingdom of Scotland in the seventeen provinces; his majesty's sole commissioner for England and Ireland in the city of Amsterdam;" &c. *Æt.* 48, 1664. *Chr. Hagens del. et sc. In his own bair.*

Sir STEPHEN FOX, one of the commissioners of the treasury, and first commissioner in the office of master of the horse. See the reign of JAMES II. His portrait was done in that of William III.

Sir DUDLEY NORTH, commissioner of the treasury to king Charles the Second; *G. Vertue sc. Frontispiece to his "Life" by the hon. Roger North, 1742; 4to.*

Sir Dudley North, brother to the lord-keeper Guilford, was third son of the second Dudley, lord North, baron of Kirtling. He was bound apprentice to a Turkey merchant in London, who sent him on a trading voyage to Russia, and several other countries; at the conclusion of which, he was appointed to reside as factor in the Turkey trade at Smyrna. He afterwards removed to Constantinople, where he had the chief management of the English factory. He continued here many years, became a complete master of the Turkish language, and had a perfect insight into the manners, customs, and jurisprudence of the country. He knew the forms of their courts of justice, in which he is said to have tried no less than five hundred causes\*. He committed many of his observations to writing, during his residence in Turkey, which are printed in Mr. Roger North's account of his Life. He, with the assistance of a mathematician, made a plan of Constantinople; but it was never completely finished. Upon his return to England, he settled as a merchant in London. He was afterwards made director of the African company, a commissioner of the customs, and also of the treasury. After his retirement

\* "Life," by Roger North, esq.

from business, he amused himself with mechanics, for which he had a particular genius. *Ob.* 31 Dec. 1691.

JOHN HERVEY, Esq. &c. *Lely p. R.*  
*Tompson exc. b. sh. mezz.*

In the print are two pieces of antique sculpture, of which he seems to have been an admirer.

John Hervey, eldest son of sir William Hervey, of Ickworth in Suffolk, was highly esteemed by some of the most ingenious and respectable persons of his time, for his agreeable and polite accomplishments. He, in the late reign, exerted himself in parliament on the side of the prerogative, and bore arms for Charles I. for which he was forced to compound for his estate. He was, in this reign, treasurer and receiver-general to the queen, and one of the leading members of the house of commons. He is, or ought to be, well known to the world, as the friend and patron of Cowley. The following story is told of him by bishop Burnet \* : “ He  
“ was one whom the king loved personally ; and  
“ yet, upon a great occasion, he voted against  
“ that which the king desired. So the king  
“ chid him severely for it. Next day, another  
“ important question falling in, he voted as the  
“ king would have him. So the king took  
“ notice of it at night, and said, you were not  
“ against me to day. He answered, No Sir, I was  
“ against my conscience to day. This was so  
“ gravely delivered that the king seemed pleased  
“ with it ; and it was much talked of.”—He died without issue, Jan. 18, 1679, and was suc-

\* “ Hist. of his own Time,” i. p. 383.

ceeded in his estate by his brother Thomas, who was father of the first earl of Bristol.

Sir WILLIAM PORTMAN, *who married fir John Cutler's daughter: in an oval.*

Sir William Portman, who was the last of the family of that name, seated at Orchard Portman, in Somersetshire, was descended from fir John Portman, lord chief-justice of the Queen's Bench, in the reign of Mary \*. He was member of parliament for Taunton, and possessed an ample fortune; a great part of which formerly belonged to the *Orchards of Orchard*, and devolved by heirship to the Portmans. This gentleman purchased Brianstone near Blandford, *now one of the finest seats in Dorsetshire*, of the family of Rogers, which he left, together with the rest of his estate, to his nephew, Henry Seymour, esq. fifth son of fir Edward Seymour of Bury Pomeroy, who took the name of Portman.

Col. GILES STRANGWAYS, member of parliament for Dorsetshire. See Class VII.

ANDREW MARVELL, &c. *drawn and etched by J. B. Cipriani, a Florentine, from a portrait painted in the year 1660, lately in the possession of Thomas Hollis of Lincoln's Inn, F. R. and A. S. S. b. sb.*

Mr. Nettleton, governor of the Russian company, has an original portrait of Marvell.

Andrew Marvell, a merry, and yet an indignant satirist, an able statesman, and an uncor-

\* Lloyd, in his life of this eminent lawyer, says that he could not find the original of his family, it was so ancient. See his "Worthies."

rupt patriot, was chosen member of parliament for Kingston upon Hull, before and after the Restoration. The people of that place, who honoured his abilities, but pitied his poverty, raised a contribution for his support. This was, probably, the last borough in England that paid a representative. As even trivial anecdotes of so ingenious and so honest a man are worth preserving; I shall subjoin the following, taken from a manuscript of Mr. John Aubrey, who personally knew him. "He was of a middling stature, pretty strong set, roundfaced, cherry-cheeked, hazel-eyed, brown-haired. He was, in his conversation, very modest, and of very few words. He was wont to say, he would not drink high or freely with any one, with whom he would not trust his life." See more of him, Class IX.

THOMAS THYNNE, esq. member of parliament for Wiltshire. See Class VIII.

Sir PHILIP PERCEVAL, Bart. (7th of that Name) Register of the Court of Claims; one of the Council of Trade; one of the most honourable Privy Council to King Charles II. and Knight of the Shire for the County of Cork in Ireland; born 1629, Ob. 1665. *Faber f.* 1743, 8vo. mezz. Engraved for the "*History of the House of Tvery.*"

Sir John Perceval, bart. son and heir of sir Philip, found himself in embarrassed circumstances upon the decease of his father; but, by the prudent management, by paying court to Lenthall, and especially Oliver and Henry Cromwell, he soon became possessed of an easy and affluent fortune. He was the only person whom the latter knighted during his lieutenancy  
in

in Ireland. No man, perhaps, was more worthy of this distinction, as he was perfectly versed in the affairs of that country, and a most useful instrument in the settlement of it, after the ravages and confusion of the civil war. It was by his advice, that the resolution was taken of transplanting the papists into the province of Connaught, "when worse measures were projected\*." But, it must be owned, that this expedient, however salutary or necessary it might then appear, seems to us, who view it at a distance, extremely rigorous and oppressive. He was, soon after the Restoration, sworn of the privy council, and created a baronet; and, in 1662, appointed register of the court of claims, and the court of wards, which was erected in Ireland in favour of his family, but shortly after abolished by parliament. He married Catharine, daughter of Robert Southwell, of Kingsale, esq. a lady of singular merit. See more of him in the "History of the House of Yvery," and in Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland."

## C L A S S VI.

## M E N of the R O B E.

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Lely p. R. White sc. b. sb.*

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Lely p. M. Burgbers sc. b. sb.*

*There is another, by Burgbers, in 8vo.*

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Lely p. G. W. (George White) sc. large 8vo.*

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *Zoust p. Johnson f. b. sb. mezz.*

\* Lodge's "Peerage," ii. 160.

CLARENDON, chancelier d'Angleterre; *Zouft p. Picart sc. direx.* 1724; 4<sup>to</sup>.

“ EDWARDUS HYDE, eques auratus, Clarendonæ comes, Cornburiae vicecomes, baro Hyde de Hindon; summus Angliæ, nec non almæ Oxoniensis academix cancellarius, ac sacræ majest. regix a secretioribus consiliis.” *D. Loggan ad vivum delin. et sc.* In the second edition of *William Dugdale's “Origines Juridiciales,”* 1671; fol.

There is a portrait of him in the long gallery at Gorhambury: it is dated 1660. There is another belonging to his family, painted by Zouft. But the best picture, and the truest likeness of him, is that which was painted by sir Peter Lely. It is now at Amesbury.

Promoted  
1657-8.

The virtue of the earl of Clarendon was of too stubborn a nature for the age of Charles II. Could he have been content to enslave millions, he might have been more a monarch than that unprincely king. But he did not only look upon himself as the guardian of the laws and liberties of his country, but had also a pride in his nature that was above vice; and chose rather to be a victim himself, than to sacrifice his integrity. He had only one part to act, which was that of an honest man. His enemies allowed themselves a much greater latitude: they loaded him with calumnies, blamed him even for their own errors and misconduct, and helped to ruin him by such buffooneries as he despised. He was a much greater, perhaps a happier man, alone and in exile, than Charles the second upon his throne. See the ninth Class.

ORLANDUS BRIDGMAN\*, miles

\* The name is often erroneously written Bridgeman.



et baronettus, custos magni sigilli Angliæ; *W. Faithorne ad vivum sc. In Dugdale's "Origines Juridiciales," second. edit. 1671.*

ORLANDUS BRIDGMAN, &c. *R. White sc. Before his "Conveyances;" fol.*

ORLANDUS BRIDGMAN, &c. *G. Vander Gucht sc. b. fb.*

Sir Orlando Bridgman, son of John Bridgman, bishop of Chester, was a man of good natural parts, which he very carefully improved by study and application. He was, soon after the Restoration, made lord chief-baron of the Exchequer †; whence he was, in a few months, removed to the Common Pleas. While he presided in this court, his reputation was at the height: then "his moderation and equity were such, that he seemed to carry a chancery in his breast ‡." Upon his receiving the great seal, his reputation began to decline: he was timid and irresolute, and this timidity was still increasing with his years. His judgment was not equal to all the difficulties of his office. In nice points, he was too much inclined to decide in favour of both parties; and to divide what each claimant looked upon as his absolute property. His lady, a woman of cunning and intrigue, was too apt to interfere in chancery suits; and his sons, who practised under him, did not bear the fairest characters\*. He was desirous of an union with Scotland, and a comprehension with the Dissenters; but was against tolerating Popery. He is said to have been removed from his office for refusing to affix the seal to the king's declaration for liberty of conscience.

Promoted  
Aug. 30,  
1667.

Nov. 17,  
1672.

† He was lord chief-baron when he tried the regicides.

‡ Prince's "Worthies of Devon."

\* North's "Life of the Lord-keeper Guilford," p. 88, 89.

ANTH. ASHLEY COOPER, earl of Shaftesbury; *Lely p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the earl of Shaftesbury. Illust. Head.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *Cooper p. Baron sc. 1744; large 4to.*

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, &c. lord high-chancellor 1673; *sitting; Blooteling sc. sb. scarce.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury, &c. *R. White sc. large h. sb.*

*Another smaller, by the same hand.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *W. Binneman sc. b. sb.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *J. Greenbill p. E. Lutterel f. 4to. mezz.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *before his "Life," 1683; 12mo.*

ANTHONY, earl of Shaftesbury; *natus est Jul. 1621; mortuus est 21 (22) Jan. 1682-3; 8vo.*

Promoted  
Nov. 1672.

The great talents of the earl of Shaftesbury, and his exact knowledge of men and things, contributed to render him one of the first characters of his age. But the violence of his passions, and the flexibility of his principles, prompted him to act very different, and even contrary parts. This was in some measure owing to the changes in the times in which he lived; but is more to be attributed to the mutability of his character, which ever varied with the interests of his ambition. When we consider him as sitting in the highest tribunal in the kingdom, explaining and correcting the laws, detecting fraud, and exerting all the powers of his eloquence on the side of justice; we admire the able lawyer, the commanding orator, and the upright judge. But when he enters into all the iniquitous measures of the *Cabal*, when he prostitutes his eloquence to enslave his country, and

and becomes the factious leader and the popular incendiary; we regard him with an equal mixture of horror and regret\*.

HENEAGE FINCH, baron of Daventry, lord high-chancellor, 1676; *whole length.*

HENEAGE FINCH, earl of Nottingham, &c. lord high-chancellor, &c. 1681; *Kneller p. R. White sc. large b. sb.*

HENEAGE, earl of Nottingham, &c. 1682; *4to. mezz. In the manner of Luttrell.*

There is a portrait of him at Gorhambury.

Heneage Finch, who was made solicitor-general soon after the Restoration, rose by regular gradations to the high office of chancellor, for which he was eminently qualified. He presided in the Chancery when the whole kingdom was divided into factions; but had such a command of his passions, and was so nice in his conduct, that he always appeared to be of no faction himself. He was master of the powers of elocution in a very high degree; a talent extremely dangerous in the possession of a dishonest man. This he took every occasion of exerting: but it was only to enforce and adorn, never to weaken or disguise the truth †. Several of his speeches are in print. *Ob.* 18 Dec. 1682.

Promoted  
Nov. 9,  
1673.

FRANCIS

\* His friend Mr. Locke, who differs from other writers in his character of him, tells us, that “that the good of his country was what he steered his councils and actions by, through the whole course of his life.”

† It would be injurious to the memory of this consummate lawyer to omit the following character, or to give it in any other words than those of the ingenious author.

“Sir Heneage Finch, who succeeded (to the great seal) in 1673, and became afterwards earl of Nottingham, was a person of the greatest abilities and most uncorrupted integrity; a thorough master and zealous defender of the laws and constitution of his country; and endued with a pervading genius that

FRANCIS, lord Guilford, lord-keeper, &c. *Loggan del. et sc. large b. sh.*

FRANCIS, lord Guilford, &c. *Loggan del. Vertue sc. 4to.* Before his "Life," by the Hon. Roger North.

FRANCIS, lord Guilford, 8vo.

There is a portrait of him at Wroxton, by Riley, which Mr. Walpole says is capital throughout.

There is another portrait in the Master's Lodge, at St. John's college, in Cambridge, which has been miscalled lord Ashley.

The honourable Roger North, biographer to the family, has given us a minute account of the lord-keeper Guilford, who appears to have been a man of parts and various learning; but did not shine with superior lustre in the court of Chancery. He enjoyed his high office at a time when it required a strong head and a steady hand to hold the balance of justice even. He was thought to be too much inclined to favour the court; though the author of his life tells us, that he was sick of the times, and that this sickness hastened his death; which happened at Wroxton, Sept. 5, 1685. He was succeeded by the notorious Jefferies, who was a

"that enabled him to discover and to pursue the true spirit of justice, notwithstanding the embarrassments raised by the narrow and technical notions which then prevailed in the courts of law, and the imperfect ideas of redress which had possessed the courts of equity. The reason and necessities of mankind, arising from the great change in property, by the extension of trade and the abolition of military tenures, co-operated in establishing his plan, and enabled him, in the course of nine years, to build a system of jurisprudence and jurisdiction upon wide and rational foundations, which have also been extended and improved by many great men, who have since presided in chancery; and from that time to this, the power and business of the court have increased to an amazing degree." Blackstone's "Commentaries," book III, chap. iv.

sufficient

sufficient contrast to his character. He studied history, the belles lettres, mathematics, and the new philosophy. He understood music, on which he has written a "Philosophical Essay." He performed well on the bass viol, and employed a musician to play him to sleep. Another singularity was told of him, "that he rode upon a rhinoceros, which was carried about for a show:" but his biographer assures us, that it was only an invidious calumny. This gentleman represents him as very eminent in his profession; and possibly, with a view of raising him the higher, has endeavoured to degrade the character of the next person, but has not succeeded in his attempt.

Sir MATTHEW HALE, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench: *M. Wright p. G. Vertue sc. 1725; b. sh.*

MATTHÆUS HALE, miles &c. *R. White sc. a roll in his right hand; large b. sh. A copy by Van Hove.*

Sir MATTHEW HALE; *large b. sh. mezz. copied from White.*

MATTHÆUS HALE, miles, &c. *Van Hove sc. sitting in an elbow chair; b. sh.*

MATTHÆUS HALE, &c. *Van Hove sc. sitting; 8vo.*

MATTHÆUS HALE, &c. *Clarke sc. sitting; 8vo.*

Lord chief-justice HALE; *small 4to. printed with the "Sum of Religion," in a large half sheet.*

There is a portrait of him in Guildhall, by Michael Wright, who painted portraits of many of the judges.

This excellent person, whose learning in the law was scarce equalled, and never exceeded; was, in many respects, one of the most perfect characters

Promoted  
May 18,  
1671.

characters of his age. Nor was his knowledge limited to his own profession: he was far from inconsiderable, as a philosopher and a divine. He was as good and amiable in his private, as he was great and venerable in his public, capacity. His decisions upon the bench were frequently a learned lecture upon the point of law; and such was his reputation for integrity, that the interested parties were generally satisfied with them, though they happened to be against themselves. No man more abhorred the chicane of lawyers, or more discountenanced the evil arts of pleading. He was so very conscientious, that the jealousy of being misled by his affections made him perhaps rather partial to that side to which he was least inclined. Though he was a man of true humility \*, he was not insensible of that honest praise which was bestowed on him by the general voice of mankind, and which must have been attended with that *self-applause* which is the natural result of good and worthy actions. This pride, which deserves to be called by a softer name, was a very different thing from vanity. He is therefore very unjustly represented as a vain person by Mr. Roger North, who, by endeavouring to degrade an established character, has only degraded his own. *Ob.* 25 Dec. 1676 †.

Sir RICHARD RAINSFORD, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, &c. *W. Claret p. R. Tompson exc. large b. sb. mezz.*

\* See Baxter's "Life," fol. part iii. p. 176.

† At the end of his "Life," subjoined to his "Contemplations," &c. 8vo. his printed works only are enumerated; but bishop Burnet, author of that "Life," hath specified all his manuscripts, and told us where they are to be found. See the separate edition of the "Life," 1682.

Sir Richard Rainsford, who was but a secondary character in his profession, had the disadvantage of succeeding a man who was confessedly at the head of it. His merit, eclipsed by the superior lustre of his predecessor, appeared to be much less than it was in reality. He was as much above sir William Scroggs, his successor, in point of integrity †, as he was below sir Matthew Hale in point of learning.

Promoted  
1676.

Resigned  
May, 1672.

Sir FRANCIS PEMBERTON, lord chief-justice of England, 1681. *His head is in the print of the Bishops Counsel.*—See the next reign.

Sir Francis Pemberton is well known to have been a better practitioner than a judge, to have been extremely opinated of his abilities, and to have rather *made* than *declared* law. The lord-keeper Guilford said, that “in making law, he had outdone king, lords, and commons\*.” The lord chief-justice Saunders, who succeeded sir Francis Pemberton, was too extraordinary a person to be passed over in silence. He was originally a strolling beggar about the streets, without known parents or relations. He came often to beg scraps at Clement’s Inn, where he was taken notice of for his uncommon sprightliness; and as he expressed a strong inclination to learn to write, one of the attorney’s clerks taught him, and soon qualified him for a hack-

Promoted  
April 11,  
1681.

† “I have read somewhere||,” says Dr. Swift, “of an Eastern king, who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal, for the son to sit on; who was preferred to his father’s office. I fancy such a memorial might not have been unuseful to a son of sir William Scroggs; and that both he and his successors would often wriggle in their seats, as long as the cushion lasted.” Drapier’s “Letters,” No. V.

\* “Life of the Lord-keeper Guilford,” p. 222.

|| Probably in Latimer’s “Sermons.”

ney writer. He took all opportunities of improving himself by reading such books as he borrowed of his friends; and, in the course of a few years, became an able attorney and a very eminent counsel. His practice in the court of King's Bench was exceeded by none: his art and cunning were equal to his knowledge; and he carried many a cause by laying snares. If he was detected, he was never out of countenance, but evaded the matter with a jest, which he had always at hand. He was much employed by the king, against the city of London, in the business of the *quo warranto*. His person was as heavy and ungain, as his wit was alert and sprightly. He is said to have been "a mere lump of morbid flesh:" the smell of him was so offensive, that people usually held their noses when he came into the court. One of his jests on this occasion was, that "none could say he wanted issue, for he had no less than nine in his back." See more of him in North's "Life of the Lord-keeper Guilford," p. 224, 225 §.

Sir GEORGE JEFFERIES succeeded Sir Edmund Saunders as lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, September 29, 1683\*.

§ One of the daughters of Sir Francis Pemberton married Dr. William Stanley, dean of St. Asaph, some time master of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and author of an anonymous tract of particular merit, entitled "The Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man." The editors of the Bodleian Catalogue have attributed "The Romish Horse-leech" to the same author; but of this Mr. Masters speaks very doubtfully ||. It has also, with extreme probability, been attributed to Thomas Staveley †, esq. author of "The History of the Churches in England," which was become very scarce, and has lately been reprinted by T. Davies, with advantage.

\* "Lives of the Chancellors," p. 182.

|| P. 176.

† For whom Stanley was most probably mistaken.



L'Étrange and the Pope, together with Jefferies and the Devil, were burnt in effigy by the populace in this reign. See the next.

JOHANNES VAUGHAN, miles, capitalis justiciarius de Comuni Banco, Anno 1674; *R. White sc. Before his "Reports."*

Sir John Vaughan, a man of excellent parts, was not only well versed in all the knowledge requisite to make a figure in his profession, but was also a very considerable master of the politer kinds of learning. He maintained a strict intimacy with the famous Mr. Selden, who was one of the few that had a thorough esteem for him. His behaviour among the generality of his acquaintances was haughty, supercilious, and overbearing: hence he was much more admired than beloved. He was, in his heart, an enemy to monarchy; but was never engaged in open hostility against Charles I. The earl of Clarendon, who had contracted some friendship with him in the early part of his life, renewed his acquaintance after the Restoration, and made him overtures of preferment: but these he waved, on a pretence of having long laid aside his gown, and his being too far advanced in life. He afterwards struck in with the enemies of his friend the chancellor, and was made lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas; an office which, though not above his abilities, was perhaps superior to his merit. He died in 1674, and was buried in the Temple-church, as near as possible to the remains of Mr. Selden. His "Reports" were published by his son Edward.

Sir THOMAS JONES, lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. See the next reign; see also below.

Sir THOMAS TWISDEN, one of the judges of the King's Bench. *Ob.* 1682; *b. sb. mezz.*

Sir Thomas Twisden was sent to the Tower by Cromwell, for pleading in defence of the rights of the city of London, for which he was retained as counsel. He was made a judge of the King's Bench soon after the Restoration, and continued in that office about twenty years; after which he had his *quietus*. He was created a baronet in 1666.

Sir THOMAS JONES, one of the judges of the King's Bench; *Claret p. Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

Sir Thomas Jones was a lawyer of some eminence, but his name very rarely occurs in the histories of this reign\*. We oftener meet with that of sir William Jones, who was a warm advocate for the Exclusion Bill †. Sir Thomas Jones was member of parliament for Shrewsbury. On the 29th of September, 1683, he was made lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. He was author of "Reports of special

\* The curious reader may see a passage to his credit in sir J. Reresby's "Memoirs," 8vo. p. 233. Sir John Dalrymple †, where he speaks of king James's vain attempt to assert the dispensing power, mentions the following passage. "It is reported, that the king said to Jones, "He should have twelve judges of his own opinion; and that Jones answered, "Twelve judges you may possibly find, sir; but hardly twelve lawyers."

† See Burnet, vol. i.

“ Cases in the Courts of King’s Bench and  
 “ Common Pleas, from the 22d to the 36th  
 “ Year of the Reign of King Charles II. 1729;”  
 fol.

GALFRIDUS PALMER, miles et  
 baronettus, attornatus generalis Car. II. regi; *P.  
 Lely p. R. White sc.*

Mr. Cambridge has the original picture.

Geoffrey Palmer, a lawyer of distinction in the reigns of Charles the First and Second, was son of Thomas Palmer, esq. of Carleton, in Northamptonshire, by Catharine Watson, sister to the first lord Rockingham. He was representative for the borough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, in the long parliament, in which he was a chief manager of the evidence against the earl of Strafford. He afterwards, from principle, adhered to the royal party, with which he was a fellow-sufferer, having been imprisoned in the Tower by Cromwell, who dreaded his abilities, under a pretence of his plotting with the cavaliers. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was made attorney-general and chief-justice of Chester. It should be remembered to his honour, that he was, in the early part of his life, one of the select friends of Mr. Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon. He died May 5, 1670, aged seventy-two years.

Sir JOHN MARSHAM, a very learned historian, one of the six clerks in chancery. See Class IX.

Sir JOHN HOSKINS was an excellent master in chancery, and a man of an irreproachable character. He was more inclined to the study of the new philosophy, than to follow the law; and

is best known to the world as a virtuoso. See the next reign.

“JOHANNES KING, eques auratus,  
 “ferenissimo Carolo 2<sup>do</sup> regi legibus Angliæ con-  
 “sultus; illustrissimo Jacobo duci Eboracensi ad-  
 “vocatus generalis; ac etiam ex honorabili Inte-  
 “rioris Templi communitate socius. *Ob.* 29 *Ju-*  
 “*ni*, A<sup>o</sup> Dom. 1677, *Æt.* 38. Corpus in æde  
 “Templorum sepultum jacet \*, quarto die Julii  
 “anno prædicto, ubi mausoleum erigitur,” &c.  
*W. Sherwin sc. large b. fb.*

Sir John King, a finished scholar, an accomplished gentleman, a modest man, and a pious Christian, was educated at Queen’s college, in Cambridge, whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He promised to make a more considerable figure in the law than any man of his age and standing, and was greatly countenanced by Charles II. who intended him for a rival to sir William Jones the attorney-general, as he strenuously opposed all the measures of the court. It is probable that he would soon have supplanted him, if he had not been prevented by death. Such was his reputation, and so extensive his practice, that, in the latter part of his life, his fees amounted to forty and fifty pounds a day †.

The Honourable ROGER NORTH, Esq.  
*Æt. circ.* 30; *P. Lely p.* 1680; *G. Vertue sc.* 1740.  
*Before his “Examen,” &c.* 1740; *large 4to.*

Roger North, esq. was a near relation of the lord-keeper Guilford, with whom he chiefly spent the active part of his life. He applied

\* Sic. Orig.

† Echard, p. 936, 937.

himself to the law, and was, in this reign, a counsellor of note, and in the next attorney-general. He has taken great pains, in his "Examen into the Credit and Veracity of a pretended Complete History †," to vilify that work; and has, in several instances, contradicted facts founded upon authentic records, and decried or extolled the characters of persons, whose merit or demerit is as well established as these facts. He was also author of the Lives of Francis, lord Guildford, lord keeper; of sir Dudley North; and of Dr. John North, master of Trinity college in Cambridge. These are generally bound together in a large quarto. He is so very uncandid in his character of judge Hale as to bring his veracity in question in the characters of others, where he had, perhaps, a much stronger temptation to deviate from the truth.

RICHARD LANGHORN, (counsellor at law); *E. Lutterel f. 410. mezz.*

Richard Langhorne, a papist, who had long passed for a protestant, was much employed by the Jesuits in the management of their affairs. Though he was said to be of a fair character in his profession, his conduct, on some occasions, seems to have been sufficiently artful and jesuitical. A little before the restoration, he engaged a half-witted person to manage elections for him in Kent; and was asked by Mr. John Tillotson ‡, who was privy to the secret, why he employed so weak a man in that business. He very frankly told him, that it was a maxim with

† Dr. White Kennet's "Complete History of England."

‡ Afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. See Burnet's "Hist. of his own Time," i. p. 230.

him to employ men of his character ; because, if such agents should take it into their heads to turn informers, it would be easy to invalidate their evidence, by representing them as madmen. He was convicted, upon the testimony of Titus Oates, of conspiring the death of the king. During his trial, and at the place of execution, he persisted in asserting his innocence ; but his enemies gave little or no credit to his asseverations. It was even said, that prevarication and falsehood for the Catholic cause, was not only allowed, but deemed meritorious by the church of Rome ; and that a man who dared to perjure himself for the Romish religion was esteemed but little inferior, in point of merit, to one that dared to die for it. He was executed the 14th of July, 1679.

“ RICHARD GRAVES, Esq. of Mickleton \*, a bencher and reader of Lincoln’s Inn, clerk of the peace, and receiver-general for the county of Middlesex. He had two wives, by whom he had issue nineteen children ; six sons, and thirteen daughters ; and died 1669, aged 59.” *G. Vertue sc. h. sb.*

WILLIAM PETYT, Esq. of the Inner Temple. See Class IX.

WILLIAM PRYNNE, Esq. *presenting a book to Charles II. See Class I. under “ Historical Pieces, &c.”*

\* Near Campden in Gloucestershire.

## SCOTCH LAWYERS.

JAMES, earl of Perth, lord chancellor of Scotland. See the reign of JAMES II.

RICHARD MAITLAND, eldest son of the earl of Lauderdale, lord justice clerk of the kingdom of Scotland. See Class III.

Sir JOHN NISBET, of Dirleton, lord Advocate; *Paton del. R. White sc. b. sb.*

Sir John Nisbet, an eminent and upright lawyer, an excellent scholar, and an uncorrupt patriot, particularly distinguished himself by pleading against a standing militia in Scotland, in the reign of Charles II. in which he was one of the commissioners that treated with those of England concerning an union of the two kingdoms. He was succeeded in his office of king's advocate by sir George Mackenzie\*.

GEORGIUS MACKENZIUS, a valle rosarum, &c. *P. Vandrebanc sc. b. sb.*

Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE; *arms; motto "Firma vel ardua;" b. sb.*

There is a good portrait of him, much like this print, in the picture gallery at Oxford.

Sir George Mackenzie, an able lawyer, a polite scholar, and a celebrated wit; was king's † advocate in Scotland, in the reign of Charles and James II. He was learned in the laws of nature and nations; and particularly in those of his own country, which he illustrated and defended by his excellent writings. He finished

\* Burnet.

† This answers to the office of attorney-general in England.

his studies at the universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrew's, before he was sixteen years of age; and is said to have pleaded at the bar before he was twenty. He was a great master of forensic eloquence, on which he has written an elegant discourse \*, which contains a brief, but comprehensive compendium of the laws of Scotland. The politeness of his learning, and the sprightliness of his wit, were conspicuous in all his pleadings, and shone in his ordinary conversation. Mr. Dryden acknowledges, that he was unacquainted with what he calls "the beautiful turns of words and thoughts" in poetry, till they were explained and exemplified to him, in a conversation which he had with "that noble wit of Scotland, Sir George Mackenzie †." He has written several pieces of history and antiquities, and also essays upon various subjects; none of which were more admired, than his "Moral Essay upon Solitude, preferring it to "public Employment, such as Fame, Command, Riches, Pleasure, Conversation," &c. This was answered by Mr. John Evelyn. It is hard to say, which of these gentlemen was capable of enjoying the pleasures of solitude in a more equisite degree. But Mr. Evelyn, who in his character resembled *Atticus*, as much as Sir George did *Cicero*; was so honest, as to prefer the active life to speculative indolence, from a consciousness that it is infinitely more for the advantage of mankind. Sir George came into England soon after the Revolution, with a view of enjoying that learned retirement which he longed for, in the university of Oxford. In June, 1690, he was admitted as a student into

\* It is entitled "Idea Eloquentiæ forensis hodiernæ," &c.

† Dedication to Dryden's "Juvenal," p. 132, 133; 5th edit.



the Bodleian Library; but died within a year after his admission, at his lodgings in London, on the 2d of May, 1691. He was a great benefactor to literature, having founded the advocates library at Edinburgh, which now contains above thirty thousand volumes\*. His works were printed at Edinburgh, in 1716, in two volumes folio. See the reign of JAMES II.

Sir PATRICK LYON, of Carse, knt. judge of the high court of Admiralty of the kingdom of Scotland. *R. White ad vivum sc. b. sb.*

## CLASS VII.

### MEN of the SWORD.

JACOBUS TURNER, eques auratus; *in armour, arms, motto, "Tu ne cede Malis."* *R. White sc. b. sb.*

Sir James Turner was a man of great natural courage, which was sometimes inflamed to an uncommon degree of ferocity, by strong liquors; in the use of which he freely indulged himself. When the laws against conventicles were put in execution in Scotland, he was ordered to quarter the guards, of whom he had the command, in different parts of that kingdom; and, in an arbitrary manner, to levy fines, and otherwise punish the delinquents. He treated the people with such rigour as gave the highest offence: and happening to fall into their hands unarmed, he expected every moment to be sacrificed to their resentment. But as they found by his orders, which they seized with his other

\* Pennant's "Tour in Scotland," p. 48.

papers, that he had been enjoined to act with still greater rigour, they spared his life. He was frequently reprimanded by lord Rothes and archbishop Sharp for treating the people with too great lenity, but never for his acts of violence. He was a man of learning, and wrote "Essays on the Art of War," published in folio, 1683.

Colonel GILES STRANGWAYS, of Melbury Sampford, in Dorsetshire.

"The rest fame speaks, and makes his virtues  
"known,

"By's zeal for the church, and loyalty to the  
"throne.

"The artist in this draught doth art excel,  
"None but himself, himself can parallel\*.

"But if his steel could his great mind express,  
"That would appear in a much nobler dress."

*D. Loggan ad vivum delin. b. s. scarce.*

This worthy gentleman, who descended from one of the most ancient and respectable families in Dorsetshire, was representative in parliament for that county †, and one of the privy council to Charles II. In the time of the civil war, he

\* Theobald seems to have adopted this line, with very little variation, in his "Double Falsehood,"

None but himself can be his parallel.

The thought is so very singular, that it is extremely improbable, that two persons should have hit upon it, and varied so little in the expression §. Sir William Temple has varied more; where speaking of Cæsar, he says, that he was "equal only to himself ||."

† It appears from the "Notitia Parliamentaria," that the county of Dorset has not been without a representative of this family, from the reign of Mary, to that of George I. In the former of these reigns, Giles Strangeways, knt. was member of parliament for that county.

§ See Bathos, &c. chap. vii.

|| See the "Essay on the Gardens of Epicurus."

had the command of a regiment in that part of the royal army which acted under prince Maurice in the West. In 1645, he was imprisoned in the Tower for his active loyalty, where he continued in patient confinement for two years, and upwards of six months. There is a fine medallion of him, struck upon this occasion; on the reverse of which is represented that part of the Tower which is called Cæsar's; with this inscription, *Decusque adversa dederunt* \*. When Charles fled into the West, in disguise, after the battle of Worcester, he sent him three hundred broad pieces †; which were, perhaps, the most seasonable present that the royal fugitive ever received. But this was but a small part of the sum which is to be placed to the account of his loyalty; as the house of Strangers paid no less than 35,000 l. for its attachment to the crown ‡. *Ob.* 1675. The present countess of Ilchester is heiress of this family.

Sir GEORGE RAWDON, *Æt.* 63;  
*R. White sc. 4to.*

This head belongs to a set, which was engraved for a genealogical history of this family, in manuscript; from which Mr. Thoresby has given us some extracts, in his “*Ducatus Leodienfis.*”

Sir George Rawdon was of the elder branch of the family of that name, long seated at Rawdon, in the neighbourhood of Leedes, in Yorkshire. In 1641, he went into Ireland, in the quality of serjeant-major to lord Conway's regi-

\* Evelyn's “*Numismata,*” p. 115.

† See “*An Account of the Preservation of King Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester,*” (published by Sir David Dalrymple) p. 46.

‡ Lloyd's “*Memoirs.*”

ment of foot ; where he bravely attacked the rebels, and gave the first check to their rapid progress. He was afterwards made a major of horse, and had, for a long time, the sole command of the cavalry in the province of Ulster. He signalized his valour upon many other occasions ; and was universally esteemed an excellent soldier. He was, for his eminent services, created a baronet on the 20th of May, 1665 ; and died in August, 1683, in the 82d year of his age. He married Dorothy, daughter of Edward, lord viscount Conway.

### A SCOTCH GENERAL.

“ General THOMAS DALYELL  
 “ (DALZIEL) who served Charles the second  
 “ at the battle of Worcester, and thereafter being  
 “ taken prisoner by the rebels, after long imprisonment,  
 “ made his escape out of the Tower of  
 “ London, went to Muscovy, where he served  
 “ the emperor of Russia as one of the generals of  
 “ his forces against the Polanders and Tartars,  
 “ till the year 1665, when he was recalled by  
 “ king Charles the second ; and thereafter did  
 “ command his majesty’s forces at the defeat of  
 “ the rebels at Pentland-Hills, in Scotland ; and  
 “ continued lieutenant-general in Scotland, when  
 “ his majesty had any standing forces in that kingdom,  
 “ till the year of his death, 1685, &c.”  
*D. Patton delin. P. Vandrebanc sc. h. sb.* Mr. Bull  
 and Mr. Gulston have each a proof of this print.  
 I never saw another.

Thomas Dalziel, an excellent soldier, but a singular man, was taken prisoner, fighting \* for

\* See the memoirs referred to at the end of this article.

Charles II. at the battle of Worcester. After his return from Muscovy, he had the command of the king's forces in Scotland; but refused to serve in that kingdom under the duke of Monmouth, by whom he was superseded only for a fortnight. After the battle of Bothwell-bridge, he, with the frankness which was natural to him, openly reprov'd the duke for his misconduct upon that occasion. As he never shaved his beard since the murder of Charles I. it grew so long, that it reached almost to his girdle. Though his head was bald, he never wore a peruke; but covered it with a beaver hat, the brim of which was about three inches broad. He never wore boots, nor above one coat, which had straight sleeves, and sat close to his body. He constantly went to London once a year to kiss the king's hand. His grotesque figure attracted the notice of the populace, and he was followed by a rabble, with huzzas, wherever he went. See a characteristic account of him in the "Memoirs of Capt. John Creighton," in the 13th vol. of Swift's "Works \*."

\* The following anecdote in Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs || is also characteristic of his spirit :

"James (the second) gained numbers of the Scotch by familiarity. He had long disgusted them by his distance: the change in his manners was owing to an accident. When the dutchess of York came first to Scotland, she one day observed three covers upon the dining-table. She asked the duke for whom the third was intended? He answered for general Dalziel, whom he had asked to dine with him. The dutchess refused to permit a private gentleman to sit at table with her. Dalziel, who had been in the Imperial service, entered the room in the mean time; and, hearing the scruples of the dutchess, told her, he had dined at a table where her father had stood at his back; alluding to the duke of Modena's being a vassal of the emperor. The dutchess felt the reproof, and advised her husband not to offend the pride of proud men."

|| Vol. i. p. 136, 2d edit. notes.

## OFFICERS of the NAVY.

JAMES, duke of York, lord high admiral, gained the highest reputation by his courage on board the fleet, in the first Dutch war. He understood naval affairs: and his conduct with respect to the navy, after he ascended the throne, ought to be remembered to his honour. He, in this reign, invented the signals used at sea. See Class I\*.

Prince RUPERT, who was *brave to temerity*, commanded the fleet in conjunction with the duke of Albemarle, in 1666. His courage in this war is mentioned with high encomiums by our poets † and historians: but all these he richly deserved. It was indeed so great, that it could scarce be exaggerated. In the last Dutch war, he seemed to retain all the activity and fire of his youth, and beat the enemy in several engagements. He was succeeded in his command of vice-admiral, by the duke of Grafton, in 1682. See Class I. and X.

GEORGE MONK, duke of Albemarle, who had acquired a great reputation as a sea officer, before the Restoration, signalized his courage, in an astonishing manner, in the memorable engagement with the Dutch, which began the first of June, 1666, and continued four days. He was very near being overpowered by numbers, when he was joined, on the third day, by prince Rupert, who ravished the victory from the enemy's hands. The last display of his courage, which was equal

\* Charles II. never attended to any business, but that of the navy, which he perfectly understood. It is well known that the naval history of that prince is the most shining part of the annals of his reign.

† See Dryden's "Annus Mirabilis," in his Miscellanies, iii. p. 19, 20.

at least, to any other act of his life, was exposing himself to the cannon shot of the Dutch, when they burnt the English ships at Chatham. This effort of valour, which looked like rashness, was then absolutely necessary, to encourage others to do their duty. The love which the seamen had for him had as great influence on board the fleet as his personal bravery. They frequently called him, “honest George Monck.” See Class II.

EDWARD, earl of Sandwich, a man of clear, as well as fervid courage, commanded the fleet which brought over Charles the second. One of the greatest battles ever fought with the Dutch, or any other enemy, was on the 3d of June, 1665; when this gallant officer bore with his squadron into the centre of the Dutch fleet, and presently threw it into that confusion which ended in victory. He was not only a man of merit in himself; but had also much of that *kind* of merit which endeared him to the sailors; who, after the death of the duke of Albemarle, loved and revered him as their father and protector. See Class III.

Sir EDWARD SPRAGUE, (SPRAGGE) kn<sup>t</sup>. admiral of the blue squadron, 1672, &c.

“ Si totus (fractus) illabatur orbis,  
 “ Impavidum ferient ruinæ.” *b. sb. mezz.*

This great and amiable man, who in 1672 succeeded the earl of Sandwich in command\*, very nearly resembled that nobleman in courage, benevolence, and sweetness of temper; and was no less eminent for his abilities in the cabinet. He was captain of a man of war in the first engagement with the Dutch, on the 3d of June, 1665; when he so far distinguished himself by

\* Campbell.

his gallant behaviour, that he was soon after knighted by the king, on board the Royal Charles: He attracted the particular notice of the duke of Albemarle, in the four days battle in 1666; and in another battle, fought the 25th of July the same year, he contributed greatly to the defeat of the enemy. He burnt a considerable number of the Dutch fire-ships, when they came up the Thames, threw their fleet into confusion, and pursued it to the river's mouth. In 1671, he burnt in the Bay of Bugia, seven Algerine men of war, which had been selected on purpose to fight him. In the last Dutch war, he singled out Van Tromp, whom, as he told the king, he was determined to bring alive or dead, or perish in the attempt. After he had lost two ships in his engagement with the Dutch admiral, and was preparing to hoist his flag on board a third, a shot from the enemy sunk him, together with his boat. The generous Tromp did not only do justice to his valour, but even lamented his death. *Ob.* 11 Aug. 1673.

In June,  
1667.

Sir GEORGE AYS CUE, admiral of the English fleet; *oval; b. sb.*

It is scarce possible to give a higher character of the courage of this brave admiral, than to say that he was a match for Van Tromp or de De Ruyter; both whom he engaged in the first Dutch war \* without being conquered. In 1648, when the fleet revolted to prince Rupert, he declared for the parliament, and brought the Lion man of war, which he then commanded, into the river Thames. He was the next year appointed admiral of the Irish seas, and had a great hand in reducing the whole island to the obedience of the Republic. In 1651, he forced

\* Before the Restoration.



Barbadoes, and several other British settlements in America, to submit to the commonwealth. In 1652, he attacked a Dutch fleet of forty sail, under the convoy of four men of war : of those he burnt some, took others, and drove the rest on shore. Lilly tells us, in his Almanack for 1653, that he, the year before, engaged sixty sail of Dutch men of war, with fourteen or fifteen ships only, and made them give way. He protested against Blake's retreat in that desperate action of the 29th of November, 1652, thinking it much more honourable to die by the shot of the enemy. This, and his great influence over the seamen, are supposed to have been the reasons for his being afterwards dismissed from his command. He was a short time admiral in Sweden, under Charles Gustavus ; but returned to England soon after the Restoration. In 1666, he commanded on board the Royal Prince, the largest ship in the navy, and generally esteemed the finest in the world. He engaged the Dutch with his usual intrepidity and success, in that memorable battle which continued four days : but on the third day his ship ran on the Galloper sand, and he was compelled by his own seamen to strike. He was for some months detained a prisoner in Holland ; and, during that time, was carried from one town to another, and exposed to the people by way of triumph. He never afterwards went to sea.

WILLIAM PEN was, from a common man, advanced to the rank of an admiral by Cromwell, with whom he was a great favourite, before he failed in his attempt upon St. Domingo. After the Protector's death, he was restored to his command,

mand, and knighted by Charles II. He was appointed one of the assessors to the lord high admiral, and had a great share of his confidence and favour. See the INTERREGNUM, Class VII.

JOHN LAWSON, admiral of the English fleet, 1666, (1665); *in armour*; *b. sb. mezz.*

Sir John Lawson, who was the son of a poor man at Hull, was, when he entered into the sea-service, upon the same foot with Pen, and like him rose by regular gradations to an admiral. He was in all the actions under Blake, who saw and did justice to his merit. As he was a man of excellent sense, he made the justest observations upon naval affairs; though in his manners he retained much of the bluntness and roughness of the tarpaulin. He was often advised with by the duke of York, who had a high opinion of his judgment. He acquitted himself with great courage and conduct in many engagements with the Dutch; particularly in 1653, when he and Pen were rewarded with gold chains for their eminent services. The Algerines, who were robbers by principle and profession, and had erected piracy into a system of government, were effectually chastised by him, and compelled to submit to a more disadvantageous peace than they had ever made with any of the states of Christendom. He was vice-admiral under the earl of Sandwich, whom he, for a short time, succeeded in command, when he was dismissed by the parliament. Though he was in his heart a republican, he readily closed with the design for restoring the king. He died in June, 1665, of a shot in the knee, which he received in an engagement with  
the

the Dutch, in which he was observed to exceed all that he had done before\*.

Sir THOMAS ALLEN, admiral of the English fleet, 1666; *a truncheon in his hand; b. sb. mezz.*

This brave and expert officer was the first that entered upon hostilities against the Dutch, in 1665, by attacking their Smyrna fleet. The squadron that he commanded consisted but of eight ships; but what he wanted in force, he supplied by courage and conduct. He killed their commodore Brackel, took four merchantmen richly laden, and drove the rest into the bay of Cadiz. On the 25th of July, 1666, he, at the head of the white squadron, fell upon the Dutch van, entirely defeated it, and killed the three admirals who commanded that division. The victory of this day, in which he had a principal hand, was indisputably on the side of the English. Then it was that De Ruyter exclaimed, "My God, what a wretch am I! among so many thousand bullets, is there not one to put me out of my pain?" See the reign of JAMES II.

Sir JOSEPH JORDAN, admiral; *Leby p. Tompson exc. large b. sb. mezz.*

\* The late col. Richard Norton, of Southwick in Hampshire, was grandson to sir John Lawton. This gentleman was remarkable for making a very singular will, in which he left his estate to the poor in general, and nominated the two archbishops his executors; and, in case of their declining the trust, the parliament. His orders with respect to his funeral, and several of his legacies, were equally extraordinary. He bequeathed to the late king George several pictures, which now remain in the royal collection, also a print of St. Cecilia, after a painting of Raphael ||. His grandfather's gold chain and medal were left to Mr. Richard Chichley.—As the testator was adjudged to be insane, his will was set aside.

|| I think it was that engraved by Marc Antonio.

28 May,  
1672.

The most memorable action of Sir Joseph Jordan was in the famous battle of Solebay \*, when he fell with his squadron into the midst of the Dutch fleet, and threw it into the utmost confusion. The advantage was long on the side of the Dutch, as the English were overpowered by numbers; but by this action, the fortune of the day was reversed, and the English gained the victory. It should also be remembered, that in this battle he abandoned the brave and accomplished earl of Sandwich to the Dutch fire-ships, in order to succour the duke of York.

Sir WILLIAM BERKELEY, admiral;  
*b. sb. mezz.*

Sir WILLIAM BARTLEY †, admiral; *P. Lely p.*  
*R. Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

Sir William Berkeley was son of Sir Charles Berkeley, and brother to Charles, earl of Falmouth. He was vice-admiral of the white squadron, and led the van in the desperate engagement with the Dutch, which began on the 1st of June, and continued four days. Prompted by his usual courage, he steered into the midst of the enemy's fleet, where he was soon overpowered by numbers. He was found dead in his cabin, covered with blood. *Ob.* 1 June, 1666.

CHRISTOPHER MINGH, (MINNS), admiral of the English fleet, 1666; *b. sb. mezz.*

Sir Christopher Minns was son of an honest shoemaker in London, from whom he inherited nothing but a good constitution. He was remarkable, early in life, for a spirit of adven-

\* Or Southwold Bay.

† His name is here spelt according to the popular pronunciation.

ture; and had gained an estate in the West Indies, before he became an officer of rank in the navy. He was a man of good understanding, which he discovered both in speaking and acting. Though he was affable and familiar with the seamen, no man knew better how to maintain his authority. The men under his inspection were well paid and fed, and had always justice done them in the distribution of prizes. Hence it was, that he was both honoured and beloved. He had, in the course of his life, often manifested his active and passive courage; but never in a more extraordinary degree, than at the approach of death. On the fourth day of the famous battle that began the 1st of June, he received a shot in the neck \*: after which, though he was in exquisite pain, he continued in his command, holding his wound with both his hands for above an hour. At length another shot pierced his throat, and laid him for ever at rest. *Ob.* 4 June, 1666 †.

THOMAS, earl of Ossory, is well known to have sought fame in every part of Europe, and in every scene of action where it was to be acquired. In 1666, upon his return from Ireland, he paid a visit to the earl of Arlington, at his seat at

\* Lloyd, by mistake, says it was in the mouth. See Campbell.

† I am credibly informed that he, when he had taken a Spanish man of war, and gotten the commander on board his ship, he committed the care of him to a lieutenant, who was directed to observe his behaviour. Shortly after, word was brought to Minns that the Spaniard was deploring his captivity, and wondering what great captain it could be who had made Don ——— with a long and tedious string of names and titles, his prisoner. The lieutenant was ordered to return to his charge, and, if the Don persisted in his curiosity, to tell him that *Kit Minns* had taken him. This diminutive name utterly confounded the titulado, threw him into an agony of grief, and gave him more acute pangs than all the rest of his misfortunes.

Euston in Suffolk †; where he happened to hear the firing of guns at sea, in the famous battle that began the first of June. He instantly prepared to go on board the fleet, where he arrived on the 3d of that month; and had the satisfaction of informing the duke of Albemarle, that prince Rupert was hastening to join him. He had his share in the glorious actions of that and the succeeding day. His reputation was much increased by his behaviour in the engagement off Southwold Bay. In 1673, he was successively made rear admiral of the blue and the red squadrons: he having, in the battle of the 11th of August that year, covered the Royal Prince, on board of which Sir Edward Spragge commanded, and at length brought off the shattered vessel in tow. On the 10th of September following, he was, by the king, appointed admiral of the whole fleet, during the absence of prince Rupert. See Class III.

28 May,  
1672.

Sir TRET SWELL HOLLIS, (FRET-CHEVILLE HOLLES); *Lely p. Brown; b. sb. mezz.*

Sir Fretcheville Holles possessed, in a high degree, that courage for which his family was distinguished. He behaved with his usual intrepidity in the famous engagement with the Dutch, that continued four days, in which he unfortunately lost an arm. He was rear-admiral under Sir Robert Holmes, when he attacked the Smyrna fleet, which was the first act of hostility in the last Dutch war. He was killed, with several other brave officers, in the battle of Southwold Bay, on the 28th of May, 1672.

† Euston, or Ewston, is, in the Biographia," p. 1072, said erroneously to be in Norfolk.

Sir JOHN CHICHELEY; *Lely p. Browne; b. sb. mezz.*

Sir John Chicheley was a rear-admiral under prince Rupert in the last Dutch war. When Sir Edward Spragge was like to be overpowered by the enemy, sir John, together with the prince, bore down to his assistance: but notwithstanding the efforts of his friends, and his own invincible courage, that great man had soon after the misfortune to lose his life. Sir John Chicheley was one of the commissioners of the admiralty, and member of parliament for Newton in Lancashire, in the reign of William III.

HENRICUS TERNE, armiger, qui, Anno 1660, Hispanorum VI. navium classem, per IX. horas, solus sustinuit; et quamvis graviter faucibus, repulit; primus ob regem reducem sanguinem fudit: In prælio demum adversus Batavos, Junii 1, 1666, strenui ducis opera fungens, fortissimam animam exhalavit. *W. Sheppard p. Guil. Faithorne sc. large b. sb. scarce.*

### CLASS VIII.

SONS of PEERS without TITLES,  
BARONETS, KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

The honourable CHARLES CECIL;  
*Vandervaaert p. Lens f. a child with a lamb; b. sb. mezz.*

Charles Cecil was third son to John, the fourth earl of Exeter. The original painting is at Burleigh-House, near Stamford in Lincolnshire.

ROBERT and DOROTHY SIDNEY,  
son and daughter of Philip, earl of Leicester;

*two children playing with a dog ; Lely p. Brown ; oblong b. sb. mezz.*

Robert Sidney succeeded his father in title and estate. He died on the 11th of November, 1702.

HENRY SIDNEY, son to Robert, earl of Leicester ; *Lely p. Brown ; large b. sb. mezz.*

This gentleman, who was afterwards created earl of Romney, was the youngest son of Robert, earl of Leicester, and brother to earl Philip. He was one of the memorable SEVEN, who invited William, prince of Orange, over to England, and who subscribed an association in form, which they sent to Holland. He was, in the reign of that prince, lord lieutenant of Ireland, master of the ordnance, warden of the cinque-ports, colonel of the royal regiment of foot-guards, and one of the privy-council. He died a batchelor in 1700. It is obvious to remark here, that Mr. Swift, afterwards dean of St. Patrick's, has given us an idea of his character in a few bitter words ; but some allowance is, in candour, to be made for the disordered spleen of the writer, on a most provoking occasion. He tells us, that he “ applied by petition to “ king William, upon the claim of a promise “ his majesty had made to sir William Tem- “ ple, that he would give Mr. Swift a prebend “ of Canterbury or Westminster. The earl of “ Romney, who professed much friendship for “ him, promised to second his petition ; but, as “ he was an old, vicious, illiterate rake, with- “ out any sense of truth or honour, said not a “ word to the king ; and Mr. Swift, after long “ attendance in vain, thought it better to com- “ ply with an invitation given him by the earl “ of



“ of Berkeley, to attend him to Ireland as his  
 “ chaplain and private secretary \*.”

The Honourable WILLIAM VERNEY,  
 Esq. *Lely p. R. Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

Sir Greville Verney, hereafter mentioned, had a son named William, who died in France unmarried, the 23d of August, 1683. This may possibly be that son. As he is styled *honourable*, I have placed him here, though perhaps he had no right to that title.

“ Dominus EDWARDUS DERING, Creat. Bart. 1 Feb. 1626.  
 “ eques aur. illustris domini Edoardi Dering, de  
 “ Surrenden Dering, in com. Cantii, militis et  
 “ baronetti, filius ex matre optima, nec minus il-  
 “ lustri, Untona, domini Radulphi Gibbes, equitis  
 “ aurati, filia. Pater ob. 1644 : Mater ob. 1676.—  
 “ 1. Dering’s Paternal Coat : 2. Sind a noble Sax-  
 “ on : 3. Ipre, earl of Kent : 4. Humph. de Bo-  
 “ hun, earl of Hereford, &c.” *Kneller p. R. White*  
*sc. 1687.*

This print may serve to correct a mistake in the “ English Baronets,” vol. i. p. 264. The gentleman whom it represents is there said to be the son and heir of the first Sir Edward Dering, by his *second* lady, Anne, daughter of Sir John Ashburnham : Unton, daughter of Sir Ralph Gibbes, mentioned as above, was his *third*.

Sir THOMAS ISHAM, baronet ; *Lely*  
*p. D. Loggan exc. large b. sb. mezz.*

THOMAS ISHAM, de Lamport, in comitatu Northamptoniæ, baronettus ; *Loggan del. 1676 ; large b. sb. Supposed to be engraved by Gerard Valck.*

\* Appendix to “ Swift’s Life,” by Swift, p. 50, 51.

Created a  
Bart. 30  
May, 1627.

Thomas Isham was son of Sir Justinian Isham of Lamport. He was a young gentleman of great expectation, but died, to the regret of all that knew him, in 1681, soon after he had finished his travels.

Sir JOHN LOWTHER, Bart. *Lely p.  
Browne exc b. sb. mezz.*

Created  
June 17,  
1642.

Sir John Lowther was a gentleman of a very ancient and flourishing family, long seated in Westmoreland. He was father of sir John Lowther, who, in 1695, was created viscount Lonsdale, and was afterwards lord privy-seal to William III. This family has been greatly enriched by the colliery at Whitehaven, which has proved an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The present sir James Lowther does not only carry on a very lucrative trade to London, but also employs a considerable number of vessels to supply the city of Dublin with coals. *Ob.* 1675, *Æt.* 70.

Sir JOHN WEBSTER, Bart. Underneath is the following inscription: "Wollven-  
" hoerst, Cromwick, Linshotterhaar, part of Ma-  
" estwick Stuagger Engge, commissary for the  
" emperor of all Russia and Moscovia. Created  
" baronet of England, May the 31st, 1660, by  
" king Charles II. at Igravenhaag. *His arms*, of  
" Cattenbrouck, Schaagen, Dengge, part of Isell-  
" field, Linschooter Engge, in Holland, and the  
" province of Utrecht, lord \_\_\_\_\_." *The first  
impressions of this print had eight Latin lines by Bar-  
leus, which were afterwards erased, and the above  
inscription was substituted in its place.*

Sir

Sir SAMUEL BARNARDISTON, Bart. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

Sir ROBERT VINER, Bart. *long hair, black cap, cloak, &c. by Faithorne; without inscription; b. sh. very scarce.*

Sir Robert Viner, goldsmith and banker of London, was a very loyal, and no less useful subject to Charles II. As his credit was very extensive, he sometimes borrowed large sums of money to lend the government. The interest paid on these occasions must have been very considerable, as he paid himself no less than six per cent. When he entered upon his mayoralty \*, the king did him the honour to dine with him, and he had the honour of drinking several bottles with his majesty; an indulgence not unfrequent in this reign †. He afterwards erected an equestrian statue to the king at Stock's-market: it was done originally for John Sobieski, who raised the siege of Vienna, when it was invested by the Turks ‡. The fine old house which belonged to sir Robert Viner is now in the possession of the reverend Mr. Clarke. It is at Ickenham, near Uxbridge Common, in Middlesex.

Sir EDWARD HARLEY, knight of the Bath, 1660; *Cooper p. Vertue sc. b. sh.*

His portrait is at Welbeck.

\* The pageant exhibited on the day he was sworn, was a very magnificent one. It was called Goldsmith's Jubilee, and was designed by Thomas Stevenfon.

† See the "Spectator," No. 462.

‡ Voltaire mentions a remarkable text of a thanksgiving sermon, preached on this occasion, namely, "There was a man sent from God, whose name was John."

This gentleman, who was knight of the shire for Hereford, at the same time with sir Robert Harley his father, gave many signal proofs of his valour, at the head of a regiment raised at his own expence for the service of Charles I. Upon the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed governor of Dunkirk, and soon after made a knight of the Bath. He sat in all the parliaments of this reign, and was a distinguished speaker in the house of commons. As he well knew the importance of Dunkirk to the nation, he made a motion for annexing it to the crown. The parliament seemed to listen to this proposal, but it was afterwards over-ruled. He was offered 10,000 l. and a peerage merely to be passive in the sale of it, but he refused the offer with disdain. He had the honesty to tell the king, that the artillery and military stores only, were worth more than Lewis XIV. had ever offered for that fortress. In the British Museum, is a manuscript by sir Edward Harley, which contains many memorable particulars relative to the government, expences, and sale of Dunkirk. He was author of "A scriptural and rational Account of the Christian Religion," 1695, 8vo. *Ob.* 8 December, 1700.

Sir GREVILLE VERNEY, knight of the Bath, *nat.* 26 Jan. 1648; *ob.* 23 Jul. 1668; *Loggan sc. large h. sh.*

*Creat.* 1660.

Sir Grevile Verney, who descended from a family which has flourished for several centuries at Compton Murdac, in the county of Warwick, was brother to Richard, the first lord Willoughby of Brooke. Much of the history of this family may be learned from the sumptuous monuments belonging to it, at Compton Murdac;

Murdac ; or from fir William Dugdale's " History of Warwickshire."

HERBERTUS PERROT, Eques Auratus ; *Shoulder-knot, arms, &c. R. White sc.*

" Sir Herbert Perrot, descended from fir  
 " Owen Perrot, a favourite of Henry VII. and  
 " related to the Plantagenets and Tudors, was  
 " a man of great wit, large fortune, and exten-  
 " sive charity. He suffered much in his for-  
 " tune, by his attachment to the royal party  
 " during the civil wars. He had three wives,  
 " by whom he had only one daughter that sur-  
 " vived him, who was married to fir John Pac-  
 " kington, of Westwood, in Worcestershire.  
 " Sir Herbert had a son of both his names, who  
 " wrote Satires upon the court of Charles the  
 " second, and was killed by captain South in  
 " the passage of the Devil Tavern, in Fleet-  
 " street. Of this family is the present fir Ri-  
 " chard Perrot, made memorable lately by the  
 " Flint address\*."

Sir ROBERT CLAYTON, *knt.* lord mayor of the city of London, 1680 ; *J. Riley p. J. Smith f. large h. sb. mezz.*

His statue is at St. Thomas's hospital.

Sir Robert Clayton well understood, and fe-  
 dulously promoted the commercial, civil, and  
 religious interests of his country. He was elect-  
 ed lord mayor in 1679, and was a representative  
 in several parliaments, for Bletchingly in Surrey.  
 As he had rendered himself obnoxious to the  
 duke of York, by voting for the Exclusion Bill,

\* Communicated, with other notices, by the reverend Mr. John Cullum, of Hardwick, in Suffolk, who quotes the supplement to Kimber's " Baronetage."

he retired from business, and amused himself with building and planting, after that prince ascended the throne. When the prince of Orange was at Henley upon Thames, he was sent, in the name of the city of London, to compliment him on his arrival. He was appointed a commissioner of the customs, soon after the settlement of the kingdom. *Ob.* 1707. Great injustice is done to his character in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel\*." His benefactions to Christ's, and St. Thomas's hospital, will be remembered to his honour.

Sir JOHN MOOR, *knt.* lord mayor of the city of London, 1681, and one of the representatives in parliament for the said city, &c. *Lely p. J. Mac Ardell f. sitting in a chair. The motto to his arms is "Non civium ardor." From a private plate, extremely rare, h. sh. mezz.*

Sir John Moor, who was son of a husbandman at Norton, in Leicestershire †, became a zealous partizan of the court, about the time that the king triumphed over his enemies, and was as much a master of his people as Lewis XIV. had promised to make him. He nominated two sheriffs, who, he knew, would be subservient to the ministry; and was careful to secure a successor who was as much devoted to the king as himself. He is characterized under the name of Ziloah, at the conclusion of the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel." I have been informed that the free-school at Appleby, in Leicestershire, was founded by him.

\* See the character of Ishban in that poem.

† See Whilton's "Life," p. 16, 2d edit.

Sir THOMAS ARMSTRONG, executed the 20th of June, 1684. *J. Savage sc. This head is in a large half sheet, with seven others.*

Sir Thomas Armstrong, who had been a great sufferer in the royal cause, was very active for Charles II. before the restoration. His enterprising spirit excited the jealousy of Cromwell, who threw him into prison, and even threatened his life. He was an avowed enemy to popery, and engaged with all the zeal that was natural to him in the service of the duke of Monmouth. Soon after the new sheriffs were imposed upon the city by the influence of the court, an insurrection was planned by the country party, not only in London, but in several parts of the kingdom. Sir Thomas Armstrong went, at this time, with the duke of Monmouth, to view the king's guards; in order to judge whether they might venture to attack them in the projected insurrection. Finding himself obnoxious to the court, he fled the kingdom; and his flight was soon followed by an outlawry. He was seized abroad, and sent to London, where he was condemned and executed without a trial, and with peculiar circumstances of rigour, having been conducted to death by those sorrowful soldiers who had been accustomed to obey his command. The king was much exasperated against him, as he believed him to be the seducer of his favourite son. He, at his death, denied his ever having any design against his majesty's life.

Sir EDMOND BURY GODFREY;  
*P. Vandrebanc sc. large sheet.*

Sir EDMUND BURY GODFREY, *Æt. 57; P. Vandrebanc sc. large h. sh. Another, smaller, by the same hand.*

Sir

SIR EDMOND BURY GODFREY; Æt. 57; *two English verses.*

SIR EDMOND BURY GODFREY; *Van Hove sc. oStogcn; b. sh. A copy of the same, by Nutting.*

SIR EDMOND BURY GODFREY; *sold by Arthur Tooker.*

SIR EDMOND BURY GODFREY; *in a large b. sh. with seven others.*

Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, an able magistrate, and of a fair character, who had exerted himself in the business of the Popish plot, was found pierced with his own sword, and several marks of violence on his body. His death, which was imputed to the papists, who were then supposed to be the authors of all mischief, was generally deemed a much stronger evidence of the reality of the plot, than any thing that Oates either did, or could swear. Even the foolish circumstance of the anagram of his name, helped to confirm the opinion of his being murdered by papists\*. His funeral was celebrated with the most solemn pomp: seventy-two clergymen preceded the corpse, which was followed by a thousand persons, most of whom were of rank and eminence. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. William Lloyd, dean of Bangor, and afterwards bishop of Worcester. He was found dead, the 17th of October, 1678.

THOMAS THYNNE, Esqr. *Lely p. Browne; b. sh. mezz.*

THOMAS THYNNE, Esqr. *Kneller p. White sc. b. sh.*

THOMAS THYNNE, Esqr. *Cooper; 4to. mezz.*

There is a portrait of him at Longleat.

\* Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey was anagrammatized to, "I find murdered by rogues."



Thomas Thynne, esq. of Longleat, in Wiltshire, and member of parliament for that county, was noted for the affluence of his fortune, and his uncommon benevolence and hospitality. Hence he gained the epithet of “Tom of ten thousand.” He was married to the lady Elizabeth Percy, countess of Ogle, sole daughter and heir of Josceline, earl of Northumberland; but was murdered in his coach, before consummation, by three assassins, supposed to be suborned by Charles, count Koningmark, a necessitous adventurer, who had made some advances to the lady Ogle\*. He is the person meant by the name of Issachar, in Dryden’s “Absalom and Achitophel;” and is hinted at in the following lines of the earl of Rochester. But it ought to be observed, that this author is sometimes as licentious in his satire, as he is in his other writings.

“Who’d be a wit in Dryden’s cudgel’d  
 “skin †,  
 “Or who’d be rich and senseless like  
 “Tom —————?”

Ob. 12 Feb. 1681-2.

JOHANNES COTTONUS BRUCEUS,

Φιλάνθρωπος, φιλοβασιλευς, και φιλοκαρπος.

“Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ,  
 “Intaminatis fulget honoribus;  
 “Nec samit aut ponit secures,  
 “Arbitrio popularis auræ.” HOR.

G. Kneller p. *Vandreban* sc. large sheet.

\* See an account of this murder, in Reresby’s “Memoirs,” 3vo. p. 135.

† Dryden was cudgelled for reflecting on the duchess of Portsmouth, and the earl of Rochester, in his “Essay on Satire,” which he wrote in conjunction with the earl of Mulgrave.

John Cotton Bruce was the only son of sir Thomas Cotton, bart. and grandson to sir Robert Cotton, the celebrated antiquarian. This gentleman, who died in 1702, made considerable additions to the valuable library collected by his grandfather. It consisted of manuscripts, which, bound up, made about a thousand volumes. They relate for the most part to English history and antiquities; the improvement of which was what sir Robert chiefly aimed at in his collections. They were methodically ranged, and placed in fourteen sets of shelves; over which were the heads of the twelve Cæsars, Cleopatra, and Faustina. They were purchased of sir John Cotton, great grandson of sir Robert, by queen Anne; and are now deposited in the British Museum. See more concerning the Cottonian Library, in Ward's "Lives of the Gresham Professors," p. 251, 252.

DANIEL COLWAL, Esqr. *R. White sc.*  
1681; *b. sb.*

DANIEL COLWAL, armiger, &c. *b. sb.* Before Dr. Grew's "*Museum Regalis Societatis*," 1681; *folio.*

Daniel Colwal, esq. of the Friary near Guilford, was a gentleman of good fortune, the superfluities of which he expended in making a collection of natural rarities. These he presented to the Royal Society, and is therefore justly esteemed the founder of their Museum. Of these, Dr. Grew has given us a catalogue, which is at once a proof of the judgment of the compiler and the collector. The most valuable branch of it is the shells †, in the description

† This branch of natural history was but little attended to before the reign of Charles II. The States of Holland made that prince a present of a fine collection, which he seems to have had but little taste for, as it was presently dissipated.

and arrangement of which, the ingenious doctor has taken uncommon pains. Mr. Colwal was at the expence of engraving thirty-one folio copper-plates for this book. See more of him in Birch's "History of the Royal Society."

JOHANNES MEEKE, A. M. aulæ B. Mariæ Magd. (Oxon.) olim alumnus ; centum libras annuas decem scholaribus in eadem aula studentibus, æqualiter numerandas, testamento in perpetuum donavit : eodemq; cavit, ut crescente postmodum terrarum redditu, plures itidem scholares iisdem proportione et loco alendi, denario-numero adjicerentur : anno salutis reparatæ 1665. *sheet.* He is represented in a lay-habit.

ROBERTUS FIELDING, aulæ Fieldingenfis, in com. Warwici, armig. *Lely p. Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

ROBERTUS FIELDING, &c. *Lely p. Vandervaart f. b. sb. mezz.*

ROBERTUS FIELDING, &c. *Wiffing p. Becket f. b. sb. mezz.* There is an anonymous mezzotinto of him fondling a dog.

Robert Fielding, a gentleman of a good family in Warwickshire, was sent to London to study the law ; but entering into the fashionable vices of the town, he presently abandoned all thoughts of that profession. His person was uncommonly beautiful ; and he studied every art of setting it off to the best advantage. He was as vain and expensive in his own dress, as he was fantastical in the dresses of his footmen ; who usually wore yellow liveries, with black sashes, and black feathers in their hats. As he was fond of appearing in public places, he soon attracted the notice of the ladies. The king himself was struck with his figure at court, and

called him *handsome Fielding*. From that moment he commenced the vainest of all fops: but this circumstance occasioned his being still more admired, and established his reputation as a beau. The contributions which he raised from some of the sex, he lavished upon others: but he was sometimes forced to have recourse to the gaming-table for supplies, where he was generally successful. He was first married to the only daughter and heir of Barnham Swift, lord Carlingford, who was of the same family with the dean of St. Patrick's †. Some time after the death of this lady, he, to repair his shattered fortunes, made his addresses to one Mary Wadsworth, who assumed the name of madam De-laune, a lady of 20,000*l.* fortune. He married this woman; but forsook her as soon as he discovered the cheat. He afterwards espoused Barbara, dutchess of Cleveland, whom he treated with insolence and brutality. This occasioned a prosecution against him for bigamy. He was found guilty, but was pardoned by queen Anne. His trial, which is worth the reader's notice, is in print.

ERASMUS SMITH, (or SMYTH) Esqr.  
&c. *G. W.* (*George White*) *f. b. sb. mezz.*

This print is companion to that of madam Smith, mentioned in Class XI.

Erasmus Smyth, esq. descended from an ancient and honourable family, in Leicestershire, was son of sir Roger Smyth, otherwise Heriz, of Edmonthorpe, in that county, by his second wife. He was largely portioned for a younger son, his mother having brought a very considerable fortune into the family. He, in the

† See the Appendix to Swift's "Life of Dr. Swift," p. 2.  
former

former part of his life, engaged deeply in the Turkey trade, and became an alderman of London. Afterwards, upon the settlement of Ireland, in the reign of king William, he, by purchase, acquired a great and improveable property in that kingdom. When the beneficent and judicious institutions of charity and public utility were set on foot there, he gave, for these purposes, lands of great value. This donation alone would render him memorable as a benefactor. Having bought the manor of Weald, in Essex, with a good old seat upon it, he, when advanced in years, married Mary, daughter of Hugh Hare, lord Colerane, by whom, besides daughters, he had three sons; of whom the two elder dying without issue, his estate devolved to Hugh, his third son, who left two daughters, his coheirs; namely, Dorothy, who married John Barry, fourth son of James, earl of Barrymore; and Lucy, who espoused James, lord Strange, eldest son of Edward, earl of Derby. These ladies, in pursuance of their father's will, have borne the name and arms of Smith and Heriz, in conjunction with their own †.

Hugh, son of Erasmus Smyth, esq. married a paternal aunt of the present lord Dacre, who, in the most obliging manner, communicated to me the above account.

The rev. Mr. Wasse informs us that a gentleman, whom he styles *Sir Erasmus Smith of Essex*, offered to adopt the famous Joshua Barnes, when a school-boy at Christ's hospital, and settle 2000 l. a year upon him, on condition that he would change his name. His father, though in mean circumstances, resolved to be passive in

† For the family of Smyth, see Burton's "Leicestershire," Guillim's "Heraldry," and Morant's "Essex."

this important affair, and left it entirely to his son's option, who refused the offer †. This gentleman was probably of the same family, though it does not appear that he was the same person with Erasmus Smith, esq ‡.

CURWEN RAWLINSON, of Cark, Esqr. son of Robert Rawlinson; *Ob.* 1689; *Æt.* 48. *Nutting sc.* In the same plate with several others of the Rawlinson family; 4to.

This person was son and heir of Robert Rawlinson, of Cark, in Lancashire, esq. He married Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Nicholas Monck, bishop of Hereford, by whom he was father of Christopher Rawlinson, esq. of whom there is an engraved portrait.

ROBERTUS STAFFORD, de Bradfield, in comitatu Berks, armiger.

“ Spirantes quis tabulas animataque signa  
 “ Viderit, in multa queis Myos ¶ arte labor;  
 “ Quam bene Staffordium dicat? Mentitur  
 “ imago;  
 “ Expressit dominum quam male ficta suum?  
 “ Novimus has sculptor veneres, hos frontis  
 “ honores;  
 “ Amphitryonides de pede notus erat.  
 “ Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat;  
 “ Multa tamen cœlo quam bene digna latent?  
 “ Archetypo abludit quævis transcripta tabella,  
 “ Quin si vis similem fingere, finge Deum.”

This head is one of Loggan's capital performances.

† See the story at large in Mr. Wasse's letter in the “ General Dictionary,” article BARNES.

‡ Since the above article was written, I was informed that a gentleman of both his names, was founder of a lecture of oratory and history, in Trinity college, Dublin.

¶ Sic Orig.

It appears from the above inscription, that this gentleman was remarkable for the beauty of his person; and he is, indeed, represented very handsome. He was one of the sons of sir Edward Stafford, of Bradfield, in Berkshire, by Mary, sole daughter of sir William Forster of Aldermarston in that county. Several of the family are mentioned in Mr. Ashmole's "Diary," that gentleman having married his mother †.

WILLIAM BLUCK, Esqr. *Kneller p.*  
*R. White sc. b. sb.*

\* \* \* \* \*

MARMADUKE RAWDON, Esqr.  
*R. White sc. 4to.*

MARMADUKE RAWDON; a different person from the former; *R. White sc. 4to.*

Mr. Thoresby and Mr. Collins mention several persons of the Rawdon family, of the name of Marmaduke: namely, 1. Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, of whom there is an account below \*:

2. Mar-

† This lady was married, after Sir Edward Stafford's decease, to Mr. Hamlyn; next to Sir Thomas Manwaring, knt. recorder of Reading; and lastly to Mr. Ashmole. She lived in very little harmony with her last husband, against whom she commenced a suit at law for alimony, on very frivolous pretences. When the cause came to a hearing, serjeant Maynard observed to the court, "that there were eight hundred sheets of depositions on his wife's part, and not one word proved against him of using her ill, or ever giving her a bad or provoking word." Ashmole's "Diary," 12mo. 1717, p. 34. It appears in the same page, that she was delivered back to her husband the next day.

\* Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, who descended from the ancient family of that name, near Leedes in Yorkshire, was a very eminent merchant in the reigns of James and Charles I. He was at the expence of fitting out a ship for the discovery of a north-west passage, and was one of the first planters of Barbadoes. He traded to France, Spain, the Levant, Canaries, and West Indies; was consulted as an oracle in matters of trade; and frequently

2. Marmaduke, his third son, who was bred to merchandise: 3. Marmaduke, son of Laurence Rawdon, alderman of York, and nephew to sir Marmaduke. This gentleman was a benefactor to that city. He gave a bowl of solid gold to the corporation; 100 l. to the poor of the parish of St. Crux; and erected a cross, near the pavement, on which is his bust. He died in 1688, in the 58th or 59th year of his age. He was author of a manuscript account of the family, of which Mr. Thoresby had the perusal. One of the heads above-mentioned is his portrait.
4. Marmaduke, eldest son of col. Thomas Rawdon, who was himself the eldest son of sir Marmaduke. See more of this family in Thoresby's "Ducatus Leodiensis," and Collin's "Baronetage."

WILLIAM RAWDON, (of the same family); *R. White sc. 4to.*

\* \* \* \* \*

JOHANNES COCKSHUTT\*, (COCKSHUIT) nobilis Anglus; *D. Loggan f. b. ff.*

John Cockshuit, a gentleman of the Inner Temple, was one of the many admirers of the works of Dr. Henry More. That author's writings were much in vogue in this reign; particularly his "Mystery of Godliness." He left

pleaded for the merchants at the council-board. He was governor of Basing-house in the civil war, where he distinguished himself as a soldier, killing, in one sally, three thousand men, though he had not above five hundred fighting men in the garrison. The king conferred on him the honour of knighthood for this heroic exploit. It is remarkable that the marchioness of Winchester and her maids cast the lead of the turrets into bullets, to supply the men for this sally. He was relieved, at the last extremity, by the famous col. Gage, whose memorable story is in lord Clarendon's History.

\* So spelt by Mr. Ames.



300 l. for translating into Latin this book, his "Mystery of Iniquity," and his "Philosophical Collections." His head belongs to the translation of the last-mentioned work. *Ob.* 1669, *Æt.* 30.

SLINGSBY BETHEL, esq. one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in 1680; *gold chain, livery-gown, &c. Sherwin sc. whole length; sb. scarce.*

Slingsby Bethel, an Independent, and consequently a republican, was one of the most zealous and active of that party who were for excluding the duke of York from the crown. He understood trade, and seems to have been well acquainted with those maxims by which an estate is *saved* as well as gotten. After riches poured in upon him, his œconomy was much the same as it was before. Parsimony was so habitual to him, that he knew not how to relax into generosity upon proper occasions; and he was generally censured for being too frugal in his entertainments when he was sheriff of London.

"Chaste were his cellars, and his shrival board  
 "The grossness of a city feast abhorr'd;  
 "His cooks with long difuse their trade forgot,  
 "Cool was his kitchen, though his brains were  
 "hot."

Dryden's ABSALOM and ACHITOPHEL.

He was author of a book entitled, "The Interest of the Princes and States of Europe;" 8vo. Lond. 1694. At the end is a narrative of the most material debates and passages in the parliament which sat in the protectorate of Richard Cromwell. This was first printed by itself in 1659. He was also author of "Observations  
 "vations

“ vations on a Letter written by the D. of B.”  
and “ The World’s Mistake in Oliver Crom-  
“ well.”

Alderman CORNISH, sheriff at the same time with Bethel. See the next reign.

EDWARD BACKWELL, (or BAKEWELL) Esq. *his own hair, lace-band, flowered gown, laced ruffles, a watch and portrait of Charles II. on a table: at a distance a ship under sail; arms; &c. The print, which was very rare, is now common enough, the plate having lately been discovered.*

Edward Backwell, alderman of London, was a banker of great ability, industry, and integrity; and, what was a consequence of his merit, of very extensive credit. With such qualifications, he, in a trading nation, would, in the natural event of things, have made a fortune, except in such an age as that of Charles the Second, when the laws were overborne by perfidy, violence, and rapacity; or in an age when bankers become gamesters instead of merchant-adventurers; when they affect to live like princes, and are, with their miserable creditors, drawn into the prevailing and pernicious vortex of luxury. Backwell carried on his business in the same shop which was afterwards occupied by Child, an unblemished name, which is entitled to respect and honour; but was totally ruined upon the shutting up of the exchequer. He, to avoid a prison, retired into Holland, where he died. His body was brought for sepulture, to Tyringham church, near Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire †.

† Among sir William Temple’s “ Letters,” is one addressed to him. It relates to the sale of tin for Charles II. and intimates the zeal of the alderman for his majesty’s service, and that he was esteemed by the writer as a friend.

JOHN KENRICK, Esq. *Æt.* 29; *Kneller*  
*p.* 1681, *Vertue sc. whole length, sb.*

John Kenrick, esq. an eminent and respectable merchant of London, was father of the very worthy Dr. Scawen Kenrick, late subdean and prebendary of Westminster, minister of St. Margaret's, and rector of Hambleden, in Buckinghamshire; whose charity, humanity, and benevolence flowing from one of the gentlest and best of hearts, gained him esteem and love. Such was his condescension and goodness, *I speak from personal knowledge*, that he would, without debasing himself, treat the poor as his brethren; and the *meanest of the clergy*, if not totally devoid of merit, as his friends; *nor was he ever known to despise, much less to insult or trample on a man merely because he happened to be of a low rank in the church, or dependent upon him as his curate\**.

Dr. Kenrick had a sister, named Martha, who married sir William Clayton, baronet. John, their father, as I am informed, died in 1730. His picture, whence the print was taken, was burnt in the piazza, in Covent-garden, in 1709, having been sent thither to be cleaned by Anderson, a painter.

It should be observed, that the memorable John Kenrick, or Kendrick, who left the poor, particularly of Reading and Newbury, above twenty thousand pounds, was of the same family †, as was also, most probably, John Ken-

\* See more of this worthy person in "The Man without Guile," an excellent sermon preached on occasion of his death, by Dr. John Butler, 1753.

† See "The last Will and Testament of Mr. John Kendrick, late Citizen and Draper of London," 1625, 4to.

drick, who was sheriff of London in 1645, and lord-mayor in 1652 ||.

JOHN MOYSER, Esq. of Beverly, in Yorkshire; *F. Place f.*

I never saw this print, which is mentioned at p. 57 of the second edition of Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers." The gentleman was a friend of Mr. Francis Place.

LEONARDUS GAMMON, generous; *falling band.*

\* \* \* \* \*

SAMUEL MALINES; *Claret p. Lombart sc*

SAMUEL MALINES; *Claret p. Lodge f.*

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. PHILIP WOOLRICH; *J. Greenbill p. F. P. (Francis Place) f. in armour; 4to. mezz.*

This person was probably a private gentleman of Mr. Place's acquaintance, who did the portraits of several of his friends in mezzotinto. He and the two preceding may perhaps belong to another class.

|| Stow's "Survey of London," by Strype, book iv. p. 144, 145.

## GENTLEMEN in inferior CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS\*.

Sir CHARLES COTTEREL, master of the ceremonies to Charles II. See the next reign.

“The Honourable Sir HENRY COKER, of the county of Wilts, kn. high-sheriff, Anno 1663; col. of horse and foot to king Charles I. col. to the king of Spain; and col. to his majesty that now is, of the service at Worcester: now gentleman of the privy-chamber, 1669.” *W. Faithorne ad vivum f. b. sh.*

There is a short account of a family of this name in a “Survey of Dorsetshire,” published in folio, 1732, from a manuscript of the Rev. Mr. Coker of *Mapowder* in that county. The author tells us, that the Cokers of that place derived their name from Coker in Somersetshire, where they were anciently seated; and that Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, ancestor to the present duke, descended from it: that the branch of the family, which has long flourished at Mapowder, were very fortunate in marriages with the heirs of Norris, Walleis, and Veale: and that the Cokers of *Ashbosom* are a distinct family. As Wiltshire and Dorsetshire are contiguous counties, it is probable that this gentleman was of the ancient house of Coker: quære. I knew one gentleman of the name, who lived at *Knogle*, near *Hindon* in Wiltshire.

\* By inferior civil employments is meant such as are inferior to those of the great officers, &c. in the preceding classes. Perhaps some of the heads in this class may be as properly placed in the fifth.

THOMAS KILLEGREW\*, &c. *Wm. Skeppard p. Faithorne sc. b. sb.*

THOMAS KILLEGREW, &c. *Wiffing p. Vander-vaart f. large 4to. mezz.*

Sir THOMAS KILLEGREW; *Tempest exc. 8vo. mezz.*

THOMAS KILLEGREW, *dressed like a pilgrim; no name, but these two verses:*

“ You see my face, and if you’d know my mind  
 “ ’Tis this: I hate myself, and all mankind.”

*b. sb. mezz.*

*His portrait, together with that of the lord Colerane, is engraved by Faithorne. They are called the princely shepherds. The print is supposed to have been done for a masque.*

Thomas Killegrew was page of honour to Charles I. and gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles II. who, in 1651, appointed him his resident at Venice. He was a man of wit and humour, and frequently entertained the king with his drollery. As Charles was wholly engrossed by his pleasures, and was frequently in his mistress’s apartment when he should have been at the council-board †, Killegrew used the following expedient to admonish him of his extreme negligence in regard to the affairs of the kingdom. He dressed himself in a pilgrim’s habit, went into the king’s chambers, and told him that he hated himself and the world, that he was resolved immediately to leave it, and was then entering upon a pilgrimage to hell. The king

• His name is sometimes spelt Killigrew.

† When love was all an easy monarch’s care;  
 Seldom at council, never in a war. POPE.

asked him what he proposed to do there. He said “to speak to the devil to send Oliver Cromwell to take care of the English government, as he had observed, with regret, that his successor was always employed in other business.”—See Class IX. See also the Interregnum, Class V.

Sir THOMAS NOTT, kn<sup>t</sup>. one of the gentlemen-ushers in ordinary of the honourable privy-chamber to his present majesty king Charles II. *R. White ad vivum del. et sc. 1678; laced band.*

Sir Thomas Nott, who was well known, and much esteemed for his learning and genteel accomplishments, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, soon after its incorporation by Charles II.

TOBIAS RUSTAT, Esq. *sixteen Latin verses :*

“Quantum est quod Cœlo ac Terris Rustate  
“dedisti?” &c.

*Emblem of Charity, with her children; h. sb. mezz. extremely scarce.*

Tobias Rustat was keeper of the palace of Hampton-court, and yeoman of the robes to Charles II. This gentleman, sensible how much youth of a liberal turn of mind must suffer for want of a competent subsistence at the university, what a check poverty is to a rising genius, and what an ill effect the want of common advantages of society has upon a man's future behaviour and conduct in life, bestowed a considerable part of his fortune upon young students at Oxford and Cambridge. He gave 1000 l. to purchase 50 l. a year; the income of which was chiefly to be applied to the augmentation  
of

of thirteen poor fellowships at St. John's college in Oxford \*. He founded eight scholarships at Jesus college in Cambridge, for the orphans of poor clergymen. He was a considerable benefactor to Bridewell in London, and contributed liberally towards the building of St. Paul's church. The brazen statue of Charles II. in the middle of the great court at Chelsea hospital, and the equestrian statue of him at Windsor, were erected at his expence. This very charitable person, who while he lived was a blessing to the poor and to the public, died, to the great regret of all that knew his worth, in 1693 †.

THOMAS WINDHAM †, Esq. *Sir Ralph Cole, bart. p. R. Tomson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

In the last edition of Guillim's "Heraldry," published 1724, fol. is a coat of arms of a gentleman of both his names. Under the achievement is the following account :

\* See particulars in "Terræ Filius," No. 49.

† Here follows his epitaph, taken from p. 145 of "Collectanea Cantabrigiensiâ," by Francis Blomesfield.

"Tobias Rustat, Yeoman of the robes to king Charles II. whom he served, with all duty and faithfulness, in his adversity as well as prosperity. The greatest part of the estate he gathered by God's blessing, the king's favour, and his industry, he disposed (of) in his life-time, in works of charity §. He found, the more he bestowed upon churches, hospitals, universities, and colleges, and upon poor widows of orthodox ministers, the more he had at the year's end: neither was he unmindful of his kindred and relations, in making them provisions out of what remained. He died a bachelor, the 15th day of March, in the year, &c. 1693, aged 87 years."

‡ Sometimes spelt Wyndham.

§ In a letter of Tobias Rustat, esq. § his great-nephew, now living, are these words: "It appears, that, from no very plentiful fortune, he gave in all 10,735 l. in benefactions, long before his death; most of them near 30 years."

§ Communicated by Joseph Gulston, esq.

"This



“ This coat is also born by Thomas Windham, of Tale in Devonshire, esq. one of the grooms of his now majesty’s bed-chamber, third son of sir Edmund Windham, of Catheranger, in Somersetsshire, knight, marshal of his majesty’s most honourable household, and lineally descended of the ancient family of Windham, of Crownthorp, in Norfolk.” The same account was certainly printed in a former edition of Guillim; but it is not sufficiently clear whether Charles II. or some other prince be meant by “ his now majesty.” I conclude the former.

SAMUEL PEPYS, esq. secretary to the admiralty in this reign. See the next.

## IRISH GENTLEMEN.

Sir PHILIP PERCEVAL, Bart. 2d of that Name, eldest son of the Right Honourable Sir John Perceval, Bart. the 7th of that Name, born the 12th of January, 1656, died, without issue, the 11th of September, 1680; *Faber f. 1744, 8vo.* *This and the three following prints were engraved for “ The History of the House of Yvery.”*

This gentleman was eldest son of sir John Perceval, by Catharine Southwell. Having completed his education, by arts, languages, and travel, he fixed a regular plan for increasing his paternal estate and serving the public in England, for which he appears to have been perfectly qualified from his judgment, activity, and elevated, but well-tempered spirit. He was stopped short, in the very beginning of his career, by death, the effect, as was reasonably supposed, of poison, administered by an un-

known hand, while he was eagerly engaged in tracing the dark and intricate circumstances of his brother Robert's murder\*, which by his great sagacity and industry, would probably soon have been unravelled and brought to light †.

Sir JOHN PERCEVAL, Bart. (8th of that Name) Lord of Burton, Lifcarrol, Kenturk, Castle Warning, and Oughterard, &c. born 1660, died 1686; *Faber f.* 1743.

Sir John Perceval, who was third son of the seventh sir John, by Catharine Southwell, became possessed of the family estate, upon the untimely deaths of sir Philip and Robert, his elder brothers. His piety, his benevolence, and uncommon application to study, rendered him, at an early period, the darling and hope of his friends and relations. When he found himself in affluent circumstances, he gave a loose to his natural disposition, and displayed his good-nature, affability, and politeness, to the whole country, as on a public theatre, where he met with the highest approbation, as a father and protector of the poor, a warm patriot, and a generous and amiable man. His hospitality was without example, and some of his other virtues were of a peculiar cast. He generally consumed two bullocks and twenty sheep in his family every week, in which he had one public day, when multitudes came to pay him their respects. His house was never, on these occasions, a scene of riot, but every thing was conducted with the strictest decorum. One of his peculiarities was, that he rarely returned

\* See his article a little below.

† "History of the House of Yvery," p. 376, &c.

a visit, or degraded himself by familiarity; yet few men were more respected and beloved. Another was, always to retire from his company at five o'clock, and to leave the rest of the entertainment to be conducted by a gentleman whom he retained in his family for that purpose. To supply the defect of returning visits, he constantly went to the county assizes, where he saw the principal persons of his acquaintance, to whom he paid his civilities. It should here be observed, that sir John, who was rather an object of admiration than an example of prudence and conduct, by his singular method of life, in the course of six years, plunged himself in a debt of eleven thousand pounds ‡.

GEORGE PERCEVAL, of Temple House, in Com. Sligo, Esq. youngest Son of the Right Honourable Sir Philip Perceval, Knight, (1st of that Name) born 15 Sept. 1635, *Ob.* 1675; *Faber f.* 1744, 8vo.

This gentleman, of whose character we know very little, going over to England, in the same ship with the earl of Meath and other persons of distinction, was unfortunately cast away and drowned, on the 25th of March, 1675. He, by his wife, daughter and heir of — Crofton, esq. left two sons and a daughter. See what is said of him and his family in the *Epitome* of the “History of the House of Yvery,” prefixed to that work, and vol. ii. p. 324, of the “*History.*”

ROBERT PERCEVAL, Esq. second Son of the Right Honourable Sir John Perceval, Bart (7th of that Name) born the 8th of February, 1657, died, without Issue, the 5th of June, 1677; *Faber f.* 1744, 8vo.

‡ “History of the House of Yvery,” vol. ii. p. 389, &c.

Robert Perceval was, in early life, a youth of uncommon expectation, as, during his application to literary pursuits, he made a very considerable progress. He was some time of Christ's college in Cambridge, and afterwards entered at Lincoln's Inn; but being of a high spirit, and having a strong propensity to pleasure, he neglected his studies, and abandoned himself to his passions. He is said to have been engaged in no less than nineteen duels before he was twenty years of age. He was found in the Strand, apparently murdered by assassins, who could never be discovered after the strictest enquiry; but Fielding, the noted beau, with whom he was known to have had a quarrel, did not escape suspicion. A little before this tragical event, he, if himself might be credited, saw his own spectre bloody and ghastly, and was so shocked with the sight, that he presently swooned. Upon his recovery, he went immediately to sir Robert Southwell, his uncle, to whom he related the particulars of this ghostly appearance, which were recorded, word for word, by the late lord of Egmont, as he received them from the mouth of sir Robert, who communicated them to him a little before his death. Lord Egmont also mentions a dream of one Mrs. Brown, of Bristol, relative to the murder, which dream is said to have been exactly verified †.

† "History of the House of Yvery," &c. vol. ii. p. 368, &c.

