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A
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
OF
ENGLAND,
FROM

EGBERT the GREAT to the REVOLUTION :

CONSISTING OF

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

INTENDED AS

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

INTERSPERSED WITH

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

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

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

*Animum pictura pascit inani.
Celebrare domestica facta.*

VIRG.
HOR.

THE THIRD EDITION,
With large ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS.

V O L. IV.

L O N D O N,

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

* * Page 32, article GREATRAKS, line 5, *for*
fiction, *read*, friction.

Page 222, first note, last line, *before*

THOMAS POWELL, *add*, SAMUEL LEIGH, *Æt.* 15, 1661.

See an account of him in Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses,"
Vol. II. Col. 946

P. 225, *read*, The fatin cap was no longer
worn, &c.

THE
H I S T O R Y

OF

E N G L A N D, &c.

C H A R L E S II.

C L A S S IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

P H Y S I C I A N S.

DR. SCARBOROUGH; *Vandergucht*
sc. In the octavo edition of Cowley's Works.

Sir Charles Scarborough, first physician to Charles II. James II. and William III. was, by his strong and lively parts, uncommon learning, and extensive practice, eminently qualified for that honourable station. He was one of the greatest mathematicians of his time. Mr. Oughtred informs us, that his memory was tenacious to an incredible degree: that he could recite in order all the propositions of Euclid, Archimedes, and other ancient mathematicians, and apply them on every occasion*. He assisted the famous Dr. William Harvey in his book “De Genera-

Knights
Aug. 15.
1669.

* Preface to the second edition of the “Clavis Mathematica.”

“tione Animalium,” and succeeded him as lecturer of anatomy and surgery. The lecture, which was founded by Dr. Richard Caldwell, was read by him in Surgeon’s Hall, and continued for sixteen or seventeen years, with great applause. He, in his course, explained the nature of the muscles, and was the first that attempted to account for muscular strength and motion upon geometrical principles, and he very judiciously and happily applied mathematics to medicine in other instances. His “*Syllabus Musculorum*” is printed with “The Anatomical Administration of all the Muscles, &c. by William Molins †, Master in Chirurgery.” He was also author of several mathematical treatises, a Compendium of Lilly’s Grammar, and an Elegy on his friend Mr. Cowley. He was a man of amiable manners, and of great pleasantry in conversation. Seeing the dutchess of Portsmouth eat to excess, he said to her, with his usual frankness, “Madam, I will deal with you as a physician should do; you must eat less, use more exercise, take physick, or be sick.”—He died Feb. 26, 1693*.

“EDMUNDUS KING, eq. aur. M. D. augustiss. regis Car. II. med. Coll. Medic. Lond. & Societ. Regal. socius: qui præsentis animo, (ope divina), eundem sereniss. regem Car. II. a morte subitanea dexterrime eripuit, Feb. 2, 1684.” *P. Lely p. R. Williams f. b. sb. mezz.*
EDMUNDUS KING, &c. *Kneller p. R. White sc. large b. sb.*

This is one of White’s best performances.

Sir Edmund King, who was originally a surgeon, applied himself much to the study of

† Or Mullens.

* Le Neve’s “*Monumenta Anglicana*.”

chymistry:

chymistry. This helped to recommend him to Charles II. who sometimes amused himself in his laboratory. He was the first physician that attended that prince in his last illness, when he ventured to incur the penalty of the law, by letting him blood. This was approved of by others of the faculty, and was indeed the only means of preventing his sudden death*. A thousand pounds were ordered him by the privy-council for his attendance on the king, but he never received the money. In the "Philosophical Transactions" are some curious observations by him concerning ants, and the animalcula in pepper water †. There is also an account of his transfusing forty-nine ounces of blood out of a calf into a sheep. The latter was, in all appearance, as strong and healthy after the operation as it was before.

PETRUS BARWICK, M. D. serenissimo regi Carolo II^o. e medicis ordinariis: *G. Virtue sc. Before "Vita Johannis Barwick," &c. 8vo.*

Peter Barwick was brother to Dr. John Barwick, dean of St. Paul's. He was a man of uncommon skill and diligence in his profession, and was very successful in the small-pox, and in various kinds of fevers. He wrote an excellent defence of Dr. Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and the life of the dean his brother, in pure and elegant Latin. the latter was published with a preface, by Mr. Hilckiah Bedford, 1721. His defence of the "Eikon Basilike" against Dr. Walker, which was written in his 74th year does not

* See Burnet, i. p. 606.

† See "Philosoph. Transact." No. XXIII. p. 425, et seq. See also the number for Sept. 1693:

only shew the warmth of his loyalty, but discovers a little of the peevishness of old age. He was much respected by all that knew him, not only for his abilities, but also for his great humanity and charity. *Ob.* Aug. 1705.

GULIELMUS RAMESEY, M. D.
et medicus regius ordinarius Carolo II. *Æt.* 42;
8vo. *There is an anonymous portrait of him in a doctor of physic's gown, by Sherwin, before "The Character of Nobility," 1672; small 8vo.*

Dr. William Ramesey appears to me to be the person already mentioned †, who bewildered himself in astrology; and when his intellects were perfectly confused and clouded, advanced the doctrine of dark stars. He was author of the following books: "Christian Judicial Astrology vindicated, and Demonology confuted; in Answer to Nat. Homes, D. D. with a Discourse on the Sun's Eclipse, 29 Mar. 1652." 12mo. He, in the title-page, styles himself William Ramesey, Gent. as he does in that of the next book: "An Introduction to the Judgment of the Stars," 1653: fol. "Names, Natures, Virtues, Symptoms, and Antidotes of poisons," 1663, by William Ramesey, M. D. 8vo. "ΕΛΜΗΘΟΓΙΑ, or Physical Observations concerning Worms," 8vo. 1668. He is again styled M. D. in the title to this tract. It should here be observed, that he invented an instrument to cleanse the stomach, upon which he wrote a pamphlet, printed in small 8vo. 1672. It appears from "The Character of Nobility," that he was of the Dalhousy family.

† See RAMSEY'S article in the Interregnum.

GUIL. SERMON, Medicinæ Doctor, &c. *Sherwin ad vivum del. Et sc. four Latin verses, large quarto.*

GUIL. SERMON, medicinæ doctor et regis ordinarii *, *Æt. 42.*

“ Let zoilists carp at what is past and done,
 “ Brave Sermon’s acts shall live in face o’th’sun :
 “ Great Monck, restorer of his country’s peace,
 “ Declares from him his dropsey soon did cease.”

W. Sherwin ad vivum del. et sc. 1671.

William Sermon, a physician of Bristol, was possessed of a palliative remedy for the dropsey, by which the duke of Albemarle was greatly relieved: but he not long after relapsed into this distemper, which at length proved fatal to him †. Dr. Sermon, who was naturally vain, grew vainer than ever upon his success, and seemed to think nothing beyond the reach of his skill; as if the man that cured the *Great Monck* of the dropsey, could do every thing in the power of Physic. He was author of “*The Ladies Companion, or English Midwife,*” &c. 1671; 8vo. and of “*A Friend to the Sick, or the honest Englishman’s Preservation,*” &c. 1673. 8vo. to which is prefixed his portrait, in a doctor’s gown; but there is great doubt of his having been a graduate in his profession. See Wood’s “*Fasti,*” ii. coll. 201.

JOHANNES ARCHER, medicus in ordinario regi; 8vo.

Doctor John Archer was author of “*Every Man his own Physician,*” &c. printed for himself, in 1673, 8vo. To this are subjoined

* Sic Orig.

† See Campbell’s “*Lives of the Admirals,*” ii. p. 370.

a Treatise on Melancholy, and a compendious Herbal. He seems to have been of such an Epicurean taste as was perfectly adapted to the court and character of Charles the Second; having in the first of these works placed the sixth sense at the head of the other five, as holding them all in subordination. He, at the end of this book, mentions these three inventions as the issue of his own brain: the first was certainly in use among the Romans, namely, A hot bath, by steam, for the cure of various disorders. This will naturally remind the reader of the fumigations of *Dominiceti*. 2. An oven, which doth, with a small faggot, bake, distil, boil a pot, or stew; with all the same charge of fire, time, and labour. This oven was moveable: something like it has been lately advertised. 3. A chariot, with which one horse can as easily draw five or more people, as two horses can that number in the ordinary way. It is also contrived, that a man who sits in it may move it without a horse. Here the machine invented by Mr. Moore will as naturally recur to the reader's memory as the baths of *Dominiceti* did in the first article.

TOBIAS WHITAKER, medicus ordinarius Caroli Secundi *Æt.* 60; *J. Chantry sc.* 12^{mo}.

Doctor Tobias Whitaker, physician in ordinary to Charles II. seems to have had as utter a dislike to unpalatable medicines as the most squeamish of his patients. He was much more a friend to the vintner, than to the apothecary, and was as cordially attached to wine, as Dr. Archer appears to have been to women. It is very probable, that either of them, as physicians

cians to the court, would, in some cases, have prescribed both. He was author of "A Discourse of Water," 1634, 12mo. His principal work is "The Tree of Humane Life, or the Blood of the Grape, proving the Possibility of maintaining Life from Infancy to Old Age without Sicknes, by the Use of *Wine*," Lond. 1638, 8vo. This was translated into Latin, and printed at Franckfort, 1655. In the former of these pieces, he writes himself "Doctor of Physicke, of Norwich;" in the latter "of London." He also published "An Elenchus of Opinions concerning the Small-Pox," 1661, 12mo. prefixed to which is his head.

It appears from Chamberlayne's "Present State of England," 1671, that, besides four physicians in ordinary for the king's person, and two for the household, there were above a dozen more, who were his majesty's sworn servants, But were not in waiting. It seems that Charles II. was not only an encourager of obscure physicians, but even of quacks*, a race of men who not only kill us, but kill us with less dexterity, and consequently with more pain, than the worst physicians do. It is probable that the following excellent person preserved more lives than were destroyed by the whole herd of empirics that infested the metropolis in this reign.

THOMAS SYDENHAM, M. D. *Leby p. Houbraken sc. 1746. In the possession of John Sydenham esq. Illust. Head.*

THOMAS SYDENHAM; *M. Beale p. A. Blooteling sc. 8vo.*

* Welwood, p. 149.

Dr. Thomas Sydenham, who was long at the head of his profession, was a physician of great penetration and experience, and went far beyond all his contemporaries in improving the art of physic. He took late to study, but his quick parts and great natural sagacity enabled him to make a prodigious progress in a little time. He dared to innovate, where nature and reason led the way; and was the first that introduced the cool regimen in the small-pox. Hence he gave an effectual check to a distemper that has been more pernicious to mankind, than the plague itself; and which had been inflamed and rendered still more pernicious, by injudicious physicians. He carefully studied, and wrote observations upon every epidemical distemper that prevailed during the course of his practice. He had many opponents: but his constant success was a sufficient answer to all the cavils of his antagonists. He freely communicated to the world his judicious remarks on a great variety of acute and chronical distempers; and particularly on those that sweep away the greatest number of the human species. What he has written on the nervous and hysterical colic, fevers, riding in consumptive cales, and the use of milk and chalybeates, deserves to be mentioned to his honour. He was the first that used laudanum with success, and that gave the bark after the paroxysm in agues. After his death, was published his "Method of curing almost all Diseases*." I have been informed, that his works were more esteemed by foreign physicians than by the generality of the faculty in his own country †. There is a catalogue of them in the "Biographia Britannica." Ob. 29 Dec. 1689.

* This book was written in Latin.

† They were much read and commended by Dr. Boerhaave.

THOMAS WILLIS, M. D. G. *Vertue sc. Illust. Head.*

This print and the next, were drawn from the original picture of him at Whaddon-hall, which belonged to his grandson, the late Browne Willis, esq. and was left by his will to the Bodleian Library.

THOMAS WILLIS, M. D. *without his name; inscribed, "Ætatis suæ 45, D. Loggan delin. et sc." Before his "Pharmaceutice Rationalis;" fol.*

THOMAS WILLIS, M. D. R. *White sc. 8vo. Before the "London Practice of Physic;" 1685.*

Dr. Thomas Willis was a very eminent anatomist, philosopher, and physician, and one of the most elegant writers of his age, in the Latin tongue. His works were much celebrated at home and abroad, and his practice was proportionable to his fame. He was regular in his devotions, his studies, and visiting his patients; and his custom was to dedicate his Sunday fees to the relief of the poor. He had a deep insight into every branch of science to which he applied himself, especially anatomy, in which he made some discoveries; particularly, *the sinuses of the veins, and their use**. His "Cerebri Anatome †" gained him a great reputation, as did also his book "De Anima Brutorum," his "Pharmaceutice Rationalis," &c. The first of these books had an elegant copy of verses written on it by Mr. Philip Fell ‡, and the drawings for the plates were

* Glanvil's "Plus Ultra," p. 14.

† He is, on account of this work, reckoned among the improvers of science, by Mr. Wotton, in his "Reflections on ancient and modern Learning," c. 17, p. 196, 197. edit. 1694.

‡ "Musæ Anglicanæ," vol. I. There is also another copy of verses by the same hand on his "Diatribæ," &c.

done by his friend Dr. Christopher Wren, the celebrated architect. He was the first discoverer of the medicinal spring at Astrop, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, which was once in high repute §. Mr. Addison informs us, in his "Travels," that the physician retained by the little republick of St. Marino, when he was in Italy, was well read in the works of our countrymen Harvey, Willis, and Sydenham. *Ob.* 11 Nov. 1675.

Sir THOMAS BROWNE, of Norwich, M. D. *R. White sc. Before his "Works,"* 1686; *fol.*

THOMAS BROWNE, eques aur. et. med. doctor; *Van Hove sc. 4to.*

Sir THOMAS BROWNE, M. D. *P. Vandrebanc f. 8vo.*

This learned and ingenious physician, was knighted by Charles II. at Norwich, in Sep. 1671. See an account of him in the reign of CHARLES I.

GEORGIUS ENT, eques auratus, M. D. et Coll. Med. Lond. socius; *8vo.* *His head is before his "Animadversiones in M. Thruston, M. D. "Diatribam de Respirationis Ufu primario," Lond. 1679; 8vo.*

Dr. George Ent, president of the College of Physicians, and fellow of the Royal Society in

§ Willis and Lower first recommended the waters of Astrop, which were afterwards decried by Radcliffe. The reason which I have heard assigned for his decrying them, was, because the people of the village insisted upon his keeping a bastard child, which was laid to him by an infamous woman of that place. Upon this the doctor declared "that he would put a toad into "their well," and accordingly cried down the waters, which soon lost their reputation.

this

this reign, distinguished himself in that of Charles I. by writing an apology in Latin for Dr. Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, in opposition to Æmilius Parisanus †. In the same book are some judicious observations on the operation of purging medicines. He was author of several other pieces, some of which are in the "Philosophical Transactions*." Glanvill, speaking in his "Plus Ultra" of the modern improvements in anatomy, numbers sir George Ent, Dr. Glisson, and Dr. Willis, with the most celebrated discoverers in that useful science ‡. The two former were among the first members of the Royal Society.

FRANCISCUS GLISSONUS, M. D.

Æt. 75; *W. Dolle sc. 4to.*

FRANCISCUS GLISSONUS, M. D. Æt. 80; *Fairborne sc.*

There is a small anonymous copy of this print.

Dr. Francis Glisson, king's professor of physic at Cambridge, was universally esteemed one of the best physicians of his age. He was an excellent anatomist, and acquired a great reputation by his writings on anatomical, and other subjects. He discovered the *capsula communis*, and the *vagina portæ*; and he, and Dr. Whar-

† Mr. Ashby, president of St. John's college in Cambridge, has a copy of "Konigii Bibliotheca," interleaved and filled with MS. notes by A. Seller. At the word "Ent," is this passage: "In fronte libri "De Generatione Animalium," hæc inventa scripta: "Gualtheri Charltoni liber, ex munere nobilissimi doctissimique viri domini Georgii Ent, Equitis aurati qui eum Latine descripsit." This book was given by will of sir George Ent, made when he was dying, to Dr. Walter Charlton. The ingenious Dr. Baker author of the Life of Harvey, prefixed to his works in 4to. observes that the Latinity of this book is superior to that of his other writings. This anecdote assigns the reason of it.

* See No. 173, and No. 194, An. 1691.

‡ "Plus Ultra," p. 13.

ton discovered the internal *ductus salivaris*, in the maxillary glandule*. His account of sanguification was esteemed very rational, and generally much approved of, as was also his "Anatomia Hepatis." His "Tractatus de Natura Substantiæ energetica," &c. Lond. 1672; 4to. and his "Tractatus de Ventriculo et Intestinis," &c. Amstel. 1677; 4to. are among his principal works: his portrait is prefixed to both. I was told by a gentleman in Dorsetshire, who was nearly allied to his family, that he visited a considerable number of patients in the time of the plague, and preserved himself from the infection, by thrusting bits of sponge, dipped in vinegar, up his nostrils. This excellent physician and worthy man, whose works were well known abroad, as well as at home, died in a very advanced age, the 14th of October, 1677. See more of him in Birch's History of the Royal Society," vol. iii. p. 356.

Dr. LOWER; oval; before his "Receipts;"
12110.

I strongly suspect this portrait not to be genuine.

Richard Lower was educated at Christ-church in Oxford, under Dr. Thomas Willis, of whom he learned to be an excellent anatomist; and that great physician is said to have learnt several things from him. Upon the death of Dr. Willis, he succeeded to a great part of his practice, and was in as high repute as any physician in London. He was the first discoverer of Astrop Wells †, which were formerly much frequent-

* "Plus Ultra," p. 14.

† Wood, ii. col. 857.

ed. He was author of several medical pieces, of which Mr. Wood has given us a catalogue. But his capital work is his book "De Corde," which has been often printed. In this book, he lays claim to the invention of transfusing the blood, to which Francis Potter, a native of Mere in Wiltshire, had certainly a prior right *. Dr. Lower's name has been impudently affixed to several vile nostrums sold in the shops.

GUALTERUS CHARLETONUS, M. D.
et Coll. Med. Lond. socius, 1678, *Æt.* 56; D.
Loggan ad vivum del. et. sc. 1679; 4to.

Dr. Walter Charleton was a man of great natural endowments, and one of the most universal scholars of his time. In the early part of his life, he closely studied the Greek and Roman authors; and afterwards applied himself to the study of natural and moral philosophy, history, and antiquities; besides the several branches of literature that were essential to his profession. He has left us ample testimonies of his diligence and capacity in his various writings, which were generally well received in the reign of Charles II. But of late years, such is the fate of good, as well as bad authors, they have been generally neglected. It appears that he was well acquainted with the history of phy-

* See his article in Wood—The transfusion of the blood from one human body to another, from which the physicians of this time had great expectations, may be ranked with Taliacotius's famous chimera of supplying defective parts, by grafting others in their places. To transfuse the fluids of the body, can do us but little service, except a method be discovered of renewing the solids.

Vas nisi sincerum est, quodcunque infundis acescit.
In Dr. James Mackenzie's "History of Health, and the Art of preserving it;" the 3d edit. Edinburgh, 1760; 8vo. p. 459, is an account of the "Rise and Fall of the Transfusion of Blood from one Animal into another."

fic,

fic, by his frequent comparifon of the opinions of the ancient with thofe of the modern phyficians. Of all his writings, none made a greater noife in the world than his “*Treatife of Stonehenge* ;” in which he has endeavoured to prove, in oppofition to the opinion of Inigo Jones, that it is a Danifh monument. Sir William Dugdale, and other eminent antiquaries, agreed with him in this conjecture. Though he was phyfician in ordinary to Charles I. and was continued in that ftation by his fon, it does not appear that he was retained by him after the Reftoration. He was in the reign of William III. elected prefident of the College of Phyficians. The author of his life in the “*Biographia Britannica*,” has given him a more advantageous character than Mr. Wood. The reader may fee fome account of him in Hearne’s preface to “*Peter Langtoft*,” Sect. XX. *Ob.* 1707, *Æt.* 88.

WILLIAM COLE, a very eminent phyfician. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

RICHARD MORTON, M. D. His portrait alfo belongs to the reign of William III.

Sir WILLIAM PETTY; *Edwin Sandys* *fc. large 4to.*

Sir William Petty, who was fome time profeffor of anatomy in Oxford, was fellow of the College of Phyficians in the reign of Charles II. He gave early proofs of that comprehensive and inquisitive genius for which he was afterwards fo eminent; and which feems to have been defigned by nature for every branch of fcience to which he applied himfelf. At the

age of fifteen, he was master of such a compass of knowledge in the languages, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, navigation, practical mathematics, and mechanical trades, as few are capable of attaining in the longest life. He made his way in the world under great disadvantages in point of circumstances, having acquired a very moderate fortune with as much difficulty, as he afterwards rose with ease to wealth and affluence*. He was an excellent chymist and anatomist, and a perfect master of every other kind of knowledge that was requisite to the profession of physic. He was a very able mathematician, had a fine hand at drawing, was skilful in the practical parts of mechanics, and a most exact surveyor. But what he particularly applied himself to, and understood beyond any man of his age, was the knowledge of the common arts of life, and political arithmetic. His admirable essays in this art, have even raised his reputation to a higher pitch than it rose to in his life-time; as experience has fully proved the justness of his calculations†. This great man, who knew better than any of his contemporaries how to enrich the nation and himself, died the 16th of Dec. 1687,

* He told Mr. Aubrey, that he was driven to great straits for money, when he was in France; and that he had lived a week upon two or three pennyworth of walnuts. But he, at length, made his way through all difficulties; and as he expressed it to that gentleman, "hewed out his fortune himself." MS. by Mr. Aubrey, in Mus. Ashmol.

† Captain John Graunt, and Dr. Charles Davenant, rendered themselves famous for political calculation, and have published several excellent books of that kind. The former gained great reputation by his "Natural and Political Observations upon the Bills of Mortality," first published in 1661, 4to. This work has been attributed to his intimate friend sir William Petty, and the name of Graunt has been by many supposed to be fictitious: but see the life of this ingenious person in the "Biographia Britannica."

in the 65th year of his age. See the reign of James II.

ROBERTUS MORISON, natus Aberdeniæ, 1620, ob. Londini, 1683. *Sunman p. R. White sc. in an oval of flowers; b. sb.*

Robert Morison, a native of Aberdeen, studied physic in France, where he particularly applied himself to botany. He, in a short time, became so great a proficient, that he was appointed superintendant of the royal garden at Blois. In 1660, he came into England, and was made botanical professor to Charles II. and overseer of his gardens. He was afterwards chosen professor of botany at Oxford, where he read several courses of lectures in that science, in the middle of the physic garden*. His "Prælua Botanica," in two volumes 8vo. his "Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio," in folio, and his "Historia Plantarum," which is also in folio, have done him much honour. He finished only the second part of his "History of Plants:" the third part, which he had begun, was continued by Jacob Bobart, keeper of the physic garden at Oxford, who also added a third volume. It is not known what became of the first.

LEONARD PLUKENET, M. D.
Collins sc. 1681.

Leonard Plukenet was one of the most excellent and laborious botanists of this, or any other age. He was author of the "Phytographiæ Plucenetianæ," "Almagestum Botanicum," and other works of the like kind;

* The practice of reading botanic lectures has been long laid aside: the professor's salary continues as it was.

on which he spent the greatest part of his life and fortune. His "Phytography" is mentioned with the highest encomiums in the "Philosophical Transactions," for February, 1696-7. The encomiast says, that, "without flattery, it may deserve the name of a performance to the improvement of so great a part of the universal history of nature, as hath not been done by the whole complex of preceding ages." His "Opera Botanica," with cuts, were printed at London, in 6 tomes, folio, 1720.

Dr. NEHEMIAH GREW, well known for his "Anatomy of Plants," and other ingenious works. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

JOHANNES MAYOW; *Faitborne sc.*
Before his "*Traclatus quinque*," &c. *small 8vo.*

This ingenious physician, who was fellow of All Souls college in Oxford, was author of the following pieces, which have been printed together, both in England and Holland; viz. "*Traclatus quinque Medico-physici: quorum primus agit de Sale Nitro, et Spiritu Nitro Aereo: Secundus de Respiratione: Tertius de Respiratione Fœtus in Utero, et Ovo: Quartus de Motu Musculari, et Spiritibus Animalibus: Ultimus de Rachitide.*"—Dr. Plot, in his "Natural History of Oxfordshire," has the following remark on the first of these treatises: "John Mayo, LL. D. of All Souls, student in physic, has lately taught, that air is impregnated with a nitro-aerial spirit, which doctrine he confirmed by experiments."—

The last of the treatises *, concerning the rickets, has singular merit, and was allowed to be the best extant on that subject. He resided at Bath during the summer season, where his practice was attended with great success †. *Ob.* Sept. 1679. The reader is referred to the “Bodleian Catalogue,” for a further account of his works.

Effigies NATHANAELIS HIGHMORII, in Medicina Doctoris, Æt. 63, 1677; *A. Blooteling f. small b. sb.*

Nathanael Highmore, a native of Fordingbridge, in Hampshire, was educated at Trinity college, in Oxford. He practised physic with great reputation, at Shirburn, in Dorsetshire, where no man was more esteemed for his skill in his profession, or better beloved for his humanity and benevolence ‡. He was the first that wrote a systematical treatise upon the structure of the human body, which he adapted to Dr. Harvey’s doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and dedicated it to that great man. He discovered the duct for the conveyance of the seed from the testes to the parastatæ, whose intricate folds he first described, as he also did the fibres and vessels of the spleen, which had long been mistaken for veins ||. The cavity in the jaw, called antrum Highmorianum, after his name,

* See more of this book in “Philos. Transact.” No. 105, p. 101, &c. See also “Chambers’s Dict.” Artic. RESPIRATION.

† Bath was not then the scene of pleasure that it is at present. Its physicians are now four times as numerous as they were in Mayow’s time; and yet it is well known that great numbers of the people that resort thither, destroy their constitutions on the spot, much faster than the physicians and the waters can repair them.

‡ Mr. Wood informs us, that he never took a fee of a clergyman. “Athen. Oxon.” ii. 779.

|| See “Plot’s Oxfordshire,” p. 301. edit. 1.

is another of his discoveries. Trivial as this may appear, the skilful anatomist considers it as investigating the secret retreat of some of the enemies of life, and pointing out, at the same time, what is essential to the human frame. He died the 21st of March, 1684, in the 71st year of his age. He wrote, "Corporis Humani Disquisitio Anatomica." Hagæ Com. 1651, folio. There is a small head of the author in the title. He also wrote "the History of Generation," Lond. 1651, 8vo. dedicated to the honourable Robert Boyle. To this is added, "A Discourse of the cure of Wounds by Sympathy." "De Passione hysterica et Affectione hypochondriaca," 1660. 8vo. "De hysterica et hypochondriaca Passione, Responsio epistolaris ad Doctorem Willis," 1670, 4to.

EVERARDUS MAYNWARING. M. D.

Æt. 38, 1668; *R. White* sc. 4to. plain band; another with a wrought band; the same plate altered. Before his book on the scurvy.

Everard Maynwarling was descended from the same family with Arthur Maynwarling, esq. a name much better known to the world. This family, which had been long seated in Cheshire, was anciently one of the most honourable in the kingdom*. He was author of the following books: "The ancient and modern Practice of Physic;" "A Treatise on the Preservation of Health and long Life;" "The Complete Physician;" "A History of the Venereal Lues;" "The Pharmacopæan Physician's Repository;" "A Treatise of

* Mr. Ashmole's first wife was of this family. He tells us in his "Diary," p. 33, that his cousin Everard Mainwarling died the 22d of February, 1657. This was probably the doctor's father.

“Consumptions,” and another of the Scurvy. After the Restoration, king James’s “Counterblast to Tobacco” was reprinted: to which is subjoined, “A learned Discourse written by Dr. Everard Maynwaring, proving that Tobacco is a procuring Cause of the Scurvy;” also his “Serious Cautions against excessive Drinking, with several Examples of God’s severe Judgments upon notorious Drunkards, who have died suddenly,” &c.

Dr. BARNARD: His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

JOHN BULWER, M. D. See the INTERREGNUM.

GIDEON HARVÆUS, utriusque med. et phil. doctor, apud Londinenses practicus, et Colleg. Med. Hagienf. quondam socius. *Hagæ Comitum*, 1663; *P. Philippe sc. large 4to. Before his “New principles of Philosophy,”* 1663.

GIDEON HARVEY, med. spag. et dogm. doctor; *A Hertocks f. Before his “Great Venus unmasked,”* 1672; 12mo.

Gideon Harvey, who was esteemed but little better than an hypothetical pretender to physic, wrote against the frauds and empiricism of the physicians and apothecaries, as well as those of the quacks of his time. He made it his business to cry down the faculty, and published several books with a view of making people their own doctors. His “Art of curing Diseases by Expectation,” is one of the most remarkable of his works. In this he intimates, that nature, aided by expectation only, may be more safely relied on than the prescriptions of the generality of physicians; and that those
who

who employ them are frequently amused with taking such things as have no real effect in working their cure. He was very dogmatical; and consequently, as far as he was so, was no more to be trusted than the worst of those against whom he exclaimed. There can be but little difference betwixt a dogmatist in physic, and an ignorant pretender to it. In 1704 was published the third edition of his "Family Physician," &c. To this book, which gave great offence to the apothecaries, is subjoined a large catalogue of drugs, and the prices at which they should be sold in the shops*. I know not the year in which he died; but he was living, and physician to the Tower, in the late king's reign †.

GEORGIUS THOMPSONUS, M. D.

Æt. 50; *W. Sherwin ad vivum f.* Before his "Anatomias," &c. 1670; 8vo.

George Thompson was author of "The Pest anatomized," written when the plague was in London †. He was also author of "Epi-

* In 1703, was published a book which gave greater offence to the apothecaries than any of Dr. Harvey's. It is intitled, "The Crafts and Frauds of Physic exposed, by R. Pitt, M. D. Fellow and Cenfor of the College of Physicians, and F. R. S." 8vo.

† There was, perhaps, never any thing more remarkable than the fortune of this man. About the latter end of king William's reign, there was a great debate who should succeed the deceased physician to the Tower. The contending parties were so equally matched in their interests and pretensions, that it was extremely difficult to determine which should have the preference. The matter was at length brought to a compromise; and Dr. Gideon Harvey was promoted to that office, for the same reason that Sixtus V. was advanced to the pontificate; because he was, in appearance, sickly and infirm, and his death was expected in a few months. He, however, survived not only his rivals, but all his contemporary physicians; and died after he had enjoyed his sine-cure above fifty years.

‡ The small print of a man with a pestilential body lying before him, prefixed to this book, was most probably intended for the author's portrait.

“logismi Chymici,” &c. and of several pieces in vindication of the chymical practice of physic, against the Galenists. One of these was intitled, “Galeno-pale, or a chymical Trial of the Galenists;” to which one William Johnson wrote an answer, which produced a reply, namely, “A Gag for Johnson’s Animadversions upon Galeno-pale, or a Scourge for Galen.” He also wrote in vindication of lord Bacon’s philosophy, against the very learned, and no less dogmatical Henry Stubbe. One of the most extraordinary of his pieces is his “Letter to Mr. Henry Stubbe, wherein the Galenical Method and Medicaments, as likewise *Blood-letting* in particular, are offered to be proved ineffectual, or destructive to Mankind, by experimental Demonstrations.” Stubbe wrote an answer to this, in an “Epistolary Discourse concerning Phlebotomy, in Opposition to George Thompson, Pseudo-Chymist, a pretended disciple to lord Verulam.” Our author Thompson published a treatise, entituled, “Aimatiæ, or the true Way of preserving the Blood in its Integrity.” His principal aim in this book was to put a stop to the common practice of bleeding.

SAMUELIS COLLINS, med. doctor, *Æt.* 67; *W. Faithorne ad vivum delin. et sc. b. sb. finely engraved.*

Samuel Collins, who studied at Padua, was incorporated doctor of physic at Oxford in 1659. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was known by the name of Dr. Samuel Collins, junior. He was author of “The present State of Russia,” 1671; 8vo. He afterwards published a book of anatomy, in folio, which is of less value than the

the head which is placed before it. Dr. Garth speaks thus of this author in his Dispensary :

“ Where would the long-neglected Collins fly,
“ If bounteous Carus should refuse to buy ?”

The name of Samuel Collins is in the list of the College of Physicians for 1700, at which time he was censor. It occurs again in the list for 1707.

SAMUEL HAWORTH, M. D. R.

White sc.

Samuel Haworth was author of “ A Method
“ of curing Consumptions,” 1683; 12mo. to
which is prefixed his head. I think he was also
author of “ A Philosophical Discourse on Man,
“ being the Anatome both of his Soul and Bo-
“ dy” 1680, 8vo. He also published “ A
“ Description of the Duke (of York’s) Bagnio
“ (in Long-Acre) and of the Mineral Bath
“ and new Spa thereto belonging,” &c. 1683;
12mo.

Vera Effigies ROBERTI JOHNSON; R.

W. (Robert White) sc. doctor’s gown; arms.

Robert Johnson was author of “ A Manual
“ of Physic,” 1684, 8vo. to which is prefixed
his head: it is also before his “ Practice of
“ Physic reformed,” 1700. I take this to be
the same book with a new title-page.

JOHN ROGERS, M. D. Æt. 38; *Chan-*

try sc. a small oval.

John, son of Nehemiah Rogers, of Dudding-
hurst, in Essex, took the degree of doctor of
physic at Utrecht. He, in 1664, was admitted
to the same degree in the university of Oxford,

being then a practitioner in his faculty, at Bermondsey, in Surrey. He published "Analecta
 " inauguralia, five Disceptationes medicæ: nec
 " non Diatribæ discussoriæ de quinque Corpo-
 " ris humani Concoctionibus, potissimumque
 " de Pneumatosi ac Spermatosi." Lond. 1664,
 8vo. His head is in the title to this book.

Doctor JAMES WOLVERIDGE: *a small portrait, in a large wig, sitting in a great chair. In the same print are a midwife, and a big-bellied woman; Crofts sc. 8vo.*

It is highly probable, that the doctor should be placed with the empirics. He was author of "Speculum Matricis, or the expert Midwife's Handmaid," 1671; before which is his print.

There is a print, on which I have seen, in manuscript, the name of Doctor WILLIAM ROWLAND, which appears to me to be the print of Riverius; but quære; Rowland is mentioned by Wood.

THEOPHILUS DE GARENCIERES, (of the College of Physicians, London;) *sitting at a table. On the print is this distich:*

"Gallica quem genuit, retinetque Britannica
 "Tellus,
 "Calluit Hermetis quicquid in arte fuit."

W. Delle sc. b. sb. Before his "Translation of Nostradamus."

Theophilus de Garencieres, doctor of physic, of the university of Caen, in Normandy, was, in 1657, incorporated in the same degree at Oxford, being at that time domestic physician to the French ambassador. Several writers have borne testimony to his character, as a man of distin-

distinguished parts and learning. He was author of the “*Angliæ Flagellum, sive Tabes Anglica*,” 1647, 24to. “The admirable Virtues, &c. of the true and genuine Tincture of Coral,” 1676, 8vo. He translated into English “The true Prophecies or Prognostics of Michael Nostradamus, Physician to Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IX. kings of France*,” 1672, folio. Wood informs us, that he died in a poor and obscure condition, within the liberty of Westminster, of a broken heart, occasioned by the ill usage of a certain knight; but neither mentions his name, nor the time of the author’s death.

* Nostradamus, who by some has been revered as a prophet, by others detested as a forcerer, and by most despised as a trifler, was held in high estimation by Henry II. of France. He died July 2, 1566. His body is said to have been buried half in, and half without the church of the Cordeliers, at Salon, on account of the ambiguity of his *character*, of which Jodellus, the author of the following quibbling epigram, had not the least doubt.

“*Nostra-damus cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est;*

“*Et cum verba damus, nil nisi nostra damus.*”

In the curious “Letters which passed between Abraham Hill, Esq.” &c. p. 204, 205, is the following extract, written by Mr. John Newman, and addressed to that gentleman †. “From Marfeilles, I journeyed to Salon, which is about twenty miles; here I saw the tomb of the famous French prophet, Nostradamus: His works I have seen; every line is an independent riddle; it may be said of them, as of the oracles of the Sibyls, that they are sown at random in the large field of time, there to take root and get credit by the event, as these have done: for example, when the French took Arras, this verse was found in *Nostradamus*: “*Les Heretiers des Crapaux prendront Sara*.” By the heirs of the toads is meant the French; (the three toads being their arms before the flowers de lys) Sara you must read backwards, and the thing is done. Upon our king’s death, they found this verse: “*Le Senat de Londres metteront a Mort le Roy;*” and upon Cromwell’s success in Flanders this; “*Les (le) Oliver se plantera en Terra firme.*” “Shall get footing on the continent.”

† The letter is dated from Paris, Aug. 19, 1659.

JOHANNES JOHNSTONUS, ex generosa et perantiqua Johnstoniorum de Crogborn Familia, &c. Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctor, 1673, Æt. 70; *four Latin verses: C. Romstet sc. 8vo.* *The arms have a near relation to those of the noble family of Annandale; but no mention is made of this person in the account of that house in Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland."*

Dr. John Johnston appears to have been a physician settled abroad. I am strongly of opinion that he was author of the following book: "A Description of the Nature of four-footed Beasts, with their figures engraven in Brass, written in Latin by Dr. John Johnston. Translated into English by J. P." Amsterdam, 1678, folio. In the copy of this book, in my possession, are subjoined to the letter press, which consists of one hundred and nineteen pages, eighty folio copper plates. Many of the figures in these prints, have been copied for Dr. Hill's "Natural History." The author, at the conclusion of his preface, promises the reader a "History of Serpents and Insects." I am certain that there is a continuation of this work, but cannot say to what length it was carried.

WILLIELMUS DAVISONUS, nobilis Scotus, Regis Poloniæ Protomedicus, Æt. 69; *D. Scultz p. Lombart sc. 8vo.*

* * * * *

ROBERT BAYFIELD. See the INTER-REGNUM.

EMPIRICS.

E M P I R I C S.

JOHN PARTRIDGE, the famous almanack-maker, was one of those physicians who were sworn to the king, but never attended the court, nor received any salary. I find that he took a doctor's degree, *en passant*, when he was in Holland. See the division of ASTROLOGERS.

GULIELMUS SALMON, *medicinæ professor*, *Æt.* 23, 1667; *White sc.*

GULIELMUS SALMON, &c. *Æt.* 26, 1670; *Sherwin sc.* Before his "*Polygraphice*," 8vo.

GULIELMUS SALMON, &c. *Burnford sc.* Before his "*Synopsis Medicinæ*."

William Salmon was an early pretender to physic, which he practised, with various success, for a long course of years. He published a considerable number of medical books, the chief of which is his "*Seplafium*," "*The compleat Physician, or the Druggist's Shop opened; explicating all the Particulars of which Medicines this day are composed and made*," &c. in a thick octavo, consisting of 1207 pages. His great work is a large Herbal in folio, which was intended as an improvement of that of Gerard; but is much inferior to it. His "*Polygraphice, or the Arts of Drawing, Engraving, Etching, Limning, Painting*," &c. not to mention those of alchymy, making the grand elixir, chiromancy, and many others, has sold better than all the rest of his works: the tenth edition of it was printed in 1701. He had a large library, which was *far more copious than valuable*: the same may be said of his compilations. He was a great *vender of nostrums*, which was,

was, and is still, a much better trade than that of book-making. Dr. Garth plainly hints at this author in his Dispensary :

“ Cowslips and poppies o’er his eyes he spread,
“ And Salmon’s works he laid beneath his head.”

See the following reign.

LIONEL LOCKYER, *Æt.* 70; *Sturt sc. four English verses.*

Lionel Lockyer was famous for his pill, which was in high vogue in this reign. Its reputation was too great to be of long continuance. He died the 26th of April, 1672, in the 72d year of his age, and lies buried in the church of St. Saviour’s, Southwark; where a handsome monument is erected to his memory, with his effigy at full length. This is his epitaph, written by some empiric in poetry.

“ Here Lockyer lies interr’d, enough; his name
“ Speaks one hath few competitors in fame;
“ A name so great, so gen’ral it may scorn
“ Inscriptions which do vulgar tombs adorn.
“ A dimunition ’tis to write in verse
“ His eulogies, which most men’s mouths re-
“ hearse:
“ His virtues and his pills are so well known,
“ That envy can’t confine them under stone:
“ But they’ll survive his dust, and not expire
“ Till all things else, at th’ universal fire.
“ This verse is lost; his pills embalm him safe
“ To future times, without an epitaph.”

His pills are now sold by William Nicoll, book-feller, in St. Paul’s Church-Yard.

JOSEPH BLAGRAVE, of Reading, student in physic and astrology, aged 72. *Before his “ Introduction to Astrology;”* 1682; 8vo.

Joseph

Joseph Blagrove was author of a large Supplement to Culpeper's Herbal, to which is added, "An Account of all the Drugs that were
 " sold in the Druggists and Apothecaries Shops,
 " with their Dangers and Corrections." To
 this book is subjoined "A new Tract of Chi-
 " rurgery;" 8vo. He was also author of "The
 " Astrological Practice of Physic, discovering
 " the true Method of curing all Kinds of Dif-
 " eases, &c. by such Herbs and Plants as grow
 " in our Nation;" 8vo. In the "Biographia" P. 84.
 is an extract of a curious manuscript, written
 by a person of both his names. It is entitled,
 "A Remonstrance in Favour of Ancient Learn-
 " ing, against the proud Pretensions of the
 " Moderns, more especially in Respect to the
 " Doctrine of the Stars." It is addressed to
 Mr. B. of Swallowfield *, in Berkshire.

LANCELOT COELSON, (or COL-
 SON), student in astrology and physic; 12mo.

There is another print of him with the same inscription, and about the same size, but in other respects different.

Lancelot Colson was author of the following
 book, viz. "Philosophia Maturata, or the prac-
 " tick and operative Part of the Philosophers
 " Stone, and the Calcination of Metals, with
 " the Work of St. Dunstan concerning the Phi-
 " losophers Stone, and the experiments of Ru-

* Probably Mr. William Backhouse, a very noted astrologer and chymist of that place, who communicated many secrets to Mr. Ashmole, and caused him, according to an ancient custom among Hermetic philosophers, to call him father. The latter informs us, "that on the 13th of May, 1653, his father Back-
 " house told him, in syllables, the true matter of the philoso-
 " pher's stone;" he being at that time apprehensive of death. See Ashmole's "Diary," p. 29, 30.

“ melius, and the preparation of Angel. Sala;”
Lond 1668; 12mo.

JOHN CASE, a notorious empiric. See the next reign.

“ JACOBUS COOKE, medicus ac chirurgus peritissimus: qui quæ indefesso studio, et multorum annorum experientia, comperit usui fore ad præsentem sanitatem tuendam, amissamque recuperandam, non invidet humano generi. Ætatis suæ 64.” *R. White sc. 8vo.*

JACOBUS COOKE, *different from the former; Æt. 71; R. W. sc. 8vo. These heads are before the several editions of his “ Marrow of Chirurgery.”*

James Cooke, of Warwick, was a general undertaker in physic as well as surgery. He, by uniting two professions, carried on a very lucrative trade in that town for a long course of years. He was author of “*Melificium Chirurgiæ, or the Marrow of Chirurgery.*” To a latter edition of this book is subjoined a *Treatise of Anatomy*, and another intitled, “*The Marrow of Physic;*” 4to.

WILLIAM WALWIN, *Æt. 80; R. White sc. 12mo. Before his book mentioned below.*

It is evident, from the print, that he was not eighty years of age when it was engraved. It is not unusual to alter the date of a portrait for different editions of an author’s works.

William Walwin, who lived at the Star, in the Postern, by Little Morefields, published a book in this reign, entituled, “*Physic for Families.*” This physic the doctor prepared himself,

self, and recommends it as answering all intentions of cure, in every kind of distemper, *by sea and land*: and that “without the trouble, hazard, pain, or danger of purges, vomiters, bleedings, issues, glisters, blisters, opium, antimony, and quicksilver, so full of perplexity in sickness*.” He tells us, that he is not without hope of seeing all these excluded from practice, to the perpetual security, ease, and quiet, of all patients whatsoever. He has given us a list of thirty-three of his own nostrums, together with a detail of their virtues. Among these are his *succus vitæ*, his *sanguis vitæ*, his *medulla vitæ*, his *vis vitæ*, and his *vita vitæ*. The latter part of his book contains a recital of his cures, in about fifty instances. We are left to credit him upon his own testimony, as there is not a single affidavit to confirm it. The practice of *procuring* and printing oaths, seems to be a modern improvement of empiricism.

VALENTINE GREATRAKS; *Fai-*
thorne f. stroking a man's face. Frontispiece to “A
brief account of Mr. V. Greatracks, and of divers
of the strange Cures by him performed,” written by
himself in a letter to R. B. (Robert Boyle, esq.) 1668 ;
4to.

Valentine Greatraks, an Irish gentleman, had a strong impulse upon his mind to attempt the cure of diseases, by touching or stroking the parts affected. He first practised in his own family and neighbourhood; and several persons were, in all appearance, cured by him of different disorders. He afterwards came into England, where his reputation soon rose to a prodigious

gious

* “Physic for Families,” p. 13. edit. 1774.

gious height: but it declined almost as fast, when the expectations of the multitudes that resorted to him were not answered. Mr. Glanvill imputed his cures to a sanative quality inherent in his constitution; some to fiction; and others to the force of imagination in his patients*. Of this there were many instances; one of which, if a fact, is related by Mons. St. Evremond in a peculiar strain of pleasantry. It is certain that the great Mr. Boyle believed him to be an extraordinary person, and that he has attested several of his cures. His manner of stroking some women, was said to be very different from his usual method of operation †.

SUR-

In 1751. * I was myself a witness of the powerful workings of imagination in the populace, when the waters of Glastonbury were at the height of their reputation. The virtues of the spring there, were supposed to be supernatural; and to have been discovered by a revelation made in a dream, to one Matthew Chancellor. The people did not only expect to be cured of such distempers as were in their nature incurable, but even to recover their lost eyes, and their mutilated limbs. The following story, which scarce exceeds what I observed upon the spot, was told me by a gentleman of character. "An old woman in the workhouse at Yeovil, who had long been a cripple and made use of crutches, was strongly inclined to drink of the Glastonbury waters, which she was assured would cure her of her lameness. The master of the workhouse procured her several bottles of water, which had such an effect, that she soon laid aside one crutch, and not long after, the other. This was extolled as a miraculous cure. But the man protested to his friends, that he had imposed upon her, and fetched the waters from an ordinary spring." I need not inform the reader, that when the force of imagination had spent itself, she relapsed into her former infirmity.

† In the reign of Charles I. an accusation was brought before the court of Star-chamber, and afterwards before the College of Physicians, against one John Leverett, a gardener, who undertook to cure all diseases, but especially the king's evil, "by way of touching, or stroking with hand." He used to speak with great contempt of the royal touch, and grossly imposed upon numbers of credulous people. He asserted, that he was the seventh son of a seventh son; and profanely said, that "he found virtue to go out of him;" so that he was more weakened by touching thirty or forty in a day, than if he had dug eight foads of ground. He also affirmed, that if he touched a woman, he

S U R G E O N S.

JOHANNES BROWNE, Norvicensis, chirurgus *Æt.* 35, 1677; *H. Morland del. R. White sc.* 8vo.

JOHANNES BROWNE, regis majestati chirurgus ordinarius; *Æt.* 36, 1678; 4to.

JOHANNES BROWNE, &c. *Æt.* 39, 1681; *R. White sc. b. sb.*

John Browne, who, for his singular merit in his profession, was made surgeon to the king, was author of the following books. 1. "A Treatise of preternatural Tumours," 1678; 8vo. 2. "A Discourse of Wounds," 1678; 4to. 3. "A Treatise of the Muscles," in folio, of which there have been several editions. His portraits are prefixed to these books.

THOMAS BRUGIS, *in a small oval; T. Cross sc.* He is represented above, performing an operation on a man's head: below is a chymical laboratory. The print, which is anonymous, is prefixed to several editions of his "*Vade Mecum, or a Companion for a Chirurgeon,*" the 5th of which was printed in 12mo. 1670.

P O E T S.

JOANNES MILTONUS, *Æt.* 62, 1670; *Gul. Faithorne ad vivum delin. et sc.* Before his "*History of Britain;*" 1670; 4to.

he was much more weakened than if he had touched a man. He was by the censors of the college, adjudged an impostor. See Dr. Charles Goodall's "*Historical Account of the College's Proceedings against Empirics,*" p. 447, &c.

Vertue looked upon this head as the truest representation of Milton *. The next print, and a great part of the following, especially those done by Vertue, are copied from Faithorne.

JOANNES MILTONUS, &c. *W. Dolle sc. small 8vo. Before his "Paradise Lost."*

JOANNES MILTON, *Æt. 62, 1670; Vertue sc. large h. sb. One of the set of Poets, reckoned among the capital works of this engraver.*

JOHANNES MILTONUS, *Æt. 62, 1670; Vertue sc. Greek inscription; 4to.*

JOHANNES MILTONUS; *Vertue sc. Under the head is Dryden's epigram, "Three poets," &c. Before his "Works" in 2 vols. 4to.*

MILTON; *oval, his name is in capitals at the top; Vertue sc. 8vo.*

MILTON; *betwixt Homer and Virgil; Vertue sc. 8vo.*

MILTON; *Vertue sc. small 12mo.*

MILTON *in a small round encompassed with a serpent; Vertue sc.*

MILTON; *"Cui mens divinior," &c. Vertue sc.*

JOHN MILTON; *in the same plate with Chaucer, &c. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

JOHANNES MILTON; *ex Museo J. Richardson. Vertue sc. 1751; ornaments; large 4to.*

JOHN MILTON; *Richardson del. Vertue sc. a bust; h. sb.*

JOHN MILTON; *R. White sc. epig. "Three poets," &c. Another with the same epigram; before the*

* Mrs. Foster, his grand-daughter, who kept a chandler's shop in Pelham-street, Spital Fields, told Dr. Ward, late professor of rhetoric at Gresham college, "that there were three pictures of her grand-father; the first painted while he was a school-boy, then in the possession of Charles Stanhope, esq. the second, when he was about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, and the third, when he was pretty well advanced in years."

ninth edition of his "Paradise Lost," without the engraver's name.

GIOVANNI MILTON; *Jno. Vandergucht sc. b. sb.*

JOHN MILTON; *a square print with a label under the head; G. Vandergucht sc. neat.*

MILTON *J. R. (Jonathan Richardson) senr. f. From an excellent portrait in crayons in his collection. Frontispiece to "Explanatory Notes and Remarks on Milton's "Paradise Lost, by J. Richardson father and son;" 8vo. 1734.*

JOHN MILTON; *an anonymous etching, in the manner of Richardson b. sb.*

JOHN MILTON; *J. Cipriani f. From a portrait in crayons, now in the possession of Mess. Tonson, booksellers * : b. sb.*

JOHN MILTON, *a profile; J. Richardson f. 1738, 8vo.*

MILTON; *a bust; J. Richardson f. three Latin verses.*

This was done from a bust which belonged to the painter that etched the print. The bust is said to have been done from a mould taken from his face, and is indeed very like him †.

JOHN MILTON; *J. Cipriani f. From a bust in plaister, modelled from the life; now in the possession of Thomas Hollis, F. R. and A. S. S.*

MILTON victorious over Salmasius. *The head of the former is on a term; on the front of which is a small oval head of the latter suspended on a palm-branch; just above which is a book, inscribed, "DEF. PRO POP. ANGLIC." various ornaments, b. sb. This is the fifth of the elegant prints of Milton drawn and*

* I have heard that the original receipt for fifteen pounds, paid to Milton for the copy of his "Paradise Lost" was preserved by the Tonson family, and that it is still in being.

† The prints of Milton by Richardson are not common.

etched by Cipriani, at the expence of the late Thomas Hollis, esq.

JOHANNES MILTONUS; *M. Ryfbrackius marm. sc. pro Gul. Benfono, arm. G. Vandergucht sc. 1741; 4^{to}.*

JOHANNES MILTONUS; *Green junr. del. Wood sc. A small head in the title-page of Dobson's Latin translation of the "Paradise Lost."*

Engraved from a medallion, which was done after the head on his monument by Ryfbrack. The monument was erected, the medallion struck, and the translation procured, at the expence of William Benson, esq, auditor of the imprests. Mr. Dobson had 1000*l.* for the work.

MILTON; *a head only; a small etching, inscribed F. P. (Francis Perry.)*

JOHANNES MILTON; *Faber f. 4^{to}. mezz. Before Peck's "Memoirs of Milton;" 1740.*

The print is much like the portrait from which it was taken; but it is evidently not genuine. It is in the possession of Mr. Peck's widow.

This sublime genius, under the disadvantages of "poverty, blindness, disgrace, and old age," was alone equal to a subject which carried him beyond the bounds of the creation. His "Paradise Lost," was overlooked in the reign of Charles II. an age as destitute of the noble ideas of taste, as it was of those of virtue. Some of the small poets who lived in the sunshine of the court, and now and then produced a madrigal or a song, were much more regarded than Milton †.

"The

† It should be observed, that the prejudice against his poetry was in a great measure, owing to his bigoted attachment to his party-

“ The nightingale, if he should sing by day
 “ When every goose is cackling, would be
 “ thought
 “ No better a musician than the wren *.”

SHAKESPEARE.

Ob. Nov. 1674.

See the two preceding reigns; and the division of the HISTORIANS in the present.

JOHN DRYDEN, 1683, *Æt.* 52; *John Ryley p. P. a Gunst. sc. long and large wig.*

It was from his wearing such a wig as this, that Swift compared him to a lady in a lobster †. The print is before the first volume of his “ Virgil,” in 8vo.

Dryden was the father of true English poetry, and the most universal of all poets. This universality has been objected to him as a fault; but it was the unhappy effect of penury and dependence. He was not at liberty to pursue his own inclination; but was frequently obliged to prostitute his pen to such persons and things as a man of his talents must have despised. He

party. “ There is a near relation,” says an eminent author, “ between poetry and enthusiasm: somebody said well, that a poet is an enthusiast in jest; and an enthusiast a poet in good earnest. It is remarkable, that poetry made Milton an enthusiast, and enthusiasm made Norris a poet †.”

* Lauder has endeavoured to prove Milton a plagiarist, not only by the grossest fraud and falsehood, but also by such rules as will prove every poet to be of that character, who wrote after Homer; and every historian, from the age of Herodotus, to the present time. To think the same thoughts, to use the same words, and even to range them in the same, or a similar order, is not always plagiarism, but the natural and the necessary result of ideal combination. Somebody, I forget whom, exclaims thus, “ Periant, qui ante nos nostra dixerunt!”

† See “ the Battle of the books.”

‡ Dr. Warburton's note, to line 521, part I. canto i. of Grey's “ Hud.”

was the great improver of our language, and versification. The chains of our English bards were formerly heard to rattle only; in the age of Waller and Dryden, they became harmonious. He has failed in most of his dramatic writings*, of which the prologues, epilogues, and prefaces, are generally more valuable than the pieces to which they are affixed. But even in this branch of poetry, he has written enough to perpetuate his fame; as his "All for Love," his "Spanish Friar," and "Don Sebastian," can never be forgotten. There was a native fire in this great poet, which poverty could not damp, nor old age extinguish. On the contrary, he was still improving as a writer, while he was declining as a man; and was far advanced in years, when he wrote his "Alexander's Feast," which is confessedly at the head of modern lyrics, and in the true spirit of the ancients. Great injury has been done him, in taking an estimate of his character from the meanest of his productions. It would be just as uncandid, to determine the merit of Kneller, from the vilest of his paintings.

SAMUEL BUTLER; *a proof-print; after his portrait by Lely, in the Picture Gallery at Oxford; h. sb. mezz. Another in 4to. after the same original; mezz. The former was probably done by Van Somer.*

SAMUEL BUTLER; *from a picture painted by Lely, for the lord-chancellor Clarendon; Lens del. 1749. Nixon sc. neat. Before a small edition of "Hudi-*

* It should be remembered that he deserves a much severer censure for the immorality in his plays, than for any defects in their composition.

bras." From the original, which was in the possession of Charles Longueville, esq.

SAMUEL BUTLER; Soest p. *Vertue* sc. small 4to. Another, after the same painter, mezz.

SAMUEL BUTLER; oval; in the frontispiece to Hogarth's set of prints to "*Hudibras*."

His portrait by Soest, or Zoust, is in the possession of Charles Jennens, esq. in Ormond-Street †.

SAMUEL BUTLER; *Vertue* sc. large b. sp. One of the Set of Poets.

SAMUEL BUTLER; e museo R. Mead. M. D. *Vertue* sc. 1744; large 8vo.

SAMUEL BUTLER; two small prints by *Vertue*; one looking to the right, and the other to the left.

SAMUEL BUTLER; small; in the same plate with Chaucer, &c. *Vertue* sc. 8vo.

SAMUEL BUTLER; before the curious translation of his "*Hudibras*," in French verse ‡, printed with the original, Lond. 1757, 3 tomes, 12mo. with notes and cuts*.

A mezzotinto print of lord Grey has been altered to Butler.

There is an undoubted original picture of Butler, in the possession of Thomas Hayter, esq. of Salisbury. This is the portrait that formerly belonged to Mr. Longueville.

Butler stands without a rival in Burlesque poetry. His "*Hudibras*" is, in its kind, al-

† This gentleman's collection of pictures is worth the notice of the curious.

‡ I am very credibly informed that this translation was done by Mr. Townly, a gentleman of fortune in Lancashire, who has been allowed by the *French* to understand their language as well as the natives themselves.

* The cuts are for the most part copied from Hogarth. The epistle to Sidrophel is omitted, as having no connexion with the rest of the poem.

most as great an effort of genius as the "Paradise Lost" itself. It abounds with uncommon learning, new rhymes, and original thoughts. Its images are truly and naturally ridiculous: we are never shocked with excessive distortion or grimace; nor is human nature degraded to that of monkeys and yahoos. There are in it many strokes of temporary satire, and some characters and allusions which cannot be discovered at this distance of time. The character of Hudibras is, with good reason, believed to have been intended for sir Samuel Luke §; and that of Whachum, but with much less probability, for captain George Wharton *. *Ob.* Sept. 1680 †.

ABRAHAMUS COULEIUS; *W. Failborne f. a bust. Before his Latin Poems, 1668; 8vo.*

§ Dr. Grey informs us, that sir Samuel Rosewell, of Ford Abbey, in Devonshire, was by some thought to be the hero of Butler. We are told, by the same author, that sir Paul Neal, who constantly affirmed that Butler was not the author of "Hudibras," has, by some, been taken for the person characterized under the name of Sidrophel; but others, with much greater probability, believe that the person meant was Lilly the astrologer. The former "was the gentleman, who, I am told," says Dr. Grey, "made a great discovery of an elephant in the moon, which upon examination, proved to be no other than a mouse which had mistaken its way, and got into his telescope." See Grey's "Hud." ii. 388, &c 105, 1st edit.

* Afterwards sir George Wharton. See "Biographia," Artic. SHERBURNE, Note (B).

† Though it is said in his Life, prefixed to some editions of his "Hudibras," that he was neglected by Charles the Second, yet the very learned and ingenious communicator of this note ‡ was many years ago informed by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that Mr. Lowndes, then belonging to the treasury, and, in the reigns of king William and queen Anne, secretary of it, had declared, in his hearing, that by order of Charles, he had paid to Butler, a yearly pension of 100 l. to the time of his decease.

‡ Dr. Zachary Pearce, late bishop of Rochester.

ABRAHAM COWLEY; *W. Faithorne sc. Before his works, fol. 1673.* The head was first prefixed to this edition.

ABRAHAMUS COULEIUS; *Vertue sc. large b. sb. One of the Set of Poets.*

ABRAHAM COWLEY; *Vertue sc. 8vo.*

ABRAHAM COWLEY; *Vertue sc. 12mo.*

ABRAHAM COWLEY; *small; in the same plate with Chaucer. Sc. 8vo.*

ABRAHAM COWLEY, &c. *S. de Leeuwe f.*

There is an excellent head of him, by Cooper, in the collection of miniatures at Strawberry-Hill.

This has lately been neatly engraved, and prefixed to his select works, published by Dr. Hurd.

Cowley, who helped to corrupt the taste of the age in which he lived, and had himself been corrupted by it, was a remarkable instance of true genius, seduced and perverted by false wit. But this wit, false as it was, raised his reputation to a much higher pitch than that of Milton. There is a want of elegance in his words, and of harmony in his versification; but this was *more* than atoned for, by his greatest fault, *the redundancy of his fancy* §. His Latin poems, which are esteemed the best of his works, are written in the various measures of the ancients, and have much of their unaffected beauty. He was more successful in imitating the ease and gayety of Anacreon, than the bold and lofty flights of Pindar. He had many humble imitators in his Pindarics, whose verses differ as widely from his own, as the first and the last notes of a mul-

§ Dryden and Cowley have been ranked in the first class of the prose writers of their age. This reminds me of an observation of bishop Atterbury: That he never knew a man excel in prose, who had not at least a taste for poetry.

tiplied echo *. His "Burning-Glasses of Ice," and other metaphors, which are not only beyond, but contrary to nature, were generally admired in the reign of Charles II. The standard of true taste was not then established. It was at length discovered, after a revolution of many ages, that the justest rules and examples of good writing are to be found in the works of ancient authors; and that there is neither dignity nor elegance of thought or expression, without simplicity. *Ob.* 28 July, 1667, *Æt.* 49 †.

EDMUNDUS WALLERUS, *Æt.* 76; *Lely p. P. Vandrebanc sc.* 8vo. *Before his Works.* *This has been copied.*

EDMUND WALLER, *Æt.* 76; *Vertue sc.* 12mo.

EDMUND WALLER; *Kneller p.* 1684; *Vertue sc.* 1727; *large b. sb.* *One of the Set of Poets.*

EDMUND WALLER; *Kneller p.* *Vertue sc.* *large 4to.* *Before the fine edition of his Works.*

EDMUND WALLER; *small; in the same plate with Chaucer, &c. Vertue sc.* 8vo.

EDMUND WALLER; *a small oval, in a head-piece, in the quarto edition of his Works; G. Vander-gucht sc.*

See an account of him in the reign of CHARLES I.

* I have somewhere seen the Pindarics of these authors compared to a giant and a dwarf dancing together; and indeed, not unaptly; the long verses appear *heavy*, and the short appear *lame*.

† It has been observed, to the honour of Cowley, that the Royal Society "had its beginning" from his notion of a philosophical college ‖. It should be remembered to his honour, that no great poet, scarce any great man, ever had fewer enemies. His maxim was, "never to reprehend any body but by the silent reproof of a better practice."

‖ Dr. Campbell's "Hermippus Redivivus," p. 62, edit. 2.

Sir

Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT, Knt.
*Greenhill p. Faithorne sc. Before his Works, 1673;
fol.*

Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT, *nat. 1605; 4to.*

Sir William Davenant, poet-laureat in the reigns of Charles I. and II. was a man of great natural and improved talents, which he unfortunately misapplied. He distinguished himself by a bold, but unsuccessful attempt to enlarge the sphere of poetry. He composed an heroic poem, called "Gondibert," in five books, after the model of the drama; applauded himself greatly upon this invention; and looked upon the followers of Homer as a timorous, servile herd, that were afraid to leave the beaten track. This performance, which is rather a string of epigrams than an epic poem, was not without its admirers, among whom were Waller and Cowley. But the success did not answer his expectation. When the novelty of it was over, it presently sunk into contempt; and he at length found, that when he strayed from Homer he deviated from nature. *Ob. 7 April, 1668, Æt. 63.* See the reign of CHARLES I. and the INTERREGNUM.

THOMAS OTWAY; *Lely p. Browne;
b. sb. mezz.*

THOMAS OTWAY; *M. Beale p. Houbraken sc.
1741. In the possession of Gilbert West, esq. Illust.
Head.*

THOMAS OTWAY; *L. du Guernier sc. 12mo. Be-
fore his Works, 1712.*

No poet has touched the passions with a more masterly hand than Otway. He was acquainted with all the avenues to the human heart, and knew and felt all its emotions. He could
rouse

rouse us into rage, and melt us into pity and tenderness. His language is that of nature, and consequently the simplest imaginable. He has equally avoided the rant of Lee, and the pomp of Dryden. Hence it was that his tragedies were received, not with *loud* applause, but with tears of approbation*. He died in extreme poverty, April 14, 1685.

WILLIAM WYCHERLY, *Æt.* 28; *Lely p. Smithf.* 1703; *b. sb.*

WILLIAM WYCHERLY, *Æt.* 28; *Lely p. M. Vandergucht sc. Before his Plays,* 12mo.

WILLIAM WYCHERLY; *in the same plate with Shakespeare, &c. Vertue sc. Before Jacob's "Lives of the Dramatic Poets:"* 8vo.

WILLIAM WYCHERLY; *small; G. Vandergucht sc. a head-piece; in lord Landsdown's Poems.*

The earl of Halifax had a portrait of him by Murray.

The comedies of Wycherly are conformable to his personal character, which consisted of little virtue, much wit, and more libertinism. These were, in the reign of Charles II. the first qualifications of a fine gentleman, and the strongest recommendation to the favour of the court. The example of the wit and libertine on the throne was more or less copied by all the

* Otway has chiefly confined himself to those miseries of domestic life which affect the generality of mankind, more than the fate of kings and heroes. Aristotle indeed tells us, that tragedy should have what he calls the μέγεθος, or *greatness of subject* †. But this to be understood with some latitude: there is a wide difference between the tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," and that of the "Unfortunate Tallow Chandler ‡."

† Ἔστιν ἓν τραγῳδία μέγεθος μεγέθους ἀχέουσι—Περὶ Παιτικῆς, cap. vi.

‡ This tragedy was never printed.

beaus and rakes in the kingdom. His "Plain Dealer," and his "Country Wife," are esteemed the best of his productions. The character of the Widow Blackacre, in the former, is truly original, and the master-piece of this author*. If he had composed nothing but his poems, he would have been one of the most neglected writers in the English language. Mr. Pope very generously undertook to correct them; but his vanity was too great to submit to such castigations as were necessary to do honour to his reputation. *Ob.* Dec. 1715.

GEORGE, duke of Buckingham. See Class II.

THOMAS SHADWELL.

Sir ROBERT HOWARD.

Sir CHARLES SEDLEY.

The portraits of these three poets belong to the reign of William III.

THOMAS KILLEGREW, groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II. was more admired for his ready wit than his writings. He was author of eleven plays, printed in one volume fol. 1664. with his portrait, by Faithorne, prefixed. Of these, the "Parson's Wedding" met with the most general approbation, It is remarkable, that no women appeared upon the stage before the Restoration, and that this comedy was acted

* It has been supposed, with good reason, that the character of Manly, in the "Plain Dealer," was intended for his own. If so, we may reasonably conclude, that Mr. Wycherly was much addicted to cursing and swearing; as Manly does both his friends and foes. Be that as it will, this remark may serve as a feature of the age of Charles II.

by women only †. See Class VIII. see also the Interregnum, Class V.

Sir ASTON COCKAIN; *a laurelled bust, under which are these lines, which seem to have been written by Francis Kirkman, the bookseller, as the sale of his works, to which it was the frontispiece*, was the first thought that occurred to the writer. It is certain that the print was engraved at his expence.*

“Come, reader, draw thy purse, and be a guest
 “To our Parnassus; ’tis the Muses feast.
 “The entertainment needs must be divine;
 “Apollo’s th’ host, where Cockain’s head’s the
 “sign.”

Mr. Wood, speaking of this head, justly observes that it is no genteel face. What was genteel in it seems to have been lost under the hand of an engraver, who could doubtless, have degraded an animated bust to a

† Dr. Percy, in his “Reliques of ancient Poetry †,” informs us, that (in the reign of Charles I.) parts in plays were performed by “no English actresses on the public stage, because Prynne speaks of it as an unusual enormity, that they had French women actors in a play, not long since personated in Black Friars play-house.” Coryate observed, with surprize, that women acted upon the stage at Venice*. Barretti remarked, in the year 1760, that, in Clarendon’s days, men’s characters were acted by women in Spain †. But, in sir Richard Wynne’s account of the journey of prince Charles’s servants into that country, in the year 1623, mention is made of a comedy acted before the king and queen, at which the English were present. The comedians consisted of men and women. “The men,” says the author, “are indifferent actors; but the women are very good, and become themselves far better than any that I ever saw act those parts, and far handsomer than any women I saw §.”

* It is before the second edition of his works, or rather the first with a new title, and the additional tragedy of Ovid, 1669, 8vo.

† Vol. I. p. 140, 2d edit. notes.

* “Crudities,” p. 247.

† “Travels,” vol. iii. p. 23.

§ See this piece, subjoined to “Vita Ric. II.” published by Hearne, 1729, p. 330.

barber's block. The print may be placed in the reign of Charles I. or II.

Sir Aston Cockain was a native of Ashbourne in the Peak, in Derbyshire, where his ancestors had been long seated, and possessed a considerable estate; as they also did at Polesworth in Warwickshire. He studied at Oxford and Cambridge, and was a fellow commoner of Trinity college, in the latter university. Having been some time at the Inns of Court, he travelled over a great part of Europe with sir Kenelm Digby. The politeness of his manners, his love of the liberal arts, and his vein of poetry, though not of the richest and purest kind, gained him much esteem. As he was known to be of the church of Rome, and therefore deemed a *malignant*, he suffered as such by the iniquity of the times. This, together with his convivial disposition and neglect of œconomy, reduced him to a necessity of selling his estate at Polesworth, which was purchased by Humphrey Jennings, esq. He had, however, the prudence to reserve a competent annuity for himself. The lordship of Ashbourne was sold, after his death, to sir William Boothby, bart. He died in February, 1684, in the 78th year of his age. He was author of four plays, and poems on various subjects; and translated, from the Italian, “Dianea,” esteemed a good romance.

At this time flourished sir George Etherege, and other play-wrights, whose writings were adapted to the licentiousness of the court, and the prevailing manners of the age. Sir George was author of “Sir Fopling Flutter,” “Love in a Tub,” and “She wou’d if she cou’d.” It must however be acknowledged, that sir George was more chaste in expression than Wycherly.

“ The fair fat panting at a courtier’s play,
 “ And not a *mask* went unimprov’d away :
 “ The modest fan was lifted up no more,
 “ And virgins smil’d at what they blush’d before.
 “ These monsters, critics ! with your darts en-
 “ gage,
 “ Here point your thunder, and exhaust your
 “ rage.”

POPE.

JOHN OLDHAM; *M. Vandergucht* *sc.*
Before his Works, 8vo.

John Oldham was the son of a nonconforming minister, who in the time of the usurpation, was rector of Shipton in Gloucestershire. He was educated at Edmund hall in Oxford, and was some time usher of a school at Croydon in Surrey. Here he wrote his Satires against the Jesuits, occasioned by the Popish Plot, in 1678. These Satires gained him the appellation of *the English Juvenal*, as they have much of the indignant spirit and manner of the Roman poet. They are censured for their incorrectness ; but this seems to be the effect of that youthful fire to which they owe their excellence. He appears to have been no enemy to the fashionable vices of this reign ; and as he was of a very different turn from his father, the character of the old parson, at the end of his works, is supposed to have been designed for him. It is perhaps the most extravagant caricature that ever was drawn, and is incomparably more *outré* than the Menalcas of Bruyere. He died at the house of his patron, William, earl of Kingston, the 9th of Dec. 1683, in the 30th year of his age.

JOHN, earl of Rochester ; *Clark* *sc.* 12mo.

Though

Though the earl of Rochester was in the highest repute as a satirist, he was but ill entitled to that distinction: his satires are not only unpolite, but grossly indecent. His poem "On "Nothing," and his "Satire against Man," are a sufficient proof of his abilities: but it must be acknowledged, that the greatest part of his works are trivial or detestable. He has had a multitude of readers: so have all other writers, who have soothed, or fallen in with, the prevailing passions and corruptions of mankind. *Ob.* 26 July, 1680, *Æt.* 33 †. See Class III.

CHARLES, earl of Dorset. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

ANDREW MARVELL, Esq. *octagon.* Before his *Poems, &c.* 1681; *fol.*

ANDREW MARVELL, Esq. *12mo.* copied from the above.

Andrew Marvell was an admirable master of ridicule, which he exerted with great freedom in the cause of liberty and virtue. He never respected vice for being dignified, and dared to attack it wherever he found it, though on the throne itself *. There never was a more honest satirist.

† In the preface to "Thomæ Cæii Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academicæ Oxoniensis," p. 49, is this note of T. Hearne: "Bishop Burnet makes lord Rochester to have been only something above 32 years of age; but Gadbury, in his "Almanack for 1695," tells us that he was born on April 10, 11 h. manè; 1647, and died July 26, 1680, being then somewhat above 33 years old. He says, that he received the account of his birth from his lordship himself."

* In some of the State Poems, Charles II. is ridiculed under the nick-name, of Old Rowley, which was an ill-favoured stallion kept in the Meuse, that was remarkable for getting fine colts.—Mrs. Holford, a young lady much admired by Charles, was sitting in her apartment, and singing a satirical ballad upon

satirist. His pen was always properly directed, and had some effect upon such as were under no check or restraint from any laws human or divine. He hated corruption more than he dreaded poverty; and was so far from being venal, that he could not be bribed by the king into silence, when he scarce knew how to procure a dinner. His satires give us a higher idea of his patriotism, parts, and learning, than of his skill as a poet. His poem entitled, "Flecno, the English priest at Rome," is remarkable for a humorous character of that poetaster. The name of Mac-Flecno was afterwards applied by Dryden to Shadwell. He died the 16th of August, 1678. His death was generally believed to have been occasioned by poison.

CHARLES COTTON, Esq. *Lely p. Ryland sc. From an original painting, in the possession of Brooke Boothby, of Ashburne-Hall, esq. Before his "Life," prefixed to an elegant and curious edition of his "Complete Angler," published together with Isaac Walton's, by Sir John Hawkins, 1670; 8vo.*

This ingenious and accomplished gentleman was son of that Charles Cotton whose portrait is so finely drawn by lord Clarendon, in the excellent group of his friends, in the Memoirs of his own Life. He was educated at Cambridge, where he was esteemed one of the ornaments of that university. He was a great master of the modern languages, particularly of the French; from which, among other things, he has translated the "Horace" of Corneille, the "Life of the Duke of Espernen," and

"Old Rowley the King," when he knocked at her door. Upon her asking who was there? he with his usual good humour replied, "Old Rowley himself, madam."

Mon-

Montaigne's "Essays." The last of these translations was deservedly applauded. He also translated several of Lucian's Dialogues into English, and some poems from Horace, Catullus, &c. He was author of a poem on "The wonders of the Peak," and other original pieces. The most celebrated of his works is his "Virgil Travestie," in which he so far succeeded, as to be deemed next to Butler in burlesque; but the reader, upon comparing these two authors, will find a very great disparity in their characters*. He was sociable, hospitable, and generous; but as he was far from being an œconomist, he, in the latter part of his life, was much involved in debt, and perpetually harrassed with duns, attornies, and bailiffs.

Sir RICHARD FANSHAWE translated the "Pastor Fido" of Guarini, and the "Lusiad" of Camoens †. Sir John Denham speaks thus of the former translation:

"A new

* The following lines of Virgil, and the parody of them by Cotton, are selected; as the last contains one of his happiest strokes.

At *Venus Ascanio* placidam per membra quietem
Irrigat; et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos
Idaliæ lucos, *ubi mollis amaracus* illum
Floribus et dulci aspirans complectitur umbra.

"Æneid," I. v. 695.

But Venus gave him t'other sop,
That made him sleep like any top;
And whilst he taking was a nap,
She laid him neatly in her lap,
And carried him to a house that stood
Upon an hill, in an old wood:
And when she had the urchin there,
She laid him up in lavender.

† Camoens is commonly called the *Portuguese Homer*. The subject of his poem is the expedition for the discovery of the East Indies. He excelled in description and personification. In canto v. stanza 37, &c. &c. he has personized a dangerous promontory, which is described as a colossal figure of a man of a

“ A new and nobler way thou dost pursue
 “ To make translations, and translators too :
 “ They but preserve the ashes, thou the flame ;
 “ True to his sense, but truer to his fame.”

His version of the “ Lusiad ” is not so spirited a performance as that of the “ Pastor Fido.” See Class V.

A. BROME, 1661; motto, “ *Carmina desunt;*” *A. Hertochs f. Before his Songs and Poems, 1661; 8vo.*

A. BROME; *Loggan f. two prints; one with a band, the other with a neckcloth; 8vo.*

A. BROME. *T. Cross sc. six English verses, 8vo. The initials of his name only are at the bottom of the print.*

Alexander Brome, an attorney, in the lord mayor’s court, was author of songs, madrigals, epigrams, and other little pieces of poetry. His songs were much sung by the cavaliers, and played by every fiddler. The loyalty and the tune appear to have been the chief recommendation of these compositions. His most considerable performance is a translation of Horace. He died in June, 1666, to the great regret of all his friends, who lost a very agreeable companion.

THOMAS HOBBS; *A small head. In the engraved title to his translation of the Works of Homer, 1677; 12mo.*

most tremendous appearance. It is supposed to address itself, in a voice like thunder, to the adventurers, and to foretel the disasters that were to befall any future fleet which should sail that way. This has been much admired. Mr. Dryden very justly censures him for introducing Bacchus and Christ into the same adventure in his fable †. This celebrated poet, who is the boast and disgrace of his country, was long banished from it, and died miserably in an hospital.

† Preface to the “ State of Innocence.”

This celebrated person was author of a poem, "De Mirabilibus Pecci," *on the Wonders of the Peak*, which is the best of his poetical performances. He has given us a translation of Homer, which contains no more of the spirit of that great poet, than the old, vapid, Latin translation commonly affixed to his Works. See more of him lower down in this Class.

THOMAS BROWNE. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

JACOBUS ALBANUS GHIBBESIUS, &c. *Before his Latin Poems, printed at Rome, 1668; 8vo. Under the head is the following distich.*

"Tot pro Ghibbesio certabunt regna, quot
" urbes

" Civem Mæoniden afferuere suum."

James Alban Ghibbes, or Gibbes, was son of William Gibbes, physician to queen Henrietta Maria, and Mrs. Mary Stoner, of the ancient family of that name in Oxfordshire*. He was born in France, where he received the greatest part of his education. He afterwards studied physic at Padua. In 1644 he settled at Rome, where he was made physician to the bishop of Frescati; lecturer of rhetoric, in the Sapienza; and canon of St. Celsus. In 1667, the emperor Leopold, created him his poet laureat, and at the same time sent him a gold chain and medal, which he soon after presented to the university of Oxford, together with his poems. He was, in return, created doctor of physic by diploma. He died in 1677, and was buried in the Pan-

1670.

* The estate belonging to this family, formerly extended from Watlington, in Oxfordshire, almost as far as Reading, in Berkshire.

theon. He wrote and published an epithalamium upon the duke of York and dutchefs of Inſpruck, though the marriage was never concluded: it conſiſted of ſome thouſands of verſes, together with an ample comment. Mr. Warton ranks him with Camillo Querno, the arch-poet. See Warton's "Life of Dr. Bathurſt *." See alſo Wood's "Athenæ," &c.

THOMAS FLATMAN; *Hayls p. R. White ſc. Before his "Songs and Poems," 1682. 8vo.*

Thomas Flatman was one of the unſucceſſful imitators of Pindar, or rather of Cowley, in a ſpecies of poetry which pleaſed more from its novelty, than its excellence, in that celebrated writer. He compoſed Pindaric odes on the death of the duke of Albemarle, the earl of Offory, prince Rupert, and Charles II. The duke of Ormond was ſo pleaſed with that on the death of the earl of Offory, his ſon, that he ſent the author a ring, with a diamond in it, worth 100 l. It is no wonder that the heart of a father, ſoftened by the death of *ſuch a ſon*, felt ſomething in reading this compoſition which

* This ingenious poet wrote a piece of ſolemn irony in praiſe of Gibbes, of which I ſhall tranſcribe a ſpecimen from the book laſt quoted. "Carmen in honore viri celeberrimi, et principis poetarum, domini doctoris Gibbeſii; cum diploma a Cæſarea majeſtate ſibi ex merito conceſſum, æternitati in muſarum templo Oxonii confecraſſet.

"Oxonium, gratare tibi, nunc læta theatri
 "Limina, *Sheldoniaſque* arces Gibbeſius intrat:
 "Cerue ut Apollinea redimitus tempora lauro
 "Effundit Jubar, et Phœbi patris Æmulus ardet;
 "Cerue renidentes vultus, vatemque Britannum
 "Cæſareo rutilantem auro; non dignior unquam
 "In Pluteos, *Bodleie*, tuos acceſſerat hoſpes.
 "Pande fores, nec enim tanti tibi barbara gaza.
 "Theſaurique *Arabum* fuerint, non *Lydius* amnis,
 "Auriferi non unda *Tagi*." &c.

an indifferent person cannot even imagine; and mistook the natural working of his own breast, for the art of the poet. Flatman really excelled as an artist: a man must want ears for harmony, that can admire his poetry, and even want eyes that can cease to admire his painting. It does our author some honour, that Mr. Pope has very closely copied several of his verses, in his ode of "The dying Christian to his Soul *." See the Class of Artists.

JOHANNES OGILVIUS; *Lely p. Lombart sc. large b. sb.*

JOHANNES OGILVIUS; *Lely p. Faithorne sc. Before his translation of "Virgil;" folio.*

Though Ogilvy was one of the worst poets of his time, he was without a rival in point of industry. This virtue alone, if he had had no other merit, would entitle him to some respect. He began to study at an age when men usually think of leaving off all literary pursuits; and quickly made an astonishing progress. He could scarce construe Virgil, when he entered upon a translation of that poet; and he was no less eager to translate Homer, though he was far from being a competent master of English or Greek †. That he had no success in these great attempts is not to be admired; the attempts themselves are matter of admiration. I

* See the "Adventurer," No. 63.

† Mr. Pope, when a child, read Ogilby's "Homer" with a pleasure that left the most lasting impression upon his mind. He could even at that tender age, discern much of the majesty of the Grecian poet, through the thick clouds with which he was involved. What is truly great, or sublime, in painting or poetry, cannot easily be annihilated by a copy or a translation. If a common sign painter, were to copy Raphael's celebrated picture of St. Michael the archangel, there is no question but he would make a devil of him; but we should still see some imperfect traces of the angelic character.

shall pass over his “Esop’s Fables,” and several other folios which he published, to mention his “Carolies †,” an heroic poem, in twelve books, in honour of Charles I. on which he had been long labouring. This, which he tells us, he had “resolved to be the pride, divertisement, business, and sole comfort of his “age *,” was burnt in the fire of London. His fortune was reduced, by that conflagration, to 5 l. only; but he, in a few years, retrieved his loss, by undertaking and finishing several voluminous works. His last and greatest undertaking was his “Atlas,” which was alone a sufficient task for a man’s life. Three or four volumes, in folio, have been published of this work, which he did not live to finish. It is well known that he was employed by Charles II. to take a survey of the roads of the kingdom; and I have been informed, that the posts were regulated according to that survey. *Ob.* 4 Sept. 1676.

THOMAS D’URPHEY. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

MATTHEW STEPHENSON.

“The printer’s profit, not my pride,
 “Hath this idea signify’d;
 “For he push’d out the merry play,
 “And Mr. Gaywood made it gay.”

R. Gaywood f. †

† Wood by mistake, calls it Carolies.

* Preface to his “Africa;” where there is an entertaining account of his works by himself. He exults upon his having published so many *royal folios*, with beautiful cuts.

† The inscription of this print, which I do not remember to have seen, is taken from Mr. Walpole’s “Catalogue of Engravers,” article GAYWOOD.

Though

Though this obscure author would have us believe that his play was published, and his head engraved, more to gratify the printer than himself, he seems to have had his share of that vanity which adheres to human nature. The engraving of this head was a fortunate circumstance for his memory: he will be remembered by this, when his Play and his Poems are utterly forgotten. The former seems to have sunk into oblivion long since, as there is no mention made of it in Jacob's "Lives of the Dramatic Poets."

SAMUEL SPEED; *F. Van Hove f.*

12110.

Samuel Speed studied the works of Herbert and Quarles, whose books are represented in the same print with his portrait. He was only inferior to the latter in point of copiousness. He was author of a manual, in verse, entitled, "Prison Piety."

RICHARD HEAD, *sitting and writing, with a globe before him, and a Satyr holding a chaplet of laurel over his head. Beneath are six verses, "The Globe's thy Study," &c. signed J. F. 8vo.*

Richard Head, an Irishman, was some time a member of the university of Oxford, whence he was taken for want of a competent maintenance, and bound apprentice to a bookseller in London. He was afterwards partner in trade with Francis Kirkman, of the same occupation; but neglecting his business in pursuit of pleasure, he, to avoid his creditors, returned to his native country, where he wrote "Hic et ubique, or the Humours of Dublin, a Comedy," which was privately acted in that city with applause, and printed at London, 1663. He

again entered into partnership with Kirkman *, and was sometimes assisted by him in writing books for their mutual support; particularly in "The English Rogue." His next considerable work is his "Proteus Redivivus, or the Art of Wheedling or Insinuation." In 1674, he published "Jackson's Recantation, or the Life and Death of the notorious Highwayman who was hanged in Chains at Hampsted;" and, in 1678, "Madam Wheedle, or the fashionable Miss discovered," which are in 8vo. He also published "Venus's Cabinet unlocked," and "The floating Island, or a Voyage from Lambethiana to Ramalia †." A book of jests and novels, entitled "Nugæ Venales," which would have served for a general title to his works. Roguery, fornication, and cuckoldom were the standing topics of this author, who was persuaded that his books would sell in proportion to the prevalency of these vices. He was of a lively genius, and had considerable knowledge in the scenes of low life and debauchery. Some of his pieces will naturally remind the reader of "The London Spy," and the "Trips" of Ned Ward. He was cast away in his passage to the Isle of Wight, in the year 1678.

Sir HENRY OXFENDEN DE BARHAM,
(Knt.) *Glover sc. a small head.*

* This man was noted for publishing plays, farces, and drolls. He dealt as largely in drollery of various kinds, as Curl did in bawdry and biography. Kirkman, indeed, had no objection to trading in the former commodity, if he thought it would turn the penny. He has given us memoirs of his own Life, and probably led the way for John Dunton. He also published a book called "The Wits, or Sport upon Sport," with his head prefixed. It is inscribed "F. K. Citizen of London."

† From Lambeth to Ram Alley.

I am informed, that this gentleman was author of "Religionis Funus," a Latin poem, published in 1664, with his print prefixed. He is great-grandfather to Henry Oxenden, esq. now living, and was, with Mr. Thurban, elected a representative for Sandwich in the convention parliament that assembled in 1660.

P O E T E S S E S.

Mrs. BEHN; *R. White* sc. 12mo. *This has been copied by Colc.*

Aphara Behn, a celebrated wit, was daughter of Mr. Johnson, a gentleman of Canterbury, who, in this reign, resided at Surinam, in the quality of lieutenant-general of that place. Here she became acquainted with the person and adventures of Oroonoko, whose story is well told by herself, but more feelingly in Southerne's celebrated Play *. She gave Charles II. so good an account of that colony, that he sent her to Antwerp during the Dutch war. Here she entered, with her usual spirit, into various intrigues of love and politics. She penetrated the design of the Dutch to sail up the Thames, and transmitted her intelligence to the king. But it was slighted, and even laughed at. Her plays, which are numerous, abound with obscenity; and her novels are little better. Mr. Pope speaks thus of her:

"The stage how loosely does Astræa tread,
"Who fairly puts all characters to bed!"

* The tragedy of Oroonoko was republished, with alterations, in 1759, by Dr. Hawkesworth, without his name.

The poet means behind the scenes. There is no doubt but she would have literally put them to bed before the spectators; but here she was restrained by the laws of the drama, not by her own delicacy, or the manners of the age. Sir Richard Steele tells us, that she, “understood “the practic part of love better than the speculative.” *Ob.* 16 April, 1689.

Mrs. ANNE KILLEGREW. See the Class of ARTISTS.

MARGARET, dutchess of Newcastle, *without her name, standing in a nich; a term of Mars on her right hand, and another of Apollo on her left. Abr. a Diepenbeke delin. P. Van Schuppen sc. Before her “Plays;” fol. 1668.*

MARGARET, dutchess of Newcastle; *sitting at her study, under a canopy: she is attended by four Cupids, two of whom are crowning her with a wreath of laurel. By the same painter and engraver as the former; h. sh.*

There is a portrait of her at Welbeck, by Diepenbec, (alias Diepenbeke) in a theatric habit, which she usually wore.

This lady was daughter of Thomas Lucas, esq. and sister of sir John, afterwards the first lord Lucas*, and second wife of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. If her merit as an author were to be estimated from the *quantity* of her works, she would have the precedence of all female writers, ancient or modern. There are no less than thirteen folios of her writing; ten of which are in print: they consist chiefly of poems and plays. The life of the duke her husband, is the most estimable of her produc-

* See the Life of the Duke, p. 157.

tions. This has been translated into Latin. James Bristow, of Corpus Christi college in Oxford, undertook to translate a volume of her philosophical works into the same language; but he was soon forced to desist from the undertaking. Such was the obscurity and perplexity of the subject, that he could not find words where he had no ideas. We are greatly surpris'd that a lady of her quality should have written so much; and are little less surpris'd that one who loved writing so well, has writ no better: but what is most to be wonder'd at, is, that she, who found so much time for writing, could acquit herself in the several duties and relations of life, with so much propriety. *Ob.* 1673*.

MIS-

* There is a very scarce folio volume of "Letters and Poems," printed in 1678. It consists of 182 pages, filled with the grossest and most fullome panegyric on the duke and dutchess of Newcastle, especially her grace †. I know no flattery, ancient or modern, that is in any degree, comparable to it, except the deification of Augustus, and the erection of altars to him in his lifetime †. Incense and adoration seem to have been equally acceptable to the Roman god and English goddess. This is part of a letter of thanks sent to the dutchess by Anthony Thysius, rector of the university of Leyden, upon the receipt of her works, which she sent to the public library. "Princeps fœminini sexûs merito diceris. Abripitur fœcunda tua eruditio, per cœlos, terras, maria, et quicquid in natura vel civili vita, ullove scientiarum genere nobile occurrit. Ipsa Pallas academice nostræ præses tibi assurgit, gratiasque immensas pro vestro munere agit, et cum imaginem vestram aspiscit, seipsam, veluti in speculo, intueri videtur ||."

The following passages came from Cambridge.—"Nondum, (quod scimus) annalibus excidère, neque certe per nos unquam excident, erudita nomina, *Aspasia Periclis, Odenati Cœnobæia, Polla Lucani, Boethii Rustitiana*; quæ tamen, si reviviscent

† I never saw this book but in the well-chosen and copious library of John Loveday, of Caversham, esq. and have therefore given the reader a large extract from it.

† Præsenti tibi maturos largimur honores,
Jurandaque tuum per nomen ponimus aras.

HOR. Lib. II. Epist. I.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

WRITERS in DIVINITY.

EDWARD LEIGH, Esqr. M. A. of Magdalen Hall in Oxford; *Æt.* 60, 1662; *J. Chantry sc. b. sb.* See the INTERREGNUM.

Sir EDWARD HARLEY. See Class VIII.

“rent hodie, adeo tecum (incluta dux) de eruditionis palma
 “non contenderent, at famæ tuæ potius ancillantes, solam Mar-
 “garetam consummatissimam principem et agnoscerent et posito
 “*genu certatim adorarent* ||—In auctiorem nominis vestri famam
 “optamus testatioreſque virtutes tuas, ut tot tanquam erudita
 “opera, tali aliquando idiomate exeant, quali inter Romanos,
 “Tullium et Maronem; inter Graios, Platonem et Demosthenem, le-
 “gimus et miramur †. Omnem illam fortunæ magnitudinem im-
 “mortalis ingenii felicitate ita superas, ut quæ versare solemus
 “exemplaria Græca Latinaque missa jam facere, et tua unius sa-
 “pientia contenti esse possimus. Quoties enim in philosophiam
 “secedis, sola “magistri nullius in verba juras, sed in omni
 “doctorum familia laborans, et subtiliter expendis, et acute dis-
 “cernis, et ad unguem castigas, quicquid aut risit Democritus,
 “aut flevit Heraclitus, aut deliravit Epicurus, aut tacuit Pythago-
 “ras, aut intellexit Aristoteles, aut ignoravit Arceſilas; nec omit-
 “tis siquid majorum inventis addidère novi homines, Verula-
 “mius, Harvæus, Cartesius, Galilæus †.”

I shall finish the climax with another passage addressed on the same occasion, to her grace from Oxford. “We have a manu-
 “script author in the Bodlie’s library, who endeavours to shew
 “that women excel men: your excellency has proved what he
 “proposed, has done what he endeavoured, and given a de-
 “monstrative argument to convince the otherwise unbelieving
 “world*.”

However strange it may seem, yet nothing is more certain than that these monstrous strains of panegyric relate chiefly to that wild philosophy which would have puzzled the whole Royal Society, and on account of which she seems to have been desirous of being admitted to one of their meetings §.

|| P. 30.

† P. 9.

† P. 28, 29.

* P. 69.

§ She accordingly was admitted, as appears from Birch’s “History of the Royal Society. See vol. ii. p. 175, 176, 177. See also what Mr. Evelyn says of her in his “Numismata,” p. 265.

Sir WILLIAM WALLER, *kn.* *Ob.*
Sept. 19, 1669; *N. Yeates sc.* 8vo.

Sir William Waller, the parliament general, was author of a book of "Divine Meditations," which was published after his decease, with his head prefixed. See the Class of Soldiers in the reign of Charles I.

HISTORIANS.

EDWARD, earl of Clarendon, &c. *M.*
Burghers sc. Before his "History of the Rebellion;"
8vo.

Lord Clarendon had all that knowledge of his subject, that strength of head, as well as integrity of heart, which are essential to a good historian. He has been, in some instances, accused of partiality; but this proceeded from an amiable, perhaps an invincible cause; *the warmth of his loyalty and friendship.* He particularly excels in characters, which if drawn with precision and elegance, are as difficult to the *writers*, as they are agreeable to the *readers* of history. He is, in this particular, as unrivalled among the moderns, as Tacitus is among the ancients. They both saw those nice distinctions, and specific differences in human nature, which are visible only to the sagacious. He paints himself, in drawing the portraits of others; and we every where see the clear and exact comprehension, the uncommon learning, the dignity and equity of the lord-chancellor, in his character as a writer. It appears from the memoirs of his own life, that he had all the virtue of a Cato; and it is no less evident that he had something of his roughness and severity. His style is rather careless than laboured.

laboured. His periods are long, and frequently embarrassed and perplexed with parentheses. Hence it is, that he is one of the most difficult of all authors to be read with an audible voice *. *Ob.* 9 Dec. 1674 †. See Class VI.

BULSTRODUS WHITELOCK, &c.

R. Gaywood sc. large 8vo.

BULSTRODUS WHITELOCK, &c. *Hulsbergb sc. 8vo.*

Bulstrode Whitelock, who was equally eminent for capacity and integrity, deserves a distinguished place among the writers of English history. He had a great share in those transactions of which he has given us an account; and is, in point of impartiality, at least equal, if not superior, to lord Clarendon himself. He was a man of a clear and cool head, yet zealous in the cause which he espoused: but he was very rarely misled by his affections, and was never known to be transported to bigotry. Oldmixon, who stands at the head of infamous historians, has drawn a comparison between Whitelock and Clarendon §. *Ob.* 28 July,

* Several of the histories of this age have a peculiar merit, as the authors were both actors and sufferers in those interesting scenes which they have exhibited to our view.

† In the second volume of the "State Papers" of lord chancellor Clarendon, lately published ‡, is a letter addressed to Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, from sir Edward Hyde, who appears in all the dignity of retirement in the island of Jersey || He says to his friend, "That you may not think I am idle, I have read over Livy and Tacitus, and almost Tully's works; and have written ten, since I came into this blessed isle, near 300 large sheets of paper in this delicate hand." His reading the classic authors was evidently with a view of improving his style.

§ There is an anonymous pamphlet, well worth the reader's notice, entitled, "Clarendon and Whitelock farther compared." It was written by Mr. John Davys, some time of Hart-hall, now Hartford college in Oxford.

‡ 1773.

|| The letter is dated thence 1647. See p. 375.

1675 †. See the INTERREGNUM, Class VI.

JOHN RUSHWORTH, Esq. *R. White*
sc. Before his "Historical Collections;" folio.

John Rushworth was bred to the law, but neglected that profession, and applied himself with great assiduity to state affairs. He was not only an eye and ear-witness, but a considerable agent in some of the most important transactions during the civil war. His "Historical Collections" are a work of great labour: but he did not only employ his industry to collect facts, but also to conceal and disguise them. His books are very useful to the readers, as well as writers of our history; but they must be read with extreme caution. It is an unhappy circumstance for an historian to write under the influence of such as cannot bear the truth. Rushworth's compilation was carried on under the eye, and submitted to the correction, of Cromwell. Hence it is, that he has omitted whatever could give offence, and inserted whatever he thought would be agreeable to his patron ||. *Ob.* 12 May, 1690.

E D-

† It should be observed, that Whitelock's "Memorials" are his Diary, and that he occasionally entered *facts* in it when they came to his knowledge; but not always on those days in which they were transacted. This has led his readers into some anachronisms. The "Memorials" would have been much more valuable if his wife had not burnt many of his papers*.

|| It is said, that Rushworth "supplied himself plentifully" from the grand collection of pamphlets made by Tomlinson the bookseller, which commenced from the latter end of the year 1640, and was carried down to the Restoration. They were uniformly bound in upwards of 2000 volumes, of different sizes, and consisted of about 30,000 tracts. Tomlinson is said to have refused four thousand pounds for this collection. William Prynne had by far the greatest hand in these pamphlets, having written above 160 of them himself. Near 100 were written by and con-

* See Echard's "History of England," p. 922.

EDMUND LUDLOW, author of the "Memoirs." His portrait prefixed to this work belongs to the reign of William III. See the INTERREGNUM. Class V.

Sir PHILIP WARWICK, kn^t. *P. Lely* p. *R. White sc.* Before his "Memoirs," 1701; 8vo.

Sir Philip Warwick was son of Thomas Warwick, organist of St. Peter's, Westminster, of which church the former was some time a chorister. He was educated at Eton school, and finished his studies at Geneva, under the care of Diodati, well known for his Commentaries on the Scriptures. He had much the same advantages of knowledge, and was witness of many of the same facts, with the historians before-mentioned; and yields to none of them in candour and integrity. He served the worthy earl of Southampton in the office of secretary to the treasury; an employment which he had enjoyed in the former reign. He acquitted himself in this office with such abilities as did honour to them both: but the earl's enemies insinuated, that all the honour was due to the secretary, and usually called him "Sir Philip the Treasurer." The most considerable of his works is his "Memoirs, or Reflections upon the Reign of King Charles I." This book

cerning John Lilburne †. More scurrility, cant, and falsehood were published at this period, than in any other of the same duration, in any age or country; so that the whole collection, if now in being, would be but of small value. The writings of Lilburne, as well as those of many other dealers in politics, and pamphleteers of the day, have been long since totally forgotten. It hath been observed, that civil heat, like drought, brings to light a multitude of noisy, troublesome, and perishable insects.

† See "Phoenix Britannicus," 4to. p. 566, 567.

was published by Dr. Thomas Smith*, the learned writer concerning the Greek church. But the doctor's preface, of some pages, having been not altogether pleasing to the administration at that time, it has been suffered to stand in very few copies. He died the 15th of January, 1682.

NATHANAEL FIENNES, was author of several pieces relative to the civil war. See the INTERREGNUM, Class II.

JOHN MILTON was author of "The History of Britain;" a book written with a republican spirit, in a nervous style, and with much strength of reason: but we are disappointed in not meeting with any of that elegance in it which it is natural to expect from the author of the "Paradise Lost." It was printed in 4to. 1670, and is reprinted in Kennet's "Complete History." See the division of the Poets, &c.

Sir WILLIAM SANDERSON. See the INTERREGNUM, Class IX.

PAUL RYCAUT, esq. late consul of Smyrna, and fellow of the Royal Society; *Lely p. R. White sc. Before his translation of "The Spanish Critick," by Gratian, 1681; 8vo.*

Paul Ricaut, or Rycaut, was a gentleman of good parts and learning, and particularly distinguished by his travels, his negotiations, and his writings. He composed his "Present State of the Ottoman Empire" during his residence at Constantinople, where he was secretary to Heneage Finch, earl of Wilchelsea, ambassador

* This publication is not mentioned in Dr. Smith's article, in the "Biographia Britannica."

to the Ottoman Porte. He was about eleven years consul for the English nation at Smyrna, where he wrote his "Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches." But his capital performance is his "Continuation of Richard Knolles's excellent History of the Turks." He was, from his great knowledge of the Turkish affairs, better qualified than any other person for this work; but he is inferior to Knolles in historic merit. He also wrote a "Contiuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes," in folio, which was published in the reign of James II. by whom he was knighted. He also translated Garcillaffo de la Vega's "Commentaries of Peru." He was, by king William, sent resident to Hamburgh, where he lived ten years*. In 1700, he returned to England, and died in November the same year. See more of him in "State Letters of Hen. Earl of Clarendon." See also the next reign.

JOHANNES MARSHAM, eques aurgatus, et baronettus, *Æt.* 80; *R. White sc. b. sh.* Before his "*Canon Chronicus.*"

This very learned historian was author of "*Diatriba Chronologica, i. e. A Chronological Dissertation, wherein he examines succinctly the principal Difficulties that occur in the Chronology of the Old Testament:*" Lond. 1649; 4to. But his principal work, which is at once a proof of his great erudition, profound judgment, and indefatigable industry, is his "*Canon Chronicus Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus,*" &c. The first edition of it

* Mr. Cambridge has a portrait of him, painted at Hamburgh, in 1691, by Rundt.

was printed at London, in folio, 1672: it was re-printed at Leipzig, in 4to. 1676; and again at Franeker, in 4to. 1696. This book soon rendered the author's name famous throughout Europe*. It is well known that the Egyptians, like the Chinese, pretended to incredible antiquity; and had, in the list of their dynasties, extended their chronology to 36,525 years. These dynasties has been long rejected as fabulous: but Sir John Marsham has reduced them to scripture chronology, by proving them to be not *successive* but *collateral*. The learned Dr. Shuckford tells us, that "no tolerable scheme can be formed of the Egyptian history that is not, in the main, agreeing with him †." Some things advanced by our author have been contradicted, if not confuted, by men of learning. But it is no wonder that one travelling in the darkness of antiquity, as he did, should sometimes miss his way. *Ob.* 25 May, 1685.

ROGER L'ESTRANGE, Esq. *Æt.* 68, 1684; *G. Kneller p. R. White sc. Before his Æsop's "Fables;" folio.*

ROGER L'ESTRANGE, &c. *oval; mezz.* *He is placed here as a translator of History.*

Roger L'Estrange, who was at the head of the writers by profession, in this reign, was author of a great number of political pamphlets and periodical papers. That which made the

* "Chronicum Canonem Ægyptium Joannis Marshami, Angli, qui summo studio antiquitates Ægyptias collegit, non nominatum exscripsit in compendio Gallico "Historiæ Universalis, vir celeberrimus, episcopus Meldensis ¶." These are the words of John Le Clerc, in his uncle, David Le Clerc's "Quæstiones Sacræ," p. 149, 150.

† See "Sacred and profane History of the World connected," vol. iii. edit. 1727, p. 269, 270.

¶ Bossuet, bishop of Meaux.

greatest noise was his "Observator," in which he went as great lengths to vindicate the measures of the court, as were ever gone by any mercenary journalist *. This paper was swelled to three volumes in folio. He translated Cicero's "Offices," Seneca's "Morals," Erasmus's "Colloquies," and Quevedo's "Visions." His Esop's "Fables" was more a new work than a translation. The most valuable of his books is his translation of Josephus, which, though in a better style than most of his writings, has been very justly censured †. He was one of the great corrupters of our language, by excluding vowels and other letters not commonly pronounced, and introducing pert and affected phrases ‡. He was licenser of the press to Charles and James II. || *Ob.* 11 Dec. 1704, *Æt.* 88.

WILLIAM WINSTANLEY, *Æt.* 39, 1667; in an oval composed of vines and barley; large 8vo.

* See the "Life of Baxter," fol. part iii. p. 187.

† See Dr. Felton's "Dissertation on the Classics," &c. p. 153, edit. 1715. That author mentions one of his phrases as a specimen of many others; speaking of Herod, he says, that he was one, "that would keep *touch*, neither with God nor man." See Bathos, &c. chap. 12.

‡ See the "Trial of the letter Y, alias τ ," in the last edit. of "The Canons of Criticism."

|| His being a representative for Winchester in the parliament that assembled upon the accession of James, when he had a transitory gleam of good fortune, is not mentioned in the "Biographia Britannica," where we are told §, that queen Mary made this anagram on his name:

Roger L'Estrange,
Lying strange Roger.

This naturally introduces the distich made by *Lee*, who by years was so *strangely* altered, as scarce to be recollected by his old friend:

Faces may alter, names can't change:
I am *strange Lee* altered; you are still *Le'-strange*.

§ P. 2927.

William Winstanley, originally a barber* was author of "The Lives of the Poets;" "of Select Lives of England's Worthies, from Constantine the Great to Prince Rupert;" "Historical Rarities," and one or two single Lives, all in 8vo. and of "The Loyal Martyrology." He is a fantastical writer, and of the lowest class of our Biographers: but we are obliged to him for many notices of persons and things, which are recorded only in his works. See the next reign.

ROGER PALMER, earl of Castlemaine.
See Class III.

ANTOINE HAMILTON, né en Irlande, mort a St. Germain en Lay, le 21 Avril, 1720, Age d'Eviron 74 Ans; *A. B. p. Rossard sc. 12mo.*

Le Compte ANTOINE HAMILTON; *J. Hall sc. engraved for the elegant edition of his "Memoirs" lately printed at Strawberry Hill.*

Count Hamilton, a native of Ireland, settled in France, was author of the "Memoires de Grammont," in which he, with an easy and exquisite pencil, has painted the chief characters of the court of Charles the Second, as they were, with great truth and spirit, described to him by Grammont himself,

Who caught the manners living as they rose."

The author has in his work displayed a happiness as well as accuracy, which have deservedly placed him in the first rank of the French writers

* See "Athen Oxon." ii. 1118. His name is omitted in the index.

ters of memoirs. He was brother-in-law to the count, with whose history he hath entertained and delighted the public.

ANTIQUARIES.

Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE. See the INTERREGNUM.

ANTHONY WOOD. His portrait belongs to the reign of WILLIAM III.

ELIAS ASHMOLE, Esq. See the INTERREGNUM.

JOHN AUBREY, Esq. F. R. S. M. *Vandergucht* sc. Before his "*Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey*;" 8vo.

His portrait in Indian ink, by Faithorne, is in the Ashmolean Museum.

John Aubrey, who was esteemed an able and industrious antiquary, was acquainted with most of the virtuosi in the reign of Charles II. He is said to have supplied Anthony Wood with a great part of the materials for both his books, and composed several curious and useful treatises himself, some of which remain unprinted in Ashmole's Museum. The most considerable of his manuscripts are his "*Monumenta Britannica, or a Discourse concerning Stone-henge, and Roll Rich Stones in Oxfordshire*;" and his "*Architectonica Sacra, or a Discourse concerning the Manner of our Church-Buildings in England*." His "*Perambulation of the County of Surrey*," which was begun in 1673, and ended in 1692, was published, with large additions and improvements, by Dr. Rawlinson, in 1719, in five volumes octavo. His

collections for a natural history and antiquities of Wiltshire, in which he made no great progress, are in the above mentioned repository. He had a stronger tincture of superstition than is commonly found in men of his parts and learning. In his "Miscellanies," among which are some things well worth the reader's notice, is a receipt against an evil tongue *, which was formerly thought much worse than an evil eye. *Ob. circ. 1700.* A. Wood, whom he esteemed his friend, speaks of him as a pretender to antiquities, and as vain, credulous, and whimsical; he adds, that he was expensive to such a degree, as to be forced to sell his estate of seven hundred pounds a year, and afterwards to become a dependant on his friends for subsistence †. There seems to be a tincture of gall in this censure of the Oxford antiquary. Mr. Gough, who mentions him with respect and honour, says, that he first brought us acquainted with the earliest monuments on the "face of the country, the remains of Druidism, and of Roman, Saxon, and Danish fortifications ‡."

RICHARD ATKYNS, Esq. *W. Sherwin sc.*

Richard Atkyns was author of "The Original and Growth of Printing ||, collected
" out

* P. 111. edit. 1696.

† See Wood's "Life," under August, 1667. But see also Hearne's more candid opinion of him, in "An Account of some Antiquities in and about Oxford," at the end of the second volume of Leland's "Itinerary."

‡ Introd. to the "Archæologia" of the Antiquarian Society, p. xxiii.

|| We have very different accounts of the origin of printing, which, like other famous inventions, seem to have been merely casual. It is extremely probable that the person who conceived the
the

“out of History and the Records of this Kingdom,” 1664; 4to. This is an imperfect work, of which we have some account in the “Memoirs of Pſalmanazar*.” Meerman has proved, that the author groſsly impoſed on ſeveral perſons, particularly the earl of Pembroke, by falſe title-pages. There is another book on this ſubject, entitled, “The General History of Printing, and particularly in England, by “Samuel Palmer,” 1733; 4to. Ames’s Ty-“pographical Antiquities,” which is a valuable work, is limited to the three kingdoms.

WILLIELMUS PETYT, armiger; interioris Templi focius, & cuſtos rotulorum ac archivorum in Turri Londinenſi remanentium. R. *White ad vivum del. et ſc. b. ſb.*

William Petyt, eſq. ſtudent of the Middle Temple, bencher and treaſurer of the Inner Temple, and keeper of the Records in the Tower, was born near Skipton, in Craven, Yorkſhire. This gentleman, who is an author of character, and well known for his valuable manuſcripts, now lodged in the Inner Temple library †, made a collection of parliamentary tracts, of above eighty volumes, relative to the Interregnum. They were of ſingular uſe to the compilers of the “Parliamentary History,” in

the firſt idea of it was an utter ſtranger to its importance. The friar who found the wonderful effect of ſaltpetre, ſulphur, and charcoal, little thought that he had hit upon a compoſition that would be the death of millions, and entirely change the art of war. The man who, in playing with ſome bits of glaſs in a watch-maker’s ſhop, took the firſt hint for the teleſcope, did not dream that he was leading mankind to a diſcovery of new worlds, and opening to their view the moſt aſtoniſhing part of the creation.

* P. 284, &c.

† Biſhop Burnet, Mr. Strype, and the lord chancellor Weſt of Ireland, in his “Inquiry into the Manner of creating Peers,” have availed themſelves of theſe manuſcripts.

twenty-four volumes, 8vo. He was author of "The ancient Rights of the Commons asserted," 8vo. 1680; of "A Summary Review of the Kings and government of England," 8vo. and of "Jus Parliamentarium, or the ancient Power and Rights of Parliament," fol. He was, upon his resignation of his place of keeper of the records in the Tower, succeeded, the 12th of March, 1707-8, by Richard Topham, esq. Member of parliament for Windsor; whose valuable collection of drawings is in the library at Eton College. A list of the records in the Tower, drawn up by Petyt, is in the "Cat. MSS. Angliæ," tom. ii. p. 183. He died at Chelsea, the 3d of October, 1707, aged 71 years.

EDWARDUS WATERHOUSE, armiger, 1663, Æt. 44; *De Loggan ad vivum sc. Before his "Commentary on Fortescue De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," 1663. folio.*

EDWARDUS WATERHOUSE, armig. *A. Hertochs f. 8vo.*

Edward Waterhouse was, according to Mr. Wood and Mr. Nicolson *, author of the following books: "A Discourse and Defence of Arms and Armory," 1660; 8vo. "The Sphere of Gentry; deduced from the Principles of Nature; an historical and genealogical Work of Arms and Blazon, in four books," 1661; fol. †. "Fortescutus illustratus, or a Commentary on Fortescue De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," 1663; fol. ‡.

* Afterwards bishop of Carlisle.

† Wood's "Fatti," ii. col. 95.

‡ Nicolson's "Hist. Lib." fol. p. 232.]

The book to which his head is prefixed is entitled, "The Gentleman's Monitor, or a sober Inspection into the Virtues, Vices, and ordinary Means of the Rise and Decay of Families," 1665; 8vo. This is not mentioned by either of the above cited authors. The latter informs us, that he published an "Historical Narrative of the Fire of London," in 1666 §. Mr. Wood, who speaks with great contempt of his "Sphere of Gentry," tells us, "that he was a cock-brained man; that he took holy orders upon him, and became a fantastical preacher." Lloyd styles him "the learned, industrious, and ingenious Edward Waterhouse, Esq. of Sion College;" and acknowledges himself beholden to him for the account of Sir Edward Waterhouse, printed in his "State Worthies." *Ob.* 1670. See more of him in Birch's "Hist. of the Royal Society," vol. ii. p. 460; where a mistake of Wood's is corrected.

Sir JOHN CHARDIN, famous for his travels into Persia. See the next reign.

Sir HENRY BLOUNT; *D. Loggan ad vivum del. et sc.* 1679; *b. sb. scarce.*

Sir Henry Blount was third son of sir Thomas Pope Blount, of Tittenhanger in Hertfordshire. He distinguished himself in the early part of his life, by his travels into the Levant. In this voyage he passed above six thousand miles, the greater part of which he went by land. This gained him the epithet of "The great Traveller." His quick and lively parts recommended him to Charles I. who is said to

§ *Ibid.* p. 19.

have committed the young princes to his care, just before the battle of Edge-hill. He was one of the commissioners appointed in November, 1655, to consider of proper ways and means to improve the trade and navigation of the commonwealth. His "Travels to the Levant," which have been translated into French and Dutch *, were published in 4to. 1636. The author of the Introductory Discourse prefixed to Churchill's "Collection of Voyages," gives but an indifferent character of this book, as to style and matter. He was author of several pieces of less note, and is supposed to have had the principal hand in the "Anima Mundi," published by his son Charles, the well-known author of the "Oracles of Reason." The former of these books contain much the same kind of philosophy with that of Spinoza. Sir Thomas Pope Blount, another of his sons, who compiled the "Censura celebriorum authorum," is a writer much more worthy of our notice. *Ob.* 9 Oct. 1682.

GEORGE ALSOP, &c. *Æt.* 28; *six English verses.*

George Alsop was author of "A Character of the Province of Maryland," 1666; 12mo. to which his head is prefixed.

MATHEMATICIANS, &c.

JONAS MOORE, mathefeos professor, *Æt.* 45, 1663. *Before his "Arithmetick;"* 8vo. See the Interregnum.

* So Mr. Wood was informed.

WILLIAM LEYBOURN, *almost a whole length, sitting. Before his book of "Dialling;"* 4to. 1669.

GULIELMUS LEYBOURN, *Æt.* 48, 1674; *R. White sc.* 4to.

WILLIAM LEYBOURN, *Æt.* 52, 1678; 12mo.

William Leybourn, who was originally a printer in London, was instrumental in preserving and publishing several of the mathematical works of Mr. Samuel Foster astronomy professor in Gresham College*. He became afterwards an eminent author himself; and it appears from his books, that he was one of the most universal mathematicians of his time †. Many treatises of practical mathematics were published by him in this reign. In the reign of William III. came forth his "Cursus Mathematicus" in folio, which was esteemed the best system of the kind extant. His "Panarithmologia, or the Traders sure Guide," contains tables ready cast up, and adapted to the use of almost all tradesmen and mechanics. It was formed upon an excellent plan of his own, which has been adopted by Mons. Bareme in France. The seventh edition was printed in 12mo. 1741.

JOHN NEWTON, a clergyman, was author of "Astronomia Britannica," a work founded upon Dr. Seth Ward's principles. See Class IV.

* See Mr. Ward's "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College." "lege."

† See Clavel's "Catalogue of the Books printed since the Fire of London;" folio.

VINCENTIUS WING, Luffenhamienfis, in com. Rutlandiæ; natus anno 1619, die 9 Aprilis. *Before his "Astronomia Britannica," 1699; fol.*

The name of Wing, though he has been dead for at least a century, continues as fresh as ever at the head of our sheet Almanacks*. He was author of "The celestial Harmony of the visible World," 1651, folio; of "An Ephemeris for thirty years," a "Computatio Catholica," and several other astrological and mathematical pieces. His great work in Latin, entitled, "Astronomia Britannica," has been much commended: he proceeds upon Bullialdus's principles, and gives clear and just examples of all the precepts of practical Astronomy. His life was written by Gadbury, who informs us that he died the 20th of Sept. 1668.

* I have found nothing in chronology so problematical and perplexing as assigning the date of the death of an almanack-maker. Francis Moore has, according to his own confession, amused and alarmed the world with his predictions and his hieroglyphics for the space of 75 years||. John Partridge has been dead and buried more than once, if the printed accounts of him may be credited. But his almanack, like his ghost, "magni nominis umbra," continued to appear as usual after his decease. Vincent Wing is said to be now living, at Pickworth, in Rutlandshire, and I am referred to a book-almanack for a proof of it: This reminds me of what I have seen in one of Partridge's almanacks, in which he very gravely affirms, that he is *now* living, and *was* alive when Bickerstaff published the account of his death. It is, with due deference, proposed to Mr. Vincent *Wing*, to affix this motto, for the future, to his almanack, after his name:

Illum aget PENNA metuente solvi
Fama superstes. HOR.

|| Before his Almanack for 1771, is a letter, which begins thus:

"Kind Reader,

"This being the 73d year since my Almanack first appeared to the world, and having for several years presented you with observations that have come to pass to the admiration of many, I have likewise presented you with several hieroglyphics," &c.

JOSEPH

JOSEPH MOXON, born at Wakefield, August the 8th, 1627. *On a label near the head, is inscribed the title of one of his books, viz. "Ductor ad Astronomiam et Geographiam, vel Usus Globi," &c. &c. 4to.*

JOSEPH MOXON, &c. *F. H. Van Hove sc. 12mo.*

Joseph Moxon, hydrographer to Charles II. was an excellent practical mathematician. He composed, translated, and published, a great variety of books relative to the sciences. He particularly excelled in geography, and was a great improver of maps, spheres, and globes, the last of which he carried to a higher degree of perfection, than any Englishman had done before him*. Besides his treatises of Geography, astronomy, navigation, &c. he published a book of "Mechanic Exercises, or the doctrines of Handy-Works," &c. This book, which is in two volumes quarto, is uncommon. Dr. Johnson often quotes him in his Dictionary, as the best authority for the common terms of mechanic arts. There is a pack of astronomical playing-cards invented by him, "teaching any ordinary capacity, by them, to be acquainted with all the stars in heaven, to know their place, colour, nature, bigness: as also the poetical reasons for every constellation."—He was living at the sign of the Atlas, in Warwick-Lane, 1692 †.

* William Saunders, a fishmonger, made considerable improvements in this art before Moxon. It was afterwards much improved by Rowley and Senex. See the advertisement for Rowley's globes, in the "Spectator," No. 552.

† In the reign of Charles II. a project was set on foot for uniting the Thames and the Severn, by cutting a channel of above forty miles in length; and a bill was, with that view, brought into the house of commons. Moxon drew a map for Mr. Matthews, to demonstrate that the scheme was practicable. See particulars in Yarranton's "England's Improvements," p. 64.

Lord

Lord BROUNCKER; *a small head, in the frontispiece to "Sprat's History of the Royal Society;" Hollar f.*

There is a portrait of him at Hagley, by Lely. And another, a whole length, at lord Bathurst's, at Cirencester.

William, lord Brouncker, whom bishop Burnet calls a *profound mathematician*, was chancellor to queen Catherine, keeper of her great seal, and one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral. Few of his writings are extant. His "Experiments of the recoiling of Guns," and his algebraical paper on the squaring of the hyperbola, are well known. He was the first president of the Royal Society; a body of men, who, since their incorporation, have made a much greater progress in true natural knowledge, than had before been made from the beginning of the world. They have carried their researches into every part of the creation, and have still discovered new wonders. Their minute enquiries have been sometimes the subject of ridicule. But the scoffers should consider, that the wings of the butterfly were painted by the same almighty hand that made the sun. *Ob. 5 April, 1684, Æt. 64.*

JOHN KERSEY, born at Bodicot, near Banbury in the county of Oxford, 1616; *Soult p. 1672, Faithorne sc. finely engraved. Before his "Algebra;" fol. 1673.*

John Kersey, teacher of the mathematics, was author of "The Elements of mathematical Art, commonly called Algebra;" folio. This book was allowed, by all judges of its merit, to be the clearest, and most comprehensive sys-

tem of the kind, extant in any language. Very honourable mention is made of it in the “ Philosophical Transactions*.” The work was very much encouraged by Mr. John Collins, commonly called attorney-general to the mathematics †. Our author, Kersey, published an improved edition of Wingate’s “ Arithmetic,” and I think an English Dictionary. *Quære.*

Captain SAMUEL STURMEY, *Æt.* 36,
1669; *b. fb.*

The following book, by this author, was, at least, twice printed, in the reign of Charles II. “ The Mariner’s Magazine, stored with these
“ mathematical Arts; Navigation, Geometry,
“ the making and use of divers mathematical
“ Instruments, the Doctrine of Triangles, sail-
“ ing by the Plain Chart, Mercator’s Chart,
“ and the Arch of the great Circle. The Arts
“ of Surveying, Gauging, Measuring, Gunnery,
“ Astronomy, Dialling, &c. also Tables of Lo-
“ garithms, and of the Sun’s Declination, La-
“ titude, Longitude of Places; with an Abridge-
“ ment of the Laws relating to the Customs,
“ and Navigation, and a Compend. of Fortifi-
“ cation: by captain Samuel SturmeY, the se-
“ cond edition, revised and corrected by John
“ Colson,” 1678, folio; with the author’s head
prefixed. The “ *Mathesis enucleata*,” and the
“ *Mathesis juvenilis*,” both in 8vo. were writ-
ten by one of the same name. These I have not
seen.

* Vol. viii. p. 6073, 6074.

† See his article in the supplement to the “ *Biographia*.”

Mr. PERKINS; *Drapentier sc.*

Perkins was author of a book of navigation, entitled, "The Seaman's Tutor."

VENTERUS MANDEY, *Æt.* 37, (1682); *R. White sc. 8vo.*

This person, who was an eminent school-master, was author of "The Marrow of Measuring;" a "Treatise of the Mechanic Powers;" and a "Universal Mathematical Synopsis." The first of these, before which is his portrait, has been oftener printed than any of his works.

MARTINUS MASTER, *Philom. Cantuariensis, Æt.* 53; *Gaywood f. 1660, 12mo.*

The measuring-wheel, engraved with the head, denotes Master to have been a land-surveyor.

GULIELMUS HUNT, *natus est civitate Londini, 1645, &c. Æt.* 28. *Compasses and sliding rule beneath.*

William Hunt was an officer in the excise, and author of a book of gauging, which, under different shapes, has been several times reprinted. Everard and Coggeshal have adapted the sliding rule to the purposes of gauging, with greater success than Hunt.

"HENRICUS GREENHILL, civi-
 "tatis Sarum; in mercaturæ et mathematicarum
 "artium disciplinis tantos supra ætatem progressus
 "fecit, ut æmulis invidiam, omnibus admiratio-
 "nem reliquerit. Cujus effigies per fratrem ejus
 "seniorem Johannem Greenhill, ad vivum deli-
 "neata, ærique cila (incisa) spectanda hic propo-
 "nitur.

“ nitur ; anno ætatis præfat. Henrici viceffimo,
 “ annoque Domini 1667.” *A Sphere before him,*
b. fb.

He was brother to Greenhill the painter, of whom there is some account in the next Clafs.

NATURALISTS, &c.

ROBERTUS BOYLE, Armiger; *Fai-
 thorne ad vivum del. et. f. b. fb. fine.* There is a copy
 of this by Diodati, 4to.

The honourable ROBERT BOYLE; *R.W. (White)*
fc. Before his “*Seraphic Love;*” 8vo.

The honourable ROBERT BOYLE; *copied from*
the former; M. Vander Gucht fc. Before the “*Epi-
 “ tome of his Philosophical Works;*” by Bolton.

Robert Boyle, who was born the same year in which lord Bacon died, seems to have inherited the penetrating and inquisitive genius of that illustrious philosopher. We are at a loss which to admire most; his extensive knowledge, or his exalted piety. These excellencies kept pace with each other: but the former never carried him to vanity, nor the latter to enthusiasm. He was himself *The christian virtuoso* which he has described*. Religion never sat more easy upon a man, nor added greater dignity to a character. He particularly applied himself to chymistry; and made such discoveries in that branch of science, as can scarce be credited upon less authority than his own. His doctrine of the weight and spring of the air, a fluid on which our health and our very being depend, gained him all the reputation he deserved. He founded the theological lecture which bears his name.

* See his book under that title.

Some of the preachers of it have outdone themselves, in striving to do justice to the piety of the founder †. *Ob.* 30 Dec. 1691, *Æt.* 65.

ROBERT PLOT, LL. D. *a whole length.*
In the Oxford Almanack for 1749. in which there is a view of Magdalen Hall; the figure is the last of the right hand group, next to Edward Leigh, esq. who is represented writing. The print was engraved by Vertue.

Robert Plot, professor of chymistry, and chief keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, in the university of Oxford, secretary of the Royal Society, Mowbray herald extraordinary, and register of the court of honours, was one of the most learned and eminent philosophers and antiquaries of his age. He is best known to the world as author of the “Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire;” the first of which was published in 1677, and the latter in 1686. Whatever is visible in the heavens, earth, and waters; whatever is dug out of the ground, whatever is natural or *unnatural*; and whatever is observable in art or science; were the objects of his speculation and enquiry. Various and dissimilar as his matter is, it is in general well connected; and his transitions are easy. His books, indeed, deserve to be called *the natural and artificial histories* of these counties. He, in the eagerness and rapidity of his various pursuits, took upon trust, and committed to writing, some things, which, upon mature consider-

† As personal weight seems to have, at least, as powerful an effect upon mankind, in matters of religion, as the weight of reason and argument; I would ask this short question: How many of the freethinkers are required to outweigh a Bacon, a Boyle, and a Newton; and how many of their books, the Boyleian lectures?

ation, he must have rejected. Pliny, who wrote what he *believed* to be true, though too often assumed upon the credit of others, has been called *a liar*, because he knew nothing of experimental philosophy; and Dr. Plot, because he did not know enough of it. Besides the two capital works above mentioned, he published "Tentamen Philosophicum de Origine Fontium," 1685, 8vo. and several pieces in the "Philosophical Transactions." He died the 30th of April, 1696.

Sir KENELM DIGBY, knight, chancellor to the queen-mother, aged 62. *Near the head, on a shelf, are five books, with the following titles: "Plants;" "Sympathetic Powder;" "Receipts in Cookery;" "Receipts in Physic," &c. "Sir K. Digby of Bodies." T. Cross sc. 12mo.* See the reign of CHARLES I.

JOHN EVELYN, Esqr. "*Meliora retinete,*" &c. *R. Nanteuil del. et sc. large cloak with buttons. Without his name. It is called in the French catalogues of prints, "Le petit Milord Anglois." This has been copied twice at least: the copy, by Worlidge, is prefixed to the third edition of his "Sculptura;" in 8vo. 1759.*

John Evelyn, the English Peiresc, was a gentleman of as universal knowledge as any of his time; and no man was more open and benevolent in the communication of it. He was particularly skilled in gardening, painting, engraving, architecture, and medals; upon all which, he has published treatises. His book on the last of these sciences, is deservedly in esteem; but is inferior to that of Mr. Obadiah Walker on the same subject. His translation of "An Idea of the Perfection of Painting," written
in

in French by Roland Freart, and printed in 12mo. 1668, is become very scarce. His "Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography, and engraving in Copper," was composed at the particular request of his friend, Mr. Robert Boyle, to whom it is dedicated*. But his great work,

* It were to be wished, that we had an improved edition of this book, and that the several accounts of prints were ranged according to the different schools of the painters*. Such an arrangement of the works of various engravers, would be of the same use in leading the curious to the knowledge of other branches of painting, as a collection of heads is in introducing them to that of portrait.—As there is a strong party on the side of dissipation, ignorance, and folly, we should call in auxiliaries of every kind to the aid of science; and those are not the most contemptible that mix pleasure with instruction, by feeding the eye, and informing the mind at the same time. I have already pointed out a method of ranging such prints as may serve to illustrate the topography and history of our own country †. I shall here add a few more hints, which may be of use to such as make general collections; and first,

Concerning English Heads.

The collector should have a considerable number of port-folios, or volumes of blank paper, of the imperial size, bound with guards or slips betwixt each leaf, to give room. From the time of Mary, he may allot a volume at least to each reign ‡, and place one or more heads in a leaf. It is usual to cut off the borders of the prints as far as the plate goes. The manuscript additions to the inscriptions may be written on the port-folios, or on pieces of paper cut to the size of each print. If the heads are placed loose in the port-folios, in order to be occasionally shifted, it will be convenient to fasten the lids with strings before, and at each end.

A Method of ranging a general Collection of Natural History.

Class I. Quadrupeds; and at the head of these the horse §. To this class may be subjoined prints of hunting, and such dead game as properly belong to it.

Class II. Birds; and at the head of them the eagle. These may be followed by prints of fowling, and dead game.

Class III. Fishes; and at the head of them the whale.

Class IV. Serpents; and at the head of them the cockatrice.

* See an account of the schools in De Piles's "Lives of the Painters," or before the "Ædes Walpolianæ."

† See the reign of James I. Class X. article HOEFNAGLE.

‡ Some reigns, if the collection be large, will require several volumes.

§ According to Aldrovandus,

work, is his "Sylva; or a Discourse of Forest-Trees, and the Propagation of Timber," &c. which was the first book that was published by order of the Royal Society *. He tells us, in the second edition of that valuable work, that it had been the occasion of planting two millions of timber trees. The author, who resided chiefly at Says Court, near Deptford, had one of the finest gardens in the kingdom, and was one of the best and happiest men in it. He lived to a good, but not an useless old age, and long enjoyed the shade of those flourishing trees which himself had planted. *Ob.* 27 Feb. 1705-6, *Æt.* 86. See Class X.

JACOB BOBART the Elder; *D. Loggan del. M. Burgbers sc.* The print, which is a quarto of the larger size, is better engraved than any portrait by Burgbers that I have seen. It is extremely scarce. Beneath the head, which is dated 1675, is this distich:

"Thou German Prince of Plants, each year to
"thee
"Thousands of Subjects grant a Subsidy."

Class V. Insects; and at the head of them the scorpion †.

Class VI. Vegetables; to which may be added fruit and flower pieces.

Class VII. Shells, and other inanimate marine productions ‡.

Class VIII. Fossils and minerals—Such as are of an anomalous kind, are reducible to their kindred species §.

Roman antiquities may be ranged according to the method of Montfaucon; and mixed subjects may be disposed alphabetically.

* "Letters of Abraham Hill," &c. p. 108.

† Some place the scorpion among the insects, and others among the serpents. See Dr. Newton's "Milton," 4^{to}. vol. ii. p. 253, notes.

‡ Cereals and cor. lines should be placed in the class of vegetables, according to Tournefort, &c. but Mr. Ellis has written an essay to prove, that the latter are produced and inhabited by the marine polypes.

§ This method was projected by the author before he knew any thing of Linnæus, to whose works the reader is referred for the best arrangement of every kind of natural productions.

Jacob

Jacob Bobart, a German, whom Dr. Plot styles *an excellent gardener and botanist*, was, by the earl of Danby, founder of the Physic-garden at Oxford, appointed the first keeper of it. He was author of “*Catalogus Plantarum Horti Medici Oxoniensis, scil. Latino-Anglicus et Anglico-Latinus,*” Oxon. 1648, 8vo. One singularity I have heard of him from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that, on rejoicing days he used to have his beard tagged with silver. The same gentleman informed me, that there is a portrait of him in the possession of one of the corporation at Woodstock. He died the 4th of February, 1679, in the 81st year of his age. He had two sons, Tillemant and Jacob, who both belonged to the Physic-garden. It appears that the latter succeeded him in his office *.

ROBERT TURNER, &c. 8vo.

ROBERTUS TURNER, nat. Holshott, &c. *a head in a small round; underneath are two men who seem to be setting the collar-bone of a third. Toe print is*

* Dr. Zachary Grey, in his notes upon “*Hudibras,*” vol. i. p. 125, gives us the following anecdote of Jacob Bobart the son. He says: “Mr. Smith of Bedford, observes to me, on the word *dragon*, as follows. Mr. Jacob Bobart, botany professor † of Oxford, did, about 40 years ago, find a dead rat in the physic-garden, which he made to resemble the common picture of dragons, by altering its head and tail, and thrusting in taper snarp sticks, which distended the skin on each side till it mimicked wings. He let it dry as hard as possible. The learned immediately pronounced it a dragon; and one of them sent an accurate description of it to Dr. Magliabechi, librarian to the grand duke of Tuscany; several fine copies of verses were wrote on so rare a subject; but at last Mr. Bobart owned the cheat; however, it was looked upon as a matter-piece of art; and, as such, deposited in the Museum, or Anatomy School, where I saw it some years after.”

† I much question his being botany professor, which office has sometimes been confounded with that of the keeper of the physic-garden. See Wood’s “*Fassii,*” ii. p. 109, 178.

before

before his translation of Friar Moultron's "Complete Bone-Setter."

This person was author of an Herbal, written much in the same manner with that of Culpepper, and published in octavo, 1664. It is entitled, "BOTANOLOGIA, the British Physician, or the Nature and Virtue of English Plants." He calls himself in the title, Botanolog. Stud. His head is prefixed to this book. Robert Lovell was contemporary with Turner, and a botanist of superior note. He was author of "ΠΑΜΒΟΤΑΝΟΛΟΓΙΑ, five Enchiridion Botanicum, or a Compleat Herbal." The second edition of it was printed in 12mo. 1665*. Morison, Plukenet and Ray, were very eminent for botany in this reign.

SAMUEL GILBERT; florist; *R. White* sc. (1682); 12mo.

Samuel Gilbert was author of "The Florist's Vade Mecum, being a choice Compendium of whatever is worthy Notice that hath been extant for the propagation, raising, planting, encreasing, and preserving the rarest Flowers and Plants," &c. the third edition of which was printed in the reign of Anne. He was son-in-law to Rea, the publisher, or rather author, of the "Flora." This part of gardening has been greatly improved since Gilbert's time. Miller, in his "Gardener's Dictionary," and Dr. Hill, in his "Eden," have written copiously on the cultivation of flowers. Bradley has also written on this subject.

* At page 514 is an index, which may be useful to such as would know the state of botany at this time.

JOHANNES PETTUS, eques auratus: "Hic tacens, illic scribens; alibi loquens, agens, patiens:" *Æt.* 57, *W. Sherwin sc. b. fb.*

Sir JOHN PETTUS, of Suffolk, kn^t. one of the deputy-governors of the mines-royal, &c. *Æt.* 70, 168 $\frac{2}{3}$; *R. White sc. b. fb.*

There is a portrait of him, at lord Sandys's, at Ombersley, in Worcestershire.

Sir John Pettus, of Cheston hall, in Suffolk, was member of parliament for Dunwich, in that county, in the reign of Charles II. He was author of "Fodinæ Regales; or the History, Laws, and Places of the chief mines and Mineral Works in England and Wales, and the English Pale in Ireland; and also of the Mint and Money; with a Clavis, explaining some difficult Words relating to Mines," &c. Lond. 1670; fol. He was also author of "England's Independency on the Papal Power," &c. Lond. 1674; 4to. "Volatiles from the History of Adam and Eve," printed at London the same year, 8vo. "Of the Constitution of Parliaments," Lond. 1680, 8vo. and of "Fleta Minor, or the Laws of Art and Nature, in knowing, judging, essaying, fining, refining, and enlarging the Bodies of confined Metals; in two Parts; translated from the German of Lazarus Ereckens, Assay-Master-General of the Empire of Germany;" 1683, fol. He gave it the title of "Fleta Minor," because he translated it in the Fleet. His head is prefixed to this book.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

THOMAS HOBBS, *nobilis Anglus.*

THOMAS HOBBS, Malmſburiensis; *three verses from Juvenal*; 8vo.

THOMAS HOBBS; *a small oval; in the title to his "Homer;"* 1677.

THOMAS HOBBS, *Æt. 76; Faithorne sc. Round the oval are these words, "En quam modice habitat "Philosophia;"* 4to. *I have seen this before his Latin Works, in 8vo.*

THOMAS HOBBS, *Æt. 76; Clarke sc. copied from Faithorne.*

THOMAS HOBBS, *Æt. 92**; *Hollar f. b. sb. †*

There is a head of him before his "Memorable Sayings."

His portrait, said to have been painted by Dobson, is at the Grange, in Hampshire.

Soon after the Restoration, Cooper the celebrated limner is said to have been employed to draw his portrait for the king, who kept it in his closet. But Sorbriere tells us, that "his majesty shewed him a copper cut of his picture, in his closet of natural and mechanical curiosities, and asked him if he knew the face †?" The print here spoken of was doubtless that engraved by Faithorne, as that

* This date was afterwards added. Hobbes was not so old when the plate was engraved.

† Hollar, in a letter addressed to Mr. Aubrey, which is now in Ashmole's Museum, tells him, "that he shewed this print to some of his acquaintance, who said it was very like; but Stent, says he, has deceived me, and maketh demur to have it of me, as that at this present my labour seemeth to be lost; for it lieth by me." This appears to have been with a view of beating down the price. Stent was a print-seller, and is well known to have greatly undervalued the labours of Hollar.

‡ Sorbriere's "Voyage to England, p. 39.

by Hollar was done several years after the death of Sorbriere. The other heads of him appear to be copies from these two. Mr. Wood informs us, that his picture was in such esteem in France, that the virtuosi of that country *came as it were on pilgrimages to see it.*

Thomas Hobbes, a man of much learning, more thinking, and not a little knowledge of the world, was one of the most celebrated and admired authors of his age. His style is incomparably better than that of any other writer in the reign of Charles I. and was, for its uncommon strength and purity, scarcely equalled in the succeeding reign. He has, in translation, done Thucydides as much justice as he has done injury to Homer: but he looked upon himself as born for much greater things than treading in the footsteps of his predecessors. He was for striking out new paths in science, government, and religion; and for removing the landmarks of former ages. His ethics have a strong tendency to corrupt our morals, and his politics to destroy that liberty which is the birth-right of every human creature. He is commonly represented as a sceptic in religion, and a dogmatist in philosophy; but he was a dogmatist in both. The main principles of his "Leviathan" are as little founded in moral or evangelical truth, as the rules he laid down for squaring the circle are in the mathematical demonstration. His book on human Nature is esteemed the best of his works. *Ob.* 4 Dec. 1679, *Æt.* 92 †.

Sir

† It is well known that Hobbes was much pleased with the following epitaph, which was made for him a considerable time before his death:

THIS IS THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

Dr.

Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE; *P. Lely p. J. Houbraken sc. In the Collection of John Temple, Esq. Illust. Head.*

The three Graces are represented in the ornaments belonging to this portrait *.

Few authors have been more read, or more justly admired, than sir William Temple. He displays his great knowledge of books and men in an elegant, easy, and negligent style, much like the language of genteel conversation. His vanity often prompts him to speak of himself; but he and Montaigne are never more pleasing than when they dwell on that difficult subject. It is a happy circumstance for his readers, that so polite and learned a writer was also a vain one: they are great gainers by his foible. He is sometimes inaccurate; but his inaccuracies escape us unseen, or are very little attended to. We can easily forgive a little incorrectness of drawing in the paintings of a Correggio, when there is so much beauty and grace to atone for it †. *Ob. Jan. 1698, Æt. 70. See Class V.*

Dr. Fuller, who was a punster, would doubtless have been pleased with the next:

HERE LIES FULLER'S EARTH:

But this was made after his decease. Both are so much in the same style as to render it probable that they were by the same hand.

* "He was (says Mr. Melmoth) the first of our prose authors who introduced a graceful manner into our language."

† As we are apt implicitly to adopt, and tenaciously to retain the errors of great authors, it should be observed here, that sir William Temple, at p. 249 of his "Introduction to the History of England," speaks of the abolition of the trial of camp-fight, or duel, by William the Conqueror. This is a great mistake; for he introduced it, as appears in the Glossary to Kennet's "Parochial Antiquities," under the article *BELLUM DUELLUM*. See what Nicolson, in his *English Historical Library*," says of Temple's Introduction to our national history.

Monfieur

MONSIEUR St. EVREMOND. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

ALGERNOON SIDNEY, or (SYDNEY), *in armour looking to the right*; 4to. mezz.

ALGERNOON SYDNEY, Esq. *J. Smith exc.* 4to.

ALGERNOON SYDNEY, *in armour*; oval.

ALGERNOON SYDNEY, *with his motto.*

—————“Manus hæc inimica tyrannis

“Ense petit placida sub libertate quietem.”

Before his “Discourses on Government;” folio.

ALGERNOON SYDNEY; *Picart sculp. dir.* 1724; 4to.

ALGERNOON SYDNEY; *beheaded* 1683; *Savage sc.* *In the same Plate with seven others*; large b. sh.

ALGERNON SYDNEY, Esq. *Æt.* 70, (61), 1682, (1683); *oval*; *mourning achievement*; b. sh.

Algernon Sidney, who saw and deplored the abuses of regal power, wrote much, and, as some think, much to the purpose, for republican government. He did not only write from his judgment, he also wrote from his heart; and has informed his reader of what he felt, as well as what he knew. He was so far from thinking resistance unlawful, that he actually entered into cabals for restraining the exorbitancies of the crown. He was tried and condemned for conspiring the death of the king, by a packed jury and an infamous judge*. Only one witness appeared against him, but his papers on government were deemed equivalent to another. He had in these asserted, that power is delegated from the people to the prince, and that he is accountable to them for the abuse of it. This was not only looked upon as treason, but blasphemy against the *vicegerents* of

* Jefferies.

the great Governor of the world. Though he was haughty and overbearing in his behaviour, perhaps none in this reign died more lamented, except the good and popular lord Ruffel. He was regarded as the second martyr to patriotism. He was executed Dec. 7, 1683. See the INTERREGNUM, Class V.

JAMES HARRINGTON, Esq. author of "The Commonwealth of Oceana." See the INTERREGNUM, Class IX.

GEORGE duke of Albemarle, author of "Observations on military and political Affairs." See Class II.

MARTIN CLIFFORD; *M. Vander-gucht sc. In the octavo edition of Cowley's Works.*

Martin Clifford, master of the Charter-house, was a man of parts and a polite scholar; and lived in great intimacy with most of the wits of this reign. Dr. Sprat has dedicated to him his "Life of Cowley," who was their common friend. He was author of a "Treatise on Human Reason †, and was one of those who were said to have a hand in "The Rehearsal," to which these verses in the "Session of the Poets" allude:

† This treatise, which occasioned the publication of several pamphlets, came forth in May, 1674. "It happened that Dr. B. Laney, bishop of Ely, dined with many persons of quality, in October following, in the Charter-house; and whether he then knew that Mart. Clifford, the master, was author of it, is uncertain. However, he being then asked what he thought of that book, answered, that *it was no matter if all the copies were burnt, and the author with them*; knowing by what he had read in the book, that the author makes every man's private fancy judge of religion, which the Roman Catholics have for these hundred years cast upon protestantism ||."

|| "Athen. Ozon." ii. col. 521. It was reprinted in the "Phoenix," 8vo. No. xxx.

“ Intelligence was brought, the court being sat,
 “ That a play tripartite was very near made,
 “ Where malicious Matt. Clifford, and spiritual
 “ Sprat,
 “ Were join’d with their duke, a peer of the
 “ trade.”

He is here and elsewhere called Matt. Clifford; but his name is undoubtedly Martin*.

HADRIANUS BEVERLANDUS,

Æt. 26; *J. D. Vois p. J. V. Munnikbuysse sc. b. sb.*

ADRIAN BEVERLAND and his wife, (or mistress); *C. D. Vois Lugd. p. Becket exc. b. sb. mezz.*

HADRIANUS BEVERLAND; inscribed, “ Viro
 “ perillustri Hadriano Beverlando, numismatum,
 “ insectarum, cochlearum, picturarum rariorum,
 “ vindici, statori. Hanc tab. a Sim. du Bois delin.
 “ L. M. Q. C.” *J. Becket f. monuments, statues, py-
 ramids, &c. large b. sb.*

ADRIAN BEVERLAND and his mistress; *inscribed,
 “ Peccatum Originale;” b. sb. mezz.*

I have seen the name of John, earl of Rochester, on this print.

There is a portrait of Beverland, by Kneller, in the picture gallery at Oxford.

Mr. Wood mentions this author, but none of his works; which, together with his name, deserve to sink into oblivion. He was a native of Zealand; and is said to have been banished from his country for publishing obscene and profane books. His style was so good, that what was said of Petronius has been applied to him; “ that he is *scriptor purissimæ impuritatis.*” He was author of the following pieces: “ De

* See Wood, vol. ii. col. 804.

“Peccato Originali: In Horto Hesperidum,
 “Typis Adami et Evæ, Terræ Fil.” 1670;
 8vo. This has been reprinted. “Problema
 “Paradoxum, de Spiritu Sancto;” 1678; 8vo.
 “De stolatæ Virginitatis Jure;” L. Bat. 1680;
 8vo. “De Fornicatione cavenda, Admonitio;”
 1698; 8vo. “De Prostibulis Veterum.” His
 books are uncommon: several of them were
 sold at Dr. Mead’s sale*. See more of him in
 “Dissertatio de Libris combustis,” in “Schel-
 “hornii Amoenitates Literariæ,” Francof. et
 Lips. 1727; 8vo. tom. vii. p. 168; and in
 John Albert Fabricius’s “Centuria Plagiario-
 “rum,” at p. 84 of his “Opuscula.”

JOHN NORTON; *a youth, or rather
 boy, in a round cap or bonnet. Under the print, which
 is the frontispiece to his book, is a Latin and English
 distich. W. Sherwin sc. 8vo.*

John Norton published a book, entitled,
 “The Scholar’s Vade Mecum, or the serious
 “Student’s solid and silent Tutor; being a
 “Translation of Marcus Antoninus Flaminius
 “out of Latin into English, with *some few Al-
 “terations therein, by VAIE of Essay. As also
 “certain idiomatologic and philologic Annotations
 “on the said Author,”* 1674, 8vo. He, at
 the end of his *Latin* Dedication†, styles him-
 self Johanniculus Nortonulus, orta Londi-
 nensis. His principal aim in this work was
 to introduce a new mode of spelling, found-
 ed upon derivation, of which the following
 words are a specimen; aer for air; aql, rather
 than eagle, from aquila; deie, deis, daily, from
 dies; feith for faith, from fides; pather for fa-
 ther, from pater; paur for poor, from pauper;
 inimie for enemy, from inimicus; hol for whole,

Vide “Bibliotheca Meadiana,” p. 5.

† P. 130.

from ὄλος; nome for name, from nomen. It appears from this short specimen, that Norton, though enterprising and ingenious †, had not attained that maturity of judgment and competency of learning which is necessary for the reformation of a language; an attempt which is far above a boy, and has ever been thought a work of too arduous and delicate a nature for any one man*.

Sir JAMES TURNER wrote on the art of war. See the Class of Soldiers.

There is some account of several musicians, and others, who were authors, in the Class of Artists.

Sir JOSHUA CHILD, a judicious writer on trade. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

CAREW REYNELL; Esq. *Faitborne*
sc. b. sb.

† Several copies of verses, which are prefixed to his book, were sent him upon the occasion.

† Sheridan, at p. 373 of his "British Education," published in 1756, says, "We have stronger reasons than ever, at this very juncture, to take care that our language be not wholly destroyed. One arises from a new-fangled custom, introduced by some late authors, of spelling words differently from their wiser predecessors, and, out of a poor ambition of shewing their learning, omitting and changing several letters under pretence of pointing out their derivation. But these gentlemen do not consider that most of these letters, which seem useless to them upon paper, or improper, are of the utmost consequence to point out and ascertain the pronunciation of words, which is already in too precarious a state; so that if this custom should continue to encrease, according to the caprice of every new writer, for a century more, the best authors we have, will by that time appear as obsolete, and as difficult to be read and understood, as Chaucer is at this day." The same author proceeds next to censure the "pernicious custom," as he calls it, of "throwing the accent as far back in our polysyllables as possible." He next speaks in very high and just terms of Dr. Johnson's "Dictionary."

This gentleman was author of the following book, which gained him a very considerable reputation: "The true English Interest: or an Account of the chief national Improvements, in some political Observations, demonstrating an infallible Advance of this Nation to infinite Wealth and Greatness, Trade and Populacy; with Employment and Preferment for all Persons;" 8vo. 1674. See a more particular account of this work in the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. ix. *

ANDREW SNAPE, *inscribed*, "*Effigies Authoris Æt. 38, 1682.*" *R. White del. et sc. b. sb.*

Andrew Snape was serjeant-farrier to Charles II. and author of "The Anatomy of a Horse," &c. which has been several times printed in folio, with a considerable number of copper-plates. His portrait is prefixed to this book. He was father to Dr. Andrew Snape, principal master of Eton school, who distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy. I find, from a manuscript note under this head in the Pepysian Collection, that one of the family of Snape has been serjeant farrier to the king for three hundred years past.

Before "The complete Horseman and expert Farrier," by THOMAS DE GREY, Esq. 1670;

* Andrew Yarranton, who had been bred a mercer, and was some time a soldier in the civil war, published a book on a similar subject with this of Reynell. It is entitled, "England's Improvement by Sea and Land," &c. 1677; 4to. It contains several things well worth the reader's notice. The author, who has given some account of himself at p. 193, was a very noted projector, and met with great encouragement from several persons of distinction. Roger Coke, Esq. was author of "A Discourse of Trade," which is much commended by Yarranton. J. Gee's book on Trade and Navigation is in good esteem.

is an anonymous equestrian figure, which was probably intended for his portrait.

STEPHANUS MONTEAGE, mercator Londini, 1675; *E. le Davis f. 4to.*

Stephen Monteage helped greatly to bring into use the excellent method of keeping accounts by way of debtor and creditor; by which a man clearly sees what he gets or loses by every article of trade in which he is concerned. His head is prefixed to his "Debtor and Creditor made easy," 1675; 4to.

JOHANNES MAYNE, philo. accompt. *M. Marlow sc.*

This person was author of a book entitled, "Clavis Commercialis," 1674, 8vo. before which is his portrait. He was also author of a "Treatise of Arithmetic," 1675, 8vo. in which he tells the reader, that the part which treats of the measuring of solids, namely, the prismoid, the cylindroid, &c. is wholly new, and never before made public. The author, who taught school in Southwark, whether he were the inventor, which he seems to have been, or only the improver of this branch of the mathematics, deserves to be rescued from oblivion.

EDWARD COCKER, an eminent arithmetician. See the next Class. See also the INTERREGNUM, Class X.

NOAH BRIDGES; *four English verses, subscribed G. W. (George Wither); neatly engraved by Faithorne.*

Noah Bridges was author of "Lux Mercatoria: Arithmetic natural and decimal, digest-

“ ed into a more easy and exact Method for re-
 “ solving the most practical and useful Ques-
 “ tions, than have been yet published ;” Lond.
 1661. His head is before this book. See the
 division of the Writing-masters in the Inter-
 regnum.

JAMES HODDER, writing-master ;
Gaywood f. six verses ; 12mo.

“ He that more of thine excellence would
 “ know,” &c.

This has been copied.

James Hodder was author of two treatises of
 arithmetic; the one vulgar, and the other de-
 cimal. The former of these was in so easy a
 method, that, in a few years, it became the
 most general book of the kind ever published.
 The twelfth edition, revised by More, who was
 usher and successor to Hodder, was printed in
 1678. See the division of Writing-masters in
 the next Class.

CHAMBERLAINE; *holding a pen ;*
Shoulder-knot ; 8vo.

“ Ingenuous* Chamberlaine, brave soul, see here
 “ In his effigies. He makes appear
 “ That can't withstand his wisdom, pains, and
 “ skill,
 “ Which puzzled ages past. Numbers now will
 “ Triumph in their fam'd patron Chamberlaine,
 “ Whose art'yond all, makes things abstruse most
 “ plain.”

W. Binneman sc. 8vo.

The *rhyme* under this head is so very *wicked*,
 that I could not transcribe it with a safe consci-

* Sic Orig.

ence. It is inserted, because I have no other account of the person. He seems to have been author of a book of arithmetic, to which the print was a frontispiece.

Sir WILLIAM WOOD, marshal to the regiment of archers; *long beard; 4to. mezz.*

I never saw this print but in Mr. Pepys's collection. Maitland tells us, in his "History of London," that the title of *Sir* was given to William Wood as a compliment of his brethren archers by way of pre-eminence for his dexterity in shooting. He was author of a book with the following title: "The Bowman's Glory; or Archery revived, giving an Account of the many signal Favours vouchsafed to Archers and Archery, by King Henry VIII. James and Charles I. &c. by William Wood." 1682 †. He lies buried in the church of St. James Clerkenwell. This is part of his epitaph:

"Sir William Wood lies very near this stone,
 "In's time, of archery excell'd by none:
 "Few were his equals; and this noble art
 "Hath suffered now in the most tender part." &c.

Ob. Sep. 4, 1691. *Æt.* 82.

A S T R O L O G E R S, &c.

WILLIAM LILLY, student in astrology; *T. Cross sc. small.* *The head now before me is in the title to his Almanack for the year 1678.*

Lilly's Almanack, which maintained its reputation for a long course of years, seems to have been one of those books which were

† The reader may see more concerning archery in Ascham's "Toxophilus."

thought *necessary for all families*. I can easily imagine that the author scarce ever went into the house of a mechanic where he did not see it lying upon the same shelf with "The Practice of Piety," and the "Whole Duty of Man."

Sir GEORGE WHARTON, *knt. and bart.* *Æt.* 45; *D. Loggan ad vivum sc.* 8vo.

GEORGIUS WHARTONUS, &c. *Before his Works, published by Gadbury; 1683; 8vo.* See the INTERREGNUM.

JOHN GADBURY; *oval; engraved in an astrological scheme, probably by Faithorne; sm. 4to.*

JOHANNES GADBURIUS, &c. *oval; astrological scheme underneath; h. sh.*

JOHN GADBURY, *Shirwin sc.*

JOHANNES GADBURIUS; &c. *Savage sc. 12mo.*
See the INTERREGNUM.

JOHANNES PARTRIDGE, *Æt.* 35; *R. White sc.* *Before his "Astrological Vade Mecum," 1679; 12mo.*

As Partridge was so unfortunate as to be the butt of a celebrated wit in the reign of Anne, the ridiculous part of his character, or rather the ridicule that was thrown upon him, will be remembered when the rest of his personal history is forgotten. Mr. John Aubrey informs us, that when he had learned to read, *and a little to write*, he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker; and that he followed this occupation. When he was eighteen years of age, he found means to procure a Lilye's Grammar, a Gouldman's Dictionary, Ovid's Metamorphosis, and a Latin Bible; and, by the help of these books, he acquired Latin enough to read the works of astrological authors in that language.

He

He next applied himself to the study of Greek, and Hebrew. He also studied physic; but was, saith my author, a shoemaker in Covent-garden in 1680. I find that he was sworn physician to Charles II. not long after; as he is styled *Physician to his Majesty* in the title to his translation of "Hadrianus a Mynsicht's Treasury of Physic;" 1682. Mr. Aubrey has given us the following list of his works, which he has carried down to the year above-mentioned. "A Hebrew Calendar," 1678; "Vade Mecum," 1679; "Ecclesilegia, an Almanack," 1679; another with the same title, for 1680; "The King of France's Nativity;" "A Discourse of two Moons;" "Mercurius Cælestis," an Almanack, for 1681; "Prodomus, a Discourse of the Conjunction of Saturn and Mars *." He was also author of "The black Life of John Gadbury †," &c. He lies buried in the church-yard of Mortlake in Surrey. The following inscription is engraved on his tomb:

Johannes Partridge Astrologus,
et Medicinæ Doctor:
natus est apud East Sheen,
in Comitatu Surry,
18. Die Januarii, Anno 1644,
et mortuus est Londini,
24. Die Junii, Anno 1715.
Medicinam fecit duobus Regibus,
unique Reginæ; Carolo scilicet secundo,
Willielmo tertio, Reginæque Mariæ.
creatus Medicinæ Doctor.
Lugduni Batavorum ||-

HEN-

* MS. in Mus. Ashmol.

† It is observable, that almost all the noted astrologers spoke of each other as rogues and impostors.

|| In the "Miscellanea Lipsiensia," tom. ii. p. 763, in the List of

HENRICUS COLEY, philomath. nat. civitat. Oxon. *Octobris* 18, 1633, *Æt.* 35, 1668; a *celestial globe at his elbow.*

HENRY COLEY; *an anonymous head, in a plain neckcloth with the signs of the zodiac about it. I take this head, which is well engraved, to be the same which is mentioned by Mr. Walpole, at p. 108 of his "Catalogue of Engravers," 2d edit. under the article of ROBERT WHITE. There is an octavo print of him, different from this, with White's name to it.*

Mr. Wood informs us, that Coley was a tailor by trade, and the adopted son of Lilly *, who made him a present of the thirty-sixth impression of his "Ephemeris." This was continued by the son for many years:

—"Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis."

His principal work is his "Key to the whole Art of Astrology, of which there is an improved edition, called "A Key to the whole Art of Astrology new filed." He took care to inform the world that he lived in Baldwin's Court, Gray's-Inn-Lane, over against the Hole in the Wall, where he was much resorted to as an astrologer, a fortune-teller, and a caster of urine.

JOHANNES MIDDLETON, Philomath; *a head in an octagon frame, over which are the sun, moon, and stars.*

This mean-looking figure appears more like a country fellow, who comes to have his fortune

of Persons who died in 1715, is the following article, under this title, "Ex Ordine Philolophorum, Joannes Partridge, Astronomus et Astrologus, in Anglia famigeratissimus, Londini, Mense Junio (scil. obiit.)"

* The custom of adopting sons had long obtained among astrologers and chymists. It has been mentioned before, under the article of BLAGRAVE.

told,

told, that an astrologer and fortune-teller. He was, however, the author of a book of astrology, published in 1679, 8vo. to which is prefixed his head.

RICHARDUS SAUNDERS, student in physic and astrology, 1677; *a book in his right-hand; his left on a celestial globe.*

There are two other portraits of him, each of which has an epigram of six verses affixed to it: one of them was engraved by Cross. I think they belong to the Interregnum.

Richard Saunders was author of “The Astrological Judgment and Practicè of Physick, deduced from the position of the Heavens at the Decumbiture of the sick Person: wherein the fundamental Grounds thereof are most clearly displayed and laid open: shewing, by *an universal Method*, not only the Cause, but the Cure and End of all Manner of Diseases incident to human Bodies, &c. being the thirty Years Practice and Experience of Richard Saunders, Student in Physick and Astrology;” 1677; 4to. His portrait is before this book. He was also author of a folio on physiognomy, chiromancy, moles, dreams, &c. of which various extracts and abridgments have been made, and sold by the hawkers. Physiognomy and chiromancy were more respected in the reign of Charles II. than they have been since: they were then regarded as next in dignity to their sister Astrology*.

* Mr. Evelyn has, in his “Numismata,” given us a long chapter upon physiognomy. The first book of chiromancy ever printed in England was published by George Wharton, in 1652, octavo, and dedicated to Mr. Ashmole. It is a translation from the Latin of John Rothman, M. D.

JOHANNES HEYDON, eques, &c. *Nat.* 1629; *T. Cross* *sc.* *Before his "Holy Guide,"* 1662: 12mo.

The author had no right to the title of eques.

JOHANNES HEYDON, &c. *Sberwin* *sc.* 12mo.

JOHANNES HEYDON; a small bust, with ornaments, neatly engraved; over the head is this inscription, in a label; "Heydon's † Way to Happiness, in Nature, Reason, and Philosophy;" 8vo.

John Heydon, who sometimes assumed the name of Eugenius Theodictatus, was a great pretender to skill in the Rosicrucian philosophy and the celestial sciences. There is something truly original in his books; and he appears to have far out-canted all the rest of his brethren. His chymical and astrological works are numerous: but I shall pass over that in which he has made "A Discovery of the true Coelum Terre," and that which contains "The occult Power of the Angels of Astronomy in the Telefmatical * Sculptures of the Persians and Egyptians;" and several others equally extraordinary; and transcribe only two of their titles, namely, "The English physician's Guide, or the holy Guide; leading the Way to know all Things past, present, and to come; to resolve all manner of Questions, cure all Diseases; leading the Way to Virtue, Art, and Nature, and to the golden Treasures of Nature by Transmutation; with the Rosie Cross uncovered, and the Places, Temples, holy Houses, Castles, and invisible mountains of the Brethren discovered and commuicated

† His name was sometimes written Haydon.

* Heydon, if he meant any thing by this word, meant *talifmanical*.

“ to the World, for the full Satisfaction of Philosophers, Alchymists, &c. all in six Books, with a small Chymical Dictionary;” Lond. 1662; 8vo. “ Hammeguleh Hampanneah; or the Rosie Crucian Crown †, set with seven Angels, seven Planets, seven Genii, twelve Signs, twelve Ideas, sixteen Figures; and their occult Powers upon the seven Metals, and their Miraculous Virtues in Medicines; with the perfect and full Discovery of the Pantarva and Elixirs of Metals, prepared to cure Diseases: whereunto is added Elhauareuna presorio, Regio Lucis et Psonthon;” Lond. 1665; 8vo.—The author, who has given us the outlines of his character in the title-pages of his books, was much resorted to by the duke of Buckingham; who, like the *godless regent* mentioned by Mr. Pope, was much infatuated with judicial astrology. He employed Heydon to calculate the king’s and his own nativity; and was assured that his stars had promised him great things. He was also employed by the duke in some treasonable and seditious practices, for which he was sent to the Tower; where he was more honourably lodged than he had ever been before*. He lost much of his former reputation, by telling Richard Cromwell and Thurloe, who went to him disguised like cavaliers, that Oliver would infallibly be hanged by a certain time, which he outlived several years. He married the widow of Nicholas Culpepper, and succeeded to much of his business.

† This title is taken from the second book.

* “ There was a poor fellow, says lord Clarendon, who had a poorer lodging, about Tower Hill, and professed skill in horoscopes; to whom the duke often repaired in disguise, &c.” This poor fellow, as appears from Carte’s “ Life of the Duke of Ormond,” was Heydon. See the “ Contin. of Lord Clarendon’s Life,” p. 816.

JOHN, commonly called JACK ADAMS §; in a fantastic dress, with a tobacco-pipe at his girdle, standing at a table, on which lie a horn-book and Poor Robin's Almanack. On one shelf is a single row of books; and on another several boys play-things, particularly tops, marbles, and a small drum. Before him is a man genteely dressed, presenting five pieces; from his mouth proceeds a label thus inscribed: "Is she a princess?" This is meant for Carleton, who married the pretended German princess. Behind him is a ragged flatteringly woman, who has also a label at her mouth with these words: "Sir, can you tell my fortune?" At the bottom is a satirical inscription in barbarous Latin, or rather English with Latin terminations, addressed to Adams, who is styled "Jacko Cunningmanissimo," &c. &c. This print, which I never saw but in Mr. Bull's collection *, and have therefore minutely described it, is an octavo, engraved much in the manner of Skerwin.

Jack Adams, professor of the celestial sciences at Clerkenwell-Green, was a blind buzzard that pretended to have the eyes of an eagle. He was chiefly employed in horary questions, relative to love and marriage; and knew, upon proper occasions, how to sooth the passions and flatter the expectations of those who consulted him; as a man might have had much better fortune from him for five guineas than for the same number of shillings. He affected a singular dress, and cast his horoscopes with great solemnity. When he failed in his predictions, he declared that the stars did not absolutely force, but powerfully incline; and threw the blame upon wayward and perverse fate: he maintained that their tendency was intrinsically right, when

§ This print may be placed here, or in the twelfth Class.

* This judicious and fine collection was very lately purchased by lord Mount Stuart, who has greatly improved and enlarged it.

they intended such things as were never verified; and that they were only wrong, as the *hand* of a clock made by a skilful workman, when it is moved forward or backward by any external or superior force. He assumed the character of a learned and *cunning* man; but was no otherwise cunning, than as he knew how to over-reach those credulous mortals who were as willing to be cheated as he was to cheat them, and who relied implicitly upon his art †.

WILLIAMS WILLIAMS, alias WILLISUM. See the INTERREGNUM.

THOMAS LISTER. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

JAMES JULL, astrologer; 12mo.

* * * * *

The mercurialists, physiognomists, chiromancers, astrologers, philomaths, and well-wishers to the mathematics, were more numerous in this reign than they have been at any

† Astrologers are empirics in astral science, as quacks are in physic. Such was the credulity of the people at this period, that there was scarce a country town in which there was not a calculator of nativities and a caster of urine. Some, to their great emolument, united both professions, as a *student in physic and astrology* was, by the generality of the vulgar, esteemed much superior to a *mere physician*; and planetary influence was supposed to be of the greatest efficacy in human life, especially in love affairs. I have heard of a woman who married very foolishly, and had this posy on her ring, as an apology for her ill conduct:

None can prevent
The stars intent.

It was currently reported among the people who best knew the wife, that "the stars also *intended* that the poor husband should be a cuckold." I have said more than I should otherwise have done on this subject, as I have now before me a scheme of a nativity, drawn up, for aught I know to the contrary, by Jack Adams. This alone would serve for a satire upon astrology.

other period. There was a large collection of their works in the Harleian Library †.

AN AUTHORESS.

HANNAH WOOLLEY; *Faithorne f.*

8vo.

I have seen the same head, with the name of Mrs. Gilley affixed to it: and I think it was a better impresson.

“The Queen’s Clofet opened,” a book of receipts in Cookery, &c. had not long been published, when there came forth “The Queen-like Clofet,” which was pretended to be much more complete than the former. Mrs. Woolley wrote “A Supplement to the Queen-like Clofet; or a little of every Thing.” Her “Ladies Delight, or a rich Clofet of Experiments and Curiosities, containing the Art of Preserving,” &c. has been several times printed. It appears from Clavel’s Catalogue, that this was published about the same time with “Digby’s Clofet opened.” Mrs. Woolley was also author of “The Gentlewoman’s Companion, or a Guide to the Female Sex; containing Directions of Behaviour in all Places, Companies,” &c. This was reprinted in 1674. The above account, which is taken from Clavel, may be true: but it is not very improbable that neither the portrait nor the books belonging to Mrs. Woolley; and such as

† There appeared, in the reign of Charles II. an almanack under the name of “Poor Robin, a Well-wisher to the Mathematics,” which has been continued for about a century. The author hit the taste of the common people, who were much delighted with a wit of their own level. This occasioned the publication of a book of jests under the same name, and in the same reign.

are acquainted with the frauds of modern book-fellers might be inclined to think that no such person ever existed.—I have heard an old lady, who was very learned in cookery and its appendant branches of science, say, that the authors who wrote on these subjects generally stole from each other.

SCOTCH AUTHORS.

Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE, a polite writer. See the class of Lawyers.

THOMAS BINNING, Scotus; *R. White sc. 8vo.*

“Effigiem spectas; præstat spectare laborem:

“Ingenio pollet; omnibus arte præit.”

This person, who was a sea-captain, was author of a book of gunnery; Lond. 1676; 4^{to}.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS, &c.

PAINTERS of HISTORY, &c.

ISAAC FULLER, a painter of history and portrait. See the INTERREGNUM.

ROBERT STREETER*, *ipse p. Banerman sc. In the “Anecdotes of Painting;” 4^{to}.*

Robert Streeter, serjeant-painter to the king, was one of the most universal of our English

* In “England’s Recovery, being the History of the Army under the Conduct of Sir Thomas Fairfax,” fol. 1647, is an etching by him of the battle of Naleby, in two sheets. He has there spelt his name Streeter.

artists. He painted history, portrait, landscape, and still-life. If he had confined his talent to one branch only, he would doubtless have arrived at much greater excellence than he did. Some of his fruit-pieces were deservedly admired. He painted several ceilings at Whitehall, which were destroyed by the fire; the battle of the giants at sir Robert Clayton's; and the chapel at All Souls college at Oxford. His principal work is at the Theatre in that university, a performance altogether unworthy of the architect. *Ob.* 1680, *Æt.* 56.

VERRIO; *Bannerman sc.* In the "*Anecdotes of Painting*;" 4to.

Antonio Verrio, a Neapolitan, was an artist of more invention than taste, and of greater expedition than correctness. His pompous stair-cases and his ceilings are popularly esteemed the greatest ornaments of our villas and palaces. He excelled in painting marble steps and columns, which he took care to introduce upon every occasion. He has painted himself at Windsor, in a long periwig, among the spectators of Christ healing the sick. *Ob.* 1707.

REMBRANDT VAN RHYN, painter and engraver; *natus* 1606, *ob.* 1674.

This print is copied, probably by Worlidge, from the double portrait of Rembrandt and his wife. It is prefixed to the catalogue and description of his etchings, printed for T. Jefferys; 1752; 12mo. See an account of many more portraits of him in that catalogue. His head is placed here upon the authority of Vertue, who informs us that he painted at Hull in this reign.

reign*.—His portrait by himself, is at Bultrode.

Though Rembrandt excelled as a painter of history and portrait, and especially in the latter, he is much better known as an engraver. Some of his prints are deservedly famous for the excellence of the *claire obscure*, as it is seen in a supposed, or accidental light: others are remarkable for the extravagance of that principle. He copied nature with all its defects, as he saw it in his own country; and even this he sometimes debased, but seldom rose above it. There is a vein of good sense running through most of his works †. His print of Christ healing the sick, esteemed the most capital of his etchings, sold, some years since, for thirty guineas: his portrait of the Burgomaster Six, has sold for more. I have been credibly informed that Mr. Grose, a jeweller, who lived lately at Richmond, gave 130 l. for five only of

* See the "Anecdotes of Painting."

† Some of them are extremely capricious; but we frequently see much more caprice in the collectors of his prints, than in the character of the artist. It is incredible what sums of money have been paid by connoisseurs for some of the most whimsical of his performances. These gentlemen are sometimes misled by prejudice. They have been so accustomed to use spectacles, as to have lost the natural use of their eyes. Men of good sense, though absolutely ignorant of the principles of taste, frequently judge better from the *effects* of the productions of the fine arts, than others do from *rule* and *custom*. The seeds of taste are implanted in mankind by nature. I have seen a country fellow, influenced by mere natural sensibility, as much struck with the sight of a wooden bust in a hatter's shop-window, as a judge of statuary would be at the sight of the Belvedere Apollo, or the Venus of Medicis. This sensibility, corrected and matured by judgment and experience, is what constitutes true taste. Such as are void of sentiment, attempt in vain to acquire it. But how comparatively mean is that confined taste, which is limited to the rarities of art only, to that more diffusive one, which has the variety of nature for its object, and can view, with emotion, the wonders of the creation!

his prints, and that they sold for much more, at the sale of his collection soon after his decease.

PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

PETRUS LELY, pictor Caroli II. Magnæ Britannicæ regis. *P. Lely delin. A. de Jode sc. large h. sh. or an ordinary sheet.*

PETRUS LELII, (LELY), eques, &c. *P. Lely p. J. Becket f. h. sh. mezz.*

PETRUS LELY, &c. *h. sh. mezz. sold by Smith.*

PETRUS LELY, &c. *Lely p. oval; mezz. h. sh. sold by Browns.*

PETRUS LELY, &c. *Lely p. G. Valck f. 4to. mezz.*

SIR PETER LELY; *se ipse p. Bannerman sc. copied from A. de Jode. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Mr. Methuen has sir Peter Lely and his family painted in oil by himself. His portrait, and that of his lady, painted also in oil by himself, are in the gallery at Strawberry-Hill.

Sir Peter Lely, who painted history and landscape when he first came into England, applied himself afterwards to portrait, in emulation of Vandyck. He copied the works of that admirable master with great success; but could not arrive at his excellence in copying nature. Vandyck painted what he saw before him; Lely painted his own ideas. In Vandyck's pictures we instantly see the person represented; in Lely's we see the painter. The languishing air, the sleepy eye, the cast of draperies, shew him to have been an excessive mannerist: but they shew him, at the same time, to have been an excellent

excellent artist. The ladies were desirous of being drawn by his hand, as he knew how to bestow beauty where nature had been sparing. It has been justly said of him, that "he painted many fine pictures, but few good portraits." *Ob.* 30 November, 1680, *Æt.* 63. He left an estate of 900 l. per annum; and his judicious collection of paintings, prints, and drawings sold for 26,000 l.

GODFRIDUS KNELLER, Germ. missus a Carolo II. ad depingendum Ludovicum Magnum, &c. 1685* ; *Kneller p. J. Becket f. large b. sb. mezz.*

The other portraits of him belong to the reigns of William III. and George I.

SAMUEL COOPER; *ipse p. Chambaris sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Samuel Cooper was a disciple of his uncle Hoskins, who, though one of the best painters of his age in miniature, was far exceeded by his nephew. He is called *The Vandyck in little*, and is well known to have carried his art to a greater height of perfection than any of his predecessors. His excellence was limited to a head. He died in 1672, in the 63d year of his age. His wife was sister to Mrs. Eadith Pope, mother to our celebrated poet*.

THOMAS FLATMAN, *holding a drawing of Charles II. in his left hand; en medaille; proof; b. sb. mezz.*

THOMAS FLATMAN; *Hayls p. Walker sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

* The king died before his return to England.

† "Anecdotes of Painting."

Thomas Flatman was bred to the law, but neglected that dry and laborious study, to pursue his inclination to painting and poetry. Some of his tasteless contemporaries thought him equally excellent in both; but one of his heads is worth a ream of his Pindarics; I had almost said all the Pindarics written in this reign. His works are extremely scarce. Vertue saw a limning by him in the collection of Edward, earl of Oxford, which was so finely executed, that he has placed him upon the same level with Hoskins, and next to Cooper. *Ob.* 8 Dec. 1688, *Æt. circ.* 53. See Class IX.

GERRARD ZOUST, or (SOEST); *Bannerman* *sc.* In the "*Anecdotes of Painting*;" 4^{to}. *This head is in the same plate with that of old Griffier.*

Gerard Zouft, a German, was deservedly famous for painting men's portraits, in which he had much more success than in women's. He was indeed too faithful a copier of nature to be much in vogue among the ladies. The low price which he received for painting a head, which was but 3 l. shews that his reputation was far below his merit. Riley was educated under him. His own portrait, by himself, is at Houghton. Its admission into the collection there is a sufficient proof of its excellence. *Ob.* 1681.

JOHN RILEY, an excellent painter in oil. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

GULIELMUS WISSING, inter pictores sui seculi celeberrimos, nulli secundus; artis suæ non exiguum decus et ornamentum. *Ob.* Sept. 10, An. *Æt.* 31, Dⁿⁱ. 1687. "*Immodicis brevis est*
"*Ætas.*"

“Ætas.” *W. Wiffing p. J. Smith f. (1687); b. sb. mezz.*

William Wiffing, who was a disciple of Dodaens, a history painter at the Hague, was for some time, employed under sir Peter Lely, whose manner he imitated. Upon the death of that artist, he became the painter in vogue, especially among the ladies. He is said to have always caught the beautiful likenesses; and if any of the sex who sat to him had too much paleness in her countenance, which is frequently the effect of long sitting, he took her by the hand, and danced her about the room, to add life and spirit to her beauty. He painted the portraits of the royal family.

ROBERT WALKER. See the INTER-REGNUM.

Mr. GIBSON, in the same plate with his wife; *Walker sc. In the “Anecdotes of Painting;” 4to.*

Richard Gibson, commonly called *the Dwarf*, to distinguish him from his nephew, William Gibson, was a disciple of De Cleyn, master of the tapestry works of Charles I. He was page of the back-stairs to that prince, and so much in his favour, that he did him the honour to give him his little wife in marriage. He improved himself in his art under sir Peter Lely, whose manner he successfully imitated. The princesses Mary and Anne, who became afterwards queens of Great Britain, were taught to draw by him: he went over to Holland on purpose to instruct the former. He sometimes painted historic pieces, but applied himself chiefly to portraits. He did that of Cromwell

several times. *Ob.* 23 July, 1690. See Mrs. GIBSON, in the next class.

NICOLAUS DE LARGILLIERE; *ipse p. Chereau sc. sb. There are also prints of him by Depuis and Desrochers.*

N. de LARGILLIERE, his wife and two children; *ipse p. Becket f. mezz. large h. sb.*

Largilliere, a Frenchman, was a portrait painter of eminence in this, and the next reign. He was persuaded by Le Brun to settle at Paris, though much inclined to fix at London. He was an intimate friend of Rigaud, who is said to have been his competitor as a painter. He died at Paris, in 1746, aged about ninety. He was employed by sir John Warner, and several other persons, some of whom were of the first distinction*. Mr. Walpole mentions the original from which the family-piece above described is taken. The print is very scarce.

CLAUDE LE FEVRE; *Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Claude Le Fevre, who was also a Frenchman, studied under Le Sueur and Le Brun. His genius led him chiefly to portrait, in which branch of painting he was eminent in his own country. He seems to have been but a short time in England.

JOHN HAYLS; *Hoskins p. a small oval; in the same plate with Le Fevre.*

Though the name or the works of Hayls are very little known, he is said to have been a rival of sir Peter Lely. His greatest excellence was in copying Vandyck. *Ob.* 1679.

* The prints of James II. and his queen after Largilliere are well known.

JOHN GREENHILL; *ipse p. Bannerman sc. 4to.*

John Greenhill was one of the most promising disciples of sir Peter Lely, under whom he made so sudden and great a proficiency, that he regarded him as a very formidable rival. He was snatched away in the midst of his career by death, which was imputed to his too free living. Mrs. Behn, who was a greater admirer of his handsome person, than of his excellence as a painter, and was supposed to have had a tender attachment to him, wrote an elegy on his death. General Cholmondeley has a half length portrait of him, in which a judicious eye might discern the different styles of Vandyck and Lely. He did a portrait of bishop Ward, which is now in the town-hall at Salisbury. He etched the head of his brother, an ingenious young man, of whom mention has been made in the preceding class*. *Ob. 19 May, 1676.*

WILLIAM FAITHORNE, portrait painter. See the division of Engravers.

JOHN BAPTIST GASPARS; *a small head; in the same plate with Greenhill.*

This artist was employed by Lely, Riley, and Kneller, to paint their postures. He drew some good designs for tapestry, and painted several portraits. *Ob. 1691.*

Sir RALPH COLE, Bart. *Lely p. F. Place f. b. sb. mezz.*

There is a small head of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting."

* See the "Anecdotes of Painting."

This gentleman painted a portrait of Thomas Wyndham, esq. from which a mezzotinto print has been engraved.—It appears from a manuscript letter of the reverend and learned Thomas Baker, B. D. of St. John's college, Cambridge, to Mr. Hearne, that “ Sir Ralph Cole, when “ very young, was taught to paint by Vandyck ; “ and that he had also a strange genius for mechanical arts.” I am credibly informed, that he retained several Italian painters in his service, at the expence of five hundred pounds a year ; and that he spent his fortune by his rage for painting*.

PAINTERS in various BRANCHES.

GERARD EDEMA; *in the same plate with Zouft, &c. In the “ Anecdotes of Painting ;” 4to.*

Gerard Edema, a native of Amsterdam, came into England about the year 1670. He was famous for painting landscapes, in which he exhibited a great variety of horrid and uncultivated scenes ; such as rocks, mountains, precipices, cascades, cataracts, and other wildnesses of savage nature. He went to Norway and Newfoundland on purpose to collect subjects. *Ob. circ. 1700.*

ADRIAN VAN DIEST; *small; in the same plate with Le Piper.*

Adrian Van Diest, a Dutchman, was a landscape painter of considerable note. He came into England in this reign, where he spent the

* There is a print of *Caspar Netscher*, engraved in mezzotinto by Vaillant ; but I cannot find that this eminent painter was ever in England.

greatest part of his life. He drew many views on the sea-coasts, and in the western parts of the kingdom. His clouds and distances are generally well painted. As he met with less encouragement than he deserved, he slighted some of his pieces. Several of them have uncommon merit. *Ob.* 1704, *Æt.* 49. The head may be placed in either of the following reigns.

WILLIAM VANDE VELDE, junr.
Kneller p. T. Chambers sc. 4to.

William Vande Velde, father and son, were classic artists in painting every thing that has any relation to the sea. The father was never rivalled but by his son*; the son is without a rival in any age or nation. They were both retained in the service of Charles II. who understood and sufficiently valued their admirable works. The elder Van Velde was employed in subjects worthy of his hand. He has perpetuated the most lively representation of several of the sea-fights in this reign, which are scarce to be paralleled in the history of mankind. The younger was at sea [what Claude Lorrain was at land; but his pencil was incomparably more copious and diversified. There is a well chosen collection of his paintings in the possession of Mr. Skinner, in Clifford-street, Burlington Gardens. See the reign of JAMES II.

ABRAHAMUS HONDIUS, pictor;
ipse p. Smith f. large 4to. mezz.

ABRAHAM HONDIUS; *ipse p. Chambers sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting; 4to."*

* At Bullstrode is an excellent sea-piece in oil, by the elder Vander Velde: it is in the manner of a drawing with Indian ink. He was seventy-four years of age when he did it.

Abraham Hondius, a native of Rotterdam, is very justly celebrated for painting of animals. He was excelled by Rubens and Snyders, who stand alone in this branch of their art: but his best pieces are very little inferior to the style of these capital masters. He also painted history, landscape, candle-lights, and hunting-pieces. Mr. Walpole informs us, that his finest picture is a dog-market, sold at Mr. Halsted's auction 1726. *Ob.* 1695.

THOMAS WYCK; *in the same plate with John Wyck, his son; Bannerman sc.* 4to.

Thomas Wyck, who was born at Haerlem in Holland, followed the manner of Peter Van Laer, commonly called Bamboccio. He painted landscape, sea-ports, and other views; and particularly excelled in chymical laboratories. I saw lately, in Berkshire, an excellent view of London on fire, by the hand of this artist. *Ob.* 1682.

JOHN WYCK, son of the former, excelled in landscapes and hunting-pieces, and was deservedly celebrated for his dogs and horses; in which branches of painting Wootton, his disciple, was also excellent. There are some good pieces by the latter in the hall at Longleat. *Ob.* 1702.

GRIFFIER; *in the same plate with Zouft, &c. Bannerman sc.*

John Griffier, commonly called *Old Griffier*, was better known abroad by the appellation of *the Gentleman of Utrecht*, though a native of Amsterdam. He was a good painter of perspective views, and noted for his landscapes, which he enriched with buildings and figures. His colouring was uncommonly neat. He excelled in
copy-

copying the works of Flemish and Italian masters. He etched several prints of birds and beasts, after the designs of Francis Barlow. He died in 1718, at upwards of 72 years of age.

EGBERT HEMSKIRK; *small; in the same plate with Riley. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Egbert Hemskirk was a noted painter of drunken revels, wakes, fairs, quakers meetings, and waggish subjects. Some are much delighted with his paintings; but they are generally such as would prefer Martial to Virgil. In Bourne's Poems is a copy of verses on his picture of two Dutchmen looking with a sorrowful countenance into an empty pot; and also on that of the players at put, which was engraved by Smith. *Ob. 1704.*

DANIEL BOON, *playing on the violin; mezz.*

This man was also a buffoon painter, and much of the same character with Hemskirk. He died in 1700.

PETER ROESTRATEN; *a pipe in his right-hand, and a rummer-glass of liquor in his left. A. Bannerman sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Peter Roestraten, a Dutchman, was a disciple of Francis Hals. He painted little besides still life, in which he excelled. There is an excellent picture by him at Belvoir-Castle, the seat of the duke of Rutland. It exhibits a watch, a book, a tankard, and several other things. The tankard is finely executed.

VAN SON; *Bannerman* sc. In the “*Anecdotes of Painting* ;” 4to.

Van Son, or Vanzon, who was bred under his father, a flower painter at Antwerp, was a copious painter of still-life. His pictures are composed of oranges, lemons, damask curtains, plate, and a great variety of other objects. Pieces of this kind were more valued in the reign of Charles II. than they are at present. Ob. 1700.

ALEXANDER BROWNE; *J. Huyfmans* p. *A. de Jode* sc. *b. sb.*

Alexander Browne was author of “*Ars Pictoria, or an Academy, treating of Drawing, Painting, Limning, and Etching,*” 1669, folio; to which is prefixed his head. He, in the title, styles himself *Practitioner in the Art of Limning*. It appears from the encomium of Payne Fisher, before this treatise, that he engraved the thirty plates at the end of it*. Some of them are taken from Bloemart’s fine drawing-book, and they are well copied. Many of our old mezzotintos have this inscription, “Sold by Alexander Browne, at the Blew Balcony in Little Queen-Street.” As there is seldom the name of any engraver to the prints said to be sold by him, it is very probable that some of them were done by his own hand †.

FRANCOIS LE PIPRE, (or LE PIPER); *collar unbuttoned.*

FRANCIS LE PIPER, *in the same plate with Van Dieft.* In the “*Anecdotes of Painting.*”

* These verses are part of the encomium :

“*Debentur tum Browne tuis quot ferta capillis †*

“*Qui tot semineces artes in luminis auras*

“*Duxisti, propriaque manu cœlata novasti*

“*Artificum simulacra lenum.*”

† *Alex. Browne fecit,* is inscribed on a mezzotinto of Charles

Francis Le Piper, the son of a gentleman in Kent, was designed for merchandize; but was of too mercurial a disposition, and too great a lover of pleasure, to fix to any profession. He was a singular humourist, and was remarkable for rambling over the greatest part of Europe on foot. When he had a mind to take a tour to the Netherlands, France, Spain, or Italy, he very abruptly left the kingdom, without the privity of his friends. He had an excellent talent for designing, and took a particular pleasure in drawing ugly faces. It was reckoned dangerous for a man who had any singularity of aspect to be in his company, as he would retire after he had sufficiently viewed him, and sketch out the perfect likeness of his features. Wine was the element in which he lived; and the greatest part of his pieces were drawn at the tavern, over a bottle. After he had dissipated his patrimony, he took money for his works. He did the drawings for several of the heads in sir Paul Rycaut's "History of the Turks;" and some designs for Becket, who executed them in mezzotinto. *Ob.* 1698. See more of him in Graham's "Essay towards an English School." at the end of De Piles's "Lives of the Painters."

SAMUEL BUTLER; *a small head, without the engraver's name; before his "Hudibras;"*
12mo.

"The Hogarth of poetry, says Mr. Walpole, was a painter too." He did but few things; yet there is no question but the genius of painting was greatly assisting to the comic muse. It is observable, that Hogarth's first public specimen of his talent for humourous pieces, was a set of prints which he *designed* for a
new

new edition of "Hudibras." This was his best method of studying that admirable burlesque poem*.

SYLVANUS MORGAN, *Æt.* 41; *falling band.*

Sylvanus Morgan, who had been bred a blacksmith, was an arms painter, and the reputed author of a book of heraldry, entitled, "The Sphere of Gentry." Mr. Wood informs us, from the authority of sir William Dugdale, that it was composed by Edward Waterhouse, esq. See the article of WATERHOUSE, among the Antiquaries.

P A I N T R E S S E S.

Mrs. BEALE and her son CHAREES; *Mary Beale p. T. Chambers sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Mrs. Mary Beale, daughter of Mr. Cradock, minister of Walton upon Thames, was instructed in the art of painting by sir Peter Lely, who was a professed admirer of her genius, and was thought to have a tender regard for her person. She painted portraits in oil, water-colours, and crayons; and acquired a good deal of the Italian style, by copying the works of eminent masters of that country. She painted more portraits of the dignified clergy than any of her contemporary artists. Her price was 5*l.* for a head, and 10 *l.* for a half-length. Mrs. Diana Curtis, first wife of Benjamin, late bishop of Winchester,

* Methinks a pretty emblem might be contrived, of the aids which the arts and sciences receive from each other; in which the principal figures should be *painting* and *poetry*, with this motto,

"Petimusque damusque vicissim."

was a scholar of Mrs. Beale and her son*. The former died the 28th of Dec. 1697, in the 65th year of her age.

Charles Beale painted in oil and water-colours: but a weakness in his eyes occasioned his quitting his profession, after he had followed it four or five years.

Mrs. ANNE KILLIGREW; *A. Killigrew p. A. Blooteling sc. b. sb. mezz. very scarce.*

Mrs. ANNE KILLIGREW, *painted by herself; J. Becket f. large 4to. mezz. Before her Poems, 1686.*

Mrs. ANNE KILLIGREW; *ipsa p. Chambers sc. copied from the former. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Anne, daughter of Dr. Killigrew, master of the Savoy, was maid of honour to the dutchess of York. She was a lady of fine accomplishments both of body and mind, and celebrated by Mr. Dryden for her painting and poetry. Her wit was deservedly admired; but it received part of its currency from her beauty. She painted landscape, portrait, and history †. This shews the fertility of her genius, which had not time to rise to maturity, as she died at the age of twenty-five. The print before her poems is evidently in the style of sir Peter Lely. It appears, from Mr. Dryden's ode to her memory, that she drew the pictures of the duke and dutchess of York. *Ob. 1685.*

* Mrs. Hoadly, widow of the bishop of Winchester, had several portraits of her painting, which do her much honour.

† See Dryden's Ode, in his "Miscel." V. p. 212. See also "Anecdotes of Painting."

SCULPTORS.

CIBBER; *A. Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Caius Gabriel Cibber, an artist of merit, came into England a little before the Restoration. He, in a few years, became so eminent, that he was appointed statuary and carver to the king's closet. Most of the statues of the kings in the Royal Exchange are of his hand; but these are not by far so well executed as the figures of Melancholy and Raving Madness before the hospital of Bedlam, which are his capital performances. They were probably taken from the life. He did two of the bas-reliefs on the pedestal of the monument, and several good pieces of sculpture at Chatsworth. He built the Danish church in London, where he lies buried with his second wife, descended from the family of Colley in Rutlandshire. This lady, who brought her husband a fortune of 6000*l.* was mother of our late laureat. The monument for Caius Cibber and his wife was erected in 1696.

WILLIAM EMMET, who was no extraordinary artist, was sculptor to Charles II. before the celebrated Gibbons. There is a very indifferent mezzotinto of him, done by himself.

GRINLING (OR GRINLIN) GIBBONS. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

ARCHI-

ARCHITECTS.

Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN built the church of St. Stephen Walbrook in this reign, which was sufficient to establish his reputation as an architect. He may rather be said to have extended his fame by building St. Paul's, than to have raised it to a greater height. Mr. Evelyn, who was personally acquainted with him, has given us a just idea of his great and various talents in the following passage, which I shall transcribe from the Epistle to the Reader, before his translation of Freart's "Idea of the perfection of Painting;" a book but little known, and very rarely to be met with. Speaking of the famous Bernini, he says, "Not many years since, he is reported to have built a theatre at Rome, for the adornment whereof he not only cut the figures and painted the scenes, but writ the play, and composed the music, which was all in recitativo: and I am persuaded that all this is not yet, by far, so much as that miracle of our age and country, Dr. Christopher Wren, were able to perform, if he were so disposed, and so encouraged; because he is master of so many admirable advantages beyond them." See the above mentioned book. His portrait belongs to the reign of Anne.

Sir BALTHASAR GERBIER, of whom some account has been given in the reign of Charles I. was promised, as he tells us himself, the place of surveyor-general of the works, upon the decease of Inigo Jones. After the death of Charles, he was very attentive to the business of his academy, which he had erected at Bethnal-green

“and exercises*.” Butler has ridiculed this academy, in his fictitious “Will of Philip earl of Pembroke†;” who bequeaths “all his other speeches, of what kind soever, to the academy, to help Sir Balthasar’s art of well-speaking.” As this project did not answer his expectation, he went to Surinam in the time of the usurpation, and is supposed to have returned to England with Charles II. as he is said to have designed the triumphal arches erected for the reception of that prince. In 1663, he published a small treatise, entitled, “Counsel and Advice to all Builders:” to which he has prefixed no less than forty dedications. He died at Hempsted Marshal, the seat of lord Craven, of which he drew the plan, and lies buried in the chancel of the church. See the reign of Charles I. Class V. and X. See also the “Anecdotes of Painting.” A print has lately been engraved by Walker from the picture of his family, mentioned in the former reign.

A MODELLER.

ABRAHAMUS SYMONDS; (SIMON)
P. Lely p. Blooteling f. large beard; 4to. mezz. This has been copied.

ABRAHAM SIMON; *Vertue sc. a small oval; engraved in the same plate with his brother’s head, before mentioned.*

Abraham Simon, a celebrated modeller in wax, was brother to Thomas Simon the medalist, and was of singular service to that artist in

* See the “Interpreter of the Academy,” &c. 1648; 4to. before which is a head of the author, inscribed, “Heureux qui in Dieu se confie.” There is another print of him with a ribbon and a medal, inscribed “C. R.” before his “Discourse on “Magnificent Buildings.”

† This, though attributed to Butler, was probably written by sir John Birkenhead.

some of his admirable works, of which there is an elegant volume engraved by Vertue. Abraham, who was bred to learning, was intended for the church; but he chose to pursue the bent of his genius. He was some time retained in the service of Christina, queen of Sweden, who presented him with a gold chain and medal. Charles II. who intended to create an order of knighthood, in commemoration of his escape after the battle of Worcester, under the appellation of *The Order of the Royal Oak*, employed Abraham Simon to make for that purpose a model in wax of a medal, which was to have been executed in gold. The king, who approved of his performance, rewarded him with an hundred broad pieces. He was employed by the duke of York to make another model of his own head; but being informed that he intended to give him only fifty pieces, he, with indignation, crushed the figure betwixt both his hands, and entirely defaced it. This was injurious to his reputation. He afterwards lived in obscurity; but still retained his pride with his poverty. His whimsical attachment to the garb which he wore in his youth is remarkable. He adhered to the same mode of wearing his hair, beard, cloak, boots and spurs, which prevailed in the reign of Charles the First. He died soon after the Revolution,

ENGRAVERS.

GULIELMUS FAITHORNE, sculpsitor; *Faithorne p. Johannes Fillian sc. b. sb.*

WILLIAM FAITHORNE; *neatly etched; 8vo.*

WILLIAM FAITHORNE; *ipse p. Bannerman sc. copied from the first. In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."*

There is a softness and delicacy, as well as strength and beauty, in the best works of Faithorne, which are not to be found in those of any other English engraver. Nothing is more common than for people not to see what is before their eyes: the merit of this admirable artist was not attended to, before it was pointed out by Mr. Walpole. The portraits of Sir William Paston, John, viscount Morlaunt, Frances Bridges, countess of Exeter, Margaret Smith, Thomas Stanley, and John La Motte, esquires, are among his best performances. The historical prints in Westley's "Life of Christ" are said, in the title of that book, to be done "by the excellent "hand of William Faithorne:" but the generality, at least, are altogether unworthy of him. I have been informed, that most of them were done for a mass-book in the reign of James II. William Faithorne the son, who performed chiefly in mezzotinto, has been often confounded with his father. Walter Dolle was a scholar of the latter, but he was a workman of a much lower class*. Faithorne the elder died 1691.

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *small; ipse f.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *obit Lond. 1677; Æt. 70. In the title to the "Description of his Works," together with his "Life," by G. Vertue; (first edit.) 1745; 4to. See the reign of CHARLES I.*

PETER VANDREBANC, (or VANDERBANK), engraver; *own hair; neckcloth.*

PETER VANDERBANK: *in the same plate with Vaillant, Place, and Lodge. In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."*

* He is styled *servant* to Faithorne, in the "Account of the Cures wrought by Valentine Greatraks the Stroker."

Peter Vandrebanc, a native of Paris, came into England about the year 1674. He was deservedly admired for the softness of his prints, some of which are of an uncommon size. These, though they helped to encrease his reputation, helped also to ruin him, as the profit of the sale was by no means answerable to the time and expence he bestowed upon them. Charles II. James II. and his queen, sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, &c. are on large sheets, and finely executed. The head of John Smith, a writing-master, done from an original by Faithorne, is one of his best portraits. He etched the cieling by Verrio, in the drawing-room at Windsor. But the most valuable of his works is his excellent print of Christ praying in the garden, after Sebastian Bourdon. The account of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting" was communicated to Mr. Vertue by his youngest son, a poor labourer.

ROBERT WHITE; *Bannerman sc.* In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers;" 4to. There are several other heads in the same plate.

Robert White, a disciple of Loggan, is supposed to have engraved more frontispieces to books than any other artist. Many of his portraits are deficient in point of neatness; but that is more than compensated by the truth of his drawing, in which he was never exceeded. I have transcribed the following singular encomium of him, from "The Life and Errors of "John Dunton*," bookfeller, written by himself. "Mr. White exceeds all I have ever met "with, in taking *the air of a face*. He drew "for me the picture of Mr. Doolittle, and he "gained much reputation by it; but his mas-

* P. 346.

“ter-piece may be reckoned the *seven bishops*.
 “He takes faces so much to the life, that the
 “real person may be said to be wherever you
 “see a face of his doing. Herein imitating
 “the famous Zeuxis, who died of a fit of
 “laughter, at the sight of a comical old wo-
 “man’s picture which he had drawn, to his
 “thinking, as if she had been really alive: so
 “that if none but Apelles was permitted to
 “paint Alexander, I think Mr. White merits
 “the same honour with respect to the greatest
 “king or queen upon earth. Zeuxis would
 “never sell any picture, because he thought
 “them above any price; and therefore only
 “made presents of them to kings and queens.
 “I am ready to think, would Mr. White pre-
 “sent, rather than sell, his *original pictures*,
 “the English generosity would advance Mr.
 “White to a coach and six, and exceed that
 “which enriched Zeuxis.” *Ob.* 1704.

PAUL VANSOMER; *in the same plate with Robert White.*

Vansomer did a considerable number of plates after sir Peter Lely. His works, which are in no great esteem, except for the rarity of some of them, consist of etchings, mezzotintos, and engravings. He was living in 1690. Richard Tomson, who sold some of his prints, has been mistaken for the engraver.

ISAAC BECKET; *in the same plate with Robert White.*

Becket, who was bred a callico-printer, learned the art of mezzotinto from Vansomer. He had the honour of instructing the famous John Smith.

Smith. There is a print of him, when young, engraved by that excellent master*.

WILLIAM ELDER; *in the same plate with Robert White.*

William Elder, a Scotsman, engraved several heads in sir Paul Rycaut's "History of the "Turks." His portrait of Ben Johnson, prefixed to one of the folio editions of his works, is his best performance.

ALEXANDER BROWNE, limner, engraver, and print-seller. See the division of the Painters.

PIERCE TEMPEST, engraver and print-seller. See the reign of JAMES II.

ARTHUR SOLY was much employed by Robert White, who drew his head in black lead. In 1683, a print was engraved from this drawing. Soly did prints of Richard Baxter and Tobias Crisp. See the "Catalogue of Engrav-
"ers," 2d edit. p. 110.

Prince RUPERT is celebrated for the invention of mezzotinto, of which he is said to have taken the hint from a soldier scraping his rusty fusil. It is also said that the first print of this kind ever published was done by his highness; it may be seen in the first edition of Evelyn's "Sculptura †." The secret is said to have been soon after discovered by Sherwin the engraver, who made use of a loaded file for laying the ground.

* This print was done by Smith in 1689, and is, by some, supposed to represent one of Becket's family, and not that artist himself. In Mr. Mac Ardell's Catalogue, quoted before, it is called "Isaac Becket, Smith's master."

† A good impression of this print is valuable.

The prince, upon sight of one of his prints, suspected that his servant had lent him his tool, which was a channelled roller; but upon receiving full satisfaction to the contrary, he made him a present of it. The roller was afterwards laid aside, and an instrument with a crenelled edge, in shape like a shoemaker's cutting knife, was used instead of it †. The glass drops invented by him are well known. He also invented a metal called by his name, in which guns were cast; and contrived an excellent method of boring them, for which purpose a water-mill was erected at Hackney-Marsh, to the great detriment of the undertaker, as the secret died with the illustrious inventor. He communicated to Christopher Kirby, from whom the present Christopher Kirby ‡ is descended, the secret of tempering the best fish-hooks made in England. See Class I. and VII. in this reign, and also Class I. in the preceding.

W. VAILLANT; *W. Vaillant f. 4to. mezz.*

W. VAILLANT; *in the same plate with Vandrebanc, &c. In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers;" 4to.*

† It should not be forgotten, that sir Christopher Wren is said to have been the inventor of mezzotinto. It is certain that there is a black-a moor's head by him, in a different manner from that of prince Rupert. Vertue, in a manuscript in my possession, mentions "A large head, *something like mezzotinto*: some tender parts," says he, "are done with several chasing and friezing tools. Some of the darkest parts are grounded like mezzotinto, and scraped. It is thus inscribed: "Amelia Elisabetha, D. G. Hassiæ, &c. Landgrav. Comitissa Hannov. Ad vivum a se primum depictam, novoque jam sculpturæ modo expressam, dicat consecratque L—n S. anno 1643." He refers to Sandrart's "Lives of the Painters," where, he says, "there is an account of this man's being the inventor of mezzotinto." He adds, "In lord Harley's collection of heads, is one of this lady," says Mr. Wanley; there is also a head of the Comes Hasse, by the same hand, who was the person that taught prince Rupert."

‡ Now living in Crowder's-Well-Alley, near Aldersgate.

Warner,

Warner, or Wallerant, Vaillant a painter, was of singular service to prince Rupert in putting his new invention of mezzotinto in practice, came into England with him, soon after the Restoration. He also made considerable improvements upon this invention, as appears from his own, and his wife's portrait, a curious print of their family, and a head of Frobenius the printer, after Hans Holbein. He sometimes painted in black and white. He died in Holland.

FRANCIS PLACE; *in the same plate with Vandrebanc, &c.*

Francis Place was a gentleman of Yorkshire, who painted, designed, and etched for his diversion. He also did several portraits in mezzotinto; particularly that of Richard Sterne, archbishop of York; and Henry Gyles, a glass-painter of the same city. He had an excellent hand at etching, as appears from his prints after Barlow. I have a set of twelve etchings, executed from designs of that painter, now lying before me: seven of them were done by Mr. Place, and the rest by old Griffier. They are dedicated to Richard, lord Maitland, eldest son of the earl of Lauderdale, whom he styles the Mæcenas of painting. His prints, especially his portraits, are very uncommon. *Ob.* 1728.

WILLIAM LODGE; *in the same plate with Vandrebanc.*

William Lodge was a gentleman who engraved, and sometimes painted, for his amusement. He drew and etched various views in Italy and England. He also etched the heads in Giacomo Barri's "Viaggio Pittoreasco," which he

he translated; some prospects of the cloathing towns in Yorkshire for Thoresby's "Ducatus Leodiensis," and several places of natural history for Dr. Martin Lister. *Ob.* 1689.

JOHN EVELYN, Esqr. *A. Bannerman*
sc. *In Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."*

This gentleman etched five small views of places which he saw in his journey betwixt Rome and Naples, a view of his own seat at Wooton, and another of Putney*. See Class IX.

J O-

* There are several persons of rank and eminence now living, who amuse themselves with etching and engraving. Lord Townshend has done several good caricaturas †. The countess dowager of Carlisle has etched several prints from Rembrandt, Salvator Rosa, Guido, and other celebrated masters. The late general Guise was so taken with some of her pieces, that he asked, and obtained a complete set of them. Lord Newnham has etched several landscapes and views about Stanton-Harcourt, with great freedom and taste. Mr. Irby, son of lord Boston, has also etched, with taste and skill, a view of Hedfor church in Buckinghamshire ‡, and other pieces. Lady Louisa Greville, daughter of the earl of Warwick, has etched several landscapes that well deserve a place in any collection; as do several heads etched by Mrs. Elizabetha Bridgetta Gulston, wife of Joseph Gulston, esq. of Ealing-Grove, in Middlesex; particularly the portraits of Dr. Francis Courayer, after Hamilton, and the second which she has done of Mr. Gulston, after the same painter. Miss Hartley, daughter of the late Dr. Hartley, of Bath, who has etched Jediah Buxton, and other pieces, deserves also to be mentioned. Sir William Musgrave has also etched several landscapes with uncommon spirit, from drawings of Bolognese, and the late lord Byron. The Rev. Mr. Richard Byron, brother to the present lord Byron, has copied Rembrandt's famous landscape of the *three trees*, in so masterly a manner, that it has passed in a sale for the original print. This gentleman, who excels in drawing, has done several other things, some of which are of his own invention. Mr. Mason's exact etching of his late learned and ingenious friend Mr. Gray, merits distinction; as does also his own portrait, etched by C. Carter §, after Vassiet. The just outline and high finishing of some of the prints of captain William Baillie, done after pictures, and the character and spirit of others,

† The late Mr. Pryse Campbell excelled in caricatura.

‡ See the "Gentleman's Magazine" for October, 1771, p. 450.

§ Servant to Mr. Mason.

JOSEPH ROTIER, cydevant graveur de la monoye de Charles II. d'Angleterre.

This print was done when he was in the service of Lewis XIV.

There were three bothers of the name of Rotier; John, Joseph, and Philip, who were employed as engravers of coins and medals to Charles II. The celebrated Simon, who had served the Republic and Cromwell in the same capacity, was displaced, and the two first of

from drawings, have been justly admired. He has, in some of his works, blended mezzotinto and etching with great success. There needs no other proof of his abilities than the portrait of Witenbogaard *, or the banker, commonly known by the appellation of *the gold weigher*, which is one of the finest, as well as the most scarce and valuable of the prints of Rembrandt †. The late Mr. Peter Stephens, a gentleman of an easy fortune, has taken a great number of drawings of picturesque scenes, and other remarkable views in Italy. Of these he has published two volumes of etchings, several of which he executed himself, and has subjoined to each view, an historical account of the place. I have seen a large half sheet print by him of the beautiful spot where Horace's villa was anciently situated ‡. Dr. Wall, of Worcester, who wanted only leisure to excel in painting and engraving, as he does in physic, has etched several good prints from his own designs. The Rev. Mr. Tyson, fellow of Corpus Christi college, in Cambridge, and Mr. Orde, late of King's, in the same university, merit a place in this detail for several portraits. Dr. Hill engraved several of the prints in his "Eden, or Compleat Body of Gardening." I have been informed that Dr. Dillenius, late professor of Botany at Oxford, did several plates in his book of Mosses, himself, because the specific differences of those vegetables were too minute to be distinguished by the eyes of ordinary engravers. Dr. Gregory Sharpe, late master of the Temple, etched several prints in the "Syntagma Dissertationum" of Dr. Hyde, lately published.

* Or Witenbogaard.

† Captain Baillie has engraved prints after various masters. Fifty of them were not long since published, in one volume. The captain is now intent upon another volume, of which I have seen several beautiful specimens §, especially his Imitations of Drawings. I am well assured that his prints have sold at much higher prices in Dutch auctions, than they have ever sold for in England.

‡ Vide Horat. Epist. Lib. I. Ep. XVI.

§ This volume will come forth by numbers, of which some have been already published.

these brothers were, upon his removal, taken into the king's service; and soon after, their youngest brother. Upon this Simon engraved the famous crown piece, which recovered his salary *. Joseph afterwards entered into the service of the French king.

MUSICIANS.

JOHN WILSON, doctor of music; *oval*; *4to. mezz.* I do not remember to have seen this print any where, but in the Pepysian Library, at Magdalen college in Cambridge. The name is in manuscript. There is a portrait of him in the Music School at Oxford.

Dr. John Wilson, who, as Mr. Wood informs us, was an admirable lutanist, and the most noted musician in England, in the reign of Charles I. was gentleman of the chapel, and musician in ordinary to that prince. In 1656 he was constituted music professor in the university of Oxford. Upon the return of Charles II. he was restored to his former places, and also appointed one of the choir in Westminster abbey.—He turned a considerable part of the “Eikon Basilike” into verse, and set it to music: he also set and published a great variety of songs and ballads, divine services, and anthems, of which the Oxford antiquary has given us an account. In the archives of that university, is preserved a manuscript by him, which contains musical compositions adapted to several odes of Horace, and other pieces of

* Round the edge of this beautiful piece is engraved the following petition. “Thomas Simon most humbly prays your majesty to compare this his tryal piece with the Dutch; and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully ordered, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him.”

the Roman poets. He was a man of a mercu-
rial temper, and had a strong propensity to
buffoonery. *Ob.* 22 Feb. 1673, *Æt.* 78. See
the reign of CHARLES I. Class X. article GOV-
TER.

Dr. JOHN BLOW, organist of his ma-
jesty's Chapel Royal; *W. Reader p. Becket f. 4to.*
mezz. See the following reign.

JOHN BANNISTER, one of the gen-
tlemen of the king's private music. His portrait
belongs to the reign of WILLIAM III.

HENRICUS PURCELL; *Æt.* 24;
long wig, point neckcloth; b. sh.

Henry Purcell, the celebrated author of the
"Orpheus Britannicus," began early to distin-
guish himself in music. As his genius was ori-
ginal, it wanted but little forming; and he
rose to the height of his profession, with more
ease than others pass through their rudiments.
He was made organist to Westminster-abbey,
in the latter end of this reign. In that of Wil-
liam, he set several songs for Dryden's "Am-
phitryon," and his "King Arthur, or the
British Worthy;" which were received with
just applause. That great poet, who thought
the defects of his own *compositions* abundantly
supplied by those of Purcell, has pronounced
him equal to the best masters of music abroad*:

* See the dedications to the "Amphitryon," and "King
Arthur."

Other poets, besides Dryden, have been greatly indebted to this
celebrated composer, as appears from the following lines:

To Mr. Henry Purcell.

"To you a tribute from each muse is due;
"The whole poetic tribe's oblig'd to you;
"For surely none but you, with equal ease,
"Could add to *David* and make *D'Urfey* please."

His

His notes, in his operas, were admirably adapted to his words, and so *echoed to the sense*, that the sounds alone seemed capable of exciting those passions which they never failed to do in conjunction. His music was very different from the Italian: it was entirely English; it was masculine. He died the 21st of Nov. 1695, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. "He is gone," says the author of his epitaph, "to that blessed place, where only his harmony can be exceeded*." Daniel Purcell, some time organist at Magdalen college in Oxford, and afterwards of St. Andrew's, Holborne, was his brother. He was notorious for his puns †. There is a portrait of Henry Purcell which belongs to the reign of WILLIAM III.

CHRISTOPHORUS SIMPSON. *Before his "Compendium of practical Music," 1666; 8vo. I am informed that there is a whole length of him, playing on the viola da gamba, b. sb.*

See an account of the author, and this book, in the INTERREGNUM.

JOHN PLAYFORD; *Æt. 38; Gaywood f. 12mo.*

JOHANNES PLAYFORD; *Loggan sc. 8vo.*

JOHN PLAYFORD; *Æt. 40, 1663; 12mo.*

JOHANNES PLAYFORD; *Æt. 57; Van Hove sc. 8vo.*

The two last are before different editions of his "Introduction to the Skill of Music." The date of his age on the last print seems to have

* I must acknowledge myself indebted for several anecdotes, concerning musicians, and some insight into their characters, to Dr. Hayes, the ingenious professor of music at Oxford,

† See the Jest Books, passim.

been altered, as it is 47 in Mr. Ames's Catalogue.

John Playford, who kept a music shop near the Temple-gate in London, was author of "An Introduction to the Skill of Music," published in 1655, and often re-printed. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was assisted in this work by Charles Pidgeon, of Gray's Inn, and that he was indebted for a considerable part of it to Thomas Motley's "Introduction to Music," printed in folio, 1597*. The latter editions of it have the manner and order of performing divine service in cathedral and collegiate churches, subjoined to them. He was editor of "The Book of Psalms and Hymns in Metre, with all their usual and proper tunes," &c. This was corrected by Henry Purcell, and was sometimes bound with the "Book of Common Prayer." He also published "Airs and Songs for the Theorbo Lute, or Bass Viol."

THOMAS MACE Trin. Coll. Cantabr. clericus; *Æt.* 63; *Hen. Coke p. W. Faithorne sc. Before his book; fol.* 1676.

Thomas Mace was author of a book entitled "Musick's Monument, or a Remembrancer of the best practical Musick, both divine and civil, that has ever been known to have been in the World: Divided into three Parts." The first part shews a necessity of singing psalms well in parochial churches, or not to sing at all: directing how they may be well sung, &c. The second part treats of the lute; the third of the viol.—Psalmody has been much improv-

* "Fasti Oxon." i. col. 134.

ed both as to music and method since Mace's time. The finest psalm tunes ever composed are those of Marcello, which the Rev. Mr. Mason, well known by his poetical works, has caused to be sung in his parish church *. There is an excellent method, or course of singing in churches, in bishop Gibson's "Appendix to his Directions to the Clergy of the Diocese of London."

Mr. JENKINS, an eminent master of music, flourished in this reign, but I believe no portrait of him has been engraved.

FRANCESCO CORBETTA, famosissimo Mastro di Chitarra, qual Orfeo, nel Suonar ogn'un il narra." *H. Gascar p. h. sp. mezz.*

A guitar in the hand of Corbetta, who was justly admired by the king, seemed to be an instrument of much greater compass and force. Mr. Pope, in the following lines, hints at the vogue of this instrument in the reign of Charles.

"No wonder then, when all was love and sport,
 "The willing muses were debauch'd at court:
 "On each enervate string they taught the note
 "To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's
 "throat †."

Imit. of the 1st Epist. of the 2d Book of Horace.
 An

* "Marcello, a noble Venetian, set the first fifty psalms to music. In this he has united the simplicity and pathos of the ancient music with the grace and variety of the modern." Dr. Gregory's "Comparative View," &c. p. 153, edit. 4.

† Dr. Browne, in his "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," thus censures the guitar. "The harp-sichord, an instrument of power and compass, is now going out of use. The guitar, a trifling instrument in itself, and

|| Vol. ii. p. 77, 78, edit. 1758.

"gene-

AN ACTOR in TRAGEDY, &c.

THOMAS BETTERTON, the Roscius of his time, who was in dramatic excellence what Purcell was in music, first appeared upon the stage in the reign of Charles II. His portrait belongs to the reign of WILLIAM III.

WRITING MASTERS, &c.

EDWARD COCKER; *Gaywood f. four English verses.*

EDWARD COCKER; *oval; flourished ornaments, viz. Mars, Minerva, &c. oblong; folio.*

EDWARD COCKER; *Van Hove sc. Before his "English Dictionary," in small 8vo.—See the INTERREGNUM.*

JAMES HODDER was author of a copy-book in quarto, entitled, "The Penman's Recreation." See more of him among the authors.

THOMAS WESTON; *R. White sc. 1682; b. fb.*

Thomas Weston was author of a book of writing and drawing, and, I think of a treatise of arithmetic: quære. He has been confounded with James Weston, a much later author, who published "A new Method of Short-Hand;" which has been several times printed. At the conclusion of his advertisement to

"generally now taught in the most ignorant and trifling manner, is adopted in its place; while the theorbo and lute, the noblest, because the most expressive and pathetic of all accompaniments, are altogether laid aside. What is the reason of this? Because the guitar is a *plaything* for a *child*; the harp, chord and lute require application."

the second edition are these words: "N. B.
 " If his book does not teach any purchaser per-
 " fectly, he hereby obliges himself to teach him
 " gratis."

MASON, teacher of short-hand*. *Under
 the head are these lines :*

" Let Shelton, Rich, and all the rest go down ;
 " Bring here your golden pen, and laurel crown :
 " Great Mason's nimbler quill outstrips the
 " wind,
 " And leaves the voice, almost the thoughts,
 " behind.
 " In vain may Momus snarl ; he soars on high,
 " Praise he commands, and envy does defy."

S. W.

8vo. *Before his " Arts Advancement."*

This author endeavoured to improve upon Jeremiah Rich's scheme, in his " Pen plucked from an Eagle's Wing." But he was more successful in his " Arts Advancement, or an exact Method of Short-Hand;" founded on a plan of his own. His last treatise, entitled, " La Plume volante," is his master-piece. He was by many *supposed* to have carried this art to a higher degree of perfection than any of his predecessors. His " Short-Hand improved" has been lately reprinted. He was famous for writing much in a little compass; for which Biddlecomb, who belonged to the choir at Salisbury, and several others, have been noted.

SAMUEL IS BOTLEY, 1674, *Æt.* 33;
six English verses ; 8vo.

* His portrait may be placed in either of the two following reigns.

Samuel Botley was author of "Maximum in Minimo, or Mr. Jeremiah Rich's *Pen's Dexterity* completed," 1674. This book is entirely engraved.

WILLIAM HOPKINS; *Drapentier* *sc.*
12mo.

William Hopkins, teacher of the art of shorthand, was author of a book, entitled "The Flying Penman," 1674, 12mo.

There is a print of ZEBELINA, a teacher of short-hand, by Faithorne; and another of LEBELLOMAN, or BELONIAN, who was of the same profession, and very probably by the same engraver.

I know nothing of these persons.

TRADESMEN, MECHANICS, &c.

JACOB TONSON, a bookfeller of prime note, printed several of the works of Mr. Dryden, and other eminent authors in the reign of Charles II. The first edition of the "Spanish Friar" was "printed for Richard and Jacob Tonson, at Gray's Inn Gate, in Gray's Inn Lane, and at the Judge's Head in Chancery Lane, 1681." His portrait belongs to the reign of Anne.

The most flourishing bookfeller at this period was George Sawbridge, who left each of his four daughters ten thousand pounds. He was succeeded in trade by Awnsham Churchill, his apprentice. In the reign of Charles I. and the former part of this reign, there were but two or three eminent bookfellers in the kingdom, who employed persons to collect for them at home and abroad, and sold their refuse to inferior tradesmen.

JOHN DUNTON was a bookfeller who failed in trade, and afterwards turned author. He unluckily *failed* several times in his new profession. His head belongs to the reign of ANNE.

JOHN OVERTON, print-seller. His portrait, which belongs to the reign of ANNE, represents him in the 68th year of his age.

EDWARDUS COWPER; *J. Vander Vaart. p. Pelham f. 1724; mezz.*

Edward Cooper was a very considerable print-seller in the latter end of this reign, and was a thriving man in trade for a long course of years. His name is affixed to a great number of mezzotintos.

ALEXANDER BROWN may be reckoned among the print-sellers, though he more properly belongs to another division. There is some account of him higher up in this class.

RICHARD THOMPSON*; *G. Soust (or Zoust) p. F. Place f. b. sh. mezz.*

This is esteemed the best of Place's portraits.

Richard Tompson was certainly a print-seller; but I am in some doubt whether he was an engraver. I have seen the words *Tompson excudit* to mezzotintos of the duchess of Portsmouth, the countess of Exeter, the countess of Stamford, the lord John and lord Bernard Stuart, Mrs. Davis, and several others, but never *Tompson fecit*. It would perhaps be needless to inform the reader, that the word *excudit* is generally used by those that take off prints at the

* He spelt his name Tompson.

rolling press, and *fecit* by those that engrave them.

It has been already observed, that Tompson, who employed Van Somer to engrave for him, has been confounded with that artist.

JOHANNES BULFINCH; *Loggan*
sc. 12mo.

I have been informed that Bulfinch, who was a print-feller in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. was living, and in the same profession, in the reign of Anne; but know not when he died. He was a great lover, and also a collector of pictures. It is observable that all persons, whose occupations have any sort of connection with *design*, are apt to grow enamoured of the works of eminent masters, from the history-painter down to the pattern-drawer and print-feller.

I have seen some authentic drawings of portraits, which certainly belonged to Bulfinch, and which are said to have been taken, by his own hand from original paintings.

THOMAS TOMPION, the famous watch-maker. His portrait belongs to the reign of WILLIAM III.

RICHARDUS COLLINS, natus Oxoniæ, Maij 19, 1642; *J. Brocne del. et sc.* 1676, in *Tedbury*; 8vo.

This man was supervisor of the excise in the city of Bristol, 1677.

CLASS XI.

LADIES, &c.

DUTCHESSES.

JANE, Dutchess of Norfolk, wife to Henry duke of Norfolk, earl-marshal of England; *Lely* p. 1677; *Rich. Collin, chalcogr. regis, sc. Bruxellæ, 1681; sb.*

This lady, who was a great beauty, was daughter of Robert Bickerton*, gentleman of the wine-cellar to Charles II. and second wife to Henry, duke of Norfolk. She married to her second husband colonel Thomas Maxwell, of an ancient family in Scotland †, who became afterwards major-general of the army, and commander of the dragoons in Ireland.

“SARA, illustrissima ducissa Somersetenſis,
“ex gente Alſtoniana, in agro Bedfordienſi: T.
“M. Q. F.

“M. S. P.

“Saræ, illuſtriſſimæ nuper Duciffæ Somersetenſis,
“Sempiterna in Pauperes Benignitate celeberrimæ.

“Quæ

“Puerorum Ergo,

“Scholam Grammatices apud Tottenham, in Com. Mid. inſtituit.

“Proventum Veridi-togatorum Weſtm. longe adauxit.

“Ad Juvenes Spei optimæ in Pietate et Literis promovendos,

“Collegia

“Ænei Naſi Oxon.

“Et D. Johan. Cantab.

“in perpetuum ditavit.

* James Bickerton, his father, was lord of Caſh, in Scotland.

† Wood's "Faſti," ii. col. 172.

“Nec non alios Mechanicis Artibus aptandos curavit.

“ Senectutis studiosa,

“ Hospitium extrui et dotari fecit,

“ in Subsidium triginta Viduarum,

“ apud Froxfield, in Comit. Wilton.

“ Egenis de Paroch. D. Marg. Westm.

“ unde melius alerentur,

“ Vestigal perenne constituit.

“ Nonnullas insuper Ecclesias

“ Ornamentis permagnificis

“ splendide decoravit.

“ Obiit VIII. Kal. Nov.

“ 1692.”

G. Vertue sc. 1736; large h. sh.

The plate whence this print was taken is in the custody of the master of St. John's college, in Cambridge.

There is a portrait of this dutchess of Somerset, by sir Peter Lely, in the library of the same college.

The dutchess of SOMERSET; *Lely p. Vanderwaart f. sh. mezz.*

There is a mezzotinto print of a young lady of about seven years of age, inscribed “The Dutchess of Somerset.” It is done after a painting of sir Peter Lely, and was sold by Alexander Browne. Qu. if the above lady, when a child, or the lady Elizabeth Percy, who was first married to Henry Cavendish, earl of Ogle, next was claimed in marriage by Thomas Thynne, esq. and lastly married to Charles Seymour duke of Somerset. It is most probable that it is the portrait of the latter, as she was certainly married to the duke in this reign*.

* See the Dedication to Elizabeth, Dutchess of Somerset, before Banks's “Virtue betrayed, or Anne Bullen;” 1682; 4to.

But

But if it represents either of these ladies, the inscription is equally improper.

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond, &c.
R. Robinson inv. (del.) et f. large b. sb. mezz.

The dutchess of RICHMOND; *Wiffing p. R. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond; *J. V. S. (John Van Somer) f. Lloyd exc. 4to. mezz.*

FRANCES THERESA, dutchess of Richmond;
H. Gascar p. whole length, in the character of Pallas; scarce.

FRANCES STUART, dutchess of Richmond;
whole length; mezz.

Her portrait is among the beauties at Windsor, and her effigy in wax is preserved in Westminster-Abbey.

The dutchess of Richmond, who is better known by the name of Mrs. Stuart, was a daughter of captain Walter Stuart, son of lord Blantyre, a Scottish nobleman. She was perhaps the finest figure that ever appeared in the court of Charles II. Such were the attractives of her person, that, even in the presence of lady Castlemaine, she drew upon her the eyes of every beholder. It was supposed that Charles would have divorced his queen, and raised her to the throne: certain it is that she made the deepest impression upon the heart of that monarch; and his passion for her was daily increasing when she married the duke of Richmond. All the rage of a disappointed lover fell upon the duke, his consort and the earl of Clarendon, who was supposed to be instrumental to the match. Her wit was so far from being extraordinary, that it stood in need of all her beauty to recommend it. See more of her
in

in lord Clarendon's "Continuation of the Account of his own Life." There is a good deal of her secret history in the "Memoirs de Grammont," written by count Hamilton*.

MARY, dutchefs of Buckingham; *S. Cooper p. Worlidge f. a small oval; from an original picture at Strawberry Hill.*

* Lee has dedicated his "Theodosius" to her, and has complimented her beauty in much the same strain as he has characterized the courage of Alexander the Great. "To behold you, says he, is to make prophets quite forget their heaven, and bind the poets with eternal rapture."—Philip Rotier, one of the engravers of medals to Charles II. is supposed, by Mr. Walpole, to have been the person, "who being in love with the fair Mrs. Stuart, afterwards dutchefs of Richmond, represented her likeness, under the form of a Britannia, on the reverse of a large medal, with the king's head ||." The medal, engraved by Vertue, is in Fenton's edition of *Waller's "Poems."* The following epigram upon it was written by that poet: the observations annexed are by the ingenious editor.

Our guard upon the royal side!
On the reverse our beauty's pride!
Here we discern the frown and smile;
The force and glory of our isle.
In the rich medal, both so like
Immortals stand, it seems antique;
Carv'd by some master, when the bold
Greeks made their Jove descend in gold;
And Danae, wond'ring at that show'r,
Which falling storm'd her brazen tow'r.
Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had batter'd been with golden rain †:
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass;
Virtue's a stronger guard than brass.

"Roti (Rotier), the celebrated graver to Charles II. was so passionate an admirer of the beautiful Mrs. Stuart, afterwards dutchefs of Richmond, that, on the reverse of the best of our coin, he delineated the face of Britannia from her picture. And in some medals, where he had more room to display both his art and affection, the similitude of feature is said to have been so exact, that every one who knew her grace could, at the first view, discover who sat for Britannia."

|| See "Anec. of Painting, iii. p. 94. See also Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 27, 28, 137.

† That is, had the lady, who appears in the character of Britannia on the medal, been in Danae's place, Jove's attempt upon her had been in vain, as was Charles's on Mrs. Stuart. See Burnet, i. 251, &c. Clarendon's "Continuation," p. 338.

Mary,

Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas, lord Fairfax, and wife of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, was a woman of little or no beauty §, but of great virtue and piety. The duke, who *seemed to be all mankind's epitome*, well knew how to *assume at least*, the character of an affectionate husband; and loved her, very probably in her turn, as she was a complying and contented wife. A man who could equally adapt himself to the presbyterian Fairfax and the irreligious Charles, could with great ease, become a civil and obliging husband to a woman who was never disposed to check the current of his humour, or correct the eccentricity of his course. She died in 1705, in the 66th year of her age.

ANNE, dutchess of Albemarle; *sold by R. Gammon; b. sh.*

ANNE, dutchess of Albemarle; *standing hand in hand with the duke; sold by Stent; very bad.*

Anne Clarges, dutchess of Albemarle, was the daughter of a blacksmith †, who gave her an education suitable to the employment she was bred to, which was that of a milliner. As the manners are generally formed early in life,

§ Her person is said to have been low and fat. See Ives's "Select Papers," p. 40.

† The following quotation is from a manuscript of Mr. Aubrey, in Ashmole's Museum: "When he (Monk) was prisoner in the Tower, his sempstress, Nan Clarges, a blacksmith's daughter, was kind to him in a double capacity. It must be remembered that he was then in want, and that she assisted him. Here she was got with child. She was not at all handsome, nor cleanly: her mother was one of the five women barbers, and a woman of ill fame. A ballad was made on her and the other four; the burden of it was,

"Did you ever hear the like,
"Or ever hear the same,
"Of five women barbers,
"That lived in Drury Lane."

she retained something of the smith's daughter, even at her highest elevation. She was first the mistress, and afterwards the wife, of general Monk; who had such an opinion of her understanding, that he often consulted her in the greatest emergencies. As she was a thorough royalist, it is probable that she had no inconsiderable share in the Restoration. She is supposed to have recommended several of the privy-counsellors in the list which the general presented to the king soon after his landing. It is more than probable that she carried on a very lucrative trade in selling of offices, which were generally filled by such as gave her most money*. She was an implacable enemy to lord Clarendon; and had so great an influence over her husband as to prevail with him to help ruin that excellent man, though he was one of his best friends. Indeed the general was afraid to offend her, as she presently took fire; and her anger knew no bounds. She was a great mistress of all the low eloquence of abusive rage, and seldom failed to discharge a volley of curses against such as thoroughly provoked her†. Nothing is more certain, than that the intrepid commander, *who was never afraid of bullets*, was often terrified by the fury of his wife.

ELIZABETH, dutchess of Albemarle; *Sherwin f. b. sb. mezz. Extremely scarce.*

Elizabeth, daughter of lord Ogle, was married to Christopher, son and heir to George, duke of Albemarle, when he was only sixteen years of age. Christopher, in the year 1670,

† Vide the "Contin. of Lord Clarendon's Life," p. 46.

* See the "Continuation of Lord Clarendon's Life, p. 621.

succeeded his father in title and estate. The wayward and peevish temper of his dutchefs made him frequently think a bottle a much more desirable companion. She espoused to her second husband, Ralph, lord Montagu †, who, in 1705, was created lord Monthermer and duke of Montagu *. She survived him many years, and died of mere old age, the 28th of August, 1738, leaving no issue by either of her husbands.

A N N E, dutchefs of Monmouth; *inscribed*
 “*Catharina Demodema,*” &c. *Lely p. Shenck f. b.*
fb. mezz.

† As this great lady had an immense estate from her noble ancestors, she was determined, after the duke of Albemarle's death, to give her hand, to nobody but a sovereign prince. Lord Montagu therefore courted, and married her, as emperor of China. This story was brought on the stage in the comedy of the “Double Gallant, or sick Lady's Cure,” written by Colley Cibber. Her grace, who lived for some time at Montagu House, and died in Clerkenwell, was, as may well be supposed, disordered in her head, and saw no company; but, to her death, was constantly served on the knee as a sovereign. As the duke †, her second husband, confined her, he was obliged by her relations to produce her in open court, to ascertain that she was alive. Soon after her death, which was in a very advanced age, the savings of her estate, after an allowance of three thousand pounds a year for the maintenance of her rank, were divided among her own relations. I shall add to this note, which I owe to Mr. Horace Walpole, that Richard lord Rofs, a man of wit, humour, and frolic, who affected to imitate the earl of Rochester, was rival to *lord Montagu*. He is said to have written the following verses upon *his* marriage with the dutchefs of Albemarle.

Insulting rival, never boast
 Thy conquest lately won;
 No wonder if her heart was lost:
 Her senses first were gone.
 From one that's under Bedlam's laws
 What glory can be had?
 For love of thee was not the cause;
 It proves that she was mad.

* It was this duke, who, when the duke of Marlborough, in high terms, commended the excellency of his *water-works* at Boughton, replied with great quickness: But they are by no means comparable to your grace's *fire-works*.

† See the sequel of the above article.

The

The dutchefs of MONMOUTH; *Kneller p. f. Vandervoort f. b. fb. mezz.*

The dutchefs of MONMOUTH; *E. Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.*

The dutchefs of MONMOUTH; *J. Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

ANNA, duciffa de Monmouth; *Van Hove sc.*

ANNE, dutchefs of Monmouth; *a small bead. D. L. (David Loggan).*

At Dalkeith House, the feat of the duke of Buccleugh, in Scotland, are portraits of the dutchefs of Monmouth and her two fons.

The dutchefs of Monmouth, who was allied to all the prime nobility of Scotland, was, for her agreeable person and behaviour, good fenfe, and irreproachable character, one of the moft amiable and valuable ladies about the court. During the firft years of her marriage, fhe feems to have been as happy and as much envied as any woman in the kingdom. But this happinefs was of fhort duration. She was unfortunately fupplanted in the duke's affection by the lady Harriot Wentworth *, whofe personal charms were fuperior to her own. His attachment to this lady was uninterrupted; it continued even to the block †. The dutchefs did not long continue a dowager: in 1688 fhe efpoufed Charles, lord Cornwallis. She had iffue by both her marriages. Mr. Gay the poet was fome time fecretary, or domeftic fteward, to her grace. *Ob. 1732.*

* Only daughter and heiress of the earl of Cleveland.

† See Echard's "History of England;" or fee rather, "A Letter from Dr. William Lloyd, Bifhop of St. Afaph, to Bifhop Fell; concerning the Execution, and laft behaviour of the "duke of Monmouth," in the Appendix to the Preface to "Walter Hemmingford," publifhed by Hearne, Num. XIII. which letter was the very MS. made ufe of by Echard.

MARGARET, dutchefs of Newcastle. See the Class of Authors.

BARBARA, countefs of Castlemaine, (afterwards dutchefs of Cleveland) *Faithorne f. large b. sh.*

The dutchefs of CLEAVELAND, (or CLEVELAND;) *Lely p. Brown—whole length; mezz.*

The dutchefs of CLEAVELAND; *Lely p. Pearls in her hair.*

The dutchefs of CLEAVELAND; *Lely p. R. Tompson exc. b. sh. mezz.*

The dutchefs of CLEAVELAND; *Lely p. Becket exc. b. sh. mezz.*

The dutchefs of CLEAVELAND; *Lely p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

The dutchefs of CLEAVELAND; *Lely p. Becket f. 8vo mezz.*

The dutchefs of CLEAVELAND; *Lely p. Smith exc. whole length, sitting; large b. sh.*

The dutchefs of CLEAVELAND; *Lely p. E. Lutzerel f. b. sh. mezz.*

The Dutchefs of CLEAVELAND; *Wiffing p. R. Williams f. 4to mezz.*

The dutchefs of CLEAVELAND; *Kneller p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

The dutchefs of CLEAVELAND; *Kneller p. Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

BARBARA, dutchefs of Cleveland; *Overton (vendit) 4to.*

The dutchefs of CLEAVELAND; *Schenck f. 4to. mezz.*

The dutchefs of CLEAVELAND; *represented as a shepherdefs. Sberwin sc. large b. sh.*

—Varium et mutabile semper

Fæmina

VIRG.

— Here in ermin'd pride,

And there *Pastora* by a fountain side. POPE.

Her

Her portrait, in the character of Pallas, is in the gallery of Beauties at Windsor.

At Dalkeith House, she is represented as a Madonna with her infant son. It is said that her grace sent such a picture to a female convent in France, as an altar-piece; but that the nuns, discovering whose portrait was, sent it back with indignation.

The dutchess of CLEVELAND, and my lady BARBARA † her daughter. *H. Gasparp.* This print, which is supposed to be unique, is in the possession of Mr. Walpole.

The original picture is in the possession of lord Dacre: it belonged to his grandmother, Anne, countess of Suffex, who was her daughter.

Barbara Villiers, dutchess of Cleveland, was sole daughter and heir of William viscount Grandison, and wife to Roger Palmer, esq. afterwards created earl of Castlemaine. Her person was to the last degree beautiful; but she was, in the same degree, rapacious, prodigal, and revengeful. She had, for a considerable time, a great, and no less dangerous influence over the king; as no woman of her age was more likely to beggar, or embroil a kingdom. She was the most inveterate enemy of the earl of Clarendon, who thought it an indignity to his character to shew common civilities, much more to pay his court; to the mistress of the greatest monarch upon earth †. It was impossible that

† Barbara, who was the youngest daughter of the dutchess of Cleveland, was born July 16, 1672. She became a nun at Pontoise in France.

‡ When the earl of Clarendon was going from court, upon his resignation of the great seal, the dutchess of Cleveland, who

that the king could be an absolute stranger to her intrigues: but he seems to have had as little delicacy with regard to the virtue of his mistresses, as his brother was observed to have in point of beauty. Though her pride was great, she is said to have been sometimes humble in her amours; and, if we may believe the scandalous chronicles of this reign, she could descend to play-wrights, players, and rope-dancers. When the king's affections were alienated from her, he, to pacify her, created her dutchess of Cleveland. *Ob.* 1709 *. See ROBERT FIELDING, esq. Class VIII.

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth; *Lely p. Blooteling f.* 1677; *4to. mezz.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth; *Lely p. G. Valck f.* 1678; *b. sh. mezz.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth; *Lely p. E. Le Davis sc. b. sh.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth; *Lely p. Tempson exc. b. sh.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth; *Kneller p. Becket f. whole length; large b. sh.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth; &c. *Kneller p. Smith exc. whole length; large b. sh. mezz.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth; *Kneller p. Smith f. mezz. b. sh.*

LOUISE, dutchess of Portsmouth; *H. Gaspar p. A. Baudet sc. She is holding a dove; a Cupid is at*

well knew him to be her enemy, insulted him from a window of the palace. He turned to her, and said, with a calm but spirited dignity, *Madam, if you live, you will grow old.*

* Christian Gryphius's book, "De Scriptoribus Historiam Se-culi XVII. illustrantibus," Lips. 1710, 8vo. 361, the following piece is mentioned: "Hattigé, ou la belle Turque, qui con-tient ses Amours avec le Roi de Tamaran;" Cologne, 1676, 12mo. This, if the author may be credited, is the secret history of the amours of Charles II. with the dutchess of Cleveland.

her right hand: probably her son, the duke of Richmond in that character †.

Her portrait is at Dunham, the seat of the earl of Stamford.

There is another, the best that I have seen, at Blenheim.

Louise de Querouaille, or Queroville †, dutchess of Portsmouth, was sent over to England by Lewis XIV. in the train of the dutchess of Orleans, to bind Charles II. to the French interest. This she did effectually; and the business of the English court was constantly carried on with a subserviency to that of France. She occasionally dissembled love, the vapours, or sickness; and rarely ever failed of working the easy monarch to her point. Her polite manners and agreeable temper riveted the chains which her personal charms had imposed upon him: she had the first place in his affections, and he continued to love her to the day of his death. Her beauty, which was not of the most delicate kind, seemed to be very little impaired at seventy years of age †. *Ob.* Nov. 1734, *Æt.* 89. She had a sister, who married Philip, earl of Pembroke, with whom she lived very unhappily. She was afterwards married to the marquis of Tuoy, and died at Paris in a very advanced age, 1728.

Created
Aug. 9.
1673.

The dutchess of GRAFTON; *Wissing p.*
Becket f. b. sb. mezz.

† The portraits of the dutchess of Portsmouth, and her son, the duke of Richmond, were drawn by *ſir Peter Lely*, as a madonna and child, for one of the convents in France. See the "*Ædes Walpolianæ.*"

† Charles II. in his "Mock Speech," written by Marvell, calls her *Carwell*, by which name she popularly went. See Coke's "Detection," &c. ii. p. 171.

† Voltaire, "Siecle de Louis XIV."

The dutchefs of GRAFTON; *Wiffing p. Smith f. b. fb. mezz.*

The dutchefs of GRAFTON: *W. Vincent f. 4to. mezz.*

The dutchefs of GRAFTON: 1683. *J. Verkolje f. b. fb. mezz.*

Mrs. French, in Swallow-street, has an original painting of her by Wiffing, from which Smith engraved his print. Her portrait, in the Gallery of Beauties at Hampton Court, is well known.

Ifabella, dutchefs of Grafton, was sole daughter and heir of Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington. In 1672, she married Henry, earl of Euston, afterwards duke of Grafton, the only son of Charles II. by Barbara, dutchefs of Cleveland. As her father's honours descended to her, she walked in the coronation procession of George I. as countefs of Arlington in her own right*. She died the 7th of February, 1722-3.

MARY, dutchefs of Beaufort, daughter to Arthur, lord Capel, murdered by the rebels in 1648; *R. Walker p. J. Nutting sc. large b. fb.*

This inscription was taken verbatim from Ames's "Catalogue of English Heads," p. 14. I have seen one or two proofs from the same plate, in which she is styled "dutchefs dowager "of Beaufort:" it is certain that she was not a dowager when her portrait was painted, as Robert Walker, who drew it, died before the Restoration, and the duke her husband, did not die till the year 1699.

* "Biog. Britan." ii. p. 712.

Mary Capel was wife to Henry Somerset, duke of Beaufort, who was president of the council, in the principality of Wales, in this, and the succeeding reign; and a lord of the bed-chamber, and one of the privy-council to king William. She had two sons, and three daughters by him, of whom there is an account in Collins's "Peerage."

C O U N T E S S E S.

The countess of ARUNDEL; *Lely p. R. W. (Robert White) f. 4to. mezz.*

This, and the head of Dr. Briggs, are the only mezzotintos done by Robert White.

This lady was the eldest daughter of Esme, duke of Lenox, and wife of Henry Frederic Howard, earl of Arundel. Thomas, earl of Arundel, his father, was imprisoned for marrying him to her against the consent of the king, who had designed her for lord Lorne*.

ELIZABETH, countess of Northumberland; *Lely p. Browne; b. sb. mezz.*

ELIZABETH, countess of Northumberland; *with an orange-tree; Lely p. Browne; b. sb. mezz.*

ELIZABETH countess of Northumberland; *Lely p. Becket f. b. sb. mezz.*

There is a portrait of her at Bullstrode.

Elizabeth Wriothesley, daughter of Thomas, earl of Southampton, lord high-treasurer of England, and wife to Joceline Percy, the last earl of Northumberland of that name. She was

* From the information of Mr. Walpole.

mother to Elizabeth, dutchefs of Somerfet, already mentioned in this Clafs.

The countefs of EXETER; *P. Lely p. R. Tompfon exc. h. fh. mezz.*

Frances, daughter to John, earl of Rutland, and wife to the first earl of Exeter of the name of John. Her son, John Lord Burleigh, who, upon the death of his father, became earl of Exeter, married Anne, only daughter of William, the third earl of Devonshire, and widow of Charles, lord Rich, son of Charles earl of Warwick. This lady was remarkable for travelling twice to Rome, with her husband.

MARY, countefs dowager of Warwick; *Æt. 53, Sc. 8vo.*

Mary, countefs of Warwick, was the thirteenth of the fifteen children that the *Great earl of Cork*, founder of the illustrious house of Boyle, had by his second lady, the daughter of sir Geofry Fenton. She was married to Charles, earl of Warwick, whom she survived about five years. She was so eminent for her bounty to the poor, that the earl, her husband, was said *to have left his estate to charitable uses*. Such was the fame of her charity and hospitality, that it advanced the rent of the houses in her neighbourhood, where she was the common arbitress of controversies, which she decided with great sagacity and judgment, and prevented many tedious and expensive law-suits. The earl, her husband, alluding to her œconomy, as well as her other excellencies, declared, that “he had rather have her with five thousand pounds, than any other woman with twenty thousand.” She died the 12th of April, 1678. See more of her
ia

in the following Sermon, to which her portrait is prefixed. “ΕΥΦΗΚΑ ΕΥΦΗΚΑ, The virtuous Woman found, her loss bewailed, and Character exemplified in a Sermon preached at Felsted in Essex, April 30, 1678, at the Funeral of that most excellent Lady, the right Honourable, and eminently religious and charitable, Mary, Countess dowager of Warwick, the most illustrious Pattern of sincere Piety and solid Goodness this Age hath produced; with so large Additions as may be stiled the Life of that noble Lady: by A. Walker, D. D. Rector of Fyfield. To which are annexed some of her Ladyship’s pious and useful Meditations;” 8vo.

The countess of STAMFORD; *Lely p. R. Tompson exc. 4to. mezz.*

The countess of STAMFORD; *Wissing p. Becket f. b. mezz.*

This lady was daughter of Mr. Harvey of Combe, in Surrey, and first wife of Thomas Grey, the second earl of Stamford. As I have but one of these prints before me, I am in some doubt whether the former does not represent lady Anne Cecil*, the first countess of Stamford. I am assured that her portrait by Lely is at Dunham.

ELIZABETH BUTLER, countess of Chesterfield; *Lely p. Browne; b. sb. mezz.*

Her portrait is at the late sir Andrew Fountaine’s at Narford, Norfolk †.

* Daughter and coheir to William, earl of Exeter.

† At the same place is a portrait of lady Southwell.

Elizabeth Butler was eldest daughter of James, duke of Ormond, and second wife to Philip Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield.—It has been observed that a man could not turn round without being struck with beauties in the court of Charles II. The countess of Chesterfield was one of the most striking in the circle. Her husband did not know what a treasure he had in his possession, and treated her, at first, with disregard : but when every body else admired her, he became her admirer too, and was sufficiently slighted in his turn. He rightly concluded, that when the eyes of all the world were turned upon her, there were among them the eyes of some lovers. This naturally excited his jealousy, and he appears to have felt the most unhappy part of the passion of love in a more exquisite degree than any other. His suspicion particularly fell upon the duke of York, who, it seems was not insensible of her charms, and was far from being the most cautious of men in the conduct of his amours. The name of lady Ch...d often occurs in the “Memoires de Grammont.”

The countess dowager of ESSEX ; *in mourning, with her son and daughter ; the latter holds a garland of flowers : without inscription ; large b. sh. mezz.*

The original picture is at Cashiobury, near Watford.

Elizabeth, daughter of Algernon, earl of Northumberland, widow of Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, who died in the Tower ; with her son, Algernon, earl of Essex ; and her daughter, who afterwards married Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle. The countess of Essex had another daughter, who, to her inexpressible grief, died in her childhood. Sir William Temple's letter to her,

upon

upon this occasion, is entitled to the same rank among modern compositions, that the admired book of "Consolation," which has been attributed to Cicero, retains among the ancient *.

ANNE, (CATHARINE †) countess of Chesterfield; *Vandyck* p. 1636; *P. Van Gunst. sc. large b. sb.*

The original, which was in the Wharton collection, is at Houghton.

Catharine, daughter of Thomas, lord Wotton, and widow of Henry, lord Stanhope, who died before his father, the earl of Chesterfield. She had been governess to Mary, princess of Orange; and was, after the Restoration, made countess of Chesterfield for life. She married to her second husband John Poliander Kirkoven, lord of Helmsfleet, in Holland †. *Ob.* 9 April, 1677. Though Vandyck was in love with this lady, he is said to have been so ungallant as to dispute with her about the price of the picture from which the print was engraved §.

Created
29 May,
12 Car. 1st

The lady ARLINGTON; *P. Lely* p. *b. sb. mezz.* *This print, with some alterations, has been inscribed "Catharine Queen Dowager."*

Isabella of Nassau, daughter of lord Beverweert, a natural son of the famous prince Maurice, and wife to Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington. She was sister to lady Emilia Nassau, countess of Offory, and mother of the dutchess of Grafton. *Ob.* 18 Jan. 1718, *Æt.* 87.

* It is entitled, "Consolatio; Liber quo seipsum de Filie Morte consolatus est." See it among Lipsius's "Critical Works."

† See *Anecdotes of Painting*, ii. p. 1:3. notes.

‡ Her third husband was Daniel Oneale, esq. of the bed chamber to Charles II.

§ "Anecdotes of Painting," ubi supra.

CHARLOTTE FITZ ROY, countess of Lichfield. See the next reign.

Lady MARY RATCLIFFE, *in a high head-dress of ostrich's feathers; feathers of the same kind about her waist; whole length; b. sh. mezz. She is placed here as countess of Derwentwater.*

Mr. Walpole thinks that this theatric dress might be the same in which she acted at court. The original portrait is now at Cliveden*: it is thus inscribed, "Lady Mary Tudor, (Tudor), "natural daughter of king Charles II. married "to the earl of Derwentwater." See Mrs. DAVIS, in this class.

VISCOUNTESS, and DAUGHTERS of EARLS.

Lady FALCONBERG, daughter of Oliver Cromwell. See the INTERREGNUM.

The Lady ASHLEY; *Lely p. Tompson exc. b. sh. mezz.*

Dorothy, daughter of John Manners, earl of Rutland, and wife of Anthony, lord Ashley, son of the lord chancellor Shaftesbury.

Lady MARY JOLLIFFE, &c. *R. White sc. 4to.*

Mary, daughter of Ferdinando Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, by Lucy, daughter and heir of sir John Davies of Englefield, knt. premier-ferjeant at law to king James and king Charles I. as also solicitor, and afterwards attorney-general in Ireland. She was a woman of a strong and cultivated understanding, and of exemplary conduct in her religious and domestic character.

* Spelt Clifton in Gibson's "Camden."

She died in 1678, having had one child only by her husband William Jolife*, of Caverswell Castle, in the county of Stafford, esq. See more of her in the Sermon at her funeral by Samuel Willes, M. A. preacher at Allhallows, in Derby; to which is prefixed her head.

The lady ESSEX FINCH; *P. Lely p. Browne; b. sb. mezz.*

Lady Effex Rich, second daughter and co-heir of Robert, earl of Warwick, married to Daniel Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham.

Mrs. ANNE MONTAGUE; *Lely p. Browne; whole length; b. sb. mezz. She is represented young.*

This print should have been inscribed, *Lady Anne, &c.* It is the portrait of the third daughter of the first earl of Sandwich, who was first married to sir Richard Edgecumbe, father of lord Edgecumbe; next to Christopher Montague, elder brother to Charles, earl of Halifax †.

BARONESSES, &c.

The lady CATHARINE SEYMOUR, relict of the lord Francis Seymour, baron of Trowbridge; *Lely p. Browne; b. sb. mezz.*

Catharine, mother to lord Francis Seymour, baron of Trowbridge, who, in 1675, succeeded his cousin John, duke of Somerset, in all his

* Sometimes written Jolliffe.

† There is a print, inscribed, "Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, Daughter of Charles, earl of Peterborough, &c. Lely p. Watson." As this is a daughter of the earl who took Barcelona, and the same person who married the duke of Gordon, who died in 1728, the portrait was, most probably, never painted by Lely, who died before Charles II. It must therefore belong to a subsequent reign.

titles.

titles. He was killed in Italy in 1678, and was succeeded by his brother, Charles Seymour, who died the 2d of Dec. 1748.

The Lady GREY; *P. Lely p. b. sb. mezz.*

Mary, fourth daughter of George, earl of Berkeley, and wife of Ford, lord Grey, famous for his amours with her sister, lady Henrietta Berkeley. The printed letters which are said to have passed between the two lovers are undoubtedly spurious*; but some parts of them must be allowed to be very naturally and pertinently written.

RACHEL, Widow of Dr. WILLIAM PAULE, Bishop of Oxon, Daughter of Sir Christopher Clitherow, Knt. aged 50, born the 7th of June, 1617. *Loggan ad vivum del. Eliza. B. Gulston f. large 4to.*

The original drawing is in the possession of James Clitherow, of Norton House, in Middlesex, esq.

Rachel Paule was daughter of sir Christopher Clitherow, knt. an eminent merchant and alderman of London, in the reigns of James and Charles the First †. She was one of his chil-

* See the "Life of J. Dunton, Bookseller."

† He served the offices of sheriff and lord mayor in the years 1625 and 1636, was governor of the East-land company, and president of Christ's hospital ‡. He was chosen one of the representatives of the city of London, in the third parliament of Charles; the precipitate dissolution of which lord Clarendon laments as the principal cause of the national confusion that soon after followed. As he found that his principles, which were ever well affected to monarchy and the church of England, rendered him daily less acceptable to the puritan party, which then took the lead in the city, he retired soon after his mayoralty, from public business, and died in 1642. He was buried in the church of St. Andrew Underhaft, where there is a fair monument to his memory.

‡ In the court-room, belonging to the hospital, is an original portrait of him, dated 1641.

dren by his second wife, Mary, daughter of sir Thomas Cambell, kn̄. lord mayor of London in 1609. She married Dr. William Paule, who was fellow of All-Souls College, in Oxford, and afterwards bishop of that see. After his lordship's death, she retired to St. Giles's, in Oxford, where the original drawing of her, in the widows weeds of that time, was taken by David Loggan. She died in 1691, leaving several children; but the male line became extinct on the death of her grandson, William Paule *, of Braywick, in Berks, and Greys, in Oxfordshire, esq. whose only child, by lady Catharine Fane, his wife, who was daughter of Vere, and sister of John, late earl of Westmoreland, married sir William Stapleton, bart. whose son, sir Thomas, now enjoys the Paule estate; and, in right of his grandmother, is also presumptive heir, after the death of Francis, now lord Despencer, and his sister, lady Austen, without issue, to that ancient barony †.

The lady ‡ STANHOPE; *Lely p. Browne*;
b. sb. mezz.

* Mr. Paule, the father of this gentleman, was remarkably fat, but not so corpulent as Dr. Tadlow, of St. John's College, his contemporary at Oxford. The facetious Dr. Evans §, of the same house, who loved a pun, said in conversation, that he had some thoughts of writing a poem upon Tadlow, of which indeed, at present, he had only composed this line:

Tadloides musæ Paulo majora canamus.

It was on the same person that Dr. Evans made this well-known distich:

When Tadlow walks the streets, the pavours cry
God bless you, sir!—and lay their rammers by.

† Communicated by James Clitherow, esq.

‡ The title of *Lady* is sometimes used instead of *Mrs.* in the inscriptions of prints.

§ Author of "The Apparition, a Poem;" the Epitaph on Vanbrugh, &c.
§ Parody of Virg. Eclog. iv, v. 1.

Catharine, daughter of Thomas, lord Wotton, and widow of Henry, lord Stanhope. She had a daughter, named Catharine after her mother, who married William, lord Allington. She was created countess of Chesterfield by Charles the Second.

There is in, the Gallery of Beauties at Windsor, a portrait by sir Peter Lely, called "Lady ROCHESTER," which has been mistaken for the wife of John, the famous lord, who was undubitably no beauty. The portrait in question is conjectured to represent the first wife of Laurence Hyde, second son of Edward earl of Clarendon, who was created viscount Hyde and baron of Wotton Bassett, the 24th of April, 1681, and earl of Rochester, the 29th of November, 1682. As sir Peter Lely died in 1680, I have placed her here as the wife of an earl's second son; but, perhaps, improperly. If there be a portrait at Cashiobury resembling this at Windsor, it may be depended upon as done for one of the wives of earl Laurence, and may probably lead to a further discovery.

Madam CATHARINE NEVILL; *Lely*
p. *Browne*; b. *sb. mezz.*

There is a mezzotinto print, sold by Browne, said to have been done from a painting of Vandyck, and inscribed with both the names of this lady.

Catharine, daughter of Henry, lord Abergavenny; first married to Robert Howard, and afterward to Robert Berry, esq.

The lady BELLASIS (BELLASYSE); *Lely*
p. *Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

This lady, who was widow of the son of John, lord Bellafyse, was remarkable for a vivacity which seems to have supplied the place, and answered all the purposes of beauty. Though she was one of the least handsome women that appeared at court, she gained so far upon the affections of the duke of York, that he gave her a promise under his hand to marry her. He did his utmost to convert her to his own religion: but nothing could induce her to change that in which she had been educated. The lord Bellafyse, her father-in-law, who was a zealous papist, dreading the influence that such a woman might have upon the duke in religious affairs, disclosed the secret of the contract to the king. Charles sent for his brother, and told him, "it was too much to have played the fool once: that was not to be done a second time, and at such an age*." The lady was so intimidated by threats, that she gave up the original contract, but took care to preserve an attested copy. It appears from a letter of Dr. Swift to Mrs. Dingly, lately published, that she died in the reign of Anne; and that lord Berkeley of Stratton, who was one of her executors, got about 10,000 *l.* by her death. The portrait at Windsor, which is commonly called lady Byron's, is supposed to be that of lady Bellafyse. The almost total absence of beauty in it seems to confirm that conjecture. See "Anec. of Paint." III. p. 39.

The lady MARY ARMYNE; *F. H. Van Hove sc. In Clarke's "Lives;" folio.*

Her portrait, by Cornelius Jansen, is at Welbeck.

* Burnet.

Mary, daughter of Henry Talbot, fourth son of George, earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of sir William Armyne. She perfectly understood the Latin and French languages, and was well read in history and divinity. Her apprehension and judgment are equally extraordinary, and only exceeded by her piety and charity. She founded three hospitals in her life-time; one at Burton Grange in Yorkshire, and two others in different counties. She also left an estate to charitable uses. *Ob.* 1675.

The Lady ELIZABETH BROOKE, (or BROOKES), *Ao. Dom.* 1683, *Æt.* 82; 12mo. *Before her Funeral Sermon,* by Parkhurst.

Lady Brooke, who was born at Wigfale, in Suffex, was daughter of Thomas Colepepper, esq. and wife of sir Robert Brooke, knt. of Cockfield Hall, at Yoxford, in the county of Suffolk. She was, in the early part of her life, distinguished for the elegance of her person, as she afterwards was for her cultivated understanding, masculine judgment, and elevated piety. She died in July, 1683.

The Lady ELIZABETH JONES; *Lely p. Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

This lady is supposed to have been the wife of sir William Jones. Morant, in his "History of Effex*," mentions Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Alleyn, of Little Lees, in that county, married first to John Robinson; afterwards to sir William Jones, attorney-general to Charles II. It appears that "lady Elizabeth Jones," mother of sir John Robinson, died in 1699,

* P. 99.

aged 68, and was buried at Denston, in Suffolk, at which place is the seat of the Robinsons.

Lady ANNE BARRINGTON, and Lady MARY St. JOHN; *H. Gascar p. large b. sb. mezz.*

This scarce print is in the possession of Mr. Horace Walpole. The families of Barrington and St. John are well known. I know nothing of the personal history of the ladies.

The Lady MOORELAND (MORLAND); *P. Lely p. R. Thomson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

Lady Morland was daughter of George Fielding, esq. and wife of sir Samuel Morland, bart. of Sulhamsted Banister, in the county of Berks, and master of the mechanics to Charles II. *Ob.* 20 Feb. 1678-9. She lies buried in Westminster-abbey, with an inscription in English and Hebrew upon her monument: there is also an epitaph, which seems to have been written in the Ethiopic language, that people might *not* read it. Job Ludolf, the writer*, when he saw it on the tomb, felt much the same kind of emotion as he would have felt at the unexpected sight of a familiar friend in a strange country †.

* See his article in the Appendix to this reign.

† The author of the "Life of Ludolf," at p. 126, 127, says, "non gaudio parvo perfusus, cum in Templo Westmonasteriensi incisum marmorì candido videret carmen Æthiopicum, quod, rogatus, in memoriam uxoris clarissimi viri Samuelis Morlant, equitis Angli, olim conscripserat ||."

|| "In Præfat. ad "Grammat. Æthiop." edit. secundæ, monet Ludolfus suum, auctoris nomen, forte ex invidia adsculptum marmorì non fuisse." *Ibid.* p. 127, n.

The Lady ELIZABETH RAWDON, wife to that most valiant colonel and worthy knight, Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, of Hodsdon in Hertfordshire; *Æt.* 76; *R. White sc.* 4to.

This is one of the set of the Rawdon family, engraved for the manuscript before mentioned. See an account of the husband of this lady in the eighth class.

Lady KING; *Lely p. White sc. Ob.* 24 Oct. 1698.

Quære if the lady of sir Edmund King, physician to Charles II. ?

Lady TREVOR WARNER, in religion called Sister CLARE; *Largilliere p. Van Schuppen sc.* 8vo. *Before her "Life," Lond.* 1692; *second edit.*

Lady Warner, a woman of great beauty and many accomplishments, was converted to the Roman Catholic religion about the same time with sir John Warner her husband. She took the habit of the English nuns, called Sepulchrines, at Liege, together with Mrs. Elizabeth Warner, her sister-in-law, the 30th of April, 1665. Both these ladies went afterwards into the convent of Carthusianesses, or poor Clares, at Gravelin*. Sir John entered into the Society

* "The cells of the Carthusianesses, at Gravelin, (says the author of lady Warner's Life), are not long enough for one of an ordinary stature to lie at full length; and therefore when they sleep they almost sit upright in their beds, which are not two feet and a half broad; and the cell is no broader, besides what the bed takes up, than to give room enough for a single person to go in and out. All their furniture is a little low stool to sit upon, and a straw-bed and bolster, (or, if sick, a pillow of chaff;) upon which they lie in their habits, having a blanket to cover them. They wear no linen: go barefoot, having only sandals; rise at midnight; abstain all their life-time from flesh; and keep such a fast all the year as we do in Lent."

Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.

of Jesus, and assumed the name of Brother Clare, as his lady did that of Teresa Clare. They had several daughters, two of whom, Catharine and Susan, were, in 1672, nuns in the English monastery at Dunkirk. There is a print of Mrs. Anne Warner, by John Smith, after Largilliere. She was, as I am informed, another daughter. Lady Trevor Warner died the 26th of January, 1670.

MARIA, Edwardi Alston eq. aur. filia Jacobi Langham eq. aur. uxor; *Faithorne f. 4to. Before her Funeral Sermon, by Dr. Edward Reynolds, rector of Braunston, in Northamptonshire, and afterwards bishop of Norwich. Scarce.*

Mary, daughter of sir Edward Alston, and wife of sir James Langham, had, in the early part of her life, a propensity to atheism; but, as she advanced in years and understanding, she became a christian upon sound principles and rational conviction, and experimentally found, that the uniform practice of religion and virtue added strength to reason, and clearness to evidence. Hence it was that no woman of her age was more religious or less superstitious. She was equally a stranger to the moroseness and flights of bigotry; and displayed a constant cheerfulness, the natural effect of a good conscience, which rendered her a more agreeable and amiable woman, in proportion as she was a better Christian. She died in September, 1660.

GENTLEWOMEN, &c.

Madam CATHARINE SIDLEY, (or SEDLEY;) *Lely p. R. Tomson exc. b. sh. mezz.*

Madam SIDLEY; *Wissing p. R. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

Mrs. Sedley was daughter of sir Charles Sedley, bart. See CATHARINE, countess of Dorchester, in the next reign.

Madam MARY KIRK; *Lely p. Browne*; *b. sb. mezz.*

Mrs. Kirk was daughter of George Kirk, esq. groom of the bed-chamber to Charles II. and sister to Diana Vere, the last countess of Oxford of that name. She was maid of honour to queen Catharine, and one of that constellation of beauties which shone at court in the former part of this reign. But she proved a wandering, and at length a fallen star. Other maids of honour were prudent enough to retire into the country upon proper occasions; but she inadvertently staid too long in town, and was delivered of a child at Whitehall. When she was in the pride of all her beauty and fame, sir Richard Vernon*, a country gentleman of about 1500 l. a year, made his addresses to her; but she rejected his courtship with disdain. Upon his repulse, he retired to his rural seat, forsook his dogs and horses, and abandoned himself to grief and despair. Mr. Thomas Killigrew, of the king's bed-chamber, who was his relation, went to visit this disconsolate lover; and, with a view of curing him of his passion, told him all the circumstances of his mistress's disgrace. He was transported with the most frantic joy at the news, as he now thought her haughtiness sufficiently humbled to listen to his suit. He renewed his addresses with more ardency than ever, and in a short time she became his wife. Her conduct was so nice in the marriage state, that he was reputed the father of all the children she

* He is called Killegrew in the "Memoires de Grammont."

afterwards produced. See more of her in the "Memoirs de Grammont," under the name of Warmestre.

The Lady (Mrs.) PRICE; *P. Lely eq. p. Browne b. sb. mezz.*

Mrs. Price, maid of honour to Anne, dutchess of York, was a woman of an agreeable wit and vivacity, but had scarce any pretensions to beauty. Though she was not without intrigues of her own, she seemed to be only intent upon those of others. She was extremely cautious of disclosing any secrets that regarded herself; but was never scrupulous of betraying those of her enemies, or even her friends. Few women of her time knew better who and who were together. She discovered and made public a low amour of the earl of Rochester; for which she felt the whole weight of his resentment, in a lampoon written with the usual spirit of that licentious satirist. When the earl assumed the character of a mountebank and fortune-teller, she sent her maid to consult him: he told her, that "she waited on a good-natured lady, whose only fault was loving wine and men." See "Memoires de Grammont *."

Madam JANE MIDDLETON; *Lely p. Browne; whole length; b. sb. mezz.*

Madam MIDDLETON; *Lely p. Thomson exc. mezz.*

* There was a lady Price, a fine woman, who was daughter of sir Edmund Warcup, concerning whom see Wood's "Fasti Oxon." ii. 148. Her father had the vanity to think that Charles II. would marry her, though he had then a queen. There were letters of his, wherein he mentioned that "his daughter was one night and t'other with the king, and very graciously received by him."

There is another print of her by Mac Ardell, erroneously inscribed *Lady Middleton* *.

Her portrait is in the gallery at Windsor.

Mrs. Middleton, a woman of small fortune, but of great beauty, was one of the ladies that attracted the particular notice of the gallant chevalier de Grammont, soon after his arrival in England. He made her many costly presents, which she readily accepted, and publickly wore. But he was cured of his growing passion for her, almost as soon as he had seen the amiable Mrs. Hamilton, who was incomparably more beautiful, and was without her affectation and coquetry. Mrs. Middleton could well bear the loss of a single lover: she had generally several in her train, who were never heard to complain of her cruelty.—Mrs. Brooke, afterwards lady Denham, was a woman of special note at this time, and no less remarkable for her gaiety, than tragical end †. But the most extraordinary lady was the countess of Shrewsbury, who was so far from being restrained or directed by *common form*, that she set reputation at the utmost defiance, and was the greatest heroine in her amours, of any of her contemporaries ‡.

“ The true and lively portraiture of that virtuous gentlewoman MARTHA WILLIAMS, one of the daughters of that valiant colonel and

* There is a print by F. P. (probably Francis Place) inscribed “ The Countess of Middleton.” It appears to be a portrait of a very different person from Mrs. Jane Middleton. I know nothing of the lady.

† She was strongly suspected to have been poisoned by her husband, who was jealous of the duke of York.

‡ She is said to have held the duke of Buckingham’s horse in the disguise of a page, whilst he fought a duel with her husband, and after he had killed him, to have gone to bed to him in his bloody shirt.

“worthy knight, Sir Marmaduke Rawdon, of
 “Hodsdon in Hertfordshire, and wife to Thomas
 “Williams, gentleman, the fourth son of Sir Hen-
 “ry Williams, of Gwerneut in Brecknockshire,
 “knight and baronet.” *R. White sc. 8vo.*

SARAH RAWDON, wife to Marmaduke Rawdon, Esq. *R. White sc. 4to.* See MARMADUKE RAWDON, Class VIII.

KATHARINE RAWDON, wife of William Bowyer, &c. *R. White sc. 4to.*

The true and lively portraiture of that virtuous gentlewoman ELIZABETH RAWDON, wife to Mr. William Rawdon, of Bermondsey Court in the county of Surry, gentleman. See was born the 18th of January, 1632.

ELIZABETH RAWLINSON, wife of Curwen Rawlinson, and daughter to Dr. Monck, bishop of Hereford. *Ob. 1691, Æt. 43. Jos. Nutting sc. This head is in the same plate with Nicholas Monck, and several others of the Rawlinson family; 4to.*

Curwen Rawlinson, husband of this lady, has been already mentioned. He left issue by her two sons: Monck, who died young, and Christopher, of whom there is a portrait, which belongs to the reign of Anne.

Madam SMITH, wife of Erasmus Smith, Esq. *Kneller p. 1680; G. White f. b. sb. mezz.*

See ERASMUS SMITH, Class VIII.

Madam GRAHAM; *Lely p. Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

* * * * *

Madam PHILADELPHIA SAUNDERS;
P. Lely p. Browne; b. sb. mezz.

* * * * *

Madam PARSON; *P. Lley p. J. Verkolye f.*
 1683; *b. sb. mezz.*

* * * * *

Madam JANE KELLEWAY, in the
 character of Diana; *Lely p. Browne b. sb. mezz.*

* * * * *

Madam JANE LONG; *P. Lely p. R.*
Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.

Quære if of the family of Long at Draycot,
 near Chippenham in Wiltshire; of which family
 was Mrs. Anne Long, a celebrated toast in the
 reign of William III. and Anne?

SOPHIA BULKELY; *H. Gaspar p. b.*
sb. mezz.

This lady was daughter of Walter Stuart,
 esq. third son of lord Blantyre, and sister to
 Frances, dutchess of Richmond. She married
 Henry Bulkeley, esq. "master of the house-
 hold*" to Charles the Second. In the reign
 of William, it was reported, that she was con-
 fined in the Bastile, for holding a correspondence
 with lord Godolphin †. That she had some
 connection with that lord, may be presumed
 from the following stanza, which is part of a
 satire against Charles, written in 1680:

Not for the nation, but the *fair*,
 Our treasury provides:
 Bulkeley's Godolphin's only care,
 As Middleton is Hyde's.

* Crawford's "Peerage of Scotland," p. 37.

† Dalrymple's "Memoirs," part ii. p. 189. She is there er-
 roneously called *Lady Sophia Buckley*.

DOROTHEA RUTTER; *Martis* 21, 166½, *anno ætatis suæ ult. et* 31.

“ Life more abundant in her looks you see ;
 “ Picture her soul, a heavenly faint is she.”

The print is before her Funeral Sermon, by Giles Oldisworth.

This amiable and pious lady was daughter of sir John Hales, at the White Friars in Coventry, and wife of Michael Rutter esq. of Burton on the Hill in Gloucestershire.

The family of Mr. COOKE of Norfolk †; *Huyfman p. Van Somer f. large sb. mezz.*

The print is anonymous; but I give it this appellation upon the authority of Vertue's manuscript in my possession. There is a half-sheet mezzotinto by Vincent, which contains a copy of part of it. The eldest of the children, in the copy, holds a knotted sheep-hook, and has by her side a lamb. The two least, who are represented as angels, are presumed to have died young. I mention this circumstance as analogous to the children in the clouds, in the famous family-piece at Wilton.

M^{rs}. KATHARINE CLARKE; *Van Hove sc.*

Katharine, wife of Mr. Samuel Clarke the biographer and martyrologist. Her husband extols her as an eminent example of piety, meekness, chastity, industry, and obedience. He tells us “ that she never rose from table without
 “ making him a curtesy, nor drank to him
 “ without bowing; that his word was a law to
 “ her, and that she often denied herself to gra-

† As the principal figures are young ladies, the print may be placed here with propriety.

“tify him.” He appears to have been as good a husband, as she was a wife.

“They were so one, that none could truly say,
“Which did command, or whether did obey :
“He rul’d, because she would obey ; and she,
“In so obeying, rul’d as well as he.”

She died the 21st of June, 1675, having herself, with great composure, first closed her eyes. Her print, together with her Life, is in Clarke’s last folio, 1683.

Madam DAVIS ; *Lely p. Valck f. 1678 ; 4to. mezz.*

Madam DAVIS ; *Lely p. Tompson exc. b. sh. mezz.*
*She is represented playing on the guitar *.*

At Billingsbere, in Berkshire, the seat of Richard Neville Neville, esq. is a fine portrait of her by Kneller, with a Black. This picture, which is in the painter’s best manner, was the property of Baptist May, who was privy purse to Charles II. and of singular service to him in his private pleasures ¶.

* The guitar was never in so general vogue in England, as it was in this reign. The king was pleased with hearing Signor Francisco, an Italian, play on this instrument ; as he knew how to fetch better music out of it than any other performer. Hence it became fashionable at court, and especially among the king’s mistresses, who were greater leaders in fashions of all kinds, than the queen herself.

¶ John Wilmot earl of Rochester ; John Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave ; lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset ; Henry, son of Thomas Killebrew ; Henry Savile ; Fleetwood Sheppard, and Baptist May, were generally of the number of those select and facetious parties which enlivened the evenings of Charles II. in the apartments of his mistresses. The last but one of these persons, who, as well as the earl of Dorset, was a friend and patron of Prior, was a gentleman-usher, and daily-waiter, and afterwards usher of the black rod to king William. See more of these favourites in “Athen. Oxon.” ii. col. 1039. See also lord Clarendon’s “Continuat.” fol. p. 338, 355, 438, &c.

Mary Davis, mistress to Charles II. was some time comedian in the duke of York's theatre. She had one daughter by the king; namely Mary, who took the surname of Tudor, and was in 1687, married to the son of sir Francis Ratcliffe, who became earl of Derwentwater*.

Madam ELEANOR GWYNN; *Cooper p. G. Valk sc. 4to.*

Madam GWIN; *P. Lely p. G. Valck sc. A lamb under her right arm.*

Madam ELEANOR GWYNN; *Lely p. A lamb under her left arm: copied from the former. There is another copy in mezzotinto.*

Mrs. ELLEN GWYNN; *P. Lely p. P. Van Bleeck f. 1751; b. sh. mezz.*

Madam ELLEN GWYNN; *P. Tempest exc. 4to. mezz.*

Madam GWYNN; *holding a nosegay; large 4to.*

Madam ELLEN GWIN, and her two sons, &c. *in the characters of Venus and two Cupids; Henry Gascar p. sh.*

Madam ELLEN GWYNN, and her two sons; *Lely p. Tompson exc. b. sh. mezz.*

There is a small etching of her, in the fine manner of Rembrandt, which is very scarce. It was done, as I am informed, by Spencer, the late painter in miniature.

Their portraits in one piece, are at Welbeck:

* Wood.

It would be too indelicate to mention the particular consequences of the jalap, which was given to Moll Davies at supper by Nell Gwynn, who knew that she was to lie the same night with the king. It is sufficient to hint at the violence of its operation, and the disastrous effects: such effects as the ancients would have attributed to Anteros †, a malignant deity, and the avowed enemy of Cupid.

† ΑΥΤΕΡΩΣ,

Eleanor

Eleanor Gwynn, better known by the familiar name of *Nell*, was, at her first setting out in the world, a plebeian of the lowest rank, and sold oranges in the playhouse. Nature seems to have qualified her for the theatre. Her person, though below the middle size, was well-turned: she had a good natural air, and a sprightliness that promised every thing in comedy. She was instructed by Hart and Lacy, who were both actors of eminence; and, in a short time, she became eminent herself in the same profession. She acted the most spirited and fantastic parts*, and spoke a prologue or epilogue with admirable address. The pert and vivacious prattle of the orange-wench, was, by degrees, refined into such wit as could please Charles II. Indeed it was sometimes carried to extravagance: but even her highest flights were so natural, that they rather provoked laughter than excited disgust. She is said to have been kept by lord Dorset, before she was retained by the king, and to have been introduced to the latter by the duke of Buckingham, with a view of supplanting the dutchess of Cleveland†. Nell, who knew how to mimic every thing ridiculous about the court, presently ingratiated herself with her merry sovereign, and retained a considerable place in his affection to the time of his death.—She continued to hang on her cloaths with her usual negligence when she was the king's mistress: but whatever she did became her. *Ob.* 1637 ‡.

* She very rarely appeared in tragedy, but is known to have acted the part of Almahide: to which lord Lansdown alludes, in his "Progress of Beauty:"

"And Almahide once more by kings adored."

† See Burnet, i. p. 263.

‡ She was, or affected to be, very orthodox, and a friend to the clergy and the church. The story of her paying the debt of a worthy

Madam JANE ROBERTS; *Lely p. sold by Browne; b. sh. mezz. very scarce.*

This unhappy woman, who was also one of the king's mistresses, was the daughter of a clergyman, and is said by bishop Burnet, to have fallen into "many scandalous disorders, attended with very dismal adventures." But her sense of religion was so far from being extinct, when she was engaged in an ill course of life, that she frequently felt all the poignancy of remorse. She died a sincere penitent. See Burnet, i. p. 263, 507.

Mrs: KNIGHT, a famous singer, and favourite of king Charles II. *G. Kneller p. J. Faber f. 1749. E. collectione J. Ellys; b. sh. mezz. She is represented in mourning, and in a devout posture, before a crucifix.*

Whether Mrs. Knight were penitent from the same kind of guilt that Mrs. Roberts was, is altogether uncertain. Thus much we are sure of, that it was no easy task for a woman who happened to be a favourite of Charles, and could probably charm him by her person and her voice, to preserve her virtue. She, perhaps, deserves to be in better company*.

There

a worthy clergyman, whom, as she was going through the city, she saw some bailiffs hurrying to prison, is a known fact: as is also that of her being insulted in her coach at Oxford, by the mob, who mistook her for the dutchess of Portsmouth. Upon which she looked out of the window, and said, with her usual good humour, *Pray good people, be civil: I am the protestant whore.* This Laconic speech drew upon her the blessings of the populace, who suffered her to proceed without further molestation.

* If any credit may be given to a manuscript lampoon, dated 1686, Mrs. Knight was employed by Charles as a procuress: particularly, she was sent with overtures to Nell Gwynn; whom, as the same authority says, lord Buckhurst would not part with, till he was reimbursed the expences he had lavished upon her.

The

There is, in Waller's "Poems," a song "sung
" by Mrs. Knight, to her majesty, on her birth-
day."

The Lady (Mrs.) WILLIAMS; *Lely p. Cooper; large h. sh. mezz.*

The Lady WILLIAMS; *Wissing p. Becket f. whole length; large h. sh. mezz.*

Mrs. Williams was mistress to the duke of York; but none could ever think her a beauty. Lady Bellasyfe was plain, Mrs. Sedley was homely, and Mrs. Churchill was just the reverse of handsome. The king said, that as his brother had been a sinner with the beautiful part of the sex, it was probable that his confessor had imposed such mistresses upon him by way of penance.

Madam HUGHES; *P. Lely p. 1677; h. sh. mezz.*

Madam HEWSE, (HUGHS); *Lely p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

Margaret Hughs was mistress to prince Rupert. He bought for her the magnificent seat of Sir Nicholas Crispe, near Hammersmith, which cost 25,000 *l.* the building. It was afterwards sold to Mr. Lannoy, a scarlet-dyer. The prince had one daughter by her, named Rupertta, born in 1671. She married Emmanuel Scroope Howe, esq. brigadier-general in the reign of Anne, and envoy extraordinary to the house of Brunswick-Lunenburg. He was brother to Scroope, lord viscount Howe, of the

The king at length created him earl of Middlesex for his compliance:

"Gave him an earldom to resign his b--tch."

kingdom

kingdom of Ireland *. Captain Alexander Radcliffe, in his "Ramble," evidently points at Mrs. Hughes,

"Should I be hang'd, I could not chuse
 "But laugh at wh-r-s that drop from stews,
 "Seeing that mistrefs Margaret _____
 "So fine is."

WIVES of ARTISTS, &c.

Mrs. GIBSON; *Walker sc. in the same plate with her husband. Engraved for the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Her portrait, by Vandyck, is in the same picture with the dutchefs of Richmond, at Wilton.

Mrs. Anne Gibson, whose maiden name was Shepherd, was wife to Richard Gibson, painter, and page of the back-stairs to Charles I. That prince and his queen honoured the nuptials of this diminutive couple with their presence. They seemed to be *just tallied for each other*, being exactly three feet ten inches in height.

"Design or chance makes others wive,
 "But nature did this match contrive;
 "Eve might as well have Adam fled,
 "As she deny'd her little bed
 "To him, for whom heav'n seem'd to frame
 "And measure out this only dame," &c.

Waller on the marriage of the Dwarfs.

* Sandford, p. 571, edit. 1707. It appears from the same page, that he had also a natural son by Frances Bard, daughter of Henry viscount Bellomont, in Ireland. This son was commonly called Dudley Rupert. He served as a volunteer in the emperor's army, at the siege of Buda, where he was killed the 13th of July, 1686, in the 20th year of his age. See an account of lord Bellomont, or Bellemont, in "Fast. Oxon. ii. col. 38,

They

They had nine children, who were all of a proper size.

Mrs. Gibson died in 1709, in the 89th year of her age.

D. DOROTHEA NARBONA, uxor
D. Thomæ Raulins, (vel Rawlins), supremi sculps-
toris figilli Caroli I. et Caroli II. &c. *J. Careu del.*
Ant. Vander Does f. 4to.

Thomas Rawlins, her husband, was also an engraver of medals.

Mrs. VAILLANT; *W. Vaillant f. 4to.*
mezz.

There are, at least, two prints of her, done by her husband.

This person was wife of Warner Vaillant, the engraver, of whom there is an account in the preceding class.

ELIZABETH COOPER; *Lely p. W.*
Faithorne f. whole length; b. mezz. She is repre-
sented young.

Probably one of the family of Cooper, the printseller, mentioned in the foregoing class.

SCOTCH LADIES.

The dutchess of LAUDERDALE; *in the same plate with the duke; Lely p. R. Tompson exc. sh.*
mezz.

The original picture is at lord Dysert's, at Peterham.

This

This lady, who was second wife to the Duke of Lauderdale, was daughter and heir to William Murray, earl of Dysert, and widow of Sir Lionel Tolmach *, of Helmingham in Suffolk. Here she was frequently visited by Oliver Cromwell, which occasioned the report of their amorous correspondence. She was a woman of great quickness of wit, of an extensive knowledge of the world, and of uncommon penetration in state affairs. But her politics seem to have been of much the same cast with those of her husband. Bishop Burnet tells us, that “she writ him a long account of shutting up the Exchequer, as both just and necessary †.” It was much the same sort of necessity that put her upon setting to sale all kinds of offices, during the duke’s oppressive administration in Scotland. It is well known that he acted in that kingdom like an Eastern monarch, and his dutchess carried herself with all the haughtiness of a *sultana* who governed him ‡.

The Lady LORNE; *P. Lely p. b. sb. mezz.*

Elizabeth, daughter of sir Lionel Tolmach, by Elizabeth his wife, afterwards dutchess of Lauderdale. She married Archibald, lord Lorne, who became earl, and at length duke of Argyle, to which title he was raised 23 June, 1701.

Lady GRAMMONT; *Lely p. Mc. Ardell f. mezz. From the original in the gallery at Windsor* ||.

There

* Vulgo Talmash.

† See Burnet’s “Hist. of his own Time,” I. p. 306.

‡ Ibid. I. p. 335.

|| Mac Ardell undertook to engrave the gallery of Beauties at Windsor; of which he did the portrait above described, and

There is an etching of her by Powle, after Lely, which was done for the edition of the "Memoirs de Grammont," printed at Strawberry Hill.

This amiable lady was the wife of count Grammont, and sister of count Hamilton, author of the "Memoires de Grammont." Charles II. in a letter addressed to the dutchess of Orleans, speaks thus of her; "I believe she will pass for a handsome woman in France, &c. She is as good a creature as ever lived *." See GRAMMONT in the Appendix.

I R I H L A D I E S.

The countess of MEATH; *Paulus Mignard, Avenionensis p. Londini; P. Van Somer f. b. sb. mezz. scarce.*

Probably wife of the earl of Meath, who was drowned in 1675, near Holyhead in Wales, in his passage from Ireland.

The countess of OSSORY; *Wissing p. Becket f. b. sb. mezz.*

AMELIA of Nassau, wife of Thomas, Earl of Ossory. See lady ARLINGTON, in the division of the English countesses †.

that of Mrs. *erroneously called lady* Middleton. He was prevented in making any further progress in this work by death: but we have artists now living, who are well able to prosecute this design, and to do justice to Vandyck.

* Dalrymple's "Memoirs," ii. p. 26.

† T. is a mezzotinto print by Van Somer, after S. Brown, inscribed "Mademoiselle Charlotte de Beeverwaerde." I take this lady to be one of the four sisters of lady Ossory. There is another mezzotinto, inscribed, "Madam Helyot," (possibly Elliot) by Lloyd, after Lutterel. I have seen the same name on the print of a nun by Edelinck; but the persons are apparently different.

The lady MARY FIELDING, sole daughter of Barnham, viscount Carlingford; *Lely p. 7. Becket f. b. sb. mezz.* See ROBERT FIELDING, Class VIII.

CONSTANTIA LUCY, daughter of sir Richard Lucy, (of Broxborne in Hertfordshire), sister to sir Kingsmill, and aunt to sir Berkeley, wife to Henry, lord Colerane. *Ob. 1680. A small round, with ornaments: it seems to be a head-piece. Arms, three lucas, or pikes, &c.*

Constantia, first wife of Henry, lord Colerane, an eminent antiquary and virtuoso. He had by her two sons, Hugh and Lucius; and a daughter named Constantia, who married Hugh Smithson, esq. of Tottenham in Middlesex.

CATHARINE, only daughter of Robert, and sister of sir Robert Southwell, of King's Weston, in Com. Glou. Knt. wife to sir John Perceval, bart. (7th of that name) born the first of September, 1637, married the 14th of February, 1655, died the 17th of August, 1679. *J. Faber f. 1743, 8vo. mezz. Engraved for the "History of the House of Yvery."*

CATHARINE, daughter of sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden, in Kent, bart. wife to sir John Perceval, bart. (8th of that name) born - - - married Feb. 1680-1, died Feb. 1691-2. *Faber f. 1743. Engraved for the same book.*

Lady Perceval, though some of her ancestors sacked towns and conquered kingdoms, had sense enough to know that benevolence of the heart and bounty of the hand, virtues for which she was particularly eminent, would avail her more than all the borrowed lustre of ancestrel ho-

nours. The illustrious descent of the house of Dering, "from different branches of the Norman line of English kings," "from the imperial house of Charlemagne, or that of France *," upon which the family has long plumed itself, were, in her estimation, the lightest of all vanities. She married to her second husband Col. Butler, a gentleman of Ireland; and, in a short time after her marriage, died on the 2d of Feb. 1691-2. She lies buried in Chelsea church.

A FOREIGN DUTCHESS, &c.

ORTANCE MANCHINI, (HORTENSE MANCINI) dutchess of Mazarine, &c. *P. Lely p. G. Valck sc. 1678; large b. sh. finely executed.*

ORTANCE MANCHINI, &c. *Lely p. Verkolije f. 1680, 4to. mezz.*

The dutchess of MAZARINE;—*f. S. Lloyd exc. mezz.*

Another engraved after the direction of Picart, 8vo.

In the English translation of St. Evremond's works is a copy from Lombart's print of the dutchess of York, inscribed, "The Dutchess of Mazarine."

Hortense Mancini was, by permission of Lewis XIV. heiress to the title, arms, and estate of her uncle, the famous cardinal Mazarine; all which she transferred, by a marriage-contract, to the duke of Meilleraye, whom she espoused. She possessed every qualification that could inspire love, and appears to have been extremely susceptible of that passion herself. Having quarrelled with the duke her husband,

* "Hist of the House of Yvery," II. p. 396, &c.

1675.

she came into England, flushed with the conquests she had made in her own country. She had evidently a design upon Charles II. * and was regarded as a most formidable rival to the dutchess of Portsmouth. It is said that a discovery of an intrigue, in which she imprudently engaged soon after she came over, prevented her gaining the ascendant in the royal favour. The king, however, assigned her an annual pension of four thousand pounds. She lived many years at Chelsea, where her house was daily resorted to by the witty, the gallant, and polite. St. Evremond, her avowed admirer, has drawn her character to great advantage; indeed so great, that we presently see his passions were too much engaged for a candid historian. He could scarce think that so angelic a creature had any foibles, much less that she had vices which would have disgraced the meanest of her sex. *Ob. 2 July, 1699 †.*

The notices that we have of most of the ladies in this reign, or any other, are but slender. If Mrs. Manley ‡ had flourished at this period, there is no question but we should have had more of their *secret history*. It would doubtless have afforded a much more plentiful harvest for such a writer than the reign of Anne.

* Fenton, in his Observations on Waller's "Triple Combat," informs us, that she was once thought a fit match for Charles; and that Henrietta Maria and cardinal Mazarine had designed her for his queen. The same author observes that she once had the greatest fortune of any lady in Europe.

† It appears from several printed letters of cardinal Mazarine to Lewis XIV. that that prince was much in love with another niece of the cardinal's, at the time of his marriage-treaty with the infant.

‡ Author of the "New Atalantis."

CLASS XII.

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

WILLIAM PENDERILL. His portrait, which was done in the reign of William III. represents him in the 84th year of his age.

RICHARD PENDERILL, or (PENDERELL; *Zouft. p. R. Houston f. b. fb. mezz.*

Trusty DICK PENDERELL; *Lamborn f. 8vo. This print appears to me not to be genuine.*

Richard Penderell, and his brother William, were chiefly instrumental to the escape of Charles II. after the fatal battle of Worcester. There were six brothers of this family, who rented little farms on the borders of Staffordshire, and were frequently employed as labourers in cutting down timber. The king took shelter, the first night after his escape, at White Ladies, a house belonging to the Penderells, about twenty miles from Worcester. Here he put on a leather doublet and a green jerkin, cut his hair short, and threw his cloaths into a privy. Richard went with him into a wood, where he was concealed a whole day; during which time he had nothing to eat or drink. He afterwards attended him many miles on foot, and came back with him to one of his brother's houses, where he found major Careless, who accompanied him in Boscobel Wood, where they concealed themselves in an oak. The Penderells and Mrs. Lane were among the small number of loyalists who were rewarded after the Restoration. Richard died 8 Feb. 1671, and

and lies buried in the church of St. Giles's in the Fields, London, where a monument is erected to his memory. The author of his epitaph styles him "the great and unparalleled Penderel. See particulars in an "Account of the Preservation of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester; drawn up by himself, and published from the Manuscript in the Pepysian Library, by sir David Dalrymple *."

JOHN OGLE, in *Waterman's Lane, in White Fryers*; 8vo.

Jack Ogle, who some time rode privately in the first troop of guards, was notorious for his frolics and low humour. He inherited a small estate, which he presently dissipated; and had afterwards recourse to the gaming-table, with various success. It is said, that in a run of ill luck he lost his cloak, and borrowed his landlady's red petticoat to carry with him to a muster; and that the duke of Monmouth having a hint of it, ordered the whole troop to cloak, on purpose to expose him †. One of his frolics had like to have cost him his life. Having a quarrel in the streets with a French officer of the foot-guards, who was a man of humour like himself, a challenge ensued, and they agreed to go into the fields to fight. A rabble followed them, in great expectation of

* It appears from the notes on this account, that Richard was the third brother of the Penderells, and that he was commonly called *Trussy Richard*. He and his five brethren lived at or near *White Ladies*, in a little farm within the wood. They were employed in cutting down timber and watching it to prevent its being stolen. They subsisted chiefly upon the profit of some cow-grass. All the brothers were privy to the secret of the king's concealment; but Richard went many miles with him to assist him in his escape †.

† See the "Tatler," No. 132.

† "Charles the Second's Account of his Escape," p. 7. &c.

a duel. Before they got thither the quarrel was made up; but they ran with precipitation, as if they were eager to engage, and leaped into a saw-pit. Here they were discovered in a very ridiculous posture, as if they were easing themselves. The disappointed mob presently saluted them with a shower of stones and brickbats. Hard drinking, and an infamous distemper, are supposed to have hastened his death, which happened in the 39th year of his age. His sister, who waited on the countess of Inchiquin, was said to have been one of the duke of York's mistresses.

JOHN BAREFOOT, &c. *Guil. Crownæ delin. M. Burgbers sc. b. sb.*

JOHN BAREFOOT, letter-doctor to the university of Oxford.

“ Upon this table you may faintly see
 “ A doctor, deeply skill'd in pedigree;
 “ To *ne plus ultra* his great fame is spread,
 “ Oxford a more facetious man ne'er bred.
 “ He knows what arms old Adam's grandfire
 “ bore,
 “ And understands more coats than e'er he wore.
 “ So well he's vers'd in college, schools, theatre,
 “ You'd swear he'd married our dear *alma mater*.
 “ As he's our index, so this picture's his,
 “ And, superscription like, just tells whose 'tis.
 “ But the contents of his great soul and mind
 “ You'll only by his conversation find.”

Ætat suæ 70, 1681; E. Lutterel ad vivum del. M. Burgbers sc. A letter in his hand; b. sb

This facetious man was many years a letter-carrier in the university of Oxford. It appears from the above inscription, that his memory was extraordinary: I am informed, from unquestionable authority*, that his invention was

* James West, esq. who had it from the mouth of Mr. Hearne.

as extraordinary as his memory. He was a coiner of what the people call *white lies*; and as his fictions were rather of the probable than the marvellous kind, they were sometimes verified.—Most, if not all, of the following group of witnesses dealt in lies of the blackest hue.

TITUS OATES; *anagramma*, “*Testis* “*ovot*;” *R. White ad vivum del. et sc.*

TITUS OATES, D. D. the first discoverer of the horrid plot; *b. sb.*

TITUS OATES, Bob Ferguson*, or the raree shew of Mamamouchee Musty †. *A cap and a turban on his head, a flail in one hand, and a sword in the other. Under the portrait are twenty-one English verses; b. sb.*

TITUS OATES; *in the sheet with his Vindication. T. Dudley f. 4to.*

TITUS OATES; *Hauker p. Tompson exc. b. sb. mezz.*

Titus Oates, who was restrained by no principle human or divine, and like Judas would have done any thing for *thirty shillings*, was one of the most accomplished villains that we

* Robert Ferguson was a great dealer in plots, and a prostitute political writer for different parties; and particularly for the earl of Shaftesbury. His person, which is perhaps represented in some print, is thus described in a proclamation published in the year 1683: “A tall lean man, dark brown hair, a great Roman nose, thin jawed, heat in his face, speaks in the Scotch tone, a sharp piercing eye, stoops a little in the shoulders, he hath a shuffling gate that differs from all men, wears his periwig down almost over his eyes, about forty-five years of age.” He approached nearer to a parallel character with Oates than any of his contemporaries, and was rewarded with a place in the reign of William, though it was well known that he merited a halter. See more of him in “*Athen. Oxon.*” ii. col. 743. See also the Indexes to Echard and Burnet; Calamy, ii. 383, iii. p. 544, &c. and Dalrymple’s “*Memoirs*,”————

† Mamamouchi is a character in the “*Citizen turned Gentleman*,” from Meliere.

read of in history. He was successively an Anabaptist, a Conformist, and a Papist; and then became a Conformist again. He had been chaplain on board the fleet, whence he was dismissed for an unnatural crime, and was known to be guilty of perjury before he set up the trade of witnessing*. He was successful in it beyond his most sanguine expectation: he was lodged at Whitehall, and had a pension assigned him of 1200*l.* a year. He was a man of some cunning, more effrontery, and the most consummate falsehood. His impudence supported itself under the strongest conviction, and he suffered for his crimes, with all the constancy of a martyr. The æra of Oates's plot, was also the grand æra of Whig and Tory; and he has the peculiar infamy of being the first of incendiaries, as he was the first of witnesses—See the next reign.

Captain EDWARD PANTON, &c. who first discovered to sir Edmund Bury Godfrey this now horrid conspiracy; *in armour*; 4*to.*

Captain WILLIAM BEDLOE, discoverer of the Popish plot; *b. sb.*

Captain WILLIAM BEDLOE; *emblems of his loyalty, &c. 4to. In a sheet with verses.*

Captain WILLIAM BEDLOE; *R. White sc. small 8vo. A copy by Cole.*

William Bedloe, who assumed the title of captain, was an infamous adventurer of low birth, who had travelled over a great part of Europe under different names and disguises, and had passed upon several ignorant persons for a man of rank and fortune. Encouraged by the success of Oates, he turned evidence, gave an account of Godfrey's murder, and

* *Questum accepit, 1678.*

added many circumstances to the narrative of the former. These villains had the boldness to accuse the queen of entering into a conspiracy against the king's life. A reward of 500 *l.* was voted to Bedloe by the commons. He is said to have asserted the reality of the *plot* on his death-bed: but it abounds with absurdity, contradiction, and perjury; and still remains one of the greatest problems in the British annals. *Ob.* Aug. 20. 1680—Giles Jacob informs us, that he was author of a play called “The Excommunicated Prince, or the false Relick;” 1679.

MILES PRANCE, discoverer of the horrid plot, and the murderers of Sir E. B. Godfrey; *R. White del. et sc. b. sh.*

MILES PRANCE, &c. *oval; long wig, laced neck-cloth; b. sh.*

Miles Prance, a silversmith, was accused by one Wren, and also by Bedloe, of being an accomplice in the murder of sir Edmund Bury Godfrey. This he at first strenuously denied. But he was said to be so powerfully wrought upon by the earl of Shaftesbury, as not only to confess himself guilty, but also to accuse two Popish priests, together with Green, Berry, and Hill, of being concerned in the same crime. His testimony was, in some instances, contradictory to Bedloe's, and even to itself. He was tried, and convicted of perjury; but having retracted his evidence in several particulars relative to the plot, his punishment was remitted. It is remarkable that Mr. L'Esrange, who had been accused by him of a secret disaffection to the government received the sacrament presently after him, from the hands of Dr. Sharp, rector of St. Giles's in the Fields:
and

and that he then “solemnly declared, before
 “the congregation, that he wished *that* sacra-
 “ment might be his damnation, if what that
 “man had sworn or published concerning him,
 “was not totally and absolutely false*.” Prance,
 though challenged in this solemn manner, did
 not speak a word in his own vindication.

STEPHEN DUGDALE, discoverer
 of the horrid plot; *R. White sc. b. fb.*

STEPHEN DUGDALE, &c. copied from the
former.

Stephen Dugdale, who had been a servant
 of lord Aston, became an evidence against that
 nobleman, the earl of Stafford, and other per-
 sons of distinction. It appeared that the latter
 was at Bath, at the time in which he deposed that
 he saw him at Tixal. This man was not alto-
 gether so infamous as Oates and Bedloe; but
 his testimony was equally contradictory and
 incredible. Turberville was another witness of
 the same stamp. The dying asseverations of
 the persons condemned upon the oaths of these
 wretches, have no inconsiderable weight, when
 thrown into the scale against their personal
 characters.

“JOSIAH KEELING, who, being
 “touched in conscience, was the first man that
 “came in, and voluntarily discovered the late
 “hellish conspiracy of the fanatics against the life
 “of his sacred majesty, and of his royal high-
 “ness; designed to have been executed at the
 “Rye-house, in Hertfordshire, in April, 1683.”
R. White. sc. b. fb.

Josiah Keeling, a salter in London, having
 unadvisedly arrested the lord-mayor at the suit

* Echard III. b. 3. c. 2. p. 1081.

of Papillon and Dubois, the two excluded sheriffs, thought it prudent to make a discovery of the Rye-house plot, to screen himself from the law. This plot, whether real or fictitious, occasioned the shedding of some of the best blood in the kingdom, and completed the triumph of the royal party. We are told, that upon this discovery of Keeling, "a new evidence office was erected at Whitehall*," and that care was taken to select such judges and juries as would answer the purposes of the court||. An elaborate account of the Rye-house conspiracy, of which the duke of York had the garbling †, was written by Dr. Sprat. The author has been so ingenuous as to retract the *enormous falsehoods* with which he had charged lord Ruffel, in that book ‡. Many more retractions are required to make it an authentic history. The "Secret History of the Rye-house Plot," written by Ford, lord Grey, is worth the reader's notice.

STEPHEN COLLEGE, (or COLLEGE), commonly called the protestant joiner.

"By Irish oaths, and wrested law I fell
 "A prey to Rome, a sacrifice to hell;
 "My bleeding innocence for justice cries,
 "Hear, hear O heav'n, for man my suit denies!"

deaths heads before him; 8vo.

Stephen College was accused of being concerned in a conspiracy to seize the king's per-

* Welwood's "Memoirs," p. 137.

|| See more of him in Dalrymple's "Memoirs," i. p. 87.

† See the bishop of Rochester's "Letters to the earl of Dorset,"

p. 12.

‡ Ibid. p. 13, edit. 8vo.

son, and detain him in prison, till he should yield to the exclusion of the duke of York, and make such other concessions as the commons might require of him. When the parliament sat at Oxford, he went about armed with sword and pistol, which furnished a pretence for his accusation. The court party, who watched for an opportunity to retaliate a plot upon the exclusionists, persecuted him with unrelenting violence. Dugdale and other infamous witnesses, who had been informers against the Papists, were retained against him. He defended himself with great spirit and ability, to the confusion of his adversaries: but the jury, who were all zealous royalists, brought him in guilty. He behaved with a becoming fortitude at the place of execution, and persisted in asserting his innocence to the last. He was executed at Oxford, 31 August, 1681.—He was a man of a more enlarged understanding than is commonly found in mechanics. His ingenuity in his trade procured him employment among persons of rank; some of whom he was afterwards permitted to visit upon the foot of a friend. His faults were, being too pragmatical, and indiscretely zealous for his religion.—His daughter was seamstress to king William, a place worth 300 l. a year. Dr. Swift informs us, that “this noble person” and himself were brought acquainted by lady Berkeley. See Swift’s “Letters,” vol. IV. p. 336, edit. 1768.

THOMAS VANNER; *a helmet on his head holding a balbert; small. In Pagit’s “Hereography,” p. 280.*

Thomas Vanner, a wine-cooper, who acquired a competent estate by his trade, was reputed

puted a man of sense and religion, before his understanding was bewildered with enthusiasm. He was so strongly possessed with the notions of the Millenarians, or Fifth Monarchy Men, that he strongly expected that Christ was coming to reign upon earth; and that all human government, except that of the saints, was presently to cease. He looked upon Cromwell, and Charles II. as usurpers upon Christ's dominion, and persuaded his *weak brethren*, that it was their duty to rise and seize upon the kingdom in his name. Accordingly a rabble of them, with Venner at their head, assembled in the streets, and proclaimed king Jesus. They were attacked by a party of the militia, whom they resolutely engaged; as many of them believed themselves to be invulnerable. They were at length overpowered by numbers, and their leader, with twelve of his followers, was executed in January, 1660-1. They "affirmed to the last, that if they had been deceived, the Lord himself was their deceiver *."

JOHN

* Smollett.

The most signal instance of pure enthusiasm, that hath ever occurred to me, is that of Mr. John Mason, minister of Water Stratford, near Buckingham. He was a man of great simplicity of behaviour, of the most unaffected piety, and of learning and abilities far above the common level, till he was bewildered by the mysteries of Calvinism, and infatuated with millenary notions. This calm and grave enthusiast was as firmly persuaded as he was of his own existence, and as strongly persuaded others, that he was the Elias appointed to proclaim the approach of Christ, who was speedily to begin the millennium and fix his throne at Water Stratford. Crowds of people assembled at this place, who were fully convinced that this great æra would presently commence; and especially after Mason had, in the most solemn manner, affirmed to his sister and several other persons, that, as he lay on his bed, he saw Christ in all his majesty. Never was there a scene of more frantic joy, expressed by singing, fiddling, dancing, and all the wildness of enthusiastic gestures and rapturous vociferation, than was for some time, seen at Stratford; where a mixed multitude assembled to hail the approach of king Jesus. Every vagabond and village fidler that could be procured bore a part in the

rude

JOHN the Quaker, (JOHN KELSEY); *M. Lauron* † *delin. P. Tempest exc. b. sb.* One of the Set of the Cries of London, drawn after the life. The set consists of upwards of seventy ‡.

John Kelsey went to Constantinople, upon no less a design than that of converting the grand signor. He preached at the corner of one of the streets of that city, with all the vehemence of a fanatic: but as he spoke in his own language, the people stared at him, but could not so much as guess at the drift of his discourse. They soon concluded him to be out of his senses, and carried him to a mad-house, where he was confined for six months. One of the keepers happening to hear him speak the word *English*, informed lord Winchelsea, who was then ambassador to the Porte, that a mad countryman of his was then under confinement. His lordship sent for him; and he appeared before him in a torn and dirty hat, which he could not, by any means, be persuaded to take off. The ambassador thought that a little of the Turkish discipline would be of service to him, and presently ordered him to be drubbed upon the feet. This occasioned a total change in his behaviour, and he acknowledged that the drubbing had a good

rude concert at this tumultuous jubilee. Mason was observed to speak rationally on every subject that had no relation to his wild notions of religion. He died, in 1695, soon after he fancied that he had seen his Saviour, fully convinced of the reality of the vision and of his own divine mission. See a particular Account of his Life and Character by H. Maurice, rector of Tyringham, Bucks, 1695, 4to pamphlet.

† It should be observed that M and L, the initials of this painter's name, are generally united in the engravings from his works: hence it is that he has been miscalled *Mauron*.

‡ I have described as many of them in this work, as Mr. Secretary Pepys has taken into his collection. We are beholden to that gentleman for the names of several of the persons, which are written under the portraits.

effect

effect upon his spirit. Upon searching his pockets a letter was found addressed to the great Turk, in which he told him, that he was a scourge in the hand of God to chastise the wicked; and that he sent him not only to denounce, but to execute vengeance. He was put on board a ship bound for England, but found means to escape in his passage, and returned to Constantinople. He was soon after sent on board another ship, and so effectually secured, that he could not escape a second time*.

The London QUAKER; *M. Lauron del. J. Savage sc. One of the Set of Cries, published by Pierce Tempest.*

This woman was known by the name of "Rachel of Covent Garden." I have seen her portrait in one of Hemskirk's Quakers meetings.

LODOWICK MUGGLETON; *ob. Mar. 12, 1697, Æt. 90; large 4to. mezz.*

Lodowick Muggleton, who was by trade a tailor, was a notorious schismatic, and father of the sect called after his name. He was a great pretender to inward light, which was to answer every purpose of religion. He regarded himself as above ordinances of every kind, not excepting even prayer and preaching. He acknowledged but one person in the Godhead, rejected creeds, and all church-discipline and authority; but expected the greatest deference to be paid to what he taught and enjoined himself. He esteemed the scripture a dead letter, and resolved every thing into his own private spirit. He, like other enthusiasts,

* See the "Life of Sir Dudley North."

made no scruple of damning all the world that differed from his own mode of faith. His disciples are said to have recorded many of his prophecies. He began to distinguish himself about the year 1650*. His books, for writing which he was pilloried and imprisoned, were burnt by the common hangman.

OLIVER C. PORTER; un insensé pour la religion †. *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. One of the Set of Cries; h. sh ‡.*

This man, whose christian name was Daniel, was porter to Oliver Cromwell, in whose service he learned much of the cant that prevailed at that time. He was a great plodder in books of divinity, especially in those of the mystical kind, which are supposed to have turned his brain. He was many years in Bedlam, where his library was, after some time, allowed him; as there was not the least probability of his cure. The most conspicuous of his books was a large Bible, given him by Nell Gwynn ‖. He frequently preached, and sometimes prophesied;

* George Fox, a journeyman shoemaker, and one of the great apostles of the Quakers, began to exert himself about the same time. He was a friend and associate of Muggleton; and they are said to have been "so deeply seized with despair, that, like the "possessed man in the gospel, they forsook all human conversation, and retired into deserts and solitary places, where they "spent whole days and nights alone." Leslie's "Snake in the "Grass," edit. 1698, p. 331. See also Fox's "Journal."

† The gloom which religion too often spreads over the human mind, is generally the effect of narrow conceptions of the Deity, "whose mercy is over all his works." This has frequently filled the cells of Bedlam, and St. Luke's hospital, with the most wretched of all patients. To represent the best of Beings, as the worst of tyrants, which some religionists have done, drives men of melancholy tempers directly to despair, and is worse, in effect, than Atheism itself.

‡ He was remarkably tall, as appears by a large O, the standard of his height, on the back of the terrace, at Windsor.

‖ See "State Poems," edit. 1705, p. 447.

and was said to have foretold several remarkable events, particularly the fire of London*. One would think that Butler had this frantic enthusiast in view, where he says :

“ Had lights where better eyes were blind,
 “ As pigs are said to see the wind ;
 “ Fill’d Bedlam with predestination, &c.”

HUD.

Mr. Charles Leslie, who has placed him in the same class with Fox and Muggleton, tells us, that people often went to hear him preach, and “ would sit many hours under his window with “ great signs of devotion.” That gentleman had the curiosity to ask a grave matron, who was among his auditors, “ what she could pro- “ fit by hearing that madman?” She, with a composed countenance, as pitying his ignorance, replied, “ That Festus thought Paul “ was mad †.”

JACOB HALL, a famous rope-dancer ;
cap, his own hair, comb. This print is very scarce.

There was a symmetry and elegance, as well as strength and agility in the person of Jacob Hall, which was much admired by the ladies, who regarded him as a due composition of Hercules and Adonis. The open-hearted dutchess of Cleveland was said to have been in love with this rope-dancer and Goodman the player at the same time. The former received a salary from her grace ‡.

JOSEPH

* Leslie’s “ Snake in the Grass,” edit. 1698, p. 330.

† Ibid. p. 327.

‡ “ Memoires de Grammont.”

Mr. Wycherly’s intimacy with the dutchess of Cleveland was so far from being a secret, that it seems to have been known to every body but the king. This correspondence was begun by

JOSEPH CLARKE, the famous posture-master. See the next reign.

HENRY JENKINS*, who lived to the surprising age of 169; *taken from an original painting done by Walker: T. Worlidge f. 1752; b. sh. This has been copied.*

Under the head is an account of this old man, by Mrs. Anne Savile, which is also printed in the third volume of the "Philosophical Transactions," p. 308--This lady informs us, that he remembered the battle of Flowden Field, which was fought the 9th of September, 1513; that he had "sworn in Chancery and other courts to above 140 years memory;" and that there is a record preserved in the king's remembrancer's office, in the exchequer, by which it appears, that "Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton upon Swale, labourer, aged 157, was produced, and deposed as a witness." In the last century of his life he was a fisherman; and when he was no longer able to follow that occupation, he went begging about Bolton, and other places in Yorkshire. He died in December, 1670, and lies buried at Bolton, where, in 1743, a monument was erected to his memory. He was one of the oldest men of the post-diluvians, of whom we have any credible account †.

TURNER;

her grace, who called to him as their coaches passed by each other in the streets of London, and told him that he was a son of a wh--re. This was only telling him in other words that he was a wit, as it plainly alluded to the last stanza of a song in his "Love in a Wood, or St. James's Park." The story is circumstantially told in Dennis's Letters.

* He is called Simpson by Mr. Evelyn, in his "Numismata." p. 267.

† Lord Bacon, in his "Historia Vitæ et Mortis," mentions Johannes de Temporibus, who followed the wars under Charlemagne, and who is said to have lived to the age of three hundred years.

TURNER; *in a cloak; a stick in his left hand; 8vo.*

“Turner so famous for his shifting arts,
 “Pragmatic buffings, and Protean parts,
 “Through city, camp, or country, to the
 state,
 “Took his last turn from the full swing of fate.”

James Turner, a goldsmith, in London, and lieutenant-colonel of the city militia, was, for some time, esteemed a man of a genteel spirit, which was always observed to carry him far beyond the limits of his fortune. His vices and extravagancies not only exhausted his patrimony, which was very considerable, but also involved him in debt. Hence he betook himself to the lowest arts and most villanous practices to maintain the figure of a gentleman. He was executed for robbing the house of Mr. Francis Tryton, a merchant, of jewels, and other things of value, to the amount of about six thousand pounds. He was executed for this burglary in Lime-street, London, 22 Jan. 1663-4. He expressed a true sense of his guilt at the place of his execution, and desired the minister who attended to read to him the 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 verses of the second chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews. He left forty shillings to be distributed among the poor of the parish where he suffered, and eighteen shillings and six-pence only to his wife. See the “Relation,” &c. p. 25.

Col. BLOOD*; *G. White f. 4to. mezz.*

years. But this is equally incredible with many other particulars in the history of that prince. See more concerning long-lived persons in the book above-cited. See also some more credible instances of old men, in Dr. John Campbell's anonymous book, entitled “Hermippus redivivus.”

* He was not of the rank of a colonel.

Col. BLOOD ; *own hair, neckcloth.*

This daring ruffian was notorious for seizing the person of the duke of Ormond, with an intention to hang him at Tyburn, and for stealing the crown out of the Tower*. He was very near being successful in both these enterprises: it was with no small difficulty that the duke escaped, and the crown was wrested from his hands. The cunning of this boldest of all thieves was equal to his intrepidity. He told the king, by whom he was examined, that he had undertaken to kill him; and that he went, with that purpose, to a place in the river where he bathed; but was struck with so profound an awe upon sight of his (naked) majesty that his resolution failed him, and he entirely laid aside his design: that he belonged to a band of ruffians equally desperate with himself, who had bound themselves by the strongest oaths to revenge the death of any of their associates. Upon this he received the royal pardon, and had a handsome pension assigned him. He was now no longer considered as an impudent criminal, but as a court favourite; and application was made to the throne by the mediation of Mr. Blood †. *Ob. 24 Aug. 1680.* See the "Biograpia;"

* Blood that wears treason in his face,
Villain complete in *parson's gown* †,
How much he is at court in grace,
For stealing Ormond and the crown!
Since loyalty does no man good,
Let's steal the king and outdo Blood.

Rochester's "History of Infipids."

† Dr. Walter Pope, in his "Life of Bishop Ward §," informs us "that Blood, being of a sudden become a great favourite at court, and the chief agent of the dissenters, brought the bishop a verbal message from the king not to molest them; upon which he went to wait on his majesty, and humbly represented

§ His disguise when he stole the crown.

¶ P. 69, 70.

graphia;" see also the "Life of Baxter," fol. part III. p. 88. and Strype's Stow, book i. p. 94, edit. 1720, where we are told, as we are also in Carte's "Life of the Duke of Ormond," that this fellow, "who thought small villanies below him," was the son of a blacksmith in Ireland. The best account of stealing the crown extant is that in Strype's book: it was communicated to the editor by Edwards, keeper of the Regalia to Charles the Second.

Sir HENRY MORGAN; 4^{to}.

Sir HENRY MORGAN; *Van Hove* sc. 12mo.

Captain Morgan, commonly called sir Henry Morgan, the most infamous of all pirates, was the son of a substantial yeoman in Wales. His inclination leading him early to the sea, he entered into the service of a master of a vessel bound for Barbadoes, who treacherously sold him soon after he landed on that shore. When he had obtained his liberty, he went to Jamaica to seek his fortune. Here he fell in with some freebooters, and entered on board one of their ships; and having displayed his courage on several occasions, he in a short time, became a captain. He was afterwards vice-admiral under Mansvelt, an old pirate of prime notoriety, who died soon after he engaged himself in his service. If the courage of Morgan had been properly directed, it would have done him the greatest honour: it was perhaps not inferior to that of Monck or Rupert; and several of his

"to him, that there were only two troublesome nonconformists in his diocese, whom he doubted not, with his majesty's permission, but that he should bring to their duty: and then he named them. *These are the very men*, replied the king, *you must not meddle with*: to which he obeyed, letting the prosecution against them fall."

stratagems were as extraordinary as his courage. But he was rapacious, cruel, and debauched, in the same degree that he was valiant. The cruelties exercised on the Indians by the Spaniards were not equal to what that people suffered by his orders, to make them discover their hidden treasures, after he had taken and plundered their towns. The greatest of his exploits was taking Panama, which he burnt and pillaged, after he had, with twelve hundred men, defeated the governor, at the head of two squadrons of horse, four regiments of foot, and a great number of wild bulls, driven by Indian slaves*. One hundred and seventy-five beasts of burden were laden with the gold, silver, and other valuables which he took in that city. See a circumstantial account of him in the "History of the Buccaneers," to which is prefixed his head.

"Mrs. MARY DAVIS, of great Saughall, near Chester, Anno 1668; Ætatis 74. When she was twenty-eight years of age, an excrescence grew upon her head, like to a wen, which continued thirty years, and then grew into two horns." *Done from the original painting, in the collection of the honourable Sir Hans Sloane, bart. b. sb. mezz.*

There is a print of this woman in Dr. Charles Leigh's "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire;" 1700; fol. Tab. VII. The inscription signifies that

* A little before his expedition to Panama, he settled the following rewards for his men, which were to be paid out of their first spoil: For the loss of both legs, fifteen hundred pieces of eight, or fifteen slaves: for the loss of both hands, eighteen hundred pieces, or eighteen slaves: for one leg, or one hand, six hundred pieces, or six slaves: and for an eye, one hundred pieces, or one slave.

her portrait was taken in 1668, in the seventy-second year of her age: that the excrescence continued thirty-two years before it grew into horns: that after four years she cast them; then grew two more; and in about four years she cast these also: that the horns which were upon her head in 1668, were of four years growth, and then loose. Her picture, and one of her horns, are in Ashmole's Museum.

In the university library at Edinburgh is preserved a horn, which was cut from the head of Elizabeth Love, in the fiftieth year of her age. It grew three inches above her ear, and was growing seven years*.

Mother LOUSE: *an old woman in a ruff; David Loggan sc. very scarce.*

“Is it at me, or at my ruff you titter?”

“Your grandfather, you rogue, ne'er wore a
“fitter:” &c.

This print, which is well executed, and much like the person represented, gained the engraver a considerable share of his reputation. It was drawn from the life, at Louse Hall, an alehouse near Oxford, which was kept by this matron, who was well known to the gentlemen of that university, who called her Mother Louse. She was probably the last woman in England that wore a ruff.—Louse Hall seems to be now quite forgotten. Kidney Hall, which a facetious author † tells us was formerly a *seminary*, is well known. Cabbage Hall, which is

* See a particular account of Mary Davis in “Phoenix Britannicus,” 4to. p. 248; and of Elizabeth Love, in sir Robert Sibbald's “Scotia illustrata,” pars i. p. 60.

† Mr. T. W.—n.

said to have been built by a taylor, is in as good repute as ever.

Mother GEORGE, in the 120th Year of her age; *M. Powell p. B. Lens f. b. sb. mezz.*

Mother George, who was contemporary with mother Louse, lived in Black-Boy Lane, and afterwards in the parish of St. Peter's in the Bailey, at Oxford. She retained the use of all her faculties to the age of an hundred and twenty years, and was much resorted to by company, from a motive of curiosity. She used to thread a fine needle, as a proof of the goodness of her eye-sight, before her visitants, who generally gave her a gratuity towards her support. She died from the effects of an accidental fall that injured her back*. A genuine picture of her is in the possession of Mr. George Huddesford, late of New College, in Oxford, who, in pursuit of his genius for painting, is now, or was lately, under the instruction of Zoffanij, the celebrated Italian painter.

Madam CRESWEL; *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. b. sb. One of the Set of Cries* †.

* See Wood's "Life," edit. 2. p. 253, 254, where we are informed, that Mr. Shirley the Terræ Filius of Trinity College, in his speech spoken at Oxford, the 14th of July, 1673, made some reflections upon the studies and pursuits of Anthony Wood, the famous Oxford antiquary, in which his malice and scurrility were much more conspicuous than his wit. As the Latin edition of the "History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford" was then preparing for the press, he said, among other things, that Wood "intended to put two *old wives*, mother Louse and mother George, into his book; and that he "would not let it be printed because he would not have it *new* "and *common*."

† It is probable that some of the drawings for this set of prints were taken in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. as mother Creswell is said to have been *a famous barwd of thirty years ago*, in the "State Poems," printed 1705. See p. 555, Notes.

This

This infamous woman was, from the natural effects of prostitution in her youth, far advanced in the decline before she had arrived at the meridian of her life. Her great experience in her former occupation qualified her for a procurefs; and she soon became an adept in all the diabolical arts of seduction. She lived in town in the winter, and sometimes retired into the country, where she provided convenient lodgings for her customers, some of whom were persons of distinction. Though she appeared in her real character in the stews, she could assume a very decent behaviour upon proper occasions; and frequently decoyed young unsuspecting girls to London, in hopes of preferment. She kept a very extensive correspondence, and was by her spies and emissaries, informed of the rising beauties in different parts of the kingdom. The trade which she professed was perhaps carried to a greater height at this period than any other. This is plainly hinted at by a man of wit and pleasure, who sometimes dealt with her:

“ To an exact perfection they have brought

“ The action love, the passion is forgot ||.

Mother

|| She desired, by *will*, to have a sermon preached at her funeral, for which the preacher was to have ten pounds; but upon this express condition, that he was to say nothing but what was *well* of her. A preacher was with some difficulty, found, who undertook the task. He, after a sermon preached on the general subject of mortality, and the good uses to be made of it, concluded with saying, *By the will of the deceased it is expected that I should mention her, and say nothing but what was well of her.* All that I shall say of her therefore is this: She was born *well*, she lived *well*, and she died *well*; for she was born with the name of Creswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and she died in Bridewell. I have seen this story in print, with some spurious additions.

Dr. Fuller in his “Appeal of injured Innocence †,” tells us, that “When one was to preach the funeral sermon of a most
“vicious

Mother Rofs, mother Bennet *, mother Mosely, and mother Beaulie ||, flourished, or rather decayed, in this reign : but of these matrons we have no portraits. Nor have we any of mother Needham, mother Rawlins of Deptford, mother Douglafs †, mother Eastmead, mother Ph-l--ps, and several other mother strumpets, who deserve to be remembered as well as mother Creswell.

Mrs. RUSSELL, *inscribed*, "London Courtezán;" *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. In a tawdry scarf of flowered gauze: patches on her face: a mask in her right-hand, and a fan in her left; h. sb. One of the Set of Cries.*

Though the daughters were much more numerous than the mothers of iniquity, I have met with only the names of three of those who were contemporaries with Mrs. Creswell; viz. Mrs. Ruffel, Mrs. Foster, and Betty Morrice ‡. Oblivion is entailed on the obscene practices of

"vicious and generally hated person, all wondered what he would say in his praise; the preacher's friends fearing, his foes hoping that, for his fee, he would force his conscience to flattery. For one thing, said the minister, this man is to be spoken well of by all; and for another thing, he is to be spoken ill of by none. The first is because God made him; the second, because he is dead."

* The dedication of the "Plain Dealer," which is an admirable piece of raillery on women of this character, is addressed to madam B—, i. e. Bennet. See "Spectator, No. 266. See also "Tatler," No. 84.

|| Betty Beaulie, a bawd of figure, lived in Durham-Yard, in the Strand. Charles Maurice Tellier, archbishop and duke of Rheims, who came to England, together with Crequi, to treat concerning a marriage of the dauphin with the lady Mary, daughter of the duke of York, is said to have gone to her house. See Wood's "Life," edit. 2. p. 265, 266, where there are some verses in which this fact is mentioned.

† Characterized in the "Minor."

‡ The two last are mentioned in "A Letter from Artemisia in the Town, to Chloe in the Country," by lord Rochester.

these

these creatures, as well as rottenness on their bones. Their whole biography is contained in the sixth prints published by Mr. Hogarth. *Few and evil* are the *days*, or to speak with precision, the *nights* of harlots. These harpies in borrowed plumes are birds of darkness, and appear at the same time with bats and owls. They were dispersed through every quarter of the town; but Moor-Fields, Whetstone's Park, Lukener's Lane, and Dog and Bitch Yard, were their capital seraglios §.

“ The true and original picture of MARY CARLETON, also called by the name of “ the German Princess; as it was taken by her “ own order, in the year 1663; *Jo. Ch. (Chantry) sc. Before her “ Life,”* 1673; 12mo.

Clavel, in his “ Catalogue,” mentions a narrative of her life, different from this.

This woman, who had more *alias's* to her name than any rogue in the kingdom, was the daughter of a musician at Canterbury. Her first husband was a shoemaker of that city, from whom she eloped after four years cohabitation. In a year or two after her elopement, she married one *Day* a surgeon, whom she soon forsook, and went into France and Germany, where she learned the languages of those countries, and robbed and cheated several persons. Soon after her return to England, she was married to John Carleton, the son of a citizen in London, who pretended to be a nobleman. This man, as well as many others, is said to have taken her for a German princess, at least

§ Manuscript State Poems, written in this reign, in the possession of the dutchess dowager of Portland.

a woman of quality. She was soon after tried at the Old Baily, for bigamy, and acquitted: upon this she published an artful vindication of herself, to which was prefixed her portrait. She was afterwards an actress in one of the theatres. The rest of her life is a continued course of theft, robbery, and imposture; in which, as she had a quick invention, great cunning, and an insinuating address, she was, perhaps, never exceeded.—If Mary Carleton had actually been a princess, she had parts sufficient to have thrown a kingdom into confusion; and might have done as much mischief as Catharine de Medicis did in France, or Henrietta Maria in England*. Executed 1672.

A N N A

* I know not where to place the prints here specified; but it is probable that almost all the persons represented by them were authors. BENJAMIN RHODES; in a coil and falling band; much in the manner of Robert White: this seems to belong to the class of Gentlemen: the inscription of the print, which is in Mr. Bull's collection †, is in manuscript.—The two following portraits also belonged to Mr. Bull: A neat print of a man in armour, in his own hair; his right hand rests on a truncheon; on a table before him is a helmet plumed; a sash is over his armour. It is a proof, in 8vo. without inscription. At the bottom are his arms and this inscription in MS. "Foxc, General Anglois." This and the next belonged to Mr. Bull.—A man writing at a table: he is in a falling band, cloak, and treble ruffles; underneath are six English verses: "Though in this darker shade," &c. Both these prints may perhaps belong to the preceding reign—GUILIELMUS AUGUSTINUS, AR. M. A. Hertochs f. 8vo. He is represented in long hair. The print is dated 1666, in MS. He appears to be a different person from William Austin, esq. engraved by Glover.—A man of the name of WHARTON, in long hair, and a large band, with a tassel, engraved by White; six Latin verses, in one of which is WHARTONI conspice formam §.—WILLIAM ALLESTRY, by White, 8vo.—THOMAS POWELL †, Æt-

† This collection is now lord Mountstuart's.

§ Quære if Thomas Wharton, M. D. author of "Adenographia, seu Descriptio Glandularum totius Corporis," Amstel. 1659, 8vo. in which he has given a far better account of the glands and their uses than any of the faculty has done before him. Ob. Nov. 15, 1673. See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 521, 522.

‡ This person seems to be a young dissenting minister.

ANNA MACALLAME, borne in the Orkneys in Scotland, in the Year 1615, being presented to the King's Majesty's Sight, October 1662.

Tho' my Portraicture seemes to be,
A Man's, my Sex denies me so;
Nature has still Variety,
To make the World her Wisdom know.

She is represented in a fur cap and a man's gown; her beard is very large, and like an old man's; small h. sh.

I saw, in the year 1750, at the palace of St. Ildefonso, in Spain, a portrait of a Neapolitan woman, with much such another beard as Anne Macallame's. I also saw, about four years ago, a woman, at Rotherhithe, with a masculine beard. The largest of these is by no means comparable to that of Barbara Vanbeck, mentioned in the Interregnum.

REMARKS ON DRESS.

The Monmouth, or military cock of the hat, was much worn in this reign, and continued a considerable time in fashion.

The periwig, which had been long used in France, was introduced into England soon after the Restoration.

There is a tradition, that the large black wig which Dr. R. R. bequeathed, among other

Æt. 20. 1675; four English verses; this is also by White gro. —A man in a wig, writing; eight verses: "See here a Phoenix," &c.—Another man in a tie wig; eight verses. He is said "parizare." A man sitting in a loose robe, lined with female heads.

things

things of much less consideration, to the Bodleian Library, was worn by Charles II. *

Some men of tender consciences were greatly scandalized at this article of dress, as equally indecent with long hair; and more culpable, because more unnatural. Many preachers inveighed against it in their sermons, and cut their hair shorter, to express their abhorrence of the reigning mode.

It was observed, that a periwig procured many persons a respect, and even veneration, which they were strangers to before, and to which they had not the least claim from their personal merit. The judges, and physicians, who thoroughly understood this magic of the wig, gave it all the advantage of length, as well as size.

The extravagant fondness of some men for this unnatural ornament is scarce credible: I have heard of a country gentleman who employed a painter to place periwigs upon the heads of several of Vandyck's portraits.

Mr. Wood informs us, that Nath. Vincent, D. D. chaplain in ordinary to the king, preached before him at Newmarket, in a long peri-

* "As to the king's more private ordering his family, in the beginning of October, 1666, his majesty, to promote frugality and decency in habit, and to discourage the extravagancy of French fashions, made a solemn and peremptory declaration of the fashion of his apparel, which he resolved to wear for the future. It was strait Spanish breeches; instead of a doublet, a long vest down to the mid leg; and above that a loose coat, after the Moscovite or Polish way; the sword girt over the vest; and instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or brodekins. Which habit was found to be very decent and becoming to his majesty, and was for a considerable time used and followed by the chief of his courtiers." Eachard's "History of England," ii. p. 836.

wig and Holland sleeves, according to the then fashion for gentlemen; and that his majesty was so offended at it, that he commanded the duke of Monmouth, chancellor to the university of Cambridge, to see the statutes concerning decency of apparel put in execution; which was done accordingly*.

The satin cap and formal screwed-up face, was, for the most part, changed for a more natural and unconstrained aspect §.

The lace neckcloth became in fashion in this, and continued to be worn in the two following reigns.

Open sleeves, pantaloons, and shoulder knots, were also worn at this period, which was the æra of shoe-buckles: but ordinary people, and such as affected plainness in their garb, continued for a long time after, to wear strings in their shoes.

* "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 1033.

§ Dr. Echard tells us, that *we had a great plenty of religious face-makers in the late zealous times* †. "Then it was," says he, "that godliness chiefly consisted in the management of the eye; and he that had the least pupil was the most righteous, because most easily concealed by the rolling white. Then it was that they would scarce let a round-faced man go to heaven; but if he had but a little blood in his cheeks his condition was counted very dangerous; and it was almost an infallible sign of absolute reprobation." Nothing is more certain than that black satin caps, tipped and edged with white, were then worn by some divines to give an appearance of languor and mortification to the countenance.

It has been gravely asserted by some presbyterian writers that the cloak is apostolical, as we read that St. Paul *left his cloak at Troas* †. But, for this very reason, it may be concluded, that he did not constantly preach in it.

† Works, vol. i. p. 151, 152, edit. 1774.

‡ See "Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence," 4to. p. 50.

The clerical habit which, before it is grown rusty, is a very decent dress, seems not to have been worn in its present form, before the reign of Charles II. †

The ladies hair was curled and frizled with the nicest art, and they frequently set it off with heartbreakers ‡. Sometimes a string of pearls, or an ornament of riband, was worn on the head; and in the latter part of this reign, hoods of various kinds were in fashion.

Patching and painting the face, than which nothing was more common in France, was also too common among the ladies in England §. But what was much worse, they affected a mean betwixt dress and nakedness; which occasioned the publication of a book, entitled, “A just and seasonable Reprehension of naked Breasts and Shoulders, with a Preface by Richard Baxter.”—I scarce ever see a portrait of a lady by sir Peter Lely, but I think of the following passage of Seneca; “Video sericas vestes, si vestes vocandæ sunt, in quibus nihil est quo defendi aut corpus, aut denique pudor possit: quibus sumptis, mulier parum liquido nudam se non esse jurabit *.”

† As to the form of the ancient clerical habit, see in Jo. Johnson's “Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws,” &c. the second constitution of archbishop Stratford, in 1343.

‡ Thiers, in his “Treatise of Perukes,” informs us, that no ecclesiastic wore a band || before the middle of the last century, or a peruke before the Restoration.

‡ Artificial curls.

§ See the prologue to Lee's “Lucius Junius Brutus.”

* Seneca. De Benef. 7. 9.

|| The clerical band, which was first worn with broad lappets, apparently had its origin from the falling band, which is divided under the chin.

It appears from the "Memoires de Grammont," that green stockings were worn by one of the greatest beauties of the English court.

If any one would inform himself of the dresses worn by our ancestors, he should make his observations in country churches, in the remote parts of the kingdom; where he may see a great variety of modes of ancient standing. It is not unusual among people of the lower classes, for a Sunday coat to descend from father to son; as it is put on the moment before the wearer goes to church, and taken off as soon as he returns home. I have seen several old women in beaver hats, which I have good reason to believe were made in the reign of Charles the Second †.

APPENDIX to the Reign of CHARLES II.

FOREIGN PRINCES, KNIGHTS of the GARTER, &c.

BERNARD DE FOIX, de la Valette,
Duc d'Espèron; *Mignard p. P. Van Schuppen sc.*
1661: motto of the Garter about his arms; *b. sh.*

† If the reader be particularly inquisitive into the English dress, at different periods, I would refer him to Barrington's "Observations upon the Statutes," the third edit. 1769, pag. 217, note; 383: Hearne's "Occasional Remarks," at the end of Roper's "Life of Sir Thomas More," 271: "Philosophical Transactions," No. 475, p. 287: Holinshed's "Chronicle," vol. i. second edit. p. 171: "Of their Apparel and Attire," being chap. 7, of "The Description of England:" Dugdale's "Origines Juridicales," cap. 64. under the head of "Orders for Government: Admittances," &c. Samuel Butler's "Geniue Remains," vol. i. 323. but especially to Hall's "Chronicle," and to the tract on apparel, in Camden's "Remains.

Bernard de Nogaret de Foix, duke of Espernon and Valette, knight of the orders of St. Michael and of the Holy Ghost, was, in April, 1661, installed knight of the Garter †. He was descended from one of the most illustrious families in France, and added great lustre to his house. The reader is referred for a particular account of him, to “The Life of the Duke of Espernon; englished by Charles Cotton; Esq.” and published in folio, 1670.

CAROLUS XI. Suec. Got. et Vand. rex ;
410.

Charles XI. king of Sweden, was son of Charles Gustavus, cousin and successor to the famous Christina. He succeeded to the crown in 1660, and was invested with the ensigns of the Garter by Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, and Henry St. George, esq. Richmond herald. He was a good soldier; of which he gave some signal proofs in his wars with the Danes, the marquis of Brandenburg, and the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg. He was a prince of great penetration, frugality, and industry; but proud, selfish, and tyrannical. He deprived the senate of the share in the government which they had formerly possessed, and erected an arbitrary court called “the Chamber of Liquidations,” by which multitudes of his subjects were reduced to extreme poverty and distress. His haughty and severe treatment of his queen, † who was one of the best of women, threw her into a distemper that hastened her death. He died the 15th of April, 1697, and was succeeded by his son Charles XII.—

† He was the last knight *elected* in the reign of Charles I. in which his portrait may be placed.

The queen-regent, his mother, buried him with more pomp than had been seen in Sweden, and obliged her subjects to mourn for him three years.

Christian king of Denmark, and Frederick William, marquis of Brandenburg, surnamed the Great, were also elected knights of the Garter, in this reign.

COSMUS III. magnus dux Etruriæ, &c. *Tempesti, Florentinus, del. 1717, f. Simon f. b. sb.*

Cosmo de Medicis, (or Medices), prince of Tuscany, having made the tour of Spain and France, came into England in the beginning of the year 1669, where he was treated with great ceremony and respect, especially by the two universities. He was shewn whatever was curious, and visited several persons of rank and eminence, particularly Mr. Hobbes, who made him a present of his works, together with his picture; and the same year, dedicated to him his book, "De Quadratura Circuli."—In 1670 he succeeded his father, Cosmo II. in the dukedom. He married Margaret Louise, daughter of Gaston John Baptist of France, duke of Orleans; by whom he had two sons, and one daughter, namely, Ferdinand, John Gaston, and Mary Magdalen.

JEAN FRANCOIS PAUL DE GONDI, cardinal de Retz, &c. *Duflos sc. a small b. sb.* This has been copied for the Amsterdam edition of his "Memoirs." There is also a head of him by Nantueil.

The cardinal de Retz, who in the early part of his life, affected to be the beau, the gal-

lant, and the duellist, entered into holy orders with reluctance, and purely in obedience to the commands of his father. He was a man of an insinuating address, persuasive eloquence, and vehement thirst of power. Many of the greatest men and women in France were the tools of his wanton ambition, and helped to place him at the head of a faction that expelled Mazarine from the kingdom. He proceeded so far as to set a price upon his head. But his triumph was of short duration: his great and lofty spirit was presently humbled, and Mazarine triumphed in his turn. He was, in the latter part of his life, after the fervour of his passions had spent itself, a truly good and amiable character. He has drawn his own portrait in his "Memoirs," which are numbered with the classic writings of his age and country*. The earl of Clarendon informs us, that he was so ingenuous as to tell Charles II. that if he changed his religion, he would never be restored to his kingdoms †. Yet it is sufficiently evident that he applied to the pope in that prince's behalf, to entreat his holiness to lend him some assistance towards his Restoration ‡. It is certain that the cardinal was in England incognito, soon after that fortunate event §. *Ob. Paris. Aug. 24, 1679, Æt. 66.*

* Voltaire speaks thus of the author, and his work: "Cet homme singulier s'est peint lui-même, dans ses memoires écrits, avec un air de grandeur, une impetuosité de genie, et une inégalité, qui sont l'image de sa conduite." *Siecle de Louis XIV.* vol. i. p. 61.

† Clarendon, iii. p. 512.

‡ See the Series of Letters in Carte's "Life of the Duke of Ormond," vol. ii. p. 118, et seq.

§ Burnet, i. p. 194.

AMBASSADORS, TRAVELLERS, &c.

HANNIBAL SEHESTED; *a small head; A. F. f. in Hofman.*

Hannibal Sehested, lord of Tybjerg, and grand treasurer of Denmark, is celebrated in the history of that country, for his valour and conduct as a general, and his knowledge, ability, and address, as a statesman and ambassador. In the reign of Christian IV. he was, for his eminent services, rewarded with the viceroyalty of Norway, where he led the king's forces against the Swedes, with such signal success, that this war is in the annals of Denmark distinguished by the appellation of *The War of Hannibal*. In the reign of Frederic III. he, for secret reasons, was deprived of his government of Norway, forbidden to appear at court, and degraded from his rank; and the bulk of his fortune was confiscated. In 1655, he retired with his family to Antwerp, where he entered into the service of Charles II. who employed him in several negotiations*. He was afterwards taken prisoner by the Swedes, and was some time with their army which was to act against Denmark. During his captivity, he did Frederic such eminent service, that, when a peace was concluded with Sweden, he was received by him with open arms, and perfectly reinstated in his confidence and favour. He was afterwards sent in quality of ambassador extraordinary to the courts of England and France. *Ob. 1666.*

* Seven of his Letters are at the end of the first volume of Thurloe's State Papers."

MARCUS GIOE, Conseiller Privé, &c.
Tver sc. In Hofman.

Mark Gioe, lord of Brahesborg, who had formerly visited England as a traveller, was sent hither as an ambassador from Denmark, in the reign of Charles the Second. He was afterward employed in the same character, at the courts of France and Spain. During his residence in England, which was about seven years, he became enamoured with Elizabeth Mary Thomfon, a lady of distinguished beauty, wit, and modesty, whom, in 1676, he espoused, but left no issue by her. This polite scholar and able minister died in 1698. He left several poems, speeches, and memoirs of his embassies, in manuscript. Some of his writings are in print: the most considerable is his “*Disputatio de optima gerendæ Reipublicæ Forma,*” Seroe, 1653, 4to.

JOHANNES FREDERICUS A FRIESEN-DORFF, Baronettus Angliæ, Liber Dominus in Heerdicke, Dominus in Kyrup, Eques auratus, S. R. M. Sueciæ Consiliarius, et ad S. R. M. Magnæ Britanniæ Extraordinarius ALEGATUS, Plenipotentiarius, &c. *P. Williamsen sc. b. sb.*

HAMET, &c. ambassador from the king of Morocco, 1682; *R. White sc. large b. sb. Two more; one by Lloyd, mezz.*

His portrait, by Kneller, is at Chiswick. The horse and back-ground were painted by Wyke.

Hamet, ambassador-extraordinary from the king of Morocco and Fez, made his public entry through London the fifth of January, 1681-2; had his public audience on the eleventh,

eleventh ||, and a private audience of the king on the seventeenth of the same month. On the thirtieth of May following, he was entertained at Oxford. About the same time, he dined with Mr. Ashmole, who made him a present of a magnifying-glass. On the fourteenth of July, he took his leave of his majesty; and on the twenty-third of the same month embarked for his own country.

PUNGEARON NIA PARA, ambassador from the king of Bantam, 1682; *Overton*; (*vend.*) *b. sh.*

The ambassador extraordinary from the King of Bantam, *with a boy holding an umbrella over his head.* *R. Preek exc. b. sh. mezz.*

KAIA NEBBE (or Keay Nabee), &c. *Catlett sc. whole length, 12mo.*

KEAY NABEE, ambassador from the king of Surosoan, formerly called Bantam. *Printed for William Davis, 1682.*

Two of the Bantam ambassadors; *Lutterel f. large 4to. mezz.*

Two of the Bantam ambassadors; *H. Peart Piſtor*; *Nic. Yeates sc. 1682*; *large b. sh.*

The portraits here described, represent the two principal of the eight * Bantam ambassa-

|| Sir John Reresby informs us, that this ambassador was admitted to his audience with more than ordinary ceremony; as the king was of opinion, that a commerce established with Morocco would be very advantageous to the kingdom. "The ambassador's present, says that author, consisted of two lions, and thirty ostriches, at which his majesty laughed; and said, he knew nothing more proper to send by way of return than a flock of geese." "Memoirs," 4to. p. 75, 76.

* See "The Historian's Guide," p. 143.

dors *, who arrived in the port of London the twenty-eighth of April, 1682, attended by a train of about thirty persons. On the ninth of the following month, they made their public entry. On the thirteenth they went to Windsor, and had their audience the next day. On that day month, they took their leave of the king: when Pungearon Nia Para, and Keay Nabee, were knighted, and had the swords given them with which the honour of knighthood was conferred. The English East-India company, had, at this time, a factory at Bantam: but the king of that place was deposed, and the factory expelled by the Dutch, in the next reign.

PETER JOHN POTEMKIN, ambassador from the czar of Muscovy, 1682; *R. White sc. large h. sb.*

This envoy had his audience of the king the 16th of November, 1682. Mention is made, in the “Memoires de Grammont,” of seven or eight Muscovite ambassadors, who had audience at court some years before. The state of commerce between England and Muscovy, in the beginning of this reign, may be seen in the earl of Carlisle’s Embassy, printed in Harris’s “Voyages.”

“WILHELMUS CURTIUS, Eques,
“Baronettus, Prolegatus in Germania.”

* Dryden, in his poem addressed to sir Godfrey Kneller, where he mentions uncouth Gothic figures, painted without knowledge of the clare obscure, has, in the following lines, described the persons of these ambassadors, of whom he was a spectator:

Flat faces, such as would disgrace a screen,
Such as in Bantam’s embassy were seen,
Unraised, unrounded, were the rude delight
Of brutal nations only born to fight.

The

The print, which is thus inscribed, may be placed here, or in the interregnum.

Sir William Curtius, who was created a baronet the 2d of April, 1652, by Charles II. * was probably an envoy from Sweden to that prince during his exile. It is certain, that he was, in this reign †, elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

CORNELIUS VAN TROMP; *inscription in manuscript; large h. sb.*

ADMIRAL TROMP, kn^t. and bart. *Lely p. Sold by Browne; mezz.*

Cornelius Van Tromp was son of the famous Martin Van Tromp, who was shot through the heart with a musket ball, in an engagement with Monck. He did not at all degenerate from his heroic father, who seemed to live over again in his no less heroic son. In the first engagement with the English, in 1665, he continued to fight after several of the Dutch admirals were killed, and fought retreating. In the battle between the English and French, and the Dutch fleets, in 1672, De Ruyter went to his assistance after he had shifted his flag to four different ships. This put an end to the animosity which had before subsisted betwixt these great commanders. His father never fought or acted more like a hero, than he did in that memorable engagement with sir Edward Spragge, on the 11th of August, 1673 †. He was created an English baronet 25 Mar. 1674.

* "Baronetage," v. p. 268, edit. 1741.

† October 3, 1677.

‡ See the article of SPRAGGE, Class VII.

JOHANNES HEVELIUS, consul of Dantzick in Poland, a celebrated astronomer, F. R. S. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

CHRISTIANUS HUYGENS, de Zulichem, &c. 4^{to}.

Christian Huygens, who applied himself to the mathematics from his infancy, exhibited a wonderful specimen of his genius in his book entitled, "Theoremata de Quadratura Hyperbolicæ, Ellipsis, et Circuli, ex dato Portionum Gravitatis Centro;" 1651. In 1657, he invented the clock-pendulum, of which he published an account; as he did also of the use of clocks, in the discovery of the longitude. In 1659, came forth his "Systema Saturnium." He, by the help of his brother Constantine, brought telescopes to a much greater perfection than any astronomer had done before him. He was also a great improver of the air-pump. In 1660, he came into England, where he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. In 1663, he was invited to Paris by Lewis XIV. who appointed him a handsome stipend. He continued at Paris from 1666 to 1681, where he had a noble apartment near the royal library. He grew insane some years before his death, of which he discovered the first symptoms by playing with a tame sparrow, and neglecting his mathematical studies*. He died at the Hague, June 8, 1695, in the 67th year of his age, while his famous book of the Plurality of Worlds was printing †. See Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, p. 179.

* Lister's "Journey to Paris," p. 110.

† There is excellent reasoning from analogy in this book.

MARCELLUS MALPIGI, &c. *Before his "Opera Posthuma," two volumes, folio.*

Marcellus Malpigi, a very eminent physician and naturalist of Bologna, was a great improver of science. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Society, the 4th of March, 1668-9. He was author of various anatomical treatises; he also wrote "De Formatione Pulli in Ovo." "De Bombyce," &c. He and the excellent poet Vida illustrate each other on the last mentioned subject. A collection of his works, in two volumes folio, with cuts, was published at London, 1686.

I am informed, that there is a print, by Verkolje, of ANTHONY VAN LEEUWENHOEK, another eminent naturalist, who particularly distinguished himself by his microscopical observations, and was also elected an honorary member of the Royal Society.

"CAROLUS JOHANNES KONINGSMARK, comes in Westerwick, et Stegholm; dominus in Rotembourg, et Neuhausen; et in exercitu regis Christianismi, Germanorum legionis dux," &c. *M. Dabl p. L. Coffin sc. 4to.*

"CHARLES JOHN, lord KONINGSMARK, &c. who was tried and acquitted from being an accessory to the murder of Thomas Thynne, esq. the 21st of February, 1682." *R. White sc. 1682; large b. sb.*

Count Koningsmark was a native of Dresden in Saxony, and the youngest of several sons, though he assumed the titles of the eldest. He served in the army, both in France and Italy, before he came into England; where his handsome per-

son and genteel address soon rendered him acceptable to the ladies. He was a great frequenter of the dutchess of Mazarine's, where he won considerable sums at play, at which he was remarkably dextrous. He fought the lady Elizabeth Ogle, heiress of the house of Northumberland, in marriage; and is supposed to have suborned three assassins, Uratz, Borofky, and Stern, to murder Thomas Thynne, esq. to whom she was contracted. William, earl of Devonshire, who was firmly persuaded of his guilt, sent him a challenge soon after his trial, which he accepted. They agreed to fight on the sands of Calais, but the count never met his adversary. He is said to have been killed in a quarrel in Hungary, in 1686, in the 31st year of his age; but we are, with more probability, informed, that when king George II. made some alterations in his palace at Hanover, his body was found under a floor †. The three assassins were hanged in Pall-Mall, March 10, 1681-2. Uratz, a weak man, said, that he believed God would forgive him, in consideration of his being a gentleman*.

JEAN BAPTISTE DE SEIGNELAY,
&c. *Desrochers sc. 8vo.*

John Baptist Colbert, marquis of Seignelay, eldest son of the great Colbert, was formed under his father, and succeeded him in the important office of secretary of state, to which he seemed entitled from his natural and acquired

† It is obvious to observe here, that his sister, the beautiful countess of Koningmark, was mistress to Augustus II. king of Poland, by whom she was mother of the famous marshal Saxe.

* This was much laughed at, but it seems to be no very uncommon sophism.

abilities.

abilities. Before he was preferred to his office, he paid particular attention to the marine, which, under his management, became *respectable*, at least, throughout Europe. One of the first and most memorable of his exploits was the bombarding of Genoa, upon a false and frivolous pretence of Lewis XIV. This is one of those actions which impartial posterity will weigh in the same equitable scale with the invasion of the United Provinces and the burning of the Palatinate, and consequently regard it with horror and detestation*. He particularly signalized himself at the battle of Bantry Bay †, in which the English fleet was defeated. He afterwards formed a project of burning the English ships in their ports, and flattered himself that he should have the glory of fixing James on the throne; but illness prevented his embarkation with the fleet commanded by Tourville, which, when king William was in Ireland, spread terror throughout the kingdom ‡. Seignelay was full of indignation at the ill success of his project, which was soon after effectually defeated by the decisive victory gained by the English fleet at La Hogue. He died of a consumption, at Versailles, in 1690. aged thirty-nine years. He is mentioned here as having been in England in the course of his travels, in the reign of Charles II.

PHILIBERT, Comte de Grammont; *T. Chambar's* sc. 4to. engraved for the new edition of the

* I have heard it remarked, by several persons who have lately seen the Palatinate, that it is one of the most melancholy scenes of devastation that they ever beheld. Upon this spot, at least, every humane traveller must curse the memory of Lewis the Fourteenth

† In the reign of William III.

‡ Dalrymple's "Memoirs," p. 428, &c.

“Memoirs de Grammont,” printed at Strawberry Hill: from an authentic portrait in the collection of Mr. Walpole. It was copied, by a good hand, from the original at the grand Augustins, at Paris, where are heads of all the knights of the Holy Ghost.

The count de Grammont, who had served as a volunteer under the prince of Condé, and Turenne, came into England about two years after the Restoration. He was under a necessity of leaving France, as he had the temerity to make his addresses to a lady to whom Lewis XIV. was known to have a tender attachment. He possessed, in a high degree, every qualification that could render him agreeable to the English court. He was gay, gallant, and perfectly well bred; had an inexhaustible fund of ready wit, and told a story with inimitable grace and humour. Such was his vivacity, that it infused life wherever he came; and, what rarely happens, it was so inoffensive, that every one of the company appeared to be as happy as himself. He had great skill and success in play, and seems to have been chiefly indebted to it for his support. Several of the ladies engaged his attention upon his first coming over; but the amiable Mrs. Hamilton, whom he afterwards married, seems to have been the only woman who had the entire possession of his heart. His elegant “Memoirs,” were written from his own information by count Hamilton*, and probably in much the same language in which they were related.

CAROLUS PATIN, Doct. Med. Par.
Numismatum Imp. Interpres egregius.

* Brother-in-law to the count de Grammont.

Cæsareos qui non patitur vanescere vultus,
 Effigie notus debuit esse sua:
 Hic est qui geminas Phœbi complectitur artes;
 Arte juvat Musas, et levat arte febres.
 “ Franc. Ogerius.”

A. Masson sc. b. sb.

Charles, son of Guy Patin, doctor of physic, at Paris, was an eminent physician and antiquary. He was one of the most considerable medallists of his age, and a lover and collector of portraits. He seems to have entertained as strong prejudices against the English, as his father did*: he scarce mentions them in his “Travels,” though he was certainly in England, but for breaking one another’s heads in playing at cudgels †. He died at Padua, where he was professor of physic, the 28th of October, 1693. He was author of “Thesaurus “Numismatum,” 4to. Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum,” fol. “Familiaæ Romanæ,” which is also in folio; “An Introduction to the History of Medals;” “Historical Relations;” “A Treatise of combustible “Turf,” &c.

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE, de l’academie Françoise; *Hiacinte Rigault (ou i-gaud) p. Edelinck sc.*

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE; *Hiacinte Rigault p. Ficquet sc. highly finished; 12mo. copied from Edelinck.*

Monsieur de la Fontaine was certainly in England, and, I believe, in the reign of Charles II. He is well known for his Fables and Tales,

* See the note to the article of HARCOURT, in the Appendix to the reign of Charles I.

† English translation of his “Travels,” p. 280.

which abound with elegance and native humour. He is not free from obscenity; but it is far from being of the grossest kind. Though his genius was truly comic, it was not adapted to the stage. He wrote one comedy, which had no success in the action; and, what is worse, was universally thought to have deserved none. He was very awkward at displaying his talent in conversation. He could easily discover other men's characters, though they could not see his; and often laughed inwardly at the fools that laughed apparently at himself. *Ob.* 1695, *Æt.* 74.

DANIEL GEORGE MORHOF: C. *Fritzsch sc.* Before his "*Polyhistor*," 1732; 4to.

Daniel George Morhof, a celebrated German writer, who is by Menage styled the best poet of his country, was in England in the reign of Charles the Second †. His learning was extensive, his judgment sound, and his taste perfectly refined. Few have been so well acquainted with the various parts of learning, with the methods of attaining them, and the authors ancient and modern, who have written with approbation and applause on the different branches of science. This is abundantly exemplified in his methodical, elaborate, and well-written work, entitled "*Polyhistor Literarius, Philosophicus, et Practicus*," in three tomes. The first was published in 1687; the other two after his decease. The third edition was printed in 4to in 1732; and the fourth in 1747. It is worth the reader's while to see what John Albert Fabricius says of this author, in his se-

† Birch's "*History of the Royal Society*," vol. ii. p. 450.

cond preface to the third edition of the "Poly-
"hifter."

GREGORIUS LETI, historicus, &c.
7. Gole sc. 4to. *This print, which may be placed here
as a memorial of him, was done in the reign of William
III. It is in his "Poema Hero-estorico *."*

Gregorio Leti, a native of Milan, came into England in the reign of Charles II. by whom he was graciously received. He had a promise of being made the king's historiographer; but as his manner of writing did not please, he received orders to leave the kingdom, and in 1682 retired to Amsterdam. His works, especially his histories and lives, are numerous, and said to be equal in number to the years of his life †. I shall mention only such as relate to England; viz. "Il Teatro Britannico §," printed at London, in two volumes, 4to. and reprinted at Amsterdam, in five volumes 12mo. "La Vita della Regina Elizabetta;" "La Vita di Cromwell;" "Poema Hero-estorico," "sopra miracolosa, intrapresa d'Inghilterra, del Real Principe d'Orange." Leti, in his historical works, has much true and interesting history blended and debased with fable. He is one of those writers to whom we know not how to give credit, unless his facts verify them-

* There are several other heads in this book.

† "Spectator," No. 632.

§ Leti being one day at Charles the Second's levee, the king said to him: "Leti, I hear that you are writing the history of the court of England." "Sir," said he, "I have been for some time preparing materials for such a history." "Take care," said the king, "that your work give no offence." "Sir," replied Leti, "I will do what I can; but if a man were as wise as Solomon, he would scarce be able to avoid giving *some* offence." "Why then," rejoined the king, "be as wise as Solomon; write proverbs, not histories."

selfes, or are supported by much better authority than his own. He, on some occasions, assumes all the dignity of conceited ignorance, and relates his fictions with all the confidence of a vain man, who thinks he cannot be contradicted. His aim, indeed, was to please rather than instruct, and he has, with his anecdotes, frequently amused and misled his readers. Engaging talents in a faithless historian are as dangerous, in the republic of letters, as the agreeable manners of a profligate are in civil society. See more of him in Morery's Dictionary †.

SAMUEL SORBIERE, &c. *Audran sc. Romæ; 1667. This has been copied.*

Samuel Sorbier was born of obscure parents in France, where he was some time private tutor to a younger son of the count de la Suze, and afterwards an usher to a school. He was educated in the Protestant religion, but reconciled himself to that of Rome, and obtained considerable preferment in the church. He studied physic, history, and philology; was a professed admirer of Mr. Hobbes, whose "Politics" he translated. He also translated sir Thomas More's "Utopia," and part of Camden's "Britannia," for the great "Atlas," printed in Holland. He travelled into Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, where he insinuated himself into the acquaintance of the literati, of whom Lewis XIV. styled him the Trumpeter. His Elogies of Gassendus, and De Marca, archbishop of Paris are among the

† Leti's "Life of Sixtus V." in which are some memorable anecdotes relative to the reign of Elizabeth, was translated by Ellis Farnsworth, M. A. and published in folio, 1754.

most considerable of his works, and helped to gain him the office of historiographer-royal. He was ever of a rambling disposition, and had a strong propensity to pleasure. He came into England in this reign; and it is observable that he travelled from Dover to London in a common stage-waggon. He was graciously received by the king, was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and had many civilities paid him by persons of distinction and eminence. He, in his "Voyage to England," does justice to the characters of some of our learned men; but is frequently partial, false, and injurious in his representations of persons and things. It can scarcely be supposed, that the metropolis, with all its inhabitants, nor indeed Great Britain itself, should make a very considerable figure, when seen through the medium of that vanity which was extremely natural to a French pedant, and one who was then a pensioner to the vainest prince in the world. He died the ninth of April, 1670. The author of his "Life" tells us, that finding his end approaching, he took a large dose of laudanum, on purpose to die in a state of stupefaction. Dr. Sprat has well lashed this conceited pedant with his own rod. See his spirited "Observations on Monsieur Sorbier's Voyage into England," subjoined to that book.

JOBUS LUDOLFUS, serenissimorum Saxonæ Ducum Consiliarius intimus: *Bernigerotb sc.* Before his "Life," in Latin, by Juncker, 1710, small 8vo.

Job Ludolf, who was descended from a good family, at Erfurt, in Thuringia, was a privy-counsellor to Frederic, duke of Saxony, whose

education he superintended. He also bore several honourable employments under the emperor Leopold and some of the electors of the empire. He was a master of music and other elegant accomplishments, had a strong and clear head for business, and acquitted himself with uncommon address as a public minister. But his knowledge as a linguist is almost beyond credibility. He is said to have understood five and twenty languages*, and had undoubtedly a more exact knowledge of the Ethiopic and old Abyssinian than any learned man of his age. He was personally known to Dr. Pococke, Dr. Hyde, and Dr. Edward Bernard, with whom he contracted an acquaintance at Oxford. He also visited Mr. Boyle, Isaac Vossius, Dr. Castle, sir William Dugdale, sir John Chardin, and Mr. Ashmole†, in London. He was able to hold a conversation with these eminent persons in English, having been three times in this country. He came hither twice in the year 1683; once, at least, in pursuit of a scheme which he seems to have had much at heart, and which was greatly approved

* If we may credit his biographer, he learned the Hebrew, Chaldee, Samaritan, Syriac, Armenian, and surmounted almost all the difficulties of the Arabic in one year ||. That he spoke the Ethiopic with a proper accent is an acknowledged fact. It is no less certain, that the aptness and facility of his genius for this kind of learning was to the highest degree astonishing. If what is said of him be true, it gives credibility to the story of Mithridates, who must, however, be deemed his inferior as a linguist. But if he had *well* understood *five* only of these languages, he would perhaps have been unrivalled by any ancient or modern: It has, with great appearance of truth been observed, that no man was ever a *perfect* master of more than one language, which must have been that in which he has been long accustomed to write and converse.

† See Ashmole's "Diary," p. 70.

|| "Vita Ludolphi" p. 18, 19.

of by Leopold. This was to engage several of the European princes in a treaty of commerce, and a league offensive and defensive with the king of Ethiopia against the Turks, who threatened the empire; and consequently the liberties of Europe. Charles II. received him graciously, paid attention to his proposal, and referred him to the East-India company, from whom he met with no encouragement. He died the 8th of April, 1704, in the eightieth year of his age. Besides an Ethiopic Grammar and Lexicon, he published a "History of Ethiopia," which was translated by J. P. Gent. and printed in folio, in 1684. See more of him in his remarkable "Life," by Christian Juncker, subjoined to which is a curious specimen of the language of the Hottentots.

JAMES II. began his Reign 6 Feb.
1684-5.

CLASS I.

The ROYAL FAMILY.

JACOBUS secundus, &c. rex; G. Kneller
p. P. Vandrebanc sc. 1685; large sheet.

JAMES II. &c. Kneller *p. R. White sc. 1685; sb.*

JACOBUS II. &c. Kneller *p. Becket f. in armour; whole length: large b. sb. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. &c. Kneller *p. Becket f. a head b. sb. mezz.*

JAMES II. *a half length by Smith, after Kneller; ships, &c.* See an account of this print in the preceding reign, Class I.

JACOBUS II. &c. Kneller *p. Smith f. 1697; b. sb. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. &c. Kneller *p. Smith f. 1719; 4to. mezz.*

Smith's small heads are generally copies from his large ones. Great numbers of them were sold to paint upon glafs, which was formerly a practice at boarding-schools.

JAMES II. Kneller p. Van Somer f. in armour b. sb. mezz.

JACOBUS II. Kneller p. Faber junior f. 4to mezz.

JAMES II. Kneller p. Vertue sc. From an original done for secretary Pepys*.

It is remarkable that the king was sitting for this picture, when he received the news that the prince of Orange was landed.

JAMES II. Kneller p. Edelinck sc. 12mo.

JACQUES II. Kneller p. Picart sc. direx. 1724; 4to.

JACQUES II. Thomassin sc. 1703; copied from Edelinck.

JACOBUS secundus; Largilliere p. J. Smith f. b. sb. mezz.

JACOBUS II. &c. N. de Largilliere p. Pickaert f. large b. sb. mezz.

JACOBUS II. Williams f. mezz.

JACOBUS II. J. Oliver f. large b. sb. mezz.

JAMES II. P. Tempest exc. b. sb. mezz.

JACOBUS II. P. Tempest exc. mezz. 4to.

JACOBUS II. Edward Rixon f. large b. sb. mezz.

JAMES II. Becket exc. 4to. mezz.

JAMES II. Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.

JAMES II. Loggan sc.

JAMES II. R. White sc. large b. sb.

JAMES II. crowned; R. White sc.

JAMES II. Van Hove sc.

JAMES II. Vandergucht sc.

JACOBUS II. &c. J. Munnekbuisen f. et exc.

* One of the Set of Kings.

JAMES II. *two prints; no name of painter or engraver.*

JAMES II. *playing on a harp like king David; small 4to. mezz.*

JACOBUS II. *P. Landry del. et exc. Parisiis; coronation robes; whole length; large b. sb.*

JACOBUS II. *P. a Gunst sc. oval: foliage; large b. sb.*

JACOBUS II. *a large medallion; Thomassin sc. 1703; 4to.*

JAMES II. *sitting on his throne; abp. Sancroft and the lord chancellor Jefferies standing; R. White sc. 12mo. Before Chamberlayne's "Present State of England."*

JAMES II. *on his throne; on the right and left are those that presented their addresses of thanks to him, upon his declaration for liberty of conscience. Sold by Jf. Oliver, on Ludgate Hill; sb.*

Mr. Walpole has a scarce set of historical prints, twenty in number, which exhibit the most interesting scenes of the life of James II. They were engraved by Schoonebeck (or Schoonebeek) a Dutchman.

JACOBUS II. *&c. 8vo. in a sheet, with his dying words.*

The history of this reign consists of little more than the weak and irregular efforts of a bigotted and tyrannical prince to introduce Popery; an attempt so big with absurdity, that it did not meet with the least encouragement from the Pope himself. The capacity of James was by no means equal to the subversion of those deep and solid foundations which supported the civil and religious liberties of his people. The share which he had in his father's sufferings had not sufficiently taught him, that
jealousy

jealousy of the royal prerogative is a fundamental principle in the English constitution. He was so violent and precipitate in his conduct, that he never failed to counteract his own purposes*. Every step he took to advance his power, helped greatly to destroy it; and he established the protestant religion on a firmer basis than ever, by his wild attempts to introduce that of the church of Rome. Though he ascended the throne with almost every advantage, he could never sit easy in it: and having taught even the advocates of non-resistance to resist, he was forced to relinquish a crown which he was absolutely unfit to wear. He fled into France, where the palace of St. Germain was assigned him; but the convent of La Trappe would have been a much more suitable retreat †. He died 6 Sep. 1701. His body was deposited in the monastery of the Benedictines at Paris, his brain in the church of St. Andrew, belonging to the Scotch College, in that city, and his heart in the nunnery of Chaillot. It is well known that he supplied father Orleans with materials to write his history. See the two former reigns.

MARIA, D. G. &c. *Wiffing p. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

MARIA, &c. *Wiffing p. Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

* The duke of Buckingham gave this character of the two royal brothers, Charles and James: That the elder could see things, if he would; and the younger would see things if he could. The preposterous conduct of king James no where appears in a stronger light than in the circumstantial account of his behaviour at Oxford, in the "Life of Anthony Wood," lately published.

† He is said to have "frequently visited the poor monks of La Trappe, who were much edified by his humble and pious deportment ‡." Several miracles were reported to have been wrought at his tomb.

‡ See Smollett's "History."

MARIA,

MARIA, &c. *Wiffing p. P. Vandrebanc sc. large sb.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *Kneller p. Smith f. (1703); b. sb. mezz.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *Kneller p. Smith f. (1719); 4to. mezz.*

MARIA, &c. *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large b. sb.*

MARIA BEATRIX; *Largilliere p. Smith f. (1686); b. sb. mezz.*

MARIA &c. *R. White sc.*

MARIA, &c. *M. Lauron del R. Williams f. whole length, b. sb.*

MARY BEATRIX, &c. *Nich. Visscher f. b. sb.*

MARIA BEATRIX, &c. *P. Stephani F. sc. large b. sb.*

This princess, who descended from the ancient house of Este, was adopted daughter of Lewis XIV. who presented her with a suitable portion upon her marriage with James, when duke of York. The graces of her person and behaviour gained her all that popularity which usually attends beauty in the most elevated station. But her haughtiness, her bigotry, and her busy and intriguing spirit, sunk her greatly in the popular esteem, after she became a queen. When she fled into France, she was kindly received by Lewis, who treated her with a generosity that did him much honour*. She died at St. Germain, 26 April, 1718 †.

The prince of Great Britain, an infant; *Kneller p. Smith f. b. sb. mezz.*

* "Siccle de Louis XIV."

† See a remarkable anecdote concerning this princess, in the "Account of the Conduct of the Dowager-Dutchess of Marlborough," p. 116.

The young prince *in the cradle; nurse rocking; B. Lens del. et f. b. sb. mezz.* This was afterwards inscribed “*The duke of Gloucester.*”

The prince of WALES; *an infant, sitting on a cushion; Becket exc. 4to. mezz.*

The revenge of the earl of Southesk on king James, when duke of York, who is said to have caught a virulent distemper, which that nobleman communicated with design to his lady, was supposed to be the occasion of the death of several of the children that he had by both his queens*, and gave credit to the report of the prince being a supposititious child. In 1696, was published a pamphlet, entitled, “*A Brief Discovery of the true Mother of the pretended Prince of Wales, &c. by William Fuller, Gent. some time Page of Honour to the late Queen, in France.*” The author tells us, that the pretended prince was son of one Mary Gray, an Irish woman, who, in May 1688, was brought over to England, in the Monmouth yatch, by the countess of Tyrconnel. That she was delivered of a child at St. James’s, on the tenth of June following; and about the middle of July was, against her inclination, conveyed to the convent of Benedictine nuns at Paris, whence she soon after made her escape. That he was commanded by the queen to go to England, with letters to lord Montgomery, and others, in relation to this woman; and that they were “*to take care to place people on the coast of England, that might inform them when she landed; and then they were positively commanded to use*

* Queen Anne’s children were supposed to have died from the same cause.

“ all endeavours to get her dispatched, to prevent whatever design she might pretend to.” But being, as he informs us, soon apprehended in France, and effectually secured, he believed that she was murdered; as he could not get the least intelligence of her, though he had made the strictest enquiry. The well known story of conveying the child to the queen’s apartment, in a warming-pan, is attributed to Fuller. But it should be observed, that Mrs. Margaret Dawson, one of the gentlewomen of the queen’s bed-chamber deposed, that “ she saw fire carried into the queen’s room, in a warming-pan, to warm the bed; after which the queen went into her bed; and that the deponent stirred not from the queen until her majesty was delivered of a son *.” Fuller, who was a great dealer in plots, and was detected in several gross falsehoods, in some of his pretended discoveries, was declared an impostor by the house of commons.

JAMES II. his Queen, and two of their Children; *arms at the four corners, proof, scarce, b. sb.*

KATHARINE, queen-dowager; *Lely p. Bowles †; b. sb. mezz.*

If the original were painted when she was a dowager, it could not have been done by sir Peter Lely, who died in 1680. Some of the portraits mentioned in the “ English Connois-

* See “ The several Declarations, together with the several Depositions made in Council, on Monday the 22d of October, 1688, concerning the birth of the Prince of Wales;” Lond. 8vo. See also Birch’s “ Life of Tillotson,” second edition, p. 150; and Burnet’s “ History of his own Time,” p. 753.

† The name of the printfeller.

“*feur †*,” and other printed lists of pictures, are attributed to Vandyck, Lely, and others, though painted long after their decease.

The queen-dowager; *Wiffing p. Smith f. b. sb. mezz.*

The queen-dowager; *Smith exc. 4to.*

The queen-dowager; *E. Cooper exc. 4to. mezz.*

The queen-dowager resided at Somerset-House, during this, and part of the next reign. In 1692, she returned to Portugal, and carried with her several valuable pictures belonging to the royal collection §.

The princess of ORANGE; *Wiffing p. R. Williams f. b. sb. mezz.*

MARY, Princess of Orange; *Wiffing p. Vandrebanc sc. large sb. fine.* See the preceding reign, Class I.

The princess ANNE; *Wiffing p. Becket f. b. sb. mezz.*

ANNE, princess of Denmark; *Wiffing p. Becket f. 8vo. mezz.*

The princess ANNE; *Wiffing p. R. Williams f. b. sb. mezz.*

ANNE, princess of Denmark; *Wiffing and Vandervaart p. Smith f. (1687) whole length mezz.*

ANNE, princess of Denmark; *Faithorne f. oval, 4to. mezz.*

The prince of ORANGE, &c. *Wiffing p. R. Williams f. b. sb. mezz.*

WILLIAM prince of Orange; *Wiffing p. Vandrebanc sc. large sb. companion to the princess.*

‡ The mistakes in this book are not owing to any want of care and industry in the ingenious compiler, but the inaccuracy of some of the owners of the pictures mentioned in the work.

§ See “Anecdotes of Painting,” II. p. 71.

It appears from the life of *Wissing*, in Graham's "Essay towards an English school," subjoined to De Piles's "Lives of the Painters," that that artist was sent over to Holland, by king James, on purpose to draw the portraits of the prince and princess of Orange.

WILLIAM prince of Orange; *B. Lens exc. in an oval of palms; b. sb. mezz.*

GULIELMUS et MARIA, Arausionensium princeps et principissa; *C. Danckers exc. large b. sb.* See the preceding reign.

GEORGE, prince of Denmark; *Wissing p. P. a Gunst sc. large b. sb.*

Prince GEORGE; *Wissing p. Becket f. in armour; mezz.*

GEORGE, prince of Denmark; *R. White sc. sb.*

GEORGE, prince of Denmark; *Loggan ad vivum del. et sc. large b. sb.*

CLASS II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, and of the HOUSEHOLD.

Great OFFICERS of STATE.

GEORGE, lord JEFFERIES, lord high-chancellor. See Class III. and VI.

LAURENCE, earl of Rochester, &c. *Kneller p. Smith f. b. sb. mezz.*

LAURENCE, earl of Rochester, &c. *Wissing p. Williams f. 4to. mezz.*

LAURENCE HYDE, earl of Rochester (lord high-treasurer); *Kneller p. Houbraken sc. 1741.*

In the collection of the (late) earl of Burlington; Illust. Head.

At Amesbury is a half length of him by sir Peter Lely.

Laurence Hyde, second son of the lord-chancellor Clarendon, was employed in the late reign, in several important embassies and negotiations; in which he acquitted himself to the king's satisfaction. In 1679, he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, upon the resignation of the earl of Effex. About the same time, he, with Mr. Sidney Godolphin, was admitted into the privy-council; and they both shared the confidence of the earl of Sunderland. This triumvirate had, for some time, the principal management of the king's affairs. He appeared at the head of that party, in the house of commons, who opposed the exclusion of the duke of York. This occasioned an address from that house to the king, to remove him from his presence and council for ever: but he was soon after created baron of Wotton Bassett, viscount Hyde, and earl of Rochester. In the last year of Charles II. he was made president of the council; and upon the accession of James, lord high-treasurer of England. Though he was one of the ecclesiastical commission, he refused to comply with the king's request of changing his religion, which occasioned the resignation of his office of treasurer, in lieu of which he had a pension assigned him of 5000 *l.* a year. He had much of the elevated spirit of his father, but was greatly inferior to him in capacity. King William, who seems never to have had any cordial affection for him, declared, that the year in which he had the management of his affairs, was the most uneasy of his whole life. Upon the change
of

Creat.
1681.

of the ministry in 1710, he succeeded lord Somers, as president of the council. *Ob. 2 May, 1711* *.

GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of Hallifax (lord president of the council: *J. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the possession of Sir George Savile, Bart. Illust. Heads.*

He is represented in the ornaments, making a tender of the crown to the prince and princess of Orange.

George Savile, marquis of Hallifax, who for his eminent abilities was ennobled by Charles II. was by that prince made a privy-counsellor; and afterwards, lord privy-seal †. He was offered the post of secretary of state, and that of lord-lieutenant of Ireland; but these he declined in disgust; as Charles, towards the close of his reign, refused to perform his promise of summoning a parliament. Upon the accession

Creat.
marquis,
Aug. 1682.

* Laurence, earl of Rochester, and Henry, earl of Clarendon, his brother, were the undoubted editors of their father's "History of the Rebellion." This will, perhaps, sufficiently appear from the preface to that work; but it is fully confirmed in Dr. John Burton's "Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History II." The following passage, in the same tract §, is too much to the honour of the earl of Rochester to pass unobserved. The author, speaking of Edward, earl of Clarendon, says, "I cannot omit this remarkable circumstance in favour of his innocency, that when the tumultuous perplexed charge of accumulated treasons was preferred against him by the commons, his son Laurence, then a member of that house, stepped forth with this brave defiance to his accusers, that if they could make out any proof of any one single article, he would, as he was authorized, join in the condemnation of his father. It appears that this challenge was not given in vain; and the general good opinion of the world ever since has vindicated the innocency of the unpopular minister, and in a manner, reversed the effect of that arbitrary injurious sentence."

† Frequent mention is made of him, under the appellation of *lord privy seal*, in sir John Reresby's "Memoirs."

|| P. 18.

§ P. 111, 112.

of James, he was appointed president of the council; but as he could not be persuaded to give his consent to the repeal of the tests, he was told by his majesty, that “though he could never forget his past services, yet since he could not comply in that point, he was resolved to have all of a piece;” and was therefore dismissed from his public employments †. In the convention parliament, he was chosen speaker of the house of lords; where, with his usual eloquence, he pleaded for the necessity of supplying the vacant throne with the prince and princess of Orange; upon whose accession, he was again made lord privy-seal. In 1683, he quitted that office, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the measures of the government. He was a man of unsettled principles, and of a lively imagination, which sometimes got the better of his judgment. He would never lose his jest, though it spoiled his argument in the gravest debate; nor though it brought his sincerity, or even his religion, in question. He was deservedly celebrated for his parliamentary talents; and in the famous contest about the bill of exclusion, was thought to be a match for his uncle Shaftesbury. The pieces which he has left us, shew him to have been an ingenious, if not a masterly writer. His “Advice to a Daughter” contains more good sense, in fewer words, than is perhaps to be found in any of his contemporary authors. He, at his death, professed himself a sincere christian, and expressed the truest concern for his misspent life. *Ob.* April, 1695.

† He was succeeded in his post of president of the council, by the earl of Sunderland.

HENRY,

HENRY, duke of Norfolk, &c. *Becket f. & exc. b. sb. mezz* *.

Henry, duke of Norfolk, hereditary earl-marshal, and first peer of the realm, was son of Henry, duke of Norfolk, mentioned in the preceding reign. He succeeded his father in the dukedom, 1683; and dying without issue the second of April, 1701, was himself succeeded by Thomas Howard, his nephew, eldest son of the lord Thomas Howard, his brother. The most remarkable circumstance in the life of this peer, is his divorce from the lady Mary Mordaunt, his dutchess, who was afterwards married to sir John Germaine. See the "State Trials."

Great OFFICERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury, &c. lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household, &c. *Key, and white staff; Lely p. †. R. White sc. b. sb. The key and staff were added to the plate in this reign.*

ROBERT earl of Ailesbury, Lord Chamberlain; *Lely p. Smith f. 1687; staff, &c. b. sb.*

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury, &c. *Lely p. large b. sb. mezz.*

ROBERT, earl of Ailesbury; *Faithorne sc. b. sb. scarce.*

Robert Bruce, earl of Ailesbury, was son Creat. 1664 of Thomas, earl of Elgin, in Scotland; of whom mention has been made in the former reign. He was gentleman of the bedchamber,

* I am informed, that there is a mezzotinto print, inscribed "The Duke of Norfolk," Kneller p. R. White excudit. As he is represented with whiskers, I am inclined to think, that though it is done after a painting of Kneller, it belongs to the reign of Charles II. and is the portrait of Henry, the father of this duke.

† The original portrait was painted in the reign of Charles II.

and one of the privy-council to Charles II. On the thirtieth of July, 1685, he was by James, constituted lord-chamberlain of the household, and dying the twentieth of October following, he was succeeded in title and estate by Thomas Bruce, his son and heir; and in his office of lord-chamberlain, by John Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave. He was well read in English history and antiquities, on which subjects he made a curious and useful collection of manuscripts.

JOHN, earl of Mulgrave, lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household, &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. Staff in his right hand; b. sh. mezz.*

JOHN, earl of Mulgrave, &c. *Kneller p. Becket f. Staff by him; b. sh. mezz.*

JOHN, earl of Mulgrave, &c. lord-chamberlain; *J. Smith f. b. sh. mezz.*

Creat. 1625.
Made lord-
chamber-
lain, 20
Oct. 1685.

The earl of Mulgrave, better known by his title of duke of Buckingham, was a man of uncommon wit and spirit, and of no less gallantry and politeness. He cultivated an early acquaintance with Dryden, and other men of genius; to whom he was indebted for a much greater share of his reputation than was derived from his personal merit. He lived in great familiarity with James II. when duke of York; and served him with the sincerest attachment, after he ascended the throne. Though he was, in some respects, a man of nice honour, he went greater lengths to serve the king than were consistent with that, or any other social principle. He was not only an advocate for the dispensing power, but he sat in the ecclesiastical commission; not with a view of introducing popery, as he seems to have been at least indifferent to all religions, but purely from a zeal of serving his sovereign. It must, how-

however, he acknowledged, that he was far from being inclined to join the inquisitors of that arbitrary court in *all* their illegal proceedings. Hence it was, that his pardon was with less difficulty procured at the Revolution, by the friendly mediation of Dr. Tillotson, the worthy dean of Canterbury. There are several portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne.

GEORGE (LEGGÉ) lord Dartmouth, master of the horse, &c. *P. Vandrebanc sc. large sb. very scarce.*

This gallant nobleman distinguished himself in several naval engagements, in the Dutch Wars, in the reign of Charles II. In 1683, he was sent admiral to the English fleet to demolish Tangier*; and soon after his return, had a grant from the king of ten thousand pounds. In the reign of James, he was constituted master of the horse, and a privy-counsellor; and was preferred to several other considerable employments. In 1688, he was made admiral of the fleet sent out against the prince of Orange. In 1691, he was sent to the Tower, where he died the twenty-fifth of October, 1691, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

Creat. baron, 1682.

* He demolished the fortifications, blew up the mole, and brought the garrison to England. A considerable number of new-coined crown pieces were buried in the ruin of this fortress, that posterity might be informed that it once belonged to Charles II. There is a set of views of it by Hollar, who was sent thither by Charles, on purpose to take the drawings; and he received only an hundred pounds for his labour.

Great OFFICERS of SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDER MORAVIÆ, comes, &c. pro regno Scotiæ prorex, &c. *A. D.* 1686; *Kæller p. P. Vandrebanc sc. b. sb.*

Great. earl,
1562.

In 1686, the parliament of Scotland was summoned by the king to assemble; and they accordingly met on the twenty-ninth of April, that year. His majesty wrote a letter to them; in which he recommended his Roman catholic subjects to their especial care. The earl of Murray, lord high commissioner, seconded this letter with a speech: which he concluded with these words: "By this, you will shew yourselves the best and most affectionate subjects, to the best, the most incomparable, and most heroic prince in the world." The chief power in Scotland, at this period, says sir John Dalrymple, "was committed to lord Murray, a weak, chancellor Perth, a timid, and the chancellor's brother, lord Mellfort, an unpopular man, all of whom were Roman catholics*."

JACOBUS, Comes Perthanus, &c. Magnus Scotiæ Cancellarius; *purse and mace, as lord-chancellor. Blondeau sc. b. sb.*

JAMES, earl of Perth; *Riley p. R. White sc. 1686, b. sb.*

JAMES, earl of Perth, with his titles in French; *Riley p. R. White sc.*—This is one of White's best heads.

JAMES, earl of Perth, *Æt.* 34; *Kneller p. White sc. b. sb.*

* "Memoirs," p. 155, 2d. Edit.

JAMES, earl of Perth; *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. b. sb.*

James Drummond earl of Perth, lord-chancellor of Scotland, was a man of an excellent disposition, till it was warpt and perverted by the violence of ambition*. The loudest, and indeed the justest, clamours were raised against his flagitious conduct; and he was in danger of being called to an account for male-administration, when he thought it prudent to turn Roman catholic: upon which the marquis of Hallifax observed, that *his faith had made him whole*. He followed the fortunes of king James, by whom he was created a duke, and appointed governor to his son. He died at St. Germain, in 1716.

Creat. earl,
14 Ma ch,
1605.
Made lord
chancellor,
1684.

WILLIAM, duke of Queensberry, was, in the beginning of this reign, lord justice-general and lord high-treasurer of Scotland. See the reign of Charles II. Class II.

ARCHIBALDUS, Comes Argatheliæ &c. *J. B. de Medina p. P. Vanderbank sc. sb.*

ARCHIBALDUS, Comes Argatheliæ; *D. Loggan ad vivum sc. b. sb.*

ARCHIBALD Graaf van Argyl; *Adrian Haelwegh f. b. sb.*

ARCHIBALD, earl of Argyle, (hereditary justice-general, and great hereditary master of the household); *Savage sc. in a large half sheet, with seven other heads.*

The earl of Argyle was a man of probity and virtue, who saw, who felt, and deplored the miseries of his country; the liberties of which were openly invaded, or secretly undermined, by Lauderdale and the duke of York. He

* See Burnet, I. p. 587.

was, during the rigorous administration of the earl of Middleton, condemned to die, only for a just complaint of the injuries and injustice which had been done him, in a letter to lord Duffus his friend*. This worthy patriot, because he would not blindly concur with all the measures of the duke, and was scrupulous of taking contradictory oaths, was, after a most illegal trial, condemned, by as unjust a sentence, for treason, leasing-making, and leasing-telling. He found means to escape from prison, and rose in arms against his capital enemy, soon after his accession to the throne. This insurrection was concerted with the duke of Monmouth, who entered upon hostilities in England about the same time. The earl was presently taken, and carried prisoner to Glasgow, and afterwards to Edinburgh, where he was beheaded in pursuance of his former sentence, 30 June, 1685. After the Revolution, this sentence was, in the Claim of Rights, declared to be a reproach to the nation. See more of him in the "Biographia," article CAMPBELL.

A Great OFFICER of IRELAND.

RICHARD TALBOT, earl of Tyrconnel, a bigoted Papist, was, in 1687, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the earl of Clarendon. This struck such a terror into many of the protestants of that kingdom, that some of them left and others sold their estates, and came over to England †. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

* This letter, addressed by the earl of Argyle to lord Duffus, was intercepted, and carried to the earl of Middleton.

† Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 134.

CLASS III.

PEERS, &c.

(CHARLES) duke of Somerset; *Vandervart p. Smith f. (1688)*; *mezz.*

The duke of Somerset, who was one of the lords of the bed-chamber to the king, was dismissed from his office for refusing to assist at the public reception of count D'Ada, the Pope's nuncio, at Windsor †. We are told by sir John Reresby, that the duke of Somerset, the earl of Burlington, the earl of Scarisdale, and some other lords, who had been active in the cause of the prince of Orange, seemed in some measure to repent of their activity; as "they never could have believed the prince would have contended for the crown; but all agreed in opinion it was to be set on the head
" of

† There is a mezzotinto of Count, afterwards Cardinal, d'Ada, of whom Dr. Mead had an original picture. Echard, in his "History of the Revolution †," where he mentions the precipitate conduct of James, which naturally produced that great event, speaks thus of the reception of the nuncio. "While these strange proceedings were depending, the king thought fit to make a step of another kind, and give an unusual spectacle to his subjects, which was a solemn reception of an apostolical nuncio from Rome, a sight which had not been seen in England for a hundred and fifty years before. This was signior D'Adda, domestic prelate and assistant to the pope, to complete whose character he was consecrated archbishop of Amasia, in the royal chapel at Whitehall, by three select Romish bishops. And though it was high treason in England for any to assume the character of the pope's nuncio, that law was dispensed with at this time; and he made his public entry at Windsor, with the highest pomp and ceremony." The same author tells us, that "the duke of Somerset, then lord of the bed-chamber in waiting, was expected to assist in the ceremony; but he told the king he could not serve him upon this

† P. 84.

“ of the princess, and so descend in a right
“ course *.” There are several other portraits
of him, which belong to the reign of Anne.

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle,
earl of Torrington, &c. chancellor of the univer-
sity of Cambridge, one of the lords of his ma-
jesty’s most honourable privy-council, and knight
of the garter. *T. Murray p. 7. Becket f. large b.*
sb.

CHRISTOPHER duke of Albemarle; *Sherwin*
sc. sb.

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck.

Christopher, duke of Albemarle, was a gener-
ous, indolent, good-natured man, who sunk a
considerable part of the estate which his father
left him, and shortened his own life, by in-
dulging himself in his pleasures, especially
those of the bottle. He was the chief promoter
of captain Phipps’s † famous scheme of fishing
on a Spanish wreck off Hispaniola, by which
300,000 *l.* in silver were recovered from the bot-
tom of the sea, where it had lain forty-four
years. He had 90,000 *l.* to his share, and the
captain 20,000 *l.* In 1687, a medal was struck
on this occasion, of which there is print in
Evelyn’s “ Numismata.” The duke was the
same year appointed governor of Jamaica ‡,
where he died in 1688. See Class VII.

P. 151,

JACQUES

“ occasion, being assured it was contrary to law. The king asked
“ him if he did not know he was above the law. The other replied,
“ if the king was, he himself was not above the law; for which
“ he was dismissed from all employments †.”

* Reresby, p. 179.

† Afterwards sir William Phipps. See his “ Life by Increase
“ Mather, among the Lives English and Foreign.”

‡ Sir Hans Sloane, who attended him in the quality of his phy-
sician, with great industry and judgment collected materials for

† Echard, ubi supra.

his

JACQUES SCOT, duc de Monmouth, &c. *Vander Werff p. (delin.) E. Deroschers sc. in a round; axe underneath.*

JAMES duke of Monmouth, &c. *In the same plate with the duke of Argyle, and several others; Savage sc. large b. sh.*

In 1685 his picture was burnt by the university of Cambridge, of which learned body he was chancellor before the duke of Albemarle. See a copy of verses on this occasion in the second volume of Dryden's "Miscellanies."

The attempt of the duke of Monmouth to raise himself to the throne was no less absurd than that of James to change the religion of the three kingdoms. He landed, with a few of his followers, in the West, where he was greatly beloved by the people, who regarded him as the rightful heir to the crown*. He soon found himself at the head of a numerous body of plowmen, graziers, and mechanics; who behaved, at the battle of Sedgemore, much better than could have been expected from such a rabble of undisciplined soldiers. This was in a great measure owing to the intrepidity and conduct of the duke †. The defeat was occasioned by lord Grey retreating with the cavalry, which were thrown into confusion by the noise

6 July,
1685.

his "Natural History of Jamaica," during his residence in that island. As this curious and valuable work is become very scarce, and consequently sells at a high price, a second edition of it would be very acceptable to the world, and especially to the lovers of botany. The numerous plates of the plants, which are in general finely executed, are, I think, in the British Museum.

* He is said to have touched several of the country people for the king's evil.

† Voltaire celebrates the young pretender for being the only general who undertook to conquer a kingdom without an army: but the attempt of Monmouth is another instance of that kind, not to mention those which occur in the history of the wars between the Yorkists and Lancastrians.

of the cannon. The unhappy Monmouth was found by some country fellows, two days after, concealed in a field, under some straw, with a few pease in his pocket *. His head was severed from his body at the fifth stroke, by a timid and unskilful executioner, who probably sympathized with the weeping spectators. *Exec. 15 July 1685.*

JAMES FITZ JAMES, natural son to the king, by Arabella, sister to the lord Churchill, was created duke of Berwick 19 March, 1686-7. In the beginning of the year 1687, the earl of Oxford was commanded by the king to exert himself in his lieutenancy, in order to a repeal of the test and penal laws: upon this he very frankly told his majesty, that he could not persuade others to that from which he was in his conscience averse. His regiment of horse was upon this declaration taken from him, and given to the duke of Berwick †. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

CHARLES PAULET, marquis of Winchester, &c. *R. White sc. b. sb.*

This nobleman, when he saw that other men of sense were at their wits end, in the arbitrary and tyrannical reign of James, thought it prudent to assume the character of a madman, as the first Brutus did in the reign of Tarquin. He danced, hunted, or hawked, a good part of the day; went to bed before noon; and constantly sat at table all night. He went to dinner at six or seven of the evening, and his meal lasted till six or seven the next morning; during which time he eat, drank, smoked,

* See Smollett's "History." This is certainly the tradition in the West: sir John Reresby says he was taken in a wood.

† Reresby's *Memoirs.* 4to. p. 145.

talked,

talked, or listened to music. The company that dined with him were at liberty to rise and amuse themselves, or take a nap, whenever they were so disposed; but the dishes and bottles were all the while standing upon the table. Such a man as this was thought a very unlikely person to concern himself with politics or religion. By this conduct he was neither embroiled in public affairs, nor gave the least umbrage to the court. But he exerted himself so much in the Revolution, that he was for his eminent services created duke of Bolton. He afterwards raised a regiment of foot for the reduction of Ireland. *Ob.* 26 Feb. 9 April, 1698-9*.

The marquis of WORCESTER; *R. Williams f.* 1686; *mezz.*

Charles Somerfet, marquis of Worcester, was son and heir of Henry, duke of Beaufort. He married Rebecca, daughter of sir Josiah Child, and died before his father in 1698. His son Henry, who became duke of Beaufort upon the death of his grandfather, was a great partizan of the Tories in the reign of Anne. He went to court upon the change of the ministry in 1710, and told the queen, that "he was extremely glad that he could now salute her "queen in reality."

The lord EUSTON; *Kneller p.* 1685; *J. Smith f.* 1689; *mezz. whole length; a child † in a cap and feather, with a parrot.*

Charles, son of the first duke of Grafton, mentioned in the preceding reign. He succeeded

* Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 140.

† Though the practice of painting the portraits of children has been censured as trivial, yet few subjects are more pleasing, confi-

ceeded his father in the dukedom, and was lord-chamberlain to George I. and II. The other portraits of him belong to the reigns of Anne and George II.

THEOPHILUS, earl of Huntingdon, &c. 1687; *Kneller p. R. Williams f. b. sb. mezz.*

Creat. 8
Dec. 1529.

The earl of Huntingdon was chief-justice in eyre of all the king's forests, &c. north of Trent; captain of the band of pensioners; colonel of a regiment of foot; and one of the privy-council. He was so active in the service of James, that he, together with the earl of Melfort, was in 1690 excepted from pardon by the act of indemnity*. He died the 30th of May, 1701, and was succeeded by his son Theophilus.

Creat.
1618.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH earl of Devonshire, who had the warmest friendship for that worthy, but unhappy patriot, the lord Ruffel, and whose political principles were entirely the same, could have but little inclination to serve king James. Besides, he had been fined 30,000 *l.* for striking colonel Culpepper within the verge of the court. After he had felt the weight of the

considered merely as ornaments. Several of the children by Vanduyck are amongst the most charming productions of his pencil. Charles I. loved to be drawn with his children about him; and it greatly heightens our idea of the domestic character of that prince.

* The pious, the benevolent, and the amiable lady Elizabeth Hastings, who was universally esteemed, revered, and admired, and is characterized by Congreve, in the "Tatler †," under the appellation of "The Divine Aspasia," was daughter of this earl of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter and coheir of sir John Lewis, knight and baronet. Her charities private and public, which were perhaps never equalled by any of her sex, do her the highest honour. See the splendid list of them, together with a detail of her character, in Wilford's "Memorials," &c. p. 779, et seq.

† No. 42.

king's

king's hand, he retired into the country in disgust; where he amused himself with rebuilding the south front of his house at Chatsworth; a piece of architecture that does great honour to his taste*. He was perhaps the only anti-courtier of prime note who escaped the lash of Dryden. Indeed the laureat well knew that he would never tamely put up an affront, though it were given him in the king's presence †.

L E W I S, earl of Feversham; *J. Riley p. J. Becket f. b. sb. mezz.*

Lewis Duras, earl of Feversham ‡, com-
 manded that part of the king's forces which de-
 feated the duke of Monmouth at Sedgemore. Creat. 8 April, 1676.
 As soon as he had gained that important victory, he hung up twenty of the enemy's prisoners without trial. His uncle, the famous marshal Turenne, who knew and practised every part of generalship, never treated his prisoners in this manner. When the king was alarmed with the prince of Orange's design to invade the kingdom, he made the earl of Feversham general of the army; which he afterwards took care to disband with all possible expedition, to prevent its revolting to the prince. He was for this, and some other matters laid to his charge, confined for a short time to Windsor Castle. He was a man of a supple and insinuating character, and paid great attendance at court in the two following reigns. As he had the principal ma-

* There is a print of it in the "Vitruvius Britannicus."

† He led col. Culpepper by the nose out of the presence chamber, and then caned him.

‡ He was marquis of Blanquefort in France, and was naturalized here, by act of parliament, 1665; and on the 19th of January, 1672, was created a baron, by the title of the lord Duras of Holdenby. He was in the late reign, lord chamberlain to queen Catharine.

nagement of the queen dowager's affairs, after she retired to Portugal, he sometimes went by the nick-name of "King Dowager."

GEORGE (JEFFERIES), earl of Flint, viscount Weikham, baron of Weim, &c. *G. Kneller p. E. Cooper exc. 4to. mezz. very scarce.*

I have placed this print here, on account of Jefferies's title of *earl of Flint*, which never occurred to me in any of our histories. It is well known that Edward of Windsor, eldest son of Edward II. was summoned by his father to parliament by the appellation of earl of Chester and Flint; and that this title has since belonged to the princes of Wales. I was once inclined to think that the title of earl of Flint might be a ridiculous sarcasm on Jefferies, occasioned by his extreme hardness of heart, till a learned and curious gentleman in my neighbourhood communicated to me the dedication of the following book:

"Dissertatio Lithologica. Auctore Joanne Groenevelt, Transilvano, Daventriensi, M. D. E Col. Med. Lond." Editio secunda. Londini, 1687; 8vo.

"Honoratissimo dominio, D. Georgio, comiti Flintensi, vice-comiti de Weikham, baroni de Weim; supremo Angliæ cancellario, et serenissimo Jacobo Secundo, regi Angliæ, a secretioribus consiliis." See Class VI.

WRIOTHESLEY, lord RUSSEL; *a boy, whole length; J. Becket exc. mezz. very scarce.*

Wriothesley, lord Ruffel, was son of the unfortunate patriotic lord, by Rachel, second daughter of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, and widow of Francis, lord Vaughan, eldest son of

of Richard, earl of Carbery. He, in 1693, espoused Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Howland, of Stretham, in Surrey, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of sir Josiah Child, of Wansted, in Essex, baronet. On the 6th of September, 1700, he succeeded his grandfather, the first duke of Bedford, in that title. He was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king William, and was lord high constable of England at the coronation of queen Anne. He died of the small-pox, on the 26th of May, 1711, in the thirty-first year of his age. His eldest son Wriothesley was the third duke of Bedford*.

The lord BURLEIGH, with a gun and a dog; *W. Wiffing p. J. Smith f. (1686); whole length; h. sh. mezz.*

The original is at Burleigh House, near Stamford.

John Cecil, lord Burleigh, son and heir to John, earl of Exeter, succeeded his father in 1700. In the third volume of Prior's "Poems," 12mo. is a genuine copy of verses addressed "to the countess-dowager of Devonshire, on a piece of Wiffen's (Wiffing's), wherein her grandsons are painted." The following lines relate to lord Burleigh:

"If in dear Burleigh's generous face we see
 "Obliging truth, and handsome honesty;
 "With all that world of charms which soon
 " will move
 "Rev'rence in men, and in the fair ones
 " love;

* Collins's "Peerage," i. 274, 275, edit. 1768.

“ His every grace, his fair descent assures
 “ He has his mother’s beauty ;—she * has
 “ yours.”

See lord BURLEIGH in the preceding reign, Class III.

HENRY BOOTH, lord De la Mer ;
Kneller p. 1685 : Smith f. (1689) ; b. sb. mezz.

His portrait is at Dunham Massey, in Cheshire.

Creat.
 1662.

Lord Delamer was son of the loyal sir George Booth, who rose in arms for Charles II. a little before the Restoration. He was a man of a generous and noble nature, which disdained, upon any terms, to submit to servitude ; and whose passions seemed to centre in the love of civil and religious liberty. He was accused of “ conspiring to raise a rebellion, and to subvert the government, in conjunction with the duke of Monmouth, and other traitors ;” for which he was tried by his peers. The lords Howard and Grey appeared in court against him ; but they said little or nothing to the matter in question. The principal evidence was one Saxton, an obscure fellow of an infamous character †. But the lords gave no credit to this evidence, and the prisoner was unanimously acquitted. The king was very desirous of his being tried before another tribunal, where even the testimony of such a wretch as Saxton would have been admitted. This nobleman had a principal hand in the Revolution ‡, and was sent, together with the marquiss of

* Anne, eldest daughter of the countess.

† Rapin.

‡ We are informed by a late author, that “ At Whittington, a village on the edge of Scarfdale, in Derbyshire, the earls of
 “ Devon-

of Halifax, and the earl of Shrewsbury, to inform king James, that the prince of Orange desired he would quit Whitehall. Another would have delivered such a message with an air of triumph, or insult; but he did it with a "generous decency." Several of his "Speeches, his Advice to his children," and other pieces, are in print; of which see an account, in the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors."

JOHN lord CHURCHILL, who was raised from a page to the rank of a baron of England by James II. and afterwards raised himself to much greater honours than could be conferred by any titles, deserted his royal benefactor, and went over to the prince of Orange. But this was not to be wondered at, when the king's own children forsook him. He had before rent asunder the ties of government and religion, which was stronger than those of gratitude or filial affection. There are many portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne.

SCOTCH PEERS.

PATRICK, earl of Strathmore; *Kneller p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

This nobleman, who with the consent of Charles II. changed his title from Kinghorn to Strathmore, was one of the privy-council in this and the preceding reign. In 1695, he was succeeded by his son John, who was one of the privy-council to queen Anne.

"Devonshire and Danby, and the lord Delamer, privately concerted the plan of the Revolution. The house in which they met is at present a farm-house: and the country people distinguish the room where they sat, by the name of the plotting-parlour." Dr. Akinfide's "Ode, addressed to the earl of Huntingdon," p. 26.

KENNETH, earl of Seaforth, lord Mackenzie, and Kingtail, &c. one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, and knight of the most ancient and most noble order of the thistle * ; *R. White ad vivum del. et sc. large h. sh. †*

Creat. 3
Dec. 1623.

The earl of Seaforth followed king James into France, at the Revolution, and afterwards into Ireland. He was by that prince created a marquis; an honour never ratified in these kingdoms. He died in 1701, and was succeeded by his son William, who was very active in the rebellion, in 1715. A reward of six thousand pounds was offered by proclamation for apprehending him.

JOHN, earl of Melfort; *Kneller p. Vanderbank † sc.*

There is a print of him by the same engraver, after the same painter, which was done when he was Lord Lundin.

The earl of Melfort; *Kneller p. Becket f. large 4to. mezz.*

John Drummond, earl of Melfort, was secretary of state, and privy-counsellor, in the reign of James. Soon after the accession of that prince, he, together with his brother, the earl of Perth, and the earl of Murray, became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. He adhered to the king in his exile, and was sent ambassador by him to the pope. He died abroad in 1713, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His relict, who survived him many years, lived to near ninety. She had the privilege of

* This order was revived by the king, in 1687.

† Mr. Pennant, at p. 141, of his "Tour in Scotland," 8vo. mentions "a portrait of the earl of Seaforth, called from his size, Kenneth More," at Castle Braan, the seat of lord Fortrose.

‡ He generally spelt his name Vandrebanc.

a faro-table granted her by the king of France, which was thought to be worth about eight hundred pounds a year*. There were but two more privileged tables of this kind in that kingdom. There were in the possession of the late Philip Carteret Webb, esq. three volumes in folio, of the earls letter's, written during his embassy to the pope; among which are several addressed to Robert Nelson, esq. who at that time corresponded with him. These letters were bought at Paris, in 1744, of the countess of Melfort, who married the earl's grand-son, by Mr. Barbutt, late secretary of the post-office.

JOHN, viscount Dundee; *R. Williams f. in armour; b. sb. mezz.*

The viscount Dundee; *Smith f. small; mezz.*

JOHN, viscount Dundee, *in armour; b. sb.*

His head is prefixed to the "Memoirs of lord viscount Dundee, the Highland Clans, and the Massacre of Glenco."

His portrait is at Longleat.

John Graham, who was created viscount Dundee by king James, was major-general of the Scottish army, and a privy-counsellor in the reign of Charles II. He was then employed in reducing the west of Scotland, and in forcing the dissenters to comply with the constitution of the established church, by imposing heavy taxes upon them, which was one of the methods of making profelytes in that kingdom. But he was a man of too noble a nature to execute his orders in their full rigour. At the time of the prince of Orange's invasion, he was

* From the information of a lady who knew her.

commanded to march with his regiment into England. He advised the king to three things. One was, to fight the prince; another, to go to him in person, and demand his business; and the third, to make his way into Scotland. James had once resolved to pursue the last advice; but that, in the fluctuating state of his mind, was soon followed by another resolution. Upon the king's departure, Dundee applied himself to the prince of Orange, to whom he spoke with all that frankness which was natural to him; but met with a very cool reception. He afterwards sat in the Scottish convention, from which he suddenly absented himself, declaring that he had discovered a plot against his own life. He soon after retired into the Highlands, with about forty horse, which he had formerly commanded, and presently assembled a numerous army. He marched to Gillicranky*, where he engaged a large body of forces commanded by general Mackay, but was mortally wounded in the engagement. The Highlanders, animated by their commander, gained a signal victory. Upon his asking how things went, he was told that all was well: "then," said he, "I am well," and presently expired. He was a man of an enterprising genius, and his conduct was equal to his courage. He had a good deal of the spirit of his uncle, the famous James Graham, marquis of Montrose. *Ob.* 6 July 1689. See a characteristic account of him, and an excellent description of the battle of Gillicranky, in sir John Dalrymple's "Memoirs," i. p. 342, &c. 2d edit.

* Otherwise Killikranky.

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

ROGER PALMER, earl of Castlemain, *kissing Innocent the eleventh's foot*; Gio. Battista Leonard del. Arnaldo Van Wasterhout Fiamo. sc. fol. Frontispiece to a pompous account of his embassy, published in Italian, and afterwards in English, by Michael Wright, painter, and major-domo to the earl. The prints in this book are well executed.

The earl of Castlemain, in open violation of the law, was sent on an extraordinary embassy to the pope, "to reconcile the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the holy see; from which they had more than an age fallen off by heresy." Innocent, who was a better politician than James, and well knew that he had undertaken what he could not possibly perform, received his ambassador with great coldness. The generality of the cardinals treated him with no less disregard, which occasioned his hastening from Rome, as soon as possible, to avoid the slights and mortifications which he daily received at that court*. Ob. 1705. See the reign of CHARLES II.

* "Castlemain, says Dr. Welwood, had several audiences of the pope, but to little purpose, for whenever he began to talk of business, the pope was seasonably attacked with a fit of coughing, which broke off the ambassador's discourse for that time, and obliged him to retire. These audiences and fits of coughing continued from time to time, while Castlemain continued at Rome; and were the subject of diversion to all but a particular faction at that court." Welwood's "Memoirs," p. 185.

CLASS IV.

The CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

GULIELMUS SANCROFT, &c.
archiepiscopus Cantuariensis; *R. White sc. 4to.*

GULIELMUS SANCROFT. *Ob. 24 Nov. 1693;
Æt. 77.*

WILLIAM SANCROFT, &c. *One of the seven
bishops †.*

Consec. 27
Jan. 1677.

Dr. Sancroft, who, according to bishop Burnet, made a much more considerable figure in his college than in the chair of Canterbury, was promoted from the deanery of St. Paul's to that dignity, upon the demise of archbishop Sheldon. He had several good, but seems to have had few or no amiable qualities. His piety did not sit easy on him; and his reservedness made his learning appear to be much less than it was in reality. He was slow, timid, and irresolute; though he acted with firmness in refusing to read the declaration for liberty of conscience, and to take the *new oaths* enjoined at the Revolution. He was placed at the head of the church, because he was like to do no

† There are prints of the seven bishops engraved altogether by White, Vandrebanc †, Sturt, Robinson, Smith, Grebelin, and Vander Gueft. The two last, with the seven candlesticks, have a reference to the Apocalypse, Ch. I. verse 20. These venerable prelates were sent to the Tower the eighth of June 1688, for refusing to distribute the king's declaration for liberty of conscience, in their respective dioceses, in order to be read by the inferior clergy.

† Sold by Loggan. It is copied from White's print.

great

great service to it. It was reasonably supposed, that a man of so reclusive and speculative a turn, was very unlikely to disturb the court in their designs upon the religious liberties of the people. His deprivation was probably a matter of no great mortification to him; as he had raised an estate in the see of Canterbury, which was more than sufficient for one of his retired disposition. Such is the character of this prelate, as drawn by a contemporary writer, who would have considerably softened the harshness of the features, if he had been more like Sancroft, who had a *generous and enlarged heart* to objects of *benevolence*. He was highly respected, and great deference was paid to his judgment by the prelates, his fellow-sufferers, in that difficult and dangerous conjuncture for the church which preceded the Revolution: his conduct was indeed judicious and exemplary upon that trying occasion*. He gave a thousand pounds towards rebuilding the deanery house of St. Paul's, and was very assiduous in procuring the coal act for rebuilding the cathedral. He bequeathed his valuable library, which he once intended to leave to his successors in the archbishopric, to Emmanuel College in Cambridge, where he received his education, and of which he had been master.

* After the archbishop had left Lambeth and retired to a private house in town, Thomas, earl of Ailesbury, went thither to make him a visit. The prelate received him at the door of his apartment, which was opened by himself. The earl, struck with this circumstance of humiliation, and the total change of the scene in which he had frequently seen him at his palace, burst into tears. As soon as he recovered the power of speech, he told him how deeply he was affected with what he saw, and of his inability to suppress his grief. "Oh, my good Lord, replied the venerable confessor, "rather rejoice with me; for now I live "again." This anecdote was communicated by John Loveday, esq. who had it from the earl himself.

Some of these pieces will set his character, as a writer, in a fair point of light. Such are, "Modern Policies;" but such more particularly, his "Familiar Letters to Mr. North;" both before, but principally after his Depri-
 "vation, and his Retirement to the place of
 "his Nativity in Suffolk," Lond. 1757, an octavo pamphlet. See the Index to the State Letters of Henry, earl of Clarendon, sub. voc. Canterbury. See more of him in Burnet's "History," i. p. 392, and in Birch's "Life of
 "Tillotson," 2d edit. p. 147, et seq.

THOMAS LAMPLUGH, archiepiscopus Eboracensis, &c. *Æt.* 74; *Kneller p. Vandrebanc sc. large b. sb.*

The face of this print was rubbed out, and that of archbishop Tennison was substituted.

His portrait is at Queen's College in Oxford.

Dr. Lamplugh, who was a native of Thwing, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was some time a reader of Queen's College of Oxford. In 1672, he was preferred to the deanery of Rochester: and in 1676, advanced to the bishopric of Exeter. Upon the landing of the prince of Orange in the West, he, in a public address to the clergy and gentry of his diocese, exhorted them to adhere to king James: but, upon the approach of the prince of Orange, he fled with precipitation from Exeter to London, and was presently after made archbishop of York. It was with great probability supposed, that the see had been kept vacant for father Petre*, the king's confessor; and especially as "a dis-

Tr. from
 Exeter.
 Dec. 1688.

* Vulgo Peters.

“ pensation

“pensation of the Jesuits order to father Peters to enjoy a bishopric” had, at his majesty’s request, been actually granted by the Pope †. This prelate, who set the crown upon the prince of Orange’s head, died May 5, 1691. Mr. Wood tells us, that *he sat several years, with due commendations, in the see of Exeter.* There is nothing extant of his writing but a Sermon on Luke ix. 55, 56; preached 5 Nov. 1678. The curious reader may see an anecdote of him in “Baxter’s Life,” fol. part iii. p. 178.

HENRY, bishop of London; *J. Riley p. J. Becket f. b. sb. mezz.*

Henry Compton, youngest son of Spencer, earl of Northampton, who was killed in the civil war, was educated at Queen’s College in Oxford. Having staid about three years at the university, he made the usual tour of Europe. After the Restoration, he became a cornet in the royal regiment of guards, commanded by Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford: but a military life not suiting his disposition, he entered into holy orders, and was in a few years advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, and afterwards to that of London. He strongly expected to be promoted to the see of Canterbury; and was greatly disappointed when it was given to Dr. Sancroft, but more, when Dr. Tillotson was preferred to it. His learning was superficial, but his great diligence in discharging the duties of his function was truly exemplary. He is said to have been “an humble, “modest, generous, and good natured man; “but weak, wilful, much in the power of

*Translat.
from Ox-
ford, 18
Dec. 1675.*

† Welwood, p. 186.

“others,

“others, and strangely wedded to a party*.” He was emphatically called *The Protestant Bishop*, for the noble stand he made in defence of the rights of the church in this reign, when spirit and resolution were much more necessary than learning ||. He patronized converts from Popery, and was a generous friend to the French Protestants who fled hither from the persecution of Lewis XIV. He appeared in arms at Nottingham, a little before the Revolution, and declared his readiness to fight for the prince of Orange. He was a true son and brave champion of the church, and a most munificent benefactor to it. Whatever imperfections there might be in his character, he was allowed to be much a gentleman, and no less a Christian. *Ob.* 7 July, 1713. *Æt.* 81.

NATHANAEL CREW, Dunelmensis episcopus, &c. *Kneller p. Loggan sc. large b. sb. Another by Francis Place; large b. sb. mezz. There is also a mezzotinto of him without the engraver's name.*

Translat.
from Ox-
ford, 22
Oct. 1674.

Dr. Nathanael Crew, bishop of Durham, was considerable for his birth †, and more consider-

* See Birch's "Life of Tillotson," second edit. p. 185.

|| The following is a remarkable instance of his spirit. King James discoursing with him on some tender point, was so little pleased with his answers, that he told him, "He talked more like a colonel than a bishop." To which he replied, "that his majesty did him honour in taking notice of his having formerly drawn his sword in defence of the constitution; and that he should do the same again, if he lived to see it necessary." Accordingly, when matters were coming to extremity, he carried off the princess Anne to Nottingham, and marched into that town at the head of a fine troop of gentlemen and their attendants, who had formed a guard for her highness.

† He was fifth son of John, lord Crew, of Stene in Northamptonshire; and, upon the death of his elder brother in 1691, he became baron Crew.

able for his preferments; but vain † and ambitious, unsteady and insincere. He was of all the prelates the most compliant with the king's measures, and was justly esteemed the *grand inquisitor* of the ecclesiastical commission. He expressed great satisfaction upon his admission into this court, that his name would be recorded in history*; and so indeed it will to his dishonour, even as long as his munificence to the university of Oxford is commemorated. He was hospitable, generous, and charitable; but his charity was sometimes observed to be too ostentatious. He offered to resign his bishopric to Dr. Burnet, and trust to his generosity for the payment of 1000 *l.* a year out of it: but he was of too scrupulous a conscience to accept it upon any such terms. Dr. Crew was excepted by the act of indemnity; but found means by his submission, by the mediation of Dr. Tillot-In 1690.son, and by parting with some of the appendages of his bishopric, to procure his pardon. He died 18 Sept. † 1721, aged eighty-eight, having been upwards of fifty years a bishop.

PETER MEWS, bishop of Winchester, who had born arms for Charles I. in the civil war, acted once more in a military character against the rebels in the West, under the command of the duke of Monmouth. After the prince and princess of Denmark had deserted the king, and he was in the utmost perplexity and distress, not being able to distinguish his friends

† He gave Dr. Mangey a prebend of Durham, for a flattering dedication prefixed to a *Sermon*, which, as Dr. Richard Grey, then his domestic chaplain, assured Mr. George Ashby he never read. He was fully satisfied with the dedication.

* Burnet, i. p. 676.

† "Biographia:" according to Dr. Birch, in his "Life of Tillotson," 12 Sept.

from his foes, he was inclined to put himself into the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury, or the bishop of Winchester. He accordingly sent a certain lady, in whom he could confide, to these prelates, to know *if they would receive and secure him*; but they neither accepted nor rejected the motion †. See the reign of CHARLES II.

THOMAS BARLOW, S. T. D. episcopus Lincolnienſis; *Henne p. R. White ſc. Before his "Cases of Conscience," 8vo.*

"Herculeas ultra quem jaſtat rauca columnas
 "Fama, (nec officio par tamen illa ſuo);
 "En tibi Barloum potuit quà ſculptor, at ipſa,
 "Arte licet claram, vincit ut umbra manum!
 "Ora venuſta vides; at nobilis atria mentis,
 "Quod nitet interius, nulla tabella dabit."

THO. TULLIE, D. D.

His portrait is in the Bodleian Library, of which he was chief librarian, and at Queen's College in Oxford, of which he was provost. The above print is not like these portraits: that by Loggan has a nearer resemblance of him.

Conſec. 27
 June, 1675.

This learned prelate, whom nature deſigned for a ſcholar, and who acted in conformity with the bent of nature, was perhaps as great a maſter of the learned languages, and of the works of the celebrated authors who have written in theſe languages as any man of his age*. The

† See Rereſby's "Memors," 4to. p. 178.

* The earl of Angleſey, in his "Memoirs," p. 20, ſaith, "I never think of this biſhop, and his incomparable knowledge both in theology and church hiſtory, and in the eccleſiaſtical law, without applying to him in my thoughts the character that Cicero gave Craſſus; viz. "Non unus e multis, ſed unus inter omnes, prope ſingularis."

greatest part of his writings, of which Mr. Wood has given us a catalogue, are against Popery; and his conduct for some time, like that of other Calvinists, appeared to be in direct opposition to the church of Rome. But after James ascended the throne, he seemed to approach much nearer to popery than he ever did before. He sent the king an address of thanks for his *declaration for liberty of conscience*; and is said to have written *reasons for reading that declaration*. His compliances were much the same after the Revolution. His moderation, to call it by the softest name, was very great; indeed so great as to bring the firmness of his character in question. But casuistry, which was his most distinguished talent *, not only reconciles *seeming* contradictions, but has also been known to admit contradictions themselves. He was, abstracted from this laxity of principles, a very great and worthy man †. *Ob.* 8 Oct. 1691.

WILLIAM LLOYD, &c. *one of the seven bishops.*

WILIELMUS LLOYD, episcopus Afaphensis; *Loggan sc. h. sb.*

William Lloyd bishop of St. Asaph †, was Confec. 3 Oct. 1683 son of Richard Lloyd, vicar of Sunning, and

* So John Dunton informs us, in his "Own Life," p. 224.

† Circumstances, in themselves trivial, become interesting when they are part of the personal history of men of eminence. I shall therefore be excused when I mention his *smoking tobacco*, in which he was almost as regular as in his meals. He had a very high opinion of its virtues, as had also Dr. Barrow, Dr. Aldrich, and other celebrated persons who flourished about this time, and gave much into that practice.

‡ There were two bishops, of both names, contemporary with this prelate; one was successively bishop of Landaff, Peterborough, and Norwich: and the other of Killala and Achonry, in Ireland

rector of Tilehurst in Berkshire. He was master of as much, and as well digested knowledge, as any clergyman of his time. Whatever he knew, he generally knew better than other men; and was better able to display it to advantage. He was never desultory in his studies, but always mastered one branch of science before he applied himself to another. His memory was prompt, his imagination lively, and his judgment exact. He seemed to be as great a proficient in philology, history, philosophy, and divinity, as if each of these had been the sole object of his application. He was a principal reformer of the language and method of sermons; and was an admirable master of the historic style. It is much to be regretted, that so excellent a pen should have been chiefly employed in subjects of controversy, the most perishable of all writings. He supplied a great part of the materials for Dr. Burnet's "History of the Reformation," and had a great hand in polishing that excellent work. His "Chronologia Universalis," in folio, which was the most laborious of all his performances, was partly printed, but never published*. It hath already been remarked, that his Index to bishop Wilkins's "Real Character" is a master-piece in its kind. It should also be observed, that his various studies never broke in upon his parochial or episcopal duties, in which he was

* I shall mention it here, as a fact scarce known, that he was concerned in the magnificent work called by the name of "Pitt's Atlas;" which, according to the proposals, was to be printed in eleven volumes in folio, at forty shillings a volume to the subscribers. I think only four were printed. This laborious and expensive work not meeting with encouragement, was the ruin of Moses Pitt the printer and bookseller, who was before one of the most thriving and intelligent persons of his profession in London.

remarkably

remarkably conscientious and exemplary. His prophecies, which were but his dotages, have been the subject of much ridicule. There are several portraits of him, which belong to the reign of Anne. He was then bishop of Worcester. *Ob.* 30 Aug. 1717.

FRANCIS TURNER, bishop of Ely ;
one of the seven bishops before described.

Francis Turner, was son of Dr. Thomas Turner, dean of Canterbury, by Margaret, daughter of sir Francis Windebank, principal secretary of state to Charles I. He received his education at New College in Oxford, was some time chaplain to the king, when duke of York, and a residentiary of St. Paul's. In 1670, he was preferred to the mastership of St. John's College in Cambridge; in which preferment he succeeded Dr. Peter Gunning and was himself succeeded by Dr. Humfrey Gower. He was afterwards preferred to the deanery of Windsor, which he held together with the bishopric of Rochester. He was deprived for not taking the new oaths, 1 Feb. 1689-90. The next year he was accused of being a conspirator in a plot of nonjurors for restoring king James, for which some of that party were imprisoned; but he thought it prudent to abscond. A proclamation was soon after issued for apprehending him, Graham, and Penn, as traytors.—Dr. Turner, who was an affected writer, was author of “Animadversions on a Pamphlet, entitled, The Naked Truth;” of several sermons; and “Letters to the Clergy of the Diocese of Ely.” But the most remarkable of his pieces is his “Vindication of the late Archbishop Sancroft and his Brethren, the rest of the de-

Consec. 11
Nov. 1683.
Translat.
from Rochester,
Aug. 1684.

“prived Bishops, from the Reflections of Mr. Marshall, in his Defence of our Constitution.” He maintained the strictest intimacy with the following pious person, who was his school-fellow.

THOMAS KENN, bishop of Bath and Wells; *one of the seven bishops.*

There is a portrait of him at Longleat, but unlike his head in any of the plates of the seven bishops. The prints engraved by Vertue are not so just a resemblance of him as they ought to be.

Consec. 25
Jan. 1684.

Thomas Kenn, a man respected in the court of Charles II. for his unaffected piety, was some time chaplain to that prince, as he had been before to the princess of Orange*. The openness of his countenance corresponded with the simplicity of his character. His sermons and his other writings had a good effect, as they were well known to be the genuine effusions of his heart. Almost all his works have a tendency to promote practical religion. He lived, after his deprivation, with lord Weymouth, at Longleat; where he spent the greatest part of his time in retirement, which he well knew how

Suspended
1 Feb.
1689-90.

* While he was chaplain in the prince of Orange's court, he obliged one of his highness's favourites to perform his contract, by marrying a young lady of the princess's train, whom he had seduced by means of that contract. This gave great offence to the prince. But Charles II. was not offended at his religious intrepidity, in peremptorily refusing to admit Nell Gwynn into his lodgings, when the court was at Winchester: on the contrary he soon after made him a bishop. The king's good sense told him, though the prince of Orange's did not, that if a man is really a Christian, his conduct ought to be uniformly consistent with that character; and that principles of conscience are of too stubborn a nature to yield, even in courts, to modes of complaisance.

to enjoy. When he was afflicted with the colic, to which he was very subject, he frequently amused himself with writing verses. Hence some of his pious poems are entitled "Andynes, or the Alleviation of Pain." There is a prosaic flatness in his heroic poem called "Edmund;" but some of his Hymns, and other compositions, have more of the spirit of poetry, and give us an idea of that devotion which animated the author. *Ob.* 19 March, 1710. II.

JOHANNES LAKE, Ciceſtrenſis epiſcopus; *Loggan ſc.* 1688.

JOHN LAKE, biſhop of Chicheſter. *One of the ſeven biſhops.*

Dr. John Lake, who for ſeveral years bore arms for Charles I. in the civil war, was educated at St. John's College, in Cambridge*. He roſe, by the uſual gradations, to the biſhopric of Man; to which he was nominated by William earl of Derby, in 1682, and conſecrated in December, the ſame year. He had not ſat two years in this ſee, before he was removed to that of Briſtol, whence he was tranſlated to Chicheſter. Though he was imprifoned with the other biſhops, for refuſing to cauſe the declaration for liberty of conſcience to be read in his dioceſe, he is ſaid to have entertained very high notions of regal power; and to have "declared upon his death-bed, that he had "been educated in, and alſo taught others, the "great doctrine of paſſive obedience; which "he looked upon as the diſtinguiſhing character "of the church of England; and that he

Tr. to Briſtol, 12 Aug. 1684.
Tr. from Briſtol, Oct. 1685.
Suspended, 1689.

* His portrait is at that college.

“ would not have taken *the oath*, though the
 “ penalty had been loss of life.” Upon this
 declaration, a person of quality in the North,
 published “ A Letter concerning Bishop Lake’s
 “ Declaration of his dying in the Doctrine of
 “ passive Obedience.” *Ob.* 30 August, 1689.

THOMAS SPRAT, episcopus Roffensis,
 &c. *Loggan sc. large h. sb. Another, a small oval,*
without the engraver’s name.

Consec. 2
 Nov. 1684.

Thomas Sprat, bishop of Rochester, was a
 man of wit, and a polite scholar; and one of
 the most generally admired of our English
 writers. It appears from his writings, as well
 as his conduct, that his principles were far from
 being stubborn. He has represented Cromwell
 as a finished hero*, and Charles I. as a glori-
 fied faint †. He sat in the ecclesiastical com-
 mission, and was by no means averse from the
 Revolution. His “ Account of the Rye House
 “ Plot” is little better than a romance; but
 his “ History of the Royal Society,” his Charge
 to his Clergy, his Sermons, and his Account
 of Cowley, are excellent performances. His
 style in general, which has been greatly ap-
 plauded, has neither the classic simplicity of
 Hobbes, nor the grace of sir William Temple.
 His poetry is unequal, and sometimes inhar-
 monious. He has, however, been justly ranked
 with the best writers in the reign of Charles the
 Second. See the article of SORBIERE in the
 Appendix to that reign.

THOMAS WHITE, bishop of Peter-
 borough. *One of the seven bishops, engraved in one
 plate.*

* See his pindaric Ode to the memory of Oliver Cromwell.

† See his Sermon on the 30th of Jan. where he stiles him “ a
 “ godlike man.”

Thomas

Thomas White, bishop of Peterborough, Confec. 25 Oct. 1685. was together with Nathanael Crew, bishop of Durham, and Thomas Sprat, bishop of Rochester, appointed to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the diocese of London, upon the suspension of Dr. Henry Compton. He was one of the seven bishops who were tried at the King's Bench, for petitioning the king against distributing and reading his declaration for liberty of conscience. He was deprived for refusing the oaths in the next reign. Deprived, 1 Feb. 1689-90.

JONATHAN TRELAWNEY, bishop of Bristol. *One of the seven bishops.*

His portrait is at Christ-church in Oxford, where he received his education.

Jonathan Trelawney was a younger son of sir Confec. 8. Nov. 1685. Jonathan Trelawney, of Pelynt, in Cornwall. But his elder brother dying in 1680, he inherited the title of baronet. He was a man of polite manners, competent learning, and uncommon knowledge of the world. He was a true son and friend of the church; and exerted himself with courage and alacrity, with magnanimity and address, in defence of her just rights and privileges. He was friendly and open, generous and charitable; was a good companion, and a good man. He was successively bishop of Bristol, Exeter, and Winchester. He had as much personal intrepidity as his predecessor in the last of these sees †, and was, in all other respects, much his superior. The masterly dedication before Dr. Atterbury's Sermons, is addressed to this prelate. The reader may see in it some traits of his character,

† Bishop Mews.

without the exaggerations which are too often found in compositions of this kind; and which bring the sincerity of authors in question, before we have read the first page of their works. *Ob.* 19 July, 1721.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, episcopus Cestriensis; *Soest p. J. Becket f. large b. sb. mezz.*

Consec. 17
Oct. 1686.

Thomas Cartwright, who had been a forward and confident preacher at the time of the Interregnum, and proceeded in exact conformity with the powers then in being, struck in with the royal party at the Restoration, and was no less forward upon all occasions to express his loyalty. He was made one of the king's chaplains; was successively a prebendary of St. Paul's and of Durham, and had a hard struggle with Dr. Womack, for the bishopric of St. David's. In the reign of James, he enlisted himself on the side of the prerogative*, and was made bishop of Chester for boldly asserting in one of his sermons, that the king's promises to his parliament were not binding. It is probable, that on such slavish terms he might have been made archbishop of Canterbury, if that prince had continued on the throne. He sat in the *ecclesiastical commission*, and was one of the judges sent by the king to intimidate the fellows of Magdalen College

* Dr. Welwood tells us †, that "Charles II. was the first king of England that ever aimed at any thing like a dispensing power." But it is certain that sir Edward Coke allowed that there is a dispensing power in the crown. Perhaps he durst not have asserted the contrary in the reign of a prince so jealous of his prerogative as James I. was. But, be that as it may, the constitution was visibly changed on the side of liberty, since that period. See Hume's "History," under the reign of James II.

† P. 197.

in Oxford, in the affair of Dr. Parker, whom they had refused to elect their president, according to the royal mandate. Upon the Revolution, he fled into France, where he officiated as minister to the protestant part of the king's household. Upon the death of Seth Ward he became titular bishop of Salisbury. James, who looked upon him as neither protestant nor papist, had little or no esteem for him. He died of the flux in Ireland, whither he had followed the royal adventurer, the fifteenth of April, 1689. His "Speech spoken to the Society of Magdalen College," and several of his sermons, are in print. He is misrepresented in Richardson's "Godwin," as having publicly professed the faith of the church of Rome. See the contrary, in "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 830.

IRISH PRELATES.

MICHAEL BOYLE, &c. Armachanus archiepiscopus, &c. *Loggan sc. b. sb.*

"MICHAEL BOYLE, archbishop of Armagh, primate, and metropolitan of all Ireland, lord high-chancellor for twenty years, and several times one of the lord-justices of the said kingdom. *Ob. 1702, Æt. 93;*" *Zouft p. R. Pucbelle f. b. sb. mezz.*

MICHAEL BOYLE, &c. *oval; mezz. without the engraver's name.*

Michael Boyle was son of Richard Boyle, a cousin-german of the great earl of Cork *, and some time archbishop of Tuam. He received

* See his genealogy, in Birch's "Life of R. Boyle," paragraph 2d.

Translat.
from Dub-
lin, 1678.

part of his education at Christ-church in Oxford, whence he removed to Dublin, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity. In January, 1660, he was preferred to the bishopric of Cloyne, Cork, and Ross. In 1663, he was advanced to that of Dublin, and in 1678, was translated to Armagh. He was lord-almoner, and one of the privy-council, in this, and the preceding reign. He expended a large sum in repairing and adorning the archbishop's palace at Dublin, and gave two hundred pounds towards erecting the front gate of Trinity College, near that city. Murrough, his son, who was created viscount Blessington by Charles II. was one of the privy-council in this reign, and in the reigns of Anne, and George I.

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, episcopus Drensis. *Before his Works, fol.*

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, &c. *R. White sc. Before his "Exposition of the Ten Commandments;" 4to.*

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, &c. *Sturt sc. 8vo. Before his Sermons.*

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, &c. *M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

Ezekiel Hopkins, who was son of an obscure clergyman in Devonshire, was some time a chorister of Magdalen College in Oxford, and usher of the adjoining school. He was, in the early part of his life, inclined to the Presbyterians, among whom he was extolled as an excellent preacher; a character which he well deserved, and in which he had very few equals. John, lord Roberts, happening to hear him preach, was so taken with his discourse, his person and his manner, that he retained him as his chaplain, when he was sent in quality of lord-

lord-lieutenant, into Ireland; and preferred him to the deanery of Raphoe. When that nobleman was recalled, he so strongly recommended Mr. Hopkins to lord Berkeley, his successor, that he was soon preferred to the bishopric of Raphoe, whence he was translated to Derry. During the war under the earl of Tyrconnel, at the Revolution, he withdrew into England, and was chosen minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in London; where he died on the nineteenth of June, 1690, and lies buried in that church. His "Sermons," his "Exposition of the Ten Commandments," and that on the "Lord's Prayer," were in good esteem. His works were printed together, in 1710, fol. He was father of Mr. Charles Hopkins, several of whose poetical pieces are in Dryden's "Miscellanies." See more of him, in Prince's "Worthies of Devon."

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, &c.

JOHN TILLOTSON, dean of Canterbury ||, who had distinguished himself by his polemical writings in the late reign, helped to carry on the war against popery in the present. The greatest divines that ever appeared in controversy were formed about this period. Such were Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Sherlock, and Wake. These were more than sufficient for a whole army of Jesuits; but the king thought that a well-appointed army of soldiers, and a vigorous exertion of his prerogative,

|| There is a good picture of him, by Mrs. Beale, among the portraits of the deans, at the Deanery House, at Canterbury, where there is a series of these dignitaries, from Dr. Nicholas Wotton, the first dean, to the present time, Dr. George Eglionby only excepted.

gative, was a furer, and a more expeditious method of opposing the enemies of his religion. He, in a letter addressed to the archbishop of Canterbury, enjoined the clergy to preach a good life, and never to meddle with controversy in their sermons. At this time, popish books were publickly sold, and much holy trumpery was imported from Italy. See the reign of CHARLES II. Almost all the portraits of him belong to that of William III.

RICHARDUS MEGGOT. S. T. P. decanus Wintoniensis; *Kneller p. Loggan sc. large b. sh.*

RICHARDUS MEGGOT, &c. *Kneller p. White sc. large b. sh. Idem: White sc. 8vo.*

Richard Meggot, who received his education at Queen's College in Cambridge, was some time canon of Windsor, rector of St. Olave's in Southwark, and vicar of Twickenham in Middlesex. In 1679, he was preferred to the deanery of Winchester, in which he succeeded William Clark. He died Dec. 7, 1692, and was buried at Windsor. Ten of his sermons were published in 8vo. 1696. Several others are mentioned in Letsome's "Historical Register."

SYMON PATRICK, decanus Petroburgensis*; *R. White sc. Before his "Paraphrase on the book of Job." 1685; 8vo.*

Dr. Patrick, who was a consummate master of the popish controversy, and had distinguished himself by his writings and his discreet zeal

* He was afterwards bishop of Chichester, whence he was translated to Ely.

against

Installed,
9 Oct.

Installed, 1
Aug. 1679.

against the church of Rome, was sent for by the king, who did his utmost to mollify him, and prevail with him to lay down his pen. But he told his majesty, with a resolution that never failed him when he thought his duty was concerned, "that he could not give up a religion so well proved as that of the protestants." He and Dr. William Jane had afterwards a conference in the king's presence with Giffard a doctor of the Sorbonne, and Mr. Tilden, who went by the name of Dr. Godden. The subject of this dispute was, "The rule of faith, and the proper judge of controversy." The popish doctors were pursued through all the intricacies of sophistry, and so closely pressed by their antagonists, that they were fairly put to silence. The king left them very abruptly, and was heard to say, that "he never saw a bad cause so well, nor a good one so ill maintained."

Dr. WILLIAM SHERLOCK, who was justly esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of the London clergy at this time, is supposed to have written more pieces against popery than any of his contemporaries. His adversary, Dr. South, who afterwards engaged with him in a very warm dispute concerning the Trinity, was forced, in an indirect manner, to acknowledge his merit in the popish controversy, though he would allow it in nothing else*. He was a more vehement writer than Dr. Patrick.

* His words are, "This character I shall give of him, as a writer, that there is hardly any one subject which he has wrote upon, (that of popery only excepted), but he has wrote for and against it too." South's Animadversions," &c. p. 18.

JOHN HOUGH*, afterwards bishop of Worcester. His portrait belongs to several of the succeeding reigns.

I shall only observe here, that one Farmer, a man of little note, and less honetty, but a new convert to popery, was by the king proposed as president of Magdalen College in Oxford; and that the fellows of that society, in direct opposition to the *royal mandate*, which was never before heard of in any election, chose Mr. Hough; who asserted his own right, and that of the university, with a firmness and spirit conformable to that dignity of character which he sustained through the whole course of his life. He was removed by the ecclesiastical commissioners, 22 June, 1687, the day on which he was admitted to his doctor's degree, to make room for Dr. Samuel Parker, bishop of Oxford.

GILBERTUS BURNET, S. T. P.
Æt. 44, 1687; *R. White sc. b. sb.*

Gilbert Burnet, some time chaplain to Charles II. incurred the resentment of the court, in the latter end of that prince's reign, by the openness of his conduct in regard to popery. This resentment was much encreased by a sermon preached at the Rolls chapel, 5th Nov. 1684, on Psalm xxii. 21. "Save me from the lion's mouth; thou hast heard me from the horns of the unicorns." The text was thought to be a bold allusion to the supporters of the royal arms, though the conceit, as he tells us, was never intended. The sermon was also thought to be in as bold a strain; and especially where

* Pronounced Huff.

he mentioned the famous wish of James I. against any of his posterity that should endeavour to introduce the Roman-catholic religion. Upon the accession of James II. he very prudently left the kingdom, and travelled over Italy, Switzerland, and part of Germany. He returned to England with the prince of Orange, and had no inconsiderable share in the Revolution.

THOMAS BURNET, doctor of laws, the celebrated theorist, resolutely opposed an illegal attempt of James II. to impose one Andrew Popham, a papist, as a pensioner upon the Charter-house, of which he was master. His portraits belong to the next reign ||.

NON CONFORMISTS.

RICHARD BAXTER was tried by the lord chief-justice Jefferies for reflecting upon bishops, in his "Paraphrase on the New Testament;" for which he was fined five hundred marks, to lie in prison till the fine should be paid, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years. See the preceding reign.

CRESCENTIUS MATHERUS, *Æt.* 49, 1688; *Sturt sc.* 8vo. *The date on this print has been altered.*

|| In a tract, written by Dr. Thomas Comber, entitled "Frequent and fervent Prayer, according to Scripture and primitive Usage, as it is now practised by the pious Members of the Church of England," 1687, the author at p. 21, informs us, that the prayers of the church were "better frequented than ever;" and that the dissenters went to their places of worship with "diligence and zeal." This account of the state of religion is confirmed by bishop Atterbury, in one of his Sermons, vol. i. p. 260, &c.

There are, at least, two more prints of him; one by White, another by Faber, both in 8vo.

Increase Mather, minister of the Old Church, and president of Harvard College, at Boston, in New England, was an Independent minister of considerable eminence. He was author of “*Epistola ad Joannem Leusdenum, de Successu Evangelii apud Indos in Nova Anglia,*” 1688, 8vo. “*Some important News about Conversion, delivered in sundry Sermons,*” 1674, 8vo. A “*History of the Wars of New England,*” 1676, 4to. “*An Essay for the recording of illustrious Providences,*” 1684, 8vo. “*The Wonders of free Grace, or a compleat History of all the remarkable Penitents executed at Tyburn, &c. for thirty Years last past,*” 1690, 8vo. The writings of this author and Cotton his son, relative to the New England Witches, made a great noise in the world, and are, to this day, matter of astonishment to those who read the history in detail, with the various attestations of the facts*.

CLERGY-

* “*The Wonders of the Invisible World,*” &c. written by Cotton Mather, contains an account of the trials of several witches executed in New England, together with many strange anecdotes concerning them. In this book, which is now before me, the author tells us, that the witches, according to their own confession, “*form themselves much after the manner of congregational churches, and they have a baptism and a supper and officers among them, abominably resembling those of our Lord.*” “*In all the witchcraft,*” saith he, “*which now grievously vexes us, I know not whether any thing be more unaccountable than the trick which the witches have to render themselves and their tools invisible ||.*” “*One of our bewitched people was cruelly assaulted by a spectre that, she said, ran at her with a spindle, though no body else in the room could see either spectre or spindle. At last, in her miseries, giving a snatch at the spectre, she pulled the spindle away, and it was no sooner got into her hand, but the other people then pre-*
“*sent*”

|| *Wonders of the Invisible World,*” latter part, p. 44.

CLERGYMEN of the CHURCH of ROME.

There is a print, by Claude du Bosc, of BON-AVENTURE GIFFARD; which was done in 1719, and in the 77th year of his age. Though it properly belongs to the reign of George the First, it may, as a memorial of a person of merit, be placed in the reign of James, as he, during that period, was consecrated bishop of Madaura, a city of Africa †, and was appointed, by royal mandate, president of Magdalen College, in Oxford, and accordingly took possession of his stall by proxy ‡. He was much esteemed by men of different religions, and especially by those who were most intimately acquainted with his character. It is certain, that he died at Hammer-smith, in the reign of George the Second, aged about ninety. The dates of his age assigned by Dod and others, at the time of his death, differ considerably from the æra on his print, which is very probably right.

“sent beheld that it was indeed a real, proper, iron spindle, being longing they knew to whom; which, when they locked up very safe, it was, nevertheless, by dæmons unaccountably stole away to do further mischief.” He mentions a similar instance of a woman who tore from the back of a spectre a piece of an invisible sheet, which immediately became visible before a room full of spectators*. The same author saith, “Nineteen witches have been executed at New England; one of them was a minister, and two ministers more are accused. There are a hundred witches more in prison, which broke prison; and about two hundred more are accused: some men of great estates in Boston, have been accused for witchcraft. Those hundred now in prison, accused for witches, were committed by fifty of themselves, being witches; some of Bolton, but most about Salem and the towns adjacent †.”

† In partibus Infidelium.

‡ “Athen. Oxon.” ii. col. 820.

* P. 45.

‡ P. 51.

Father PETRE, *with the devil tempting him to hang himself; Achitophel is representing hanging at a distance: a Dutch mezzotinto, small h. sh.*

There is a print of Hugh Peters, with a windmill, &c. over his head, inscribed "Father PETERS."

Edward Petre, a man of an easy and insinuating address, was at the head of the Jesuits who frequented the court in this reign. He was not destitute of parts; but his vanity and ambition, rather than his bigotry, were much an overpoise for his judgment, and helped greatly to precipitate the king's ruin, especially after he was sworn of the privy-council. This step was absolutely against the consent of the queen and the most judicious of the catholics. James, in a letter to the pope, made it his request, that his holiness would raise him to the episcopal dignity, or bestow on him a cardinal's hat †. He was at this time the king's confessor.

The Letters of Father Petre, La Chese (Chaise) and another Jesuit, concerning the affairs of England, appear to be apocryphal.

D. JOSEPHUS CARRERAS, Hispanus. *Pictura originalis in ædibus Johannis Roberts armigeri; Kneller p. 1686; Faber f. 1735; bald head; writing; mezz.*

The original is now at Houghton.

This person was secretary and chaplain to Catharine of Braganza, the queen-dowager. He sometimes amused himself with poetry, in which he made a considerable proficiency.

† See what is said of him by Dod, iii. p. 422, 423; and by Dalrymple, i. p. 151, 164, &c.

There

There were other noted clergymen of the same communion at this period, but I have seen no portraits of them; particularly father Fitzgerald, who was sent by James to convert the duke of Buckingham in his sickness. The duke published an *Account of the Conference* betwixt them, in which the doctrine of Transubstantiation is humourously ridiculed. I lately met with "The first Sermon preached before their Majesties in English, at Windsor, on the first Sunday of October, 1685, by the Rev. Father Dom. P. E. Monk of the holy Order of St. Benedict, and of the English Congregation; published by his Majesty's Command," 1686; 4to. The next is Matt. xxii. 37. There are at least four more such sermons, preached in English before the king and queen, by Philip Ellis. Dr. Welbore Ellis, who died bishop of Meath, and was father to Welbore Ellis, esq. now living, was brother to this Philip Ellis. Justice Ellis of Westminster was another of the brothers. Philip Ellis is mentioned in "Athen. Oxon." ii. 362, 896*.

FRANCIS COUPLET; *a whole length*; Kneller p. Faber f. 1736, mezz. Under the print is this inscription †: "Hanc Francisci Couplet, Societ. Jesu ad Fidem Christianam inter Sineses propagandam *missi*, Imaginem, Anno 1687, a Gothofredo Kneller, Equite, pictam,

* For a further account of the Ellis family, and, among them, of this father Ellis, alias Jolly Phil, see the "Gentleman's Magazine," for 1769, p. 328. The account was communicated by the Rev. Mr. Duncombe of Canterbury, whose father received it from justice Ellis.

† This print may be placed here with the other catholics, or at the end of the reign, where that of count Dada may also be placed.

“ et ex ipso Archetypo, in Arce Vindeforiana
 “ deposito, expressam, Richardo Mead. M. D. S.
 “ R. S. publicum suæ erga Virum clarissimum
 “ Observantiæ Testimonium, D. D. D. Johannes
 “ Faber.”

The original, at Windsor, was, by the painter himself esteemed the best of all his works. Mr. Walpole thinks, the portrait of Gibbons, the carver, at Houghton, a more capital performance.

Father Couplet, erroneously called “ The converted Chinese,” was a Jesuit who was sent as a missionary to China, where several of his fraternity had met with toleration, if not with encouragement. In the “ Diary of Henry, Earl of Clarendon*,” is the following article, dated the 10th of February, 1687-8.

“ Le Pere Couplet supped with me: he is
 “ a man of very good conversation. After
 “ supper we had tea, which, he said, was
 “ really as good as any he had drank in China.
 “ The Chinese, who came over with him, and
 “ Mr. Frazer supped likewise with us.” In the Bodleian library is “ Tabula Chronologica
 “ Monarchiæ Sinicæ, juxta Cyclos Annorum
 “ LX. ab Anno ante Christum MMDCCLII.
 “ ad annum post Christum MDCLXXXIII. Par.
 “ 1686.” Also “ Dissertatio Proœcialis Con-
 “ fucii Scientiæ Sinensi præfixa.” Both these folios are ascribed to *Philip* Couplet. This is most probably the same person with the missionary, as the date appears to coincide with his return from China.

* P. 28.

A MENDICANT FRIAR.

FRATER MENDICANS; *M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. cord, rosary, &c. One of the Set of Cries.*

This plump Franciscan went begging about the streets in the reign of James. He was generally looked upon as a forerunner of his brethren of the cord. Some would perhaps think him more properly placed in the twelfth class, together with the other vagrants that infested the metropolis.

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

JOHN BUNYAN; *Sadler p. 1685; Spilisbury f. b. sh. mezz.*

The painting, to which the engraver has done justice, and which appears to be an original, is now in the possession of Mr. Field, a watchmaker at Bath. See the reign of CHARLES II.

C L A S S V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir STEPHEN FOX, who never hurt his conscience by acquiring his fortune in the late reign, and scorned to increase it in the present by betraying the interests of his country, was, for voting contrary to the king's inclination in the house of commons, forbid his majesty's presence, and dismissed from his place of pay-

master to the army, which was valued at 10,000 *l.* per annum*. His portrait was painted in the reign of William III.

CLASS VI.

MEN of the ROBE.

GEORGE, lord JEFFERIES, &c. lord high-chancellor, 1686; *Cooper; large 4to. mezz.*

GEORGE, lord JEFFERIES, &c. *inscribed, "The lord-chancellor;" J. Smith exc. large 4to. mezz.*

The lord-chancellor taken in disguise at Wapping. *He is surrounded by the mob; b. sb.*

There is a portrait of him in the possession of the earl of Winchelsea.

Sir John Reresby inform us, that he cut off his eye-brows to prevent his being known.

Law never wore so terrible an aspect, as when the pert †, the insolent, and cruel Jefferies sat upon the bench; who was, without exception, the worst judge that ever this, or perhaps any other nation was cursed with ‡. In the

* Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 127.

† "Than sharp L'Esrange a more admired prater,
"Wittier on bench, than he in *Observer*."

STATE POEMS.

‡ However bloody an instrument he was of arbitrary power; yet that he was no friend to popery will appear from the following anecdote, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Gosling, of Canterbury, which I give the reader in that gentleman's own words:

"One day, while he was chancellor, he invited my father home with him from the king's chapel, and enquired whether there were not a building at Canterbury called the Sermon-House, and what use was made of it. My father said it was the old Chapter House, where the dean, or his representatives, might convene the choir once a fortnight, and hear the chanter's account how well the duty had been attended in that time. "This," said he, "will not do;" and explained himself by
"saying,

the western assizes, after the defeat of Monmouth, juries were overborne, judgment was given with precipitation; even the common legal forms were neglected, and the laws themselves openly trampled upon, by a murderer in the robes of a lord chief-justice*. He returned triumphantly to London, and was received with open arms by the king †, who soon after placed him at the head of the highest tribunal in the kingdom ‡. He was taken in disguise at Wapping,

12 Dec.

“saying, that the presbyterians had then a petition before the king and council, asking it, *as a thing of no use*, for their meeting house. On this my father told him, that if it were made a chapel for the early prayers, and the choir reserved purely for cathedral service, this would be a great convenience, and the Sermon House would be daily in use. This will do,” said the chancellor. “Pray, let the dean and chapter know as soon as possible, that I advise them to put it to this use without delay;” adding, “if the presbyterians do not get a grant of it, others, perhaps, will, whom you may like still worse.” His advice was taken, and it has been the morning-prayer chapel ever since.”

* I have seen an old woman, who kept a little alehouse in the West, kindle into rage, and melt into pity, upon relating the cruelties of Jefferies, and the catastrophe of Monmouth. I concluded that she caught both these passions from her mother, who, she told me, “was an eye witness of the shocking barbarities of those lamentable times.” It is remarkable that the late countess of Pomfret met with very rude insults from the populace on the western road, only because she was grand-daughter of the inhuman Jefferies.

† King James called the western circuit *Jefferies's campaign*.

‡ His behaviour, both in private and public, was very inconsistent with the character of a lord chancellor. Sir John Reresby informs us, that he once dined with him, when the lord mayor of London and several other gentlemen were his guests; and having drunk deeply at dinner, he gave a loose to that inclination to frolic which was natural to him. He called for Mountfort his domestic, who was an excellent mimic; and he, in a sham-cause, *took off*, as the modern phrase is, all the great lawyers of the age, in the most ridiculous manner. The same author adds, that he had like to have died of a fit of the stone, which he brought upon himself by a furious debauch of wine at Mr. Alderman Duncomb's; where he, the lord treasurer, and others, drank themselves to such a pitch of frenzy, “that among friends” it was whispered that they had stripped into their shirts; and

12 Dec. 1668. It was with difficulty that the mob were restrained from tearing him to pieces, He died soon after in the Tower. His seat, well known by the name of Bullstode, was purchased by William, earl of Portland, in the reign of Anne.

Sir GEORGE JEFFRIES, lord chief-justice of the king's-bench, 1684; *R. White sc. large b. sb.*

He was made lord chief-justice of the king's-bench in September 1683, and lord chancellor, on the 28th of that month, 1685. The next year he was appointed one of the ecclesiastical commission.

Sir ROBERT WRIGHT, lord chief-justice of England, who tried the seven bishops, in 1688: *J. Rily p. R. White sc. large b. sb.*

Sir Robert Wright, who descended from a good family at Thetford, in Suffolk, was handsome in his person, of a voluble tongue, and plausible behaviour; but voluptuous, extravagant, and abandoned. Though he had much practice, he was but superficial in the knowledge of his profession. He mortgaged his estate for 1500 l. to Mr. North, afterwards lord-keeper, and again to sir Walter Plummer, for 500 l. before he had paid off the former mortgage; and made no scruple to swear, that the same estate was clear from all incumbrances. He was made a judge by the interest of Jeffries; though the lord-keeper had before told

“that had not an accident prevented them, they had got up on a sign post to drink the king's health; which was the subject of much derision, to say no worse.” Rereby's “Memoirs,” 4to. p. 130, 131.

the king, that he was the most unfit person in the kingdom to act in that character *. As he was the creature, so he was the tool of Jefferies. He had his share of the western massacre, in the visitation in Magdalen College, in the ecclesiastical commission, and other arbitrary and tyrannical proceedings. He died miserably in Newgate, in the beginning of the reign of William; having been confined "for endeavouring to subvert the government."

Sir THOMAS JONES, lord chief-justice, &c. *R. White sc.* 1685. See the reign of Charles II.

It appears from Salmon's "Chronological Historian," that sir Thomas Jones was appointed lord chief-justice of the common-pleas, upon the accession of James. But there is a print of sir Henry Bedingfield, knt. in which he is styled "lord chief-justice of the common-pleas," though it is of the same date with that of sir Thomas Jones. It was engraved by Robert White.

The bishops counsel. *Sir Francis Pemberton, knt. lord chief-justice of England, anno 1681; Creswell Levinz, justice of the common-pleas, 1684; sir Robert Sawyer, attorney-general, 1687; Henry Pollexfen, esq. counsellor at law; sir George Treby, recorder of London, 1683; the honourable Heneage Finch, esq. solicitor-general, 1686; John Somers, esq. counsellor at law. Sold by S. Baker; large h. sb.*

Sir FRANCIS PEMBERTON.

See some account of him in the reign of Charles II.

* See North's "Life of the Lord Keeper Guilford," p. 247, 248.

CRESWELL LEVINZ.

The portrait of fir Creswell Levinz belongs to the reign of William III.

Sir ROBERT SAWYER.

Sir Robert Sawyer, one of the ablest of his contemporaries in his profession, formed himself after the lord chief-baron Hale *, under whom he practised, and of whom he was a just admirer. He, like that excellent person, was a man of general learning, and of an integrity that nothing could corrupt. His reputation in the court of exchequer, the business of which he perfectly understood, was superior to that of any other counsel. He was attorney-general from the year 1681, to 1687; during which period, he approved himself in some very delicate points, and upon many important occasions, a most judicious and expert lawyer, and a no less useful man. He was continued in his office by James, but was soon set aside by that prince, who presently perceived that he could not be prevailed with to mould the laws to such purposes as were never intended by the legislature. He has been justly censured for his harsh treatment of lord Ruffel on his trial. Pemberton, on the contrary, treated him with a gentleness and candour that did him much honour. He died at Highcleer, in Hampshire, 1692. His only daughter married the earl of Pembroke. She died 17 Nov. 1706.

* See North's "Life of the Lord Keeper Guilford," p. 287.

HENRY

HENRY POLLEXFEN.

His portrait belongs to the next reign, when he was lord chief-justice of the common-pleas.

Sir GEORGE TREBY

Was lord chief-justice of the same court, in the latter end of the reign of William, in which his portrait should be placed.

The Hon. HENEAGE FINCH.

Heneage Finch, who was younger brother to Daniel, earl of Nottingham, was made solicitor general, the thirteenth of January, 1678; from which office he was removed by king James, in April, 1686; and "one Powys was appointed in his stead, who was ready and willing to do what the other refused †." He was, in this reign, member of parliament for Guilford, in Surrey. On the twenty-sixth of October, 1714, soon after the accession of George I. he was created earl of Ailesford. *Ob.* 22 July, 1719.

JOHN SOMERS, Esq.

It should be observed, that all the lawyers who pleaded as counsel for the bishops, were men of uncommon eminence in their profession. Mr. Somers, in particular, displayed an eloquence on that occasion, worthy of Athens or Rome, when they produced their most finished orators; and an honest zeal for liberty, no less worthy of those republics, when they produced their most distinguished patriots. See the next reign.

† Reresby's "Memoirs," p. 133.

The judges, Powell and Holloway, opposed the dispensing power, in the trial of the bishops, with a spirit worthy of the cause in which they were concerned. They had the honour of being dismissed from their employments, the next day after those venerable confessors were acquitted.

THOMAS STREET, miles, justiciarius communis banci, *Ætat.* 63; *R. White ad vivum del. et sc.* 1688; *large b. sb.*

Sir Thomas Street was the only one of the twelve judges who gave his opinion against the king's dispensing power. The singularity of his being

——faithful found

Among the faithless *——

is recorded on his tomb †. To say any more of his integrity in his public character ‡ would be superfluous; to say any thing greater is impossible. He continued in his employment during the short reign of James.

Sir JOHN HOSKINS: *a bust in a niche*; *R. White sc. 4to.*

Sir John Hoskins was grandson of judge Hoskins, a noted poet and critic in the reign of James I. He was well known as a *master in chancery*; was perfectly skilled in the knowledge and practice of that court, and deservedly esteemed for his invincible integrity in the discharge of his office. But he was much better known to the world as a philosopher, than a lawyer; and especially in the latter part of his

* Milton.

† In the cloisters of the cathedral church of Worcester.

‡ He was made a justice of the common pleas, 29 Oct. 1684.

life, when he devoted the greatest part of his time to experiments. He was much admired for his general knowledge, and his ease and openness in the communication of it. There was nothing at all promising in his appearance: he was hard-favoured, affected plainness in his garb, walked the street with a cudgel in his hand, and an old hat over his eyes. He was often observed to be in a reverie; but when his spirits were elevated over a bottle, he was remarkable for his presence of mind, and quickness of apprehension, and became the agreeable and instructive companion. He was some time president of the Royal Society*.

An anonymous head of a lawyer, *Æt.* 55, 1685.
At the bottom of the oval, "Viderit utilitas;" R. White delin. et sc.

The portrait is prefixed to the following book, "Religio Jurisprudentis; or the Lawyer's Advice to his Son; in Counsels, Essays, and other Miscellanies; 1685;" 8vo.

A SCOTCH ADVOCATE.

GEORGIUS MACKENZIUS, a valle Rosarum, caularum patronus; *Kneller p. White sc.* 1686; *b. sb.* See the reign of Charles II.

CLASS VII.

MEN of the SWORD.

LEWIS DURAS, earl of Feversham;
 See an account of him in the Class of Peers.

* Elected, 1682. He presided only one year.

CHRIS-

CHRISTOPHER, duke of Albemarle, who made no figure as a soldier, was made captain of the life-guard, upon the disgrace of the duke of Monmouth. When that rash and unfortunate adventurer appeared in arms in the West, he raised the militia of Devonshire and Cornwall, at the head of which he marched to Axminster: but when Monmouth approached he withdrew. It is probable that he never acted afterwards in a military character.

The Portsmouth Captains. *The Hon. col. John Beaumont; the Hon. capt. Thomas Paston; capt. Simon Pack; capt. Thomas Orme; capt. John Port; capt. William Cooke; R. White sc. In six ovals, joined by as many hands, expressive of their union; large b. sb. very scarce.*

The king, when he had resolved to introduce popery, thought it expedient to be in a military posture; and that the army should be augmented with men of that religion. Great numbers of soldiers were accordingly brought over from Ireland. On the tenth of September, 1688, lieutenant col. Beaumont, capt. Paston, and four other captains of the duke of Berwick's regiment, were cashiered, by a council of war held at Windsor, for refusing to admit Irishmen into their companies. They soon after retired to Portsmouth, where they unanimously declared for the prince of Orange.

JOHANNES CUTTS, armiger, de Childerley, &c. *W. Wiffing p. R. Williams f. in armour; mezz. b. sb. scarce.*

This gallant person, who is well known by his title of lord Cutts, signalized himself in a very extraordinary manner at the taking of Buda, by the Imperialists. That important
place

place had been, for near a century and a half, in the hands of the Turks. Mr. Addison, in a Latin poem, worthy of the Augustan age*, plainly hints at Mr. Cutts's distinguished bravery at the siege.

“ Hic, ubi saxa jacent disperso infecta cerebo,
 “ Atque interruptis hiscunt divortia muris,
 “ Vexillum intrepidus fixit, cui tempora dudum
 “ *Budenses palmæ, peregrinaque laurus obumbrat.*”

Musæ Anglican. vol. II. p. 2.

He returned to England with the prince of Orange, at the Revolution.

A SCOTCH GENERAL.

JOHN, viscount Dundee, stands high on the list of soldiers. See an account of him among the peers.

CLASS VIII.

SONS of PEERS without Titles, KNIGHTS,
 GENTLEMEN, &c.

WILLIAM CECIL, esq. *Wissing p. J. Smith*
f. (1686) whole length; mezz.

I take this gentleman to be brother to lord Burleigh, mentioned in the third Class. *Wissing* died at Burleigh house, in the reign of James II. soon after he had painted this, and several other portraits of the family.

Mr. CHARLES TOWNSHEND (a child); *a parrot on his left-hand: Kneller p. Smith*
f. b. sb. mezz.

* It was occasioned by the peace of Ryswick, 1697.

He was afterwards lord Townshend, and was secretary of state, in the reign of George I. There is another print of him after a painting of Kneller, which belongs to that reign.

Sir CHARLES COTTERELL, knight, master of the ceremonies to three kings, from 1641, to 1687; *Ætat.* 72; *Riley p. Williams f. b. sh. mezz.*

His portrait by Dobson, together with the portrait of the painter himself, and that of sir Belthazar Gerbier, is at Northumberland house.

Sir Charles Cotterel was son of sir Clement Cotterel, of Wylsford, in Lincolnshire, groom-porter to James the first. He was, in the time of the Interregnum, steward to the queen of Bohemia; and in 1670, when he was created doctor of laws in the university of Oxford, it appears that he was master of the Requests to Charles II. He possessed, in an extraordinary degree, the various accomplishments of a gentleman; and particularly excelled in the knowledge of modern languages. During the exile of his royal master, he translated from the French "Cassandra, the famed Romance," which has been several times printed*. He had a principal hand in translating D'Avila's History of the Civil Wars of France," from the Italian, and several pieces of less note from the Spanish. In 1686, he resigned his place of master of the ceremonies, and was succeeded by

* This romance, and that of "Clelia," which was written by monsieur, or as some will have it, by madame de Scudery, were formerly much read and admired. The latter sold, for a considerable time, at a high price. They are medleys of history and fable; and are as much beyond ordinary life and manners, as the Patagonians are beyond the size of ordinary men.

his son Charles Lodowick Cotterel, esq *. He is celebrated by Mrs. Catharine Philips, under the name of Poliarchus. See more of him in "Athen. Oxon."

Sir JAMES WORSLEY, &c. *the painter's name torn off. Robinson f. b. sb. mezz.*

Sir James Worsley, of Pilewell in Hampshire, was third and youngest son of sir Henry Worsley, of Appledorecombe, in the same county. He married Mary, eldest daughter of sir Nicholas Stewart, of Hartley Mauduit, Hants, bart. by whom he left issue James of Pilewell, and Charles, who was bred to the law.—There is a mezzotinto print of Thomas Worsley, esq. by Becket, after a painting of Kneller. This gentleman was probably of Hovingham, in Yorkshire, and ancestor to the present surveyor-general of the board of works.

THOMAS COULSON, esq. *ob. 20 Junii, 1713; Æt. 68; Kneller p. 1688; Smith f. 1714; b. sb.*

* * * * *

Alderman CORNISH; *in a large half sheet, with seven others. Savage sc. Executed Oct. 23 †, 1685.*

Henry Cornish, who in the year 1680, was sheriff of London together with Slingsby Bethel, and had then been very active in the discovery of the popish plot, was sacrificed to the king's resentment soon after the death of Monmouth. He was apprehended while he peaceably pursued the bu-

* The immediate predecessor of sir Charles Cotterel was sir John Finet.

† Rapin, by mistake, says the twenty-first.

finess of his profession; and was, to his great astonishment, accused of conspiring against Charles II. together with lord Ruffel, of whose party he undoubtedly was. He had scarce time to recover from his surprize, before he was brought to his trial, where he convinced every unprejudiced person of his innocence. The prosecution was carried on with such precipitation, that he was tried, condemned, and executed within a week. He behaved to his death with a decent fortitude, and persisted in denying the crime of which he stood convicted. The perjury of Goodenough and Rumsey, the witnesses against him, appeared so flagrant after his death, that, in 1688, they were committed to prison by order of parliament *, and his estate was restored to his relations †.

BENJAMIN HEWLING, *without his name; oval frame, laced band; small 4to.*

I am informed that the print is very like him.

Benjamin Hewling, son of an eminent Turkey merchant in London, was a man of a good education, graceful person, untainted morals, and unaffected piety; and therefore of great popularity among his political brethren, the staunch whigs in the city. He had the command of a troop of horse in the duke of Monmouth's army, and behaved in several skirmishes with more courage and conduct than is usually seen in raw soldiers. He was sent with a detach-

* These fellows, who were witnesses by profession, had been retained before in the business of the Rye-House Plot.

† Mr. Hume says that Cornish was an independent. This is fully contradicted in the account of his trial. See the "State Trials," or the "Biographia," p. 1108, note (C).

ment of his own troop, and two more, to fetch cannon from Minehead in Somersetshire, a little before the battle of Sedgemoor. As the best of Monmouth's men were in this detachment, the loss of the battle was supposed to be owing to their absence. He was executed for rebellion at Taunton, the 30th of Sept. 1685, in the twenty-second year of his age. He declared, a little before his execution, that he was not ashamed of the cause in which he was to suffer, and died with all the alacrity of a martyr. His brother William, a man of a similar character, was executed about the same time.

What has been related by several writers, of the ill treatment of the sisters of these gentlemen, particularly of Hannah Hewling *, is contradicted by Mr. Hewling Luson, in the third volume of the "Letters by John Hughes, esq. and other eminent persons deceased," published by Mr. Duncombe †. Mr. Luson's account of the Cromwell family, in this volume, should be compared with that written by Dr. Gibbons, and subjoined to his Sermon on the death of William Cromwell, esq. July 9, 1772.

* Major Richard Cromwell, son of Henry, and grandson of Oliver, married Hannah, sister of Benjamin and William Hewling. *William Kyffin*, father of Mrs. Hewling, their mother, was a merchant of eminence. This person, who was thought to have considerable influence in London, was therefore sent for to court by king James, who told him, that "he had put down his name as an alderman in his new charter. "Sir," replied Kyffin, "I am a very old man; I have withdrawn myself from all kind of business for some years past, and am incapable of doing any service, in such an affair, to your majesty or the city.—Besides "sir," (the old man went on, fixing his eyes stedfastly upon the king, while the tears ran down his cheeks) "the death of my grandsons gave a wound to my heart which is still bleeding, and never will close but in the grave. Hughes's "Letters," iii. p. 214, 215.

† P. 211.

Mr. WILL. RICHARDS, *in his own hair; collar open; Kneller p. Smith f. (1688); 4to. mezz.*

The original picture is in the collection of sir Joshua Reynolds.

A person of the name of Richards, who had been governor of Wexford in Cromwell's time, was placed at the head of a regiment by king James, when the prince of Orange invaded the kingdom. This person is mentioned in Ludlow's "Memoirs," p. 300, 302, folio*. Quære if the same. It is possible that the portrait was done only because he was a fine figure of an old man. He appears to be about sixty years of age.

GENTLEMEN in inferior CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

SAM. PEPYS †, Car. et Jac. Ang. regib. a secretis admirallizæ; G. Kneller p. R. White sc. 8vo.

SAMUEL PEPYS, &c. Kneller p. R. White sc. *Motto over his head, viz. "Mens cujusque, is est quisque ‡."* The former of these portraits represents him in the manner of a painting, in a carved oval frame; the latter is a print upon a piece of paper: this is not common. They are both well executed.

Samuel Pepys, secretary to the admiralty in this and the former reign, was descended from the ancient family of that name, seated at Impington near Cottenham in Cambridgeshire. He

* He is also mentioned in Swift's "Presbyterian's Plea of Merit."

† Commonly pronounced Pepes.

‡ Cicero.

was, in the early part of his life, introduced into the service of the state by his kinsman the famous earl of Sandwich. It is well known that the naval history of Charles II. is the most shining part of the annals of his reign; and that the business of the navy was conducted with the utmost regularity and prudence, under Charles and James, by this worthy and judicious person. He first reduced the affairs of the admiralty to order and method; and that method was so just, as to have been a standing model to his successors in his important office. His "Memoirs" relating to the navy is a well written piece; and his copious collection of manuscripts, now remaining, with the rest of his library, at Magdalen College in Cambridge, is an invaluable treasure of naval knowledge. He was far from being a mere man of business; his conversation and address had been greatly refined by travel. He thoroughly understood and practised music; was a judge of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and had more than a superficial knowledge in history and philosophy. His fame among the virtuosi was such, that he was thought a very proper person to be placed at the head of the Royal Society, of which he was some time president*. His prints have been already mentioned. His collection of English ballads, in five large folio volumes, begun by Mr. Selden, and carried down to the year 1700, is one of his singular curiosities †; as is also the pedigree of Edward IV. from Adam. That of Charles V. has been also deduced

* He was elected president Dec. 1, 1684, and presided two years.

† "The Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," published by Dr. Thomas Percy, in three volumes 12mo. 1765, are, for the most part taken from this collection. Several of these ballads illustrate Shakespeare, and other celebrated authors.

from Adam by a Spanish genealogist †. It would be very amusing to compare the works of these capital triflers. *Ob.* 26 May, 1703. See more of him in Evelyn's "Numismata," p. 291.

JAMES BONNEL, esq. *before his "Life,"*
by William Hamilton; 8vo.

JAMES BONNEL, esq. *R. White sc.*

James Bonnel was *accountant-general of the revenue* in Ireland, in the reign of Charles II. James II. and William III. He was a man of uncommon knowledge, of amiable manners, and a just pattern of private and public virtue. He was charitable without ostentation, religious without bigotry; and so acquitted himself in the several duties and relations of life, as not only to avoid evil, but even the appearance of it; not only to escape censure, but to gain and deserve praise and honour. Such a character may perhaps be overlooked by some, because there is nothing *remarkably striking* in it. But the man who is *uniformly good*, and that to such a degree as Mr. Bonnel was, ought to stand high in our opinion, and to be esteemed what he certainly was, *a great man*. *Ob.* 28 April, 1699. See his life in the "Biographia."

C L A S S IX.

MEN OF GENIUS and LEARNING, &c.

P H Y S I C I A N S.

FRANCIS BERNARD, M. D. *in an oval laurel foliage, b. sb. The plate, which was never*

* It was alledged, in honour of this pedigree, that Adam was a king as well as Charles V. and that his reign commenced at the birth of his eldest son,

finished, and has neither the name of printer or engraver, is supposed to have been done by Robert White. I should rather think Vandrebanc.

Dr. Francis Bernard, who was physician to king James, was a man of learning, and well versed in literary history. He had the best private collection of scarce and curious books that had been seen in England, and was a good judge of their value. He died on the 9th of February, 1697, in the 70th year of his age. The catalogue of his books, which were sold by auction, is dated 1698. The amount of this auction, clear of all expences of sale*, was upwards of sixteen hundred pounds, a large sum at that time, when the passion for rare books was much more moderate than it is at present. If all Dr. Mead's books were now to be resold, they would fetch an incomparably greater sum than they did soon after his death. Mr. Charles Bernard, brother to Francis, and surgeon to the princess Anne, daughter of king James, had also a curious library, which was sold by auction, in 1711. The "Spaccio della Bestia triomfante," by Jordano Bruno, an Italian atheist, which is said, in Numb. 389 of the "Spectator," to have sold for thirty pounds, was in this sale. The late Mr. James West is erroneously said to have possessed the individual copy. An English edition of it was printed in 1713 †.

* These expences were about four shillings in the pound.

† See Ames's "Typographical Antiquities," p. 356. We are there assured, that the book was sold, at Mr. Charles Bernard's sale, to Walter Clavel, esq. for 28 l. It also appears in the same page, that Mr. West had not the copy which was sold at Mr. Bernard's auction. Ames, at p. 352, informs us, upon the authority of Mr. Thomas Baker, that Jordano Bruno's book was printed in England, by Thomas Vautrollier, in the year 1584.

Sir WILLIAM PETTY, *knt. F. R. S.*
ob. 16 Dec. 1687, Ætat. 63; J. Closterman p.
Smith f. (1696); b. sb. mezz.

This head may be placed in the preceding class. The original was very probably painted by Closterman in this reign. See the reign of Charles II.

E M P I R I C S.

DANIEL KENRICUS, *medicus; Æt.*
32; 1685; R. White sc. small 4to.

The plate is in the possession of John Ives, junior, esq. of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Dr. Kenrick practised as a physician at Worcester. He seems to have been no graduate, nor very able in his profession; but was esteemed a man of wit, and a jolly companion. These lines, "Upon a Giant angling," printed in the fifth volume of Dryden's "Miscellany," are said to have been written by him:

His angle rod made of a sturdy oak,
 His line a cable that in storms ne'er broke,
 His hook he baited with a dragon's tail,
 And sat upon a rock and bob'd for whale*.

The Effigies of GEORGE JONES, to whom God hath given the Gift of Healing; *Drapentier f. 4to.*

* From the information of Dr. John Wall.—Kenrick, like many others, seems to have fathered some lines which he never wrote, and probably borrowed wit as freely as he did receipts. He appears to have adopted the two last verses, which are thus printed, in a poem called "The Mock Romans," published with several others, at London, in 1653:

His hook was baited with a dragon's tail,
 And then on rock he stood to bob for whale.

I have heard different accounts of Jones, which I know not how to reconcile, and therefore shall not attempt it. It is certain, that his head is prefixed to a long account of his "Friendly Pills," which, as he tells us, are "the true Tincture of the Sun," and make patients of all complexions laugh at the time of taking them, and cure all curable distempers.

GULIELMUS SALMON, *medicinæ professor. Before the fifth edition of his "Poly-graphice," 1685; 8vo. See the reign of CHARLES II.*

JOHANNES CASE, M. D. *natus Lime in com. Dorset.*

JOHANNES CASE, M. D. *in a sexangular frame.*

John Case, a native of Lime Regis in Dorsetshire, was many years a noted practitioner in physic and astrology. He was looked upon as the successor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utensils he possessed. These he would sometimes expose in derision to his intimate friends; and particularly "the dark chamber" and pictures, whereby Lilly used to impose upon people, under the pretence of shewing "them persons who were absent*." The doctor is said to have got more by this distich than Dryden did by all his works:

"Within this place
Lives doctor Case."

He was doubtless very well paid for composing that which he affixed to his pill-boxes:

* "Biographia," p. 2968.

“Here’s fourteen pills for thirteen pence,
“Enough in any man’s own con-sci-ence.”

I think he was living in the reign of Anne. He was author of “The Angelical Guide, shewing Men and Women their Lot and Chance in this elementary Life,” in four books, 1697, 8vo. *

POETS,

* This is one of the most profound astrological pieces that the world ever saw. The diagrams would probably have puzzled Euclid, though he had studied astrology. I have seen the doctor’s head passed into a port-folio, amidst these strange diagrams, with the following motto:

“Thron’d in the centre of his dark designs.”

Immediately after the unintelligible hieroglyphic, inscribed “Adam in Paradise §.” is this passage, which I have selected as a specimen of the work:

“Thus Adam was created in that pleasant place *Paradise*, about the year before Christ 4002, viz. on April 24, at twelve o’clock, or midnight. Now, this place *Paradise* is in Mesopotamia, where the pole is elevated 34 deg. 30 min. and the sun riseth four hours sooner than under the elevation of the pole at London. Now, our curious reader may be inquisitive concerning this matter. If you will not credit *these reasons* laid down, pray read Josephus; there you will see something of this matter, viz. of the *first* primum mobile, or *moving posture* of the world, and place of *Paradise*, and elevation of its pole. Many controversies have been about the time and season of the year, therefore I shall not trouble my reader any further with them. Let the scripture be our guide in this matter: *Let there be*, (saith the word) *and there was*: and also the fifth day’s work of the creation, when the grasshoppers were, and the trees sprang out; this may give us to understand that the time of the creation must have its beginning in the spring. Now for the place or centre of the earth, from whence we may observe the poles as afore mentioned in Mesopotamia, where God placed Adam: so the spring is two months sooner there than here with us, under the elevation of the pole at London ||.”

This passage is so unconnected with any thing else, except we suppose some abstruse meaning in the hieroglyphic, that it must be presumed to be self-evident, or else the author must have acted like James Moore ‡, as it is intimated in the following dialogue between that author and his reader:

R. What

§ The “philosophical figure, deduced by an angelical hand astrologically,” seems to be equally unintelligible. See this figure at p. 254.

|| P. 47, 48.

‡ Author of “The Rival Modes.”

POETS, HISTORIANS, &c.

DRYDEN, who had panegyric for all characters, and religion for all changes of the times, turned Roman Catholic upon the accession of James. He displayed all the zeal of a new convert in his "Hind and Panther," in which he paid extravagant compliments to the church of Rome, and spoke altogether as contemptuously of the church of which he lately professed himself a member. It was remembered at this time, that he, but few years before, wrote the tragedy of the "Spanish Friar." See the preceding reign.

An anonymous portrait, to the knees, of a man crowned with laurel, writing at a table. On his forehead is a maggot. Underneath are these verses :

In's own defence the author writes ;
Because, when this foul maggot bites,

R. What makes you write and trifle so ?

M. Because I've nothing else to do.

R. But there's no meaning to be seen.

M. Why that's the very thing I mean.

it is certain that this book suited some men of an heteroclite genius, who fancied that they discovered strange mysteries in many parts of it. The following authentic anecdote of Case was communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. Gosling, in these terms :

" Dr. Maundy, formerly of Canterbury, told me, that, in his travels abroad, some eminent physician, who had been in England, gave him a token to spend at his return with Dr. Radcliffe and Dr. Case. They fixed on an evening, and were very merry, when Dr. Radcliffe thus began a health : " Here, brother Case, to all the fools, your patients." " I thank you, good brother," replied Case ; " let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the rest of the practice †."

† It is observable, that in Mr. Pope's account of the phrensy of John Dennis, Dr. Case is sent for to attend him. It should also be observed, that, as his name was latinized to *Casus*, it was, upon no slight ground, supposed by some foreigners to have been *Cheese*.

He ne'er can rest in quiet ;
 Which makes him make so sad a face,
 He'd beg your worship, or your grace,
 Unlight, unseen, to buy it.

This print represents SAMUEL WESLEY, who was, in early life, *possessed* with the spirit of poetry, as he, in 1685, published in 8vo. a collection of his juvenile compositions, entitled "Maggots, or Poems on several Subjects never before handled." He afterwards entered into holy orders, and was rector of South Ormesby, in Lincolnshire, when he published "The Life of our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ," an heroic poem, 1693, fol. with various cuts, said to have been engraved by Faithorne. He, in 1695, published Elegies on the death of queen Mary and archbishop Tillotson*. It is to be regretted that his vein of poetry was not exhausted when he published his "Maggots," as he incurred the censure of Garth in his "Dispensary," who severely lashes him in these lines :

Had Wesley never aim'd in verse to please,
 We had not rank'd him with our Ogilbys.
 Still censures will on dull pretenders fall :
 A Codrus should expect a Juvenal.

He, however, made ample amends for his bad poetry, by his good life, and his Dissertations upon the book of Job in Latin, which were published after his decease. He was father of John Wesley, well known to the world by his preaching and writings.

Sir PAUL RYCAUT, many years consul at Smyrna, and his late majesty's resident at

* See "Athen. Oxon. ii. col. 963.

Hamburgh, and F. R. S. *M. Vandergucht* *sc.* 8vo.
See the reign of CHARLES II.

Sir ROGER L'ESTRANGE, *Æt.* 69,
1685; *Kneller* *p.* *R. White* *sc.* *Another* in 8vo.
See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES CHARDIN, miles, *natus* $\frac{6}{16}$ Nov. 1643; *Loggan* *sc.* *Before* his "Travels,"
1686; *fol.*

JOHANNES CHARDIN, miles; *J. Gole* *sc.* *Be-*
fore his "Travels," in French, 12mo. *This is co-*
pyied from the former. There is another head of him
in an oval, supported by two Eastern figures.

John Chardin, a French protestant, sheltered himself in England, soon after the revocation of the famous Edict of Nantz by Lewis XIV. He was treated here with uncommon respect, and received the honour of knighthood from Charles II. His "Travels to Persia," of which there are abstracts in Harris's and other Collections of Voyages, are well worth the reader's perusal. He died at London, the 5th of January, 1713.

WILLIAM WINSTANLEY; *a*
bust betwixt two pyramids. Before his "Lives of the
"Poets," 1687; 8vo. See an account of him in
the preceding reign.

PHILOSOPHERS.

ISAAC NEWTON, whom that innate modesty which usually attends on true genius had restrained from displaying his mighty talents, broke forth from his obscurity in the reign of James II. Then it was that he published his
"Principia,"

“Principia,” a work that occasioned the greatest revolution that ever was made in the world of science. This performance is an illustrious proof of the power of the human mind; it being the highest instance that can, or probably ever will be given of the exertion of it. His portrait belongs to the reign of Anne.

There is a print of him engraved by Bickham, which may be placed as a memorial in this reign: It is a head *radiated like the sun*, in the midst of a planetary system. The following lines of Lucretius may without pedantry be affixed to it; they are much better suited to this character than to that of Epicurus.

“Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit, et
 “ omnes
 “ Perstrinxit stellas, exortus ut ætherius sol.”

JOHN LOCKE, who was in metaphysics what Newton was in the higher mathematics, finished his “*Essay on the Human Understanding*” in the reign of James II. Newton led mankind to the knowledge of the material world with which they were surrounded; Locke to the knowledge of the ideal world within themselves*. His portrait belongs to the reign of William III.

GEORGE SAVILE, marquis of Halifax, a distinguished writer. See Class II.

HENRY BOOTH, lord Delamer. See Class III.

THOMAS COWEL, *Æt.* 63, *Nov.* 1688; *oval frame, wig, neckcloth.*

* The Cartesian philosophy began visibly to decline from this æra.

I think he was author of a book on gardening: quære.—There were several other authors who flourished in this reign, but their heads would be more properly placed in the next.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

A HISTORY PAINTER.

CHARLES DE LA FOSSE; *A. Walker sc. In the Anecdotes of Painting;* 4to.

Charles de la Fosse, a celebrated French artist, was a disciple of Le Brun. He painted two ceilings for Ralph, duke of Montagu ||, in which he represented the apotheosis of Isis, and an assembly of the gods. He was esteemed a better colourist than the generality of the French school. He returned to his own country at the Revolution.

PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

GODFREY KNELLER, painter to the king. See the reign of CHARLES II. His portraits belong also to the two following reigns.

WILLIAM WISSING. See the preceding reign.

JOHN RILEY. The portrait of this artist belongs to the reign of William.

|| The magnificent house, where these ceilings are, is now the British Museum: the plan of it was brought from Paris, where his grace was ambassador. It gives us a good idea of the finest French hotels.

HENRY TILSON; *ipse p. Chambars sc.*
In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.

Henry Tilson, a scholar of sir Peter Lely, was esteemed a good painter of portraits both in oil and crayons; especially in the latter. He was about seven years in Italy, where he studied the works of the most celebrated masters: He was rising in reputation, when he conceived a violent passion for a woman who slighted him. This unhappy affair disordered his senses, and he, in a fit of phrensy, shot himself with a pistol. He died in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

PAINTERS in various BRANCHES.

JOHN SYBRECHT; *N. Largilliere p.*
Chambars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."

John Sybrecht, a noted painter of landscapes, was invited into England by the duke of Buckingham, who employed him at Cliveden in this reign. He did several views of Chatsworth. *Ob. 1703, Æt. 73.*

WILLIAM VANDE VELDE, junior, a celebrated painter of sea-pieces. See the reign of CHARLES II.

JOHANNES WYCK, &c. *Kneller p.*
1685; Faber f. 1730; b. sb. mezz. See the reign of CHARLES II.

HENRY GYLES; thus inscribed:
 "Glas painting for windows, as arms, fun-
 "dials, history, landscape, &c. done by Henry
 "Gyles,

“Gyles, of the city of York;” *F. Place f. 12mo. mezz.**

This artist painted a window at University College in Oxford, in the year 1687. It is well known that the art of painting on glass was commonly practised in England before the Reformation: and it appears from a series of dates taken by Mr. Walpole from windows now in being, that it has been also practised in every age since that period. Peter Oliver painted on glass in the reign of Charles II. and the two following reigns; John Langton †, in the reign of Anne; Price and Rowell ‡, were prac-

* Mr. Thoresby, in the Catalogue of his Museum, numbers among his rarities “the picture of Mr. Henry Gyles, the famous glass-painter, of York, wrought in mezzotinto, when that art was known to few others, by the celebrated Mr. Francis Place.” This, he says, he bought, with other curiosities, of Mr. Gyles’s executors. Among Dr. Lister’s papers, in Ashmole’s Museum, is a letter written by Gyles, in which he complains with great sensibility of having been defrauded by some of the English nobility. He was once inclined to leave his country, which, as he says, had “spit in his face for forty years together.”

† John Langton was an ingenious writing-master at Stamford in Lincolnshire. In 1713, he presented a most curious piece of writing, in the ancient and modern hands, to queen Anne. There is a fine copy of this at Burleigh House. It is said in a manuscript note belonging to this piece, that *he retrieved the art of glass painting.*

‡ John Rowell, who was by profession a plumber, practised glass painting at High Wycomb, in the county of Bucks, and afterwards at Reading in Berkshire. He was employed by the late duke of Richmond at Goodwood, and executed many pieces for Dr. Maddox, late bishop of Worcester; particularly a history of Christ praying in the garden, after the design of Dr. John Wall, of Worcester §. He painted a set of windows for Dr. Scawen Kenrick, in the church of Hambleton in Buckinghamshire. He did the nativity of Christ, and the Roman charity, in two large windows: the former was purchased of his widow by Mr. Chute, of the Vine, in Hampshire; the latter by the late lord viscount Fane. The colours, in some of his paintings, stand very well; in others they have been observed greatly to fail. He discovered the

§ Dr. Wall informs me, that his design is strangely altered in the execution. The truth is, that Rowell was very deficient in drawing.

practitioners of late years; and the art is now professed by W. Peckitt of York *. This kind of painting is admirably adapted to some scripture histories. I can easily imagine, that the glory of the Transfiguration painted on glass by Raphael, must have had a much more astonishing effect, than the same subject, executed by the same hand, on an opaque ground.

A N E N G R A V E R, &c.

PEARCE TEMPEST, engraver and printseller; *inscribed*, "*Cavete vobis principes;*" *small 4to. mezz.*

PEARCE TEMPEST; *in the habit of a nonconforming divine, without his name. One of the Set of Cries by Lauron; h. sh. †*

Pearce Tempest received some instructions in the art of engraving from Hollar, and assisted him in several of his works †. But few of his performances are extant, though his name, with the word *excudit*, is often affixed to the prints which he sold, particularly to Lauron's Cries, and Barlow's Birds and Beasts. His

the beautiful red which is so conspicuous in our old windows; but this secret is supposed to have died with him, in the year 1756.

* I have seen various materials used in glass-painting, and several pieces of painted glass, more or less finished, from the laying on of the colours, to the last operation of running them in the stove or furnace. I have also seen the process of enamelling at Birmingham; and am assured that the two arts are so much the same, that the former could never have been lost.

† There are very few who knew, or even supposed, that this was the portrait of Tempest. A man, whose face is familiar to us, may easily escape us unknown in masquerade. The dress to which we are accustomed adds greatly to the resemblance: it is therefore absurd to be drawn in foreign habits, and assumed characters.

‡ See the "Life of Hollar," by Vertue.

name

name has been frequently Italianized to Tempesta, in T. Osborne's Catalogue, which has occasioned his being confounded with Antopio Tempesta, a famous painter and engraver, who flourished about a century before him. He was living in the reign of Anne.

MUSICIANS.

Dr. JOHN BLOW, organist, composer, and master of the children of the Chapel Royal, in the reign of Charles II. and the three following reigns. His portrait was painted in that of William III.

HENRY PURCELL, the celebrated pupil of Dr. Blow. See the preceding reign.

GODFRIDUS FINGER, Olmutius, Moravus, Regiæ Capellæ Musicus; *S. Gribelin sc.* He is represented kneeling, and holding out a piece of music in a scroll. The bust of James II. is in the upper part of the print; ornaments; large 4to. Before his XII. Sonatæ, Lond. 1688.

A WRITING MASTER.

N. STRINGER, writing-master, 1686.

“ Nature writes short hand too, for here we find

“ True characters of an ingenious mind :

“ In every feature of his modest face,

“ Symbols of wit and industry we trace,” &c.

Before his book of short hand.

Nathanael Stringer was author of "Rich redivivus, or Mr. Jeremiah Rich's Short-Hand improved," 8vo. ||

C L A S S X I.

L A D I E S, &c.

The dutchefs of MONMOUTH, the earl of Doncafter, and the lord Henry Scot, her fons; *whole length; Kneller p. Smith f. (1688) large b. fh. mezz.*

The dutchefs of MONMOUTH and her fons; *without infcription; large b. fh. mezz.*

See an account of the dutchefs of Monmouth, in the reign of CHARLES II.

James Scot, earl of Doncafter, who, after the attainder of his father, was called earl of Dalkaith, espoufed Henrietta, fecond daughter of Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochefter. He died in 1705, and left iffue three fons, and two daughters; of whom Francis the eldeft became duke of Buccleugh, upon the demife of his grandmother, the dutchefs of Monmouth.

Henry Scot, the younger of the two furviving fons of the duke of Monmouth, was, in the reign of Anne, created earl of Deloraine. He was, in the next reign, register of Scotland, captain and colonel of the fecond troop of horfe-grenadier guards, and colonel of a regiment of foot. He was alfo gentleman of

March 29,
17-6.

|| The curious in Calligraphy may fee an account of the moft eminent English writing-mafters, in R. More's "Effay on the Invention of Writing," &c. prefixed to his copy-book, 1725, and Masley's new account of them.

the

the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales, and one of the sixteen peers for Scotland. He married, in 1706, Anne, daughter to William Duncomb, of Battleſden, in the county of Bedford, eſq. by whom he had iſſue two ſons.

The counteſs of DERBY; *Wiſſing p. R. Williams f. large 4to. mezz.*

This lady is moſt probably Elizabeth Butler, who was daughter of Thomas, earl of Offory, wife of William Richard George, the ninth earl of Derby, and ſiſter to James, duke of Ormond.

The counteſs of LICHFIELD; *G. Kneller p. J. Becket f. a whole length; her right-hand is held out to a dog; mezz.*

The counteſs of LICHFIELD; *Kneller p. J. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

The lady LICHFIELD; *S. Varelſt p. P. Vandrebanc ſc. large b. ſb.*

Charlotte, natural daughter of Charles II. by Barbara, counteſs of Caſtlemain, who became afterwards dutcheſs of Cleveland. She was married to ſir Edward Henry Lee, of Ditchley, in Oxfordſhire, who, in 1674, was created earl of Lichfield. He was lord of the bed-chamber to James II. and colonel of his majeſty's firſt regiment of foot-guards. He died the fourteenth of July, 1716, and was ſurvived by his counteſs, by whom he had twelve ſons, and ſix daughters *. She died February 17, 1717-18. She was much handsomer than her ſiſter Barbara, who became a nun at Pontoife in France.

* Collins's "Peerage," edit. 1763.

The countess of DORCHESTER; *Kneller*
p. J. Smith exc. (1688) b. sb. mczz.

Her portrait, by Dahl, is at Strawberry Hill.

Creat. 2
 Jan. 1685-6

Catharine Sedley was a woman of a sprightly and agreeable wit, which could charm without the aid of beauty, and longer maintain its power. She had been the king's mistress, before he ascended the throne; and was, not long after, created countess of Dorchester. Sir Charles Sedley, her father, looked upon this title as a splendid indignity, purchased at the expence of his daughter's honour †. The king continued frequently to visit her, which gave great uneasiness to the queen, who employed her friends, and especially the priests, to persuade him to break off his amorous correspondence. They remonstrated to him the guilt of such a commerce, and the reproach it would bring on the Catholic religion. She, on the contrary, employed the whole force of her ridicule against the priests and their counsels; but without success. They, at length, prevailed with him to forsake her; and he is said to have "sent her word, either to retire into France, or to have her pension of 4000 *l.* a year withdrawn ‡." It was then, probably, that she repented of having been the royal mistress:

"Yet Vane could tell what ills from beauty
 "spring;
 "And Sedley curs'd the form that pleas'd the
 "king."

S. JOHNSON.

† Sir Charles, who was very active against the king about the time of the Revolution, said, that in gratitude he should do his utmost to make his majesty's daughter a queen, as he had made his own a countess.

‡ Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 131.

She understood dress, and was expensive in it to a degree of extravagance. She had by the king a daughter named Catharine, who was first married to James, earl of Anglesey, and afterwards to John Sheffield duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby. This lady has drawn her own character to as great advantage as that of the duke her husband is drawn in the dedications of Dryden, and other panegyrics of his contemporary poets*. The countess, her mother, who was "a spy to government," and in danger of being impeached for treason in the reign of William †, espoused David, earl of Portmore, by whom she had issue two sons. She died at Bath, 26 Oct. 1717.

The lady ELIZABETH WILMOT;
Wissing & Vandervaart p. Smith f. (1668) b. sh.
mezz.

This lady was the second of the three daughters and coheirs of John Wilmot, earl of Rochester. She was married to Edward, the third earl of Sandwich, who dying in 1729, left her a widow. She lived to a very advanced age, and died, not many years since, at Paris, where she spent the latter part of her life. I was told by an honourable person who knew her well, that she inherited a large portion of her father's wit and vivacity ‡. The earl of Rochester had a son named Charles, who died 12 November, 1681; upon which the title became extinct. It was afterwards conferred upon Laurence, vis-

* See this character in vol. VIII. of Mr. Pope's Works, published by Dr. Warburton.

† Appendix to Dalrymple's "Memoirs," part ii. p. 108, 186.

‡ She is mentioned in Pope's Works by Warburton, VII. p. 121, edit. 1751.

count Kenelworth, a younger son of Edward, earl of Clarendon.

The lady HENRIETTA, and the lady MARY HYDE, daughter of the right honourable the earl of Rochester; *Wissing p. Smith f. whole lengths; large b. sb. mezz. They are represented young.*

The lady Henrietta Hyde, was second daughter of Laurence, earl of Rochester. She espoused James, earl of Dalkeith, eldest surviving son of James duke of Monmouth. See the dukes of MONMOUTH, &c. in this Class.

The lady Mary Hyde was third daughter of the earl of Rochester. She was first wife of Francis, lord Conway, father of Francis, earl of Hertford.

HENRIETTA MARIA, Lady WENTWORTH, Baroness of Nettlestead, the only Daughter and Heir of Thomas, lord Wentworth, Grandchild and Heir of Thomas, earl of Cleveland; *Kneller p. R. Williams f. whole length; large b. sb.*

Lady Harriot Wentworth, a woman of an elegant person and engaging manners, was well known to the world as the mistress of the duke of Monmouth. This criminal attachment was, for a considerable time, supposed to have been maintained with constancy, at least on her side. The duke acknowledged, just before his execution, to two prelates and other divines who attended him, that "he had an affection for " lady Herriot, and prayed that if it were " pleasing to God, it might continue; otherwise, " wife, that it might cease; and God heard " his prayer." When he addressed himself to
the

the people from the scaffold, he spoke “in
 “vindication of the lady Herriot, saying, she
 “was a woman of great honour and virtue, a
 “religious godly lady. He was told by some
 “of the divines “of his living in adultery
 “with her.” “He said, (that) for these two
 “years past he had not lived in any sin that he
 “knew of, and that he was sure, when he
 “died, to go to God, and therefore he did
 “not fear death, which they might see in his
 “face †.”

The lady BRANDON; *Wiffing p. Smith f.*
 (1687) *b. sb. mezz.*

The lady BRANDON; *Wiffing p. Sold by Cooper;*
b. sb. mezz.

This lady was the wife of Charles Gerard, lord Gerard, of Brandon, son and heir of Charles, earl of Macclesfield. Lord Brandon, together with the earls of Huntingdon and Shaftesbury, the lords Grey of Werk, Ruffel, and Cavendish, and several gentlemen of distinction, in the late reign, presented the duke of York as a popish recusant, at the king's bench bar in Westminster-hall. He was one of the partizans of the duke of Monmouth, and was tried and condemned for the concern he had in his rebellion; but was reprieved by the king the second of December, 1685: the fifth of that month had been assigned for his execution. This was the most signal, if not the only act of James's clemency. He was tried and condemned but few years before, for breaking a

† Bishop Lloyd's Letter; for an account of which see the note subjoined to the article of the Dutchess of Monmouth, in the reign of Charles II.

boy's neck in a drunken fit; but found means to procure the king's pardon*.

The lord CHURCHILL's two daughters; *Kneller p. Smith f. (1688) whole lengths; mezz.*

HENRIETTA and ANNE CHURCHILL, &c. *Paulus Mignard Avenionensis p. Londini; Van Somer f. whole lengths; b. sb. mezz.*

The two eldest of the four beauteous daughters of the lord Churchill, better known by the title of the duke of Marlborough. The personal charms of these ladies were afterwards deservedly celebrated. They were indeed powerful enough to subdue as great heroes as their father.

Madam ELIZABETH BROWNLOW, a child; *Wissing p. Smith f. whole length; b. sb. mezz.*

The original portrait is in the possession of sir Brownlow Cust, and is now at Belton, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire.

Elizabeth Brownlow was eldest daughter and coheir of sir John Brownlow of Belton, bart. She espoused John Cecil, earl of Exeter, by whom she was mother of Brownlow Cecil, who succeeded his father in title and estate.

The lady BROWNLOW, a child; *Souft p. Becket f. whole length; b. sb. mezz.*

Madam JANE SKEFFINGTON; *W. Wissing p. J. Smith f. (1687) b. sb. mezz.*

* See Reresby's "Memoirs," 4to. p. 126, 127.

This young lady was descended from an ancient family long seated at Skeffington, in the county of Leicester. She was, as I am informed, daughter of sir William Skeffington, bart. and sister of sir John, who was created viscount Massareen, of the kingdom of Ireland, by Charles II.* He was one of the privy-council to king James, who made him governor of the county of Londonderry, and the town of Colerane.

Madam ANNE WINDHAM; *a girl sitting by a vase of flowers; W. Wissing p. J. Becket f. mezz.*

Quære if a daughter of sir William Windham, who was advanced to the dignity of a baronet by Charles II. This gentleman was father of sir Edward, and grandfather to sir William, who was deservedly celebrated for his parliamentary talents. I have heard it remarked by a person who was well acquainted with the history of the family, that he never knew a poor man, or a plebeian, of the name of Windham.

It has been conjectured, that the lady represented by the print may be a daughter, or of the family of Mrs. Anne Wyndham, who, in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. published an account of that prince's concealment, at the house of colonel Windham, her husband, at Trent, in Somersetsshire, soon after the battle of Worcester. The relation was written by the colonel, and is subjoined to
 “ Boscobel, or the compleat History of his
 “ Sacred Majesty's most miraculous Preserva-

* I suspect, from her youthful appearance, that she might be a daughter of lord Massareen: quære.

“tion,” &c. the third edition, 1680. I mention these circumstances as some of them may, perhaps, lead to a discovery of the person.

Madam SOAMS; *G. Kneller p. J. Becket f. b. sb. mezz.*

Quære if a daughter, or of the family of fir William Soams, who was sent ambaffador to the Grand Signor by king James? He died at Malta, on this voyage, the second of June, 1686.

Madam BAKER; *Kneller p. Becket f. 4to. mezz.*

Probably of the family of fir George Baker, of Crooke, near Durham; from which family the learned and ingenious Mr. Thomas Baker, of St. John's College in Cambridge, was descended. There is very little probability of her being a descendant of fir Richard Baker the historian, as he left his children in very mean circumstances.

Madam DOROTHY MASON; *Wiffing p. Smith f. (1686); b. sb. mezz.*

* * * * *

IRISH LADIES.

The countess of KILDARE; *Wiffing p. Smith f. (1686); 4to. mezz.*

The lady Elizabeth Jones, eldest daughter of Richard, earl of Ranelagh, and second wife of John Fitzgerald, the eighteenth * earl of

• Perhaps the seventeenth: quære.

Kildare. She was one of the most amiable women of her time, and is deservedly celebrated by lord Lansdown, in his "Progress of Beauty."

Madam LOFTUS; *J. Smith f. Sold by Becket; h. sh. mezz.*

This lady was second wife of Adam Loftus, lord Lisburne, in the kingdom of Ireland, and mother-in-law to Lucy, lady Wharton.

Madam LUCY LOFTUS; *without the name of the painter or engraver; h. sh. mezz. †*

Lucy, daughter of Adam Loftus above mentioned. She was the second wife of Thomas, marquis of Wharton, by whom he had one son, Philip, afterwards duke of Wharton; and two daughters, Jane, married first to John Holt, of Redgrave in Suffolk, esq. and afterwards to Robert Coke, esq. and Lucy, married to sir William Morice, bart. Dr. Swift, in his character of lord Wharton, tells us, "that he bore the gallantries of his lady with the indifference of a stoic; and thought them well recompensed by a return of children to support his family, without the fatigues of being a father."

† There is a mezzotinto of her, from a painting of sir Peter Lely, which belongs to the preceding reign.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable from a single Circumstance in their Lives.

TITUS OATES, in the pillory; over his head is the anagram of his name, "Testis ovat," sarcastically applied; h. sb.

There are two prints of him in the pillory. At the bottom of one is a vignette, in which is a representation of the whipping of him at the cart's tail: about him are the Jesuits whom he caused to be executed. In the other, which is a half-sheet mezzotinto, is the gallows with the devil on it, at a little distance from the pillory.

8 May,
1685.

The notorious Titus Oates was, soon after the accession of James, convicted of perjury, upon the evidence of above sixty reputable witnesses, of whom nine were protestants. He was sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand marks, to be stripped of his canonical habit, to be whipped twice in three days by the common hangman, and to stand in the pillory at Westminster-hall gate, and at the Royal Exchange. He was moreover to be pilloried five times every year, and to be imprisoned during life. The hangman performed his office with uncommon rigour. The best thing James ever did, was punishing Oates for his perjury; and the greatest thing Oates ever did, was supporting himself under the most afflictive part of his punishment with the resolution and constancy of a martyr. A pension of 400*l.* a year was conferred upon this miscreant by king William. He was, for a clergyman, remarkably illiterate; but there have been published under his name, "A Nar-
" rative

“ rative of the Popish Plot;” “ The Merchandise of the Whore of Rome;” and “ Eikon Basilike, or a Picture of the late King James.” It is well known that he was the son of an anabaptist; and he probably died in the communion in which he had been educated*.

The Squire of Alfatia; *M. Lauron del. Tempest exc. a whole length, in a hat and feather, and laced neckcloth, sword, cane, &c. The print belongs to the Set of Cries published by Tempest.*

The 'Squire of *Alfatia*, which was very probably done from the life, means one of the gamesters of *White Friars*, which was notorious for these pests of society, who were generally dressed to the extremity of the mode. Their phraseology abounded with such words as are sometimes introduced by pretenders to politeness and “ dunces of figure,” whom Swift reckons among the principal corrupters of our language. The reader may see much of this jargon, which indeed requires a glossary to understand it, in Shadwell's comedy, entitled “ The Squire of *Alfatia*,” which was brought upon the stage in this reign.

HANS BULING, *inscribed, “ Mountebank,” &c. M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. One of the Set of Cries; b. sh.*

There is a poor mezzotinto of him, with verses at the bottom of the print.

Hans Buling, a Dutchman, was well known in London as a mountebank in this and the

* See Z. Grey's “ Examination of Neal's fourth Vol. of the History of the Puritans,” p. 378.

succeeding reign. He was an odd figure of a man, and was extremely fantastical in his dress. He was attended by a monkey, which he had trained up to act the part of a jack-pudding; a part which he had formerly acted himself, and which was much more natural to him than that of a professor of physic.

Merry Andrew, *with a prominent belly, and large buttons to his doublet; arch look, and antic posture.* *M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. One of the Set of Cries; h. sb.*

—————“ Major subnectit fibula vestem,
“ Et referunt vivos errantia lumina motus :
“ In ventrem tumet immodicum,” &c.

Addison de Homuncione, vulgo dict. *Punch.*

Merry Andrew on the stage; *playing on a bass-viol; hood with ass's ears; M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. h. sb. One of the Set of Cries. Both these prints represent the same person.*

This man, whose name was Philips, was some time a fiddler to a puppet-show; in which capacity he held many a dialogue with Punch, in much the same strain as he did afterwards with the doctor his master upon the stage. As this zany was regularly educated, he had confessedly the advantage of the generality of his brethren—I shall take the liberty to observe here, that some sagacious critics have discovered very evident traces of the ancient drama in the dialogue betwixt *Punch* and the *fiddler*; in which the former answers to one or more of the actors, and the latter to the chorus. The origin of farce has been attributed to the “entertainment exhibited by charlatans and their
“ buf-

“buffoons in the open street to gather the
“croud together*.”

HUGH MASSEY, *inscribed*, “*The Merry Fiddler* ;” *M. Lauron delin. P. Tempest exc. h. sb. One of the set of Cries.*

This fellow, who was a vile scraper upon as vile an instrument, picked up a much better subsistence by playing about the streets of London, than several of his brethren of the string. There are many to whom bad music is accommodated: it is no more necessary to play well to please the ears of the common people, than it is to write well to hit the level of their understandings.

CLARK, the English posture-master; *standing on one leg, his heel touching the hind part of his head; his monkey in the same position; M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. h. sb. One of the set of Cries.*

JOSEPHUS CLERICUS, posture-masterius; *M. Lauron p. P. Tempest exc. h. sb. One of the set of Cries. He is represented extremely distorted.*

Joseph Clark, of Pall Mall, was undoubtedly the most extraordinary posture-master that ever existed. Though a well-made man, and rather gross than thin, he exhibited, in a most natural manner, almost every species of deformity and dislocation. He frequently made himself merry with the taylor, whom he employed to take measure of him in one posture, which he changed for another when his cloaths were brought home †. He dislocated the vertebræ of his back, and other parts of his body,

* See Chambers's Dictionary article FARCE.

† See the “Guardian,” No. 102. See also the “Philosophical Transactions,” No. 242, for July, 1698, art. iv.

in such a manner, that Molins * the famous surgeon, before whom he appeared as a patient, was shocked at the sight, and would not so much as attempt his cure. He often passed for a cripple upon persons with whom he had been in company but a few minutes before. Upon these occasions, he would not only change the position of his limbs, but entirely alter the figure of his countenance. The powers of his face were more extraordinary than the flexibility of his body. He would assume all the uncouth faces that he saw at a quaker's meeting, the theatre, or any other public place. He died about the beginning of king William's reign †.

The famous Dutch Woman; *two prints; one represents her dancing on a strained, the other vaulting on a slack rope. M. Lauron del. P. Tempest excb. sb. One of the Set of Cries.*

When the Dutch woman first danced and vaulted on the rope in London, the people beheld her with pleasure mixed with pain; as she seemed every moment in danger of breaking her neck. She was afterwards exceeded by Signora Violante, who not only exhibited many feats which required more strength and agility of body than this woman was mistress of, but she had also a stronger head, as she performed at a much greater distance from the ground than any of her predecessors. Signor Violante was no less excellent as a rope dancer ‡. The spec-

* Or Mullens.

† It appears from Evelyns "Numismata," p. 277, that he was dead in 1697.

‡ "Signor Violante, says an author who wrote in the reign of George I. has taken possession of the king's own parish church, in order to shew his skill to multitudes of admiring spectators," "Touchstone," p. 110.

tators were astonished, in the late reign, at seeing the famous Turk dance on the rope, balance himself on a slack wire without a pole, and toss up oranges alternately with his hands; but their admiration was considerably abated when one of the oranges happened to fall, and appeared by the sound to be a ball of painted lead. Signor and Signora Spinacuta are not inferior to the Turk. The former danced on the rope, not long since †, at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket §, with two boys tied to his feet. But what is still more extraordinary, a monkey has lately performed there, both as a rope-dancer and an equilibrist, such tricks as no *man* was thought equal to, before the Turk appeared in England*.

“The portraiture of JOHN WORMBERGH,
 “by birth a Switzer, by religion a protestant;
 “his height not exceeding two feet seven inches,
 “aged thirty-eight years; who had the honour
 “to be exposed to view of most princes in Eu-
 “rope, and since to the king of Great Britain,
 “and chiefest of the nobility: the like not hi-
 “therto seen, being the strangest prodigy in na-
 “ture, and great astonishment of all beholders.
 “He is at present to be seen in Fleet-street.” *Sold*
by Isaac Oliver, on Ludgate Hill; b. sh.

COLLY MOLLY PUFF; *M. Lauron*
del. P. Tempest exc. b. sh. One of the Set of Cries.

This little man, who had nothing at all striking in his appearance, and was but just able to support the basket of pastry which he carried

† In 1768.

§ Now called a Theatre Royal.

* In the reign of James II. there was a very noted rope-dancer in London, whom Mr. Evelyn calls, “the famous Funamble Turk.” See “Numismata,” p. 277.

upon his head, sung, in a very peculiar tone, the cant words which passed into his name*. This singularity was very advantageous to him, as it rendered him one of the most noted of the cries in London.

The Cryer of poor JACK, attended by his lame wife, supported by two sticks; *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. b. sh. One of the Set of Cries.*

The wife of this man, who was scarce able to limp after her husband, and never carried any fish, was, for many years, his constant attendant through the streets. I have been informed that jealousy was the reason commonly assigned for her attendance.

The merry Milk Maid; *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. b. sh. One of the Set of Cries.*

This pretty sprightly girl, whose name was Kate Smith, is represented dancing with her milk-pail on her head. The pail is hung round with cups, tankards, porringers, and other pieces of borrowed plate. She is dressed in a white hood; over which is a narrow-brimmed black hat; on each shoulder is a knot, and she holds a white handkerchief in her right-hand. The London milk-maids still continue to decorate their pails in this manner, on the first of May; when they generally receive small contributions from their customers.

ROGER TEASDELL, and Mrs. PARKER, ballad-fingers, inscribed "*A merry new song*;" *M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. b. sh. One of the Set of Cries.*

Roger Teasdell and Mrs. Parker were many years inseparable companions, and partners in

† He was called *Colly Molly Puff*. See the "*Speciator*," No. 25. trade.

trade. Mrs. Parker wore her hat exactly horizontal; Roger's hung so much to one side, that it seemed every moment to be falling off his head. This was the only instance in which this *harmonious* couple disagreed. Each is represented singing, and holding out a single ballad.

“ ————— Jam poscunt undique chartas
 “ Protensæ emptorum dextræ, quas *ille* vel *illa*
 “ Distribuit, cantatque simul: neque ferreus iste
 “ Est unquam auditor, dulcis cui lene camæna
 “ Non adhibet tormentum, et furtivum elicit
 “ affem.” V. BOURNE.

SEYLEY, the chimney-sweeper, and his boy; *the print is inscribed, “Chimney sweep;” M. Lauron del. P. Tempest exc. b. sh. One of the Set of Cries.*

The bass and treble voices of Seyley and his boy were generally heard in the streets, about six o'clock in the morning. None of our diurnal novelists or biographers have yet given us any real or imaginary memoirs of chimney-sweepers. But they have given us the lives of persons who, in the eye of reason, were of a much lower rank. Devil Dick was, in the strictest propriety of speech, of a much *blacker*, and consequently a meaner character than any chimney-sweeper*. There is one of this occupation now living in Great Windmill Street, who keeps his one horse-chaise: I expect every day to hear that he has purchased a country house.

NAN MILLS, and her two children; *one of whom hangs at her back. The print is inscribed,*

* See “The Adventures of William B--df--w, commonly styled Devil Dick;” two vols. 12mo. 1754.

The London Beggar;” M. Lauron del. P. Tempest
exc. b. sh. One of the Set of Cries.

Nan Mills was not only a good phyfiognomift ; ſhe was alſo an excellent mimic. She knew who were the likelielt perſons to addreſs herſelf to, and could adapt her countenance to every circumſtance of diſtreſs.

I ſhall conclude this volume with obſerving, that lord Bacon has ſomewhere remarked, that biography has been confined within too narrow limits ; as if the lives of great perſonages only deſerved the notice of the inquiſitive part of mankind. I have, perhaps, in the foregoing ſtriſtures, extended the ſphere of it too far : I began with monarchs, and have ended with ballad-fingers, chimney-ſweepers, and beggars. But they that fill the higheſt and the loweſt claſſes of human life, ſeem, in many reſpects, to be more nearly allied than even themſelves imagine. A ſkilful anatomift would find little or no difference, in diſſecting the body of a king and that of the meaneſt of his ſubjects ; and a judicious philoſopher would diſcover a ſurpriſing conſormity, in diſcuſſing the nature and qualities of their minds*.

* The print of Count Dada, mentioned in a note ſubjoined to the article of the Duke of Somerſet, in the third claſs, and that of Father Couplet, in the fourth, may come in here, by way of Appendix to this reign.

A D D I T I O N S,
I M P R O V E M E N T S,

A N D

C O R R E C T I O N S,

B E L O N G I N G T O T H E

F O U R V O L U M E S

O F T H E

B I O G R A P H I C A L H I S T O R Y.

The Additions, &c. in this Appendix, came to the Author's Notice too late to be inserted in their proper Places.—To prevent Mistakes, the Titles of Classes and the Notes are to be included in numbering the Lines *from the Top or Bottom of the Page.*

A D D I T I O N S, &c.

V O L. I.

PAGE 17. Note, read, Archaeologia, and add, after “ etched,”

A print from the same original is in Strutt’s “ Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England,” a curious work, in which are portraits of our English monarchs from Edward the Confessor to Henry VIII. besides other portraits of persons of eminence.

P. 50. l. 4. after “ *divines,*” add, *in.*

P. 51. l. 9, 10. read, *From a plate belonging to All Souls College.*

P. 57. l. 8. from the bottom, for Judge Littleton, read, JOHN FORTESCUE, lord chancellor of England, Temp. Hen. VI.

Ibid. l. 6. from the bottom, for Mr. Hardinge, read, sir William Musgrave; and place the whole paragraph at the bottom of the preceding page.

P. 62. l. 13. from the bottom add the following article :

Sir RICHARD STACPOOLE; *in armour; Segulta p. from a profile on a monument; James Watson f. large b. sb. mezz. From a private plate, belonging to Mr. Stacpoole, of Grosvenor-Place, Westminster. Under the print is the following inscription :*

“ Sir Richard Stacpoole, of Pembrokehire,
“ who was knighted by William the Con-
“ queror. The different Welsh historians, and
“ the old records of that principality, mention

“ him among the most respectable men in the
 “ year one thousand and ninety-one, being the
 “ fourth year of the reign of king William
 “ Rufus. He married Margaret, second sister
 “ of sir Richard Tuberville, lord of Coyty, and
 “ died without issue. Robert, the only brother
 “ of sir Richard Stacpoole, married a daughter
 “ of sir John Sitfylv, or Cecil, ancestor to sir
 “ William Cecil, lord Burleigh, and lord high-
 “ treasurer of England in the reign of queen
 “ Elizabeth. Sir William Stacpoole, his eldest
 “ son, married a daughter of Howel ap Ithel,
 “ lord of Roos and Ryuonioc, now Denbigh-
 “ land. The said sir William had a command
 “ in an army, raised in the reign of king Stephen
 “ against David king of Scots; but died young,
 “ leaving three sons and one daughter. His
 “ eldest son, sir Richard Stacpoole, of Stacpoole,
 “ in the county of Pembroke, married a daugh-
 “ ter of sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon in the
 “ Peak. No mention is made of the second son;
 “ but Robert the youngest, encouraged by his
 “ cousin Robert Fitz-Stephen, went over to Ire-
 “ land with Richard, earl of Strigule, known
 “ by the name of Strongbow, and was a cap-
 “ tain of archers in that division of the army
 “ which Fitz-Stephen commanded under Strong-
 “ bow, in the year eleven hundred and sixty-
 “ eight, being the fourteenth year of king Henry
 “ the Second. The said Robert afterwards set-
 “ tled in Ireland, and from him the Stacpooles
 “ of the county of Clare are descended. The
 “ old mansion of Stacpoole Court, and a large
 “ estate, in Pembrokeshire, descended to a grand
 “ daughter of the second sir Richard Stacpoole,
 “ and is now the property of the son of the late
 “ Pryse Campbell, esq. who was member for
 “ that county.”

P. 73. l. 11. from the bottom, add this article:

ÆNEAS SYLVIUS, Piccolomineus, dictus Pius II. Pont. Max. *In Boiffard, small 4to.*

Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope Pius II. who was a native of Corsignano, in the territory of Sienna, was descended from the Piccolomini family. He succeeded Calistus III. in the pontificate, to which he was a singular ornament. He was an excellent poet, a persuasive orator, a wise politician, and a pious, honest, and benevolent man. He was employed in the capacities of secretary, vice-legate, and legate, in several embassies. It appears, at p. 443, of his works, that he was in Scotland in the reign of James I. He was successively bishop of Triesta and Sienna, and was advanced to the purple in 1456; and soon after, on the foot of his merit, to the papal throne. He had himself a particular regard to merit in conferring dignities. One of his favourite maxims was, that "Men ought to be presented to dignities, and not dignities to men." He died the 13th of August, 1464. His prose works, in Latin, which contain 1086 pages in folio, were printed at Basil, in 1571. Prefixed to this volume are Lives of him, written by different hands.

P. 81. Notes, l. 2. for

exactly the same with, *read*, similar to.

P. 89. l. 1. after "VIII." add this note:

Mr. Dalton has very lately * published ten large etchings, done, with great exactness, from the capital drawings of Holbein,

* About the latter end of the spring, 1744.

bein, in the royal collection. These were the first spirited sketches for portraits of some of the principal personages belonging to the court of Henry VIII. The author of this book, who was permitted to compare several of these prints with the drawings, found a striking resemblance between them, especially those which were faintly tinged. The ten already published are two of Edward, prince of Wales, and a third when he was king; sir Thomas More; judge More, his father; J. Ruffel, lord privy-seal †; sir Henry Guldeford, controller of the household, &c. Fitz-Williams, earl of Southampton; Francis, lord Ruffel, afterwards earl of Bedford; and archbishop Warham. Mr. Dalton intends to prosecute this very valuable work, which will be sold at an easy price. The reader may see a further account of these admirable sketches in the "Anecdotes of Painting," under the article of Holbein.

† Vertue took this for the duke of Norfolk who was beheaded.

P. 138. l. 10. *read*, no landes.

P. 142. l. 20. *read*, late bishop of Rochester.

P. 180. l. 20. after "Norfolk," *read*, informs me that he has, &c.

P. 181. l. 3. and 4. *read*, It is perhaps a proof-print engraved by Theodore de Brie: but some nice judges have, I hear, taken it for a drawing.

P. 190. l. 14. from the bottom, after "it," subjoin this note:

This print is now the property of lord Mountstuart.

P. 247. l. 14. add:

RICARDUS SCALLEIUS, Prior Angliæ. An. Æt. LXIII. *a medallion, with two reverses; Basire sc. 4to. This curious medallion is in the king's collection.*

Sir Richard Shelley was the last of our countrymen, that I ever heard of, who was titular prior of the English knights of St. John
of

of Jerusalem, or knights Templars †. He, in the reign of Elizabeth, without leave of that princess, resided in Spain and the Low Countries, whither he retired on account of his religion. The reader, who is curious to see particulars concerning him, is referred to the Collection of Letters to which the print is prefixed; “Camdeni Elizabetha,” sub annis 1560 et 1563; to the Index of the third volume of Strype’s “Annals of the Reformation,” and to Dod’s “Church History,” vol ii. p. 57.

† They are now better known by the appellation of knights of Malta.

P. 277. place this article before that of Isaac Oliver, and erase in his what relates to Hilliard.

NICHOLAS HILLIARD, *Æt.* 30. 1577; *from a limning at Penshurst. T. Chambers sc. In the “Anecdotes of Painting,” 4to.*

Nicholas Hilliard, who was bred a goldsmith, applied to painting in miniature, in which art he chiefly formed himself upon the smaller pieces of Holbein, but never rose to all their excellence. Hilliard had the honour of contributing to the formation of Isaac Oliver, a greater genius than himself. Two of his works, which are in the possession of Simon Fanshawe, esq. bear ample testimony to his merit. Dr. Donne has immortalized him by a very slight sketch:

—————a hand or eye

By Hilliard drawn is worth a history

By a worse painter made——

He was miniature-painter and engraver of medals to James I. who granted him a privilege by patent for engraving the heads of the royal family. I have seen a set of counters of the kings of England in silver, which were probably engraved by himself and several other artists who worked under him. In this set were the heads of James and the princes Henry and Charles, neatly executed by Simon Pafs, who assisted him in these works. He died January 7, 1619. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting."

P. 297. l. 7. from the bottom, place the two following articles before that of Gomarus.

CHARLES UTENHOVIUS, of Ghent, of whom there are several prints, was distinguished by his writings in verse and prose. He was a friend and correspondent of Turnebus, and was of a similar genius with that great man. He seems to have travelled into England from a motive of curiosity. It is certain, that queen Elizabeth, who was well acquainted with, and knew how to value his talents, found employment for his pen, and rewarded him with unusual liberality. His works consist chiefly of poems, in Greek and Latin, on a variety of subjects. He died at Cologne, in the year 1600. See more of him in the "Dictionnaire de Moreri."

PIERRE DE BOURDEILLE, Seigneur de Brantôme: *J. V. Schley sc. 1740, 12mo.*
In the 15th tome of his works.

Peter Bourdeille, abbé of *Brantôme*, by which name he is generally distinguished, was, in the former part of his life, a man of uncommon
curiosity

curiosity and spirit, which carried him not only through most parts of Europe, but into Africa and Greece. He enjoyed the countenance and favour of several royal and noble personages; and was an acute and nice observer of men and manners; but was particularly inquisitive into the character and conduct of the female sex. He is best known to the world as the biographer of *gallant and illustrious women*, and has given us memoirs of some great ladies whom he personally knew, and drawn their principal and most characteristic features from the life. For this he was particularly qualified in the instance of his unhappy mistress, Mary, queen of Scots, whom he saw in the morning of her beauty, and admired in the meridian of her splendor; nor was he a stranger to that thick and settled cloud of misfortune, guilt, and misery, that almost totally eclipsed the remainder of her life. He, together with several of the French nobility, accompanied Mary to Scotland, and returning to France through England, was, by his curiosity, detained some time in London. He died about the year 1600. The reader who is inclined to know more of his personal history, is referred to the account of him prefixed to the 15th tome of his works, or to his article in Moreri's "Dictionary*." In Jebb's 2d folio "De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Sctorum Reginæ," occurs all that Brantôme has written of that princess. "Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, being the secret History of her Life, &c. translated from the French," 8vo. 2d edit. 1626, is, as I am informed, from the original of the same author.

* See BOURDEILLE.

P. 312. l. 17. from the bottom, add, 4to.
1603.

P. 326. l. 16. read,

Great OFFICERS of SCOTLAND.

Ibid. l. 19, add,

JAMES Marquis of Hamilton, &c. *Martin D. (Droeshout) sc. London, 1623; a whole length, in armour, standing in a tent with fringed curtains. On a table is a helmet, with a large crest of bristles and ostrich's plumes; a small h. sh. I have seen some proofs of this print without the inscription: these were taken when the plate was much worn.*

There is an octavo print of him, by Vaughan, which has been mistaken for a portrait of his son, who was beheaded.

James, marquis of Hamilton, was a distinguished favourite of king James, who, before he was twenty-one years of age, appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and a lord of his privy-council. He was afterwards made steward of his majesty's household, and, in 1619, created a peer of England, by the title of baron of Innerdale, in Cumberland, and earl of Cambridge. In 1621, he was appointed lord high commissioner of the parliament of Scotland. On the 7th of July, 1623, he was installed knight of the Garter. He was naturalized in England by act of parliament. He died in 1625. See more of him in Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland," p 333.

V O L. II.

P. 49. &c. in the running titles, for IX. *read*,
XI.

P. 55. erase l. 8 and 9, from the bottom.

P. 59. l. 4. from the bottom, after "Windfor,"
add the following note :

This picture, according to the inscription on the back of it, represents Rembrandt's mother ; but Mr. Pennant tells me, that he is persuaded that the inscription is erroneous, as he has seen several portraits similar to that which he caused to be engraved, all which were called the Countess of Desmond.

P. 71. l. 3. from the bottom, *read* Queen of
Charles I.

P. 121. l. 9. This line should be erased here,
as the print was done for his father.

P. 204. erase line 16 and 17 ; as HERST be-
longs to another class.

P. 210. l. 9. from the bottom, *read*, 1638.

P. 318. l. 10. from the bottom, for 1733, *read*
1633.

P. 396. l. 3. of the second note, for
County of Monmouth, *read* Monmouth.

V O L. III.

P. 7. l. 6. from the bottom.

I must here frankly own, that I was very lately assured, that this head is not a cast from a mould taken from the face, but, very probably wrought from such a cast.

P. 14.

P. 14. l. 2. from the bottom, for, lord chief-justice Holt, *read*, lord chancellor Cowper.

P. 17. l. 3. from the bottom, after "Gibson," add this note:

Mr. John Kimber was author of the Life here mentioned, which was first printed in 1724.

P. 33. erase l. 12 and 13. from the bottom.

P. 55. notes, l. 2. for
William, *read* Philip.

P. 79. l. 7. from the bottom, add,

I am assured that there is a print of Sir EWEN CAMERON, of Lochiel, the hero, whose Life is inserted in the Appendix to the 4to. edition of Pen-
nant's "Tour in Scotland." He ought with distinction to be mentioned in this class, as having greatly signalized himself against Cromwell's generals. He, after all the neighbouring chiefs were subdued, continued the terror of his arms, till at length he submitted on the most honourable terms.

P. 138. first note:

It should be observed, that though the information of the fact mentioned in this note came to me from a very good hand, I have, since it was printed, been told that it is, *at least*, questionable.

P. 144. erase the last period of the first note.

P. 190. l. 12. add,

GEORGE, Duke of Albemarle; *another equestrian figure, without the engraver's name.*

P. 230. l. 4. add, *Ob.* 2. Oct. 1667.

P. 296. l. 11. add,

The Rev. RICHARD KINGSTON,
M. A. and Preacher at St. James's Clerkenwell.
*Under the head, which is engraved in the manner of
Gaywood, are four Latin lines :*

Umbra Viri Facies, &c.

*The print is prefixed to his "Pilulæ Pestilentiales, a
Sermon preached at St. Paul's, in the Midst of the
late sore Visitation," and printed in 1665.*

Richard Kingston should be here men-
tioned with distinction and honour, as he, in
the midst of the dreadful pestilence, when,
"thousands fell on his right hand, and ten
thousands on his left," appeared to be under
the peculiar care of Providence. He, at this
time, as he informs us in his preface, was oc-
cupied "by day in visiting the sick, and by
night in burying the dead ; having no time for
study but what he extracted from his natural
rest."

P. 411. Notes, l. 2. after "The Man without
"Guile *," (Dr. Scawen Kenrick) add this sub-
note.

* I had drawn at full length, and almost finished, the *cha-
racter* of "THE MAN WITHOUT A HEART," as a contrast to
"THE MAN WITHOUT GUILLE." This would have made, what
the bookfellers call, a *six-penny touch*; and, I am confident,
would have been thought the most *spirited likeness* that I ever
drew. But, to avoid the imputation of malevolence, though it
was dictated by Mirth + rather than Spleen, I committed it to
the flames, as a sacrifice to Humanity. This has given me
more solid satisfaction than any transient pleasure that I could
possibly have received from forcing a smile, or gaining the ap-
probation of the few who *thoroughly* know the man : whose *name*,

† ————— Ridentem dicere verum

Quid vetat ? —————

though he, in the wantonness of wealth and insolence, without provocation, has repeatedly stung me to the *heart*, will ever remain in it a profound secret, as I have absolutely forgiven him.

V O L. IV.

P. 54. l. 4. from the bottom, *read*, Bodleie.

P. 61. first note, l. 7. *read*, Incense,
and l. 11. *fæminei*.

P. 62. first note, l. 5. *read*, tamque.

P. 102. l. 11. *read*, Theodidactus.

P. 139. l. 1. after "painter," add, who.

P. 157. l. 6. from the bottom, *read*, eldest daughter of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle.

P. 162. l. 6. from the bottom, before "Christian," add, In.

P. 222. l. 8. from the bottom, add, after 8vo."
SAMUEL LEIGH, *Æt.* 15. 1661.

P. 225. l. 8. *read*, the fatin cap was laid aside, and the formal screwed-up face, &c.

P. 234. the article of Sir William Curtius should be placed in the fifth class, as envoy from Charles II. to Germany. The description of his print, vol. II. p. 209, should be placed there also.

P. 364. cancel the article of *Brantôme*, which is in its proper place.

The following LIST of CURIOUS PORTRAITS, some of which, at least, it is hoped, will be engraved, was communicated by Mr. WALPOLE to the author, who has taken the liberty to methodize it according to his own plan.

ARTICLE I.

JAMES the Third, King of Scots, and his Queen; ancient originals, at Kensington palace.

ROBERT VERE, Duke of Ireland*; at Penshurst, in Kent.

GEORGE, Duke of Clarence; is at the same place. The earl of Huntingdon has another.

The great TALBOT, Earl of Shrewsbury, and his Countess; two most ancient pictures on board, at the earl of Northampton's, at Castle Ashby, in Northamptonshire.

The first Duke of Norfolk, who was killed at Bosworth-Field; at Worktop, the seat of the duke of Norfolk.

REIGN of HENRY VIII.

Queen CATHARINE PARR; at the earl of Denbigh's, at Newnham, in Warwickshire.

* Created by Richard II. See his article, in the history of the Vere family, in the "Biographia Britannica," vi. p. 4024.

LIST OF PORTRAITS

At the Queen's House, in the library, are the curious portraits of the Court of Henry VIII. &c. by Holbein *.

JAMES V. King of Scots, and his Queen; at the duke of Devonshire's, at Hardwick. Mr. Walpole has a copy of it in water-colours.

CHRISTINA, Dutchess of Milan, who refused to marry Henry VIII. † at Workfop.

Prince ARTHUR; at Mr. Sheldon's, Weston, Warwickshire.

The Duke of Richmond, natural Son of Henry VIII. at Strawberry-Hill.

Sir THOMAS WYATT; at Mr. Walpole's.

REIGN of EDWARD VI.

The Marquis || of Winchester; at Mrs. Pawlet's.

* Some of these have been mentioned in another place, as having been etched and published by Mr. Dalton. Among those which are not yet published †, are Queen Anne Bolen; Queen Jane Seymour; the Lady Mary, afterwards Queen; the Lord Chancellor Rich; the Earl of Surrey; John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's; Sir Thomas Wyatt; John More, Son of Sir Thomas; the Dutchess of Suffolk; the Countess of Surrey; and Lady Elyot.

† As the dutchess was never in England, her portrait, in strict propriety, cannot be placed in the English series. When a marriage with Henry was proposed to her, she declined the overture, declaring, that if she had two heads, one of them should be at his highness's service.

|| Created by Edward the Sixth. Mr. Tyson has etched his portrait from another picture, done when he was far advanced in years. The print is not sold in the shops.

‡ May 12, 1774.

ANNE

ANNE STANHOPE, Dutchess of Somerset, the Protector's Wife; at Strawberry-Hill.

REIGN of MARY.

JOHN DUDLEY, the great Duke of Northumberland; at the duke of Dorset's, at Knowle, in Kent.

ELEANOR, Countess of Cumberland, Sister to the Dutchess of Suffolk, Mother of the Lady Jane Grey; at lord Strafford's at Wentworth Castle, in Yorkshire.

CATHARINE GREY, Sister of Lady Jane; at Warwick Castle.

REIGN of ELIZABETH.

Mr. Walpole has seen a picture of Lord Treasurer BURLEIGH, and three other Lords, playing at cards, which would make a large print; but does not recollect where he saw it.

Sir JOHN PERROT, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, supposed natural Son of Henry the Eighth; at Strawberry Hill. The original is at sir Henry Packington's.

THOMAS, Earl of Southampton, Lord Essex's friend; at the dutchess dowager's of Portland; at Bulstrode, Bucks*.

MARY, the learned Countess of Arundel, at Mr. Sheldon's at Weston, in Warwickshire †.

REIGN

* In the picture is represented his cat, which went with him to the Tower.

† Wife of Henry Howard. The reader is referred to Ballard's "Memoirs" for an account of her translations from Greek into

LIST OF PORTRAITS

REIGN of JAMES I.

HENRY HOWARD, Earl of Northampton; at lord Carlisle's, Castle-Howard, Yorkshire. There is another at Knowle, in Kent.

The great Earl of Clare *; at the duke of Portland's, at Welbeck.

CECIL, viscount Wimbledon, at lord Craven's. There is a print of him, but it is very scarce.

Sir THOMAS CHALONER, Governor of Prince Henry; at lord Orford's, at Houghton, Norfolk.

Sir HENRY SAVILE; at Mr. Sheldon's, at Welton, in Warwickshire †.

The Countess of Suffolk; at Gorhambury.

Lady ARABELLA STUART; at Welbeck. Mr. Walpole has a copy in watercolours. There is a very scarce print of her.

REIGN of CHARLES I.

The Princess ELIZABETH, Daughter of Charles the First; at the duke of Northumberland's, at Sion.

English, and from English into Latin. The same *author* mentions her collections from Plato, Aristotle, and Seneca. These pieces, which were never printed, are, as he informs us, preserved in the royal library.

* Created 22 Jac. I. See an account of him, under the name of HOLLES, in the "Biographia Britannica."

† There is another portrait of him in the picture-gallery, at Oxford.

Prince

Prince RUPERT, and Prince MAURICE, in one picture; at lord Craven's, at Combe, in Warwickshire.

The Queen of Bohemia, and all her Children, in different pictures, are at the same place.

HENRY DANVERS, Earl of Danby; at lord Orford's, at Houghton, Norfolk.

Lord BROOK, who was killed in the civil war; at Warwick Castle.

Sir GEORGE VILLIERS, Father of the first Duke of Buckingham (Lord Clarendon's Ghost); at Strawberry Hill.

Sir SAMUEL LUKE (the Hudibras of Butler): at Mr. Barber's, at Adderbury, in Oxfordshire.

The Countess of Derby, who defended Latham House; at Mr. Walpole's.

ANNE, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery; at Mr. Walpole's, in Arlington-street. There is a very scarce print of her, which represents her young.

The Countess of Buckingham, Mother of the Duke; at the Duke of Montagu's.

REIGN of CHARLES II.

HENRY JERMYN, Earl of St. Alban's, supposed Husband of Queen Henrietta Maria; at Strawberry Hill.

Serjeant MAYNARD; at Strawberry Hill.

The famous Countess of Shrewsbury, Mistress of the second Duke of Buckingham of the Name of Villers; at the Duke of Montagu's.

The Beauties of Windsor, except two or three at most, have not yet been engraved.

Lady Chesterfield, and Lady Southesk; at the late sir Andrew Fountain's, at Narford, Norfolk.

Mrs. LUCY WALTERS, Mother of the Duke of Monmouth; at Strawberry Hill.

REIGN of WILLIAM III.

The Countess of Newburg, Lord Lansdown's Mira; at the duke of Montagu's. There is an uncommon mezzotinto of her.

REIGN of ANNE.

Dr. ARBUTHNOT; at the earl of Bristol's, in St. James's Square.

REIGN of GEORGE I.

The Duke of Wharton; at the Queen's House. There is a print of him by Simon, which has been copied by Verue*.

* At lord Paget's, at Beaufert in Staffordshire, is a whole length picture, by Holbein, of William lord Paget, who flourished in the reign of Mary. Lord Dartmouth has a good portrait of Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, which answers to Fynes Moryson's description of his person †. I hear that it is now engraving under the direction of Mr. Boydell. I have lately seen a most rare print of him in the king's library. At Magdalen college, in Oxford, are two paintings of the pious and munificent Dr. John Warner, bishop of Rochester ‡. At the same place, is a portrait of the excellent Dr. Henry Hammond. At the King's Arms, in Reading, is, or was very lately, an original picture of the charitable and public-spirited Mr. John Kyrle, the MAN of ROSS.

† See p. 45. of "Moryson's Journal of the Irish Rebellion in the Reign of Elizabeth."

‡ See "Athen. Oxon."

I N D E X.

* Note, that Art. I. signifies the First Article, or that part of the work which precedes the reign of Henry VIII. App. the Appendix to any reign. Int. the Interregnum; and N. the Notes.—Persons and things incidentally mentioned, are distinguished by *Italick Characters* *.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs,	Page.
A BBAT, or Abbot, Robert	I.	James I.	IV.	352
—————, George	I.	James I.	IV.	340
<i>Ælreffes</i> —————	III.	—————	—	46, N.
Acutus, Joannes. See Hawk- wood.				
Adams, Jack ———	IV.	Char. II.	IX.	110
Adrian, or Hadrian, IV.	I.	Art. I.	IV.	42
—————, V.	I.	Art. I.	App.	73
Ælfredus. See Alfred.				
Agrippa, Henry Cornelius	I.	Hen. VIII.	App.	124
Ailesbury, Robert earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	210
—————	IV.	James II.	II.	259
Airay, Henry ———	I.	James I.	IV.	360
Aiscue. See Ayscue.				
Alabaster, William —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	168
Alan, William ———	I.	Eliz.	IV.	223
Alasco, John ———	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	142
Albemarle, George Monck, duke of —	III.	Cha. II.	II.	190
—————	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	382
—————	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	96
Albemarle, Anne, dutchefs of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	156
Albemarle, Christopher, duke of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	198
—————	IV.	Jam. II.	III.	266
—————	IV.	Jam. II.	VII.	316
—————, Elizabeth, dut- chefs of —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	157
Albert II. king of the Romans	I.	Art. I.	App.	70
—————, prince, count Aremberg	II.	Jam. I.	App.	73
Albius. See White.				
Alcock, John ———	I.	Art. I.	IV.	55

* The Author has paid great attention to the correctness of this Index: but if after all his care any number should be misprinted, the article sought for may be found by attending to the reign and class.

Alencon,

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Alencon, Francis, duke of	I.	Eliz.	App.	292
Alexander I. king of Scotland	I.	Art. I.	I.	29
———— II. &c. —	I.	Art. I.	I.	29
———— III. &c. —	I.	Art. I.	I.	30
———— Sir William. See Sterling, William earl of				
Alfred ———	I.	Art. I.	I.	2
Allen, William. See Alan.				
——, Thomas ———	II.	James I.	IX.	30
————, of <i>Merton College</i>	II.	————	—	31, N.
——, Elias ———	II.	Cha. I.	X.	369
——, Sir Thomas —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	387
Allestry, Richard ———	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	271
————, William —	IV.	————	—	222, N.
Alfatia, the 'Squire of	IV.	James II.	XII.	349
Alfop, George —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	77
Alya, Ferdinand Alvares, duke of	I.	Mary	App.	174
Ambrose, Isaac ———	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	335
Ames, William ———	I.	James I.	IV.	374
———— ———	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	198
Anderson, Sir Edmund	I.	Eliz.	VI.	235
Andrews, Lancelot	I.	James I.	IV.	346, 351
<i>Angel, father</i> —	II.	————	—	205, N.
Angus, Archibald Douglas, earl of —	I.	Hen. VIII.	III.	90
Anieur, father ———	I.	James I.	IV.	378
Ann, queen of Richard III.	I.	Art. I.	I.	24
—— Bolen. See Bolen.				
—— of Cleves ———	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	79
—— of Denmark —	I.	James I.	I.	312
——, the lady —	II.	Cha. I.	I.	101
————, —	III.	Cha. II.	I.	178
——, princess of Denmark	III.	Cha. II.	I.	178
————, ———	IV.	James II.	I.	254
Anonymous portraits	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	340, N.
———— portraits	—	————	XII.	406
———— portraits	III.	Int.	XI.	148
———— portraits	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	300, 344
———— head, inscribed "Most gladly would I learn," &c. See Griffith.				

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page,
Anonymous head of a lawyer	IV.	James II.	IV.	315
Anselm, Bede, &c., —	I.	—	—	41, N.
Anthony, John } —	II.	James I.	IX.	4
—, Francis }				
<i>Antoine, monf. de</i> —	II.	—	—	89, N.
Archangel, father —	I.	James I.	IV.	380
Archee (Archy) * —	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	399
Archer, John —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	5
Aremberg. See Albert.				
Argathelæ, comes. See Argyle.				
Argyle, Archibald Campbell, marquis of	III.	Int.	III.	25
—, Archibald Campbell, earl of —	II.	Cha. II.	III.	25
—, Archibald Campbell, earl of —	IV.	James II.	II.	263
Arlington, Henry Bennet, earl of —	III.	Cha. II.	II	189
—, lady —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	169
Armstrong, sir Thomas	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	399
Armyne, lady Mary —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	175
Arran, James Hamilton, earl of	I.	Eliz.	III.	201
Arrowmith, Edmund —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	204
Arthur, prince of Wales	I.	Art. I.	I.	25, 26
Arundel, Henry Fitz Allen, earl of —	I.	Eliz.	II.	192
—, Thomas Howard, earl of —	I.	James I.	II.	324
—, Thomas Howard, earl of —	I.	James I.	III.	333
—, Thomas Howard, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	II.	111
—, Thomas Howard, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	233
—, Anne Dacre, countess of —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	373
—, Alatheia Talbot, countess of —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	373
—, Henry, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	II.	113
—, the countess of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	165
Afcham, Roger —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	276
Ash, Simeon —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	318

* His name was Archibald Armstrong.

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Ashburnham, Bertram —	I.	Art. I.	III.	36
Ashley, lord —	III.	Cha. II.	III.	217
——, lady —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	170
Ashmole, Elias —	III.	Int.	IX.	116
——, Mrs. —	III.	——	—	407, N.
Astley, Jacob, lord —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	241
——, fir Bernard —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	242
<i>Astrological Doctors</i> —	II.	——	—	294, N.
—— —	IV.	——	—	111, N.
<i>Astrop Wells, an anecdote concerning them</i>	IV.	——	—	10, N.
Atkins, Richard —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	73
Aubrey, John —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	72
<i>Audley-End</i> —	I.	——	—	322, N.
Augustinus (Auffin) Gulielmus	IV.	——	IX.	222, N.
Aurelius, Abrahamus	I.	James I.	IV.	374
Auriacus, vel Araufionenfium, princeps. See Orange.				
Auffin, William —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	317
Aylett, Robert —	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	230
Aylmer, John —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	207
Ayscue, fir George —	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	384
B ABINGTON, Gervafe	I.	James I.	IV.	348
——, John	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	338
<i>Backhouse, William</i> —	IV.	——	—	29, N.
Backwell, Edward —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	410
Bacon, Roger —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	46
——, Sir Nicholas —	I.	Eliz.	VI.	233
——, Sir Nathaniel —	I.	Eliz.	X.	280
——, Francis, lord	I.	James I.	VI.	387
—— —	II.	James I.	IX.	24
Baden, Cecilia, marchionefs of. See Cecilia.				
Bagwell, William —	III.	Int.	IX.	121
<i>Baillie, captain William</i>	IV.	——	—	140, 141, N.
Baker, Auguffin —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	200
——, Sir Richard —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	321
——, Sir George —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	257
——, madam —	IV.	James II.	XI.	346
Bale, or Balæus —	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	130
Balfour, fir William —	II.	Châ. I.	VII.	254

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Balfour, fir William —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	283
Baliol, or Balliol, John	I.	Art. I.	I.	30
——, Edward —	I.	Art. I.	I.	32
Balfham, Hugo de —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	44
Baltimore, Cecil Calvert, ba- ron of —	III.	Int.	III.	26
Bancroft, Richard —	I.	James I.	IV.	339
<i>Band, the clerical</i> —	IV.	——	—	226, N.
<i>Bandinelli, Baccio</i> —	II.	——	—	112, N.
Banfi, John —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	434
Bantam ambaffadors	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	233
Barbara, daughter of Charles II.	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	161
Barberini, cardinal —	II.	James I.	App.	70
Barclaius. See Barclay.				
Barclay, William —	I.	Eliz.	VI.	236
——, John —	II.	James I.	IX.	23
Barebone, Praife God,	III.	Int.	V.	68
Barefoot, John —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	200
Bargrave, Ifaac —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	165
<i>Barillon, Monf.</i> —	III.	——	—	216, N.
Barkley. See Berkeley.				
Barlo, (Barlow), Ambrofe	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	205
Barlow, Thomas —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	280
—— —	IV.	James II.	IV.	286
Barnard, Theodore. See Ber- nard.				
Barnardifton, fir Nathanael	II.	Cha. I.	V.	216
—— —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	269
Barnevelt, John Oden	II.	James I.	App.	74
Barrington, lady Anne, &c.	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	177
Bariffe, William —	III.	Int.	IX.	124
Barns, fir George —	I.	Ed. IV.	VIII.	145
Baron, Robert —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	311
——, Bonaventure —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	343
Barrow, Ifaac —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	281
Bartas, William du —	I.	Eliz.	App.	295
Barwick, John —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	256
——, Peter —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	3
Baffompierre, Francis de, &c.	II.	Cha. I.	App.	420
Baftwick, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	291
Bate, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	338
Bateman, William —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	49

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clofs, &c.	Page.
Bates, William	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	304
Batesius. See Bates.				
<i>Bath</i>	IV.	————	—	18, N.
Bathurst, Ralph	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	258
————	IV.	————	—	54, N.
Battalia, Francis	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	404
Baudius, Dominicus	I.	Eliz.	App.	300
<i>Bawds of Notoriety</i>	IV.	————	—	220
Baxter, Richard	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	330
————	IV.	James II.	IV.	301
Bayfield, Robert	III.	Int.	IX.	90
Beacon, Thomas	I.	Mary	IV.	164
————	I.	Eliz.	IV.	213
Beale, Mary, and her son Charles	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	128
Beard, Thomas	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	196
Beauelaire, James, lord	III.	Cha. II.	III.	211
Beaufort, Henry, duke of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	200
————, Mary, dutchefs of	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	164
<i>Beaulie, Betty</i>	IV.	————	—	22, N.
Beaumont, Francis	II.	James I.	IX.	9
————, Joseph	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	284
————, <i>John</i>	III.	————	—	275, N.
————, col. John. See Portsmouth captains.				
Beck, David	II.	Cha. I.	X.	349
————, Cave	III.	Int.	IV.	38
Becket, Thomas	I.	Art. I.	IV.	43
————, Isaac	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	136
Beconus. See Beacon.				
Bedford, John, duke of	I.	Art. I.	I.	20
————, John Ruffel, first earl of	I.	Ed. VI.	II.	132
————, Francis Ruffel, second earl of	I.	Eliz.	III.	200
————, Lucy Harrington, countefs of	II.	James I.	IX.	51
————, Francis Ruffel, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	126
————, William Ruffel, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	127
————, Anne, countefs of	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	376
Bedingfield, fir Henry	IV.	James II.	VI.	311

I N D E X.

	Vol	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Bedloe, William —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	202
Beeverwaerde, Charlotte de	IV.	—	—	194, N.
Beggar, the London —	IV.	James II.	XII.	355, 356
Behn, Aphara —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	59
Belcamp, John Van —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	354
Bell, Francis —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	206
Bellafyse, Thomas. See Falconberg.				
———, John, lord	III.	Cha. II.	III.	218
Bellafis, (Bellafyse), lady	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	174
Bellievre, Pompone de	I.	Eliz.	App.	294
Beloman, le —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	149
<i>Bendish, Bridget</i> —	III.	—	—	17, N.
Ben Israel, Manasseh —	III.	Int.	App.	158
—— Abdalah. See Jaurar.				
Benedict, father —	I.	James I.	IV.	380
Benedictus. See Bennet.				
Benlowes, Edward —	III.	Int.	IX.	96
Bennet, Christopher —	III.	Int.	IX.	88
——, mother —	IV.	—	—	220
<i>Benson, William</i> —	II.	—	—	314, N.
Berkeley, sir Robert —	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	224
——, George, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	212
——, sir William —	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	388
Bernard, Richard —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	189
——, Theodore —	I.	Hen. VIII.	X.	113
——, Nathaniel —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	185
——, Francis —	IV.	James II.	IX.	324
Bertius, Peter —	I.	Eliz.	App.	299
Berulle, Peter de —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	419
Berwick, James, duke of	IV.	James II.	III.	268
Bethel, Slingsby —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	409
Betterton, Thomas —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	147
Beverland, Adrian —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	97
<i>Bible, the English translation of it</i> —	I.	—	—	203, N.
Bill, Anne —	II.	James I.	XI.	56
Billingsley, Martin —	II.	James I.	X.	47
<i>Bilson, Thomas</i> —	I.	—	—	373, N.
Binning, Thomas —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	113
<i>Biography, lord Bacon's observation concerning it</i>	IV.	—	—	356
Biondi, Francesco —	II.	James I.	IX.	36

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Bifhop, William —	I.	James I.	IV.	375
Bifhops, the feven —	IV.	James II.	IV.	280
—— counfel —	IV.	James II.	VI.	311
Blackerby, Richard —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	196
<i>Blackftone, fir William</i> —	I.	——	——	389
Blackwell, fir Ralph	I.	Art. I.	VII.	61
Blackwood (or Blacuodeus) Adam —	I.	James I.	VI.	394
Blagrave, John —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	274
——, Joseph —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	28
Blake, Robert —	III.	Int.	VII.	79
Blood, col. —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	213
Blount, lord Mountjoy	I.	James I.	III.	339
————— See Newport.				
——, fir Henry —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	76
——, <i>fir Thomas Pope</i>		——	——	77
Blow, John —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	143
———— —	IV.	James II.	X.	337
Bluck, William, efq. —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	407
Blunt, the lord Montjoy. See Blount.				
Bobart, Jacob, the elder	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	89, N.
——, <i>the younger,</i> <i>his famous impofture</i>	IV.	——	——	89, N.
Bochart, Samuel —	II.	James I.	App.	78
Bodius. See Boyd.				
Bodley, fir Thomas —	I.	Eliz.	V.	233
———— —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	271
Bolen, Anne —	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	78
——, Catharine —	I.	Hen. VIII.	XI.	116
Bolingbrooke, Oliver, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	132
Bolton, Robert —	I.	James I.	IV.	364
——, Samuel —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	177
Bonnel, James —	IV.	James II.	VIII.	324
Bonner, Edmund —	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	136
———— —	I.	Mary	IV.	160
Booker, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	337
———— —	III.	Int.	IX.	127
<i>Books in the black letter</i> —	I.	——	——	115, 116
<i>Books of enormous length</i> —	III.	——	——	313, N.
Boon, Daniel —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	125

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs. &c.	Page.
Borde, Andrew	I.	Hen. VIII	IX	108
<i>Boffuet, bifhop of Meaux</i>	IV.	—	—	69
<i>Botany, remarks on it</i>	I.	—	—	253, 305, N.
Botley, Samuel	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	148
<i>Bourdeille, Pierre de.</i> See Brantômé				
Bowes, fir Robert	I.	Ed. IV.	VI.	144
—, William	II.	James I.	IX.	38
Boyd, Alexander	I.	Eliz.	—	266
Boyle, Robert	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	84
—, Michael	IV.	James II.	IV.	295
Boys, John	I.	James I.	IV.	356
—, Edward	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	295
Bradford, John	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	140
—	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	164
Bradshaw, John	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	397
—	III.	Int.	VI.	71
Brady, Henry	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	342
<i>Bramball, John</i>	II.	—	—	163, N.
Brandon, Charles	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	82
—, lady	IV.	James II.	XI.	343
Brantômé, Peter Bourdeille, abbé of	I.	Eliz.	App.	296
Brathwait, Richard	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	333
Brereton, fir William	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	262
Bretterg, Catharine	I.	Eliz.	XI.	286
Briant, Alexander	I.	Eliz.	IV.	227
Bridge, William	III.	Int.	IV.	44
Bridges, Noah	III.	Int.	X.	141
—	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	101
Bridgman, fir Orlando	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	360
Bridgwater, John Egerton, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	II.	204
—, Elizabeth, countefs of	III.	—	—	20, N.
Brie, Theodore de	I.	Eliz.	X.	280
Brightman, Thomas	I.	Eliz.	IV.	220
Bristol, John Digby, earl of	I.	James I.	III.	334
—, George Digby, earl of	II.	Int.	III.	22
Bristow, Richard	I.	James I.	IV.	375
Brog, Sir William	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	266
Brome, Richard	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	304
—, Alexander	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	52

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Calender, James Levingston, earl of ———	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	264
Calthorpe, James —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	276
Calver, Edward ———	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	281
Cambell, Sir James —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	271
Camden, Willſam —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	268
————— —	II.	James I.	IX.	26
Cameron, Sir Ewen ———	IV.	—————	—	368
<i>Camoens</i> ———	IV.	—————	—	51, N.
<i>Campanella</i> ———	II.	—————	—	291, N.
<i>Campbell, Pryſe</i> ———	IV.	—————	—	140, N.
Campian, Edmund —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	226
Candiſh, or Cavendiſh, Thomas	I.	Eliz.	VIII.	247
<i>Canterbury archbishops, paintings of them</i> —	I.	—————	—	157, N.
<i>Canting ſtyle in ſermons, &c.</i>	III.	—————	—	45, 53, 54, N.
Canute ——— —	I.	Art. I.	I.	3
Capel, Arthur lord —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	146
Capellus, Ludovicus ———	II.	James I.	App.	78
Cardan, Jerome —	I.	Ed. VI.	App.	150
Careleſs, major ———	III.	Int.	I.	2
Carleil, or Carlisle, Chriſtopher	I.	Eliz.	VII.	239
Carleton, George ———	I.	James I.	IV.	353
—————, Sir Dudley —	I.	James I.	V.	383
—————, Mary ———	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	221
Carlisle, Lucy, counteſs	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	381
—————, Margaret, counteſs of	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	382
—————, Charles, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	209
—————, <i>Iſabella, counteſs of</i>	IV.	—————	—	140, N.
Carnarvon. See Caernarvon.				
Carolus. See Charles.				
Carpenter, Richard —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	201
————— —	III.	Int.	IV.	58
————— —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	345
Carreras, Joſeph ———	IV.	James II.	IV.	304
Carter, John ———	I.	James I.	IV.	371
<i>Carter, C.</i> ——— —	IV.	—————	—	140, N.
<i>Carthuſianeſſes, or Poor Clares</i>	IV.	—————	—	178, N.
Cartwright, Thomas —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	221
—————, William —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	187
—————, ſir Hugh —	III.	Int.	VIII.	85
—————, Thomas —	IV.	James II.	IV.	294
<i>Cary, ſir Robert</i> —	III.	—————	—	113, N.

Caryl,

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Caryl, Jos. —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	312
<i>Casaubon, Isaac</i> —	III.	—	—	267, N.
—, Meric —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	267
Cafe, Thomas —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	317
—, John —	IV.	James II.	IX.	327
Castellus. See Castle.				
Castle, Edmund —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	277
Castlehaven, Mervin, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	150
—, Elizabeth, countess of —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	396
Castlemaine, Barbarah, countess of. See Cleveland.				
—, Roger Palmer, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	228
—	IV.	James II.	III.	279
Catesby, Robert, &c.	II.	James I.	XII.	61
Catharine, queen of Henry V.	I.	Art. I.	I.	18
— of Arragon	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	77
— Howard —	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	79
— Parre —	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	80
—, queen, &c.	III.	Cha. II.	I.	170
— See Katharine.				
Cats, &c. See Browerthavius.				
<i>Cavendish, lord James</i> —	II.	—	—	281, N.
Cawton, Thomas —	III.	Int.	IV.	47
Caxton, William —	I.	Art. I.	X.	66
Cecil, sir Robert —	II.	Eliz.	V.	232
— See Salisbury.				
—, Sir Edward —	I.	James I.	VII.	396
—, Charles —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	391
—, William —	IV.	James II.	VIII.	317
Cecilia, marchioness of Baden	I.	Eliz.	App.	293
Chaloner, Sir Thomas —	I.	Ed. VI.	VII.	145
— —	I.	Ed. VI.	IX.	146, 148
Chambers, (Chamber) Dr.	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	140
Chamberlain, William	III.	Int.	IX.	97
—	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	102
Chamberlaine, —	II.	James I.	IX.	13
<i>Characters misrepresented by Prejudice and Partiality</i>	III.	—	—	301, 308, N.
Chardin, Sir John —	IV.	James II.	IX.	331

I N D E X.

	Vol	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Charles the Bold, duke of Bur-	I.	Art. I.	App.	70
gundy —	I.	Hen. VIII.	App.	119
— V. emperor —	I.	Eliz.	App.	290
— IX. king of France	I.	James I.	I.	315
—, prince —	I.	James I.	I.	318
—, son of the elector Pa-				
latine —	I.	James I.	I.	318
— See Charles Lewis.				
— the First —	II.	Cha. I.	I.	87, 101
— — — — —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	285
— — — — — and his queen	II.	Cha. I.	I.	101
—, prince —	II.	Cha. I.	I.	96
— Lewis, count Palatine	II.	Cha. I.	I.	105
— — — — —	III.	Int.	I.	4
— the Second. —	III.	Int.	I.	1
— — — — —	III.	Cha. II.	I.	164
— XI. of Sweden —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	228
Charleton, Walter —	III.	Int.	IX.	88
— — — — —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	13
Charnock, Stephen —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	308
Chaucer, Geoffrey —	I.	Art. I.	IX.	63
Chaworth, Patrick, viscount	II.	Cha. I.	III.	151
Checus. See Cheke.				
Cheke, Sir John —	I.	Ed. VI.	V.	143
— — — — —	I.	Ed. VI.	IX.	147
Chester, Hugh Lupus, earl of	I.	—	—	36, 37, N.
Chesterfield, Philip, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	204
Chesterfield, Elizabeth Butler,				
countess of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	167
— — — — —, Anne, (Catharine),				
countess of —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	169
Chevreuse, mons. le duc de	II.	Cha. I.	App.	417
— — — — —, madame la du-				
chesse de —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	435
— — — — —, their daughter	II.	—	—	436, N.
Chicheley, Henry —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	51
— — — — —, sir John —	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	391
Chichester, Arthur, lord	I	James I.	III	339
— — — — —	—	—	VII.	395
Child, Sir Josiah —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	99
Chillingworth, William	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	168
Chimney sweepers —	IV.	James II.	XII.	355
Chisenhale, Edwall —	III.	Int.	X.	106
Chiverton, Sir Richard	III.	Int.	VIII.	85

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Christian IV. of Denmark	II.	James I.	App.	67
———, duke of Brunſwick	II.	James I.	App.	70
<i>Chronology, difficulties in it, occaſioned by almanack-makers.</i>	IV.	———	—	79, N.
Churchill, John, lord	IV.	James II.	III.	275
——— his two daughters —	IV.	James II.	XI.	344
Cibber, Caius Gabriel —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	130
———, Colley —	II.	———	—	274, N.
Clanrickard, Ulick du Burgh, marquis of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	149
Clarendon, Edward, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	359
———	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	63
———				
See Hyde.				
———, Henry, earl of	IV.	———	—	257, N.
Clarke, Samuel, ſenior	III.	Int.	IV.	45
———	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	320
———, junior	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	322
———, the Orientaliſt	III.	———	—	271, N.
———, Catharine —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	185
———, Joſeph —	IV.	James II.	XII.	351
Clarkſon, David —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	310
Clavel, John —	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	406
Clayton, ſir Robert —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	397
Cleaveland, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	300
———, the dutcheſs of.				
See Cleveland.				
Cleeve, Joas Van —	I.	Mary	X.	171
Clenche, John —	I.	Eliz.	VI.	235
Cleveland, the dutcheſs of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	160
———	IV.	———	—	211, N.
Cleyn, Francisco —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	347
<i>Cliffe, Mr.</i> —	III.	———	—	90, N.
Clifford, lady Anne	II.	James I.	XI.	53
———, Martin —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	96
<i>Clitberow, ſir Chriſtopher</i>	IV.	———	—	172, N.
Cluſius, Charles —	I.	Eliz.	App.	305
Cluver, Philip —	II.	James I.	App.	80
Cnoxus. See Knox.				
<i>Coach and poſt-chaiſe, by whom introduced</i> —	I.	———	—	193, N.

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Cobham, fir John Oldcastle, lord	I.	Art. I.	III.	37
Cockain, fir Aston	IV.	Cha. II.	IV.	46
Cocker, Edward	III.	Int.	X.	140
—————	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	147
Cockshuit, or Cockshut, John	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	408
Coelfon, Lancelot	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	29
Coke, fir Edward	I.	James I.	VI.	388
——, fir John	II.	Cha. I.	V.	208
——, Roger	IV.	————	—	100, N.
Coker, fir Henry	III.	Char. II.	VIII.	413
Cole, Abdiah	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	292
——, Thomas	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	337
——, fir Ralph	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	121
Colbert, John Baptist	III.	Cha. II.	II.	197
——, <i>ambassador to England</i>	III.	————	—	197, N.
Colerane, Henry, baron of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	229
——, Constantia Lucy, lady	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	195
Colet, John	I.	Hen. VIII.	IV.	96
Coley, Henry	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	106
College, Stephen	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	205
Collet. See Colet.				
Collings, John	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	306
Collins, Dominic	I.	Eliz.	IV.	230
——, Peter	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	316
——, Samuel	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	22
——, Richard	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	151
Colly Molly Puff	IV.	James II.	XII.	353
Coleman, Thomas	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	207
Colthurst, Henry	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	267
Colwal, Daniel	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	402
Comenius, Amos	II.	Cha. I.	App.	428
Comines (or Cominez) Philip de	I.	Art. I.	App.	73
<i>Companions of Charles the Second</i>	IV.	————	—	185, N.
Compton, Henry	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	233
—————	IV.	James II.	IV.	283
Conant, John	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	264
Concilium septem nobilium Anglorum conjurantium, &c. See Gunpowder Plot.				
<i>Confessional, the author of the</i>	III.	————	—	238, N.

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
<i>Connoisseurs in prints, their ca- price</i>	IV.	—	—	115, N.
Contareno, Aloyfius —	II.	Jam. I.	App.	76
Cooke, James —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	30
—, Mr. of Norfolk, his family —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	185
Cooper, Samuel —	III.	Int.	X.	136
— — — — —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	117
—, Edward —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	150
—, Elizabeth —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	192
<i>Copies in painting, and transla- tions in poetry</i> —	IV.	—	—	55, N.
Copland, Robert —	I.	Hen. VIII.	X.	114
Corbetta, Francesco —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	146
Corbie, Rodolph —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	206
Cornifh, alderman —	IV.	James II.	VIII.	319
Cornwallis, fir Charles and fir William —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	333
Coryate, Thomas —	II.	James I.	IX.	35
Cofin, John —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	233
Cofmo III. grand duke of Tufcany —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	229
Cottam, Thomas —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	228
Cotterel, fir Charles —	IV.	Jam. II.	VIII.	318
Cottington, Francis lord	II.	Cha. I.	II.	109
Cotton, Robert —	II.	James I.	IX.	31
— — — — —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	327
— — — Bruce, John —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	401
— — —, Charles —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	50
Coventry, Thomas, lord	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	218
Coulfon, Thomas —	IV.	Jam. II.	VIII.	319
Couplet, Francis, called the converted Chinefe	IV.	James II.	IV.	305
<i>Court of Wards</i> —	II.	—	—	283, N.
Cowel, Thomas —	IV.	James II.	IX.	332
Cowley, Abraham —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	296
— — — — —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	40
Crab, Roger —	III.	Int.	XII.	151
Cradock, Samuel —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	309
Craig, fir Thomas —	I.	James I.	VI.	393
Cranmer, Thomas —	I.	Hen. VIII.	IV.	94
— — — — —	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	135
— — — — —	I.	Mary	IV.	158

I D N E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Craven, William, lord	II.	Cha. I.	III.	144
—————, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	210
Cray, William	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	300
Creswell, madam	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	218
Crew, fir Randolph	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	220
————, Nathanael	IV.	James II.	IV.	284
Crichton, John, surnamed the Admirable	I.	Eliz.	IX.	264
Crisp, Tobias	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	179
Critonius. See Crichton.				
Critopulus, Metrophanes	II.	James I.	App.	77
Croke, fir George	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	223
Crompton, Hugh	III.	Int.	IX.	100
Cromwell, fir Thomas } ————, earl of Effex }	I.	Hen. VIII.	II.	85
————, Oliver	II.	Cha. I.	V.	216
————		————	VII.	251
————	III.	Int.	I.	5
————	III.	Int.	IV.	60
————	III.	Int.	VII.	72
————, Elizabeth, wife of the Protector	III.	Int.	I.	12
————, Richard	III.	Int.	I.	14
————, Oliver, his porter	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	210
<i>Crown-piece of Cromwell</i>	III.	————	—	138, N.
Croy, William de	I.	Hen. VIII.	App.	122
Cudworth, Ralph	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	282
Culpeper, Nicholas	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	293
————	III.	Int.	IX.	92
Cumberland, George Clifford, earl of	I.	Eliz.	III.	199
Cunæus, Peter	II.	James I.	App.	83
Cunyingham (or Cunningham) William	I.	Eliz.	IX.	254
Curle, Walter	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	156
Curson, Humphrey	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	340
Curtis, Diana	IV.	————	—	128
Curtius, fir William	II.	Cha. I.	V.	209
————	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	234
Cut-purse, Moll	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	407
Cutts, John	IV.	James II.	VII.	316

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
D ^r ADA, count —	IV.	James II.	—	265, 356, N.
Dalton, Michael —	I.	James I.	VI.	392
Dalton, Richard —	IV.	—	—	361, N.
Dalziel (or Dalyell) Thomas	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	380
Danby, Thomas Osborne, earl of —	III.	Cha. II.	II.	184
Dandulo, Rigep —	III.	Int.	App.	161
Daniel, Samuel —	II.	James I.	IX.	11
Darnly, Henry, lord —	I.	Eliz.	I.	186
Dartmouth, George, lord	IV.	James II.	II.	261
Davenant, fir William	II.	—	VII.	234
—————	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	298
—————	III.	Int.	IX.	93
—————	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	43
—————, Charles —	IV.	—	—	15, N.
David I. king of Scotland	I.	Art. I.	I.	29
——— II. &c. —	I.	Art. I.	I.	32
Davidfon, fir William —	III.	Cha. II.	V.	354
—————	II.	James I.	IX.	16
Davies, John —	II.	James I.	X.	46
Davis, madam (Mary)	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	186, 187, N.
———, Mary —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	216
Davifon, William —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	26
Day, John —	I.	Eliz.	X.	281
<i>Dedication of books, lucrative</i>	III.	—	—	37, 38, N.
De Dominis Marc Antonio	I.	James I.	IV.	358
Dee, John —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	272
De Grey, Thomas —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	100
De la Foffe, Charles —	IV.	James II.	X.	333
De la Mer, or Delamer, Hen- ry Booth, lord	IV.	James II.	III.	274
Delamore, fir William	I.	Art. I.	VII.	59
Democritus junior. See Bur- ton, Robert.				
Denbigh, William Fielding, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	129
—————, Basil Fielding, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	129
Denifon, John —	I.	James I.	IV.	361
Denmark, George, prince of	III.	Cha. II.	I.	183
—————	IV.	James II.	I.	255
Denny, lord (fir Ant.)	I.	Hen. VIII.	VIII.	107
Derby, James Stanley, earl of	III.	Int.	III.	21

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
<i>Derby, the countess of,</i> —	III.	————	—	22, N.
—————	IV.	James II.	XI.	339
——, Charles, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	202
De Retz, cardinal —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	229
Dering, Edward —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	215
————, fir Edward —	II.	Cha. I.	V.	214
—————	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	394
Dervorgilla —	I.	Art. I.	I.	30
Desborough, John —	III.	Int.	IV.	71, 72
Descartes, Renatus —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	432
Desmond, the countess of	II.	James I.	XI.	59
Dethick, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	340
Devonshire, Edward Court- ney, earl of	I.	Ed. VI.	III.	135
————, Edward Court- ney, earl of	I.	Mary	III.	155
————, Edward, Court- ney, earl of	—	————	X.	171
————, Elizabeth, countess of —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	381
————, William, earl of	IV.	James II.	III.	270
Dick, fir William —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	279
Diepenbeke, Abraham van	II.	Cha. I.	X.	351
Digby, George, lord —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	142
—————	III.	Int.	III.	22
————, fir Kenelm —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	247
—————	—	————	IX.	329
—————	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	86
————, Anastasia, (Venetia) lady —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	390
<i>Dillenius, Dr.</i> —	IV.	————	—	141, N.
Dingley, Robert —	III.	Int.	IV.	35
Disbrow. See Desborough.				
Dixie, fir Wolstan —	I.	Eliz.	VIII.	250
Docwra, Thomas —	I.	Hen. VIII	VIII.	107
Dobson, William —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	346
Dod, John —	I.	James I.	IV.	370
Dolben, John —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	244
—————	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	245
Donald Bane, king of Scotland	I.	Art. I.	I.	28
Donne, John —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	260
—————	I.	James I.	IV.	356
—————	II.	James I.	IX.	10

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Donne, John ———	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	166
Doncaster, James Scot, earl of	IV.	James II.	—	338
Donnegal, Arthur, lord	III.	Cha. II.	III.	225, N.
Doolittle, Thomas —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	313
Dorchester, the countess of	IV.	James II.	IX.	340
Dorset, Thomas Sackville, earl of ———	I.	James I.	II.	320
————, Richard Sackville, earl of ———	II.	James I.	IX.	10
————, Edward Sackville, earl of	I.	James I.	III.	333
————, Edward Sackville, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	II.	119
Dover, Robert ———	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	398
Douglas, Rupert ———	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	266
Doufa, Janus ———	I.	Eliz.	App.	301
Drake, sir Francis —	I.	Eliz.	VII.	242
Drayton, Michael —	II.	James I.	IX.	10
Dress, English. <i>See the end of the reign of Henry VII*. &c. &c. and Vol. IV. p. 227. N.</i>				
Drogheda, the countess of —	III.	————	—	186, N.
Drummond, William —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	314
Drufius, John ———	I.	Eliz.	App.	299
Dryden, John ———	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	37
————	IV.	James II.	IX.	329
Dudley, sir Robert —	I.	————	—	133, N.
Dugdale, William —	III.	Int.	IX.	115
————, Stephen —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	204
Duncan, king of Scotland	I.	Art. I.	I.	28
Dundee, John, viscount	IV.	James II.	III.	277
————	IV.	James II.	VI.	317
Duns, John, Scotus —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	46
Dunstan ———	I.	Art. I.	IV.	41
Dunton, John ———	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	150
Duppa, Brian ———	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	234
Durant, John ———	III.	Int.	IV.	44
Dutch woman, the famous	IV.	James II.	XII.	352
Dyer, sir James ———	I.	Eliz.	VI.	234
————, William, ———	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	336
E ACHARD, John	III.	————	—	276, N.
Edema, Gerard —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	122

* See some curious remarks concerning dress in the reign of Richard II. by Chaucer, in his "Parlon's Tale," at p. 191, col. 1, of Urry's edition of his works.

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Edgar, king of Scotland	I.	Art. I.	I.	28
Edvardus. See Edward.				
Edward the Confessor	I.	Art. I.	I.	3
—— I. ——	I.	Art. I.	I.	10
—— II. ——	I.	Art. I.	I.	11
—— III. ——	I.	Art. I.	I.	11
——, the Black Prince	I.	Art. I.	I.	13
—— IV. ——	I.	Art. I.	I.	22
—— V. ——	I.	Art. I.	I.	23
—— VI. ——	I.	Ed. VI.	I.	129
Edwin the monk —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	42
Effingham, Elizabeth, baroness of ——	I.	Eliz.	XI.	284
Egbert the Great ——	I.	Art. I.	I.	1
Eggesfield, Robert —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	49
Elder, William ——	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	137
Eleanor, queen of Henry III.	I.	Art. I.	I.	10
Elgin, Thomas, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	222
Elis, or Elys, Edmund	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	298
Elizabeth, queen of Edw. IV.	I.	Art. I.	I.	22
——, queen of Hen. VII.	I.	Art. I.	I.	25
——, princess ——	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	80
——, queen ——	I.	Eliz.	I.	176
—— ——	——	——	IX.	252
——, princess ——	I.	James I.	I.	316
——, queen of Bohemia	I.	James I.	I.	316
—— ——	II.	Cha. I.	I.	104
——, daughter of the prince Palatine	I.	James I.	I.	318
——, the lady ——	II.	Cha. I.	I.	100
——, daughter of the king of Bohemia	II.	Cha. I.	I.	107
——, princess ——	III.	Int.	I.	4
Ellesmere, Thomas Egerton, baron of ——	I.	James I.	VI.	386
Ellis, Clement ——	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	299
——, <i>Philip</i> ——	IV.	——	——	305
Elton, Richard ——	III.	Int.	IX.	124
Emmet, William ——	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	130
<i>English language, abuses of it</i>	III.	——	——	54, N.
—— ——	IV.	——	——	99, N.
<i>Engravers of topographical prints</i>	II.	——	——	46, N.

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
<i>Engravers who practifed for amufement</i> —	IV.	————	—	140
Ent, fir George —	IV.	Char. II.	IX.	10
Erasmus, Defiderius —	I.	Hen. VIII.	IV.	99
Erpenius, Thomas —	II.	James I.	App.	82
Erfkein, Alexander —	III.	Int.	V.	67
<i>Efcurlal, remarks on it</i>	I.	————	—	153, N.
Efpagne, John de —	III.	Int.	IV.	57
Efperton, Bernard de Foix, duke of —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	227
Effex, Thomas Cromwell, earl of. See Cromwell.				
——, Walter Devereux, earl of	I.	Eliz.	II.	198
——, Robert Devereux, earl of	I.	Eliz.	II.	191, 198
—————	I.	Eliz.	VII.	238
—————	I.	James I.	III.	332
—————	II.	Cha. I.	II.	119
—————	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	248
——, Margaret, (Elizabeth) countefs of —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	377
——, Arthur Capel, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	II.	196
—————	—	————	III.	207
——, the countefs dowager of —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	168
<i>Etching practifed by feveral gentlemen and ladies. See Engravers.</i>				
Etienne, Chevalier —	I.	Art. I.	App.	73
Etheridge, fir George —	IV.	————	—	47
Evans, Dr. an anecdote of him	IV.	————	—	173, N.
Evelyn, John —	III.	Int.	IX.	122
—————	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	86
—————	—	————	X.	140
Everard, Dr. ———	III.	Int.	IX.	91
Eufton, lord —	IV.	James II.	III.	269
Exeter, Francis Bridges countefs of — —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	379
——, the countefs of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	166
——, the earl of —	III.	Cha. II.	III.	203
<i>Fabricus. See Peirefc.</i>				
F AGIUS, Paul —	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	142
Fairclough, Samuel	III.	Int.	IV.	39
Fairfax, William —	I.	James I.	VII.	397

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Fairfax, Ferdinando, lord	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	252
——, fir Thomas	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	249
——	III.	Int.	VII.	72
——, Thomas, lord	III.	Cha. I.	IX.	322
——	II.	Cha. II.	III.	224
Faithorne, William	II.	Cha. I.	X.	355
——	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	133
—— junior	IV.	——	——	134
Falconberg, lady	III.	Int.	XI.	143
——, Thomas Bellafyfe, vifcount	III.	Cha. II.	III.	213
Falkland, Henry Cary, lord	I.	Cha. I.	III.	147
——, Lucius Cary, vif- count	II.	Cha. I.	III.	148
——	——	——	IX.	316
——, lady	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	394
Falkner, William	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	290
Fanfawe, fir Richard	III.	Cha. II.	V.	352
——	IV.	——	IX.	51
Farrar, Robert	I.	Mary	IV.	162
Featly, Daniel	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	176
——, John	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	190
Fell, John	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	252
Fenner, William	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	82
Fenwick, John	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	345
Ferdinand, emperor	I.	Hen. VIII.	App.	120
—— II. grand duke of Tufcany	II.	Cha. I.	App.	419
Ferguson, Robert	IV.	——	——	201, N.
Feria, the duke of	I.	Eliz.	App.	294
Feverfhaw, Lewis, earl of	IV.	James II.	III.	271
Fevre, Claude le	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	120
—— Fidell, Thomas	III.	Int.	VI.	71
Fielding, Robert	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	403
——, lady Mary	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	195
Fiennes, Nathanael	II.	Cha. I.	V.	214
——	III.	Int.	II.	15
Filcock, Roger	I.	Eliz.	IV.	230
Finch, Edward	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	186
——, John, lord	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	219
——, Heneage	IV.	James II.	VI.	313
——. See Nottingham.				
——, lady Effex	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	171

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
<i>Finet, fir John</i> —	II.	—	—	366, N.
Finger, Godfrey —	IV.	James II.	X.	337
Fisher, John —	I.	Hen. VIII.	IV.	93
—, <i>Payne</i> —	III.	—	—	94, N.
Fitz-Alan, or Alwine —	I.	Art. I.	VIII.	60
<i>Fitzgerald, father</i> —	IV.	—	—	305
Flamsteed, John —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	296
Flatman, Thomas —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	54
— — — — —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	117
Flavel, John —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	333
Fleetwood, Charles, lord de- puty —	III.	Int.	II.	17
— — — — —	—	—	VII.	73
Fleming, Richard —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	52
Fletcher, John —	II.	James I.	IX.	9
<i>Fligen, Eve</i> —	II.	—	—	63
Flint, George, earl of —	IV.	James II.	III.	272
Florius, or Florio, Jo.	II.	James I.	IX.	38
Fludd, Robert —	II.	James I.	IX.	3
Foix, Bernard. See Espernon.				
Fontaine, Jean de la —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	241
Forbes, Patrick —	I.	James I.	IV.	355
—, James —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	327
Fortescue, fir John —	I.	Art. I.	VI.	56
—, fir Edmund —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	271
Foster, William —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	328
Fox, Richard —	I.	Hen. VIII.	IV.	95
—, John —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	221
—, George —	IV.	—	—	210, N.
—, fir Stephen —	III.	Cha. II.	V.	355
— — — — —	IV.	James II.	V.	307
Francis I. of France —	I.	Hen. VIII.	App.	121
— II. &c. —	I.	—	—	182, N.
Frank, Mark —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	266
Frater, Mendicans —	IV.	James II.	IV.	307
<i>Frauds of printfellers, medal- lifts, &c.</i> —	II.	—	—	284, N.
Frederic III. of Denmark	II.	James I.	App.	67
Frederick Henry, fon of the Palsgrave —	II.	Cha. I.	I.	104
—, elector Palatine	II.	James I.	App.	68
—, IV. duke of Wir- temberg —	I.	Eliz.	App.	292

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Friar, a mendicant. See Frater Mendicans.				
Friesendorff, John Frederick a	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	232
Frith, Mary, or Moll Cutpurse —	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	407
Friis, Christian —	I.	Eliz.	App.	295
Frobisher, or Frobiser, sir Martin —	I.	Eliz.	VII.	244
Froissard, John —	I.	Art. I.	App.	74
Frost, John —	III.	Int.	IV.	46
Fulco. See Fulke.				
Fulke, William —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	215
Fuller Thomas —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	171
———, —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	274
———, Isaac —	III.	Int.	X.	135
<i>Fulman, William, supposed author of the "Whole Duty of Man."</i>	II.	———	——	218, N.
Fytche, William. See Benedict.				
G ADBURY, John —	III.	Int.	IX.	129
———	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	104
Gainsborough, Humfrey —	III.	———	——	20
Gale, Thomas —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	255
Gamble, John —	III.	Int.	X.	139
Gammon, Leonardus —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	412
Gardiner, Stephen —	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	136
———, col. —	I.	———	——	320, N.
———, Stephen —	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	136
———, —	I.	Mary	IV.	160
Garencieres, Theophilus	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	24
Garnet, Henry —	I.	James I.	VI.	379
Garrard, Mark —	I.	Eliz.	X.	279
———, —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	341
Garrick. David —	II.	———	——	9, N.
<i>Garter, order of, Rastel's account of its origin</i>	I.	———	——	12, N.
Gascoign, George —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	262
Gaspars, John Baptist —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	121
Gauden, John —	III.	Int.	IV.	30
Gee, John —	IV.	———	——	100, N.
Geldorp —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	356
Gemara, Stephen de —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	424

I D N E X:

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page,
Geninges. See Jennings.				
Gentilefchi, Horatio —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	346
————, Artemisia —	I.	Cha. I.	X.	357
George, prince of Hanover	III.	Cha. II.	I.	182.
————, Mother —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	218
Gerard, Charles, lord	III.	Cha. II.	III.	219
Gerarde, John —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	275
Gerbier, fir Balthazar, or Balthazar —	II.	Cha. I.	V.	210
————, fir Balthazar, or Balthazar —	—	————	X.	355
————, fir Balthazar, or Balthazar —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	131, N.
Gethinge —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	368
Gibbons, Grinling —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	130
Gibson, fir Alexander —	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	231
————, Richard —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	119
————, Mrs. —	—	————	XI.	191
Giffard, Bonaventure —	IV.	James II.	IV.	303
Gilbert, fir Humphrey —	I.	Eliz.	VIII.	246
————, Samuel —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	90
Gilpin, Bernard —	I.	Mary	IV.	163
————, <i>William</i> —	I.	————	—	163, N.
Gioe, Mark —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	232
Glamorgan, lord. See Wor- cester, Edward, marquis of.				
Ghibbeseus, Ghibbes, or Gib- bes —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	53
Glanvil, Jos. —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	274
<i>Glastonbury Waters</i> —	IV.	————	—	32, N.
Gliffon, Francis —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	11
Glocester, Robert, duke of	I.	————	—	7, N.
————, Humphrey, duke of	I.	Art. I.	I.	20
————, Jaqueline, dutchefs of —	I.	Art. I.	I.	21
————, Henry, duke of	II.	Cha. I.	I.	98
————	III.	Cha. II.	I.	176
Goad, John —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	296
Godfrey, fir Edmund Bury	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	399
Godwin, Francis —	I.	James I.	IV.	350
Goldsmith, Francis —	III.	Int.	IX.	99
————, <i>Oliver</i> —	III.	————	—	99, N.

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Gomarus, Francis —	I.	Eliz.	App.	297
Gondamor, count —	II.	James I.	App.	72
Gondy, John Francis Paul de. See De Retz.				
<i>Gonsales, Domingo</i> —	I.	————	—	351, N.
Goodrick, or Goodrich, Tho- mas —	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	136
Goodwin, Arthur —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	274
————, Jane —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	386
————, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	191
———— —	III.	Int.	IV.	41
————, Thomas —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	302
Goring, George, lord —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	236
Gosnold, John —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	337
<i>Gothic churches, &c.</i> —	III.	————	—	242, N.
Gouge, William —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	178
————, Thomas —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	314
Gouter, James —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	367
Gower, John —	I.	Art. I.	IX.	65
————, Humfrey —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	276
Grafton, Richard —	I.	Hen. VIII.	X.	115
————, Henry, duke of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	199
————, Isabella, dutchefs of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	163
Graham, madam —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	183
Grammont, Philibert, count	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	239
————, lady —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	193
Grandison, William Villiers, viscount —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	150
Granville, fir Bevil —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	238
Graves, John —	I.	James I.	VIII.	407
————, Richard —	III.	Char. II.	VI.	374
<i>Graunt, John</i> —	IV.	————	—	15, N.
Gray, lady Jane. See Grey.				
Greatraks, Valentine —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	31
Greaves, John —	III.	Int.	IX.	119
Gregory, Edmund —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	198
<i>Greek language, its introduction into England</i> —	I.	————	—	101, N.
Greenhill, Henry —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	83
————, John —	—	————	X.	121
Grenvile, fir Richard —	I.	Eliz.	VII.	245
Greenvillus. See Greenvile.				
Gresham, fir Thomas —	I.	Eliz.	VIII.	248

Grevile,

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
<i>Grevile, lady Louisa</i> —	IV.	————	—	140, N.
Grew, Nehemiah —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	17
Grey, lady Jane —	I.	Ed. VI.	XI.	148
————— —	—	Mary	XI.	151, 171
——, lord —	III.	Cha. II.	III.	216
——, lady —	IV.	————	XI.	172
——, Thomas de —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	100
Griffier, John —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	124
Griffith, Mary —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	392
——, George —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	329
Grindal, Edmund —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	204
<i>Grose, Francis</i> —	III.	————	—	242, N.
Grotius, Hugo —	II.	James I.	App.	75
Gruterus (Gruter) Janus	I.	Eliz.	App.	303
Grynæus, Symon —	I.	Hen. VIII.	App.	123
Guilford, Francis, lord —	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	264
<i>Guitar censured by Dr. Brown.</i>	IV.	————	—	146, N.
—— <i>its vogue in the reign of</i> <i>Charles II.</i> —	IV.	————	—	186, N.
Guldeforde, Henry —	I.	Hen. VIII.	II.	88
——, lady —	—	————	XI.	116
<i>Gulston, Elizabetha Bridgetta</i>	IV.	————	—	140, N.
Gustavus Adolphus —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	417
Gundamor. See Gondamor.				
Gunpowder Plot, the conspi- rators in it —	II.	James I.	XII.	61
Gunning, Peter —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	249
Gwynn, Eleanor —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	187
Gyles, Henry —	IV.	James II.	X.	334
H ACKET, John —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	241
Hardrianus. See Adrian.				
Hale, Matthew —	III.	Int.	VI.	71
——, sir Matthew —	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	365
Hales, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	172
Hall, John — —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	256
——, Joseph —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	156
——, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	333
——, Jacob —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	211
Hallifax, George Savile, mer- quis of —	IV.	James II.	II.	257
Hamden, or Hampden John	II.	Cha. I.	V.	212
Hamet, ambassador —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	232

Hamilton,

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Hamilton, James, marquis of	VI	————	—	366
————, William, duke of	II.	Cha. I.	II.	120
————, Anthony, count	III.	Int.	III.	25
Hanneman, Adrian	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	71
Hanny, Patrick	II.	Cha. I.	X.	347
Hanover, the prince of. See George.	II.	James I.	IX.	17
Harcott, or Harcourt, Thomas	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	344
Harcourt, Henry, count de	II.	Cha. I.	App.	422
Harley, Thomas	I.	James I.	VIII.	403
——, fir Robert	II.	Cha. I.	V.	216
——, fir Edward	—	————	VIII.	269
<i>Harmer, Thomas</i>	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	395
Harold, king	I.	————	—	366, N.
Harrington, fir John	I.	Art. I.	I.	4
——, John, lord, the father	I.	Eliz.	IX.	261
—— the fon	I.	James I.	III.	336
——, James	II.	————	III.	337
——, Catharine	III.	Int.	IX.	122
Harrifon, major general	—	————	XI.	145
——, John	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	252
Hart, John	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	275
Hartgil, George	I.	James I.	IV.	364
<i>Hartley, mifs</i>	I.	Eliz.	IV.	220
Hartman, Adam Samuel	IV.	————	—	140, N.
Harvey, Elizabeth. See Hervey.	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	291
——, William	II.	James I.	IX.	2
——, Gideon	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	286
<i>Haflewood, George</i>	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	20
<i>Haftings, lady Eliz. the Afpafia of Congerve, in the "Tatler."</i>	II.	————	—	69, N.
<i>Hatfield-houfe</i>	IV.	————	—	270, N.
——, Martha	I.	————	—	321, N.
Hawkins, fir John	III.	Int.	XII.	150
——, Francis	I.	Eliz.	VII.	244
Hawkwood, fir John	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	282
Haworth, Samuel	I.	Art. I.	VII.	59
	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	23

Haydock,

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Haydock, Richard —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	253
——, Richard —	I.	Eliz.	X.	281
Hayls, John —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	120
Hayward, fir John —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	271
————— —	II.	James I.	IX.	27
Head, Richard —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	57
<i>Hearne, Thomas</i> —	II.	————	—	433, N.
Heath, fir Robert —	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	221
——, Henry —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	206
<i>Hebrew, various readings in it</i>	II.	————	—	78, N.
Heinfius, Daniel —	I.	Eliz.	App.	302
<i>Helyot, madam</i> —	IV.	————	—	194, N.
Hemskirk, Egbert —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	125
Henchman, Humphrey —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	232
Henderson, Alexander —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	199
Henley, Robert —	III.	int.	VIII.	85
Henricus. See Henry.				
Henry I. —	I.	Art. I.	I.	6
—— II. —	—	——	—	8
—— III. —	—	——	—	9
—— IV. —	—	——	—	16
—— V. —	—	——	—	16
—— VI. —	—	——	—	19
—— VII. —	—	——	—	24
——, his three children	—	——	—	25
——, son of Henry VII.	—	——	—	26
—— VIII. —	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	75
————— —	—	——	IX.	108
—— II. of France	I.	Ed. VI.	App.	149
—— III. of France —	I.	Eliz.	App.	291
—— IV. of France	—	——	—	291
—— prince —	I.	James I.	I.	313
Henerietta Maria —	II.	Cha. I.	I.	94, 101
————— —	III.	int.	I.	3
————— —	III.	Cha. II.	I.	172
————— } —	III.	Cha. II.	I.	180
——, Anne				
Herbert, fir Edward —	I.	James I.	V.	382
——, Edward, lord	II.	Cha. I.	III.	145
————— —	—	——	IX.	318
——, Philip, lord —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	141
——, George —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	170
——, Penelope, lady	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	385

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Herft, Richard	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	408
Herrick, Robert	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	309
Hertford, the countefs of	II.	James I.	XI.	50
——, William Seymour, marquis of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	123
Hervey, William	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	272
——, Elizabeth	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	388
——, John	III.	Cha. II.	V.	356
Hewit, John	III.	Int.	IV.	32
Hewling, Benjamin	IV.	James II.	VIII.	320
<i>Hewling family</i>	IV.	——	—	321, N.
Hewfe, madam. See Hughs.				
Hewfon, John	III.	Int.	VII.	74
Heydon, John	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	108
Heylin, Peter	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	173
——	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	262, 278
Haywood, John	I.	Mary	IX.	170
Hibbert, Henry	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	291
Hicks, William	III.	Int.	IX.	106
<i>Higgons, Thomas, or fir Tho- mas</i>	II.	——	—	378, N.
Higham, father	I.	James I.	IV.	377
Highmore, Nathanael	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	18
Hilder, Thomas	III.	Int.	IV.	53
Hilderfham, Arthur	I.	James I.	IV.	371
Hill, Thomas	I.	Eliz.	IX.	277
——, Robert	I.	James I.	IV.	363
——, Abraham	IV.	——	—	25, N.
——, John	IV.	——	—	141, N.
Hilliard, Nicholas	I.	Eliz.	X.	277, 278
——	IV.	——	—	363
<i>Historical ftyle, the corruption of it</i>	II.	——	—	25, N.
<i>Hoadly, Mrs. See Curtis.</i>				
Hobart, fir Henry	I.	James I.	VI.	391
Hobbes, or Hobbs, Thomas	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	52, 92
Hobfon, Mr.	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	400
Hodder, James	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	102
——	—	——	X.	147
Hoddefdon, John	III.	Int.	IX.	102
Hodfon, William	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	317
Hoefnagle, George	II.	James I.	X.	45
<i>Hogarth, William</i>	IV.	——	—	127

I N D E X.

		Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Holbein, Hans	—	I.	Hen. VIII.	X.	112
—	—	I.	Ed. VI.	X.	148
Holder, William	—	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	262
<i>Holdford, Mrs.</i>	—	IV.	—	—	49, N.
Holland, Thomas	—	I.	Eliz.	IV.	216
—	—	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	206
—, <i>Hugh</i>	—	I.	—	—	314, N.
—, <i>Philemon</i>	—	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	290
—, <i>Hezekiah</i>	—	III.	Int.	IV.	48
—, <i>Henry Rich, earl of</i>	—	II.	Cha. I.	III.	131
—	—	—	—	VII.	233
Hollar, <i>Winceslaus</i>	—	II.	Cha. I.	X.	363
—	—	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	134
Holles, or Hollis, <i>Denzil</i>	—	II.	Cha. I.	V.	214
—, <i>lord</i>	—	III.	Cha. II.	III.	219
—, <i>fir Tretswell (Fretcheville)</i>	—	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	360
<i>Holloway, judge</i>	—	IV.	—	—	314
Holt, <i>John</i>	—	III.	Int.	VIII.	86
Hommius, <i>Festus</i>	—	II.	James I.	App.	82
Hondius, <i>Henry</i>	—	II.	James I.	X.	45
—, <i>Abraham</i>	—	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	123
Honthorst, <i>Gerard</i>	—	II.	Cha. I.	X.	345
Hooker, <i>Richard</i>	—	I.	Eliz.	IV.	216
Hooper, <i>John</i>	—	I.	Mary	IV.	162
Hopton, <i>Ralph, lord</i>	—	II.	Cha. I.	III.	146
—	—	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	235
Hopkins, <i>Matthew, the witchfinder</i>	—	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	409
—, <i>William</i>	—	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	149
—, <i>Ezekiel</i>	—	IV.	James II.	IV.	296
Hoopwod, <i>John</i>	—	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	338
<i>Hornby, Charles</i>	—	III.	—	—	116, N.
<i>A Herse imprisoned for diabolical practices by order of the inquisition in Spain</i>	—	III.	—	—	164, N.
Hoskins, <i>fir John</i>	—	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	371
—	—	IV.	James II.	VI.	314
Hotham, <i>fir John</i>	—	II.	Cha. I.	V.	217
Hough, <i>John</i>	—	IV.	James II.	IV.	300
<i>How, Jofias</i>	—	III.	—	—	317, N.

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Howard, Charles, lord admiral, &c. &c. in Pine's tapestry	I.	Eliz.	VII.	241
——, lady Catharine	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	385
——, Thomas Philip	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	340
Howe, John	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	311
Howell, James	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	284
——	III.	Int.	IX.	111
Howson, John	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	154
<i>Huddesford, William</i>	I.	——	—	30, N.
Hudson, Jeffery	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	403
Hughs, Margaret	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	190
Huitfield, Harrald	I.	Eliz.	App.	294
Humphrey, Laurence	I.	Eliz.	IV.	211
——, <i>John</i>	II.	——	—	268, N.
Hunfdon, Henry, lord	I.	Eliz.	II.	194
——, lady	I.	Eliz.	XI.	285
—— <i>the laft lord</i>	—	——	—	195, N.
Hunt, William	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	83
Hunter, James Peter	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	285
Huntingdon, Henry Haftings, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	126
——, Elizabeth, countefs of	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	374
——, Theophilus, earl of	IV.	James II.	III.	270
<i>Hutchinfon, Francis, bifhop of Down and Connor, an anecdote of him</i>	I.	——	—	41
Hutton, Mathew	I.	James I.	IV.	341
——, fir Richard	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	222
Huygens, Conftantine	II.	James I.	App.	85
——, Christian	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	236
Hyde, Edward	II.	Cha. I.	V.	211
——. See Clarendon,				
——, Thomas	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	264
——, the lady Henrietta, and the lady Mary	IV.	James II.	XI.	342
<i>Hypogeum at Albury, and at Park Place</i>	III.	——	—	187, N.
Hyperius, Andreas Gerardus	I.	Hen. VIII.	App.	124

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
JACK (Jacchæus) Gilbert	II.	James I.	IX.	5
Jackson, Arthur —	III.	Int.	IV.	43
Jacobus. See James.				
Jacomb, Thomas —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	307
Jamaica, "The Natural His- tory of —	IV.	—	—	267, N.
James I. king of Scotland	I.	Art. I.	I.	32
— II. &c. —	I.	Art. I.	I.	34
— III —	I.	Art. I.	I.	34
— IV. —	I.	Art. I.	I.	34
— V. —	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	83
— VI. —	I.	Eliz.	I.	187
James I. of England —	I.	James I.	I.	307
— his family —	I.	James I.	I.	318
— — —	II.	James I.	IX.	1, 19
— his antipathy to a sword —	I.	—	—	311
— his version of the Psalms	II.	—	—	20
—, duke of York	II.	Cha. I.	I.	97
—, captain Thomas	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	324
—, duke of York	III.	Int.	I.	3
— — — — —	III.	Cha. II.	I.	173
— — — — —. See York.				
— II. —	IV.	James II.	I.	247, 253
Jamefone, George —	II.	James I.	X.	42
Jane, queen of Scotland	I.	Art. I.	I.	33
—, Seymour —	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	78
Janeway, James —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	324
Janfen, Cornelius —	II.	James I.	X.	42
Jaques. See James.				
Jarmin, lord. See Jermyn.				
Jaurar, Ben Abdallah	II.	Cha. I.	App.	425
Jewel, or Juel, John —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	208
Jefferies, fir George —	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	368
—, George, lord	IV.	James II.	VI.	308, 310
Jegon, John —	I.	James I.	IV.	348
Jenkin, William —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	316
Jenkins, David —	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	226
—, fir Leoline —	III.	Cha. II.	V.	351
—, Mr. —	IV.	—	—	146
—, Henry —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	212
Jennings, Edmund —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	229

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Jermyn, lord	III.	Cha. II.	II.	189
Jeffrey, Henry	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	194
<i>Fest Books</i>	II.	—	—	399, N.
—	IV.	—	—	112, N.
<i>Jesuitrices</i>	I.	—	—	381, N.
<i>Ignoramus, the original actors of that comedy</i>	II.	—	—	17, N.
<i>Impofture, a remarkable one in a trial at common law</i>	I.	—	—	387, N.
<i>Inventions of importance often cafual</i>	IV.	—	—	73, N.
Joachim, Albert	II.	Cha. I.	App.	425
Johannes. See John.				
John VIII. pope	I.	Art. I.	IV.	40
—, king of England	I.	Art. I.	I.	8
—, king of France	I.	Art. I.	App.	72
<i>Johnson, Thomas</i>	I.	—	—	275, N.
—, or Jonfon, Benjamin	II.	James I.	IX.	8
—, Cornelius. See Jan- fen.	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	297
—, Robert	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	23
Johnfton, Arthur	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	313
—, John	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	26
Jolliffe, lady Mary	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	170
<i>Jonc, remarks on that name</i>	I.	—	—	33
—, pope. See John VIII.				
Jones, fir William	I.	James I.	VI.	392
—	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	223
—, Inigo	II.	James I.	X.	44
—	II.	Cha. I.	X.	360
—, Richard	I.	Eliz.	X.	283
—, fir Thomas	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	370
—	IV.	James II.	VI.	311
—, lady Elizabeth	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	176
—, George	IV.	James II.	IX.	326
Jordan, fir Jofeph	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	387
<i>Irby, Mr.</i>	IV.	—	—	140, N.
Ireton, Henry	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	259
—	III.	Int.	II.	16
Ifabella, the lady	III.	Cha. II.	I.	176
Itham, fir Thomas	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	393

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Jull, James —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	111
Junius, Hadrianus —	I.	Mary	App.	115
——, Francis —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	427
Juxon, William —	II.	Cha. I.	II.	109
————— —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	154
K ATHARINE, queen dowager —	IV.	James II.	I.	253
—————. See Catharine.				
Keach, Benjamin —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	336
Keay Nabee. See Bantam ambassadors.				
Keeling, Josiah —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	204
Kelleway, Jane —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	184
Kelly, Edward —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	272
Kenn, Thomas —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	253
————— —	IV.	James II.	IV.	290
Kenrick, John, esq. —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	411
——, <i>Scawen</i> —	III.	——	——	411
——, Daniel —	IV.	James II.	IX.	326
Kent, Elizabeth, countess of	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	374
Kerfey, John —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	81
Ketel, Cornelius —	I.	Eliz.	X.	278
Kettlewell, John —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	297
Key, John. See Caius.				
Kiderminster, Thomas —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	340
Kilburne, Richard —	III.	Int.	IX.	118
Kildare, the countess of	IV.	James II.	XI.	346
Killebrew, Thomas —	III.	Int.	V.	64
——, madam —	III.	Int.	XI.	148
——, Thomas —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	414
————— —	IV.	——	IX.	45
Killigrew, Anne —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	129
Kimbolton, lord. See Man- chester.				
King, John —	I.	James I.	IV.	344
——, sir John —	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	372
——, sir Edmund —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	2
——, lady —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	178
<i>Kings of England, various prints of them</i> —	I.	——	——	4, 5, N.
—— <i>of England, paintings of them</i> —	I.	——	——	16

I D N E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
<i>Kings of Scotland, prints of them</i>	I.	—	—	27, 32, 33, N.
Kingston, Robert Pierpoint, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	135
—, Robert Pierpoint, earl of —	—	—	VII.	242
—, Richard —	IV.	—	—	369
Kirk, Anne —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	391
—, Mary —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	180
K. F. Kirkman, Francis	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	58, N.
<i>Knapton, Mr.</i> —	II.	—	—	356, N.
Kneller, Godfrey —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	117
<i>Knight, Thomas</i> —	II.	—	—	328, N.
—, Mrs. —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	189
Knollis, Hansard —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	338
Knox, John —	I.	Mary	IV.	166
— —	—	Eliz.	IV.	222
Koningsmark, count —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	237
Krabbe, Gregers —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	424
<i>Kyffin, William</i> —	IV.	—	—	321, N.

L AIGHTON. See Leigh-
ton.

Lake, Arthur —	I.	James I.	IV.	353
—, Edward —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	266
—, John —	IV.	James II.	IV.	291
Lambarde, William —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	269
Lambert, John —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	258, 259
— —	III.	Int.	VIII.	73
— —	—	—	X.	137
Lamplugh, Thomas —	IV.	James II.	IV.	282
La Motte, John —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	276
Lancaster, John of Gaunt, duke of —	I.	Art. I.	I.	14
—, Henry of Mon- mouth, duke of	I.	Art. I.	II.	35
Lane, Jane —	III.	Int.	XI.	146
Langham, (Mary) lady	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	179
Langhorn, Richard —	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	373
<i>Langton, John</i> —	VI.	—	—	335, N.
Laniere, Nicholas —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	366
Lant, Thomas —	I.	Eliz.	X.	280

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Largilliere, Nicholas de	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	120
Larkham, Thomas —	III.	Int.	IV.	50
La Soeur, Hubert —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	358
Laffus, Orlandus —	I.	Eliz.	App.	306
Latimer, Hugh —	I.	Hen. VIII.	VI.	96
————— —	—	Ed. VI.	IV.	137
————— —	—	Mary.	IV.	161
Laubespine, Charles de	II.	Cha. I.	App.	420
Laud, William —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	151
Lauder, William —	IV.	————	—	37, N.
Lauderdale, John, duke of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	221
————, the dutchefs of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	192
Lawes, Henry —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	365
———— —	III.	Int.	X.	138
————, William —	II.	————	—	365
Lawson, fir John —	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	386
Lay Preachers —	III.	Int.	IV.	60
———— —	III.	Char. II.	—	348, N.
Leate, alderman —	I.	James I.	VIII.	406
Le Blon, Michael —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	423
Lee, William —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	279
Leeuwenhook, Anthony van	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	237
Le Fevre, Claude —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	120
Leicester, Robert Dudley, earl of —	I.	Eliz.	II.	193
————, Robert Dudley earl of —	—	————	VII.	236
————, Robert Sidney, earl of —	I.	James I.	III.	333
Leigh, Edward —	III.	Int.	IX.	105
———— —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	62
————, Samuel —	IV.	————	—	370
Leighton, Dr. Alexander	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	181
————, Robert —	III.	Int.	IV.	56
Leland, John —	I.	Hen. VIII.	IV.	98
Lely, Peter —	III.	Int.	X.	136
————, fir Peter —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	116
Lemond, Margaret —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	393
Lennard, Sampson —	II.	James I.	IX.	37
Lenox, or Lennox, Matthew Stuart, earl of	I.	Eliz.	II.	195
————, Margaret, countefs of	I.	Eliz.	XI.	286
————. See Richmond.				

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Le Piper, Francis —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	126
Le Soeur. See La Soeur.				
Lesley, John —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	209
Leslie, or Lesley, Alexander	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	263
—————, David	III.	Int.	VII.	79
—————, count	III.	Cha. II.	III.	224
L'Estrange, Roger —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	69
—————	IV.	James II.	IX.	331
Lethieullier, Catharine —	III.	Int.	App.	162
Leti, Gregorio —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	243
Leven, David Leslie, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	147
—————	—	—	VII.	263
Levens, Peter —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	256
Leverett, John, the Stroker	IV.	————	—	32
Lewis VII. king of France	I.	Art. I.	App.	72
Ley, fir James —	I.	James I.	II.	323
—————	—	————	VI.	391
Leybourn, William —	III.	Int.	IX.	121
—————	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	78
Lichfield, Bernard Stuart, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	139
—————, the countess of	IV.	James II.	XI.	339
Lightfoot, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	177
—————	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	275
Lilburne, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	339
—————	III.	Int.	VII.	78
Lilly, William —	III.	Int.	IX.	126
—————	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	103
Lindsey, Robert Bartue, (Ber- tie,) earl of	II.	Cha. I.	II.	110
—————, Robert Bartue, (Ber- tie,) earl of	—	————	VII.	239
—————, Montagu, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	II.	110
—————	—	————	VII.	240
Lion, fir Patrick. See Lyon				
Lisle, Robert Sidney, viscount	I.	James I.	III.	334
————, fir George —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII	268
Lister, fir Martin —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII	270
————, fir Matthew —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	289
————, Dr. Martin —	II.	————	—	388, N.
Litchfield. See Lichfield.				
Lithgow, William —	II.	James I.	IX.	39
Little men of great eminence	III.	————	—	36, N.
Littleton, or Lyttleton, judge	I.	Art. I.	VI.	57

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Littleton, sir Edward	—	II.	Cha. I.	VI. 219
Livens, John	—	II.	Cha. I.	X. 348
Llewelyn ap Griffith	—	I.	—	— 10, N.
Lloyd, Humphrey	—	I.	Eliz.	IX. 270
——, William, bishop of St. Asaph	—	IV.	James II.	IV. 287
Lobel, Matthias de	—	I.	Eliz.	App. 304
Locke, John	—	IV.	James II.	IX. 332
Lockyer, Nicholas	—	II.	Cha. I.	IV. 193
—————	—	III.	Int.	IV. 34
————, Lionel	—	IV.	Cha. II.	IX. 28
Lodge, William	—	IV.	Cha. II.	X. 139
Loftus, madam	—	IV.	James II.	XI. 347
——, Lucy	—	—	—	— 347
<i>Logic of a Dog</i>	—	II.	—	— 175, N.
<i>Long Hair</i>	—	II.	—	— 57, N.
Long, Jane	—	IV.	Cha. II.	XI. 184
Longueil, (or Longolius) Chris- topher de	—	I.	Hen. VIII.	App. 126
<i>Lord's Prayer turned into an execration</i>	—	I.	—	— 356
Lorne, lady	—	IV.	Cha. II.	XI. 193
Lortie, Andrew	—	III.	Cha. II.	IV. 292
Love, Christopher	—	III.	Int.	IV. 42
——, Richard	—	III.	Cha. II.	IV. 261
Loveday, Robert	—	III.	Int.	IX. 123
Lovelace, Richard	—	II.	Cha. I.	IX. 305
Lovet, father	—	II.	Cha. I.	IV. 378
Louisa, the princess	—	II.	Cha. I.	I. 108
—————	—	II.	Cha. I.	X. 358
Louise, mother	—	IV.	Cha. II.	XII. 217
Lower, sir William	—	III.	Int.	IX. 98
——, Richard	—	IV.	Cha. II.	IX. 12
<i>Lowth, Robert</i>	—	I.	—	— 48
Lowther, sir John	—	III.	Cha. II.	VIII. 394
Loyola, Ignatius	—	I.	Hen. VIII.	App. 127
Lucas, sir Charles	—	II.	Cha. I.	VII. 234
—————	—	—	—	VIII. 267
Lucaſta. See Sacheverel.				
Ludolf, Job	—	IV.	Cha. II.	App. 245
Ludlow, Edmund	—	III.	Int.	V. 63
—————	—	—	—	VII. 73
—————	—	IV.	Cha. II.	IX. 66

I N D E X.

	Vol	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Lumley, John, lord —	I.	James I.	III.	335
<i>Lunsford, col.</i> — —	II.	—————	—	243, N.
Lupton, Dr. —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	181
Lurtice, father ———	I.	James I.	IV.	376
Lydgate, John —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	53
Lye, Thomas — — —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	319
Lyon, fir Patrick —	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	377
M ABUSE, or Mabufius,				
John — — —	I.	Art. I.	X.	66
Macallame, Anne — —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	223
<i>Mac Ardell, James</i> — —	IV.	—————	—	193, N.
<i>Macaulay, Catharine</i> — —	II.	—————	—	139, N.
Mace, Thomas — — —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	145
Mackenzie, fir George —	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	375
—————	IV.	James II.	VI.	315
Madeleine (Magdalen) de France, queen of James V.	I.	Hen. VIII	I.	83
Mainwaring. See Maynwaring.				
Maitland, Richard, lord	III.	Cha. II.	III.	223
Makins or Makins) Bathfua	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	392
Malcolm III. king of Scotland	I.	Art. I.	I.	27
————— IV. &c. —	I.	Art. I.	I.	29
Malines, Samuel — —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII	412
Malpigi, Marcellus — —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	237
Manasseh, &c. See Ben Ifrael.				
Manchester, Henry Montague, earl of — — —	II.	Cha. I.	II.	110
—————, Henry Montague, earl of. See Montague, fir Henry.				
—————, Edward, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	254
—————	III.	Cha. II.	II.	188
Mandey, Venter — — —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	83
<i>Manfre, Blaise de</i> — — —	III.	—————	—	163, N.
Mansfield, Ernest, count	II.	James I.	App.	80
—————, Charies, viscount, &c.	III.	Int.	III.	20
Manton, Thomas — — —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	303
<i>Marcello</i> — — —	IV.	—————	—	146, N.
Margaret. Saint, queen of Scotland — — —	I.	Art. I.	I.	28

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Margaret, queen of Henry VI.	I.	Art. I.	I.	19
———, mother of Henry VII.	I.	Art. I.	I.	26
———, queen of James IV. of Scotland	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	81
Maria. See Mary.				
Markham, Gervase —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	337
Malborough, James Ley, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	II.	109
Marmion, sir Edmund —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	364
Marriot — —	III.	Cha. II.	XII.	152
<i>Marshall, Stephen</i> — —	III.	———	—	48, N.
Marsham, sir John —	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	371
——— — —	IV.	———	IX.	68
Martin, Richard —	II.	James I.	IX.	14
Martyr, Peter —	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	141
Marvell, Andrew —	III.	Cha. II.	V.	357
——— — —	IV.	———	IX.	49
Mary, princess —	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	80
———, queen of France	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	81
———, queen — —	I.	Mary	I.	151
———, of Lorraine, queen of James V. —	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	84
———, queen of Scots —	I.	Eliz.	I.	182
———, princess —	II.	Cha. I.	I.	99
———, of Medices, or Medicis	II.	Cha. I.	App.	415
———, princess of Orange	III.	Cha. II.	I.	177, 178
——— — —	IV.	James II.	I.	254
———, or Maria Beatrix, dut- chess of York	III.	Cha. II.	I.	176
———, queen	IV.	James II.	I.	250
Mascall, Edward —	III.	Int.	X.	137
Mason — —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	148
———, Diotby —	IV.	James II.	XI.	346
———, <i>William</i> —	IV.	———	—	140, N.
———, <i>John, the enthusiast</i>	IV.	———	—	207, N.
Masques — —	II.	———	—	296, N.
Massarine. See Mazarine.				
Maffey, Edward —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	256
———, Hugh. See Merry fidler.				
Maffingberd, Henry —	III.	Int.	IX.	123
Maffinger, Philip —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	303
Mafter, Martin —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	83
Mather (Crescentius) Increase	IV.	James II.	IV.	301

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Matoaks, or Matoaka —	II.	James I.	XI.	57
Maton, Robert —	III.	Int.	IV.	52
Matthew, Tobie, or Tobias				
Matthews —	I.	James I.	IV.	342
—, fir Tobie —	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	203
— — — — —	—	—	X.	357
<i>Maurice of Naffau</i> —	I.	—	—	69, N.
— — — — —	I.	—	—	338, N.
— — — — —	II.	James I.	App.	68
—, prince —	II.	Cha. I.	I.	106
Maurois, Thomas —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	200
Maxfield, father —	I.	James I.	IV.	376
<i>Maxwell, Thomas</i> —	IV.	—	—	152
Maximilian, emperor —	I.	Art. I.	App.	71
—, II. —	I.	Eliz.	App.	289
May, Thomas —	III.	Int.	IX.	94
—, <i>Baptift</i> —	IV.	—	—	185, N.
—, Robert —	III.	Int.	IX.	132
Mayerne, fir Theodore	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	287
— — — — —	III.	Int.	IX.	87
Maynard, John, alderman	I.	Ed. VI.	VIII.	145
Mayne, Cuthbert —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	226
—, John — —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	101
Maynwaring, fir Philip	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	271
—, Everard —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	19
Mayow, John —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	17
Mayors (lords) of London, in the reign of Elizabeth	I.	Eliz.	VIII.	249
Mazarine, Hortenfe Mancini, dutchefs of —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	196
Mead, Matthew —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	332
Meath, the countefs of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	194
<i>Mede, Jofeph</i> — —	III.	—	—	132, N.
Meeke, John —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	403
Meggot, Richard —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	258
— — — — —	IV.	James II.	IV.	298
Meldrum, fir John —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	265
Melfort, John, earl of	IV.	James II.	III.	276
Menteth, Robert —	III.	Int.	IX.	114
<i>Mercator, Gerard</i> —	II.	—	—	86
<i>Merrick, James</i> —	III.	—	—	293, N.
Merry Andrew —	IV.	James II.	XII.	350
—, ballad fingers —	IV.	James II.	XII.	354

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Merry fiddler —	IV.	James II.	XII.	351
— milk-maid —	IV.	James II.	XII.	354
Merton, Walter de —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	45
Merula, Paul — —	I.	Eliz.	App.	301
Metcalf, Theophilus —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	368
Meteren, Emanuel de —	II.	James I.	App.	76
Mews, Peter — —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	237
—————	IV.	James II.	IV.	285
<i>Mezzotinto, its origin</i>	IV.	—————	—	137, 138, N.
Middlesex, Lionel Cranfield, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	130
—————, Rachael, countess of —	III.	Int.	XI.	142
Middleton, Richard —	I.	James I.	IV.	359
————, fir Hugh —	I.	James I.	VIII.	400
————, Thomas —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	305
————, John —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	106
————, Jane —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	181
————, the countess of —	IV.	James II.	XI.	182, N.
————, lady. See Middleton, Jane.				
Mildmay, fir Walter —	I.	Eliz.	V.	233
Mill, Humphry —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	312
Milton, John —	II.	James I.	IX.	5
—————	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	295
—————	III.	Int.	VIII.	87
—————	—	—————	IX.	92
—————	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	33, 67
Minns, or Mingh, fir Christopher —	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	388
Mocket, Thomas —	III.	Int.	IV.	51
Molineus. See Moulin.				
Monck, Nicholas —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	239
<i>Monkey, the famous</i> —	IV.	—————	—	353
Monmouth, Henry Cary, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	134
—————	III.	Int.	IX.	112
—————, James, duke of —	III.	Cha. II.	II.	193
—————	IV.	James II.	III.	267
—————, Anne, dutches of —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	158
—————	IV.	James II.	XI.	338
Montagu. See Mountague.				
Montague, fir Henry	I.	James I.	II.	322

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Montague, fir Henry —	I.	James I.	VI.	389
———, <i>Ralph, duke of</i>	IV.	———	—	158, N.
———, lady Anne	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	171
Monteage, Stephen —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	101
Montgomery, Philip, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	II.	117
———	—	———	III.	128
Montrose, James Graham, marquis of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	146
———	—	———	VII.	245
———	III.	Int.	III.	26
Moone, Joshua —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	338
Moor, fir John —	IV.	Cha. II.	VIII.	398
Moore, or More, fir Francis	I.	James I.	VI.	392
———, Jonas —	III.	Int.	IX.	120
———	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	77
———, Samuel —	III.	Int.	IV.	52
Mooreland. See Morland.				
Moray, or Moravia, Comes. See Murray.				
Mordaunt, John, viscount	III.	Int.	III.	24
———, lady Henrietta	IV.	———	—	171, N.
More, fir Anthony —	I.	Mary	X.	170
———, fir Thomas —	I.	Hen. VIII.	VI.	103
———, his family	—	———	—	104
———	—	———	IX.	111
———, John, son of fir Tho- mas —	I.	Hen. VIII.	—	106
———, John —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	217
———, fir Francis. See Moore.				
———, Gertrude —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	318
———, (or Morus) Alexander	III.	Int.	IV.	59
———, Henry —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	287
Morett, Mr. —	I.	Hen. VIII.	X.	113
Morgan, Sylvanus —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	128
———, fir Henry —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	215
Morhof, Daniel George	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	242
Morice, fir William —	III.	Cha. II.	V.	350
Morison, Robert —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	16
Morland, fir Samuel —	III.	Int.	V.	65
———, lady —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	177
Morley, George —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	235
Morfe, Henry —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	207

Morton,

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Morton, James, earl of	I.	Eliz.	II.	195
——, Thomas	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	155
——, Anne, countefs of	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	393
——, Dr.	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	294
Moulin, Peter du	I.	Eliz.	App.	300
Montague, fir Henry	I.	James I.	II.	322
——, James	—	——	VI.	389
——, James	I.	James I.	IV.	345
Mountaigne, George	I.	James I.	IV.	345
Mountjoy, lord. See Blount.				
Mowbray and Maltravers, Henry, baron of	II.	Cha. I.	II.	111
Moxon, Joseph	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	80
Moyfer, John	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	412
<i>Muckle, John</i>	II.	——	—	400
Muggleton, Lodowick	IV.	Char. II.	XII.	209
Mulgrave, Edmund, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	134
——, John, earl of	IV.	James II.	II.	260
Murcot, John	III.	Int.	IV.	49
Murford, ——	III.	Int.	IX.	102
Murray, Alexander, earl of	IV.	James II.	II.	262
<i>Musgrave, fir William</i>	IV.	——	—	140, N.
Myddleton, fir Hugh. See Middleton.				
Mytens, Daniel	II.	Cha. I.	X.	341
N AIIOR, James. See Naylor.				
Nalton, James	III.	Int.	IV.	46
<i>Names of authors fignified by fi- nal letters</i>	II.	——	—	27, N.
Napier, or Neper, lord	II.	James I.	IX.	38
Narbona, Dorathea. See Rau- lins				
Naylor, James	III.	Int.	XII.	149
<i>Neal, fir Paul, a memorable ftory of him</i>	IV.	——	—	40, N.
Neale, Thomas	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	330
Neffe, Christopher	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	326
<i>Netscher, Cafper</i>	IV.	——	—	122, N.
Neuel, lady. See Nevile.				
Nevile, Catharine	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	174

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Newcastle, William Cavendish, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	134
————, William Cavendish, marquis of	II.	Cha. I.	II.	124
———— and his family	III.	Int.	IX.	98
———— earl of	III.	Int.	III.	20
———— duke of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	134
————, Margaret dutchefs of —	III.	Cha. II.	III.	198
———— of —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	60
Newcome, Henry —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	323
Newnham, G. S. Harcourt, viscount —	IV.	————	—	140, N.
Newport, Mountjoy Blount, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	135
Newton, John —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	297
———— —	IV.	————	IX.	78
————, Ifaac —	III.	————	—	244, N.
———— —	IV.	James II.	IX.	331
Nicholas, fir Edward —	III.	Int.	V.	61
———— —	III.	Cha. II.	V.	349
Nicholas, William —	III.	————	—	62, N.
Nigellus. See Neale.				
Nim, or Nym —	III.	Int.	—	102
Nisbet, fir John —	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	375
Norden, John —	II.	James I.	IX.	29
Norfolk, Thomas Howard, duke of —	I.	Hen. VIII.	II.	86
———— —	I.	————	VII.	106
———— —	I.	Eliz.	II.	190
————, Henry Howard, duke of	III.	Cha. II.	II.	186
———— —	IV.	James II.	II.	259
————, Jane, dutchefs of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	152
North, fir Dudley —	III.	Cha. II.	V.	355
————, Roger —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	372
Northampton, the earl of	II.	Cha. I.	II.	128
Northumberland, John Dudley, duke of	I.	Ed. VI.	II.	132
————, Henry Percy, earl of	I.	James I.	III.	332
————, Algernon Percy, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	II.	115
————, George Fitzroy, duke of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	200

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Northumberland, Josceline, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	202
-----, Elizabeth, coun- tess of	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	165
<i>Norton, Richard</i>	III.	-----	---	387, N.
-----, John	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	98
<i>Nostradamus, Michael</i>	IV.	-----	---	25, N.
Nott, sir Thomas	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	415
Nottingham, Charles Howard, earl of	I.	Eliz.	VII.	241
-----	---	James I.	II.	324
-----, Heneage Finch, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	363
-----, See Finch.				
Nowel, Alexander	I.	Eliz.	IV.	210
Nye, Nathanael	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	338
Noy, sir William	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	225
Nye, Philip	III.	-----	---	48, N.
O ATES, Titus	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	293
-----	IV.	-----	XII.	201
-----	IV.	James II.	XII.	348
Ogilby, John	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	309
-----	III.	Int.	IX.	99
-----	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	55
Ogilvius. See Ogilby.				
Ogle, sir John	I.	Eliz.	VII.	239
-----, Jack	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	199
Okey, John	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	261
Oldham, John	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	48
Oliver, Isaac	I.	Eliz.	X.	277
-----, Peter	II.	James I.	X.	41
Orange Maurice, prince of. See Maurice.				
-----, Henry Frederic, prince of	---	-----	---	418
-----, William, prince of	II.	Cha. I.	App.	416
-----	III.	Int.	I.	4
-----	III.	Cha. II.	I.	178
-----	IV.	James II.	I.	254, 255
-----, the princess of	IV.	James II.	I.	255
-----, See Mary.				
<i>Orde, Mr.</i>	IV.	-----	---	141, N.
Orme, captain Thomas	II.	James II.	VII.	316

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Ormond, James, duke of	III.	Cha. II.	II.	187
Orrery, Roger Boyle, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	225
Ortelius, Abraham —	I.	Eliz.	App.	304
Offory, Thomas, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	II.	196
—————	—	————	III.	227
—————	—	————	VII.	389
————, the countefs of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	194
O'Toole, Arthur, &c.	I.	James I.	VII.	397
Otway, Thomas —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	43
Overall, John —	I.	James I.	IV.	351
Overbury, fir Thomas —	II.	James I.	IX.	12
Overton, John —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	150
Oughtred, William —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	188
—————	III.	Int.	IV.	35
Owen, John —	II.	James I.	IX.	16
—————	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	301
Owtram, William —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	280
Oxenden, fir Henry —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	58
Oxford, Henry Vere, earl of	I.	James I.	III.	323
—————	—	————	VII.	399
————, Robert Vere, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	125
P AGE, Francis —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	230
<i>Paget, lord</i> —	I.	————	—	161, N.
<i>Painting of the Ancients, classic authors who have created of it.</i>	II.	————	—	428, N.
<i>Painting on glafs</i> —	IV.	————	—	335, 336
Palamedeffen, Palamede	II.	Cha. I.	X.	345
Palmer, father —	I.	James I.	IV.	376
————, Herbert —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	182
————, Geoffry —	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	371
<i>Pamphlets, the grand collection by Tomlinfon</i>	IV.	————	—	65, N.
Panton, captain Edward	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	202
Paris, Matthew —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	45
Parifiensis. See Paris.				
Parker, Matthew —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	202
————, fir Philip —	I.	James I.	VIII.	401
————, Catharine, his lady	II.	James I.	XI.	94
Parkinson, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	330
Parma, Margaret, dutcheffs of	I.	Mary	App.	174
Parr, Thomas —	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	401
————, the younger —	—	————	—	402

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Parre, Catharine	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	80
Parry, Edward	III.	Int.	IV.	27
Parson, madam	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	184
<i>Parsons, James</i>	III.	—	—	90, N.
Partridge, Nathanael	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	337
——, John	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	27, 104
<i>Pasfield, Robert</i>	I.	—	—	251, N.
<i>Pasor, George</i>	III.	—	—	185, N.
Pafton, fir William	III.	Int.	VIII.	82
——, lady	—	—	XI.	144
<i>Patches</i>	III.	—	—	155, N.
Patenson, Henry	I.	Hen. VIII.	VIII.	106
Patelson, father	I.	James I.	IV.	379
Patin, Charles	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	240
Patrick, Simon	IV.	James II.	IV.	298
<i>Patriotifm, generally a problematical virtue</i>	III.	—	—	215, N.
Paule, Rachel	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	172
——, <i>William</i>	IV.	—	IV.	173
Pauw, Regnerus	II.	James I.	App.	76
Pearfe, Edward	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	335
Pearson, John	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	250
——	III.	—	—	251, 252, N.
Pecke, Thomas	III.	Int.	IX.	103
<i>Pedantry</i>	I.	—	—	368, N.
Pieresc, Nicolaus Claudius Fabricius, lord of	II.	James I.	App.	84
Pemberton, fir Francis	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	367
Pemble, William	I.	James I.	IV.	369
Pembroke, Mary of St. Paul, countefs of	I.	Art. I.	XI.	67
——, William Herbert, earl of	I.	Ed. VI.	II.	134
——	I.	Mary	VII.	168
——	I.	Eliz.	II.	193
——, Henry, Herbert, earl of	I.	Eliz.	III.	200
——, Mary, countefs of	II.	James I.	IX.	22
——	—	—	XI.	50
——, William, earl of	I.	James I.	II.	329
——	II.	Cha. I.	II.	117
——, Philip, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	II.	117

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Pembroke, Philip, earl of, the elder —	III.	Int.	V.	67
————, the younger earl of. See Herbert lord.				
Pen, William —	III.	Int.	VII.	80
———— —	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	385
— <i>the legislator, a story of him</i>	III.	————	—	81, N.
Penderell, or Penderill, William —	III.	Int.	XII.	149
———— —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	198
Penderell, Richard —	IV.	Char. II.	XII.	198
Pennington, sir John —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	246
————, Isaac —	II.	Cha. I.	V.	217
———— —	II.	————	VIII.	272
Penruddock, John —	III.	Int.	VII.	75
Pepys, Samuel —	IV.	James II.	VIII.	322
Percival, Alice —	I.	Eliz.	XI.	285
————, Richard —	I.	James I.	V.	386
————, sir Philip —	II.	Cha. I.	V.	209
————, Catharine, lady	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	386
————, sir Philip —	III.	Cha. II.	V.	358
———— —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	417
————, sir John —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	418
————, George —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	419
————, Robert —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	419
————, Catharine Southwell) lady —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	195
————, (Catharine Dering) lady —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	195
Percival, sir Philip. See Percival.				
Percy, Thomas —	II.	James I.	XII.	60
————, <i>Dr. Thomas</i> —	IV.	————	—	323, N.
Perkins, William —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	218
————, Mr. —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	83
Perrot, sir John —	I.	Eliz.	II.	197
————, sir Herbert —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	397
<i>Perron, Cardinal, his method of printing his works</i>	I.	————	—	225, N.
Perth, James, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	222
———— —	IV.	James II.	II.	262
Perwich, Susanna —	III.	Int.	XI.	147
Peters, Hugh —	III.	Int.	IV.	53
———— —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	339

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page,
Petitot, John	II.	Cha. I.	X.	357
Petre, Edward	IV.	James II.	IV.	304
Petrucchi, Ludovisio	II.	James I.	IX.	21
Pettus, fir John	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	91
Petty, fir William	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	14
-----	IV.	James II.	IX.	326
Petyt, William	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	74
Philaras, Leonard	III.	Int.	App.	160
Philip the Good	I.	Art. I.	App.	69
----- II. consort of queen Mary	I.	Mary	I.	152
Philippa, queen	I.	Art. I.	I.	12
Philips, Catharine	III.	Int.	IX.	103
Pickering, fir William	I.	-----	-----	202, N.
-----, Thomas	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	344
<i>Pictures, their sizes</i>	II.	-----	-----	48, N.
Pierce, Edward, sen.	II.	Cha. I.	X.	353
-----, jun.	II.	Cha. I.	X.	359
Pitt, Dr. R.	IV.	-----	-----	21, N.
<i>Pitt's Atlas</i>	IV.	-----	-----	288, N.
Pinson, Richard	I.	Hen. VIII.	X.	114
Place, Francis	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	139
Playford, John	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	144
<i>Plays, suppressed</i>	III.	-----	-----	93, N.
Plot, Robert	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	85
Ployden, or Plowden, father	I.	James I.	IV.	377
Plukenet, Leonard	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	16
Plunket, Oliver	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	341
Plymouth, don Carlos, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	210
Pococke, Edward	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	270
<i>Poet Laureat, remarks on that title</i>	II.	-----	-----	8, N.
Pointz, major-general	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	257
Pole, Reginald	I.	Mary.	IV.	156
-----, or Poole, Mathew	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	311
Polemburg, Cornelius	II.	Cha. I.	X.	352
<i>Polemical, divinity</i>	I.	-----	-----	356, N.
-----, Divines	IV.	-----	-----	297
Polyander, John	II.	Cha. I.	App.	425
<i>Poor Robin</i>	IV.	-----	-----	112, N.
----- Jack, the cryer of	IV.	James II.	XII.	354
Pope, fir Thomas	I.	Mary.	V.	166
-----, Alexander	IV.	-----	-----	55, N.

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Popping, Christian —	II.	James I.	XI.	56
Pordage, John —	III.	Int.	IV.	55
Porter, father —	I.	James I.	IV.	379
——, Endymion —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII	284
Portland, Jerom Weston, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	136
——, Frances Stuart, countefs of —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	384
Portman, fir William —	III.	Cha. II.	V.	357
<i>Portrait-painting, its fupposed, antiquity —</i>	—	Preface.	—	ii. N.
<i>Portraits, painted and engraved, remarks on them and their utility *</i>	—	Preface.	—	iv. &c. B.H.
——, ideal —	I.	——	—	41, N.
——, ideal, censured	I.	——	—	61, N.
——, arrangement of them	III.	——	—	285, N.
—— of children —	IV.	——	—	269, N.
—— in foreign drefses, and affumed characters censured	IV.	——	—	336, N.
Portsmouth, Louife, dutcheffs of —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	162
——, captains	IV.	James II.	VII.	316
Potemkin, Peter John	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	234
Powel, alias Morgan —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	207
——, Thomas —	IV.	——	—	222, N.
——, judge —	IV.	——	—	314
Poyntz. See Pointz.				
Prance, Miles —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	203
<i>Preferment, remarks on it</i>	I.	——	—	194, N.
Prefton, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	174
Price, Hugh —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	214
——, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	316
—— —	III.	Int.	IX.	104
Price, lady, (Mrs.) —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	181
Prideaux, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	159
Primerofe, Gilbert —	I.	James I.	IV.	364
Prince, the young —	IV.	James II.	I.	251, 252
PRINTS, various methods of ranging them	II.	——	—	45, 46, N.
—— —	IV.	——	—	87, N.
Prynne, William —	II.	Cha. I.	VI.	229
—— —	III.	Int.	V.	67

* See what Dr. Johnson fays of portraits, in "The Idler," No. 45.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Prynne, William —	III.	Int.	VI.	71
_____ —	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	374
<i>Psalm CIV, various translations of it by Scotsmen</i>	I.	_____	—	263, N.
Pullen, Josiah —	III.	_____	—	300
Pungearon, Nia Para —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	233
Purcell, Henry —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	143
Purchas, Samuel —	I.	James I.	IV.	365
<i>Puritans in the reign of Eliza- beth</i> —	I.	_____	—	205, N.
Pym, John —	II.	Cha. I.	V.	211
Q UAKER, John the	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	208
_____, the London	IV.	_____	—	209
Quarles, Francis —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	307
_____, John —	III.	Int.	IX.	99
Queensbury, William, duke of	III.	Cha. II.	II.	195
Quesnel, Francis —	II.	James I.	X.	43
<i>Querno, Camillo</i> —	II.	_____	—	300, N.
<i>Quinquarticular Controversy</i>	III.	_____	—	279, N.
R ADNOR, John Roberts, earl of _____	III.	Cha. II.	II.	185
Rainbow, Edward —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	213
Rainolds, John —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	211
Rainsford, fir Richard	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	366
Ralegh, or Raleigh, fir Walter	I.	Eliz.	VII.	240, 244
_____ —	II.	James I.	IX.	25
Ramsay, fir James —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	266
_____, William —	III.	Int.	IX.	131
_____ —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	4
Randolph, Thomas —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	302
Rantzau, John —	I.	Hen. VIII.	App.	126
_____, Frederick —	II.	James I.	App.	80
Raphelengius, Francis	I.	Eliz.	App.	302
Ratcliffe, lady Mary —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	170
Rathborne, Aaron —	II.	James I.	IX.	31
Ravius, Christian —	III.	Int.	App.	159
Raulins (or Rawlins) Dorothy	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	192
Rawdon, Robert —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	284
_____, fir George —	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	379
_____, Marmaduke —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	407
_____ —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	407

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
<i>Rawdon, fir Marmaduke</i>	III.	—	—	407, N.
—, William	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	408
—, lady Elizabeth	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	178
—, Elizabeth	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	183
—, Catharine	—	—	—	183
—, Sarah	—	—	—	183
Rawlet, John	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	293
Rawlins, Richard	III.	Int.	IX.	125
Rawlinson, Robert	III.	Int.	VIII.	86
—, Curwen	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	406
—, Elizabeth	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	183
Ray, John	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	330
Reade, Alexander	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	293
Reede, John de	II.	Cha. I.	App.	425
<i>Recks, Jane</i>	I.	—	—	30, N.
Reetz, Peder	III.	Int.	App.	157
<i>Religious melancholy and desperation</i>	IV.	—	—	210, N.
Rembrandt, Van Rhyn	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	114
<i>Resbury, Dr. an anecdote of him</i>	III.	—	—	193, N
Retz. See De Retz.				
Reynell, Carew	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	99
Reynolds, Edward	III.	Int.	IV.	28
—	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	240
Rhodes, Benjamin	IV.	—	—	222, N.
Rich, fir Henry	I.	James I.	VII.	397
—, Jeremiah	III.	Int.	X.	141
Richard, I.	I.	Art. I.	I.	8
—, II.	—	—	—	15
—, III.	—	—	—	23
Richards, Nathaniel	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	312
—, William	IV.	James II.	VIII.	322
Richardson, John	III.	Int.	IV.	27
Richmond, Margaret, countess of. See Margaret.				
—, Lodowic, duke of	I.	James I.	II.	326
—, Frances, dutchess of	II.	James I.	XI.	48
—, James, Stuart, duke of	II.	Cha. I.	II.	116
—, Elizabeth (Mary), Villiers, dutchess of	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	372

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Richmond, Francis Stuart, dutchefs of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	154
————, Charles Lenox, or Lenox, duke of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	198
Ricraft, Jofiah	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	323
Ridley, Nicholas	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	136
————, —	I.	Mary	IV.	159
————, Mark	I.	Eliz.	IX.	255
Rivers, Anthony Widville, earl of	I.	Art. I.	—	39
Rivet, Andrew	II.	James I.	App.	79
Rizio, David	I.	—	—	186, N.
Robert, duke of Normandy	I.	—	—	7, N.
Robert Bruce, king of Scot- land	I.	Art. I.	I.	31
——, II.	—	—	—	32
——, III.	—	—	—	32
——, prince. See Rupert.				
Roberts, John, lord	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	260
——, Francis	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	189
————	III.	Int.	VI.	40
——, Lewis	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	335
——, Jane	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	189
Robins (or Robinus) John	II.	James I.	IX.	38
Robinfon, Henry	I.	James I.	IV.	349
Rochefter, John, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	205
————	IV.	—	IX.	48
——, Laurence, earl of	IV.	James II.	II.	255
——, lady	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	174
Rodolph II. emperor	I.	Eliz.	App.	290
Roe, fir Thomas	I.	James I.	V.	382
————	II.	—	IX.	34
Roelans, James	II.	—	—	371
Roeftraten, Peter	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	125
Rogers, John	I.	Mary	IV.	165
——, Richard	I.	Eliz.	IV.	219
——, John	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	191
————	III.	Int.	IV.	49
————	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	23
Rogiers, Theodore	II.	Cha. I.	X.	361
Rolle, Henry	III.	Int.	VI.	70
Romances of the heroic kind	III.	—	—	226, N.
————	IV.	—	—	318, N.

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Roncalli, Christophano —	II.	James I.	X.	44
Ronsard, Peter —	I.	Hen. VIII.	App.	128
Roper, Margaret —	I.	—	—	105
Rosenkrantz, Palle —	II.	James I.	App.	74
—, Holger —	II.	James I.	App.	81
—, Eric —	III.	Int.	App.	157
Rosetti, Charles —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	421
Rosewell, fir Samuel —	IV.	—	—	40, N.
Rosni, Maximiliande Bethune, marquis of —	II.	James I.	App.	71
Rofs, Alexander —	III.	Int.	IV.	31
—, Richard, lord, —	IV.	—	—	158, N.
Rotheram, Thomas de	I.	Art. I.	IV.	53
Rotier, Joseph —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	141
—, Philip —	IV.	—	—	155, N.
Roundhead, the origin of that appellation —	II.	—	—	270
Rous, John or Rofs —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	54
—, Francis —	III.	Int.	IX.	107
Rowell, John —	IV.	—	—	335, N.
Rowland, William —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	24
Rowley, old —	IV.	—	—	49, N.
Royal Society —	IV.	—	—	42, N. 81
Rubens, fir Peter Paul	II.	Cha. I.	X.	341
— — — — —	—	—	App.	426
Rudyerd, fir Benjamin —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	282
Ruggle, Ralph —	II.	—	—	17
Rulitius, John —	III.	Int.	App.	160
Rummin, Elynor —	I.	Hen. VIII.	XII.	117
Rupert, prince —	I.	James I.	I.	318
— — — — —	II.	Cha. I.	I.	105
— — — — —	III.	Cha. II.	I.	181
— — — — —	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	382
— — — — —	IV.	—	X.	137
Ruthworth, John —	III.	Int.	VI.	71
— — — — —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	65
Ruffel, John, lord —	I.	Hen. VIII.	VII.	107
—, William, lord	III.	Cha. II.	III.	214
—, Mrs. —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	220
—, Richard —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	342
—, Wriothesley, lord	IV.	James II.	II.	272
Rustat, Tobias —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	415

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Ruten, or Ruthven, lady				
Mary	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	395
——, Conrad	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	285
Rutland, Francis Manners, duke of	I.	James I.	III.	330
Rutter, Dorothy	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	185
Ruzé, Anthony	II.	James I.	App.	72
Rycaut, fir Paul	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	67
—————	IV.	James II.	IX.	330
S ACHEVEREL, Lucy	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	392
Sack, Mulled, a chimney- sweeper fo called	II.	James I.	XII.	61
<i>Saints of the church of Rome</i>	I.	——	—	44, N.
Saley. See Sawley.				
Salisbury, Robert Cecil, earl of	I.	James I.	II.	321
——, William Cecil, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	128
Salmon, William	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	27
—————	IV.	James II.	IX.	327
Saltonftall, Charles	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	335
Sancroft, William	IV.	James II.	IV.	280
Sanders, Laurence	I.	Mary	IV.	165
——, Thomas	III.	Int.	VII.	76
——, <i>Anthony</i>	III.	——	—	274, N.
Sanderfon, William	III.	Int.	IX.	110
——, Robert	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	238
Sandwich, Edward Montague, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	206
—————	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	383
——, the fecond earl of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	207
Sandys, Edwin	I.	Eliz.	IV.	206
——, George	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	299
<i>Satires and lampoons on the court, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.</i>	II.	——	—	22, N.
<i>Saunders, lord chief juftice</i>	III.	——	—	367
——, Richard	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	107
——, <i>William</i>	IV.	——	—	80, N.
——, Philadelphia	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	184
<i>Sawbridge, George</i>	IV.	——	—	149
Sawley, James Hay, baron of	I.	James I.	III.	337
Sawyer, fir Robert	IV.	James II.	VI.	312

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Say and Sele, William Fines, (Fiennes), viscount	II.	Cha. I.	III.	140
Scarborough, fir Charles	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	I
Scelleius. See Shelley.				
Scot, lord Henry, with his mother —	IV.	James II.	XI.	338
Scottus (Scot) Thomas	I.	James I.	IV.	366
Scroggs, fir William —	III.	————	—	367
Scudder, Henry —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	183
Scultetus, Abraham —	II.	James I.	App.	81
Seaforth, Kenneth, earl of	IV.	James II.	III.	276
Seaton, fir John —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	261
Sedgwick, Obadiah —	III.	Int.	IV.	48
Sedley, Catharine —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	179
Segar, fir William —	II.	James I.	IX.	33
Seghers, Gerard —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	344
Sehested, Christian Thomfon	II.	Cha. I.	App.	423
————, Mogens —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	424
————, Hannibal —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	231
Seignelay, John Baptist Col- bert, marquis of	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	238
Seldon, John —	II.	Cha. II.	V.	216
———— —	—	————	VI.	228
Seller, Abednego —	IV.	————	—	11, N.
Selman, John —	II.	James I.	XII.	62
Sennetere, Henry de —	II.	Cha. I.	—	422
Sermon, William —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	5
Sermons and preaching —	I.	————	—	137
———— —	—	————	—	206, N.
———— —	—	————	—	347, N.
———— —	II.	————	—	222, N.
———— —	III.	————	—	44-53-317N
Sermon printed in red letters	—	————	—	317, N.
Serre, John Puget de la —	II.	————	—	416, N.
Seymour, Jane —	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	78
————, Thomas, lord ad- miral —	I.	Ed. VI.	II.	133
————, lady Catharine	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	171
Shaftesbury, Anthony, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	362
———— in Dorsetshire	III.	————	—	350, N.
Shakespeare, William —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	259
———— —	II.	James I.	IX.	6
Sharp, James —	III.	Cha. II.	IX.	253

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Sharpe (or Scharpus) George	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	293
<i>Sharpe, Gregory</i> —	IV.	—	—	141, N.
Sheffield, Edmund, baron of	I.	James I.	III.	336
Sheldon, Gilbert —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	230, 232
Shelley, fir Richard —	IV.	—	—	362
Shelton, Thomas —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	369
————— —	III.	Int.	X.	140
Sherley. See Shirley.				
Sherlocke, Richard —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	289
Sherlock, William —	IV.	James II.	IV.	299
Sherman, Alice. See Perceval.				
Sherwin, William —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	336
Shirley, fir Anthony —	I.	James I.	V.	384
————, fir Robert —	I.	James I.	V.	385
————, James —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	303
————, lady (Teresia)	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	389
<i>Sh—t Sacks</i> ; the occasion of that appellation.	III.	—	—	316, N.
Shore, Jane —	I.	Art. I.	XI.	68
Shrewsbury, John Talbot, earl of —	I.	Art. I.	III.	38
————, Elizabeth, countess of —	II.	James I.	XI.	50
Shute, Josiah —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	167
Siamese priest —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	435
Sibbes, Richard —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	175
Sidenham, Cuthbert —	III.	Int.	IV.	45
<i>Side-saddles, their origin</i>	I.	—	—	118
Sidley. See Sedley.				
Sidney, fir Henry —	I.	Eliz.	II.	196
————, fir Pailip —	I.	Eliz.	V.	232
———— —	I.	Eliz.	VII.	237
———— —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	261
————, Henry —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	392
————, or Sydney, Algernon	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	266
———— —	III.	Int.	V.	66
———— —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	95
————, Robert and Dorothy	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	391
<i>Sidrophel</i> —	IV.	—	—	40, N.
Sigismund, the emperor	I.	Art. I.	App.	69
Silva, Don Diego Guzman de	I.	Eliz.	App.	294
Simon, Thom ^{as} —	III.	Int.	X.	137

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Cafs, &c.	Page.
Simon, Abraham —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	132
Simonds, Thomas, &c. See Simon.				
Simpfon, Edward —	II.	Cha. II.	IV.	180
——, Sydrach —	III.	Int.	IV.	33
——, Christopher —	III.	Int.	X.	138
—————	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	144
Skeffington, Jane —	IV.	James II.	XI.	344
Skelton, John —	I.	Hen. VIII.	IV.	101
Skippon, Philip —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	255
Slater, William —	I.	James I.	IV.	362
Sleidan, John —	I.	Hen. VIII.	App.	122
Slingsby, fir Henry —	III.	Int.	VIII	83
Smart, Peter —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	169
Smith, fir Thomas —	I.	Ed. VI.	IV.	140
—————	—	—————	V.	143
—————	—	—————	IX.	146
—————	I.	Eliz.	V.	231
——, Henry —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	218
——, fir Thomas —	I.	James I.	V.	382
——, captain John —	I.	James I.	VII.	399
——, Margaret —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	391
——, Richard —	I.	James I.	IV.	377
——, Erasmus —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	404
——, madam —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	183
<i>Smokers of Tobacco</i> —	IV.	—————	—	287, N.
Smyth, William —	I.	Hen. VIII.	IV.	96
Snape, Andrew —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	100
Soams, madam —	IV.	James II.	XI.	346
Soeur Hubert le. See La Soeur.				
Soly, Arthur —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	137
Somers, John —	IV.	James II.	VI.	313
Somerfet, John Beaufort earl of —	I.	Art. I.	I.	26
——, Edward Seymour, duke of —	I.	Ed. VI.	II.	131
—————	—	—————	VII.	144
——, Robert Carr, earl of —	I.	James I.	II.	327
——, Francis, countefs of —	II.	James I.	XI.	52
——, William Seymour, duke of	III.	Cha. II.	III.	198

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Somerfet, Sarah, dutcheſs of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	152
————, the dutcheſs of	IV.	Char. II.	XI.	153
————, Charles, duke of	IV.	James II.	III.	265
Sommers, Will. —	I.	Hen. VIII.	XII.	116
Somner, William —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	325
Sophia, princeſs —	II.	Cha. I.	I.	108
Sobiere, Samuel —	IV.	Cha. I.	App.	244
South, Robert —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	272
Southampton, Henry Wriothe- ſley, earl of	I.	James I.	III.	331
————, Elizabeth, coun- teſs of	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	375
————, Rachael, coun- teſs of	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	375
————, Thomas Wriothe- ſley, earl of	III.	Cha. II.	II.	183
Southwell, fir Robert —	III.	Cha. II.	V.	354
Spanheim, Frederick —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	430
Spark, Edward —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	288
Sparrow, John —	III.	Int.	IX.	108
Speed, John — —	II.	James I.	IX.	27
———— — —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	319
————, Samuel —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	57
Spelman, fir Henry —	II.	James I.	IX.	31
———— — —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	324
Spencer, Edmund —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	257
————, fir Richard —	I.	James I.	VIII.	401
————, Benjamin —	III.	Int.	IV.	37
————, John —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	262
Spotifwoode, John —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	161
Spragge, fir Edward —	III.	Cha. II.	VII.	383
Sprat, Thomas —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	253
———— — —	IV.	James II.	IV.	292
Stacpoole, fir Richard —	IV.	————	—	359
Stafford, Robert —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	406
————, William, viſcount	III.	Cha. II.	III.	214
Stalbert, Arian —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	352
Stamford, Henry Grey, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	135
————, the counteſs of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	167
Stanbridge, John —	I.	Hen. VIII.	IX.	112
Stanhope (Catharine) lady	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	173

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Stanier, James —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	335
Stanley, Thomas —	III.	Int.	IX.	95, 112
<i>Stanley, William, and Staveley, Thomas, confounded</i>	III.	—	—	368, N.
Stapledon, or Stapyledon, Wal- ter —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	47
Stapleton, Thomas —	I.	Eliz.	IV.	224
—, <i>for Thomas</i> —	IV.	—	—	173
Stapylton, fir Robert —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	306
— — — — —	III.	Int.	IX.	114
Steenwyck, Henry —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	350
Stenny, <i>the origin of that ap- pellation of the duke of Buckingham</i> —	I.	—	—	325, N.
Stephen, King —	I.	Art. I.	I.	7
<i>Stephens, Peter</i> —	IV.	—	—	141, N.
Stephenson, Matthew —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	56
<i>Stepney family</i> —	II.	—	—	396, N.
Sterling, William Alexander, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	147
— — — — —	—	—	IX.	315
Sterne, Richard —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	231
<i>Stimmer Tobias</i> —	I.	—	—	100, N.
Stirling, William Alexander, earl of. See Sterling.				
Stock, Richard —	I.	James I.	IV.	368
Stokes, William —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	372
Stone, Nicholas, senior	II.	James I.	X.	44
—, junor	II.	Cha. I.	X.	359
—, Henry	II.	Cha. I.	X.	350
<i>Stoner family</i> —	IV.	—	—	53, N.
Stow, John —	I.	Eliz.	IX.	269
Stradling, George —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	260
Strafford, Thomas Wentworth, earl of —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	136
Strangeways, Giles —	III.	Cha. II.	V.	357
— — — — —	—	—	VII.	378
Streater, or Streeter, Robert	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	113
Street, fir Thomas —	IV.	James II.	VI.	314
Strathmore, Patrick, earl of	IV.	James II.	III.	275
Stringer, Nicholas —	IV.	James II.	X.	337
Strode, fir George —	III.	Int.	IX.	109

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
<i>Strutt, Jofeph</i> ———	IV.	————	—	359, N.
Stuart, Arabella —	II.	James I.	—	58
Stuart, the lord John, and the lord Bernard	II.	Cha. I.	III.	139
Stubbes, Henry ———	III.	Int.	IV.	41
————— —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	325
Sturmy, Samuel —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	82
<i>Style, the historical, its corrup- tion</i> ———	II.	————	—	25, N.
Suckling, fir John —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	243
————— —	—	————	IX.	301
Suffolk, Charles Brandon, duke of —	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	82
—————	—	————	II.	88
————, Frances, dutcheſs of	I.	Eliz.	XI.	283
————, Dorothy, counteſs of	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	379
————, Thomas Howard, earl of ———	I.	James I.	II.	322
Sully. See Roſni.				
Sunderland, Dorothy, coun- teſs of ———	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	383
<i>Surplice</i> ——— —	II.	————	—	415, N.
Surry, Henry Howard, earl of	I.	Hen. VIII.	III.	89
Suffex, Frances Sidney, coun- teſs of —	I.	Eliz.	XI.	284
————, Henry Ratcliffe, earl of	I.	Mary	III.	155
————, Suſannah, counteſs of	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	379
Sutton, fir Richard —	I.	Hen. VIII.	VIII.	107
————, Dr. Thomas —	I.	James I.	IV.	363
————, Thomas ———	I.	James I.	VIII.	404
Sweet, father ———	I.	James I.	IV.	377
Sybrecht, John ———	IV.	James II.	X.	334
Sydenham, Thomas —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	7
Sydney. See Sidney.				
Sylveſter, Joſhua ———	II.	James I.	IX.	14
Sylvius, Æneas —	IV.	————	—	361
Sym, John ———	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	190
Symonds, Joſeph —	III.	Int.	IV.	51
TADLOW, Dr.	IV.	————	—	173, N.
Talbot, John —	I.	Art. I.	III.	38
———— —	I.	Art. I.	VII.	62
————, fir Gilbert —	I.	Art. I.	V.	55

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
V AILLANT, Warrer	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	138
————, Mrs.	IV.	————	XI.	192
Vanbeck, Barbara —	III.	Int.	XII.	153
Van Cleeve, Joas —	I.	Mary	X.	171
Vanderborcht, Henry —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	355
———— —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	349
Vanderdort, Abraham —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	353
Vande Velde, William	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	123
———— —	IV.	James II.	X.	334
Van Dieft, Adrian —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	122
Vanderbanc, or Vandrebanc, Peter —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	134
Vandyck, fir Anthony	II.	Cha. I.	X.	343
Vane, fir Henry the younger	II.	Cha. I.	V.	213
———— —	III.	Int.	IX.	109
Vanfomer, Paul —	II.	James I.	X.	41
———— —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	136
Van Son, or Vanzoon —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	126
Van Tromp, Cornelius —	IV.	Cha. II.	App.	235
Van Voerft. See Voerft.				
Vaughan, Richard —	I.	James I.	IV.	343
————, fir John —	III.	Cha. II.	VI.	369
Veer, fir Horace. See Vere.				
Venner, Tobias —	III.	Int.	IX.	89
————, Thomas —	IV.	Cha. II.	XII.	206
Venning, Ralph —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	325
Vere, fir Horace —	I.	Eliz.	VII.	239
———— —	I.	James I.	VII.	395
————, Horace, lord —	II.	Cha. I.	III.	144
————, fir Francis —	I.	Eliz.	VII.	239
———— (Mary) lady —	II.	James I.	XI.	54
Verney, William —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	393
————, fir Grevile —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	396
Verrio — —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	114
<i>Uffenbach, Conrad ab</i> —		Preface.		vii, N.
Villiers, lord Francis. See Buckingham.				
Vincent, Nathanael —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	328
————, Thomas —	III.	————	—	329, N.
Viner, fir Robert —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	395
<i>Violante, Signor and Signora</i>	IV.	————	—	352
<i>Viri, the countefs de</i> —	II.	————	—	320, N.

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Vitus. See White.				
Vives, John Lewis —	I.	Hen. VIII.	IX.	111
Ulster, Elizabeth of Clare, countess of —	I.	Art. I.	XI.	67
Voerft, Robert Van —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	362
Voiture, Vincent —	II.	Cha. I.	App.	431
Vorfterman, Luke —	II.	Cha. I.	X.	362
<i>Voluminous authors censured</i>	III.	—	—	313, N.
Voffius, Gerard John —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	173
————— <i>his method of writing MSS. for the press</i> —	II.	—	—	174, N.
Vouet, Simon —	II.	James I.	App.	86
Uroom, Henry Cornelius	I.	Eliz.	X.	279
Urquhart, or Urchard, fir Thomas —	III.	Cha. I.	IX.	336
Urflerin, Barbara —	III.	Int.	XII.	153
Usher, James —	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	162
————— —	III.	Int.	IV.	27
Utenhovius, Charles —	IV.	—	—	364
W ADD, or Waad, fir William —	I.	James I.	VIII.	402
Wadham, Nicholas —	I.	James I.	VIII.	405
——, Dorothy —	II.	—	XI.	56
Wadsworth, Thomas —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	323
<i>Wake, fir Isaac</i> —	I.	—	—	212, N.
——, Anne —	II.	Cha. I.	XI.	391
Wales, the prince of —	IV.	James II.	I.	252
Walker, fir Edward —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	322
——, Robert —	III.	Int.	X.	136
——, William —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	294
<i>Wall, Dr. John</i> —	IV.	—	—	141, N.
Wallace, William —	I.	Art. I.	VII.	58
Waller, fir William —	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	253
————— —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	63
——, Edmund —	II.	Cha. I.	V.	216
————— —	—	—	IX.	298
————— —	III.	Int.	IX.	93
————— —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	42
Wallingford, William Knolles, viscount —	I.	James I.	III.	335
Wallis, John —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	285

Walpole,

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class,	Page.
			&c.	
<i>Walpole, Horace</i> ———	I.	————	—	24, N.
Walsingham, sir Francis	I.	Eliz.	V.	231
<i>Walters, Lucy</i> ———	III.	————	—	194, 195, N.
Walton, Brian —	III.	Int.	IV.	29
Walworth, sir William	I.	Art. I.	VIII.	61
Walwyn, Robert ———	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	300
————, William —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	30
<i>Wandering Jew</i> —	I.	————	—	45, 46, N.
Ward, Seth ———	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	244
<i>Wards, the court of</i> ———	II.	————	—	283, N.
Ware, sir James ———	III.	Int.	IX.	134
Warham, William —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	86
———— ———	I.	Hen. VIII.	I.	93
Waring, William —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	345
Warner, lady Trevor —	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	178
————, Mrs. Anne —	IV.	Char. II.	XI.	179
Warwick, John Dudley, earl of ———	I.	Ed. VI.	II.	132
———— ———	—	————	VII.	145
————, Ambrose Dudley earl of —	I.	Eliz.	III.	200
————, Robert Rich, earl of ———	II.	Cha. I.	II.	115
————, sir Philip —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	66
————, Edward Rich, earl of ———	III.	Cha. II.	III.	204
————, Mary, countess dowager of	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	166
Washington, Elizabeth	III.	Int.	XI.	148
Wasse, Christopher —	III.	Int.	IX.	95
Waterhouse, Edward —	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	75
Watson, Thomas —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	320
Waynfleet, William —	I.	Art. I.	IV.	52
Webbe, George ———	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	164
Webster, John ———	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	272
————, sir John —	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	394
Weckerlin, George Rodolph	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	282
Weever, John ———	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	327
Welby, Henry —	II.	Cha. I.	VIII.	277
Wentworth, Darcy —	I.	James I.	VIII.	403
Wentworth, lady Henrietta Maria ———	IV.	James II.	XI.	342
Wesle, Samuel ———	IV.	James II.	IX.	329, 330

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Cafs, &c.	Page.
Westmoreland, Mildmay Fane, earl of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	132
-----	III.	-----	-----	203
Weston, Thomas	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	147
Wetenhall, Edward	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	255
Wharton, Philip, lord	II.	Cha. I.	III.	142
-----, Jane, lady	-----	-----	XI.	387
-----, Philadelphia and Elizabeth	-----	-----	-----	387
-----, George	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	244
-----	-----	-----	IX.	312
-----	III.	Int.	IX.	128
-----, fir George	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	104
Whartonus (Wharton)	IV.	-----	-----	222, N.
Whatelie, William	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	190
Whichcot, Benjamin	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	283
Whitaker, William	I.	Eliz.	IV.	213
-----, Tobias	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	6
Whitby, Daniel	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	263
White, fir Thomas	I.	Mary	VIII.	168
-----, Francis	I.	James I.	IV.	357
-----, <i>John</i>	I.	-----	-----	358, N.
-----, Thomas	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	202
-----, Robert	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	135
-----, Thomas	IV.	James II.	IV.	292
Whitehead, David	I.	Eliz.	IV.	214
Whitgift, John	I.	Eliz.	IV.	205
Whitington, Richard	I.	Art. I.	VIII.	62
Whitlock, Bullfrode	III.	Int.	VI.	69
-----	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	64
" <i>Whole duty of Man.</i> " See <i>Fulman.</i>				
Whyte, Richard	I.	Eliz.	IV.	225
Wickham, William of	I.	Art. I.	IV.	48
Wickliffe, John	I.	Art. I.	IV.	49
Wight, John	I.	Eliz.	X.	282
Wightwick, Richard	I.	James I.	IV.	366
<i>Wild, Jonathan, an anecdote of him</i>	II.	-----	-----	62, N.
Wildman, major	III.	Int.	VII.	77
Wilkins, John	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	247
Willan, Leonard	III.	Int.	IX.	102
Willet, Andrew	I.	James I.	IV.	359

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
William the Conqueror —	I.	Art. I.	I.	4
——— II. ———	—	———	—	6
——— king of Scotland	I.	Art. I.	I.	29
Williams, John ———	I.	James I.	IV.	354
——— ———	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	153
———, William ———	III.	Int.	IX.	132
———, Martha ———	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	182
———, lady (Mrs.)	IV.	Cha. II.	XI.	190
Willis, Thomas ———	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	9
Willoughby, lord, of Erefby	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	248
———, of Parham	II.	Cha. I.	VII.	261
Willsford, Thomas ———	III.	Int.	IX.	125
Willughby, fir Francis ———	III.	Int.	VIII.	84
Wilmot, lady Elizabeth	IV.	James II.	XI.	341
Wilson, Thomas ———	I.	James I.	IV.	369
———, John ———	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	142
Wilton, Penelope, countefs of	III.	Int.	XI.	142
Wincheſter, William Paulet, marquis of	I.	Eliz.	II.	187
———, John Paulet, mar- quis of ———	III.	Int.	IX.	114
——— ———	II.	Cha. I.	III.	122
———, Charles, marquis of ———	IV.	James II.	III.	268
Wind, Holger ———	II.	Cha. I.	App.	430
Windham, Thomas ———	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	416
———, Anne ———	IV.	James II.	XI.	345
Wing, Vincent ———	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	79
Wintanley, William ———	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	70
——— ———	IV.	James II.	IX.	331
Windwood, fir Ralph ———	I.	James I.	V.	381
Wirtemberg, Frederick, duke of. See Frederick				
Wiſeheart, George ———	II.	———	———	246, N.
Wiſſing, William ———	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	118
<i>Witches of New England</i>	IV.	———	———	302, N.
Wither, George ———	II.	James I.	IX.	16
——— ———	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	310
——— ———	III.	Int.	IX.	100
<i>Witness, a fraudulent teſtimony of one ———</i>	I.	———	———	387
Witt, Nat. ———	II.	Cha. I.	XII.	405
Wolf, Reynold ———	I.	Hen. VIII.	X.	115

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Class, &c.	Page.
Wolsey, Thomas	I.	Hen. VIII.	IV.	91
Wolveridge, James	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	24
<i>Women of the town</i>	IV.	—	—	220
Wood, William	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	103
Woodall, John	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	295
Woodcock, Martin	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	207
Woofe, Abraham	III.	—	—	54
Woodlarke, Robert	I.	Art. I.	IV.	53
Wooley, Hannah	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	112
Woolrich, Philip	III.	Cha. II.	VIII.	412
Worcester, Edward Somersfet, earl of	I.	James I.	II.	323
—, Henry, marquis of	II.	Cha. I.	III.	123
—, Edward, Somersfet, marquis of	III.	Int.	III.	18
—, Charles, marquis of	IV.	James II.	III.	269
Worde, Wynken de	I.	Hen. VIII.	X.	114
Wormberg, John	IV.	James II.	XII.	353
Wormius, Olaus	II.	Cha. I.	App.	433
Worsley, fir James	IV.	James II.	VIII.	319
Worthington, father	I.	James I.	IV.	378
Wortley, fir Francis	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	309
Wotton, fir Henry	I.	James I.	V.	384
—	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	331
Wouters, Francis	II.	Cha. I.	X.	351
Wren, Matthew	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	157
—, Christopher, D. D.	II.	Cha. I.	IV.	166
—, fir Christopher	I.	—	—	344, N.
—	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	131
—	—	—	—	138, N.
Wright, Dr.	I.	James I.	IV.	376
—, Peter	III.	Int.	IV.	59
—, fir Robert	IV.	James II.	VI.	310
<i>Writings of various kinds and in different ages</i>	II.	—	—	47, N.
W. T. captain	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	312
Wyatt, fir Thomas	I.	Hen. VIII.	IX.	110
Wycherley, William	IV.	Cha. II.	IX.	44, 211, N.
Wyck, Thomas	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	124
—, John	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	124
—	IV.	James II.	X.	334
Wyghte. See Wight.				

I N D E X.

	Vol.	Reign, &c.	Clafs, &c.	Page.
Wykeham. See Wickham.				
<i>Wykes, Thomas, dean of Burien,</i> <i>a story of him</i> —	III.	—	—	245, N.
Wynne, fir John —	II.	James I.	IX.	28
Y ARMOUTH, Robert earl of —	III.	Cha. II.	III.	211
<i>Yarranton, Andrew</i> —	IV.	—	—	100, N.
York, James, duke of	III.	Cha. II.	I.	173
—————	—	—	VII.	382
—————. See James.				
—, Anne Hyde, dutcheſs of —	III.	Cha. II.	I.	175
York, James —	II.	Cha. I.	IX.	327
Young, John —	III.	Cha. II.	IV.	343
Z EBELINA —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	149
Zouft, Gerard —	IV.	Cha. II.	X.	118
Zuccherò, Frederic —	I.	Eliz.	X.	278
Zurch, Hans van —	I.	Hen. VIII.	X.	114

F I N I S.

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