COLLINS'S

Peerage of England;

GENEALOGICAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL, AND HISTORICAL.

GREATLY AUGMENTED,
AND CONTINUED TO THE PRESENT TIME,

BY

SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, K. J.

IN NINE VOLUMES.

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EARLS.

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THE

PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

EARLS.

WEST, EARL DELAWARR.

This ancient family have been Barons by the male line from 1342; their ancestor, Sir Thomas West, having been summoned to parliament as *Lord West*, 16 Edw. III. The Barony of Delawarr, which takes date from 1294, having been brought into the family by marriage about 1400.

That this family had large possessions in the west of England, our public records and other evidences, prove, and, it is probable, on that account, had the name of *West*.

The first that I can, with certainty, fix on, as ancestor to the present Earl Delawarr, is Sir Thomas de West, Knight, first Lord West, who having married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John de Cantilupe, of Hempston Cantilupe in com. Devon. Knight, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Lord Mohun, of Dunster in com. Somerset, had, in 17 Edward II.[a] entailed on him, and his said wife, and on the heirs of their two bodies, the manor of Sniterfield in com. Warw. The same year he obtained from the King[b] a charter for a market, every week, there upon

[a] Fin. in co. War. lev. ann. 17 Edw. II.
[b] Cart. 17 Edw. II. no. 10.

Tuesday: as also for a fair, yearly, upon the eve and day of St. Kenelme, and six days after; likewise for free warren, to them, and the heirs of their two bodies, in their demesne lands there. In the said 17th year of Edward II.[c] he served in the parliament then held at Westminster, as one of the knights for the county of Warwick.

In 1326, he received the honour of knighthood by bathing, &c. his robes, and all accoutrements for that solemnity,[d] being then allowed out of the King's great wardrobe: and the same year, going into France with the King,[e] had his protection (dated August 20th, that year) till Christmas following.

In 1327, 1 Edw. III.[f] he obtained leave from the King to make a castle of his manor house at *Rughcombe in Wiltshire;* and on[g] May 26th, 1329, he embarked at Dover with the King, when his Majesty went to do homage to the French Monarch, Philip VI. for the duchy of Guienne, earldom of Ponthieu, &c. which[h] was performed verbally in the cathedral of Amiens, on June 6th, and not after the manner of his predecessors, by putting off the crown, and laying aside both sword and spurs, to do it kneeling.

In 4 Edw. III.[i] he was made governor of Christ-chuch castle in com. Southamp. In the year after,[k] King Edward having summoned David Bruce, King of Scotland, to do his homage, as also to render to him the town of Berwick, and his refusal thereof occasioning a war with Scotland,[l] this Sir Thomas was present at the siege of Berwick, and memorable battle of Halidown, July 23d, 1333, and thereupon a truce ensued, which being near expired, in 1335, the King, about Midsummer,[m] at the head of his army, on July 12th, entered Scotland in an hostile manner,[n] in which expedition this Sir Thomas de West was also with him. He was likewise with the King, in 12 Edw. III.[o] who, on July 16th, took shipping in the port of Orwell, in com. Suff. having in company 500 sail of ships, and many Barons: and on the expedition into Flanders, being in the retinue of William Earl of Salisbury, he had thereupon a protection,[p] dated July 10th, that year, to hold in force till Christmas following. He was also there[q] in 13 Edw. III. and the same year, in consideration of those

[c] Claus. 17 Ed. II. in dors. m. 24.
[d] Comp. Tho. de Useflete.
[e] Rymer's Fœd. tom. iv. p. 161.
[f] Pat. 1 Ed. III. p. 2, m. 10.
[g] Rymer's Fœd. tom. iv. p. 388.
[h] Barnes's Hist. Ed. III. p. 36.
[i] Rot. Fin. an. 4. Ed. III. m. 11.
[k] Barnes's Hist. Ed. III. p. 70.
[l] Rot. Scot. 7 Ed. III. m. 1
[m] Barnes, p. 94.
[n] Rot. Scot. 9 Ed. III. m. 9.
[o] Barnes's Hist. Ed. III. p. 120.
[p] Rymer's Fœd. tom. v. p. 63.
[q] Rot. Aleman. 13 Ed. III.

his services, had a [r] grant in fee, for return of all writs and summons of the Exchequer, within his manor of Swacliff, and Sutton, in Wiltshire.

In 16 Edward III.[s] the Countess of Montford sending from Brittany to the King for succours, and Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, being dispatched, he [t] accompanied him in that expedition into France, wherein he behaved so well, and merited so much in other his great employments, that, the same year, the King thonght him [u] *worthy of a seat in parliament*, among the BARONS of this realm. And deceasing in [w] 17 Edward III. left issue, by Eleanor his wife, aforesaid, SIR THOMAS, his son and heir, who then became possessed of the manors of Hempston-Cantilupe, and Great Torington, in com. Devon. as is evident from the inquisition taken after the death of his said father. By the same wife he had also another son, John, besides Thomas.

Which THOMAS, in 19 Edward III. was in the [x] French wars, in the retinue of Richard Earl of Arundel; in which year,[y] divers strong towns and castles were taken. The year after, 1346, he was with the King in his wars in France,[z] and in the famous battle of Cressy. In 29 Edward III.[a] he was in the wars of Scotland. In 33 Edw. III.[b] he went with the Lord Chamberlain, Thomas de Cherleton, into Gascony, and was in the service there, the 44th year [c] of that King's reign. In 1 Richard II.[d] he was on board that fleet sent to scour the seas of the French and Scots; and in 3 Richard II.[e] in the wars of France. In 8 Richard II.[f] he was retained to serve in the wars against the Scotch for forty days, the King being in person there; and in 9 Richard II.[g] for one quarter of that year, in fortifying of Calais. In 1386, 10 Richard II.[h] he was again retained to serve against the French. He [i] died [k] on September 3d, the same year, seised of the manor

[r] Rot. Vasc. 13 Edward III. m. 10.
[s] Barnes's Hist. Edw. III. p. 256.
[t] R. Franc. 16 Edward III. m. 26.
[u] R. Claus. ejusd. ann.
[w] Esc. 17 Edward III.
[x] Rot. Franc. 19 Edward III. m. 16.
[y] Barnes's Hist. Edward III. p. 31, to p. 328.
[z] Rot. Franc. 20 Edward III. p. 2. m. 2.
[a] Rot. Scot. 29 Edward III. m. 9.
[b] Rot. Vasc. 33 Edward III. p. 2.
[c] Rot. Vasc. 44 Edward III. m. 9.
[d] Rot. Franc. 1. R. II. p. 2. m. 6.
[e] Ibid. 3 Richard II. m. 6.
[f] Ex Autog. penes Cler. pell.
[g] Ibid.
[h] Rot. Franc 10 Richard II. m. 13.
[i] Esc. 10 Richard II. n. 52.

[k] Writs of Summons were not always regularly continued at this time from father to son; and I do not find that this Sir Thomas received a writ.

of Compton-Valence, in Dorsetshire; of the third part of the manor of Trente, in com. Somerset; of the manors of Snyterfelde, in com. War.; Welneford (now Wetford), Weston, and Willerseye, in com. Gloucest.; Hempston-Cantilupe, in com. Devon.; Okehangre, Newton-Valence, and Terstwode, in com. Southampt. Wyke, and Haseldene, in com. Lanc.; East Haeche, Napprede, Roughcombe, Swalclyve, Eston near Berewyck, Upton, Bradmore, Sutton-Mandevile, and Stratford-Tony, and Newton-Tony, in com. Wilts.

By Alice his wife, [l] daughter of Reginald Fitz-Piers, Baron of Wolverley, in Worcestershire (and of Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Edm. Hallet, Knt.),[m] he had Thomas, his son and heir, twenty-one years of age, in the said 10 Richard II.

Alice, his said wife, surviving him, made her will at Hynton-Martel, in com. Dorset, [n] on Thursday, July 15th, 1395, wherein she orders her body to be buried in the priory of the Canons of Christ-church, in com. Southamp. with her ancestors; and gave to Thomas, her son, a bed of tapiters work, as also a pair of matyn-books, a pair of beads, and a ring wherewith she was espoused to God, which were the Lord her father's: to Joan, her son's wife, a bed paled black and white, a mass-book, and all her books of Latin, English, and French; also the vestments of her chapel, and what belongs to the altar, with all other apparel thereunto belonging; as silver basons, with escutcheons of her ancestors arms, &c. to Sir Nicholas Clyfton, Knt. and Eleanor his wife, her daughter, and Thomas Clyfton, her son, one hundred and twenty pounds: to her sister, dame Lucy Fitz-Herbert, Prioress of Shaftesbury, forty pounds: to her sister, Thomasine Blount, a nun at Romesey, in com. Southampt. forty marks. And she bequeathed eighteen pounds ten shillings, for four thousand four hundred masses, to be sung and said for the soul of Sir Thomas West, her lord and husband, her own soul, and all Christian souls, in the most haste that might be, within fourteen nights next after her decease: also forty pounds to the Canons of Christ-church, to read and sing mass for her Lord's soul, and her own, while the world shall last. She further bequeaths to the nuns of St. Olaves, in London, and to the priests of the said house, one hundred shillings, for to pray for the soul of her Lord and husband, Sir Thomas West, her own soul, and for the estate of

[l] Lib. Gen. Eng. & Irel. MS. no. 257. p. 22. in Bibl. Lambeth.
[m] Esc. in Richard II. n. 52.
[n] Reg. Rous. qu. 26. in cur. Prærog. Cant.

Thomas, her son, Joan his wife, and their children: to the religious women dwelling without Aldgate, London; and to those of the houses of Shaftesbury, Romerslye, Wilton; the friars within Newgate, London; the friars preachers within Ludgate, London; the friars in Fleet-street; the friars Augustines within Bishopsgate; the friars preachers of Winchester; the friars Mendicant of Winchester; the friars of Southampton; the friars preachers of Salisbury; the friars Mendicant of Salisbury; the friars preachers of Bristol; to each of them one hundred shillings. The rest of her goods, &c. she bequeaths to Thomas, her son, requiring, wherever she dies, that her body should be carried to the priory of Christ-church, and there buried at the first mass, with a taper of six pounds of wax standing and burning at her head, and another at her feet; and constitutes Thomas, her son, sole executor. Given and written in Cherlton, without Newgate, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, the day and year aforesaid. She deceased the same year, as by inquisition appears.

Sir THOMAS, LORD WEST, her son, succeeding his father, was in the wars[o] of France 11 Rich. II. and in 1395, 19 Rich. II on the death of his mother, Alice, doing his [p] homage, had livery of the lands which she held in dower. In 1399, being at that time a Knight, and to go with Edward Duke of Albemarle into [q] Ireland, for the defence of that realm, he had the King's protection,[r] dated April 20th, that year. He was *summoned*[s] *to parliament*, among the BARONS of the realm, in 2 and 5 Henry IV. and by his will,[t] dated April 8th, 1405 (6 Henry IV.) ordered his body to be laid in the new chapel, in the minster of Christ-church-Twyneham Monastery, in Hampshire; bequeathing to the work of that church one hundred pounds, and another hundred to the Treasury there, conditionally, that the Canons of that priory, once in a year, keep solemnly the obit of Thomas his father, Alice his mother, and Joan his wife. He also bequeathed eighteen pounds, eighteen shillings, and four pence, for four thousand five hundred masses for his soul, to be said within half a year after his decease. Likewise to his daughter, Joan, one thousand pounds. He died on Easter-day, April 17th, the same year, seised of the manors[u] of Burton-Peverell, Okehangre,

[o] Rot. Franc. 11 Richard II. m. 9.
[p] R. Fin. 19 Richard II. m. 19.
[q] Pat. 22 Richard II. p. 3. m. 8. q.
[r] Rymer's Fœd. tom. VIII. p. 79.
[s] Claus. de ejusd. ann. in dors.
[t] Ex Reg. Arundel. fol. 108. infr. Lambeth.
[u] Esc. 7 Henry IV. n. 26.

Winkton, Newton-Valence, Terstwode, and Hale, in com. South. Hempston-Cantelupe, in com. Devon.; Blackington, in com. Sussex; and Wolverton, Bere, and Newton-Peverell, in com. Dorset.

By another [x] inquisition, taken in 14 Henry IV. it was found that he also died seised of the manors of Bloxham, in Lincolnshire; Burstal, and Herdeby, in com. Leicest.; and Snyterfield, in com. Warw.[y]

By [z] Joan, his said wife, sister and heir to *Thomas De la Warr, Lord and Baron De la Warr,* and daughter of Roger Lord De la Warr,[a] by Eleanor, his second wife, daughter of John Lord Moubray, son of John, by Joan his wife, daughter of Henry Duke of Lancaster, grandson to King Henry III. and lineally descended from Roger De la War, summoned to parliament, as a *Baron,*[b] *June* 8th, 1294, 22 Edward I. he had issue three sons; 1. Thomas. 2. Reginald. 3. John.

Thomas Lord West, his eldest son and heir, was fourteen years old [c] at his father's death; and, in 7 Henry IV. having married Ida, one of the daughters and coheirs of Almaric de St. Amand; and making proof of her age, had livery of the lands of her inheritance. In 8 Henry IV. he was one of those Peers in parliament, who set their hands and seals for settling the succession of the crown on Henry Prince of Wales, and the heirs of his body; with remainder to his brothers, Thomas, John, and Humphry, and the heirs male of their bodies; by which the female heirs were excluded. In 3 Henry V. he was in the wars of [d] France with that victorious King; and, whilst he was abroad, made his will, on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, August 1st, 1415, dated [e] at Stone-brigge, beyond the seas; wherein he ordered that no more than forty pounds should be laid out in meat,

[x] Bar. extinct. MS. penes meips. p. 5. b.

[y] From some early branch of this family, settled in Buckinghamshire, descended Gilbert West, the poet, and his brother, Admiral West, father of the present Admiral West.

[z] Esc. 14 Henry IV. n. 8.

[a] Roger De la Warr, Lord De la Warr, having been instrumental in making John, King of France, prisoner at the battle of Poictiers, on September 19th, 1356, had the crampet, or chape, of that Monarch's sword, as a memorial of his share in that exploit; and he and his successors wore it, as an honourable augmentation in their armorial bearings.

[b] Dugdale's Summons to Parliament, p. 6, and 7.

[c] Claus. 7 Henry IV. m. 6. of Vol. II.

[d] Rot. Franc. 3 Henry V. m. 17. [e] Reg. Chichley, p. 1. p. 297.

drink, and tapers, upon the day of his funeral; and twenty-four pounds given to two priests, to celebrate divine service for his soul, for two years after his decease, as also for the souls of his progenitors, and all the faithful deceased. On [f] May 13th ensuing, being then a Knight, he was appointed, with Thomas Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, and Sir Thomas de Camoys, Knight, to array and muster all persons fit to bear arms, both hoblers and archers, in the counties of Southampton, Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, to serve the King against the French and Genoese. On September 30th following, he departed this life [g] beyond the sea, being then in France [h] with the King; and died seised of the manors of Bloxam in Kestewen, in com. Linc.; Hempston-Cantilupe, in com. Devon; Snyterfield, in com. Warw.; Burstall, and Herdeby, in com. Leic.; Compton-Valence, Hynton-Martell, Bere, Newton near Sturmyster-Marshall, and Mapoudre, in Dorsetshire; Norton-Midsomer, in Somersetshire; Burton-Peverell, Okehangre, Newton-Valence, Terstwode, and Winketon, in com. Southamp.; Stratford-Tony, and Newton-Tony, in Wiltshire; also of the manors of Iwehurst, Sutton-Peverell, Offington, Bletchington, and Rype,[i] and honour of Aquila (or the Eagle), in com. Sussex; leaving Reginald, his brother and heir, at that time twenty-one years old.

Which Reginald, Lord De la Warr and West, doing his homage soon after, had [k] livery of his lands; and before the end of that year [l] (4 Henry V.), was in the French wars, and made governor of [m] St. Cloue, in Constantine, in Normandy, on the surrender thereof to the Duke of Gloucester. Also, in 7 Henry V. he was made Captain [n] of the castle of la Mote, in Normandy; and in 9 Henry V. was again in the [o] French wars. In 5 Henry VI. on the death of Thomas Lord De la Warr, he had livery [p] of the lands of his mother's inheritance, she being sister and heir to the said Lord. And the same year, having petitioned that he might have place and precedency among the barons in parliament as Lord De la Warr,[q] he had summons to parliament as *Lord De la Warr*, on July 5th, 1427, and on July 13th, 1428. In 8 Henry VI. he was again retained to serve [r] in

[f] Rymer's Fœd. tom. IX. p. 351.
[g] Esc. 4 Henry V. n. 28.
[h] Lib. Geneal. præd.
[i] Ex Chart. penes Duc. Novi-Castri.
[k] Rot. Fin. 4 Henry V. m. 7.
[l] Rot. Franc ejusd. ann. m. 4.
[m] Hall's Chron. part. 1. p. 58.
[n] Rot. Norm. 7 Henry V. p. 1. m. 2.
[o] Rot. Franc. 9 Henry V. m. 15.
[p] Rot. Fin. an. 5 Henry VI. m. 4.
[q] Cotton's Records, p. 586.
[r] Autog. penes Cler. Pel.

France for one year with thirty men at arms, and seventy archers, and went [s] thither accordingly. In 19 Henry VI. being [t] beyond the seas, he intended pilgrimage to the Holy Land; where it is probable he went; for I find no further mention of him till 25 Henry VI. when he again procured a grant,[u] dated December 10th, to go to Rome, and thence to the Holy Land, to pay his vows (with allowance of twenty-four servants in his retinue, and thirty horses), carrying with him no other gold or silver, in bullion or money, than what should be necessary to defray his expences, excepting a silver cup or two gilt; and he had the King's letters,[x] directed to Theodore, archbishop of Cologne, and to all governors and commanders within his dominions, requesting, that he might have free passage through their territories, without payment of any tribute, opening of his letters, or search of what he carried. This I presume was his second journey thither. And having [y] been summoned to parliament as Lord De la Warr, from 5 Henry VI. to 28 of that King's reign, inclusive,[z] died on August 27th, 1451, 29 Henry VI. seised of the manors of Burstall, and Herdeby, in com. Leicest.; Bristelington, Shipton-Malet, and North Perot, in Somersetshire; Wolveton, Mapoudre, Hynton-Martell, Mayne-Martell, and Compton-Valence, in Dorsetshire; Bournehall, and Hertesbourne, in com. Hertf.; Offington, Sutton, Iwehurst, near Henfield, Porteslade, Aldryngton, Blechington, Flecchyng,[a] Rype, Exceter, Folkynton, and Sapurton, Okehangre, Barton-Peverell, Newton-Valence, Tirestewode, and Wynketon, in com. Southamp.; Alington, Newton-Tony, Swatcliffe, East-Hacche, Eston, Brodmere, Lucies, Charleton, and Fountell, in Wiltshire; Wyke-Warr, in com. Glouc.; Hempston-Cantilupe, in com. Devon.; Fakenham-Aspes, in com. Suff.; Swynesheved, Syxhill, and Bloxham, in com. Linc.; with the [b] patronage of the abbey and parish Church of Swynesheved aforesaid, and free chapel of Barthorp, and advowson of the church of Bloxham, in com. Linc. He left issue by [c] Eleanor his wife, second daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland, by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Richard, son and heir of Robert Lord Poynings, two sons; viz. Richard, his heir, nineteen years of age at his decease; and

[s] Rot. Franc. 8 Henry VI. m. 19.
[t] Ib. 19. Henry VI. m. 6.
[u] Rymer's Fœd. 11 tom. p. 148, 149.
[x] Rot. Franc. 25 Hen. VI. m. 7.
[y] Rot. Claus. de iisd. ann.
[z] Esc. 29 Henry VI. no. 21.
[a] Long afterwards one of the family seats; and now Lord Sheffield's.
[b] Claus. ann. 29 Henry VI. m. 8.
[c] Ex Stemmata apud Sion.

John, of whom, I find in Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire, of 1584, that, having married Agnes, daughter and heir of William Iveson, of Waith, in that county, he resided there, and left issue Richard West, his son and heir, of Stainborough, also of Waith, in com. Ebor. ancestor of Francis West, of Waith, Esq. living in 1584.

The said Reginald had also four daughters: Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Erpingham, of Erpingham, in Sussex; Anne, to Thomas Berkeley, of Beverston, in com. Glouc.; Mary, to Roger Leuknore, of the county of Sussex; and Catherine, to Roger Lord Hungerford.

Which RICHARD, LORD DE LA WARR, being a stout assertor of the interest of the house of Lancaster, in the wars of that time against the house of York; and having with others[d] entered the Tower of London, and endured a siege;[e] he had, in consideration of his singular services in 38 Henry VI. a grant of forty pounds per ann. during life, payable out of the issues of the manor of Old Wotton, in Wiltshire, part of the possessions of Richard Duke of York, then attainted.

But, when the scene changed, he chose not to live under the power of those to whom he had been an open adversary; which induced him, in 3 Edward IV. to obtain leave to go abroad, and accordingly it was granted him to go [f]beyond the seas, with twelve servants, and as many horses, not exceeding the value of forty shillings each, and there to continue. However, he did not long remain abroad, for he [g]had summons to parliament from 38 Henry VI. to 12 Edward IV. inclusive; and died[h] on March 10th, 1475-6, 16 Edward IV. possessed of the manors of Hempston-Cantilupe, in com. Devon.; Mapoudre, Wolverton, Cherleton, Compton-Valence, Hynton-Martell, Mayn-Martell in Newton-Peverell, in Dorsetshire; Bournehall, and Hertesbourne, in com. Hertford; Newton-Valence, Wynketon, Barton-Peverell, Okenhanger, and Tirstwode, in com. Southamp.; Midsomer-Norton, Brustlyngton, Shipton-Malet, Eston-Lucies, Swalclyffe, Est-Hacche, Alynton, Bredmere, Wyke, with the park of Rounde, Sutton-Mandeville, Stratford-Tony, Hasildon, and Upton, in Wiltshire. Leaving issue,[i] by Catherine his first wife, daughter of Robert Lord Hungerford, by Margaret (daughter and heir of William Lord Botreaux), his wife, five sons; viz. 1. Thomas,

[d] Stow's Annals, p. 408.
[e] Pat. 38 Henry VI. p. 2. m. 22.
[f] Rot. Franc. 3 Edw. IV. m. 12.
[g] Rot. claus. de ejusd. ann. in dors.
[h] Esc. 16 Edward IV. n. 62.
[i] Ex. Stem. præd. in Bibl. Lambeth.

who succeeded him in his honours. 2. John. 3. Reginald. 4. Edward. 5. Richard, a Franciscan friar at Greenwich.

Also two daughters; Margaret,[k] wife of Sir Nicholas Strelley, of Strelley, in com. Nott. (who died at London, on April 30th, 1491, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew's Wardrobe, near Baynard's Castle); and Margery, a nun at Syon, in Middlesex.

Which THOMAS LORD DELAWARR, in the lifetime of his father, though not more than eighteen years old, was in that expedition into France,[l] in 1474, on which account he received ninety-five pounds, eleven shillings, for a quarter's wages, for four men at arms, and thirty archers, which were of his retinue. He obtained a special [m] livery of his lands, on September 1st, 1475, though at that time he was not of full age; and was in such favour with King Henry VII. whom he assisted in attaining the crown, that in the first year of his reign he gave him a grant,[n] in special tail, of the castle, barony, honour, lordship, town, and borough of Brembre, in Sussex; and of the manors of Kings-Bernes, West-Grinsted, Knapp, and Washington, of the towns and boroughs of Shoreham and Horsham, of the forest of St. Leonard, with the parks of St. Leonards, with the parks of Beaubush and Knap, of the hundreds of Braford, Stenynge, Grenstede, Berbeche, and Wordham, with the half of the hundred of Esteworthe, and half of the hundred of Fishergate; late belonging to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, slain at Bosworth-field, and the which came to the crown by his attainder.

In 5 Henry VII. he was made Knight of the Bath[o] at the creation of Arthur Prince of Wales; and in 7 Henry VII. was one[p] of the chief commanders in that army then sent into Flanders, in aid of the Emperor Maximilian I. against the French. Also,[q] in 1497, 12 Henry VII. had a chief command in those forces that suppressed the Cornish men, at Blackheath, on June 22d. And, for his great services, was elected a *Knight of the Garter*[r] in 2 Henry VIII. with Emanuel King of Portugal, and Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and installed at Windsor, on May 11th, that year, and placed in the eleventh stall on the Prince's side. In 1513, 5 Henry VIII. attending King Henry in his ex-

k Thoroton's Not. p. 231.
l Rymer, Vol. II. p. 846.
m Pat. 16 Edward IV. p. 2. m. 6.
n Ibid. 1 Henry VII. p. 4.
o Nom. Equit. sub. effig. Claud. c. 3. in Bibl. Cotton.
p Polyd. Virg. p. 584. n. 30.
q Ib. p. 600. n. 30.
r Anstis's Reg. of Gart. vol. I. p. 274.

pedition[s] to Therouene and Tournay, he was at the battle fought on August 16th, that year, between the King (accompanied by Maximilian the Emperor), and the French, who called it, [t]*La Journée des Esperons,* from the use they made of their spurs in riding away; and for his valour therein [u] he was made a Knight Banneret. In 1514, he[x] attended on the Princess Mary, third daughter of Henry VII. and sister to the King, at her marriage with Lewis XII. King of France, which was solemnized on October 9th at Abbeville; having in his retinue[y] thirty horsemen, well accoutred, and one pound, six shillings, and eight pence per day, was allowed him by the King, towards defraying his expenses. In 1520, he attended the King and Queen[z] to Canterbury, Calais, and Guisnes, to the long intended interview with the French King. In 1522,[a] on the second coming of the Emperor Charles V. into England, he, with the Marquis of Dorset, in the name of the King of England, received him at Gravelin, on May 25th, and, with all honour, brought his Imperial Majesty to Calais, and from thence to Dover, where the King met him, to consult about the affairs of Christendom in general, and to treat of a match betwixt himself and the Princess Mary, the King's daughter.

This Thomas Lord la Warre, styling himself Knight of the Garter,[b] made his will on October 8th, 1524, whereby he orders his body to be buried in a tomb of free-stone, within the chancel of the parish church of Broadwater, according to his honour; and bequeathed to the mother church of Chichester, twenty shillings; and to the church of Broadwater, his mantle of blue velvet of the Garter, and his gown of crimson velvet, belonging thereto, to make two altar-cloths; also to the church of Boxgrave, his gown of tawney velvet. He bequeaths to Thomas West, his son and heir, all his hangings and beddings within his great chamber of Offington, and the chapel-chamber there, as also the chapel, as it was then adorned, with altar-cloths of white satin, embroidered with the Garter, and a bed of tinsel satin and crimson damask, embroidered with his arms, and the Garter; likewise his crimson velvet gown furred with black. He makes Eleanor his wife, sole executrix; and overseers, Sir Richard Brook, Knt.; Sir Thomas West, his

[s] Herbert's Life of Henry VIII. p. 36. [t] Hist. of Engl. Vol. II. p. 16.
[u] Jekyll's collect. of Knights, MS. p. 24. [x] Hall's Chron. fol. 41.
[y] MS. in bibl. John Anstis, arm. nup. gart. reg. arm. not. G. xi. p. 197.
[z] Ex MS. nom. Parium Angl. [a] Ibid. p. 517.
[b] Ex Reg. vocat. Perth. qu. 2. in cur. prærog. Cant.

son; and Sir Roger Copley, Knt.; and died possessed of great estates in the counties of Sussex, Southampton, Witshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Devonshire, Hertfordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and counties of Lincoln, and Lancaster, which he settled, for the most part, on Sir Thomas West, his son and heir apparent, and his heirs male; and, in default, to Owen West, his son, and his heirs male; remainder to George, and Leonard West, his sons, and their heirs male. The manors of Bradmere, Charleton, Fountell, and Swacliffe, with the appurtenances, in Wiltshire, were settled on Thomas, his son, and Elizabeth his wife; as also Compton-Valens, and Maperton, in com. Dors.; and the manors of Testwood, and Wynketon, in com. Southamp. were settled on Elizabeth, late wife of William, his son, deceased.

And on Owen West, he settled his manors of Hinton-Martell, in com. Dors.; and Folkington, in com. Sussex; and, in default of heirs male, on Thomas, his son and heir.

On Leonard West, he settled his manors of Sutton-Maundeville and Hasilden, in Wiltshire; and Bradele, in com. Dors.; and to the heirs male of his body, and in default, on Thomas West, Knt. his son and heir.

He bequeaths to his daughters, Mary, Catharine, and Barbara, to and for their marriages, five hundred marks each. It also appears by his will, that dame Elizabeth, his first wife, was buried in the church of the White-friars, in London, on St. Peter's-day; and that twenty-three years were since expired from the date of the will, he having caused her obit to be commemorated in the said church for thirty years, as also for Richard West, late Lord la Warre, his father, and Catharine his wife, his mother; and appointed ten marks to be paid yearly, for thirty years, as a salary for a priest, daily to say mass in the church of Broadwater; and to pray for the souls of him, the said Lord la Warre, Elizabeth, his late wife, Eleanor, his present wife, Richard West and Catherine, his father and mother, and all Christian souls.

He also mentions his daughter, Dorothy Owen, and his daughter, Anne St. Amonde.

He likewise was bountiful to his servants, and a person of great honour and judgment, as his will shews; the probat whereof bears date on February 12th, 1525; which shews he died soon after.

He married two wives;[c] whereof I shall first trace the issue he

[c] Ex Stemmat. in Bibl. Lambeth; and Visitation of Hampshire.

had by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh, sister and heir of Sir John Mortimer, of Mortimer's Hall, in com. Southamp. which were two sons, Thomas, who succeeded to his estates and honour, and William who died issueless.

Also four daughters; Eleanor, married to Sir Edward Guldeford, of Hempsted place, and Halden in Kent, Knight, warden of the Cinque ports, who had issue by her, Joan, wife of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; Dorothy, to Sir Henry Owen, Knight; Elizabeth, to Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester; Anne, to Thomas Lord Clinton, from whence the present Duke of Newcastle is descended.

Thomas West, Lord la Warre, son and heir to Thomas, last Lord la Warre, [d] was, in 5 Hen. VIII. with his father, at the sieges of Therouenne and Tournay, and the battle that ensued, when for his valour he was knighted, [e] on October 14th, at Lisle. After succeeding to the honour, he with other peers, in parliament, in 22 Hen. VIII. [f] subscribed the declaration to Pope Clement VII. intimating that his supremacy here would not be regarded, if he did not comply with Queen Catherine's divorce.

In 31 Hen. VIII. on the dissolution of the great monasteries, he obtained a grant of [g] the site and circuit of Wherwell abbey, in com. Southamp. with the lordships of Wherwell, Weston, Midleton, Totington, Bolington, Good, alias Goodworth, Clateford and Little Anne, thereto belonging, to hold to himself, and Elizabeth his wife, and his heirs, in exchange for the manors of Half-naked and Wallerton in Sussex, with their appurtenances, in Mendham, Byrdham, West Ichenor, Hunstall, Ivernall, Woodcote, Westerton, Strethampton, Boxgrave, Compton, Offham, and Yapton, in the said county; which manors the King, through the incitation of Cromwell and others, who were chiefs in the contrivance for the dissolution of the religious houses, got from him, to obviate the future restitution of those lands, to the uses they originally were intended.

He was a Knight Banneret, [h] and being elected Knight of the Garter, [i] on December 1st, 1549, was installed on the thirteenth of that month at Windsor. In 1553, [k] in consideration of his service against John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, he had a

[d] Hall's Chronicle, fol. 24
[e] Nom. Equit. præd. in bibl. Cott.
[f] Rymer's Fœd. tom. 14 p. 205.
[g] Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. m. 4.
[h] Ex Coll. Aug. Vincent.
[i] Anstis's Reg. vol. i. p. 445.
Rymer, tom. xv. p. 352.

grant of 200 *l.* per ann. for life. And having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Bonville, Knight, left no issue by her, departing this life, on September 25th, 1554, at Offington, and was buried near his father at Broadwater, in Sussex, October 12th,[l] with standards, banners of arms, &c. and many mourners, as recited in the account of his funeral; and that he was the best housekeeper in Sussex.

By inquisition[m] taken at Cuckefield in Sussex, June 6th, after his decease, the jury found that he died on September 25th, 1554; and that Joan Dudley, Duchess of Northumberland, was his cousin and coheir, and at that time fifty years of age, being the daughter and heir of Eleanor, his eldest sister, the wife of Sir John Guildford, Knight. Also that the three daughters of his second sister, Dorothy, the wife of Sir Henry Owen, Knight, were coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Deering,[n] whose son Thomas was twenty-four years of age in 1554; Mary, wife of John Warnet, aged thirty-eight years on September 1st, 1554; and Anne, aged thirty-six years, 1554, then the wife of James Gage. Also, that he died seised of the manor of Meyne Martell, and the advowson of the church, in Dorsetshire; the manors of Hempston and Cantelowe in Devonshire; the manor of Wickwarre, and advowson of the church, in Gloucestershire; the manors of Shepton Mallet, and advowson of the church, and Bristlington, in Somersetshire; the manor of Manchester, and advowson of the church, in Lancashire; the manors of Porteslade, Somptinge Welde, Ewherst, with the park of Ewherst, Blackington, and advowson of the church, Knape, and park of Knape, Offington, with the park there, and Rype; and lands and tenements in the parishes of Shepeley, and Grinsted, in the county of Sussex; the manor of Swineshed in Lincolnshire; the manor of Newton Valence; the scite, circuit, and precinct of the monastery of Wherwell, alias Wharwell, with the manors and demesnes of Wherwell; the manors of Westover, Middleton, Tokynton, Bolingdon, Goodworth, Clatford, Little Anne, and the prebendary of Good, alias Goodworth; and the manor of Chawton, with advowson of the church, in com. Southamp. the manor of Stratford Tony in Wilts; and the scite, circuit, and precinct of the White

Strype's Memor. vol. iii. p. 201.

[m] Cole Esc. lib. ii. p. 115, 116, not. 61, A. 13, in Bibl. Harl.

[n] These were Derings of Hampshire, though probably sprung from those of Kent; yet I think their arms were different.

Fryars, near Fleet-street, London. All the said messuages, and lands, &c. were, by act of parliament, on November 4th, 3 Edw. VI. settled upon the said Thomas Lord de la Warr, in tail, remainder to his brother, Sir Owen, in tail; remainder to the use of his own will or deed, during the life of William West, remainder to the said William, and the heirs male of his body.

After his decease, the Lord Morley, his friend, made the following epitaph [o] on him:

Virtue, honesty, liberalitie, and grace,
And true religion, this sely grave doth holde:
I do wishe, that all our great men woulde
In good follow this noble Baron's trace,
That from his wise hart did always chase
Envy and malice; and sought of young and olde
Love and favour, that passeth stone and golde;
Unto a worthy man a rich purchase.
These waies he used, and obtained thereby
Good fame of all men, as well farre of as nye;
And now is joyful in that celestial sphere,
Where with sainctes, he sings uncessantly,
Holy, honor, praise, and glory,
Give to God, that gave him such might,
To live so nobly, and come to that delight.

The same author recites: "His badge, a crampet, Or, was given to his ancestors, for taking the French King in the field, 30 Edw. III. at the battle of Poictiers, September 19th, 1356."

I have before mentioned, that Thomas, father of the last Lord, had two wives; and I am now to treat of the issue he had by his second wife, [p] Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Copley, of Gatton in Surry, Knight, which were three sons, viz. Sir Owen, [q] Sir George, and Leonard (or Reginald, according to visitation of Hampshire.)

Of which sons, Sir Owen, the eldest, married Mary, daughter of Sir George Guildford, of Hempsted place in Kent, Knight, and by his will, on July 17th, 1551, being then sick, orders his body to be buried where he departs this life. To dame Mary West, his wife, he bequeaths the lordship of Hynton Martyll, during her

[o] Leigh's Accidence of Armory, p. 51, b. [p] Ex Stemmate præd.
[q] Ex Collect. Aug. Vincent. and Visit. of Hampshire.

li[illegible] and after to his two daughters, Mary and Anne. He constitutes dame Mary, his wife, his sole executrix; and the Lord his brother, and his brother Guildford, supervisors; and bequeaths to each a gelding. The probate is dated on October 30th, 1551, whereby it appears he did not recover. His daughter, Mary,[r] (who at length became his sole heir) was married, first, to Sir Adrian Poynings, Knight; and secondly, to Sir Richard Rogers, Knight.

Leonard West, third and youngest son by the said second marriage, had, by the last will and testament of his father Sir Thomas West, Knight, Lord la Warre, Knight of the Garter, bearing date on October 8th, 1524,[s] the manors of Sutton Maundeville, and Hasilden, in Wiltshire; and the manor of Brodele in Dorsetshire; which were settled on him, and his heirs male; in default, on Sir Thomas West, Knight, his son and heir. And his father dying p[illegible] very great estate, in the counties of Sussex, Southampton, and in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Lancashire, which he settled on Sir Thomas West, Knight, his son and heir, and his heirs male; and, in default thereof, entailed his said estate on Owen West, his son, remainder to George West, and the said Leonard West. On the decease of his father he was in his youth; but in the parliament (which was summoned to meet at Oxford, on April 2d, 1554[t]) he was one of the members for the borough of Shoreham, in Sussex. He married[u] Barbara, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, in Yorkshire, Knight, by whom he had issue four sons; Thomas and Anthony, who died infants; William, and John;[x] also, four daughters, Mary, St. Amand, Margaret, and Anne; whereof Mary was the wife of Ralph Vavasor, of Hazlewood, in com. Ebor. Esq.; and Margaret, of Thomas Brown, of Westwood, in com. Lincoln, Esq.

Sir George West, second son of Thomas Lord Warre, by his second wife, Eleanor Copley, married Elizabeth, eldest of the

r Inscrip. Tumuli apud Guilford, in com. Surr. and Visitation of Hampshire.

s Ex Regist. voc. Porth. in cur Prærog. Cant.

t Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, p. 33, and 37.

u Vincent's Baronage, MS. n. 20, in offic. arm. et MS. not. 82, l. 3, p. 53, in Bibl. Harl.

x From him, in the last edition of Collins, was deduced the descent of the late James West, Esq. F.A.S. secretary to the treasury, and eminent as a collector; who died July 1st, 1772. He was father of the late Lady Archer. But quere?

two daughters and co-heirs of Sir Anthony (or Sir Robert, as in the visitations of Hampshire and Surrey) Moreton, of Lechlade in Gloucestershire, son of Thomas Moreton, of the same place, nephew to the famous John Moreton, of the privy-council to Henry VII. archbishop of Canterbury, chancellor of England, and chancellor of the university of Oxford; and had issue by her a daughter, Margaret, wife of Thomas Arundel, Esq. with two sons; William, of whom I shall further treat;

And Sir Thomas West, of Seltwood in com. Southamp. Knight, who died on August 11th, 1622, leaving Mary, his sole daughter and heir, the wife of Sir John Leigh, of Cowdray, in com. Southamp.

The said Sir George West [y] was buried in the church [z] of Warbleton, in Sussex, according to the order in his will, dated on September 7th, 1538; the probate whereof bears date the 27th following, which shews he died in the same month and year.

Of WILLIAM, FIRST LORD *by new creation*, his eldest son, it is recorded, in the rolls of parliament, 2 Edw. VI. that Thomas Lord de la Warr, his uncle, having no issue, bred him up in his own house; but, not content to stay for his said uncle's natural death, he prepared poison to dispatch him; which, being discovered, so highly incensed him, [a] that, in 2 Edw. VI. on complaint thereof in parliament, he was disabled to succeed his said uncle in honours or estate; but had an allowance of 350*l.* per ann. Which William, in 1557, served in the English army at the siege of St. Quintin [b] in Picardy; and, being [c] knighted at Hampton-court, on February 5th, 1568, he at the same time obtained a *new creation to the title of Lord de la Warre;* [d] and, by act of parliament passed March 12th following, had full restitution in blood. In 1572, [e] he was one of the peers on the trial of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, January 16th, in Westminster Hall. And, after his execution, [f] William Lord de la Warr, Sir Ralph Sadler, with Sir Thomas Wilson, were sent to the Queen of Scots, who was overcome with grief and mourning, to expostulate with her, by way of accusation, that she had usurped the

[y] Vincent's Baronage, MS. in offic. armor.
[z] Regist. Cromwel. fol. 10. [a] Rot. Parl. ann. 2 Edw. VI.
[b] Hollinshed's Chron. p. 1133, b. n. 40.
[c] Catal. Milit. MS. penes meips.
[d] Journal of the House of Commons, 5 Eliz. p. 68.
[e] Camden's Life of Queen Elizabeth, in Hist. of England, p 437.
[f] Ibid. p. 442.

title and arms of the crown of England, and had not renounced the same, as was agreed upon in the treaty of Edinburgh: that, for the full possessing herself thereof, she had treated of a marriage with the Duke of Norfolk, without acquainting the Queen therewith, &c. In April, 1589, he was one of the peers[g] on the trial of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel. He married Elizabeth,[h] daughter of Thomas Strange, of Chesterton in com. Glouc. Esq. by whom he had issue, Thomas, his son and heir;

Also three daughters;[i] Jane, first married to Thomas Wenman (son to Sir Richard Wenman, Knight); secondly, to James Cressy; thirdly, to Sir Thomas Tasburgh, Knight; and, fourthly, to Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley in com. Wigorn, Esq.; Elizabeth, second daughter, was wedded to Richard Blount (brother to Sir Michael Blount, Knight), of Dodsham in Sussex, Esq.; and Mary, third daughter, died unmarried.

By inquisition[k] taken after his decease, at Winchester, on April 6th, 1596, it appears, that he died at Wherwell, on December 30th, 1595, and that Sir Thomas West, Knight, was his son and heir, and aged forty years.

Which Sir Thomas, second Lord, was knighted[l] in 30 Eliz. and, by title of Thomas de la Warrre, in 38 Eliz. was appointed one of the commissioners[m] for putting in execution an act passed in the first year of her reign, intitled, "An acte restoringe to the crowne of the auncient jurisdiction over the state, ecclesiasticall and spirituall, and abolishing all foreigne power repugnant to the same." Also, in 39 Eliz. the commission being renewed,[n] he was again in it: and, in the same year, exhibiting his petition[o] to the Queen, in the parliament then held, to be restored to the place and precedency of his ancestors, he was thereupon placed between the Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and the Lord Berkeley. In 1601, he was one of the peers[p] on the trials of the Earls of Essex and Southampton, in Westminster Hall; and when they were pronounced guilty, the Earl of Essex, before he left the lords,[q] asked pardon of the Lord de la Warr, and the Lord Morley, for bringing their sons into danger, who

[g] Camden's Life of Queen Eliz. in Hist. of Eng. p. 551, 552.
[h] Visitation of Hampshire. [i] Ibid.
[k] Cole's Esc. lib. i. p. 252, n. 61, A. 12, in Bibl. Harley.
[l] Jekyll's Cat. of Knights, MS. penes meips.
[m] Rymer, tom. xvi. p. 291. [n] Ibid. tom. xvi. p. 324.
[o] Journal of Parl. 39 Eliz. [p] Camden in Hist. ut supra. p. 633.
[q] Ibid. p. 636.

were unacquainted with the whole matter. He died on March 24th, 44 Eliz.[r] and by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, Knight of the Garter, and treasurer of the household to Queen Elizabeth, had issue five sons.[s]

First, Sir Robert, who died in his lifetime, without surviving issue by[t] his wife, Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Cock, of Broxborn in Hertfordshire, Knight, who, after his decease, was secondly married to Sir Robert Oxenbridge, of Husborne, Knight.

Second, Thomas West, Lord de la Warr.

Third, Francis.

Fourth, John.

And, fifth, Nathaniel.

Also six daughters; Elizabeth, married to Herbert Pelham, Esq. of Michelham in Sussex, and of Compton Valence in the county of Dorset: she[u] died, January 15th, 1639, aged fifty-nine, and was buried at Compton Valence; Lettice, wedded to Henry Ludlow, of Tedley in Hants, Esq.; Penelope, married to Herbert Pelham, Esq. son and heir of Herbert; Catherine died unmarried; Eleanor, the wife of Sir William Savage, Knight; and Anne, married to John Pellett, Esq. of Bolne, in com. Sussex, Knight.

Which THOMAS LORD DE LA WARR, THIRD LORD, in the lifetime of his father,[x] was knighted in 42 Eliz. and, on the death of the Queen, was one of the twenty-five lords, privy counsellors, who sent a letter, dated at the palace of Whitehall, on March 28th, 1603, to the Lord Eure, and the rest of the commissioners for the treaty of Breame; notifying to them[y] the accession of King James to the throne, and ordering them to make the best conditions they could, in such points as they had in charge, with the imperial commissioners. In the first year of King James I. he was in commission[z] with John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral, Sir John Herbert, Knight, principal secretary of state, and others, to inquire and call before them all such persons as shall advisedly maintain or affirm any doctrine repugnant to any of the articles of

r Vincent's Baronage, MS. p. 204, n. 20, in Offic. armor. and Cole's Esc. lib. i. p. 252, in Bibl. Harl.

s Visitation of Hampshire. t Mont. in Broxborn church.

u Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. i. p. 348.

x Cat. of Knights, MS. penes meips.

y Rymer's Fœd. tom. xvi. p. 493, 494. Ibid. p. 546 to 560.

religion, which concern the confession of the true christian faith, and the doctrine of the sacraments, as agreed on by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces, and the whole clergy, in convocation, in 1562.

In 1609, he was constituted captain-general of all the colonies planted, or to be planted, in Virginia; and went thither the same year, with three ships and one hundred and fifty men, principally artificers.[a]

"This of Virginia" (says the author of "An Account of the European Settlements in America," supposed to have been Mr. William Burke,)[b] "is the most ancient of our colonies, though, strictly speaking, the first attempts to settle a colony were not made in Virginia, but in that part of North Carolina which immediately borders upon it. Sir Walter Raleigh, the most extraordinary genius of his own, or perhaps any other time, a penetrating statesman, an accomplished courtier, a deep scholar, a fine writer, a great soldier, and one of the ablest seamen in the world; this vast genius, that pierced so far, and ran through so many things, was of a fiery eccentric kind, which led him into daring expeditions, and uncommon projects, which not being understood by a timid Prince, and envied and hated by the rivals he had in so many ways, ruined him at last. In person he ran infinite risques in Guiana in search of gold mines; and, when this country was first discovered, he looked through the work of an age at one glance; and saw how advantageous it might be made to the trade of England. He was the first man who had a right conception of the advantages of settlements abroad; he was then the only person who had a thorough insight into the trade of England, and who saw clearly the proper methods of promoting it. He applied to court, and got together a company, which was composed of several persons of distinction, and several eminent merchants, who agreed to open a trade, and settle a colony in that part of the world, which in honour of Queen Elizabeth he called Virginia.

"Raleigh had too much business upon his hands at court, and found too few to second him in his designs, to enable him to support the establishment with the spirit in which he began it. If ever any design had an ominous beginning, and seemed to forbid any attempts for carrying it on, it was that of the first settlement of Virginia. Near half of the first colony was destroyed by

[a] How's Additions to Stow's Annals, p. 492.
[b] Cousin to Edmund Burke.

savages: and the rest, consumed and worn down by fatigue and famine, deserted the country, and returned home in despair. The second colony was cut off to a man, in a manner unknown; but they were supposed to be destroyed by the Indians. The third had the same dismal fate; and the fourth quarrelling among themselves, neglecting their agriculture to hunt for gold, and provoking the Indians by their insolent and unguarded behaviour, lost several of their people, and were returning, the poor remains of them, in a famishing and desperate condition to England; when just at the mouth of Chesapeak Bay they met the *Lord De la War*, with a squadron loaded with provision, and every thing for their relief and defence, who persuaded them to return.

"This nobleman travelled with as much zeal and assiduity to cherish and support the froward infancy of this unpromising colony, as some have used in better times for purposes of another kind. Regardless of his life, and inattentive to his fortune, he entered upon this long and dangerous voyage, and accepted this barren province, which had nothing of a government but its anxieties and its cares, merely for the service of his country; and he had no other reward than that retired and inward satisfaction which a good mind feels in indulging its own propensity to virtue, and the prospect of those just honours which the latest posterity take a pleasure in bestowing upon those who prefer the interest of posterity to their own. After he had prevailed upon the people to return, he comforted them under their misfortunes; he painted out the causes, and, uniting the tenderness of a father with the steady severity of a magistrate, he healed their divisions, and reconciled them to authority and government, by making them feel, by his conduct, what a blessing it could be made.

"When he had settled the colony within itself, his next care war to put them upon a proper footing with regard to the Indians, whom he found very haughty and assuming, on account of the late miserable state of the English; but by some well-timed and vigorous steps he humbled them, shewed he had power to chastise them, and courage to exert that power; and having awed them into very peaceable dispositions, and settled his colony in a very growing condition, he returned home for the benefit of his health, which by his constant attendance to business, and the air of an uncultivated country, had been impaired; but he left his son,[e] with the spirit of his father, his deputy; and sir Thomas

[e] This seems a mistake, unless he had a son, not mentioned in the Peerages,

Gates, Sir George Summers, the Honourable George Percy, Sir Ferdinand Wenman, and Mr. Newport, for his council. These, with other persons of rank and fortune, attended him in this expedition, which gave a credit to the colony. Though there are in England many young gentlemen of fortune disproportionate to their rank, I fear we should not see the names of so many of them engaged in an expedition, which had no better appearance than this had at that time.

"Lord de la War did not forget the colony on his return to England; but, considering himself as nearer the fountain-head, thought it his duty to turn the spring of the royal favour more copiously upon the province which he superintended. For eight years together he was indefatigable in doing every thing that could tend to the peopling, the support, and the good government of this settlement; and he died in the pnrsuit of the same object in his voyage to Virginia, with a large supply of people, cloathing, and goods.

"It is one of the most necessary, and I am sure it is one of the most pleasing parts of this design, to do justice to the names of those men, who by their greatness of mind, their wisdom, and their goodness, have brought into the pale of civility and religion, these rude and uncultivated parts of the globe; who could discern the rudiments of a future people, wanting only time to be unfolded in the seed; who could perceive amid the losses, and disappointmonts, and expences of a beginning colony, the great advantages to be derived to their country from such undertakings; and who could pursue them, in spite of the malignity and narrow wisdom of the world. The ancient world had its Osiris and Erichthonius, who taught them the use of grain; their Bacchus, who instructed them in the culture of the vine; and their Orpheus and Linus, who first built towns, and formed civil societies. The people of America will not fail, when time has made things venerable, and when an intermixture of fable has moulded useful truths into popular opinions, to mention with equal gratitude, and perhaps similar heightening circumstances, her Columbus, her Castro, her De Poincy, her De la War, her Baltimore, and her Penn.[d]

who died before him; for Henry, his eldest son, at his death in 1618, appears by the inquisition, to have been only in his fifteenth year.

[d] Europ. Sett. second edit. Dodsley, 1758, Vol. II. Ch. XVI. p. 217—19. "The colony of Virginia was so fast rooted by the care of Lord de la War, that it was enabled to stand two terrible storms; two massacres made by the Indians,

This account of Lord De-La-War's death, though different from that of Collins, who says he died in his return home, is confirmed by Camden, who, in his annals of this reign, anno 1618, says, "May 7th. My Lord La-Ware set sail for Virginia: arriving at St. Michael's, is splendidly entertained by the governor of the island; but sailing from thence, dies, together with thirty more, not without suspicion of poison."

The inquisition, taken after his decease,[e] at Andover, in the county of Southampton, on April 3d, 17 Jac. I. recites, that in 44 Eliz. he married Cecilie, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley, of Whiston-place, in Sussex, Knt. and that he died, on June 7th, 1618; leaving

Henry West, Lord de la Warr, his son and heir, aged fourteen years, eight months, and four days, on the death of his father.

Also six daughters; Jane, Elizabeth, Anne, Cecilie, Lucy, and Catherine; whereof, Elizabeth was wedded to Herbert Pelham, of Swinshead, Esq. son of Anthony, youngest son of Thomas Pelham, of Laughton, Esq. predecessor to the late Duke of Newcastle; Anne was married to Christopher Swaly, D. D. [f] preceptor to Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son to King James I. and rector of Hurst-Pierpoint, in Sussex, above forty years, whence in 1645, he was ejected for his loyalty; Cecilie was the wife of Sir Francis Bindlose, Knt. and mother to Sir Robert Bindlose, of Borwick, in Lancashire, Bart.; and was married, secondly, to Sir John Byron, Knight of the Bath, created Lord Byron by King Charles I. and Lucy was wedded to Sir Robert Byron, brother of the said Lord Byron.

The said HENRY, FOURTH LORD,[g] was summoned to parliament as Lord de la Warr, on November 14th, 19 Jac. I. He took to wife, in March 1624-5, Isabella (born at Brussels, in November, 1607), eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Edmunds, Knt. treasurer of the household to King Charles I. and several times ambassador[h] in foreign courts. By her, his Lordship had issue,

in which the whole colony was nearly cut off; and to subdue that people, so as to put it utterly out of their power for many years past to give them the least disturbance." Ibid. Ch. XVII. p. 222, 223.

[e] Cole's Esc. lib. 5. p, 421. in Bibl. Harl.

[f] Inscript. Monument. in Eccl. de Hurst-Pierpont, in com. Sussex.

[g] Dugdale's Summons, p. 549.

[h] Birch's Introduction to the Negociations between England and France, &c. p. 14.

Charles, his successor.

Also two daughters; Elizabeth, married to Francis Bindlose, Esq.; and Mary, wedded to the Rev. Mr. Orme.

By inquisition taken after his decease,[i] on June 15th, 1628, 4 Car. I. the jury found that he died on the 1st of that month, seised of the hundred of Wherwell, with the manors and lordships thereunto belonging; the manors of Middleton, Tatkinton, alias Tufton, Bollington, Goodworth, Clatford, Little-Anne, and rectory of Goodworth, all in the county of Southampton; and that Charles Lord de la Warr was his son and heir, and then aged two years and four months.

Of which CHARLES, FIFTH LORD DE LA WARR, I find, that he, with the Earl of Warwick, were named by the Lords, on May 28th, 1647, commissioners[k] to go to the army, and assist in the disbanding of the foot regiments; but the General and the officers refused to submit thereto. On the rising of Sir George Booth, in order to the restoration of King Charles II. his Lordship, with the Earl of Oxford, and the Viscount Falkland, were apprehended, on August 13th, 1659, on suspicion of being assisting to him, and were sent to prison, as Whitlock recites, p. 683. He married Anne, daughter and heir of John Wild, of Droitwich, in Worcestershire, Esq. and serjeant at law; and by her, who died on December 24th, 1677, had issue,

1. Charles, his son and heir, who married ——— daughter of ——— Hudleston, Esq.; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Pye, of Bradenham, in com. Bucks, Bart. but died without issue, on June 22d, 1684.

2. Horatio, who also died in the lifetime of his father, at Barbadoes.

3. John Lord de la Warr.

And a daughter, Cecilie, married to Dr. William Beaw, Bishop of Llandaff; as also Anna and Sophia, who died unmarried.

This [l] Charles Lord de la Warr departed this life, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, on Thursday, December 22d, 1687, and was succeeded by John, his only surviving son.

Which JOHN, SIXTH LORD DE LA WARR, was, in the reign of King William, made, first Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and Groom of the Stole, to Prince George of Denmark. And, in

[i] Cole's Esc. Lib. I. n. 61. A. 12. in Bibl. Harl.

[k] Whitlock's Memorials, p. 252, 253.

[l] Journal Greg. King, Lanc. Fecial.

the year 1702, on a visit Queen Anne paid to the University of Oxford, he was created doctor of laws. On September 25th, 1708, he was sent by his Royal Highness to Portsmouth, to compliment the Queen of Portugal, on her arrival in Great Britain. He was also one of the Commissioners for the management of his revenue, and greatly in his favour to the time of his death, on October 28th, 1708; and attended at his Royal Highness's funeral, on November 11th, as Groom of the Stole, alone. After which, on the decease of Viscount Fitz-Harding, in 1712, he succeeded him as Treasurer of the chamber to Queen Anne. On the accession of George I. to the throne, on August 1st, 1714, his Lordship, on November 7th following, was constituted one of the Tellers of the Exchequer; and afterwards Treasurer of the Excise. And, departing this life on May 26th, 1723, was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster; leaving issue, by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of John Freeman, of the city of London, Merchant,

John, the first Earl.

And a daughter, Elizabeth, who, in August, 1724, was married to Thomas Digges, of Chilham-castle, in the county of Kent, Esq. mother of West Digges, the Player, &c.

The said Margaret, his Lady, surviving him, died on January 31st, 1737-8, and was buried, on February 6th, in St. Margaret's church, Westminster.

Which JOHN, FIRST EARL DE LA WARR, born on April 4th, 1693, was, on his return from his travels in 1712, made, by Queen Anne, Standard-bearer to the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and sworn in a Clerk extraordinary of her Majesty's Privy-council. Soon after the accession of King George I. he resigned the post of Standard-bearer, and was made Guidon to the first troop of life-guards, then commanded by John Duke of Montagu. He was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber to King George I. in 1725; and the same year was chosen a Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, on the revival of that honour, and installed in King Henry VII.'s Chapel, on June 25th. In 1731, his Lordship was made Treasurer of the household to his late Majesty, and sworn of his Privy-council. In 1736, he was sent to Saxe-Gotha, to conclude a treaty of marriage between her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, and his late Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales; and attended her into England. In 1737, he was appointed Governor and Captain general of New York, but resigned the same in September following, on his being

made Captain and Colonel of the first troop of life-guards. On February 26th, 1741-2, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-general, and, in 1743, attended his late Majesty in his campaign in Germany, and was with him at the battle of Dettingen, on June 27th, N. S. On April 5th, 1745, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general; on October 10th, 1747, to the rank of Lieutenant-general, and, in March, 1765, to that of General of the horse. In 1747, he was made Governor of Tilbury fort, and, in June 1752, appointed Governor of the Island of Guernsey, &c.

At the accession of the present King, his Lordship was continued in all his military offices, as well as his seat at the council-board; and was, moreover, created *Viscount Contelupe* and EARL DE LA WARR, by patent, dated March 18th, 1761. His Lordship was also Master Forester of the bailiwic of Fritham, in the New Forest, Hants, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

His Lordship married, to his first wife, the Right Hon. the Lady Charlotte Maccartny, daughter to Donagh Earl of Clancarty, by Lady Mary Spencer, second daughter to Robert Earl of Sunderland, by the Lady Anne Digby, his wife, second daughter to George Earl of Bristol; and by her, who died on February 7th, 1734-5, had two sons and three daughters.

His Lordship took to his second wife, Anne, relict of George Lord Abergavenny; and her Ladyship deceased in July, 1748, leaving no issue.

His Lordship's children, by his first Lady, were,

1. John, his successor.

2. The Hon. George West, who was born in 1733, on February 24th, 1764, married Lady Mary Grey, daughter to Harry, Earl of Stamford, and died in February 7th, 1776, without issue.

3. Charlotte, who died in her infancy.

4. Lady Henrietta-Cecilia, born in 1730, and wedded, on May 5th, 1763, Lieutenant-General James Johnston. And,

5. Lady Diana, born in 1731, married, on November 9th, 1756, to Major-general John Clavering, and died in March, 1766.

His Lordship died March 16th, 1766, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN, SECOND EARL, who was born in 1729; and, chusing a military life, rose gradually to be Lieutenant-colonel of his father's troop of Horse-guards, from whence he was removed to be Colonel of the first troop of Grenadier-guards, in November, 1763. On March 21st, 1766, he was promoted to be Captain and Colonel

of the first troop of Horse-guards, in the room of his father. On March 8th, 1761, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general; and, on April 30th, 1770, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-general. At establishing her Majesty's household, in September, 1761, his Lordship was nominated Vice-chamberlain, in which station he appeared at her nuptial and coronation processions. On December 5th, 1766, his Lordship was appointed Master of the horse to her Majesty, in which post he continued till his death, which happened at his house in Audley Square, London, November 22d, 1777; and his remains were interred on the 30th of the same month, in the family vault at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

His Lordship was married, on August 8th, 1756, to Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-general Wynyard, by whom he had issue six sons.

1. William-Augustus, third Earl.
2. John-Richard, fourth Earl.
3. Thomas-Holles, born September 27th, 1760, died 1772.
4. George, born December 31st, 1762, died 1772.
5. Augustus, born 1764, died young.
6. Septimus-Henry, born November 11th, 1765, died October 20th, 1793.
7. Amelia, died March 1770.
8. Lady Georgina, married, November 23d, 1782, Edward-Perey Bulkeley, Esq. and has issue.
9. Frederick, born 1767, married, first, April 7th, 1792, Charlotte, daughter and coheiress of Richard Mitchell, Esq. of Cullum Court, Berks, who died 1795, leaving one son; he married, secondly, Maria, daughter and coheiress of Richard Myddelton, Esq. of Chirk Castle, Denbighshire.
10. Lady Matilda, born 1774, married Lieu. Gen. Henry Wynyard.

William Augustus, eldest son, succeeded as third Earl. He was born April 27th, 1757, and had a Commission in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. Dying unmarried in January, 1783, he was succeeded by his next brother,

John-Richard, fourth Earl, born July 28th, 1758, who married, April 22d, 1783, Catharine, daughter of Henry Lyell, Esq. by whom he had issue,

1. Lady Catherine-Georgina, born, August 29th, 1784.
2. Lady Charlotte, born October 20th, 1790, died an infant.
3. George-John, son and heir.

His Lordship died July 28th, 1795, and was succeeded by his only son,

GEORGE-JOHN, present and FIFTH EARL, born October 26th, 1791.

Titles. William Augustus West, Earl Delawar, Viscount Cantelupe, Lord Delawarr, and Lord West.

Creations. Baron De la Warr, by writ of summons to parliament, June 8th (1294), 22 Edward I.; and Baron West, February 25th (1341-2), 16 Edward III.; Earl De la Warr, and Viscount Cantelupe, March 18th, 1761, 1 George III.

Arms. Argent, a fess dancette sable.

Crest. In a ducal coronet, Or; a griffin's head, Azure, ears and beak of the first.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a wolf coward, Argent, collared, Or; on the sinister, a cockatrice, Or, his wings displayed, Gules, and Or.

Motto. JOUR DE MA VIE.

The ancient seats at Wherwell, &c. were sold generations back. The late Earl's seat was Boldre Lodge, in the New Forest; which was only a Crown lease, and expired at his death.

Buckhurst Sussex

PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE EARL OF RADNOR.

THE first of this name,[a] who settled in England, was LAURENCE DES BOUVERIES,[b] born [c] Anno 1542, at Sainhin,[d] near Lisle, in Flanders, and a younger son of Le Sieur Des Bouveries, of the

[a] This family (whose name has been variously written De Bouverie, De la Bouverie, Des Boveries, Des Bouverie, but since established, by act of parliament, Bouverie), is of ancient and honourable extraction in the Low Countries;* in the histories of which it frequently occurs.

Bertrand De la Bouverie, who, in 1396, sold the estate of Herelle, near Montdidier, to Lewis II. Duke of Bourbon, for 400 crowns of gold, *to the Crown*, is recorded, in the genealogy of the house of Melun,† to have married Isabella de Melun, Lady of Viane, near Grammont, in Flanders, daughter of Hugues, Lord Antoing and Epinoy, and of Margaret de Piquigny (widow of Robert de Namur, Lord of Beaufort on the Meuze, son of John of Flanders, Count de Namur) and had issue, who, in right of their mother, quartered wirh their paternal coat (Gules, a Bend Vaire), the arms of Melun and Wallincourt, as appears by a monument still remaining, at Henin, near Bossut, in Hainault, and which was

[b] From the Visitation of London, K. XIX. p. 219, in the College of Arms.

[c] From an original picture at Longford Castle.

[d] E Registro Eccl. Wallonensis apud Canterbury.

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* "*La Famille de Bouverie est reconnu passez plusieurs siecles entre les patrices de Cambray.*" Hist. de Cambray et du Cambresis, Tom. III. p. 319. Edit. 1664.

† Histoire des Pairs & des Grands Officiers de la Couronne, Tom.V. p. 228. f. Généalogie de la Maison de Melun. Trophées de Brabant, par Christopher Butkens, in fol. Tom. I. p. 445.

‡ Memoire pour servir a l'histoire de France et de Bourgogne, 4to. Paris, Gaudouin & Gissart, 1729, Tom. II. p. 200. Etat des Officiers Domestiques de Philippe, dit le Bon, Duc de Bourgogne. Receveurs Generaux (1460). Trophées de Brabant. Supplement. Tom. I. p. 203.

Chatteau des Bouveries, near the same place, where the elder branch of this family possessed a considerable estate.[e] Having frequently absented himself from mass, he was told by his father, he suspected he had conversed too much with his heretic tenants; and that, if he did not appear there the next Sunday, he would have him examined by the Inquisition. Laurence, thoroughly terrified with the intimation of such a procedure, fled immediately to Frankfort on the Mein; and seating himself at the gate of a person who kept a considerable silk manufactory, was asked by him, what occasion brought him thither? Having made an ample and satisfactory relation, the old man told him, he likewise had been driven thither on account of his religion; that he observed, by the whiteness of his hands, he had not been used to hardships: therefore, if he would live with him, he should only keep his accounts, and supervise his workmen. In that station he behaved so discreetly, and agreeably to his patron, that he married him to his niece, and at his decease bequeathed unto him his whole fortune. Soon after which having no hopes of returning to his native place, on account of the persecutions which still raged against the Protestants, he, and his wife, Barbara, took advantage of that offer which the generous and benevolent policy

erected to his daughter, Jane de la Bouverie (wife of John de Haynin, Cupbearer to the Dauphin), who died in 1479.—Robert De la Bouverie, in 1460, was one of the domestics of Philip Duke of Burgundy, surnamed *the Good*.‡—John De la Bouverie was Solicitor-General to Charles Duke of Burgundy, in 1469:* and in a print, representing the holding of a Parliament by the said Charles Duke of Burgundy, in 1471 and 1475, J. Bouverie appears in the rank of President.† He is again (besides on many other occasions), mentioned as Chief of the council to Mary, daughter of Charles Duke of Burgundy, aforesaid, in 1746.‡ In 1481, and 1482, the said John de la Bouverie, Lord of Bierbeque and Wiere, was one of the Ambassadors of Maximilian, Duke of Austria, in the treaty between him and Lewis XI. of France:‖ and, in 1492, we find him Chancellor of Brabant.§ He bore for arms, as aforesaid, Gules, a Bend, Vaire.**

e Ex Autog. penes præhon. Comitem de Radnor.

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* Titres originaux de Archieves dec. Pierre d'Aire, en Flandres.

† Monumens de la Monarchie Francoise, par le P. du Montfaucon, Tom. III. p. 349.

‡ Trophèes de Brabant, Supplement, Tom. I. p. 46. Etat des Officiers Domestiques de Marie, fille de Charles Duc de Bourgogne, 1476.

‖ Memoires de Comines, Edit. de 1723, Tom. V. p. 243, 273.

§ Trophées de Brabant, fol. Tom. II. p. 364.

** Vid. Certificate from the Herald's Office of Brussels, entered in the College of Arms, London.

of Queen Elizabeth held out, of a safe asylum in this kingdom; and coming over to England settled at *Canterbury*,[f] where we find him charged, in 1568, to the poors-rate of the Walloon church. Others of his family either attended him to England, or followed him thither: for we find Susan, the only child of his brother John, married [g] Simon Oudart, of Sandwich, in Kent; and James, the son of another brother, Anthony, was resident at Sandwich about the year 1600, and [h] by ——— Warde, of Nottingham, left issue two sons, and two daughters.

The said Laurence, by his said [i] wife, Barbara, whose maiden name was Vanden Hove, had issue five sons and three daughters,[k] viz.

1. Edward, of whom, and his posterity, we shall treat afterwards.

2. Jacob, Minister of Hilleghorn, in Holland, who married Catharine, daughter of John Lethieullier; but had no issue.

3. Valentine, who died unmarried.

4. Samuel; and, 5. James; who both married, and had issue.

5. Lea, the wife of Peter de la Forterie, of London; 6. Elizabeth, married to Elias Maurojis, in 1594; and, 7. Jane, to Thomas de la Tombe, of London, in 1604.

He married, secondly, Catharine, daughter of —— Pipelart; but by her had no issue.

Edward Des Bouveries, the eldest son, died in 1625; having married at Cologne,[l] Mary, daughter of Jasper de Fournestraux, by Mary Tiberkin,[m] whose father was burnt in Germany for the Protestant religion, being drawn to the place of execution by his own coach-horses.

He had by her one son, Edward Des Bouverie;[n] and three daughters, viz. Mary, the wife of Abraham De L'Eau, of London, merchant; Elizabeth, of James Gough, of London; and Jane, of Nicholas Adye, of Down Court, near Doddington, in Kent, Esqrs.

His only son, the said Edward Des Bouverie,[o] was born in

[f] The family at this place, like numerous other protestant refugees, followed the occupation of silk weavers.

[g] Ex Autog. penes præhon. Comitem de Radnor.

[h] E Registro Ecclesiæ de Austin Fryars, Lond.

[i] Ex Stem. penes Pet. Delmé Arm.

[k] Visit London prædict.

[l] Ibid.

[m] Ex Autog. ut antea.

[n] Visit. London Prædict.

[o] Ibid.

November, 1621; and, being an eminent Turkey merchant, acquired a very ample fortune. He was knighted by King James II. and died at his seat at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, April 2d, 1694; having married Anne,[p] daughter and coheir (with Jane, wife of Sir John Holman, Bart.) of Jacob de la Forterie, of London, merchant; by whom he had seven sons, and four daughters;[q] viz.

1. William, of whom afterwards.

2. Edward, who died young,[r] at Caen, in Normandy, December 10th, 1673.

3. Jacob, born in 1659, who was seated at *Folkestone*, in Kent, and served in Parliament for the town and port of Hythe,[s] in the third and fourth Parliaments of King William, and the last of Queen Anne: but died unmarried, leaving his estate at Folkestone to his nephew, Jacob, who, on his elevation to the Peerage, as will be afterwards mentioned, made choice of that title.

4. Peter, who also died unmarried, on January 24th, 1682.

5. Daniel, who deceased in his infancy, April 29th, 1699.

6. John, who died a bachelor, August 16th, 1699. And,

7. Christopher, who was born in 1671, received the honour of knighthood from Queen Anne, and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter, and at length sole heir, to Ralph Freeman, of Beachworth, in Surrey, Esq. grandson to Sir George Freeman, Knight of the Bath, left, at his death, in January, 1732-3, two sons and two daughters: 1. Freeman, who died young in 1734; and, 2. John, who, at the age of twenty-nine, departing this life on September 8th, 1750, on his travels, was buried at Smyrna, with the following inscription on his monument:

HOSPITES!
Quicunque Literarum venustiorum
Aut Studiis aut Patrocinio,
Cultores estis idonei,
Quicunque Virtutum omnium,
Quæ aut publicæ Utilitati inserviunt,
Aut Vitæ privatæ Decori sunt & Ornamento,
Fautores Probi:
Huic Marmori Adeste!
Et grato Animo Memoriam recolite

p Visit. London ut antea. q Ibid. r Ibid.
s Parliamentary Register.

Egregii Juvenis,
JOHANNIS BOUVERIE;
Qui antiquâ et illustri
Apud Anglos Familiâ,
De Republicâ, de Ecclesiâ optimè meritâ,
Fidei Reformatæ,
Cui Nomen dedisse
Sibi fuit Rei avitæ Direptionem pati,
Animoso Pietatis Exemplo, militante,
Feliciter oriundus,
Nobilitatem quam à majorum Virtutibus acceperat
Suis clariorem reddidit,
Is enim erat,
Qui Bonorum et Doctorum omnium
Lacrymas meretur,
Si quid habent Laude digni,
Artium elegantissimarum Peritia,
Ab omni Affectatione longissimè aliena,
Multifaria Eruditio,
Adeò Ostentationis expers, adeò recondita,
Ut Illius Modestia
(Nisi Comitem notissimum habuisset,
Summum Animi Candorem)
Invidiæ forsan argueretur.

Dignus certè qui Posteris tradatur,
Si quid habent Honesti,
Amabilis Morum Simplicitas,
Amænissimâ Urbanitate exornata,
Prudentia à Calliditate abhorrens,
Placidissima Indoles,
Inconcussa Fortitudo,
Probitas Antiqua.

Eximiis Animi Dotibus
Dignitatem contulit, et Gratiam peculiarem,
Mira Cordoris Venustas,
Ut in Illo,
Comitas, Benevolentia, Fides,
Non Pectoris tantùm Incolæ,
At Fronti palàm insedisse,
Intuentibus aspectabiles viderentur.

EUROPA penè universâ semèl peragratâ
In Patriam regressus
Non vitia, aut Ineptias,
(Quod quorundum est Peregrinantium)
Sed Linguas, sed Artes,
Sed quicquid erat Morum liberalium,
Secum advexit,
Jucundissimis politiorum Antiquatum Studiis,
Præcipuè Deditus
Numismata, Gemmas, & rariora id Genus Κειμηλια
Pretiosas veteris Italiæ Reliquias,
Sumptu amplo, sed Iudicio pari,
Ingenii elegantissimi futura Oblectamenta,
Sedulò comparavit.
Eheu! fatale Mentis ornandæ Studium!
Quod flentes, simùl collaudare cogimur.
His enim intentus,
Quùm in Asiam trajecisset,
Græciæ etiàm & Ægypti Eruditionum Gazas,
Romanis additurus,
Morbo repentino correptus,
In ipso Itinere,
(Proh! Spes Hominum fragiles! Proh! Nostras Delicias breves!)
E Vitâ excessit.

He dying unmarried, the estate of this branch of the family devolved upon the two daughters; Anne, who died April 1st, 1757, the wife of John Hervey, also of Beachworth, Esq. one of the King's Justices itinerant in Wales, and a descendant of the Herveys of Thirley,[t] in Bedfordshire, ancestor to the Earl of Bristol; and Elizabeth, who obtained the seat at Teston, near Maidstone, which she devised at her death to Sir Charles Middleton, now Lord Barham.

The four daughters of Sir Edward Des Bouverie were, 1. Jane, married to John De L'Eau, of London, merchant. 2. Anne, wedded to Sir Philip Boteler, of Teston, in the county of Kent, Baronet. 3. Mary. And, 4. Elizabeth; who both died unmarried.

WILLIAM, the eldest son of Sir Edward Des Bouverie, Knt. was created a Baronet on February 19th, 1713-14; and, being

[t] They were an illegitimate branch. For a son of this marriage, see a letter of Lady M. W. Montagu, 20th September, 1754.

likewise a very eminent Turkey merchant, added greatly to his paternal fortune. He married, first, Mary, daughter of James Edwards, of London, Esq. and by her had a son, Edward, who died young. His second wife was Anne, daughter and sole heir of David Urry, of London, Esq. [u] son of John Urry, of Millplace, in the Isle of Wight, and by her had several children; whereof the following only survived him, viz.

1. Sir Edward, his successor.
2. Jacob, successor to his brother.
3. Christopher, who died August 29th, 1719, unmarried.
4. Jane, who was wedded to John Allen-Pusey, of Pusey, in the county of Berks, Esq. died on January 10th, 1742, and was buried at Pusey. And
5. Anne, who died unmarried, in 1771, and was buried at St. Catharine's Cree-church.

Sir William died on May 19th, 1717, and was interred in the south isle of the church of St. Catharine Cree, London, where a white marble monument, affixed to one of the pillars, bearing the arms of Bouverie, and thereon an escutcheon of pretence, of the arms of Urry, has the following inscription:

Near this place lies
Interred, in a private vault, the body of
Sir William Des Bouverie,
Bart. deceased, the 19th day of
May 1717. Aged 60.

His Lady died, at Chelsea, on June 5th, 1739; and was interred in St. Catherine Cree-church.

Sir Edward Des Bouverie, Baronet, eldest son and successor to his father in dignity and estate, was one of the representatives for Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire,[x] in the two Parliaments of King George I. and also in the first of George II. He married Mary, youngest daughter and coheir (with Anne, mother of the late Marquis of Clanrickard) of John Smith, of London, Esq. but had no issue by her Ladyship; who departed this life in 1721, and was buried at Britford, near Salisbury, in Wiltshire. Sir Edward survived her until November 21st, 1736, when dying, at Aix in France, his body was brought to England, and deposited near that of his Lady.

[u] Ex Rot. in Offic. Camer. London.
[x] Parliamentary Register.

He was succeeded in dignity and estate by his only surviving brother, Jacob,[x] afterwards created Viscount Folkestone.

The said JACOB, FIRST VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE, served for the city of New Sarum,[y] in the ninth Parliament of Great Britain; and his late Majesty was pleased to advance him to the dignities of a Baron, and Viscount, of the kindom of Great Britain, by the names, styles, and titles of LORD LONGFORD, *Baron of Longford, in the county of Wilts*, and VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE, of *Folkestone, in the county of Kent*, by letters patent, dated June 29th, 1747. His Lordship was Recorder of New Sarum aforesaid; and having been a principal promoter of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, he was chosen President thereof, at the first institution, in 1753, and was continued so, by annual election, during his life.

His Lordship was twice married; first, to Mary, daughter and sole heir of Bartholomew Clarke, of Hardingstone, in the county of Northampton, Esq. by Mary, sister and sole heir to Hitch Young, of Roehampton, in Surrey.

And, secondly, in May, 1741, to Elizabeth Marsham, which Lady died 25th September, 1782, at South-Warmborough, Hants, eldest daughter of Robert Lord Romney, and sister to the late Lord Romney.

By the first Lady, who departed this life on November 16th, 1739, and was buried at Britford, he was father of several children, who died young, besides two sons and four daughters, who survived him; viz.

1. William, late Earl of Radnor.

2. The Honourable Edward Bouverie, born September 5th, 1738, who is seated at Hardingstone & de la Prè Abbey, near Northampton, and was returned at the general elections in 1761, and 1768, one of the citizens for New Sarum, and for Northampton, 1790, 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807. He married, June 30th, 1764, Harriet, only daughter of Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt. many years Ambassador at the Porte, by whom he has issue, 1. Edward, born 1768, married 1788, the only daughter and heir of —— Castle, Esq. a great Stationer and Banker, in London, by whom he has Everard, Charles, Francis, Catharine, and Elizabeth. 2. Harriet, born 1771, married James, Earl of Rosslyn. 3. Frances, born 1773. 4. Mary, born 1775, married,

x He was a Merchant in London.

y Succession of Parliaments.

August 1800, William Maxwell, of Caridden, in North Britain, Esq. 5. John, born 1778. 6. Jane, born 1780, married, January 18th, 1802, the late Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. who died December 1808. 7. Henry-Frederick, born 1788. 8. Diana, born 1789.

3. Anne, married, on January 24th, 1761, to the Honourable and Reverend George Talbot, D.D. son to William Lord Talbot, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; and had issue.

4. Mary, wedded on March 20th, 1759, to Anthony-Ashley, late Earl of Shaftesbury; and died 1804.

5. Charlotte, born November 11th, 1732, married, June 30th, 1788, John Grant, Esq. Banker in Bond-street, and of White Waltham, Berks. And

Harriot, born October 17th, 1736, married, in June, 1775, to Sir James Tilney Long, of Draycot, in Wiltshire, Bart. and died on November 12th, 1777, without issue.

Jacob Viscount Folkestone, by his second Lady, had two sons; viz.

Jacob, who died at the age of two years and eight months, and was buried at Britford. And,

Philip, who was born on October 8th, 1746, and has taken the name of *Pusey*; and married, August 21st, 1798, Lady Lucy Cave, widow of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. and daughter of the third Earl of Harborough.

His Lordship departing this life on February 17th, 1761, had sepulture at Britford aforesaid; and was succeeded in his honours and estate by his eldest son,

William, first Earl of Radnor, who was born on February 26th, 1725, and elected for the city of New Sarum, 1747; for which city he was also returned to the ensuing Parliament. After his accession to the Peerage, he was unanimously chosen Recorder of New Sarum, in the room of his father, and sworn into that office on August 12th, 1761. By letters patent, bearing date October 29th, 1765, he was created Earl of Radnor, and *Baron Pleydell-Bouverie, of Coleshill, in Berkshire, with remainder of the Earldom, in failure of issue male, to the male issue of his father, Jacob Viscount Folkestone.* His Lordship was, for several years (to the time of his death), Governor, by annual election, of the Levant or Turkey Company, and Governor of the Hospital for French Protestants and their descendants, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

On January 18th, 1747-8, he married to his first wife, Harriot,

only child of Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell,[z] of Coleshill, in Berkshire, Baronet, by his wife, Mary, daughter and sole heir of Robert Stuart, son of John Stuart, of Ascog, in the Isle of Bute, Esqrs. descended from Sir John Stuart, Knt. hereditary Sheriff and Steward of that island (being so created by his father, Robert II. King of Scotland), and ancestor to the present Marquis of Bute.

By this Lady, who died on May 29th, 1750, and was buried in the family vault at Bridford, his Lordship had issue one son, the present Earl of Radnor. To her memory, an elegant honorary monument, or cenotaph,[a] is erected, in the parish church of Coleshill, in Berkshire.

[z] Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell was lineally descended from William Pleydell, of the same place, in the reign of King Edward IV. and by the marriage of his grandfather with Mary, daughter, and at length sole heir of Sir George Pratt, Bart. was a representative and coheir of the several families of Forster and Delamere, of Aldermaston, in Berks; Popham, of Somersetshire; St. Martin, of Wiltshire; Barrett, of Avely, in Essex; and of the elder branch of the Herberts, ancient Earls of Pembroke, and the late Earl of Powis, and several other families of antiquity and distinction; and dying, October, 1768, bequeathed his estate to his grandson, Jacob, now Earl of Radnor; and, in failure of his issue male, to the issue male of William, then Earl of Radnor; and, in failure of his issue male, to the issue male of Jacob, late Viscount Folkestone; directing each person so enjoying the same, to use and bear the surname of *Pleydell-Bouverie*.

[a] It has the following inscription:

Sacred
to the most endeared memory of
The Hon. HARRIOT BOUVERIE,
Daughter and only child of
Sir MARK STUART PLEYDELL, Bart.
By MARY his Wife.
In Person, Manner, Disposition,
And uncommon Understanding,
Most amiable.
In Gentleness, Candour, and Humility;
In Prudence, Sincerity, and Beneficence;
In substantial and uniform Piety,
Most exemplary.
The accomplished Woman,
The universal Friend,
The real Christian.
As a Daughter, she was obedient,
She was affectionate.
As a Parent (short alas her Trial!)
Tender, solicitous.

His Lordship married, secondly, on September 5th, 1751, Rebecca, daughter of John Alleyne, of Barbadoes, Esq. and sister of Sir John Gay Alleyne, Bart. by Mary, only child, by the first marriage, of William Tirrill, Esq. (which Mary, and Lady Pleydell, mother of his Lordship's first Lady, were cousin-germans, their mothers being sisters and co-heiresses). The said Rebecca, Viscountess Folkestone, who was a Lady uniformly good in all the offices of life, and in all the relations of it perfectly amiable, departed this life on May 4th, 1764, and was buried at Britford. His Lordship had issue, by her, four sons, viz.

1. The Hon. William-Henry Bouverie, who was born on October 30th, 1752, and married, August 14th, 1777, to Lady Bridget Douglas, daughter of James Earl of Morton, by whom he had, 1. William John, born November 23d, 1778, died March 1st, 1791. 2. Elizabeth, born October 1st, 1780. 3. Charles Henry, in the army. 4. Maria, born March 1st, 1786. 5. Emma. He formerly represented New-Sarum, and Downton in parliament, and died August 23d, 1806.

2. The Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, born October 29th, 1753, and married, March 9th, 1779, Mary Wyndham, daughter of James Everard Arundel, and sister to the present Lord Arundel, of Wardour, by whom he has had, 1. Anna Maria, born December 9th, 1779; died April 17th, 1790. 2. Henry James, born April 17th, 1781. 3. Edward. 4. Charlotte. 5. Harriet. 6. Wyndham. He was formerly M. P. for Downton; and is one of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts.

3. Hon. Young Bouverie, born April 16th, 1759, died an infant.

4. The Hon. Edward Bouverie, born September 20th, 1760, married, first, May 24th, 1782, Lady Catharina Murray, daughter

The Ornament of her own Family,
The Admiration of that into which she married,
Loving and beloved with entire unvaried Affection,
An honour to the Marriage State,
She blessed an husband who can never enough lament
The loss of so incomparable a wife.
Conjugi carissimæ de se optime meritæ & merenti
GULIELMUS BOUVERIE præhonorabilis Viri Vicecomitis
FOLKESTONE,
Filius natu maximus, infeliciter superstes,
Cum lacrymis posuit.
BRITFORDIÆ comi. WILTON in sepulchro suis sacro
Depositi sunt Cineres.

of the present Earl of Dunmore; and by her, who died July 7th, 1783, had issue George Edward, born February 11th, 1783, and died in July 1784. He married, secondly, December 20th, 1785, Miss Ogle, second daughter of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle; and by her has George Augustus, born 1786.

Also two daughters; Mary-Harriot, and Harriot-Mary, who were born twins, on June 20th, 1755, and died infants, besides several other children, still-born.

His Lordship wedded, thirdly, on July 22d, 1765, Anne, relict of Anthony Duncombe, Lord Feversham, Baron of Downton, in the county of Wilts, and daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, of Howlets, in Beakesbourne, in Kent, Bart. by whom he had issue two daughters; Mary-Elizabeth, and Caroline, who both died young.

His Lordship departed this life, January 28th, 1776, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JACOB, *the present and* SECOND EARL OF RADNOR, who was born March 15th, 1750. At his accession to the Peerage, he was representative in Parliament (having been twice returned), for New Sarum (in which seat he was succeeded by his brother, William-Henry). His Lordship is now Recorder of the same city; and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Berkshire; also M. A. F. R. and A. S.

On January 24th, 1777, his Lordship married Anne, youngest daughter and coheir of the above-mentioned Anthony Lord Feversham, and has had issue

1. Lady Mary-Anne, born April 23d, 1778, died October 5th, 1790

2. William, Viscount Folkestone, M. P. for New Sarum, born May 11th, 1779, married, October 2d, 1800, Lady Catharine Pelham Clinton, only child of Henry Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of Henry Duke of Newcastle, and by her, who died May 17th, 1804, had a daughter, born May 2d, 1804.

3. Duncombe Pleydell, born June 28th, 1780, a Captain in the Navy.

4. Lawrence, born August 6th, 1781, a Captain in the Wilts Militia.

5. Lady Harriet, born September 2d, 1782, died December 31st, 1794.

6. Lady Barbara, born October 17th, 1783, died June 26th 1798.

7. Frederick, born November 16th, 1785.

8. Philip, born October 21st, 1788.

Titles. Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, Earl of Radnor, Viscount Folkestone, in Kent; Lord Longford, Baron of Longford, in Wiltshire; Baron Pleydell-Bouverie, of Coleshill, in the county of Berks, and Baronet.

Creations. Baronet, on February 19th, 1713-14, 12 Queen Anne; Lord Longford, Baron of Longford, in Wiltshire; Viscount Folkestone, of Folkestone, in the county of Kent, on June 29th, 1747, 21 George II.; Baron Pleydell-Bouverie, of Coleshill, in Berkshire, and Earl of Radnor, on October 29th, 1765, 5 George III.

Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, per Fess, Or, and Argent, a spread eagle, Sable, charged on the breast with an escutcheon, Gules, a Bend Vaire, for Bouverie; 2d and 3d, Argent, a Bend, Gules, Guttee des larmes between two Cornish daws, proper, a chief cheque, Or, and Sable, for Pleydell.

Crest. On a wreath, a demi-eagle, displayed, with two heads, Sable, beaked, and ducally gorged, Or, and charged on the breast with a cross-crosslet, Argent.

Supporters. On each side, an eagle reguardant, Sable, gorged with a ducal coronet, Or, and charged on the breast with a cross-crosslet, Argent.

Motto. PATRIA CARA, CARIOR LIBERTAS.

Chief Seats. At Longford-castle, in Wiltshire; and Coleshill-house, near Farringdon, Berks.

SPENCER EARL SPENCER.

The antiquity and lustre of the noble family of Spencer, appear evidently in the pedigree of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Vol. I. of this work, where it is recited, that Charles Spencer, *third Earl of Sunderland,* by his second Lady, Anne, daughter and coheir of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, was father of four sons; viz.

1. Robert, Lord Spencer, who died an infant.

2. Robert, *third Earl of Sunderland,* who departed this life unmarried.

3. Charles, *fourth Earl of Sunderland,* and second Duke of Marlborough. And,

4. The Honourable John Spencer, of whom, and his descendants, we are here principally to treat.

The said Hon. John Spencer was born on May 13th, 1708; and after an education at home, suitable to his noble birth, accomplished himself further by visiting foreign countries. In January, 1731-2, he was elected member of Parliament for the borough of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, and was returned by the same corporation to the next Parliament, 1734. He was also at the same time chosen one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Bedford, but took his seat for Woodstock, for which he was again returned at the general election in 1741; as he was also in December 1744; having vacated his seat by accepting the offices of Ranger and Keeper of his Majesty's Great-Park at Windsor, which fell to him upon the death of his grandmother, Sarah Dutchess of Marlborough, and was the only place he was allowed to accept by her Grace's will. He likewise, at the decease of her Grace, succeeded to a very great estate, as is

fully set forth in her said will; but departed this life, at his seat at Wimbledon, in Surrey, on June 20th, 1746, and was buried at Althorpe,[b] in Northamptonshire: his death was justly esteemed a national loss, for his private munificence, and his steady adherence to the interest of his country, having constantly concurred in the senate with those who endeavoured to promote its liberty and welfare.

On February 14th, 1733-4, he wedded Lady Georgina-Carolina, third daughter of John Carteret, late Earl Granville: and by her Ladyship (who, on May 1st, 1750, remarried with William late Earl Cowper, and died August, 1780), he had a son,

John, *first Earl Spencer*; and a daughter,

Diana, who was born in May, 1735, and died about six years old.

His only son, JOHN, FIRST EARL SPENCER, was born on December 18th, 1734, and having been educated under the best masters at home, travelled into foreign countries for his further improvement.

In December, 1757, he was elected Member for the town of Warwick; was created VISCOUNT SPENCER, and *Baron Spencer, of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton,* by letters patent, bearing date April 3d, 1761; and was advanced to the dignity of EARL SPENCER, and *Viscount Althorpe,* by letters patent, bearing date November 1st, 1765. His Lordship was likewise High Steward of St. Albans, and one of the Vice Presidents of the British Lying-in Hospital.

His Lordship died October 31st, 1783, having married, on December 27th, 1755, Margaret Georgiana, eldest daughter of Stephen Poyntz, of Midgeham, in the county of Berks, Esq. by whom he had issue one son,

George-John, now *Earl Spencer*; and four daughters.

2. Lady Georgiana, born June 9th, 1757, and married, June 6th, 1774, to William Cavendish, the present Duke of Devonshire; and died March 30th, 1806.

3. Lady Henrietta-Frances, born June 16th, 1761, married, in November, 1780, to Viscount Duncannon, now Earl of Besborough.

4. Lady Charlotte, born August 26th, 1765, died in September, 1766, and was buried at Althorpe. And,

[b] This was the paternal seat of the Sunderland family, which, with the ancient patrimony, seems to have been allotted to the younger son on their accession to the Marlborough estates.

5. Lady Louisa, born April 4th, 1769, who died a few days after, and was buried at Althorpe.

George-John, only son, succeeded his father, as SECOND EARL SPENCER. He was born Sept. 1st, 1758; was educated, first, at Harrow school, where he had for his tutor the celebrated Sir William Jones; and afterwards at Cambridge. While a Commoner, he represented Northamptonshire in Parliament.

In 1794, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which he held till 1801; and in 1806, was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, which he held only a year.

His Lordship married, March 6th, 1781, Lavinia Bingham, eldest daughter of Charles first Earl of Lucan, by whom he has had issue,

1. John-Charles, Viscount Althorpe, M. P. for the county of Northampton; and a Lord of the Treasury, 1806.
2. Lady Sarah, born July 29th, 1787.
3. Richard, born October 18th, 1789, died January 20th, 1791.
4. Robert Cavendish, born October 24th, 1791, a Midshipman on board Le Tigre, Captain Hallowell.
5. Harriet, born February, 1793, died in the following month.
6. Georgiana-Charlotte, born August 13th, 1794.
7. Frederick, born April, 1798.
8. A son, born December 21st, 1799.

Titles. John Spencer, Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorpe, Viscount Spencer, and Baron Spencer, of Althorpe.

Creations. As above-mentioned.

Arms. Quarterly, Argent, and Gules, in the second and third quarters, a fret, Or; over all, on a bend, Sable, three escallop shells of the first; a crescent for difference.

Crest. In a ducal coronet, Or; a griffin's head, Argent, collared, with a bar gemell, Gules, between two wings erect of the second.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a griffin, per Fess, ermine and erminois: on the sinister, a wyvern, ermine: each gorged with a collar, fleury, counter fleury, and chained, Sable; the collars charged with three escallop shells, Or.

Motto. DIEU DEFEND LE DROIT.

Chief Seats. At Althorpe, in Northamptonshire; and at Wimbledon, in Surrey.

PITT EARL OF CHATHAM.

Of this family, which has been long seated at Blandford, in the county of Dorset, as will appear under the title of *Lord Rivers*, was Thomas Pitt, Esq. born in that town, son of the Rev. John Pitt, Rector of Blandford, co. Dorset, who died 1672.

He was by Queen Anne appointed governor of Fort St. George,[a] in the East Indies, where he many years resided, and there purchased, for the sum of 48,000 pagodas (20,400l. sterling), that extraordinarily fine diamond, weighing 127 carats, which he sold to the King of France for 135,000l. sterling, and which to this day is styled *Pitt's diamond*.[b] In 1715, he was appointed a Commissioner for building fifty new churches, and on July 6th, 1716, constituted governor of Jamaica; whereupon his seat in parliament for Old Sarum being vacated, he was elected for Thirsk, in Yorkshire. He repaired and beautified the church of Blandford St. Mary, in Dorsetshire (as appears by an inscription on the wall over the entrance of the aisle); and those of Stratford, in Wiltshire; and of Abbotston, in Hampshire.

a "On the 30th December, 1709, the Directors of the East India Company chose Mr. Gulston Addison, an eminent Merchant, residing at Fort St. George, Governor and President at that place, in the room of Thomas Pitt, Esq. who, it is said, has desired leave to come home." Gent. Mag. 1786, p. 781.

b But for a more particular description of this valuable diamond, we must refer the reader to the Museum Britannicum, p. 69, and seq. published, in 1778, by John and Andrew Van Rymsdyk; and for the exact representation of it in its different states, to Tab. xxviii. of the same work, which exhibits a great variety of natural curiosities belonging to that noble and magnificent cabinet, the British Museum. See also some account of it in Gent. Mag. Vol. LVI. p. 781. The diamond was shipped from Fort St. George, 8th March, 1701-2. It was sold to the Duke of Orleans, for the French King, about 1717. It was about the size of a pigeon's egg.

He married Jane, daughter of James Innis, son of Adam Innis, of Reid-hall, in the shire of Murray, in Scotland (grandson of Sir Robert Innis, of Innis, in the said county, Bart.), by the Lady Grisel Steuart, daughter of James Lord Down, and Earl of Murray (who married Margaret, Countess of Murray, daughter and heir of James Steuart, Earl of Murray, natural son of James V. King of Scotland, and base brother of Queen Mary), and had issue by her (who died January 10th, 1727), three sons and two daughters; viz.

1. Robert Pitt, of Boconnock, in Cornwall, Esq. of whom hereafter.

2. Thomas, who, in the years 1713, 1714, and 1722, was elected to parliament for the borough of Wilton, in the county of Wilts, was a Colonel of horse; and having married Lady Frances, daughter and coheir of Robert Ridgeway, Earl of Londonderry, (whose ancestor, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was sent into Ireland, and there planted the first Protestant colony), was, by privy-seal, dated at St. James's, May 4th, and by patent, at Dublin, June 3d, 1719, created *Baron of Londonderry*, in the kingdom of Ireland; and, in the year 1726, was further advanced to the titles of *Viscount of Galen-Ridgeway*, and *Earl of Londonderry*, in the said kingdom, by privy-seal dated at Kensington, September 7th, and by patent at Dublin, October 8th. In 1727, he was chosen member to parliament for Old Sarum; but his seat was vacated on his being constituted Captain-general and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Leeward Islands in America. He died at St. Christopher's, on September 12th, 1729, aged forty-one; and his corpse being brought over to England, was interred at Blandford St. Mary's, in Dorsetshire. He had issue by his said wife, two sons and one daughter; Thomas and Ridgeway, successively *Earls of Londonderry*, who both died unmarried, whereby that title became extinct; and Lady Lucy, wife of Pierce Meyrick, of Bodorgan, in the county of Anglesea, Esq.

3. John Pitt, Esq. who served in the British Parliament for the boroughs of Hindon, Old Sarum, and Camelford, and was a Colonel in the first regiment of Foot-guards, and Lieutenant-governor of Bermudas. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas, and sister of Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg, and died on February 9th, 1744, without issue.

4. Lucy, married February 24th, 1712, to James Stanhope, Esq. created Earl Stanhope (mother by him of Philip Earl Stan-

hope), after whose death she had a grant of an annuity of 2,600l. on the Irish establishment, for thirty-one years, dated August 16th, 1722; and deceasing on February 24th, 1723, was interred by her husband, at Chevening, in Kent.

5. Essex, married to Charles Cholmondeley, of Vale-royal, in the county of Chester, Esq.

Their father departed this life April 28th, 1726, and was buried at Blandford St. Mary's, in Dorsetshire.

I now return to Robert Pitt, of Boconnock, Esq. the eldest son, who served in parliament, in the year 1713, for the borough of Old Sarum, and in 1722 for Oakhampton, in which year he was appointed one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth to his late Majesty, then Prince of Wales; and departing this life, on May 20th, 1727, was buried at Blandford St. Mary's. He married Harriot, sister of John Villiers, Earl of Grandison (which Lady died at Paris, October 21st, N. S. 1736, and was buried at Blandford St. Mary's), and by her had issue two sons and five daughters; viz.

1. Thomas Pitt, of Boconnock, in Cornwall, Esq. who was Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Steward of the Dutchy, in Cornwall and Devon, to Frederick late Prince of Wales. He was member in four Parliaments for Oakhampton, and in three of them was elected also for Old Sarum, which borough he represented in two parliaments, and, dying in July, 1760, was buried at Blandford St. Mary's. He married Christian, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley, in Worcestershire, Bart. and sister of George, late Lord Lyttelton (by his wife, Christian, sister of Richard Temple, late Lord Viscount Cobham), by which Lady, who died on June 5th, 1750, and was buried at Hagley, he had issue two daughters; Amelia, married to William Spry, LL.D.; and Christian, to Thomas Saunders, Esq. Governor of Fort St. George; also one son, Thomas Pitt,[b] created *Lord Camelford*, 1784, who was succeeded by his only son, Thomas, *second Lord Camelford*, an eccentric young man, on whose death, 1804, the title became extinct. His only sister and heir married William, the present Lord Grenville.

2. William Pitt, Esq. of whom hereafter.

Of the daughters, Harriot was married to Sir William Corbet, of Stoke, in Shropshire, Bart.; Catharine, to Robert Needham, of Ireland, Esq.; (whose granddaughter, Miss Trollop Brown, mar-

[b] See the Letters written to him in his youth by his uncle, Lord Chatham; and published by Lord Grenville, 1805.

ried the present Earl of Pomfret); Ann[c] was Maid of Honour to Queen Caroline, and Privy-purse to the late Princess Dowager of Wales; Elizabeth married John Hanham, Esq. Barrister at Law, and died February 14th, 1770; and Mary, unmarried.

WILLIAM PITT, Esq. the younger son, FIRST EARL OF CHATHAM, served in parliament for the borough of Old Sarum, in the 9th Parliament of Great Britain, the port of Seaford in the 10th, the borough of Aldborough in the 11th, and the city of Bath in the 12th, till he was advanced to the Peerage.

In February, 1737, he was appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Frederick, Prince of Wales, which resigning in April, 1745, he was constituted on the 22d of February, 1746, Joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and on May 6th, 1746, Treasurer and Paymaster-general of the army, and on the 28th of the same month was sworn a member of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. For his opposing the measures of the Ministry, in parliament, with an eloquence and force of reasoning seldom equalled, her Grace Sarah, late Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough, some time before, left him a legacy of ten thousand pounds; *upon account*, as her will expresses it, *of his merit in the noble defence he has made for the support of the laws of England, and to prevent the ruin of his country.* Having resigned his post of Paymaster-general of the forces, he was, on December 4th, 1756, appointed Secretary of State for the Southern department, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Fox; which post he held until October 5th, 1761 (except the small interval from April 9th, 1757, to June 29th, the same year), with such honour to himself, such glory to the nation, and so greatly to the satisfaction of his Sovereign and the people in general, as never any Minister in this kingdom before experienced. Our successes abroad, during his patriotic administration, are too deeply engraved on the minds of his countrymen ever to be erased, or to need much mention here: let it suffice just to say, that all the officers employed through his influence, by sea and land, justified his nice and true discernment: under his auspices, Amherst and Boscawen reduced Cape Breton; Wolfe and Saunders triumphed at Quebec; Goree and Senegal were subjugated to the crown of Great Britain; the French were ruined in the East Indies, their armies defeated in Europe; Belleisle was rent from their monarchy; their coasts were insulted and ravaged, their fleets destroyed, their trade annihilated, and those ancient enemies of these kingdoms reduced to a state of bankruptcy; and that by

[c] She died 9th February, 1781, at Kensington Gravel-Pits, Middlesex.

his wise plan the Havannah was torn from the Spaniards after his resignation. Happy and united at home, abroad the English nation was everywhere feared and respected; her ensigns were displayed in the remotest regions, and her honour was advanced to a pitch never known before: the name of an Englishman was pronounced with reverence, and her sovereign's glory propagated to the furthest bounds of the earth.

On October 5th, 1761, he resigned the seals of his office of secretary of State, and they were given to Charles, late Earl of Egremont; but his Majesty, in consideration of his great and important services, was graciously pleased to direct a warrant to be prepared for ganting to the Lady Hester Pitt, his wife, a Barony of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title, of BARONESS OF CHATHAM, to herself, and of BARON OF CHATHAM, to her heirs male; and also to confer on him, the said Right Hon. William Pitt, an annuity of three thousand pounds, during his own life, and that of Lady Hester Pitt, and their son the Hon. John Pitt, Esq.

During the period in which he bore no share in the administration, his behaviour displayed an inflexible integrity, and the greatest love of his country, particularly in the famous affair of General Warrants, and that of the repeal of the American stamp act, on which he spoke with such eloquence, solid judgment, and conviction, as could not fail to silence his opponents, and to prove that the slavery of our colonies would be followed by our own destruction. At length, after many shifting and unsteady plans of administration, his Majesty, induced by a thorough knowledge of his great abilities, and the general wishes of his people, was graciously pleased again to call him to his assistance in the arduous affairs of government, and to confer new honours upon him.

On July 30th, 1766, his Majesty was pleased to grant unto him, and his heirs male, the dignities of a *Viscount and Earl* of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of *Viscount Pitt, of Burton Pynsent, in the county of Somerset,* and EARL OF CHATHAM, *in the county of Kent,* and to deliver to his Lordship the custody of the privy-seal, which high office his Lordship held till November 2d, 1768, and it was the last public employment he accepted of.

For several years before his death his Lordship was so violently afflicted with the gout, that he was not only incapable of attending to his own private affairs, but was in general confined to his chamber; yet so great was his love to his country's welfare, that

whenever any matter of great moment was to be debated in the house of peers, his Lordship would attend his duty in parliament, though he was obliged to be wrapped in flannels and was unable to stand, without the assistance of crutches. As it was on one of those occasions that his Lordship, by exerting himself beyond his strength, brought on that illness which put a period to his life, it will not be improper to give a short account of the business of that day, not only as a proof of his Lordship's great abilities, even in the last period of his life, but to preserve his sentiments upon the American affairs, and to shew the great esteem in which his Lordship's opinion was held by that great assembly.

On April 8th, 1778, his Grace the Duke of Richmond, agreeable to the notice he had given a few days before, rose (in the house of peers) to propose an address to his Majesty, in consequence of the proceedings of the committee appointed to inquire into the state of the nation. The substance of the address was as follows:

"Humbly stating to his Majesty, that in the present very serious situation of public affairs, that house had thought it their duty, as hereditary council to his Majesty, and guardians of his dignity and dominions, to make strict inquiry into the state of the nation and conduct of its government; and after proceeding day by day with most attentive prudence, they thought it their duty humbly to lay before his Majesty the principal facts brought to light by their investigations. That our army in America, in the year 1774, consisted of above 6000 men; that in 1775, it consisted of 12,000; in 1776, of 42,000; and in 1777, of 36,000. That with this force, the most powerful that had ever been sent out of the kingdom, accompanied by a fine train of artillery, and supported by eighty-two ships of war, we had been able to make no greater conquests in the revolted provinces during so many years, than that of two open towns, Philadelphia and New York, with two or three small islands on the coasts. That during the last campaign we had lost above 11,800 of our best troops; that in the present internal state of this kingdom, it was impossible with prudence to send over a sufficient number of veteran troops to recruit that deficiency; and the new levies could not be trained to arms early enough for speedy and effective action. That the great advantage which we had of the Americans at the beginning of the war, was the discipline of our veteran troops opposed to *their* inexperience in arms: now the case was reversed, and our raw forces must meet their soldiers of approved service. That it was

highly imprudent to expect that success with a weaker army, which had not attended the efforts of one much stronger—it was still more imprudent to expect that the same force which was unable to prevail against America, should be able to reduce that continent when powerfully supported by the house of Bourbon. That the force of this country was by no means in the respectable situation which it ought to be in, for the national dignity and safety; that the state of the navy in particular, was found to be very different from the accounts on the table, and far inferior to the public representation made of it by the first lord of the admiralty, as well as unequal to the prodigious sums granted by parliament for its support.

"That public credit was evidently at a very low ebb, as appeared by the discount on the present loan, in which the subscribers were considerable losers; though the interest upon it was greater, and the terms in general more advantageous than had been known in any former loan.

"That a debt of thirty-nine millions must necessarily be incurred by the present civil war. Such alarming circumstances were lamentable indications of an approaching national bankruptcy. It was a situation which demanded the most calm consideration; it was not a moment to run hastily into measures to which our abilities were inadequate: at such a moment it was the duty of the house to watch over his Majesty's ministers, and to offer their best advice to their gracious sovereign. They therefore implored his Majesty to look back to that glorious period, when he came to the throne of these kingdoms, with all the flattering circumstances of royal happiness, and the prosperity of a loyal and affectionate people, through a flourishing and extended empire, the pride, the glory, and the terror of the world! They exhorted him to compare the present distracted and ruinous state of this empire, with that envied condition in which it had been delivered to him by his glorious predecessors of the house of Brunswick; and then form a judgment of those men who had deceived and betrayed his Majesty, the parliament and the nation, into the unnatural war which had produced such direful effects: men who had lavishly squandered away the public money, neglected the kingdom's safety, abused the nation's confidence, alienated the affection and duty of the people, tarnished the lustre of his Majesty's crown, and dismembered his empire. They humbly advised him to withdraw all his forces by sea and land from the revolted provinces, and adopt amicable means only, for recovering

their friendship at least, if not their allegiance. They humbly intreated his Majesty would dismiss his present ministers, who had so dangerously misled him and his parliament by false information and wicked advice; that he would put a stop to the ruinous system of policy which had hitherto been pursued, and seriously think upon some method of reforming the morals, correcting the dissipation, and promoting the industry of the people, as the only means of saving the state from the ruin to which we are hastening with such rapid strides."

Lord Weymouth replied, that he should oppose the motion upon two principles, applying to the two objects of the prayer of the address proposed by the noble Duke. First, the removal of his Majesty's ministers; and next, the withdrawing the forces from America. Though a minister himself, he declared his motives were not personal, and for this he appealed to those who knew his disposition and sentiments on that point; but he thought it unjust to condemn ministers without a fair hearing; and, forward as they might be in their private capacities to meet the keenest inquiry, yet the delicate circumstances of the state, made it impossible for them, at the present crisis, to offer the proofs which could be adduced in their justification, without the danger of injuring the public cause; so intimate was the relation of one with the other. It was therefore by no means a fair deduction of the noble Duke, "that not to controvert assertions was to admit them;" and confident that many of the propositions in the address moved for, were not true facts, he could not consent to their being stated to the King with the authority of parliament.

With respect to the other part of the prayer, "to call home our forces," he considered it as very bad policy in the moment when a foreign war was so strongly apprehended, to let our enemies know officially how and where, and for what purposes, we were to dispose of our forces; and though, by calling home the forces now in America, we did not actually announce where they were to be employed, yet it was letting them know where they were not to be employed, and even that was by no means prudent; for the policy of all nations and governments left such cares to the discretion of the executive power, to whose province it was committed by reason, as well as by the constitution of this country.

The Earl of Chatham followed Lord Weymouth. [He appeared to be extremely feeble, and spoke with that difficulty of utterance which is the characteristic of severe indisposition.] His Lordship began with declaring, that his ill health had for some

time obliged him to absent himself from the performance of his parliamentary duty; he rejoiced, however, that he was yet alive to give his vote against so impolitic, so inglorious a measure as the acknowledgement of the independency of America; and declared he would much rather be in his grave than see the lustre of the British throne tarnished, the dignity of the empire disgraced, the glory of the nation sunk to such a degree as it must be, when the dependency of America on the sovereignty of Great Britain was given up. The Earl next adverted to the conduct of the court of France, and observed, that at a crisis like the present he would openly speak his sentiments, although they might turn out to be dangerous. As a reason for throwing off reserve, he said he did not approve of halting between two opinions, when there was no middle path; that it was necessary absolutely to declare either for peace or war, and when the former could not be preserved with honour, the latter ought to be declared without hesitation. Having made this remark, he asked, where was the ancient spirit of the nation, that a foreign power was suffered to bargain for that commerce which was her natural right, and enter into a treaty with her own subjects, without instantly resenting it? Could it be possible that we were the same people who but sixteen years ago were the envy and admiration of all the world? How were we altered! and what had made the alteration? He feared there was something in the dark, something lurking near the throne, which gave motion to administration—something unseen, which caused such pusillanimous, such timid, such dastardly councils. What! were we to sit down in an ignominious tameness? to say, "take from us what you will, but in God's name let us be at peace?" Were we blinded by despair? Could we forget that we were Englishmen? Could we forget that the nation had stood the Danish irruptions? had stood the irruptions of other nations! had stood the inroads of the Scotch! had stood the Norman conquests! had stood the threatened invasion of the famous Spanish armada, and the various efforts of the Bourbon compacts! Why then should we now give up all, without endeavouring to prevent our losses, without a blow, without an attempt to resent the insults offered us? If France and Spain were for war, why not try an issue with them? If we fell afterwards, we should fall decently, and like men.

Having spoken with some enthusiasm upon these points, his Lordship said he waged war against no set of men, neither did he wish for any of their employments: he then reverted to the

subject of American independency; and after recalling the attention of their Lordships to the extent and revenue of the estate of the crown of England, when the present King came into the possession of it, asked what right the houses of parliament had to deprive the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, and the other rising hopes of the noble royal family, of the inheritance of the thirteen American provinces? Sooner than consent to take away from any of the heirs of the Princess Sophia's body, what they had a legal and natural right to expect to possess, he declared he would see the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, and the rest of the young Princes, brought down to the committee, and hear them consent to lose their inheritance. The Earl declared he was exceedingly ill; but as long as he could crawl down to that house, and had strength to raise himself on his crutches, or to lift his hand, he would vote against the giving up the dependency of America on the sovereignty of Great Britain; and if no other lord was of opinion with him, he would singly protest against the measure.

With regard to our power to carry on the war, or commence a new one with France, there were, he said, means, though he knew not what; if, however, he was called upon to give his advice, he would give it honestly; and though, from his exceeding ill state of health, he feared he had not abilities enough to ensure to the execution of his measures the wished for success, he would make some amends by his sincerity.

The Duke of Richmond rose and spoke in reply; in answer to Lord Weymouth's remarks, his Grace acknowledged that the resolutions which had been offered during the sitting of the committee, had not been admitted, though they had not been controverted, but appealed to their lordships, whether any one objection had been offered as to their foundation in fact, and whether every one of their lordships were not perfectly convinced of the truth of them. As to what the noble Viscount had said relative to the dismission of the ministers, he begged him to recollect, that the King's servants were in fact the servants of the people, and that the King himself was an officer of the people: that therefore parliament were warranted in their complaining of ministers, if they failed in the discharge of their duty. That from what had come out in the course of the inquiry, it was evident this country was reduced to a very perilous situation, in consequence of the weak and evil conduct of administration; that it was highly necessary to let the King know who were the cause of our present

calamities. He said he had purposely avoided touching upon the Canada expedition, or inquiring whether it was ascribable to the ill conduct of the officer entrusted with the execution of it, or of the minister at home who planned it, because he was determined to proceed only upon facts which could be ascertained; that the address stated nothing but facts, facts proved beyond a contradiction.

In answer to what the noble Earl who spoke last had said, his Grace declared if that Earl was called upon to conduct a war, he certainly would support his measures as far as he was able; but he begged the noble Earl to remember, that though spirit could do a great deal, it could do little alone. He did not doubt but the name of the Earl of Chatham (he begged his Lordship's pardon for mentioning it before him) would rouse the spirit of the nation; yet that name, great and mighty as it deservedly was, could not gain victory without an army, without a navy, and without money. If a large fleet of French ships met a few of ours, did the noble Earl think, that merely telling them the Earl of Chatham had the conduct of affairs, would prevent our being beat? If the fleet passed our ships, and the men on board the fleet effected an invasion, did the noble Earl imagine that merely telling those who landed that Lord Chatham was the minister, and that he had roused the spirit of the nation, would induce them to reimbark, and quit the pursuit of their purpose? He desired the noble Earl to recollect, that when he was formerly called to the head of administration, the finances of the kingdom were in excellent order, having been put into the best state that was possible by that able financier Mr. Pelham. We had a fine army, a fine navy. When the noble Earl was last the director of the military operations of this country, we fought France for some years, and Spain did not join in the war till France was debilitated, and rendered almost incapable of pursuing it any longer. It was true, the noble Earl had carried the glory of the nation to a higher pitch than had ever been known; but if he came in now, he came in under different circumstances. If the noble Earl had told him who were to support his measures, how the war was to be carried on, and whence the supplies were to be obtained, he should have readily given up his own opinion, and adopted that of his Lordship; but till those essential points were established, he must beg leave to retain his own sentiments.

With regard to the American independency, if the Americans could be persuaded to give up the idea, he would be one of the

first to vote for retaining them dependent on the sovereignty of Great Britain; but as he was convinced they would not, he was anxious to keep them as allies, and he was the more anxious, because he saw that if they were not on terms of friendship with us, they would be so with France, and if we went to war with her on account of her late treaty, they must in honour assist her against us. His Grace reverted to his prior state of facts, and mentioned that our army in America was now 11,000 men short of its amount last year, that it would be dangerous to recruit it by drafts from the old regiments at home, and impolitic and useless to recruit it with the new levies; that the finances were in a very alarming state, the money for the service of the present year having been raised at a greater disadvantage to the public than it was in the year 1761, at a time when the war had continued for some years. In reply to what Lord Chatham had said, relative to the disinheriting the Prince of Wales, &c. of their American patrimony; he said he would join issue with the noble Earl, as to the wickedness of those who were the cause of such a measure, and in supporting the Prince and his brethren in a proper examination into the conduct of that blundering administration who had been guilty of such scandalous misconduct.

When his Grace came near the end of his reply, Lord Chatham's great soul seemed agitated with some big thought, and when the Duke sat down, his Lordship attempted to rise, but his feelings proved too strong for his debilitated constitution, and suddenly pressing his hand on his stomach, he fell into a convulsive fit. The house was thrown into the greatest alarm by this melancholy circumstance. The strangers below the bar, who were unusually numerous, were ordered instantly to withdraw, the windows were all opened, the house adjourned, and his Lordship was removed into the princes chamber, where his physician, Dr. Addington, soon attended, and a favourable change ensued.

On April 8th, the debate which had been interrupted by the sudden illness of the Earl of Chatham was resumed by the Earl of Shelburne, who bestowed many polite and just encomiums on Lord Chatham; admiring, in particular, that amazing fortitude which had enabled him, for the sake of his country, to struggle against bodily infirmities, in order to deliver his opinion in parliament at so critical a juncture. He then, as we apprehend, supplied the place of the disabled patriot, for he delivered what he supposed that great statesman intended to have said when he was taken ill.

His Lordship's meaning, said the Earl of Shelburne, "when we wished for war, though he did not know the means by which it was to be conducted," was rather to be inferred from concomitant circumstances, than deduced from the literal expression. He intended to intimate, that there certainly were means in the internal resources of this kingdom, to assist us in any military measure, but what they were, that is, how those resources were to be disposed, he could not then foresee, and for this plain reason, that the application must be influenced in some degree, by the casual contingencies of the times. His Lordship then pointed out wherein he differed from the Duke of Richmond. He said, his Grace had divided the arguments, by which he supported the principle of American independence into two distinct heads. First, he had urged, "that the conquest of America, was a mad, a desperate, a foolish undertaking," because we wanted men and money. But how did it appear that we laboured under either of these deficiences? Our difficulties were indeed great enough for the basis of flowery declamation, and pathetic description; but the actual feeling of these terrible misfortunes had not yet touched us. We wanted men; he was talking to men, at least he would think them so, till they signed the grant of American independence. Wherever he went, he saw men in abundance; no violent effort had been made, and yet we gave ourselves up to a premature despondency; which was, as Lord Chatham expressed it, "the worst of all." But money was also wanting: what argument had appeared in defence of this notion? The stocks were low; that might be the case, and yet it was not at all a legitimate inference, that money was scarce. The situation of the stocks was a complex consideration, including in it, not only the possession of money, but a confidence in ministers. Persons therefore, who had it, wanting that reliance, would keep it from the funds, and consequently render the conclusion fallacious, that the quantity of the specie was to be estimated from the state of the stocks. It was his opinion, therefore, that neither of these circumstances operated against the prosecution of the war. The second argument that had been produced was, that it was impolitic, even if it was practicable, to subdue America, for that the friendship constituted on such a foundation would be weak and temporary. He was of opinion that there would be no friendship built on any other basis, but that of acknowledged dependence. Their notions, their feelings, their pride would change with the exaltation of their fortune;

being independent they would show themselves so. They would be eager for the promotion of their national consequence, and would trade here or there, or wherever this darling object might be procured. We could therefore have no permanent hopes even from this indignity, and should we submit to positive dishonour, where there was only the chance of positive advantage? This was a principle which no circumstance would induce him to favour. It was moreover unjust to acquiesce in American independence. He knew from indisputable authority, that there were great numbers there, who were actuated with the warmest feelings of loyalty, and who wished for no treaty with England, but on the foundation of dependence. The majority of the executive power did not always imply a majority of the people, it did not in America; for he could affirm, of his own private information, that many remained unshaken in their attachment to this country. Would it be fair? would it be honourable? to desert those steady friends who had reposed a degree of confidence in us, that endangered their lives and properties? would it be grateful to the descendants of the great Penn, who had contributed so much to the establishing the glory and figure which America now held, to leave them a neglected prey to the barbarity of tyrants, who from the novelty of their grandeur would be cruel in excess? Would it be kind as countrymen, to resign the great possessions of the Lords Weymouth and Baltimore to their hostile depredations. All these were circumstances, that as being strong and powerful incitements to war, should be peculiar additions to the disgrace of pusillanimous peace. His Lordship illustrated these observations as he went on, with the apt introduction of historical facts; and was more than usually ironical in his observations on the dastard spirit we now seemed to possess. He made several digressions, and was prolix, though explicit, in the description of his sentiments, the material abstract of which is here given. The Duke of Richmond replied. He said his Lordship had affirmed there was no want of men. In state calculations want or plenty was always a comparative deduction. If the numbers of your enemy were far greater than your own, you might be said to want, though compared only with yourselves at different periods, the number might be great. France possessed 24,000,000 of men; Spain 6 or 7; and America 3,000,000. Against these were to be opposed 8,000,000. This disparity certainly constituted an amazing want. He said, he wished as

much as any man for a connection with America on the most honourable terms, but then it was always imprudent not to adopt the best alternative; and therefore, if we could not conquer, let us make the best friendship we could.

Lord Shelburne, in explanation, observed, that notwithstanding the amazing disparity of numbers that had been suggested, yet, wonderful as it was, their poor 8,000,000 had often coped with this tremendous multitude his Grace had enumerated. He was particularly warm and energetic in this replication, and corroborated the arguments he had previously suggested, with peculiar force and fire; but the subject for which the house was adjourned, was scarcely at all adverted to, so that without further discussion, the question was put; when there appeared against the address fifty; for it thirty-three.

The following protest was entered upon the journals of the house against the negative put on the motion for an humble address to his Majesty, made by the Duke of Richmond, relative to the state of the nation:

"Dissentient,

"Because we think the rejection of the proposed address at this time, may appear to indicate in this house, a desire of continuing that plan of ignorance, concealment, deceit, and delusion, by which the sovereign and his people have already been brought into so many and so grievous calamities. We hold it absolutely necessary that both sovereign and people should be undeceived, and that they should distinctly and authentically be made acquainted with the state of their affairs, which is faithfully represented in this proposed address, at a time when our existence as a nation may depend upon our having a just idea of our real situation, and upon our wisdom in making a proper use of it.

Richmond,	Portland,
Abergavenny,	Effingham,
Thanet,	Radnor,
Abingdon,	Rockingham,
Harcourt,	Stamford,
De Ferrars,	Manchester,
Fitzwilliam,	Ponsonby,
J. St. Asaph,	Craven,
Devonshire,	Spencer,
Bolton,	Hereford."

This great patriot, orator, and politician, departed this life at

his seat at Hayes in Kent, on May 11th following, of which event an account being brought to town by express, colonel Barre, the same night, moved (in the house of commons) an humble address to his Majesty, requesting that the remains of the late Earl of Chatham might be buried at the public expense. He was seconded by Mr. Thomas Townshend, and both these gentlemen made pathetic speeches upon the occasion, which do honour to their patriotic sentiments, to their feelings as men, and to their gratitude as good subjects and citizens of the state. Mr. Rigby could not avoid declaring his conviction of the great abilities of Lord Chatham, and of the eminent services he had performed for his country; but, with his usual art, he made an attempt to get rid of the motion, by proposing another for a monument, as the properest token of national respect for the deceased. Mr. Dunning, perceiving his design, very judiciously observed, that the two motions were compatible with each other, and therefore he proposed an amendment, by adding, after the words interred, "and a monument erected at the public expense." Lord North, who had left the house before this business commenced, returned, and declared his opinion in favour of the amendment, which he hoped would be carried unanimously. The question then being put upon the amendment, it passed accordingly. The original motion thus amended, was then put in the following words: "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that the remains of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, be interred at the public expense; and that a monument be erected in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of that great and excellent statesman, with an inscription expressive of the sentiments of the people on so great and irreparable a loss; and to assure his Majesty that this house will make good the expense attending the same."

The next day the Earl of Shelburne moved, (in the house of lords) that the house be summoned to attend the funeral of the late Earl of Chatham. Lord Hillsborough opposed the motion, not from any disrespect to the memory of the deceased, who had been an ornament to that house, but because it was unprecedented, being an honour never conferred but on the manes of princes. The question being put, the motion was thrown out by a majority of only one vote.

On May 13th, Lord North (in the house of commons) delivered a message from his Majesty, informing the house, that

proper directions should be given for Lord Chatham's funeral, agreeable to their request.

Lord John Cavendish took this opportunity to remind the house, that the immortal Chatham had signalized himself as much by his disinterestedness, as by his zeal and abilities, the consequence of which was, that he had made no provision for his family, while he devoted his time and services to the public welfare, and therefore hoped the gratitude of the house would be extended to his descendants. Lord North acknowledged the propriety of the proposition; and declared he would support with pleasure, any motion that might be made in favour of the family. Mr. Thomas Townshend then moved an address to his Majesty, "that he would be graciously pleased to make such a lasting provision for the family of the late William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, as his Majesty in his wisdom and liberality should think fit, as a mark of the sense the nation entertains of the services done to the kingdom by that able statesman; and to assure his Majesty that the house would make good the same." Lord Nugent, colonel Barre, Mr. Montague, and other gentlemen, supported this motion, and enforced the propriety of a liberal settlement on the family, by affectionate and pathetic declamations on the unrivalled abilities and merits of the departed statesman; after which the motion passed unanimously.

On May 21st, the house in a committee appointed for that purpose, Sir George Savile in the chair, took into consideration his Majesty's answer to their address respecting a provision for the family of the late Earl of Chatham, which answer had been communicated to the house the day before, by Lord North, and contained in substance, "that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to grant to the present Earl and to the heirs of the body of the late William Pitt, to whom the Earldom of Chatham may descend, an annuity of 4000*l.* per ann. payable out of the civil list revenue; but that his Majesty, not having it in his power to extend the effect of this grant beyond the term of his own life, recommended it to the house to consider of a proper method of extending, securing, and annexing the same to the Earldom, &c." Whereupon a motion was made by Mr. T. Townshend to come to a resolution to grant the said annuity in perpetuity to the heirs of the deceased Earl to whom that title should descend; and this resolution having passed unanimously, was reported to the house and agreed to, and a bill ordered in accordingly, which passed

through both houses and received the royal assent in the course of the following week." [d]

The sheriffs of London, on May 21st, presented to the house of commons a petition from the corporation, suggesting an humble wish that his Lordship's remains might be interred in the cathedral of St. Paul's. The petition was remarkable for the decency and elegance in which it was couched, and met with a general approbation; but, on account of the before-mentiond address, could not be complied with.

A general wish to pay the last token of respect to the manes of a most able and honest minister, seemed to prevail amongst all orders of the people; the delay in the preparations for the funeral occasioned by several unavoidable incidents, served only to raise the expectations of the public; therefore as soon as it was known that free admission would be allowed to see the body lie in state, the concourse of people was astonishing. Only two days were allotted for this melancholy spectacle, and as these were Whitsunday and Monday, great part of the populace, absorbed in the usual amusements of those days, lost the opportunity; and, owing to the same circumstance, the crowd, though very great, was not excessive the next day at the funeral.

The body lay in the painted chamber: the long gallery upon this occasion was hung with black cloth, and illuminated with common candles in black lackered sconces; the people were ad-

[d] On the third reading of the bill, in the house of peers, on June 2d, it met with a small opposition, grounded upon the inconveniences of establishing a precedent, and the want of economy at a crisis when the expenses of the nation for public services at home and abroad required parsimony, and great attention not to burthen the people by additional taxes. The Duke of Richmond, the Earls Shelburne and Radnor, and the Lords Camden and Lyttelton supported the bill, and in their speeches bestowed the greatest encomiums on the deceased Earl, particularly extolling his liberal, disinterested ideas, which had prevented him, while in office, amassing such a princely fortune as is usually accumulated by prime ministers. It therefore became incumbent on a grateful nation to provide for his descendants, who might become hereditary possessors of a title conferred on their immortal ancestor for his eminent services to the state; and it was remarked, that there was but little danger of establishing a precedent by this grant, since a second statesman of equal abilities would hardly be found in a century; but if this country should fortunately be blest with such another, a small portion of the public revenue could not be more worthily employed than in making a proper recompence to his heirs, for the sacrifice of health, fortune, and every private consideration, to the good of his country. Upon putting the question, that this bill do pass, the contents were 42; non contents 11.

mitted through this gallery to the painted chamber, which was likewise hung with black cloth, but decorated in a more sumptuous manner. On each side, and at the lower end of the room, were double rows of small escutcheons of the arms of the deceased Earl, blazoned on vellum; and above and beneath them, rows of wax lights in elegant sconces washed with silver. At the upper end of the room was a lofty canopy of black cloth, carried up to the ceiling; and in the centre of the front valance, was an Earl's coronet properly blazoned; about half way down the tester cloth, under the canopy, was a large achievement, with the family arms also emblazoned, and illuminated by two elegant silvered girandoles.

The corpse was placed on a bier at a sufficient distance from the canopy for persons to pass round it. The outer coffin (not exposed to view) was superb, being covered with black velvet, and adorned with handles of tuttenag, (an Indian metal,) double gilt; and on the plates into which the handles were set, Earl's coronets engraved. The nails of the same metal were innumerable; and the inscription plate, by which it appeared that the Earl was born November 15th, 1708, and died on the 11th of May, 1778, was elegantly wrought in silver gilt. Over his coffin, as it lay in state, was a velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons of the family arms; the Earl's coronet was placed on a black velvet cushion, sometimes on the corpse, at others on a stool at the head. Five large silver chandeliers, with thick wax tapers, placed on high stands, covered with black, enlightened each side, and gave a distinct view of the persons, who officiated as representatives of the chief mourners, and of the servants of the deceased; and, finally, in different parts of the room were a number of the undertaker's men, and some peace officers to regulate the ingress and egress of the numerous spectators; these were dressed in black, and had white staves to distinguish them.

Early in the morning of Tuesday the 9th of June, three hundred of the foot guards were stationed within a temporary railing erected from Westminster-hall, across New Palace-yard, through part of Parliament-street, Bridge-street, King-street, and round St. Margaret's churchyard, to the west door of the abbey. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the procession began to move from the painted chamber, and came out of Westminster-hall in the following order.

The high constable of Westminster
in mourning with a black silk hat-band and scarf, which was the dress of all the nobility and gentry, except the mourners.
Messenger to the college of arms,
with the insignia of his office.
Twelve men conductors in purple cloaks,
carrying black staves headed with Earl's coronets, two and two.
Seventy poor men in cloaks, with badges of the
Crest of PITT on their shoulders, and black staves in their hands.
A pursuivant.

THE STANDARD.

Servants to such relations of the deceased as attended the funeral, and servants to the deceased, in deep mourning, but without cloaks.
Dr. Brocklesby,
Physician to the deceased.
The Rev. Dr. Fordyce and Mr. Wilson,
as chaplains.
Officers who attended the body when it lay in state, in close mourning.
Gentlemen and Esquires, two and two, in mourning full dressed, about fifty.
About twenty members of the House of Commons, amongst whom was General Burgoyne.
A banner of the Barony of Chatham.
Lord Amherst, Knight of the Bath, wearing the ribbon, but not the collar of his order, under his scarf.
The Dukes of Manchester and Northumberland.
The Marquis of Rockingham,
Knight of the Garter, wearing his ribbon under his scarf, and the garter on his leg, but no collar.
A pursuivant.

THE GREAT BANNER,

borne by Colonel Barre.
The helmet and crest by a herald.
The sword and target by another.
The surcoat covered up in black cloth by another.
The coronet, on a black velvet cushion, by a king at arms, between gentlemen ushers, with black batons.

THE BODY,
as it lay in state.
with the addition of a black velvet canopy borne over it.
The Pall supported by Sir George Saville, Edmund Burke, Esq.; John Dunning, Esq.; and The Rt. Hon. Thomas Townshend.
Garter, King at Arms,
between a Gentleman Usher and the Black Rod.
Chief mourner,
The Hon. Wm. Pitt, second son to the deceased.

4 Supporters of the canopy. 3 bannerols.

Supporter. Lord Mahon, son-in-law to the deceased.

Supporter. T. Pitt, Esq. nephew to the deceased.

ASSISTANT MOURNERS.
All with their hair dishevelled.
The Earls of Shelburne, Effingham, Radnor, Abingdon, Harcourt, Cholmondeley, and Ferrers. Viscounts, Lord Townshend. Barons, Lord Camden.
Banner of the crest of Pitt.
Lord Mountmorres, Sir Watkyn William Wynne, The Hon. George and James Grenville, Esqrs.
All relations of the deceased.
A banner, representing Britannia weeping, and bearing in a shield, the arms of the deceased.
Servants to close the procession.

His Lordship's body was interred in the north cross of the abbey, opposite the Duke of Newcastle's monument.

It may be worth while to insert the following summary character of him.

He first was a cornet of horse, "which, with a small annuity from his family, was his only provision, till he obtained a legacy of 10,000 *l.* from the Duchess of Marlborough. From family connection, and early habits, he formed a strict intimacy with his school-fellows, Lyttelton, and the Grenvilles; attached himself to Lord Cobham; and became a partizan of Leicester-house. In 1736, he came into parliament for Old Sarum; and instantly commenced his opposition to Sir Robert Walpole. His bitter invectives drew on him the resentment of the minister; and he was deprived of his cornetcy; but was recompensed by his own party, with the appointment of groom of the bed-chamber, to the Prince of Wales." [e] In 1746, he was made joint vice treasurer of

[e] Coxe.

Ireland, and afterwards, treasurer and paymaster of the army. On December 4th, 1756, after many disappointments, he was, on the change of administration, which took place by the resignation of the Duke of Newcastle, made secretary of state, in the room of Henry Fox, which post he held, except an interval of a few weeks, in 1757, till October 5th, 1761, not only to his own honour, but to the lasting benefit of the nation; which he raised at once, by his bold and energetic genius, from a point of depression, to a pitch of unexampled glory. On his resignation of the seals, his wife was created BARONESS CHATHAM; and he had himself a grant of an annuity of 3000*l.* a year, during his own life, and those of Lady Chatham, and his eldest son John, now Earl of Chatham. In 1766, the Rockingham administration being found incapable, either from want of strength or talent, to manage the helm, Mr. Pitt was called to form a new ministry; of which the Duke of Grafton was put at the head, while Mr. Pitt was created Viscount Pitt, and EARL OF CHATHAM, on July 30th, and took the office of lord privy-seal, which he held till November 2d, 1768. The acceptance of a peerage lost him much of his popularity, which he never totally recovered; an effect, which does not seem founded in reason. His death, on May 11th, 1778, the consequence of his eloquent efforts in the house of lords against conceding the independence of America, a few weeks before, is known to all the world. It has been well remarked, that "Lord Chatham was a man of an elegant, an ardent, and an exalted understanding. He took no delight in that minuteness of detail, which occupies the mind without enlarging it. He was not a man of much various, and general knowledge; but the powers of his mind, like the soul of the Dervise, in the "Arabian Nights Entertainments," seem to have been entirely under the command of his will; he could throw them into whatever subject it was necessary they should embrace."[f] Coxe observes, that "his speeches were not so remarkable for methodical arrangement and logical precision, as for boldness of language, grandeur of sentiment, and the graces of metaphorical and classical allusion." "His invectives," says Lord Chesterfield, "were terrible; and uttered with such energy of diction, and stern dignity of action and countenance, that he intimidated those, who were the most willing, and the least able to encounter them. Their arms fell out of their hands; and they shrunk under the ascendant of his sublime genius."

f Seward.

On Mr. Pitt's resignation, 1761, Dr. Bisset observes; "had this extraordinary statesman condescended to employ a softer and more conciliating mode of conduct, he might perhaps have won over a majority of his colleagues to his opinion: but the experiment was not tried. Being outvoted in the council, he resigned his employment into the hands of his sovereign. His Majesty declared his concern for the loss of so very able a servant; but without requesting him to resume his office. He offered him any reward in the power of the crown to bestow; at the same time he expressed himself satisfied with the opinion of the majority of his council; and even declared, that, had the council concurred with Mr. Pitt, he should have found it difficult how to act in the light in which he viewed the subject. The King did not conceive Spain to have exhibited any clear proofs of hostile intentions; and entertaining such a view, he could neither think it just nor prudent to commence a war. Having therefore with the greatest condescension explained his sentiments, (sentiments, that, in the light in which he regarded the matters in question, do him the greatest honour) Mr. Pitt was extremely affected by the united dignity and goodness of his sovereign. The following day, a pension of 3000*l.* a year was settled on Mr. Pitt for three lives, and at the same time a title upon his lady and her issue. This pension subjected the acceptor to much frivolous and contemptible obloquy. Mr. Pitt's original fortune was small; the situation into which he had been advanced by his abilities, required great expenditure; his powerful mind engaging him in momentous politics, and grasping the interest of his country and other nations, he had bestowed too little attention on his own pecuniary affairs, so that he was very far from being in affluent circumstances: he had during a most arduous conjuncture, served his country in the highest stations which he could occupy; and having found her in a state of unexampled humiliation, he left her in a state of unexampled exaltation. Such a man deserved reward. All the ribaldrous invectives poured out against his acceptance of this annuity, may be answered in a few words; *as a supply it was wanted; as a recompence it was fairly earned.*

"Mr. Pitt's resignation of an employment in which his continuance would have promoted the most momentous interests of his country, cannot easily be justified. From his wisdom, his country might have expected that he would have overlooked an opposition of opinion in a case which very fairly admitted of two constructions, though he was eventually proved to be right; that his

patriotism would have induced him to have employed his talents even though every particular measure adopted might not be agreeable to his views; and that his magnanimity would overlook what he might suppose personal competitions. But whatever sentiments were entertained respecting Mr. Pitt's going out of office, every impartial man agreed, that a greater minister had never acted under a sovereign of England. Lofty in genius, profound in wisdom, and expansive in views; inventive in counsel, bold in resolution, and decisive in conduct, he long overbore party by unequalled ability. Sagacious in the discovery of general and official character, he discerned the fittest instruments for the execution of his plans; and employing none in offices of high political, naval, or military trust, but those whom he knew to be thoroughly qualified for effecting the purpose, he laid a sure foundation for success. The enterprizes under his administration were brilliant; and the result was at once advantageous and glorious. A mind of such force of intellectual and moral qualities, energy of operation, and perseverance of exertion, which had in its powers and endowments no motives for artifice or disguise, perhaps bestowed too little care to conceal from others that superiority, which it so transcendently possessed. A little more indulgence for common understandings, and somewhat less of austerity of temper and of inflexibility of disposition, might have preserved this illustrious man to the councils of his country. [g]

Dr. Bisset gives the following account of Lord Chatham's death.

"His Lordship had that session frequently attended the house of peers, less from the relaxation of distemper, than from the calls of duty, which the increasing calamities of his country made him consider every day more imperious. In a bodily state fitted only for the stillness and quiet of a bed of sickness, he encountered the active warfare of the senate, hoping his counsels might at length be admitted by those who were experiencing such evils from former rejection, and intractability, and that, in his old age, he might contribute to restore part of the prosperity, greatness and glory, which he had acquired for his country in the vigour of his life, and which left her when he ceased to guide her affairs. His exertion, in the former part of the session, so much beyond his bodily strength, had increased his distemper; but, informed of the business that was to be agitated, and aware of the doctrines

[g] Bisset's reign of Geo. III. vol. i. p. 300---302.

which would be brought forward, he though it incumbent on himself to render it manifest to the world, that though he agreed with the Marquis of Rockingham and his adherents in reprobating the system of ministry, he totally differed from them on the question of American independence. He accordingly betook himself to the senate, of which, for near half a century, he had been the brightest luminary. Having arrived in the house, he refreshed himself in the lord chancellor's room, until he learned that business was about to begin. The infirm statesman was led into the house of peers, attended by his son-in-law, Lord Mahon, and resting on the arm of his second son Mr. William Pitt. He was richly dressed in a superb suit of black velvet, with a full wig, and covered up to the knees in flannel. He was pale and emaciated, but the darting quickness, force, and animation of his eyes, and the expression of his whole countenance, shewed that his mind retained its primeval perspicacity, brilliancy, and strength. The lords stood up, and made a lane for him to pass through to the bench of the Earls, and with the gracefulness of deportment for which he was so eminently distinguished, he bowed to them as he proceeded. Having taken his seat, he listened with the most profound attention to the speech of the Duke of Richmond. When his Grace had finished, Lord Chatham rose; he lamented that at so important a crisis, his bodily infirmities had interfered so often with his regular attendance on his duty in parliament. "I have this day (said he) made an effort beyond the powers of my constitution, to come down to the house, perhaps the last time I shall enter its walls, to express my indignation against the proposition of yielding the sovereignty of America. My lords, I rejoice that the grave has not closed upon me, that I am still alive to lift up my voice against the dismemberment of this ancient and noble monarchy. Pressed down as I am by the load of infirmity, I am little able to assist my country in this most perilous conjuncture; but, my lords, while I have sense and memory, I never will consent to tarnish the lustre of this nation by an ignominious surrender of its rights and fairest possessions. Shall a people so lately the terror of the world, now fall prostrate before the house of Bourbon? It is impossible. I am not, I confess, well informed of the resources of this kingdom; but I trust it has still sufficient to maintain its just rights, though I know them not; and any state, my lords, is better than despair. Let us at least make one effort; and, if we must fall, let us fall like men."

"The Duke of Richmond declared his grief and horror at the dismemberment of the empire to be as great as that of any man in the house or nation, but how was it to be avoided? he himself was totally ignorant of the means of resisting with success the combination of America with France and Spain. He did not know how to preserve the dependence of America. If any person could prevent such an evil, Lord Chatham was the man; but what were the means that great statesman would propose. Lord Chatham, agitated by this appeal, made an eager effort at its conclusion to rise; but before he could utter a word, pressing his hand to his heart, he fell down in a convulsive fit. The Duke of Cumberland and Lord Temple, who were nearest him, caught him in their arms. The house was immediately in commotion, strangers were ordered to depart, and the house was adjourned. Lord Chatham being carried into an adjoining apartment, medical assistance soon arrived. Recovering in some degree, he was conveyed in a litter to his villa at Hayes in Kent, where he lingered till the 11th of May, when he breathed his last, in the seventieth year of his age.

"Thus died William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; his death being hastened by his efforts to save his country, whose interest and glory it had been the business of his life to promote. Many as are the examples of uncommon ability which English history presents, she has none to record more brilliant, more forcible, or more beneficial to the time in which it operated. Surpassing other senators in glowing, energetic, and commanding eloquence, he still farther exceeded them in political wisdom; astonishing parliament as an orator, he astonished the nation and all mankind as a statesman. Rarely have been united in the same person, such powers of thought, and speech, and action. Grasping the principles, circumstances, and relations to be considered and discussed, he instantaneously perceived the arguments to be adduced in deliberation, or the means to be employed in conduct. Sagacious to discover, rapid and powerful to invent and combine, luminous and strong to explain and impress, he was decisive and prompt in execution. He not only discerned and chose effectual means, but applied them at the instant of time which was most favourable to their efficacy. Thoroughly master of the human character, he perfectly comprehended the general and peculiar talents and qualities of all, with whom either accident, inclination, or duty induced him to converse. Hence he selected the fittest instruments for executing, in the manifold departments of public service,

his wise, bold, and sublime plans. Not his intellectual powers only, but the estimation resulting from these, in union with his moral conduct, gave to Mr. Pitt an authority far transcending that of other ministers: inaccessible to avarice, unseduced by pleasure and luxury, the abstinence of his dispositions, and the temperance of his habits, confirmed that confidence, which his wisdom and magnanimity created. Destined for the army, he did not receive an academic education. The groundwork of erudition was indeed laid in classical knowledge;[h] but the superstructure was left to himself. His studies were ethics, poetry, eloquence, history, and politics; especially the history and politics of his country. Thus he was, in a great measure, self-taught. His genius, though extraordinary in force and fertility, and enriched with ample materials, not being disciplined in proportion to its capacity and knowledge, did not habitually exert itself in close deduction;[i] but, for grandeur of conception and comprehensiveness of views, force of reasoning, depth of conclusion, and sagacity of prediction; strength and sublimity of imagery, appositeness of allusion; for pathetic in every kind a variety; for wielding at will the judgment, fancies, and passions of his hearers, William Pitt stood unrivalled. But his wisdom, magnanimity, and energy, are most clearly beheld in their effects. At the beginning of the seven years war, the nation, perceiving their country neglected by ministers, her army discomfited and inglorious, and her spirits drooping and desponding, called on Mr. Pitt for relief. Unsupported by court-interest, obnoxious to the confederacy which had long prevailed, his genius overpowered intrigue. He came to the highest office, when none by holding it could save the state. Having risen exclusively by ability himself, his chief object was

[h] "At Eaton, where he was the cotemporary and friend of Lyttelton and Fielding"

[i] "Reasoning does not merely depend upon power, but on power confirmed and facilitated by habit. Every able man is not necessarily an habitual logician; nor is every age and country which exhibits works of great ability, necessarily eminent for ratiocinative efforts. In the reign of George the Second, close argument was not the principal characteristic of our senatorial oratory; brilliant and powerful images to charm the fancy, pathetic descriptions and exhibitions to impress the feelings, aided by graceful elocution and delivery to strike the senses, were much more prominent in the most approved models, than an unbroken chain of antecedents and consequences merely conducting truth to the understanding. Thus the state of the senate encouraged that mode of eloquence, which the early studies and pursuits of Mr. Pitt tended to bestow."

to bring every kind of ability into action which could be beneficial to the country; disdaining to govern by parties, he absorbed them all into his own vortex. From torpidity, weak defeat, disgrace, and dejection, he changed the condition of the nation to ardour, strength, victory, glory, and triumph. Nor did Britain by her affection, gratitude, and admiration, or Europe by her astonishment, bear stronger testimonies of his exalted merit, than France by her hatred and terror for the name of Pitt. As Britain flourished while this statesman conducted her councils, from the time his direction ceased, her decline commenced; but, as he had caused her elevation by his own wisdom and vigour, he endeavoured to prevent her downfall through the rashness, folly, and weakness of others. From the rise of this innovating system of colonial policy, he perceived its tendency; and foresaw and foretold its effects. He tried to avert the evil, but his attempts were vain: a feeble body, a constitution debilitated by intense application, and labouring under a grievous malady, obstructed his regular attendance in parliament, to deprecate pernicious measures; but, when he did appear, his speeches deserved record as the emphatic dictates of prophesying wisdom. Nature arrayed transcendency of genius, and grandeur of soul, in pleasing and striking colours, and bestowed on this favourite son, an animated and expressive countenance, a tall and graceful figure, with a dignified mien and deportment.

"This statesman possessed ambition in common with other great minds that are engaged in active life. If, however, he loved power, it was neither to enrich himself nor his friends, but to aggrandize his country and humble her enemies. A more appropriate feature in his character, was contempt for tame mediocrity. He perhaps too much disdained that dexterity and address, which, though easily attained, and no indication of superior talents, often smooth the road for the execution of wise and beneficial plans: such a man must have seen the inferiority of his colleagues; but it was not necessary to his political purposes to make them feel that inferiority. His unbending resolution is an object of regret to patriots, as it produced his resignation, when his services were so essential to his country. In the various relations of private life, Lord Chatham was amiable and estimable. He married a lady, whose talents and character rendered her worthy of such a husband; whose conversation solaced his mind in hours of infirmity and pain, and whose views coincided, and efforts co-operated, with his own, in the tuition of their several children. Few and

trivial were the blemishes, which merely shewed that this extraordinary man was not exempted from the imperfections of humanity; but the historian who desires to narrate the truth, must endeavour to hand down to posterity William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, as one of the chief glories of England.

"When the intelligence of Lord Chatham's death arrived, the house of Commons being sitting, colonel Barre, in a concise but just eulogium, expressed the obligation of the country to the deceased statesman, and moved an address to his Majesty, for directions that his remains should be interred at the public expense: the motion received general approbation. A monument was also proposed, and unanimously resolved to be erected in Westminster Abbey. The following day it was stated to the house, that the illustrious object of their veneration, highly as he had benefited the nation, had been by no means equally attentive to his own private fortune; and that, notwithstanding his opportunities, he had left his family destitute of all suitable provision. An address was proposed and voted to his Majesty, by which an annuity of 4000*l.* per ann. was settled for ever on those heirs of the late Earl of Chatham, to whom the Earldom might descend, and 20,000*l.* were granted for the payment of his debts."

On October 16th, 1754, his Lordship married Hester, only daughter of Richard Grenville, Esq. (by his wife Hester Countess Temple) and sister to the late Earl Temple; and by her Ladyship, who was Baroness Chatham by creation, on December 4th, 1761, left issue three sons.

First, John, the present Earl.

Second, William, born May 28th, 1759.

Third, James Charles, born April 24th, 1761; captain of his Majesty's sloop Hornet, died in December 1780, at Barbadoes.

Also two daughters; Lady Hester, born October 19th, 1755, and married, by a special licence, at Hayes in Kent, on December 19th, 1774, to Charles Viscount Mahon, now Earl Stanhope, and died July 20th, 1780, at Chevering in Kent; and Lady Harriot, born April 15th, 1758, married September 28th, 1785, the Hon. Edward James Eliot, eldest son of the first Lord Eliot, who died v. p. She died September 24th, 1786, leaving a daughter Harriet, since married to lieutenant-colonel Pringle.

William, second son, became one of the most eminent statesmen that this country ever produced. The following sketch has been given of him.

"He was born May 28th, 1759; came into parliament as soon as he was of age, in 1780; and, in July, 1782, was made Lord

Shelburne's chancellor of the Exchequer, when only twenty-three years old. In December 1783, he overthrew the whole phalanx of age, power, rank, and talent, and became at once prime minister, in which office he continued, through peace and war, prosperity and adversity, while worlds were convulsed around him,—the deepest statesman, the most effective orator, and the most undaunted minister, this country, or perhaps any other, ever experienced. Considering money, honours, and every worldly possession, except that of virtuous power, as dirt; he proceeded in his mighty course, unseduced by any of the allurements, which weaken other minds, the prop of his country; the bulwark of her constitution; the enlightened extender of her commerce; the inventor of her resources; the director of her thunders; till the fatal hour, at which he quitted the helm, in March, 1801. From that melancholy epoch, his country's glories have declined; the universal oppressor has extended his rapacious grasp, so as to appal the stoutest minds; the peace of Amiens has laid all prostrate before him; and even he, who so long had opposed him, found his difficulties so alarmingly increased on his return to power, in July, 1804, as almost to overwhelm his gallant spirit with despair. Perhaps, however, had this firm and enlightened minister been permitted to remain a little longer on earth, he might, in due time, have rallied the powers of the continent; and have again put the affairs of Britain into their course of former vigour; but his health, which had begun to give way, since his late secession, yielded, at once, to the fatal news of the battle of Austerlitz, in the autumn of 1805, and, after a few weeks, he died, almost of a broken heart, in January 1806, æt. forty-seven. The nation, all but a vile, despicable, and malignant party, felt, as they ought, his irreparable loss; but, deeply as they mourned him, they did not even then know the extent of the deprivation. It has since appeared, as if it was his spirit which had animated the whole public body; which gave them union; which directed and controlled their talents, which inspired their sentiments, and pointed their speeches. For, since his decease, every thing has fallen into confusion; those who appeared eloquent before, are become dull, confused, and vapid; those who appeared firm and patriotic, seem to veer like a weathercock, and to preserve consistency in nothing, but their struggle for places; anti-jacobins become democratic, and the alarmed advocates of the dangers of Europe, and of the necessity of union of hands and hearts, become the partizans of faction and division! It was Mr. Pitt's predominant genius, then, which inspired Lord Grenville with patriotism and public virtue;

which endowed Windham with enlightened discretion; and electrified Lords Spencer and Fitzwilliam to sacrifice party cabals to the love of their country, in the hour of danger and dismay. The presiding spirit is gone, and all are fallen back to their natural propensities. Mr. Pitt was not, in truth, an aristocrat: he had too little regard for it: the aristocrats, therefore, hated him. But, in this awful crisis of unexampled gloom, will men be base enough to occupy their little minds about regard to the petty dignity of their own stations?" [k]

The following is Dr. Bisset's character of this illustrious statesman.

"From the time of Cecil, except Sir Robert Walpole, none was so long prime minister of England as Mr. Pitt, and without excepting any statesman, none had to encounter such arduous and trying situations. To direct the counsels of a great nation in difficult circumstances, requires chiefly patriotic intention, wise deliberation, and energetic execution; all fortified by a magnanimity, which will be deterred by no paltry, or ignoble motives from beneficial pursuits, plans, and conduct. That William Pitt possesses transcendent talents, none of his most virulent opponents, who have any talents themselves, will venture to deny; but it is on the exercise of his powers, and the co-operation of his moral qualities, that the ministerial character of the statesman rests. To an understanding which unites extraordinary sagacity, force and compass, to comprehend the situation of affairs in all their bearings and circumstances, to see what objects ought to be pursued, he unites that combination of invention and discernment which readily discover and estimate opposite means, with an unyielding firmness, that will act according to his own judgment and choice: his mind is in a high degree endowed with self-possession: he is neither to be impelled to speak or to act in any other way than he thinks suitable to the occasion; and perhaps there never was a minister, who, in all the contentions of debate, and the irritation of invective, so completely retained the command of his own powers and passions: neither the poignancy of a Sheridan, nor the strength of a Fox, could move him from the spot on which he resolved to stand. The integrity of William Pitt the second, as of William Pitt the first, was unimpeached: after seventeen years, he retired from office with an annuity of scarcely five thousand pounds; an infinitely less provision than his talents might have secured by the exercise of his original pro-

[k] This character was written in 1807, and applies to that epoch.

fession: but to such a mind, money must be a very secondary object: a passion much more appropriate than avarice to superior minds, is ambition. Mr. Pitt, at a very early age, sought power, and acquired it by the fame of his personal qualities; how he employed it may be best seen from results. When he became minister, he found the country in a very exhausted state, he readily perceived that the extension of commerce, improvement of finance, and promotion of public credit, were objects of the most urgent and immediate concern: justly concluding that peace was much more favourable to trade and revenue than war, he set out as the votary of a pacific policy. During many years of his administration, commerce, finance, and credit, were extremely flourishing: his scheme for paying off the national debt, was very effectual during the continuance of peace, and diminished the burdens of war. His principles of foreign policy were those which his ablest predecessors had adopted; that the interposition of Britain in the affairs of the continent is expedient, so far as it tends to preserve the balance of power, for the security of Britain, and the independence of Europe: the application of this principle to Holland, was by all approved: in the case of the imperial confederacy, the vigour and energy of Pitt repressed, and in a great measure dissolved, a combination that was extremely dangerous to neighbouring states. No part of his policy was more discriminately wise than his conduct in the first years of the French revolution; he carefully avoided not only interposition, but even the expression of an opinion concerning the new system and doctrines, while they did not disturb this country. Even when they became prevalent here, while he adopted the most effectual precautions for preventing their pernicious operation in Britain, he carefully forbore any allusion to their consequences in France: he and his coadjutors observed the strictest neutrality between the internal parties of France, and the contending powers of France and of Germany. In the war, on a fair view of the evidence on both sides, there now remains little doubt that the French were the aggressors; but on the broad question of expediency, the possibility and prudence of avoiding a war, there still exists a great diversity of opinion, which must influence the estimate of the administration from that time. On the supposition that war was unavoidable, its conduct becomes the test for appreciating Mr. Pitt's talents, as a war minister; and here we must again refer to the results; where Britain acted in confederacy with other powers, she and they failed in most of the objects, which they sought: going to

war to defend Holland, to prevent the aggrandisement of France; we suffered Holland to become a province, and France to acquire a power unprecedented in the annals of modern Europe: but where Britain fought alone, and where the counsels of her ministers, as well as the efforts of her champions could fully operate, she was uniformly victorious: if, therefore, war was necessary, as far as Mr. Pitt's talents could operate, it was successful: his plans animating the spirit, invigorating the energy, and promoting the resources of the country, were unquestionably efficient. During his belligerent administration, Britain was instigated to efforts, which she had never before exhibited. After a contest which reduced the other contending nations to be dependents on France, Britain alone preserved her power and importance. One of the most alarming evils with which Mr. Pitt had to contend, was intestine disaffection, arising from the contagion of revolutionary principles: the means which were employed to repress such agitators, were in Britain completely successful, and sedition was restrained before it ripened into treason. In vigorously pursuing an object right within certain bounds, it is extremely difficult not to overstep the limits. The extravagant projects of the corresponding societies required vigilance and counteraction, but it appeared that both ministers and parliament misapprehended the case in supposing such machinations to be treason by the English law: to prohibit the daily utterance of inflammatory lectures, was certainly necessary in the state of the popular mind: but the laws for imposing the restrictions probably outwent the professed purpose. The watchfulness of government respecting Ireland, brought to a premature explosion the rebellion, that might have proved tremendous had it been allowed time to be fully charged. Not satisfied with efficacious remedy to existing evil, Mr. Pitt extended his policy to preventives, and endeavoured by union to identify the sentiments as well as the interest of the Irish and British. The union between Britain and Ireland, one of the most momentous measures of Mr. Pitt, even as present effects, will probably, in future ages, be much more distinguished, when the consequences of British and Irish connection are experimentally ascertained, as are now the consequences of English and Scottish.

"Persons who deny the necessity or prudence of the war, may probably little value the abilities which it has called forth; and if they give credit to Mr. Pitt for genius and energy, may deny him wisdom, and assert, that for the last eight years his great powers

were employed in remedying evils, which he might have before prevented: this, however, is a mere matter of opinion, that resolves itself into the original expediency of the war, combined with the opportunities of afterwards making peace. It is less the province of the historian to obtrude upon his readers his own judgment, than to furnish to them facts on which to ground theirs: without therefore presuming to solve so very contested a question, I cannot help declaring my thorough conviction, founded on an impartial and accurate view of his whole conduct, that Mr. Pitt, in advising the commencement of the war, and at various stages of its continuance, acted conscientiously, and according to the best of his judgment; and sought the benefit of his King and country, whose affairs he so long administered. Whether unbiassed posterity shall regard the war of 1793 as a necessary or unnecessary measure, peace in 1796 and in 1800 as attainable or not attainable, they must account Mr. Pitt, in the whole series of his administration, a statesman of great ability and strength of mind, who rendered momentous services to his country; and must allow, that never was the force of the British character tried by such dangers, or graced by more splendid achievements, than under the administration of William Pitt."

On the death of the great Earl of Chatham, the dignity went to his eldest son, JOHN, SECOND AND PRESENT EARL.

His Lordship was born September 10th, 1756, and was brought up in the army, in which he served during the American war; and is now a lieutenant-general, and colonel of the fourth regiment of foot. In 1788, he was made first lord of the admiralty, in which office he continued till December 1794. In 1796, he was made president of the council, which he held till 1801, when he was appointed master-general of the ordnance, which he held till February 1806. He married, in 1783, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, late Viscount Sydney, but has no issue. His Lordship was re-appointed master general of the ordnance, in 1807.

Titles. John Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and Viscount Pitt.

Creations. Viscount Pitt, of Burton Pynsent, in the county of Somerset, and Earl of Chatham, in the county of Kent, July 30th, 1766, 6 Geo. III.

Arms. Sable, a fess chequé, Or, and Azure, between three Bezants.

Crest. On a wreath, a crane close, proper, beaked, and

membered, Or, holding his dexter foot upon an anchor, erect, Or; which crest was assigned to William, the first Earl of Chatham, and his descendants lawfully begotten, by grant dated October 24th, 1761.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a lion guardant, charged on the breast with an acorn, slipt and leaved, proper; on the sinister, a buck, proper, attired, Or; plain, collared, and chained, Sable.

Motto. Benigno numine.

Chief Seats. .....

BATHURST, EARL BATHURST.

LAWRENCE[a] Bathurst, citizen of Canterbury, in the reign of King Henry VI. held lands there, and at Cranbrooke in Kent,[b] and had lands in Staplehurst in Kent, and left issue three sons.

First, Edward, ancestor to the Earls Bathurst.

Second, Robert, of Horsmanden in Kent; and,

Third, John, who had lands in Staplehurst, by gift of his father; ancestor to those of Odiham and Crundal in Hants.

ROBERT, of Horsmonden, second son, had issue by his first wife, a daughter of William Saunders, two sons; first, John; and second, Paul, of Bathurst-street, in Nordiam, Sussex, who in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward Horden, of Horden and *Finchcocks* in Kent, clerk of the board of

[a] This family was originally seated in Sussex, at a place called Bathurst, not far from Battle abbey, of which they were dispossessed, and the castle demolished, in the troublesome times of the dispute between the houses of York and Lancaster; and nothing now remains but a wood, called Bathurst wood, where may be found some of the ruins.

[b] According to Hasted, they were clothiers. "The occupation of *clothier*," says he, "was of considerable consequence in those times, and was exercised by persons, who possessed most of the landed property in the Weald, insomuch that almost all the ancient families of these parts, now of large estates, and genteel rank in life, and some of them ennobled by titles, are sprung from, and owe their fortunes to ancestors, who have used this great staple manufacture, now almost unknown here. Among others, the Bathursts, Ongleys, Courthopes, Maplesdons, Gibbons, Westons, Plumers, Austens, Dunkes, and Stringers. They were usually called from their dress, *The Grey Coats of Kent*, and were a body so numerous and united, that at county elections whoever had their votes and interest, was almost certain of being elected." Hasted, vol. iii. p. 48.

Green Cloth to King Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, enjoyed the manor of *Finchcocks*, in the parish of Goudhurst, which descended to Edward, his eldest son and heir,[c] who [d] left issue four sons; 1. Thomas Bathurst, of Finchcocks, Esq. who died young; 2. Edward Bathurst, of Finchcocks, Esq.[e] gentleman harbinger to King Charles I.; 3. William Bathurst, merchant and alderman of London, whose son, Sir Henry Bathurst, Knt. of Edmonton, in Middlesex, married Catharine, daughter to Sir Thomas Wolstenholme, Bart. and had no issue; but left a sole sister and heir, Katherine, who married John Ent, Esq. third son of Sir George Ent, the celebrated Physician, but left no issue;[f] and, 4. Richard Bathurst, a clergyman, who left only a daughter. The rest were all married, and left issue.

John Bathurst, elder brother to Paul Bathurst, was of Horsmonden, in Kent, and left issue, by Mary his wife, daughter of Edward Dodge, of Wrotham, in Kent (who, surviving her husband, John Bathurst, was afterwards married to Francis Champneys, Esq.); Robert, his son and heir, who purchased the manor and town of Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, in the 4th year of King

[c] Richard, second son, was Avenor to the King, and left issue; and Thomas, third son, died without issue.

[d] His wife was Natharetha, sister of Sir Edward Leveson, of Haling, Knt.

[e] He died in 1657, having had by Matilda his wife, daughter of John Hooper, of Stockbury, Esq. eight sons, and two daughters; of whom there survived, 1. Edward. 2. John, who died in 1726, without issue. 3. Thomas. 4. William. 5. Charles. 6. Richard. 7. Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1711. And, 8. Frances. Edward, eldest son, was of Finchcocks, Esq. and married Judith, daughter of Robert Oliver, of Leyborne, by whom he had no issue. He died on June 9th, 1690, æt. 52; and passing by his next brother, John, who had displeased him, devised Finchcocks, with the estate belonging to it, to his brother, Thomas Bathurst, Esq. who, as well as all the rest of his brothers and sisters, except William, died unmarried. He devised this estate to his brother Edward, only son of his younger brother, William Bathurst, of Wilmington, by Anne his wife, widow of Lancelot Bathurst, of Franks, Esq. This Edward rebuilt his seat at Finchcocks, at a great expence, in a very costly manner; and died August 1st, 1772, æt. 92, having been twice married, and had several children by each of his wives. His first wife was Elizabeth, third daughter and coheir of Stephen Stringer, of Triggs, in Goudhurst, Esq. who died in 1715, æt. 30; and by whom he had Edward, John, and Thomas; the former and latter of whom were Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford; and the latter, Rector of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire. The former left only a daughter, Dorothy. By his second wife, Edward the father, had Charles and Richard, &c. To Charles he alienated his seat at Fitchcocks, and he dying 1767, without issue, devised it to his brother, the Rev. Richard Bathurst. *Hasted's Kent*, III. 35.

[f] Brydges's Memoirs of King James's Peers. Postscript, LIX.

James I.[g] He first married Bennetta, daughter of Roger Twisden, of Roydon Hall, in Kent, Esq. but having no issue by her, he took to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Waller, Esq. widow of Sir John Lawrence, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had two daughters, Mary, and Elizabeth, who both died unmarried; and two sons, Robert, who died in his minority; and Edward, who was born A.D. 1615, and created a Baronet, on December 4th, 1643: but the Baronetage is now extinct.

The said Robert Bathurst, of Horsmonden, by his second wife, had issue John Bathurst, of Goudhurst, in Kent, whose second son, John Bathurst, was Doctor of Physic, and left issue five sons, from whom the [h] Bathursts of Richmond, in the county of York, are descended, possessing a fair estate.

John Bathurst, youngest son of Laurence Bathurst, left issue, by Elizabeth his wife, Edward Bathurst, of Odiham, in com. Southampton, Esq. who married Mary, daughter of George Holland, of Angmering, in Sussex, and by her had Edward Bathurst,[i] his son and heir; John Bathurst, an Alderman of the city of London, anno 1673; and Anthony.

It now remains to give an account of *Edward*, the eldest son of Laurence Bathurst.

Which Edward was seated at Staplehurst, and, among other children, had issue

Lancelot Bathurst, Esq. Alderman of London,[k] who, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was possessed of the manor of *Francks*, in the parish of Horton Kirkby, in the county of Kent, where he built a large mansion-house. He departed this life on September 27th, 1594, aged sixty-five, and was buried in St. Mary Bothaw's church, London. His wife was Judith, daughter of Richard Randolph, of London, who surviving him, was married, secondly, to Sir Edward Kynaston, of Otley, in the county of Salop. By her first husband, she had issue six sons, and three daughters.

[g] In 1623, this branch procured an alteration of their arms; Az. two bars, Or, in chief three crosses formee of the second.

[h] Vide Thoresby's History of Leeds, fol. 13.

[i] Edward Bathurst, Gent. (I presume the same), was seated at Ichell (now called Ewshot), in the adjoining parish of Crundall (formerly the ancient seat of the Giffords), in the time of James I. His son John was born here in 1621. The Bathursts continued here till within memory. It is now the seat of Henry Maxwell, Esq. See *Topographical Miscellanies, Lond.* 1791, 4*to*.

[k] Citizen and Grocer.

1. Randolph.

2. Lancelot resided at Hawley, and left a daughter, Mary, wife of Thomas Brown, of Reynolds, in Horton Kirkby, Esq.

3. Edward, who died without issue.

4. George[l] Bathurst, ancestor to Earl Bathurst.

Elizabeth, married to John Brown, Esq.; and, secondly, to Thomas Saunders, of Flamford; Mary, wedded to Edmund Peshall, Esq. of Bromley, in Kent, fourth son of Richard Peshall, of Checkley, in Staffordshire, Esq.; and Susan, espoused to Sir Robert Owen, Knt.

His eldest son, RANDOLPH Bathurst, of Francks, Esq. married Catharine, daughter to Robert Argall, of East-Sutton, in Kent, Esq. by whom[m] he had issue Sir Edward Bathurst, Knt. who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Wiseman, of Essex, and had issue two sons,[n] and six daughters; from whom the family at Francks descended, now extinct in the male line.

GEORGE Bathurst, the youngest son of the said Lancelot, in the year 1610, married[o] Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward Villiers,[p] of Howthorpe, in com. Northampton, grandson and heir of Edward Villiers, Esq. who died seised of the manor of Howthorpe, &c. on June 26th, 1513, and was fifth son of Sir John Villiers, of Brookesby, Knt. grandfather to Sir George Villiers, father of George Duke of Buckingham.

This George Bathurst had with her the manor of Howthorpe, in Northamptonshire, where he settled. He died April 19th, 1651, aged sixty-nine, and was buried at Howthorpe, having had issue thirteen sons and four daughters; six of which sons died in

[l] The name of the fifth son is unknown; the sixth was Henry, who died 1619, and lies buried in the chancel of Horton Kirkby church. Hasted, I. 296.

[m] Randolph Bathurst had three sons, and six daughters. 1. Edward. 2. Lancelot. 3. Samuel.

[n] Sir Thomas Bathurst, of Francks, Knt. and Francis, who died young. The former married Mary, daughter of Sir John Maynard, younger brother of Lord Maynard, and died March 5th, 1688, æt. 60, leaving Francis, and Lancelot, who died without issue in 1720. Francis, the eldest, was of *Francks*, and having had four wives, died in 1738, leaving a daughter, Beronice, who became his sole heir, and carried Francks, with his other estates, in marriage, to Mr. Joseph Fletcher, of London. She died 1748. Hasted, I. 296.

[o] At the time of his marriage he was worth 300l. a year. All his children were very ingenious, and prosperous in the world, and most of them handsome. *Kippis's Biogr. Brit.* I. 692. He seems to have resided at Coventry in the latter part of his life. *Ibid.*

[p] His relict married Dr. Kettel, President of Trinity College, Oxford.

the service of King Charles I. during the rebellion; and those that survived[q] were Ralph, Edward, Villiers, Henry, Moses, and Sir Benjamin.

1. Ralph Bathurst,[r] a distinguished wit, and a celebrated Latin Poet, was born at Howthorpe, in the parish of Thedingworth, in 1620, had his education in Trinity-college, in Oxford, where he was bred a Divine; but in those times of confusion, during the civil wars, studied Physic, and thereupon was employed in the service of the state, as Physician to the sick and wounded of the navy, which he managed with much diligence and success, to the full satisfaction both of the generals at sea, and also of the commissioners of the admiralty. He was created Doctor of physic on June 21st, 1653; and, after the restoration of King Charles II. he re-assumed his former function of a Divine, and became Fellow of the Royal Society, President of Trinity-college, 1664, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains. Also, on June 28th, 1670, he was installed Dean of Wells. In April, 1691, he was nominated, by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, to be Bishop of Bristol, with liberty to keep his deanery in commendam; but, being fond of a collegiate life, and intending to re-edify the chapel of Trinity-college, he refused to accept thereof. He died in the eighty-fourth year of his age, on June 14th, 1704, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity-college, Oxon, which he built at his own expense:[s] having been highly esteemed for his great learning.[t] He married, 1664, Mary, daughter and heir of John Tristram, of Baunton, in Devonshire, Esq. and widow of John Palmer, of Taunton, M.D. a woman of admirable accomplishments, but had no issue. She died April 14th, 1690, aged seventy-three, and was buried at Bishops Lydyard, in Somersetshire.

[q] George, one of the sons, who did not survive, was elected Scholar of Trinity College, June 6th, 1626, Fellow, June 8th, 1634. He was an elegant scholar, and author of an oration, spoken at the burial of George Allen, Fellow of his College, the famous Mathematician and Antiquary. He was created B.D. July 7th, 1640, and died 1644, of a wound in his thigh, received in defending the garrison of Farringdon, in Berks, against the rebels.

[r] The late learned, ingenious, and elegant Thomas Warton, has written his life; which is abridged in Kippis's *Biogr. Brit.*

[s] He expended nearly 3000 l. of his own money upon it.

[t] His discipline and his example, his vigilance as a governor, and his eminence as a scholar, actually contributed to raise the reputation of his college to an extraordinary height, and filled it with students of the first rank and family.

"As Dr. Bathurst was intimately acquainted with the most eminent literary characters of his age, so few remarkable productions in literature were undertaken or published without his encouragement and advice. He encouraged Langbain, Aubrey, Plot, Derham. Dr. Sprat was one of his chief admirers. Dr. South, Dr. Busby, Dr. Allestree, Creech the Translator, Sir George Ent, the celebrated Physician, and defender of the Harveyan System, with others, were his constant acquaintance. Such were his friends: but he had his enemies. At length our author having constantly enjoyed a perfect state of health, and being unvisited at the last with the severe diseases of old age, died in his eighty-fourth year, June 14th, 1704. He had been blind for some time; and his death was occasioned by the accident of breaking his thigh, while he was walking in the garden, which, on the failure of his eyes, became his favourite and only amusement. Under this malady he languished for several days in acute agonies. It is said, that at first, and for some time, he refused to submit to the operations of the surgeon; declaring in his tortures, that there was no marrow in the bones of an old man. He had lost his memory a year or two before his death He was interred on the south side of the anti-chapel of Trinity-college chapel, without the least appearance of pomp or extravagance, according to his own appointment. As to his character, his temperance in eating and drinking, particularly the latter, was singular, and exemplary. Amidst his love of the polite arts, he had a strong aversion to music; and despised the study of all external accomplishments, as incompatible with the academical character. His behaviour in general was inoffensive and obliging. The cast of his conversation was rather satirical, but mixed with mirth and pleasantry. He was remarkably fond of young company; and indefatigable in his encouragement of a rising genius. John Philips was one of his chief favourites; whose *Splendid Shilling* was a piece of solemn ridicule perfectly suited to his taste, and which gave him infinite pleasure. His writings, under the title of *Literary Remains*, are annexed to the account of his life by Mr. Warton; who has given a characteristic account of them, well worthy the perusal of all, who have any curiosity in such matters. He chiefly excelled in Latin poetry; and Ovid was his principal pattern, and his favourite classic."[u]

2. EDWARD[x] Bathurst, the second son, died Rector of Cheping

[u] Kippis's *Biogr. Brit.* I. 697.

[x] Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, p. 116.

Warden, in Northamptonshire, November 19th, 1668, aged fifty-four, and was buried in the church there, and a monument is erected for him. He was a person of singular learning and probity.[y]

3. Villiers Bathurst, another son, had also his education in Trinity-college, and took the degree of master of arts on December 13th, 1677. He was Judge-advocate of the navy in the reigns of King Charles II. and King William and Queen Mary, and died in the same post in the reign of Queen Anne, on September 8th, 1711.

4. Henry Bathurst, another son, also lived to an advanced age, was Attorney-general of Munster, and Recorder of Cork and Kinsale.

5. Moses Bathurst (who died March 28th, 1705, and was buried at Howthorpe), married Dorothy, daughter of Dr. John Bathurst, and sister to Theodore Bathurst, of Leeds and Skuttershelf, in com. Ebor. Esq. but, both of them dying without issue male, their estates descended to their younger brother,

6. Sir *Benjamin* Bathurst; of whose posterity I am principally to treat.

Which Sir Benjamin Bathurst, in the reign of King Charles II. was elected Governor of the Royal African company, under his Royal Highness James Duke of York; also Governor of the East-India company, in the years 1688, 1689. He was afterwards Treasurer of the household to the Princess Anne of Denmark, upon the first establishment of her family; and, on her accession to the throne, he was constituted Cofferer of her household. In 1702, attending on her Majesty, when she visited the university of Oxford, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him, on August 28th. And the year after, on the Duke of Marlborough's being elected with the Elector of Hanover, afterwards King George I. a knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter, Sir Benjamin Bathurst was his proxy at the instalment, his Grace at that time being beyond the seas.

This Sir Benjamin died on April 27th, 1704, and was buried at Pauler's-Perry, in Northamptonshire. He married Frances (who died, June 7th, 1727), daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, of Apsley, in Sussex, Knt. by Frances his wife, daughter and heir of John Petre, of Bowkay, in Devonshire, Esq. of the family of

y He assisted A. Wood in his account of Arthur Wilson, who had been a fellow collegian with him.

Lord Petre. (Which Sir Alan Apsley[z] was Falconer to King Charles II. and Treasurer of the household, and Receiver-general to James Duke of York,[a] and died in St.James's-square, on October 15th, 1683.) Sir Benjamin had issue by the said Frances, three sons: 1. Allen, created *Earl* Bathurst. 2. Peter. And, 3. Benjamin: and also a daughter, Anne, wedded to Henry Pye, of Farringdon, in Berkshire, Esq. and dying of the small-pox, on October 6th, 1729, left by him thirteen children.

Peter, the second son, abovementioned, was seated at Clarendon-park, in Wiltshire. In 1710, he was elected member for Wilton, in that county; and for Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester, in 1727. In the next parliament he sat for the city of New Sarum, and died May 6th, 1768. He married, first, Leonora-Maria, daughter and heir of Charles How, of Gritworth, in Northamptonshire, Esq. third son of John How, of Langar, in that county, Esq. ancestor of the Viscounts How, and Lord Chedworth; and by her, who died in January, 1720, was father of two daughters; Leonora, married to Dr. G. Macaulay; and Frances, wedded to Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Cumberwell, in Wilts. She died at Cumberwell, 27th October, 1779. After the death of his first Lady, he took to wife, secondly, Lady Selina Shirley, daughter of Robert, first Earl Ferrers; and by her had five sons,[b] and ten daughters; whereof, Selina, the eldest, was, first, married, in 1748, to Arthur Lord Ranelagh, of the kingdom of Ireland; secondly, to Sir John Elwill, Bart.; Henrietta, to the Hon. William Tracy, son and successor to Thomas-Charles, fifth Viscount Tracy, of the said kingdom; Anne, to the Rev. Mr. Robert Thistlethwayte, brother to Alexander Thistlewayte, of Winterslow, in Hampshire, Esq. and Knight for that county, 1768; Catherine, to Sir Michael Malcolm, of Lochorr, in the county of Fife, in Scotland, Bart.; Charlotte, to Joshua Langton, of Newton St. Low, in Somersetshire, Esq. and died in July, 1757; Frances, who was wedded, on November 2d, 1756, to Anthony Duncombe, late Lord Feversham (being his second wife), and died in childbed of a daughter, on November 21st, 1757; Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Frederick, of Hampton, in Middlesex, Bart. and

[z] Wood's Fasti Oxon, Vol. I. p. 830.

[a] In the long parliament of Charles II. he had been Member for the borough of Thetford, in Norfolk. See an interesting account of the Apsley family in the Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson, by Mrs. Hutchinson, who was a daughter of that house; published in 1807, 4to.

[b] From one of these sons, I presume, is descended the present Bishop of Norwich.

died, September 11th, 1764; Louisa, to George Byam, of the island of Antigua, Esq.; Mary, to the Rev. Mr. Yalden; and Margaret, unmarried. Of the sons, Peter, the eldest, wedded Elizabeth, daughter of —— Evelyn, Esq. He became a Major-general, October 19th, 1781, Lieutenant-general, October 12th, 1793; and General, January 9th, 1798. He died in Harley Street, London, December 20th, 1801. He bequeathed the estate of Clarendon, for life, to his brother; and then to the second son of the late Felton Hervey, Esq. whose Lady (Miss Elwill, now Mrs. Freemantle), was his niece; the estate at Laniston, to the elder son of Mr. Felton Hervey; about 12,000l. in legacies; the residue of his personal property, one third to Sir John Morshead; one third to the children of Mr. Alexander Thistlethwayte; and one third to the children of Mr. Felton Hervey.[b]

Benjamin, the third and youngest son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, aforesaid, had a seat at Lydney, in Gloucestershire, and was returned member for Cirencester, in that county, to the last parliament of Queen Anne, and to the two called by George I. He served for the city of Gloucester in the four first parliaments convened by George II. and in that Prince's last parliament for the town of Monmouth; for which he was also returned to the first parliament summoned by his present Majesty in 1761. He married, first, Finetta, daughter and coheir of Henry Pool, of Kemble, in Wiltshire, Esq. and by her (who died in childbed, at Bath, in February, 1737-8), had twenty-one children, whereof six survived their mother; and of whom, Thomas, the eldest son, on August 24th, 1749, wedded Ann, daughter and heir of William Fazakerley, of Totteridge, in Hertfordshire, Esq.; Pool Bathurst, the second son, settled at Alton Pancras, in Dorsetshire, and married Anne, daughter of —— Hasket, of Dorset, Esq. and afterwards succeeded his brother at Lydney; Anne, the eldest daughter, married Charles Bragge, of Cleve-hall, in Gloucestershire, Esq. by whom she had issue the Right Hon. Charles Bragge, late Secretary at War, who took the name of *Bathurst*, May, 1804, on the death of Mrs. Bathurst, relict of Pool Bathurst, Esq. of Lidney Park, which Lady died in Great Pulteney Street, Bath, May 5th, 1804, when Mr. Bragge succeeded to the Lydney estates; Susan, married Powell Snell, of Guiting, in Gloucestershire, Esq. Finetta died unmarried, 1762; and Catherine, married the Rev. Charles Coote, Dean of Kilsenora, in Ireland. This Benjamin Bathurst, Esq. in March, 1742, took to his second wife, Catharine, daugh-

[b] Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXI. p. 1158, 1208.

ter of the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Broderick, brother to Alan, the first Viscount Middleton, of the kingdom of Ireland. He had no place at court before the accession of the present King, who was pleased, in May, 1763, to appoint him Out-ranger of Windsor Forest: he was also Fellow of the Royal Society, and died November 5th, 1767.

Allen Bathurst, first Earl Bathurst, was born in St. James's Square, Westminster, November 16th, 1684. He was entered, when fifteen years of age, in Trinity-college, Oxford, under his uncle, Dean Bathurst, the President; from whom he confirmed, if he did not acquire, that elegance of taste, which accompanied him through all his future life. In 1705, when just of age, he was chosen M. P. for the borough of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, and continued to serve for that place during two parliaments. Though so young, he is said to have distinguished himself in the debates relative to the Union with Scotland. He is said also to have been of great use to Harley and St. John, in their opposition to Marlborough. But he maintained an high and invariable personal regard for Lord Somers; and he accepted no place from government. At the memorable period when twelve new Peers were introduced into the House of Lords, to obtain a majority in the Upper House, he was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Baron Bathurst, *of Battlesden, in Bedfordshire*, December 31st, 1711.

Upon the accession of George I. when his political friends were in disgrace, and some of them exposed to the prosecution of Government, his attachment to them continued firm and unchangeable. As he was one of those, who believed that the proceedings against them were severe and vindictive, he expressed with indignation and eloquence, his disapprobation of these proceedings; and he observed, that the King of a faction was only the Sovereign of half his subjects. He was zealous in the defence of Lord Bolingbroke and the Duke of Ormond. He voted against the Septennial Act, 1716. He spoke on the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, February 21st, 1717-18; and from that period, for the space of five and twenty years, took an active and distinguished part in every important debate which came before the Upper House; and was one of the most eminent leaders of the warm, vigorous, and persevering opposition which was carried on against the measures of the court; and especially against Sir Robert Walpole's administration.

In 1723, in the proceedings against Bishop Atterbury he distinguished himself as a zealous advocate for that ingenious and celebrated Prelate. Many years afterwards he exerted himself with great eloquence, and with a very striking display of political knowledge and ability, in the debate for an Address for the removal of Sir Robert Walpole.

Besides the vast variety of speeches which were made by Lord Bathurst in parliament, he likewise joined in most of the protests which, for a series of years, were entered in the Journals of the House of Peers.

On July 13th, 1742, his Lordship was sworn, at Kensington, one of the Privy Council, and appointed Captain of his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. This office he resigned in 1744; from which time he was in no public employment, till the year 1757, when, upon a change in the Ministry, he was constituted Treasurer to the present King, then Prince of Wales; and he continued to act in that capacity to the death of George II. At his Majesty's accession to the throne in 1760, Lord Bathurst was continued in the list of Privy Counsellors; but, on account of his great age, declined accepting any employment. However, in consideration of his eminent merit, he had a pension on the Irish establishment of 2000 l. a year.

As his Lordship's abilities and integrity in public life gained him the esteem even of his political opponents, so in private life, his humanity and benevolence excited the affection of all who were honoured with his more intimate acquaintance. To his other virtues, Lord Bathurst added all the good breeding, politeness, and elegance of social intercourse. No person of rank, perhaps, ever knew better how to unite *Otium cum dignitate.* The improvements he made round his seat at Cirencester, were worthy of his fortune, and shewed the grandeur of his taste. In this respect Mr. Pope paid him a just and fine compliment:

> "Who then shall grace, or who improve the soil?
> Who plants like *Bathurst*, or who builds like Boyle!"[c]

It is remarkable, that his Lordship's beautiful and noble plantations were begun by him after he had reached his fortieth year; and he had the felicity, not only of living to see them in a state

[c] Epistle to Lord Burlington.

of perfection, but of preserving such a degree of health and vigour, at an age to which few advance, as enabled him to enjoy the delightful scenes he may be said to have created. How completely he understood the right application of a large fortune, is well expressed by Pope, in his Epistle to this Peer, on the right Use of Riches.

"The sense to value riches, with the art
T' enjoy them, and the virtue to impart,
Not meanly, nor ambitiously pursued,
Not sunk by sloth, nor rais'd by servitude;
To balance fortune by a just expense,
Join with economy magnificence;
With splendour, charity; with plenty, health;
Oh teach us, Bathurst! yet unspoil'd by wealth!
That secret rare, between the extremes to move,
Of mad good nature, or of mean self-love!"

Lord Bathurst's wit, taste, and learning, led him to seek the acquaintance of men of genius. He was intimately connected with the great persons of this kind who adorned the beginning of the last century. Bishop Atterbury, Dr. Freind, Mr. Congreve, Sir John Vanburgh, Swift, Prior, Rowe, Addison, Pope, Arbuthnot, Gay, and others, cultivated his friendship, and were proud of his correspondence. To the last of his life, he was delighted with the conversation of men of abilities: nor were his friendships confined to persons of peculiar parties or professions.

His Lordship preserved to the close of his life his natural cheerfulness and vivacity; and was always accessible, hospitable, and beneficent. He delighted latterly in rural amusements; and enjoyed with a philosophical calmness the shade of the lofty trees he had planted. Till within a month of his death, he constantly rode out two hours every morning, and drank his bottle of wine after dinner.

He lived to see his eldest surviving son several years Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and promoted to the Peerage by the title of *Baron Apsley*.

In 1772, his Lordship was elevated to the dignity of EARL BATHURST; and died, after a few days illness, at his seat at Cirencester, September 16th, 1775, æt. 91. On the 21st of September

his Lordship was buried with due funeral honours, at the parish church of Cirencester, in the same vault with his Lady; and a monument has since been erected to their memory, with the following inscription:

Near this are deposited the remains of
Allen, Earl of Bathurst, and Catherine, Lady Bathurst.
In the legislative and judicial department
Of the great Council of the Nation, he served
His Country 69 years with honour, ability, and diligence.
Judgment and taste directed his learning,
Humanity tempered his wit,
Benevolence guided all his actions.
He died regretted by most, and praised by all,
the 16th Day of Sept. 1775, aged 91.
Catherine his consort, by her milder
Virtues, added lustre to his great qualities;
Her domestic economy extended
his liberality,
Her judicious charity his munificence,
Her prudent government of her family his
hospitality.
She received the reward of her exemplary life
the 8th of June, 1768, aged 79.
Married July 6th, 1704.[d]

Benjamin, the eldest son, was born on August 12th, 1711, and on November 26th, 1732, married Elizabeth, second daughter to Charles Lord Bruce, eldest son and successor to Charles Earl of Aylesbury, in England, and of Elgin, in Scotland. He was elected, in 1734, one of the Knights for the county of Gloucester, to the eighth parliament of Great Britain, being the second called by George II. and in 1754, was returned one of the members for the borough of Cirencester in the said county. He died without issue, January 22d, 1767, and his widow survived till November 12th, 1771.

Henry, the second son, was second Earl Bathurst.

John Bathurst, third son, died unmarried in 1777; and

[d] See a fuller account in Vol. II. of Kippis's *Biogr. Brit.* pp. 1—10, from whence this is abridged.

Allen, the fourth, was Fellow of New College in the University of Oxford, and in June, 1760, was, by the late King, presented to the rectory of Beverston, with the chapel of Kingscot thereto annexed, in the county of Gloucester, but died August 22d, 1767, unmarried.

His Lordship's five daughters were, 1. Frances, who, on August 5th, 1731, was first married to William Woodhouse, Esq. (son and heir apparent of Sir John Woodhouse, of Kimberley, in Norfolk, Bart,), who died Knight of the shire for Norfolk, on March 31st, 1735; and, secondly, to James Whitshed, of the kingdom of Ireland, and of Hampton-court, in Middlesex, afterwards member for Cirencester, Esq. 2. Catharine, wedded in April, 1737, to Henry-Reginald Courtenay, Esq. brother to Sir William Courtenay, Bart. afterwards created Viscount Courtenay; and was mother of the late Bishop of Exeter, &c. 3. Jane, married, in April, 1744, to John Buller, Esq. of Morvall, in Cornwall, and Knight in parliament for that county; and was mother of the late Judge Buller, &c. 4. Leonora, married, in September, 1752, to General Edward Urmston, formerly of the first regiment of foot-guards, and died, October 1798. And, 5. Anne, born 1722, married on April 13th, 1752, to the late Rev. Dr. James Benson, nephew to Dr. Martin Benson, late Bishop of Gloucester; she deceased, leaving only two daughters; of whom, the eldest married her first cousin, the Rev. Martin Benson, now Rector of Merstham, in Surrey; and Chaplain of Tunbridge Wells chapel.

Henry, second Earl Bathurst, who was born, May 2d, 1714; applying himself to the study of the Law, was, in January 1745-6, appointed Solicitor-general to Frederick Prince of Wales, and afterwards Attorney-general, in which character he attended his Royal Highness's funeral. He was also Attorney-general to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, till May 2d, 1754, when he was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law, and appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Common-pleas. On January 23d, 1771, he was created Lord Apsley, *Baron of Apsley in Sussex*, and appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; and in February, 1776, his Lordship acted as High Steward of Great Britain, on the trial of Elizabeth calling herself Dutchess of Kingston. He resigned his high office June 3d, 1778. He was also one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-counsellors, and a Governor of the Charter-house; and 24th No-

vember, 1779, appointed President of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, in the room of Earl Gower.

His Lordship was, first, married to Anne, daughter of ——— James, Esq. and widow of Charles Phillips, Esq. but by this Lady, who died February 8th, 1758, he had no issue.

He, secondly, on June 14th, 1759, married Tryphena, daughter of Thomas Scawen, of Maidwell, in Northamptonshire, Esq. by whom he had issue two sons, and four daughters; viz.

1. Henry Lord Apsley, third Earl, born May 22d, 1762.
2. Apsley, born October 14th, 1769, who is Clerk of the Dispensations in the High Court of Chancery.

Lady Tryphena, born October 24th, 1760.

Lady Catharine, born June 14th, 1764.

Lady Selina Letitia, born January 2d, 1766.

And Lady Susan, born January 3d, 1768.

His Lordship died August 6th, 1794; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY, THIRD EARL BATHURST.

His Lordship married, April 1st, 1789, Georgina, youngest daughter of Lord George Lenox, and sister to the present Duke of Richmond, by whom he has issue,

1. Henry George, *Lord Apsley*, born February 24th, 1790.
2. William Lennox, born February 14th, 1791.
3. Lady Louisa Georgina, born September 22d, 1792.
4. Seymour Thomas, born October 27th, 1793.
5. Lady Emily Charlotte, born February 9th, 1798.

His Lordship sat in parliament whilst a Commoner; and in 1783, was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty; and in 1789, one of the Lords of the Treasury, which place he held till 1791. In 1793, he was nominated a Commissioner for the affairs of India; and in 1804, was made Master Worker of the Mint.

His Lordship is now one of the Tellers of the Exchequer; Joint Clerk of the Crown; President of the Board of Trade and Plantations; and Master of the Mint.

Titles. Henry Bathurst, Earl Bathurst, of Bathurst, in Sussex; Lord Bathurst, Baron Bathurst, of Battlesden, and Lord Apsley, Baron of Apsley, in Sussex.

Creations. Baron Bathurst, of Battlesden, in the county of Bedford, December 31st, 1711, 10 Queen Anne; Lord Apsley, of Apsley, in Sussex, January 23d, 1771, 11 George III.;

Earl Bathurst, of Bathurst, in Sussex, August 12th, 1772, 12 George III.

Arms. Sable, two bars, Ermine; in chief, three crosses, pattee, Or.

Crest. On a wreath, a dexter arm in mail, embowed, and holding a club with spikes, all proper.

Supporters. Two stags, Argent, each gorged with a collar gemell, Ermine.

Motto. TIEN TA FOY.

Chief Seat. At Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester.

HILL EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.

The name of Hill hath been of great antiquity, worth, and distinction in the counties of Stafford and Devon;[a] and, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of considerable note and esteem in the counties of Downe and Antrim.

Moyses Hill, Esq. the ancestor of the present Earl of Hillsborough, was, during the course of O'Neile's rebellion in the North, one of those gentlemen who (in 1573), were associated under Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, to suppress it; and, after the fatal disappointment and death of that Earl, served under his son, Robert Earl of Essex, who, March 12th, 1598, was appointed L. D. and sent with a very considerable army, to prosecute the rebels: but he returning to England in September, 1599, Mr. Hill continued in the army under Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, who succeeded upon that Earl's disgrace, and by him was appointed Governor of Olderfleet-Castle, an important fortress in

[a] Among others, who were principal ornaments of the name, may be reckoned Sir John Hill, of Hill's Court, in the suburbs of Exeter, and county of Devon, who was born there, and, being bred to the law, was advanced to the degree of a Serjeant on the Monday next after the Purification, 1383 (6 Richard II.) and September 30th, 1400, was constituted by King Henry IV. one of the Justices of the court of King's Bench. Contemporary with whom was Sir Robert Hill, of Shilston, in the said county, Knt. who being also bred to the Law, was made the King's Serjeant in the same year (1400), and about nine years after appointed one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, in which he was continued by the Kings Henry V. and VI. and acquired a great estate, which he left to his posterity, who flourished there for about nine generations after him; when the estate being wasted and disposed of by Robert Hill, Esq. and his son Edward, the family dispersed.

those times, as it guarded the harbour of Larne from the invasion of the Scots.

After the suppression of that rebellion, and King James's accession to the crown, he served under Arthur, Lord Chichester, who was for many years Lord Deputy of Ireland, and his Majesty King James I. in consideration of his sufficiency, valour, skill, and long experience of his service in Ulster, constituted him, December 15th, 1603, the first Provost-Mareschal of the forces at Carrickfergus, with the fee of six shillings a day; and (as the King expresseth it), "forasmuch as the multitude of malefactors, and other loose and idle persons within the Province of Ulster, required that his Majesty should correct and repress them by some speedier and sharper means, than by the ordinary course of common laws; and considering the martial law and orders thereof to be very necessary for the reformation of such loose vagrants; and having had good experience of the circumspection, industry, knowledge, and indifferency of Sir Moyses Hill, Knight," his Majesty, April 14th, 1617, appointed him, for life, Provost-Mareschal of the whole Province of Ulster, with full power to try and examine all disorders and offences, and, upon conviction, to proceed by martial law to judgment, and punishment by death, or otherwise, as the nature of the offence should merit.

In the parliament of 1613, he served for the county of Antrim; and, having acquired very large possessions in the aforenamed counties, died in February 1629-30, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.—He left two sons.

1. Peter, his heir.
2. Arthur, who afterwards succeeded to the estate.

And three daughters; the eldest married to Sir James Craige, of Carrickfergus, Knt.; the second, to Arthur, son and heir apparent of Sir Charles Wilmot, Viscount Wilmot, of Athlone, who dying October 31st, 1632, was buried in the church of St. Nicholas, Dublin; and the third, first, to Sir William Brooke,[b] Knight of the Bath, son of George, brother to Henry, Lord Cobham; and, secondly, to Edward Russell, Esq. youngest son to Francis, Earl of Bedford, and by him, who died September 21st, 1665, was mother of Edward Earl of Orford, Vice-Admiral of England.

Peter Hill, Esq. the elder son, in 1641, was Sheriff of the

[b] One of the daughters of this match was ancestor to Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart.; and another was wife to Sir John Denham the Poet. *See Memoirs of Count Grammont.*

county of Downe, and Provost-Mareschal thereof; and (as he sets forth in his deposition), being in Dublin when the rebellion began, he was sent thither in a barque by the L. J. and Council with directions, that, if it was possible, there should be a quarter session sitting within the said county, for indicting of the rebels; wherein he took such care, and so far hazarded himself, that a session was first held at Killileagh, where a great many rebels were legally indicted, and in another session at least an hundred more; in the proclaiming of the writs of outlawry against whom, he was in great danger of his life, as well as those of his soldiers and servants, which he kept at great charges, and who attended him in that service. When he first heard of the general rising of the Irish, in the county of Downe, and how the Protestants were robbed and stripped, and many of them murdered, he furnished himself with arms for ninety-four men, having only powder, match, and shot out of his Majesty's stores; with which he freighted a barque from Dublin, and landing at Stranford, raised and armed a company, some horse, some foot, and kept them at his own expense for about a year and a half, in which time he drove many rebels out of those parts, and did other acceptable services to the English government, until about the month of May, 1644, that he and his family were driven from his dwelling-house by several parties of the Scotch army, who plundered his house and stock, to a very great value, and obliged him to fly to Dublin for safety.

He married the daughter of Sorley Boye Mac Donell, and sister to Randal, the first Earl of Antrim, by whom he had Francis, his heir; and Randal, who died unmarried.

Francis was seated at Hill-Hall, in the county of Downe, and married Ursula, daughter to Sir Francis Stafford, of Portglenone, in the county of Antrim, Knt. privy-counsellor to King James I. and left issue by her two daughters, his coheirs; Anne, married as hereafter; and Rose, to Sir Robert Colvil, of Newtown, in the county of Downe, Knt.

Arthur Hill, of Hillsborough, Esq. the younger son of Sir Moyses, who succeeded to the family estate upon the demise of his nephew Francis, without issue male, being Colonel of a regiment for King Charles I. against the Irish, which he raised in 1641, by direction of the government, was one of those officers who were deputed, in the year 1644, by the army in Ireland, to apply to the King and Parliament of England for succours against the rebels; and was also one of those who gallantly refused to

take the solemn league and covenant, which Monro endeavoured to introduce by force into the northern army. After the kingdom had submitted to the parliament in 1647, he continued to serve against the Irish; and had an order, dated at Cork, June 17th, 1652, to receive the sum of 100l. towards defraying his charges in coming from Ulster to the head-quarters, attending at Kilkenny and other places, and for special service done by him touching the forces and stores, and other public affairs. He was that year made one of the Commissioners of the revenue for the precinct of Belfast; and was also appointed November 21st, 1653, a Commissioner in the aforesaid precinct, for examining the delinquency of the Irish. He had also an order, dated August 6th, 1656 ("in consideration of his many public and eminent services, together with his sufferings, both in and after the rebellion, to the great furtherance and advancement of the public interest"), to receive 1000l. in full satisfaction for his said services and sufferings.

Upon the restoration of King Charles II. he was appointed, March 19th, 1660, one of the Commissioners of the court of claims, for putting in execution his Majesty's declaration of the 30th of November, for the settlement of Ireland, and satisfaction of the several interests of adventurers, soldiers, and others; and having been very early and eminently active, with the hazard of his life and estate, in his endeavours in Ireland to restore the King, he was sworn a member of his Majesty's Privy-council, on the establishment thereof; and November 18th, 1661, had a pardon, dated at Westminster, for all crimes, &c. committed by him during the course of the rebellion, which the most innocent were obliged, for their own security, to sue out at that time. He sat in several parliaments, which were called in Ireland, particularly in that of 1641, when he was zealous in the prosecution of the Earl of Strafford, for his arbitrary proceedings in that kingdom; and in the parliament, called by Cromwell in 1656, to represent the three nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, he was chosen for the counties of Downe, Antrim, and Armagh. In the parliament of 1661, he represented the county of Downe; and the King having had for some years many thousand pounds short of the estimated value of the customs and excise, appointed one of the members of his Privy-council to sit constantly with the Commissioners of those revenues, and assist in the ordering of those affairs; and October 21st, 1662, constituted him his agent and commissioner, for inspecting into his customs and excise.

He died in April, 1663, in the sixty-third year of his age, possessed of a large estate in the counties of Antrim, Downe, &c.

He married, first, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Bolton, Knt. Recorder of Dublin, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland (by his wife Frances, daughter to Richard Walter, of Stafford, Esq.), and by her, who was buried at St. Bride's, Dublin, January 7th, 1636, had three sons; Moyses, Edward, and Francis.

Moyses, the eldest, in the rebellion of 1641, was a Lieutenant-colonel in the army; represented the town of Drogheda in the parliament of 1661; married Anne, elder daughter and coheir to Francis Hill, of Hill-Hall, Esq. aforesaid, and died April 19th, 1664, having issue by her, who deceased in July, 1683, three daughters; Frances, married to Thomas Coote, of Coote-Hill, Esq.; Penelope, to Sir Walter Plunket, Knt.; and Mary, to Arthur Parsons, of Tomduffe, in the county of Wexford, Esq.

The second wife of the said Arthur Hill, Esq. was Mary, daughter to Sir William Parsons, one of the Lord Justices of Ireland, ancestor to the late Earl of Ross, and by her he had three sons and three daughters.

William, who succeeded to the estate.

Conway, who commanded an independent troop of horse during the war; was member for the county of Antrim, in the parliaments of 1661 and 1665; and died without issue by his wife, the daughter of ——— Jones, Esq.

Arthur, who died young.

Penelope, married to Richard Coote, of Tullaighmaine, Esq. Jane, to Gilbert Ormsby, of Tobervaddy, in the county of Roscommon, Esq. and Dorothy, to Colonel Richard Eustace, of Dowdingstown, in the county of Dublin.

William Hill, of Hillsborough, Esq. who became heir after the death of his brother Moyses, without issue male, was a person much esteemed in the country; and in 1676, with Sir James Shaen, and others, became a farmer of the revenue of Ireland at a large yearly rent; which being much in arrear by unavoidable accidents, his estate in the counties of Downe and Drogheda was seised, and the rents paid into the exchequer, until he had a full release and discharge thereof by patent, dated January 5th, 1686, at Westminster. On November 13th, 1678, he was made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Downe and Antrim; was of the Privy-council to King Charles and James II.

and member of parliament in 1665 for the county of Downe; but was attainted by King James's parliament in 1689, as an absentee, and had his estate sequestered (as his mother had her jointure), until it was restored on the reduction of the kingdom by King William, of whose Privy-council he was sworn December 1st, 1690.

He had two wives; first, Eleanor daughter to Dr. Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and one of the Lords Justices of that kingdom, in the reign of Charles II. and by her was father of an only son,

Michael Hill, Esq. his heir.

He married, secondly, Mary, eldest daughter to Marcus Trevor, first Viscount Dungannon; and by her (who died at London on July 9th, 1711, and was buried at Kensington), had two sons; viz.

1. Arthur Hill, Esq. who at his death, in the twenty-first year of his age, was a cornet in the Duke of Ormond's regiment. And,

2. Marcus Hill, Esq. who was educated at Oxford, and resided at Holt-Forest, in Hampshire, where he died on April 6th, 1751, unmarried, and left the bulk of his fortune to the late Earl of Hillsborough.

The said William Hill, Esq. father of the last-mentioned persons, made his will, on July 7th, 1692, the probate whereof is dated at London, on November 20th, 1693, in which year he died, being then in the fifty-second year of his age, and had sepulture in the church of Kensington, in Middlesex, in a vault under the communion-table, made for that purpose, in which are also deposited the bodies of his second wife, and his son Marcus. By his said will, he confirmed all his family settlements; bequeathed ten pounds to the poor of Hillsborough, and two pounds to those of the parish where he should die, which happened at Chelsea, in the aforesaid county of Middlesex.

Michael Hill, Esq. eldest son and heir to the aforesaid William Hill, of Hillsborough, Esq. was of the Privy-council to King William; served for the borough of Saltash in the English parliament, as he did also in the Irish for Hillsborough; and was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Downe. In 1690, he married Anne, daughter of Sir John Trevor, of Brinkinalt, in the county of Denbigh, Knight, Master of the Rolls in England, Speaker of the House of Commons, and first Lord Commissioner of the great seal; and by her had two sons.

1. Trevor, created *Viscount Hillsborough.* And,
2. Arthur Hill, Esq. of whom afterwards.

And a daughter, Anne, who wedded the Honourable St. John Broderick, eldest son of Alan, first Viscount Middleton, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and by him was mother of five daughters.

This Michael Hill, Esq. died A. D. 1699, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, and was interred in the family vault at Hillsborough. His Lady survived him, and was the third wife of the aforesaid Alan, Viscount Middleton, and died his widow on January 5th, 1747, and was buried at Hillsborough, having had no issue by him. She built the church of Breda, in the county of Downe, at her own expense; and bequeathed 500l. to the Blue-coat hospital at Dublin, to which she had given the like sum in her life-time; 300l. to the Charter-schools; 200l. to the Infirmary on the Inns-quay; 100l. to Mercer's hospital; 200l. to discharge prisoners; and 50l. to the poor of each of the parishes of St. Paul, in Dublin (wherein she resided), Hillsborough, Breda, before mentioned, and Middleton, in the county of Cork.

Arthur Hill, Esq. the younger son of Michael Hill, Esq. was seated at Belvoir; and on July 11th, 1719, was invested with the place of Keeper of the Records in Birmingham Tower. He resigned that post in December 1734, and on March 8th following, was with Laurence Brodrick, Esq. pursuant to a reversionary grant made to them on March 27th, 1718, appointed to the office of joint register of the memorials of all deeds, conveyances, &c. in Ireland; which office was instituted by act of parliament 6 Queen Anne, and was granted solely to him on October 2d, 1736; but he gave it up in May, 1749. He served for Hillsborough in the parliament summoned in 1715, was returned one of the Knights for the county of Downe in 1727, and sworn of his Majesty's Privy-council on August 20th, 1750, 24 George II. In 1762, he succeeded to the estates of his maternal grandfather, Sir John Trevor, and was created April 27th, 1765, *Viscount Dungannon,* of Ireland. He died 1771.

He married two wives; 1. Anne, third daughter and coheir of Joseph Deane, Esq. Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland; but she dying in childbed, about a year after marriage, he, on January 12th, 1737, wedded, secondly, Anne, daughter and heir to Edmund-Francis Stafford, of Brownstowne, in Meath, and of Portgelnone, in the county of Antrim, Esq. and by her had a son, Arthur, born on December 24th, 1738; and three daughters;

Anne, married to Garret-Colley Wesley, Earl of Mornington; Prudence, married to Charles Leslie; and Jane, who died unmarried. Their brother, Arthur, married a daughter of Henry, Viscount Mountmorris, died before his father, 1770, and had issue two sons, Arthur Trevor, now *Viscount Dungannon*, and Henry-John Trevor.

Trevor Hill, Esq. afterward *Viscount Hillsborough*, eldest son and heir of Michael Hill, Esq. was born in 1693, and had his education in England, where he was returned member for Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire, to the parliament which met at Westminster, on March 17th, 1714-15, 1 George I. He likewise served for the county of Downe, until King George I. was pleased, by patent bearing date August 21st, 1717, to create him a *Peer of the kingdom of Ireland*, by the styles and titles of *Baron Hill*, of Kilwarlin, and *Viscount of Hillsborough*, both in the county of Downe, with limitation of those dignities to the heirs male of the body of his father, and the annual creation fee of twenty marks. His Lordship took his seat in parliament on the 27th of the same month; and on September 3d, that year, was admitted a member of the Privy-council in the said kingdom. He was also called to the Privy-council at the accession of King George II. in 1727; and in 1729, was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Downe.

His Lordship wedded Mary, eldest daughter and coheir to Anthony Rowe, of Moswell-hill, in the county of Middlesex, and of North-Aston, in the county of Oxford, Esq. and widow of Sir dward Denton, of Hillersden, in Buckinghamshire, Bart.

His Lordship departing this life on May 3d, 1742, was buried at Hillsborough; and by his said Lady (who died on August 22d, 1742, on her journey to Bath, and was interred, near her first husband, at Hillersden), had four sons.

1. Charles, born June 3d, 1717, who died young, and was buried at North-Aston, com. Oxon.

2. Wills, his successor, *second Earl of Hillsborough*.

3. Arthur. And, 4. Anthony, who both died young, and are buried at Hackney.

By the same Lady, he was also father of a daughter, Anne, born July 5th, 1716, who on December 23d, 1746, was married to Sir John Rawdon, Bart. afterwards created Lord Rawdon, and Earl of Moyra; but departed this life, without issue by him, on August 1st, 1751, and was buried at Moyra.

Wills Hill, Earl of Hillsborough, in England, and *Mar-*

quis of Downshire, in Ireland, only surviving son of Trevor, Viscount Hillsborough, was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Downe, in 1742, in room of his father; was sworn a member of the Privy-council in Ireland, on Aug. 25th, 1746; and created *Viscount of Kilwarlin,* and *Earl of Hillsborough,* by patent dated Oct. 3d, 1751, 25 George II. with limitation of those honours, in default of heirs male of his body, to his uncle, Arthur Hill, Esq. aforesaid, and his male issue. His Lordship was a member of the British Privy-council in the reign of King George II. to whom he likewise executed the office of Treasurer of the chamber; but gave up that place in 1756; in which year he was, by letters patent bearing date November 20th, 30 George II. created a *Peer of Great Britain,* by the style and title of Lord Harwich, *Baron Harwich in Essex,* and was advanced to the dignity of *Viscount and Earl of the said kingdom,* on August 12th, 1772, by the style and title of *Viscount Fairford,* and Earl of Hillsborough. His Lordship was also Register of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, F. R. S. and LL. D. His Lordship, at the accession of the present King, was continued a privy counsellor in both kingdoms, and in September, 1763, was constituted first Commissioner of trade and the plantations; on December 27th, 1766, he was appointed Joint Post-Master General; on January 20th, 1768, was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies; which post he resigned in August, 1772. On November 25th, 1779, he was appointed Secretary of State again, and formed one of the leaders of the Ministry who had to bear the unpopularity of the conduct of the American War. He retained that office till March, 1782.

This noble Peer (who was enrolled among the Fellows of the Royal Society) was, at the general election in 1741, returned one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Huntingdon, and also one of the Burgesses for Warwick, to the ninth parliament of Great Britain; but chose his seat for the latter, by which he was also chosen to the next parliament in 1747; and sat for the same borough in the eleventh parliament of Great Britain, till he was advanced to the British Peerage, as before related.

His Lordship, on March 4th, 1747-8, first married Lady Margaretta, only surviving daughter of Robert, Earl of Kildare, and sister to James, the first Duke of Leinster; and by her Ladyship (who was born on July 2d, 1729, and died January 15th, 1766, at Naples, whither she had gone in hopes of recovering her health), had two sons.

1. Marcus Viscount Kilwarlin, born February 21st, 1752, who died in 1756, and was buried at Hackney.

2. Arthur, second Marquis, born February 23d, 1753.

Also three daughters; 1. Mary-Ann, born May 28th, 1749, departed this life on December 19th following, and was buried at Hillsborough.

2. Lady Mary Amelia, born on August 16th, 1751, and married, on December 2d, 1773, to James Cecil, Viscount Cranbourn, now Marquis of Salisbury.

3. Lady Charlotte, born March 18th, 1754, and married, May 7th, 1776, to John Chetwynd Talbot, late Earl Talbot; and died January 17th, 1804.

Adolphus, under the year 1774, says, "Lord Hillsborough, though no longer Secretary of State for the Colonies, continued to give his advice and assistance to the Ministry. He supported their proceedings with zeal, firmness, and ability; his experience rendered him a competent judge of the great topics of dispute; and in debate he rendered ready and effectual service."[c]

His Lordship, on October 11th, 1768, was married to his second Lady, the Right Hon. Mary, Baroness Stawell, widow of the Right Hon. Bilson Legge, by whom he had no issue. She died, 29th July, 1780, at their house in Hanover Square, and was succeeded in the Barony of *Stawell* by her only son, Henry, the present Lord Stawell.

His Lordship was advanced to the title of *Marquis of Downshire*, in Ireland, August 19th, 1789; and dying October 13th, 1793, was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Arthur, second Earl of Hillsborough, and *Marquis of Downshire*, who while a Commoner sat in parliament for Lestwithiel, 1774; and for Malmsbury, 1780.

His Lordship married, June 29th, 1786, Mary, daughter of the Hon. Martin Sandys (by Mary, daughter of William Trumbull, Esq. of Easthamstead Park, in Berks), by whom he had issue,

1. Arthur-Blundell-Sandys Trumoull, the *present Marquis.*
2. Lord Arthur-Moyses-William, born January 10th, 1792.
3. Lord Arthur-Marcus-Cecil, born January 28th, 1798.
4. Lord Arthur-Augustus-Edwin, born August 13th, 1800.
5. Lord George-Augustus, born 1802, to whom his Majesty King George III. and Princess Augusta stood sponsors.
6. Lady Charlotte, born July 15th, 1794.

[c] Reign of George III. Vol. II. p. 186.

7. Lady Mary, born July 8th, 1796.

His Lordship died September 7th, 1801; and his widow having succeeded to the estates of her uncle, Edwin, second Lord Sandys, was created *Baroness Sandys*, of Ombersley, in England, June 29th, 1802, with remainder to her second, and other subsequent sons. The Marquis was succeeded by his eldest son,

ARTHUR BLUNDELL SANDYS TRUMBULL, THIRD EARL, *and Marquis.*

Titles. Wills Hill, Earl of Harwich, Viscount Fairford, Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich (English honours); Earl and Viscount of Hillsborough, Viscount of Kilwarlin, and Baron Hill, of Kilwarlin, Irish honours.

Creations. Baron Hill, of Kilwarlin, and Viscount Hillsborough, both in the county of Downe, August 21st, 1717, 4 George I.; Viscount Kilwarlin, and Earl of Hillsborough, October 3d, 1751, 25 George II.; Lord Harwich, Baron Harwich, in Essex, November 20th, 1756, 30 George II.; Viscount Fairford, and Earl of Hillsborough, August 12th, 1772; and Marquis of Downshire, in Ireland, August 19th, 1789.

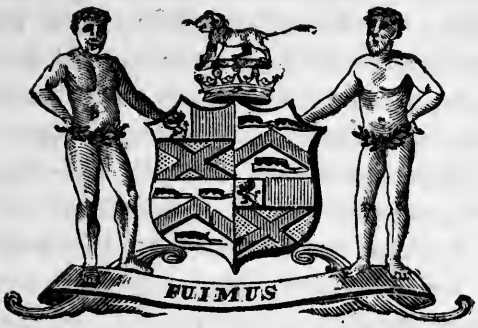
Arms. Sable, on a fess, Argent, between three leopards, passant-guardant, proper, three escallops of the field.

Crest. On a wreath, a rein deer's head, coupt gules, collared and attired, Or.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a leopard, proper, ducally collared and chained, Or; on the sinister, a rein deer, Gules, ducally collared, chained, and attired, Or.

Motto. PER DEUM ET FERRUM OBTENUI.

Chief Seat. At Hillsborough, in the county of Downe.



BRUCE BRUDENEL, EARL OF AYLESBURY.

For the male ancestry of this noble Lord, I must refer the reader to the account already given of his elder brother, the Earl of Cardigan. But as his Lordship inherits his Barony by virtue of a special limitation in the patent granted to the late Earl of Aylesbury, his maternal uncle, and as (pursuant to the will of his said uncle) his Lordship has assumed the surname of that family, and has been since advanced to the chief title inherited by them; it seems necessary to insert the descent of the Bruces, so far back as the ancestry of the late Countess of Cardigan, mother to the present Earl of Aylesbury, can be uninterruptedly traced.

They are decended from Robert le Brus, (or Bruis) a noble[a] knight of Normandy, who was a person of such note and valour, and so much confided in by William Duke of Normandy, that after his victory over Harold, King of England, he sent him to subdue the northern parts of this realm: which having successfully performed, he was rewarded[b] with no less than forty-three lordships in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and fiifty-one in the North Riding of that county; where the manor and castle of Skelton was the capital of his barony. He likewise obtained by conquest, and other ways, Hert and Hertness in the bishopric of Durham. This Robert left issue,

Robert de Bruis, *second Lord of Skelton,* a man of great worth and honour, who contracted a great friendship with David I. King of Scotland, while that monarch resided in England, where he was styled Earl, and Prince of Cumberland, during the

[a] Monast. Angl. vol. ii. p. 148, b. n. 10. [b] Lib Doomsday in Ebor.

reign of Alexander I. his brother and predecessor, and was Earl of Northumberland, Huntingdon, and Northampton, in right of his consort, Mathilda, or Maud, daughter of the renowned Earl Waltheof. This Robert de Bruis accompanied King David into Scotland, and was accounted one of his nobles and subjects, as is evident from the register of the bishopric of Glasgow. It is equally evident, from sundry documents, that the same Robert possessed the lordship of *Annandale*, which contained all the lands, from the bounds of Dunegal and Strathnith, to the lands of Ranulph de Meschines, then Earl of Chester, and Lord of Cumberland; and it is affirmed, by some historians, that, by the mediation of King David, he obtained them in marriage with Agnes Annand, heiress of that vast estate, of which he got confirmation from that monarch, and thereby had large possessions in both kingdoms. As he was a man of great parts, and equally qualified for the cabinet and the field, he was in high favour with Henry I. King of England, as well as with the said David, King of Scotland. Being at the court of England, A. D. 1137, King Stephen joined him in commission with Bernard de Baliol, to endeavour to dissuade or divert King David from his intended invasion of England, and Robert used all his interest with the Scottish monarch; but to no purpose, for that Prince, neglecting the advice, pursued his former resolutions, and entered England with a considerable army. Whereupon Robert withdrew his allegiance from David, and was on the English side at the famous *battle of the standard*, in 1138, which proved fatal to the Scots. In this action Robert de Brus took prisoner his own son Robert, who had been left in Scotland, and was then about fourteen years of age. When the father presented him to King Stephen, his Majesty desired that he might be delivered to his nurse to be taken care of. Peace being concluded next year between the two kingdoms, in consequence of which Northumberland was given to Henry, Prince of Scotland, Robert continued in favour and friendship with King David ever after.

This Robert was very eminent for his piety and devotion, having in 1129, (as appears by Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon) founded a monastery for canons regular of St. Augustine, at Gysburn, or Gisburne, (commonly called Gisborough) in Cleveland, Agnes his wife, and Adam his son and heir, joining with him therein, amply endowing it with twenty carucates of land, each carucate then containing sixty acres. This monastery was the common burial place of the nobility and persons of rank in those

parts; and its church, by the ruins, seems to have been equal to the best cathedrals in England. He also bestowed upon the same monastery the patronages of all the churches within his lordship of Annandale. He also gave the church of Middlesburgh with two carucates, and two bovates, of land in Nehuham, to the monks of Whitby in Yorkshire, on condition that they should place certain of their convent there; with which they complied, and made it a cell to their abbey. He likewise gave to the abbey of St. Mary's, at York, his lordships of Appilton, and Hornby, with all the lands lying betwixt the same, and the great road leading from York to Durham, being part of his lordship of Middleton. He also gave them two carucates of land, and a mill in Sunderland Wick, as also the town of Karkarevill, which by the monks of that house was assigned to their cell at Wederhal in Cumberland. According to Sir William Dugdale, he departed this life, 5 Id. Maii, 1141, and was buried in the said abbey of Gisburne; but according to Sir James Dalrymple, in the year 1143.

However, he had two wives, [c] first, Agnes, an English Lady, daughter of Fulco Paynell, with whom he had the manor of Carleton; and,

Second, Agnes Annand, who brought him the lordship of Annandale, as before mentioned.

By the first he was father of a son, ADAM, his *successor* in most of the *English estates*. And by his second Lady he had two sons,

First, WILLIAM, of whom afterwards, as *continuator of the male line of this illustrious family*; and,

Second, Robert, taken prisoner, as before recited, but of whose posterity there is no certain evidence.

He is likewise said to have had a daughter, Agatha, wife of Ralph (son of Ribald, Lord of Middleham in Yorkshire) who had with her in frank marriage the lordship of Ailewick in Hertness, in the palatinate of Durham.

His eldest son ADAM, *third Lord of Skelton*, behaved with great valour in the aforesaid battle near North Alverton, against the King of Scotland. According to the piety of those times, he founded the priory of Hoton in Yorkshire; and he and Iveta, his wife, dedicated the church of Thorp to the cathedral of York. He was also a benefactor to other religious houses; and departing

c Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland.

this life on March 20th, 1162, had sepulture at Gisburne. He was succeeded by his son,

ADAM, *fourth Lord of Skelton*, who dying in July, 1185, left issue, a son, Peter, his successor, and a daughter, Isabel, wedded to Henry de Percy (ancestor to the Earls of Northumberland).

PETER DE BRUS, *fifth Lord of Skelton*, in 10 Richard I. paid 500 marks for his father's lands, and departing this life on January 27th, 1211, was interred at Gisburne, leaving

PETER, his successor, and *sixth Lord of Skelton*, who, in 17 John, was in arms, with other Barons, who were offended at the King for having resigned his crown to Pope Innocent III. and consenting to hold it as a vassal to the See of Rome; and was so powerful, that he brought the whole country to submit to him. He paid, in 38 Hen. III. for sixteen knights fees, and had other large possessions. Having made a voyage to the Holy Land, he died in his return, on September 13th, 1267, at Marseilles, and was buried at Gisburne. By Helewise, his wife, eldest sister and coheir of William de Lancaster, Baron of Kendal, he left four daughters, of whom afterwards, and an only son,

PETER, *seventh Lord of Skelton*, who departed this life about the year 1300, without issue by Helena de Mildain, his wife, and left his great estate to be divided among his four sisters, his coheirs. Of these, Agnes, the eldest, was the wife of Walter de Fauconberg, who had for her share the *castle and barony of Skelton*, with several manors: Lucia, the second, was married to Marmaduke, Baron Thweng, who had other large possessions, whose lineal heirs are, the present Earl of Scarborough, and Sir Charles Hotham,[d] Bart.: Margaret, the third, wedded Robert de Ross, lord of the castle of Warke, who in her right had the barony of Kendal; whose son, William, was Lord Ross of Kendal: and Laderina, the youngest, was married to Sir John de Bellew, and had for her share the lordship of Carleton, and divers other manors.

This branch therefore becoming extinct in the male line, we return to WILLIAM, eldest son of Robert, second Lord of Skelton, by his second wife, Agnes Annand, before mentioned, who, in right of his mother, succeeded to the lordship of *Annandale* in *Scotland*, and to the lands of Hart and Hartness, in the bishopric of Durham, by the gift of his father, to be held of him and his

[d] Or rather the daughter of his uncle, the late Sir Charles Hotham, (Thompson) Bart.

successors, Lords of Skelton. He confirmed the donations of the churches in Annandale, which his father had made to the monks of Gisburne. To shew that he looked upon his chief settlement to be in Scotland, he quitted his father's armorial bearings, *(Argent, a lion rampant, Gules)* and assumed the coat of Annandale, viz. *Or, a saltire and chief, Gules.* In a charter, without date, of some lands in Annandale to *Adam de Carleolo* (one of his vassals), he is styled *Willielmus de Bruce, Dominus vallis Annandiæ,* &c. This William de Bruce died before the year 1183, and was succeeded by his son,

Robert, *third Lord of Annandale,* a nobleman of great valour and magnanimity, and at the same time both pious and religious. He ratified and confirmed to the monastery of Gisburne all the grants of his predecessors. About the year 1190, he entered into an agreement with Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, with consent of the abbot and convent of Gisburne, whereby the before-mentioned churches in Annandale, which Robert, second Lord of Skelton, and first Lord of Annandale, had granted to the said convent, were made over to the see of Glasgow; his son consenting thereto. He married Isabel, natural daughter of William, surnamed the Lion, King of Scotland, and by the said Lady (who secondly wedded Robert de Ross, Lord of Wark and Hamlake in England, and from whom the Rosses of Hamlake and Wark descended) he left, at his death, A. D. 1191, an only son and heir,

Robert de Brus, surnamed the Noble, *fourth Lord of Annandale,* who married Isabel, second daughter of Prince David, Earl of Huntingdon and Chester, son of Henry, Prince of Scotland, eldest son of David I. King of Scotland, and younger brother to Malcolm IV. and William (the *Lion*), successively monarchs of that realm. By this royal match the Lords of Annandale came to be amongst the greatest subjects in Europe: for by the said Isabel (who was one of three sisters and coheiresses of John surnamed Scot, Earl of Huntingdon, and last Count Palatine of Chester, of which palatinate he (John) became possessed in right of his mother, Maud, the aforesaid Prince David's wife, daughter of Hugh Kiviliock, and eldest sister of Ranulph Blundeville, Earls Palatines of Chester) Robert, exclusive of his paternal estate in both kingdoms, came to be possessed of the manor of Writtle, and Hatfield, in Essex, together with half the hundred of Hatfield, which King Henry III. in the 25th year of his reign[e] gave in

[e] Cart. 25 Hen. III. m. 1.

exchange for those lands which descended to his Lady by the death of her brother, John, Earl Palatine of Chester: and she likewise brought him the castle of Kildrummie and the lordship of Garioch, in Aberdeenshire, and the manor of *Connington*, in Huntingdonshire, and *Exton*, in Rutlandshire, which three she inherited from her father. This great peer died in an advanced age, A. D. 1245, and had sepulture, with his ancestors, under a stately monument at Gisburne, leaving, by the said Isabel,

ROBERT DE BRUS, *fifth Lord of Annandale*, who was one of the justices [f] of the Common Pleas in 1250, and in 36 Henry III. doing his [g] homage, had livery of the lands of his mother's inheritance. [h] In 38 Hen. III. as one of the coheirs to John Scot, Earl of Huntingdon, on assessment of the aid for making the King's eldest son knight, he paid twenty pounds for ten knight's fees. In thirty-nine Henry III. [i] he was constituted sheriff of Cumberland, and governor of the castle of Carlisle. In forty-eighth Henry III. when many of the Barons [k] put themselves in arms on pretence of asserting the laws of the land, and the people's liberties, he was one of those who stood firm to the King, and marched with him from Oxford to Northampton, where the rebellious Barons then were, with a great power; and on the assault of that town took several prisoners. But soon after, on May 14th, 1264, when the Barons (through the [l] help of the Londoners) gave battle to the King at Lewes in Sussex, where they prevailed, he was (together with the King himself, and divers other great lords) taken prisoner; having, at that time (together with John Cumming) the command of those Scotch auxiliaries, in King Henry's service. But the King obtaining his right by the victory at Evesham, on August 5th, 1265, [m] he was in 51 Hen. III. again made governor of the castle of Carlisle.

In 1290, after the death of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, daughter of Eric II. King of Norway, and grand-daughter and undoubted heir of Alexander III. before mentioned, [n] he was one of the competitors for the Scottish crown with John Baliol, the other claimants suit being set aside, when the right of succession was declared to be betwixt these two candidates. It was alleged,

[f] Mat. Paris, p. 780, n. 10. [g] Rot. Fin. 36 Hen. III. m 15.
[h] Rot Pip. 38 Hen. III. Essex and Hertf.
[i] Pat. 39 Hen. III. m. 3. [k] Mat. Paris, p. 993, n. 50.
[l] Ibid. p. 995. [m] Pat. 51 Hen. III. m. 30.
[n] Hect. Boet. 291, a.

among other arguments, for Robert Bruce, that it was customary, in Scotland, for the brother of the last King to be preferred to his son, and adduced an example of Donald V's succeeding to the throne, A.D. 854, in preference to King Constantine II. the son of his elder brother King Kenneth II. commonly called Mac Alpin: that King Alexander II. who died in 1249, esteemed Robert as his heir, in failure of the descendants of his own body, even to the knowledge of Dornagild (or Derveguld) his (Robert's) mother's elder sister, and John Baliol's mother, who was then alive, and assented to it, at least did not contradict it, having no male issue of her own: that it was a constant maxim in Scotland, for the son of the second daughter to be preferred to the heir female of the eldest daughter: and that King Alexander III. acknowledged this Robert to be next heir to the crown, failing heirs of his own body; all which was offered to be proved by living witnesses. It was urged for John Baliol, that he stood one degree nearer in consanguinity to David Earl of Huntingdon; his grandmother, Margaret, being eldest daughter of that Prince; and that consequently the crown belonged to him. On that principle (though the learned Mr. Thomas Ruddiman has clearly proved the right of representation, according to the then rules of succession, to have been in Bruce) the forty chosen peers, twenty of Scotland, and as many of England, did, at the tenth congress, in the castle of Berwick,[n] on November 17th, 1292, declare John Baliol King of Scotland, by the direction of Edward I. King of England, who acted as umpire. After that decision, Robert Bruce, and John Hastings, Lord Bergavenny, who had been one of the competitors, in right of his grandmother, Ada, fourth and youngest daughter of the aforesaid David, Earl of Huntingdon,[o] claimed each a third part of the kingdom, but were rejected. This Robert was so dissatisfied with the determination, that he could never be prevailed upon either to give up his title, or acknowledge King Edward superior, or John Baliol King of Scotland;[p] and retired in great disgust to England, where, however, he did not long remain, but returned to his castle of Lochmaben. He died there in 1295,[q] and was buried with his ancestors in the abbey of Gisburne.

He married Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; and by her had three sons.

[n] Rymer's Fœd tom. ii. p. 558, et seq.
[o] Leland's Coll. vol. i. p. 776. [p] Rymer, ibid. p. 589.
[q] Chron. Walteri abbatis de Gysburn.

First, Robert, his heir.

Second, Sir Bernard Bruce, who got the lands of *Connington* in Huntingdonshire, and *Exton* in Rutlandshire, which, about the end of the reign of Edward III. went in marriage with Anne, the sole heiress of this branch of the illustrious house of Bruce, to Sir Hugh Wesenham.[r]

Third, John de Bruis, or Bruce, of whom afterwards, as *ancestor to the late Earl of Aylesbury.*

Robert, the competitor, had also, by his said wife, a daughter, Christian, married to Patrick Dunbar, eighth Earl of March.

Robert Bruce, the eldest son, *and sixth Lord of Annandale,* attended Prince Edward (afterwards King Edward I.) into Palestine,[s] where by his courage and conduct he acquired great honour. Upon his return from that expedition, he retired into England, where he had a considerable estate. In 1295, he was made[t] governor of the castle of Carlisle, and in that and the two succeeding years had[u] summons to parliament among the English Barons. In the last of those years,[x] being called Robert de Bruce, senior, (in regard to his eldest son, Robert, of whom afterwards) King Edward acknowledging his constant fidelity, ordered him to be put in possession of his lands in Scotland. He would never acknowledge the title of John Baliol; but being cajoled into the interest of King Edward, with the hopes of attaining the Scottish crown by that monarch's assistance, he contributed, together with his son aforesaid, to the English obtaining the victory at Dunbar, A D. 1296; after which, putting Edward in mind of his promise, he received such an answer as convinced him how little he had to expect from that quarter. Nevertheless, being constrained to accompany King Edward in his future operations, he and his said son were with him at the battle of Falkirk, on July 22d, 1298, when the Scots were also defeated.

He married Margaret, Countess of Carrick, daughter and sole heir of Neil, Earl of Carrick, and widow of Adam de Kilconath, who in her right was Earl of Carrick, and having accompanied this Robert to the Holy Land, died there without issue in 1272: and by her (in whose right he also became Earl of Carrick) had five sons.

[r] Whence the Bruce Cottons of Connington, and the Haringtons of Exton, were descended.

[s] Leland, vol. i. p. 772, and 773.

[t] Pat. 23 Edw. I. m. 5.

[u] Claus. de iisd. ann.

[x] Rot. Scoc. 25 Edw. I. m. 3.

First, Robert, his heir, afterwards King of Scotland by the name of Robert I.

Second, Sir Edward de Bruce, who, signalizing himself in behalf of his elder brother, was by him created *Earl of Carrick*, and being invited by a considerable number of the Irish to be their King, was crowned at Dundalk, but was defeated and slain there, A. D. 1318, without legitimate issue. [y]

Third, Neil de Bruce.

Fourth, Thomas de Bruce; and,

Fifth, Alexander de Bruce; who were all three put to death by command of King Edward I.

Robert, by the same Lady, had likewise seven daughters; first, Lady Isabel, wedded first to Thomas Randolph, of Strathdon, lord high chamberlain of Scotland; secondly, to the Earl of Atholl; and thirdly, to Alexander Bruce; second, Lady Mary, who had two husbands, first, Sir Neil Campbell, ancestor to the Duke of Argyll, and secondly, Sir Alexander Fraser, lord high chamberlain of Scotland, from whom the Lords Saltoun, Lovat, &c.; third, Lady Christian, who was first married to Gratney Marr, the eleventh Earl of Marr; secondly, to Sir Christopher Seton, ancestor to the Earls of Winton; and thirdly, to Sir Andrew Moray, Lord Bothwell, chancellor and governor of Scotland: fourth, Lady Matilda, wedded to Hugh, Earl of Ross; fifth, Lady Elizabeth, to Sir William Dishington, of Ardross; sixth, Lady Margaret, to Sir William Carlyle, of Torthorald; and seventh, Lady ....., to David de Brechin, third Lord Brechin.

Robert, their father, died in 1303, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, *Earl of Carrick*, and *seventh Lord of Annandale*, who though obliged to temporize, and adhere to King Edward, as he had a considerable estate in England, yet never lost view of his right to the Scottish monarchy. When he judged the time favourable for his purpose, he communicated his intention to some of his professed friends: and as John Cumming, Lord of Badenoch, was (though sister's son to John Baliol) among the number, and one of the most powerful men in Scotland, Robert, in order to secure him effectually to his interest, agreed to make over to

[y] He left a natural son, on whom his uncle, King Robert, bestowed the Earldom of Carrick, and who left a daughter and heir, Helen, who married Sir William Cunningham, but died s. p.

him all his paternal inheritance in that kingdom, provided he would assist him to ascend the throne. Cumming readily embraced the offer, as, in case of a revolution in favour of Bruce, he would have been in a situation little inferior to royal: but at last, doubting the success of the enterprize, or actuated by the hopes of an ample reward, or perhaps of obtaining the crown for himself, (John Baliol having been dethroned by King Edward about nine years before, and then living in exile) he disclosed the whole transaction to the King of England. Robert Bruce was then at London, and had such early notice of his being betrayed, that he made his escape to Scotland, though not without some hazard and difficulty. At his arrival there, his partizans were so enraged at Cumming's treachery, that some of them, on February 10th, 1306, put him to death in the church of Dumfries, whither, conscious of his guilt, he had fled for refuge. Robert, having then collected a small body of men, proceeded to his palace of Scoon, where he was crowned on Palm Sunday, March 27th,[z] 1306. He had enjoyed his royalty but a short space, when he was defeated by an army sent against him by King Edward I. after which he was obliged to live in an obscure condition for a considerable time, during which his enemies tried every method their invention could suggest, either to captivate or destroy him: but being endowed with a large share of magnanimity and sagacity, and his partizans being likewise possessed of the same qualities, as well as an inviolable fidelity, all the schemes against him proved abortive. In a few years he became absolute master of Scotland, of which he not only secured quiet and respectable possession by the signal victory obtained at *Bannockburn*, on June 24th, 1314, over a numerous army commanded by King Edward II. but was also enabled to carry the war with success into the territories of his adversary. The Scottish historians, considering this monarch as the deliverer of his country from foreign subjection, and the restorer of its independency, characterize him as a Prince qualified equally for the cabinet and field; and, exclusive of the many heroes produced by his family, sufficient not only to render it, but even a whole kingdom, illustrious.

His Majesty was twice married; first, to Isabel, daughter of Donald, tenth Earl of Marr, and sister to the aforesaid Gratney,

[z] Some writers have affixed this solemnity to the 25th of that month, but erroneously, for the dominical letter of that year was B. and Easter fell on April 3d.

Earl of Marr; and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter to Henry de Burgh, Earl of Ulster in Ireland. By the first he had a daughter, Margery, wedded to WALTER, *lord high steward of Scotland*, who by her was father of a son, ROBERT STEWART, afterwards *monarch of that kingdom*, by the name of ROBERT II. and also of a daughter, Egidia, or Giles, married to Sir James Lindsay, of Crawford. King Robert, by his second consort, had an only son, David, his successor; and likewise three daughters, first, Margaret, espoused to William, fifth Earl of Sutherland; second, Mathilda, wedded to Thomas de Issac: and third, Elizabeth, wedded to Sir Walter Oliphant.

King Robert departed this life on June 9th, 1329, and his only son, before-mentioned, mounted the Scottish throne, by the name of DAVID II. who was then in the ninth year of his age, and lately espoused to Joanna, sister to King Edward III. of England. The tranquillity of his reign was soon disturbed by Edward, John Baliol's son, who, landing in Scotland, A. D. 1332, accompanied by divers English noblemen claiming lands in that kingdom, and being reinforced by the adherents of his family, routed the Bruceans, and got himself crowned King. This disaster, together with the discomfiture of the Scottish army, next year, at Halidon hill, obliged the regents to send David and his Queen to France. However, his partizans acted with such perseverance, that they expelled Edward Baliol, and David returned to Scotland on May 3d, 1342. After his re-establishment, he made several expeditions into England, to make a diversion in favour of the French: but on October 17th, 1346, his army was routed, and himself wounded and taken prisoner, at Nevil's Cross near Durham. Several treaties were set on foot for his liberty; but none took effect till 1357, when he was ransomed for 100,000 marks sterling. King David was twice married: first, to the before-mentioned Joanna, daughter of Edward II. King of England, and, secondly, to Jane, daughter (some say widow) of Sir John Logie, of Logie; but having no issue by either, at his death, on February 27th, 1370, the crown devolved to his nephew, ROBERT STEWART, before taken notice of, whose right, upon the decease of the said Edward Baliol, without heirs of his body, became unquestionable, in the strictest sense of hereditary succession.

Having thus deduced the principal male branch of this family, Lord Bruce's collateral relations, we return to JOHN DE BRUIS, or BRUCE, third son of Robert, fifth Lord of Annandale, compe-

titor for the crown of Scotland, his Lordship's immediate ancestor.

Sir ROBERT, grandson[a] of this John, is styled *beloved and faithful cousin* by King David II. (son of King Robert I.) in a charter, dated December 9th, 1359, which he got from that monarch, of the castle and manor of *Clackmannan*, Gyrmanston, Garclew, Wester Kennault, Pitfoluden, with divers other lands, all within the shire of Clackmannan. He likewise obtained a charter, dated October 20th, 1365, of the lands of Gyrmanston, Kennet, and other possessions, in the aforesaid county, contained in the preceding charter, to him and the lawful heirs male of his body. Sir Robert, moreover, on January 17th, 1369, got a charter of the lands of Rait, in Perthshire, with the same limitation as in the foregoing charter; being called, in both, the King's beloved cousin, &c. a designation to which he was justly entitled, being the nearest relation, of the name of Bruce, to the royal family. This gentleman (from whom every person of the surname of Bruce is descended) bore the arms of the Lords of Annandale, his ancestors, viz. *Or, a chief and saltire, gules, with a star or mullet on the chief*, to denote his descent from a third son of that illustrious house: but his posterity, upon the extinction of the elder male branches, laid aside *the star*, and carried the arms simply, as undoubted chiefs of the whole name. Sir Robert married Dame Isabel Stewart, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart, ancestor of the Stewarts of Rosythe; and by her had five sons.

First, Sir Robert, his heir.

Second, Edward, progenitor to the Bruces of Airth, from whom the Bruces of Earlshall, Kinloch, Bunzion, &c.

Third, Alexander, ancestor of the Bruces of Garbot, &c.

Fourth, ... , of whom the Bruces of Munas, &c. are descended; and,

Fifth, James, who was bred an ecclesiastic, and became a great ornament to his profession, by his piety and learning. He

[a] It must be observed, that here is a generation unaccounted for. Crawfurd says, "That the ancient and noble family of Clackmanan is branched from the Earls of Carrick all our antiquaries do agree, though they do not deduce the line of that descent in each point alike. To the intent that it may clearly appear that it is, I thought fit to take notice, that King David II. made a grant to Robert Bruce, *dilecto consanguineo suo*, of the castle and barony of *Clackmannan* the thirty-ninth year of his reign, which is sufficient to shew he was of the said King's kindred." Crawfurd cites Sir George Mackenzie's Collections from the public archives of the kingdom.

was bishop of Dunkeld, in 1441, chancellor of Scotland, in 1444, archbishop of Glasgow, in 1447, and died in that year.

Sir Robert, by the same Lady, was also father of a daughter, Helen, married to David Ross, of Balnagowan, male representative of the ancient Earls of Ross; but that representation is now in Mr. Ross of Pitcalny.

Sir Robert Bruce, the eldest son, succeeded his father before 1393: for on August 12th, that year, he got, upon his own resignation, a charter, dated at Linlithgow, of the lands of Rait, aforesaid, to himself in life-rent, and in fee to the heirs male of his body; in failure of which, to his nearest heirs whatsoever. On October 24th, 1394, he got a charter of the lands of *Clackmannan*, &c. to himself in life-rent, and to the heirs male of his body in fee; which failing, to return to the King; and in both the said charters he is styled his Majesty's beloved cousin. Sir Robert died in 1405, and having married a daughter of Sir John Scrymgeour, of Dudhop, in the county of Angus, who enjoyed the hereditary offices of standard bearer of Scotland, and constable of Dundee, had by her two sons.

First, Sir David, his heir; and,

Second, Thomas, to whom he gave the lands of Wester Kenneth.

Sir David Bruce, of *Clackmannan*, the eldest son, was, in the last-mentioned charter granted to his father, styled the King's beloved cousin, &c. and on October 6th, 1406, made a renunciation of the tythes of the mills of Clackmannan to the canons regular of Cambuskenneth. By Jane his wife, daughter of Sir John Stewart, of Innermeath and Lorn, he was father of two sons, viz. John, his successor, and Patrick Bruce, who, in 1449, got a charter, under the great seal of Scotland, of the lands of Hill.

John, eldest son and heir of Sir David Bruce, of Clackmannan, before-mentioned, had a dispute with Lucas de Striviline (ancestor to the Stirlings of Keir, &c.) about certain lands, which was terminated by a decree of inquest, dated April 17th, 1425. He wedded Elizabeth, daughter to David Stewart, of Rosythe, and by her had two sons, first, Sir David, his heir; and, second, Robert, ancestor of the Bruces, of Cultmalindie in Perthshire. He died in 1473, and was succeeded by his said eldest son,

Sir David, to whom he had made a resignation of his estates of Clackmannan and Rait, on March 26th of that year (before the end of which he departed this life), reserving his own life rent, and a reasonable teirce to his said wife. This Sir David

was in great favour with King James IV. who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He was twice married; first, to Janet, daughter of Sir William Stirling, of Keir; and, secondly, to Marian, daughter of Sir Robert Herries, of Terreagles. By the first he had a son, Robert, who got the lands of Rait, and dying before his father, left, by Elizabeth Lindsay, his wife, a son, David Bruce, who, on February 1st, 1506, signed a renunciation of his right to the estate of Clackmannan in favour of Sir David, son of Sir David his grandfather by the second marriage. His male line is extinct some time ago.

Sir David, by his second wife, had a son, the aforesaid Sir David; and a daughter, Christian, wedded to Sir James Schaw, of Sauchie. He made a resignation of the lands of Clackmannan, A. D. 1497, with certain reservations in favour of the said

Sir David, his son by the second marriage; who thereupon, and the renunciation of his nephew before-mentioned, got on Feb. 3d, 1506, a charter, under the great seal, of the lands and barony of Clackmannan. This Sir David was a gentleman of fine parts, and possessed of a very great estate, as appears by the charters he obtained between the years 1530 and 1540. By Jane his wife, daughter of Sir Patrick Blackadder, of Tulliallan, he had three sons.

First, John, from whom the present owner of Clackmannan.

Second, Sir Edward Bruce, of whom more fully, as ancestor to the late Earls of Aylesbury, and of the present Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and,

Third, Robert Bruce, of Lynmilne.

By the same Lady, Sir David Bruce had also three daughters; viz. Alison, married to Sir James Colvile, of Easter Wemyss; Elizabeth, to Alexander Dundas, of Finglass; and Marian, successively wedded to Robert Bruce, of Airth, and Maius Sinclair, of Carberry.

Sir Edward Bruce, second son of Sir David Bruce, of Clackmannan, above mentioned, got a charter of the lands of Bargady, Shiresmylne, &c. A. D. 1541; but having purchased the estate of *Blair-hall*, he there fixed his residence, and had his designation therefrom. He married Alison, daughter of William Reid, of Aikenhead, in the county of Clackmannan, Esq. and sister to Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney; and by her had three sons.

First, Robert, who succeeded to the lands of Blair-hall, and whose male line is extinct.

Second, Sir Edward Bruce, of Kinloss, of whom we shall

fully treat, as progenitor to the late Earls of Elgin and Aylesbury; and,

Third, Sir George Bruce, of Carnock, ancestor to Thomas, now Earl of Elgin and Kincardin, who, failing male issue of the present Laird of Clackmannan, will be the undoubted chief of all the Bruces existing.

Sir EDWARD BRUCE, of Kinloss, second son of Sir Edward Bruce, of Blair-hall aforesaid, being a person of great learning and eminent abilities, was [b] sent, in 1601, by King James VI. with the Earl of Marr, to congratulate Queen Elizabeth, on her success in repressing the attempt of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and then settled such a correspondence with Sir Robert Cecil, [c] principal secretary of state, that he was eminently instrumental in the peaceable accession of King James to the crown of England. In recompence of those faithful services, he had, soon after his return to Scotland, a grant of the dissolved abbey of Kinloss, in the shire of Elgin; and by letters patent, dated at Holyrood-house, February 22d, 1603, was created *Lord Bruce, of Kinloss,* with remainder to his heirs male for ever. That year he accompanied his Majesty into England, and on July 8th, 1604, was made master of the rolls during life. His Lordship was of the privy-council to his Majesty in both kingdoms, and dying in the sixty-second year of his age, on January 14th, 1610, was buried on the north side of the altar in the chapel of the Rolls in Chancery-lane, where a fair monument is erected to his memory, with his effigies at length, habited as master of the rolls, and this epitaph:

FUIMUS.
Sacræ memoriæ
Domini Edwardi Bruce, Baronis
Bruce, Kinlossensis, Sacrorum Scriniorum
Magistri, dicatum. Qui obiit 14 *Jan. Sal.* 1610.
Ætat. 62. *Jacobi Regis* 8.
Brucius Edwardus situs hic, & Scotus & Anglus,
Scotus ut ortu, Anglus sic oriundus avis;
Regno in utroque decus tulit auctus honoribus amplis,
Regi a Consiliis Regni utriusque fuit:
Conjuge, prole, nuro, genero, spe, reque beatus;
Vivere nos docuit, nunc docet ecce mori.

b Spotswood's Hist. p. 463.
c The late Lord Hailes published this correspondence in one vol. 12mo.

He took to wife Magdalen, daughter of Alexander Clerk, of Balbirnie in Fife, Esq. and by her had two sons and two daughters; Edward; Thomas; Janet, married to Thomas Dalziel, of Binns, in the county of Linlithgow, Esq.; and Christian,[d] wedded to William Cavendish, second Earl of Devonshire, ancestor to his Grace the present Duke of Devonshire. She died in January, 1674, and was buried in the vault belonging to her husband's family, at Derby.

EDWARD, *second Lord Bruce, of Kinloss,* his eldest son, was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales, A. D. 1610, and afterwards one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King James I. But in 1613, had the misfortune to fall into a fatal quarrel with Sir Edward Sackville, (afterwards Earl of Dorset) of which there is a full account in the Duke of Dorset's pedigree; and being slain by him in a duel, Thomas, his brother, became his heir.

Which THOMAS, *third Lord Bruce, of Kinloss,* was in great favour with King Charles I. and having attended him at his coronation in Scotland, on June 18th, 1633, was by letters patent dated three days afterwards, at Holyrood-house, created *Earl of Elgin* in that kingdom, with like remainder as the barony of Kinloss. He was also, on August 1st, 1641,[e] advanced to the degree of a *Baron of England,* by the title of LORD BRUCE, of WHORLTON, *in the county of York.*

He married two wives; first, Anne, daughter to Sir Robert Chichester, of Raleigh in com. Devon. Knight of the Bath, by Anne his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Lord Harington; and, secondly, Diana, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Lord Burghley, son and heir to Thomas Earl of Exeter, and widow of Henry Vere, Earl of Oxford.

By the last Lady he had no issue; but by the first, who died[f] March 20th, 1627, and is buried at Exton in Rutlandshire, he left Robert his son and heir.[g] His Lordship died on December 21st, 1663, and was buried at Maulden in Bedfordshire, on the 31st of the same month.

Which ROBERT, *second Earl of Elgin,* and FIRST EARL OF AYLESBURY, was, with Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland,

[d] So baptized, being born on Christmas day. She was a patroness of learned men, &c. See title Devonshire in vol. i.

[e] Pat. 17 Car. I. p. 1.

[f] Wright's Antiquities of Rutlandshire, fol 59.

[g] Wood's Fasti Oxon, vol. i. p. 886.

on July 26th, 1660, constituted jointly or separately lords lieutenants of the county of Bedford; and having given proofs of his loyalty to King Charles I. in his troubles, and been instrumental in the happy restoration of his royal son, was, on March 18th, 1663-4,[i] created BARON BRUCE, OF SKELTON, *in the county of York*; VISCOUNT BRUCE, *of Ampthill, in com. Bedford;* and EARL OF AYLESBURY, *in com. Bucks.* On March 29th, 1667, he was constituted sole lord lieutenant of the county of Bedford, on the death of the Earl of Cleveland, aforesaid, and the King, the same year, having promised both houses of parliament, that he would constitute commissioners for taking the accounts of such monies as had been raised and assigned to his Majesty during the late war with the Dutch, his Lordship was one of the six peers, who, with twelve of the house of commons, were commissioned for that inquiry. On October 18th, 1678, he was sworn of the privy-council to his Majesty; and in the same reign was one of the gentlemen of the royal bed-chamber; and in commission for executing the office of earl-marshal of England, as deputy to Henry Duke of Norfolk.

On the accession of King James II. to the throne, he was one of the lords, who at the coronation, April 23d, 1685, bore St. Edward's staff, and on[k] July 30th following, was appointed lord chamberlain of his household: but on October 20th following,[l] departed this life at his seat at Ampthill, and was there buried. Wood, in his *Fasti Oxonienses,* vol. i. p. 887, gives him this character: "He was a learned person, and otherwise well qualified; was well versed in English history and antiquities, a lover of all such as were professors of those studies, and a curious collector of manuscripts, especially of those which related to England, and English antiquities. Besides also, he was a lover of the regular clergy, as those of Bedfordshire and Bucks know well enough."

He married Diana, daughter to Henry Grey, first Earl of Stamford, by whom he had issue eight sons.

Edward, Robert, Charles, Henry, and Bernard, who died young.

Sixth, Thomas.

Seventh, Robert; and,

Eighth, James, who survived him.

i Bill. Sign. 16 Car. II.

k Hist. of Engl. vol. iii. p. 439. l Ibid. p. 440.

And nine daughters, of whom, Lady Diana was married to Sir Seymour Shirley, of Stanton Harold, in com. Leicester, Bart.; and afterwards to John, first Duke of Rutland; Lady Anne, to Sir William Rich, of Sunning, in com. Berks, Bart.; Lady Christian, first to John Rolle, Esq.[m] eldest son of Sir John Rolle, of Stevenstone, in com. Devon, Knight of the Bath, afterwards to Sir Robert Gayer, of Stoke Poges, in com. Bucks, Knight of the Bath, and died on April 5th, 1720; Lady Mary, to Sir William Walters, of Saresden, in com. Oxon, Bart.; Lady Arabella, died unmarried; Lady Anne Charlotte, married Nicholas Baganall, of Newry in the kingdom of Ireland, and Place Neudd, in the Isle of Anglesey, Esq.; Lady Henrietta, wedded Thomas Ogle, Esq. only son of Sir Thomas Ogle, governor of Chelsea-college; and Ladies Christiana and Elizabeth died young.

THOMAS, his eldest surving son, succeeded him as *third Earl of Elgin, and* SECOND EARL OF AYLESBURY. He married on August 31st, 1676, Elizabeth, third and only surviving daughter of Henry Lord Beauchamp, son of William Marquis of Hertford, afterwards second Duke of Somerset, and at the death of her brother, William, third Duke of Somerset, on September 26th, 1671, *sole heir to Tottenham-park, and Savernake forest in Wiltshire,* besides divers estates in that and other counties, now in the possession of the present Earl of Aylesbury. The Earl of Aylesbury's issue, by her, were four sons and two daughters.

Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter, was married to George, third Earl of Cardigan; and Lady Mary, the youngest (of whom her mother died in childbed, on January 12th, 1696-7), deceased on April 2d, 1698.

Elizabeth, Countess of Aylesbury, their mother, had a warrant from King Charles II. June 28th, 1672, granting her the title of Lady, and the place and precedency of a daughter of the Duke of Somerset, notwithstanding her father, Henry Lord Beauchamp, died in the lifetime of her grandfather, William Duke of Somerset.

His Lordship was[n] amongst those peers who offered their service to King James, on the Prince of Orange's embarking his troops for England: but on that King's withdrawing from Whitehall, on December 10th, 1688, in order to embark for France, the lords spiritual and temporal, in and about Westminster, met at

[m] Pedigree of Rolle, by John Warburton, Esq. Somerset Herald.
[n] Hist. of England, vol. ii. p. 523.

Guildhall the next day, and, sending for the Lord Mayor, drew up a declaration, which was signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Earls of Pembroke, Dorset, and twenty-five other peers; [o] among which the Earl of Aylesbury was the seventeenth that subscribed to it, and agreed to the sending it to the Prince of Orange. The declaration sets forth, "That his Majesty having withdrawn himself, in order to his departure out of the kingdom, by the pernicious councils of persons ill-effected to our nation and religion; we cannot, without being wanting to our duty, be silent under these calamities, wherein the popish councils, which so long prevailed, have miserably involved these realms. We do therefore unanimously resolve to apply ourselves to his Highness the Prince of Orange, who, with so great kindness to these kingdoms, so vast expense, and so much hazard to his own person, hath undertaken, by endeavouring to procure a free parliament, to rescue us, with as little effusion as possible of Christian blood, from the imminent dangers of popery and slavery.

"And we do hereby declare, that we will, with our utmost endeavours, assist his Highness in obtaining such a parliament with all speed, wherein our laws, our liberties, and properties, may be secured, the church of England in particular, with a due liberty to protestant dissenters; and in general, the protestant religion and interest, over the whole world, may be supported and encouraged, to the glory of God, the happiness of the established religion in these kingdoms, &c."

They further declared, that they would, as much as in them lay, preserve the peace of London and Westminster; and would disarm all papists, and secure all Jesuits and Romish priests, who were in and about the same: and if there were any thing more to be performed by them, for promoting his Highness's generous intentions for the public good, they should be ready to do it, as occasion should require.

The Earl of Aylesbury acquiesced in those measures, as they were apparently the only means of reconciling the King and people, and were entirely consonant to the Prince of Orange's declaration, wherein he made not the least insinuation of a view to the crown. When the King was stopt at Feversham on Dec. 14th, from going over to France, on the news thereof, the peers and privy-council met, and, after some debates, they appointed this [p] Earl of Aylesbury, William Paston, Earl of Yarmouth,

[o] Hist. of Eng. vol. ii. p. 533. [p] Ibid. vol. iii. p 536.

Lewis Duras, Earl of Feversham, and Charles Middleton, Earl of Middleton, to wait on his Majesty, to invite his return to his palace at Whitehall; to which he shewed some reluctance, yet at last condescended to their request. Afterwards, when the Prince's orders were communicated by three peers, about one in the morning of December 18th, to the King then in bed, for his Majesty to quit his palace of Whitehall, the Earl of Aylesbury,[q] with Edward Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, James, Earl of Arran (afterwards Duke of Hamilton), and George Douglas, Earl of Dunbarton, went with the King in his barge, who had 100 of the Prince's Dutch forces to guard him to Rochester. The same day the Prince came to St. James's, and the King determining on going to France, about three in the morning of December 23d, privately withdrew himself,[r] without communicating his design to any of his lords, not even the Earl of Dunbarton, who lay in his chamber, and did not awake till he was gone. The Earl of Aylesbury returned to London; but never took the oaths to King William and Queen Mary. In 1690, whilst King William was in Ireland, the French, after defeating the English fleet, under the Earl of Torrington, threatened a descent in England; and Queen Mary, using all precautions to obviate the danger thereof, published a proclamation, on July 5th, for apprehending Edward Henry, Earl of Litchfield,[s] Thomas, Earl of Aylesbury, William Lord Montgomery (son to William Marquis of Powis), and divers others, suspected to adhere to their Majesties enemies in the expected invasion. However, his Lordship was not imprisoned on that occasion; for on January 5th following, 1690-1, King William[t] gave the royal assent to "An act to enable Thomas Earl of Aylesbury, and Elizabeth Countess of Aylesbury, his wife, to make provision for payment of debts, and to make leases of their estates." In 1695, the Earl of Aylesbury was accused with having been[u] at a meeting, in May, at the Old King's-head Tavern in Leadenhall-street, London, with the Lord Montgomery, Sir John Friend, Sir John Fenwick, Mr. Robert Charnock, and others, when they consulted how to restore King James; whereupon he was committed to the Tower, in February 1695-6. The Countess, his wife, was so afflicted at his Lordship's confinement, that she died in childbed on January 12th, 1696-7; but the Earl, her husband,[x] was admitted to bail on February 12th following.

[q] Hist. of Eng. vol. iii. p. 537. [r] Ibid. p. 538. [s] Ibid. p. 603.
[t] Ibid. p. 609. [u] Ibid. p. 703. [x] Pointer's Chron. Hist. p. 438.

His Lordship afterwards having obtained King William's leave to reside at Brussels, he there married, secondly, Charlotte Countess of Sannu, of the ancient and noble house of Argenteau, in the dutchy of Brabant; and by her, who died at Brussels on July 23d, 1710, N. S. in the thirty-first year of her age, had an only daughter, Charlotte Maria, who was married, in 1722, to the Prince of Horne, one of the Princes of the empire, and died at Brussels, on November 18th, 1736, leaving several children.

His Lordship died at Brussels in November 1741, in the eighty-sixth year of his age; and was succeeded in his honours by his only surviving son,

CHARLES, THIRD EARL OF AYLESBURY, *and fourth Earl of Elgin*, who, in the lifetime of his father, was summoned by writ to the house of peers, by the title of Lord Bruce, of Whorlton, on December 31st, 1711, and by letters patent, bearing date April 17th, 1746, was created LORD BRUCE, OF TOTTENHAM, *in Wiltshire*, to him and his heirs male, with limitation of that honour to his nephew, the *Honourable Thomas Bruce Brudenel*, youngest son of George late Earl of Cardigan, and the Lady Elizabeth Bruce, his wife, sister to the said Charles, Earl of Aylesbury.

His Lordship married the Lady Anne Savile, eldest daughter and one of the coheirs to William Marquis of Hallifax, by which Lady, who died on July 18th, 1717, he had issue two sons and two daughters; first, George, who was born in 1707, and died young; second, Robert, who, on February 8th, 1728-9, was married to Frances, daughter to Sir William Blacket, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bart. and died, before his father, without issue.

Lady Mary, eldest daughter, was married, on December 21st, 1728, to Henry Brydges, Marquis of Caernarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos, and deceased on August 14th, 1738.[y]

Lady Elizabeth, second daughter, married, on November 26th, 1732, the Honourable Benjamin Bathurst, son and heir apparent to Allen Lord Bathurst, and died November 12th, 1771, s. p.

His Lordship took to wife, secondly, the Lady Juliana Boyle, second daughter of Charles Boyle, Earl of Burlington, and sister to Richard the last Earl: but that Lady died in March, 1738, without issue.

He thirdly married, on June 13th, 1739, Caroline, only daughter of General John Campbell, of Mammore, who was

[y] She was mother of James, last Duke of Chandos, who died September 1789; and of Lady Caroline Leigh.

afterwards Duke of Argyll; and by her Ladyship (who, on December 19th, 1747, took to her second husband, the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, brother to Francis Earl of Hertford) left at his decease, on February 10th, 1746-7, an only child, Lady Mary, wedded on April 1st, 1757, to Charles, the late Duke of Richmond, which Lady died November 8th, 1796, s. p.

By his Lordship's decease without male issue, in him ended the male line of Edward Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, second son of Sir Edward Bruce, of Blair-hall, whereby the titles of Earl of Aylesbury, Viscount Bruce, of Ampthill, and Baron Bruce, of Skelton, became extinct: but the dignity of LORD BRUCE, OF TOTTENHAM, *in Wiltshire*, devolved to the Hon. Thomas Bruce Brudenel, youngest son of George, third Earl of Cardigan, according to the entail in the patent of April 17th, 1746, aforesaid; and the honours of Earl of Elgin, and Lord Bruce of Kinloss, descended to Charles Bruce, ninth Earl of Kincardin, in Scotland, who died, at his seat at Broom-hall, in Scotland, May 14th, 1771.

The said THOMAS BRUCE BRUDENEL, who succeeded as SECOND LORD BRUCE, OF TOTTENHAM, married, on February 17th, 1761, Susannah, daughter of Henry Hoare, of Stourhead (or Stourton castle) in Wiltshire, and widow of Charles Viscount Dungarvan, eldest son and heir apparent of John Boyle, Earl of Cork and Orrery, &c. in Ireland, and Lord Boyle, of Marston, in England: and by her Ladyship, who died February 4th, 1783, had three sons.

First, George, born on March 23d, 1762, died 1783.

Second, Charles, born March 22d, 1767, who died an infant.

Third, Charles, Lord Bruce, born February 14th, 1773, married, April 10th, 1793, the Hon. Henrietta Maria Hill, daughter of Noel, first Lord Berwick, by whom he had four daughters, of whom the youngest died June 8th, 1803.

And two daughters, Carolina Anne, born on May 1st, 1763; and

Frances Elizabeth, born on May 31st, 1765, married, September 17th, 1799, Sir Henry Wilson, of Chelsea Park, Middlesex, Knight.

The Earl married, secondly, February 14th, 1788, Lady Anne Rawdon, eldest daughter of John, late Earl of Moira, by Elizabeth Hastings, late Baroness Hungerford and Hastings.

His Lordship, soon after his present Majesty's accession, was appointed one of the lords of his bed-chamber; and is also colonel of the Wiltshire militia. His Lordship, on June 8th, 1776, was

created EARL OF AYLESBURY: on February 23d, 1780, he was appointed lord lieutenant for the com. of Wilts.

Titles. Thomas Bruce Brudenel, Earl of Aylesbury, and Lord Bruce, of Tottenham.

Creations. Lord Bruce, of Tottenham in Wiltshire, April 17th, 1746, 19 Geo. II.; and Earl of Aylesbury, June 8th, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

Arms. First and fourth; Or, a saltire and chief, Gules, on a canton, Argent, a lion rampant, Azure, being the original arms of Bruce, of Skelton; second and third, Argent, a cheveron, Gules, between three morions or steel caps, Azure, for Brudenel.

Crest. On a wreath, a lion passant, Azure.

Supporters. On each side, a savage, wreathed about the temples, and girt on the loins, with ivy, all proper, holding, in their exterior hands, a banner, streaming over their heads, Or, charged with a saltire and chief, Gules; on a canton, Argent, a lion, rampant, Azure; the staff and point, proper.

Motto. THINK AND THANK.

Chief Seat. At Tottenham park, adjoining to Savernake forest, in Wiltshire.

VILLIERS EARL OF CLARENDON.

THE descent of the ancient and noble family of Villiers is set forth under the title of *Earl of Jersey*, where it is recited, that WILLIAM, *second Earl of Jersey*, having married Judith, only daughter of Frederick Hern, of the city of London, Esq. his Lordship, besides a daughter, Lady Barbara, had two sons, William his successor, and,

THOMAS, created EARL OF CLARENDON, who, on March 30th, 1752, wedded Lady Charlotte, daughter to William Capel, third Earl of Essex, by his first Countess, Jane, the third but eldest daughter (who lived to maturity) of *Henry Hyde, the last Earl of Clarendon and Rochester*, by Jane his wife, youngest daughter to Sir William Leveson Gower, and sister to John, late Earl Gower: and by her Ladyship, (who at the death of her grandfather, the said *Earl of Clarendon*, &c. became entitled to use the surname and arms of HYDE) and who died September 3d, 1790, had three sons.

First, the Hon. Thomas Villiers Hyde, born on December 26th, 1753.

Second, the Honourable John Charles Villiers, born on November 14th, 1757; member of parliament for Queenborough; chief justice in eyre, north of Trent; and a privy counsellor; married, January 5th, 1791, Maria Eleanor, youngest daughter and coheiress of the late admiral John Forbes, only brother of the fourth Earl of Granard, by Lady Mary Capel, daughter of William, third Earl of Essex.

Third, the Honourable George Villiers, born on November 23d, 1759; paymaster of the marine forces; married, April 17th, 1798, the Honourable Theresa Parker, sister of John Lord Boringdon, and has issue, of whom Frederick Adolphus, fourth son, died November 21st, 1806.

And a daughter, Lady Charlotta Barbara, born March 27th, 1761.

His Lordship, during the reign of King George II. was several years minister at the courts of Dresden, Vienna, Berlin, and divers other courts in the empire; and, in 1748, was constituted one of the commissioners of the admiralty. At the general election, in 1747, he was returned one of the burgesses to parliament for Tamworth, in Staffordshire, and was chosen for the same place in 1754: but his late Majesty was pleased, by letters patent dated May 31st, 1756, to create him a *peer of Great Britain*, by the name and style of LORD HYDE, *of Hindon in Wiltshire*, with limitation to the heirs male of his body by the said Lady Charlotte, his wife; and in default of such issue, the title of BARONESS HYDE, *of Hindon*, aforesaid, to devolve to the same Lady Charlotte, and the dignity of *Baron Hyde, of Hindon*, to the heirs male of her body.

On September 2d, 1763, he was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, and took his seat at the board accordingly. On the 10th of that month, his Lordship was declared joint postmaster-general with the late Viscount Hampden, and continued in that office till July, 1765, when their Lordships chose to resign. On June 14th, 1771, his Lordship was appointed chancellor of the Duchy and Palatine courts of Lancaster, and on June 8th, 1776, was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain by the style and title of EARL OF CLARENDON, and to his heirs male by Charlotte, his present wife.

His Lordship died December 11th, 1786, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS, *present and* SECOND EARL OF CLARENDON, who, while a commoner, sat in parliament for Helston, in Cornwall.

Titles. Thomas Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Hyde.

Creations. Lord Hyde, of Hindon, in the county of Wilts, May 31st, 1756, 29 Geo. II.; Earl of Clarendon, June 8th, 1776, 16 Geo. III.

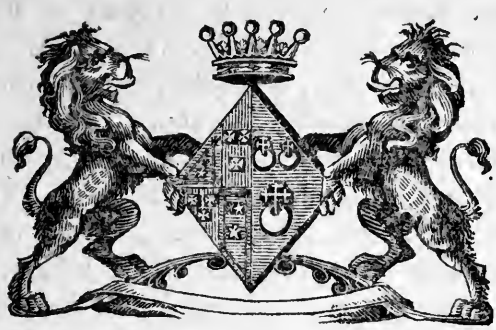
Arms. Argent, on a cross, Gules, five escallop shells, Or, with a crescent for distinction.

Crest. On a wreath, a lion, rampant, Argent, ducally crowned, Or.

Supporters. Two eagles, sable, ducally crowned, Or; each charged, on the breast, with a cross, Argent.

Motto. FIDEI COTICULA CRUX.

Chief Seats. At Hindon in Wiltshire; and Grove, near Watford, in Hertfordshire.



MURRAY, COUNTESS OF MANSFIELD.

The Barony of Arngosk, alias Forgey, in the county of Fife, though it has been possessed by the Murrays for many ages past, yet in the more ancient times that estate belonged to the family of Friseley. This is proved by a donation which Gilbertus de Friseley, dominus de Forgey, made, "*Deo & ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ de Cambuskenneth, & ibidem canonicis Deo servientibus, illam partem terræ quæ jacet propinquior domui, quæ est sacerdotes in territorio de Arngosk, una cum jure patronatus Ecclesiæ de Arngosk.*" The deed is confirmed by William, bishop of St. Andrew's, *Die Mercurii proxima post festum exaltationis sanctæ crucis*, 1281.[a] In which deed we meet with, Henricus de Friseley, dominus de Forgey, who gave to the abbey and convent of Cambuskenneth, *Molendinum de Arngosk, pro salute animæ suæ.*[b] This donation bears date *sexto calendas Augusti*, 1295. After Henry de Friseley there is Willielmus de Friseley, Miles, dominus de Forgey, who ratifies the deed of his predecessor, of the mill of Arngosk to the convent of Cambuskenneth, which is ratified by a charter under the great seal of King Robert I. at Glasgow, *decimo die Junii, anno regni sui nono*, that is, the year of our Lord 1316.[c] From the Friseleys, the barony of Arngosk, and dominium de Forgey, were transferred by the marriage of the heir female to the Barclays, of Kippo, a branch of the once great and powerful family of the Barclays, Lords of Brichen; which subsisted in honour and lustre till the reign of King James IV. when

a Charta Cambuskenneth in Bibl. Jurid.
Ibidem, c Chartulary of Cambuskenneth.

James Barclay, of Kippo, died, and left only one daughter, his sole heir, Margaret Barclay, domina de Arngosk et Balvaird, who brought her estates to her husband Sir ANDREW MURRAY, second son of Sir William Murray, of Tillibardine, paternal ancestor to the present Duke of Atholl,[d] in 1499. That she was sprung from, and descended of the ancient Lords of Arngosk and Forgey, appears from a deed,[e] dated December 2d, 1513. This Lady, on the 24th of January, 1507, resigns into the hands of King James IV. her whole estate for new infeoffments to herself, and Sir Andrew Murray, her spouse, in life rents, and the fee to the heirs procreated, or to be procreated, betwixt them. Upon the marriage of Sir Andrew Murray with Dame Margaret Barclay, he did not quarter the arms of the Barclays with those of the Murrays, but composed them by placing the cross patee of the Barclays betwixt the three mullets, as may be seen on the south aisle of the collegiate church of Tillibardine, which was founded by this gentleman, after he possessed the estates of Arngosk, Balvaird, and Kippo. This Sir Andrew Murray left issue, by his wife, aforesaid,

First, Sir David Murray, his eldest son and successor; second, John of Conland,[f] which lands he held in vassalage of the family; and Elizabeth, married to Sir Archibald Douglas, of Kilspindy.

Sir DAVID MURRAY, of Arngosk, the eldest son, married Dame Janet Lindsay, daughter of John Lord Lindsay, of the Byres, ancestor to the Earls of Crawford, by Dame Helen Stuart, his wife, daughter of John Earl of Atholl; by whom he had three sons, viz. first, Sir Andrew, the heir of the family; second, William, of Letterbanachie, and the paternal ancestor of the present Earl of Mansfield, and Viscount Stormont, of whom afterwards; third, David, Portioner of Airdeth. This Sir David Murray, of Arngosk, died in September, 1550, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

Sir ANDREW MURRAY, of Arngosk, who, as we find, from a very authentic deed and voucher, was one of the gentlemen that were on the assize of Alexander Earl of Huntley, when he was condemned (after his death) for the rebellion he had headed at the battle of Corrichie, anno 1563.

In 1547, he married Dame Janet Graham, daughter of Wil-

[d] Charta penes Dominum Drummond. [e] Charta Cambuskenneth.
[f] Charta in publicis Archivis ad Annum 1526.

liam Earl of Montrose, by whom he had issue, first, Sir Andrew, of whom hereafter; second, Sir David Murray, of Gospertie, who was raised first to the honour of Lord Scone, and after that to the dignity of *Viscount Stormont*; third, Mr. Robert Murray, bred to the service of the church, and had the benefice of the archdeanry of Dunkeld bestowed on him, by King James VI. the better to enable him to prosecute, and carry on, his studies in the view of serving in the church, but he died without issue; fourth, Sir Patrick Murray, of Byn and Drumcairn, lieutenant of his Majesty's guards, and was frequently employed by the King in the affairs of the church; more especially as to the settling episcopacy.[g] He married Dame Isabel Blair, of the house of Bathayock, in Perthshire: but died without issue, in 1604, and his estate came to the Lord Scone, his brother, who is served heir to him in the year 1607.[h]

Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngosk, the father, died in anno 1576,[i] and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngosk, who was one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to King James VI. and in a very considerable degree of confidence and favour with that Prince.[k] He took a new investiture of his estate to himself in life-rent, and to Andrew Murray, his son and heir apparent in fee, and to the heirs male of his body, which failing, to David Murray, his brother-german, and the heirs male of his body, and, on failure of these, to Robert Murray, his brother-german, and to the heirs male of his body, and these failing, to Patrick Murray, their brother-german, and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to David Murray, Portioner of Airderth, his uncle. The charter passed the great seal September 26th, 1560.[l] In this substitution it is remarkable, that Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngosk, strikes out his uncle, William Murray, of Letterbanachie, and his issue male, from the succession, who was elder than David Murray, of Airdeth, whom he substitutes directly and immediately after his own brothers: but we see that some time after this, in a subsequent settlement of the estate of the family, justice is done to David Murray, son of William Murray, of Letterbanachie, and he is re-

[g] Spotswood and Calderwood's Ecclesiastical Histories.

[h] Rotul. in Cancellaria, S. D. N. R.

[i] Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont.

[k] Charta in publicis Archivis.

[l] Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont, ac etiam in publicis Archivis.

stored in his due place and right of succession, before the issue male of his uncle, David Murray, of Airdeth.

This Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngosk, married Margaret, daughter of John Chrichton, of Strathurd, an ancient and considerable family in the county of Perth; by whom he had Andrew, his son and heir; and one daughter, Anne, married to Sir Mungo Murray, the second Viscount of Stormont. To this Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngosk, succeeded

Andrew, his son and heir, who was the first of the family that relinquished the designation of Arngosk, and used the title and designation of Balvaird. He took an investiture of his estate, and is styled, "Andreas Murray de Balvaird, filius et hæres quondam domini Andræ Murray, de Arngosk, militis." He settles his whole estate on the heirs male of his own body, and these failing, to Sir David Murray, of Gospertie, Knight, his Majesty's comptroller, his uncle, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Robert Murray, his uncle, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to David Murray, of Balgonie, his father's cousin-german, son of William Murray, of Letterbanachie; and failing his heirs male, to another cousin-german of his father's, William Murray, of Airdeth. The charter bears date the 8th of May, 1604. This gentleman was heir apparent to the Viscount Stormont, both in his estate and title. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Monteith, of Carse: but died without issue in 1624, so that his estate devolved to his uncle, David, Viscount Stormont, who was served and retoured heir male to his nephew some short time thereafter.

Sir David Murray, the *first Viscount Stormont*, was from his youth bred at the court of King James VI. He was first made cup-bearer to his Majesty, in which employment he soon rendered himself very gracious to his master; insomuch as in a few years he was preferred to be master of the horse, and captain of the guard, and being knighted, was made comptroller of the royal revenue in 1599. In this station he served his Majesty with great diligence, fidelity, assiduity, and application. He had the honour to be attending on his Majesty, from the palace of Faulkland to the town of Perth, on the memorable 5th of August, 1600, when the Earl of Gourie, and his brother, Mr. Ruthven, by an unparalleled attempt, thought to have embrued their hands in the sacred blood of the King: this wicked design was, by a happy Providence, defeated, just when it was upon the very point of being executed. In his Majesty's happy preservation, Sir David

Murray, the comptroller, was highly instrumental. At the same time he did the court a piece of exceeding acceptable service; for when the town of Perth were all in an uproar and tumult upon the killing of the Earl of Gourie, who was their provost, he had the chief hand with his friends, in composing the citizens, in quelling the tumult, and carrying the King and the court safe back to Faulkland. [m]

This accident, in which Sir David Murray had so great a share of merit, laid a deep root with his Majesty, and begot such a confidence as was never afterward shaken. He upon this came to be considered as one of the first favourites, and in whom the King could well repose the firmest confidence. His Majesty came now to heap favours on him; he began with giving him the barony of Ruthven, the chief seat of the Earl of Gourie; which he called Huntingtower, and had come to the crown by the Earl's forfeiture. Soon after that, he gave him the lands of the whole abbey of Scone, of which the Earl of Gourie had been commendator, [n] erected, united, and incorporated, into a temporal lordship of Scone, with place, seat, and voice in parliament, and was thereupon, with the greatest solemnity, invested in that honour the 7th of April, 1605, by a special commission, directed to the Earl of Dunfermling, the lord chancellor, to that effect. The ceremony was in presence of the Earls Angus, Sutherland, Marischal, Linlithgow; the Lords Fleming, Drummond, and Thirlestane: the erection of the lordship of Scone was confirmed to the Lord Scone by a special act of parliament in 1606. [o] Quickly after this, his Majesty was graciously pleased to bestow on him the office of Ranger, or the rangery of the Lommonds, the forestry of the woods, and the old castle-steed of Faulkland, [p] and several other beneficial grants.

The King, well knowing the Lord Scone to be a man of more than ordinary courage and resolution, made choice of him to represent his royal person as high commissioner in several of the general assemblies of the church, where he deported himself so boldly and resolutely in the King's service, that he had a peculiar hand in carrying through things that met with very high opposition in reference to the settling a Liturgy, and in bringing the church of Scotland to some nearer degrees of uniformity with the church of England, which the King had set his heart so much

[m] History of Gourie's Conspiracy. [n] Charta in publicis Archivis.
[o] Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont. [p] Ibidem.

upon, and could not well have been brought about by a man of less resolution and spirit than that Lord.[q] His Lordship shewed no less zeal in promoting the King's service in the parliament, 1621, when the decrees of the church came to receive the sanction of law. As soon as the five articles of the Perth assembly passed into laws, the Lord Scone was dispatched to court, to inform his Majesty of the success of his instructions, by the Marquis of Hamilton, his Majesty's high commissioner. To commemorate his long and faithful services, his Majesty was graciously pleased to raise him to the honour of *Viscount Stormont*, by letters patent bearing date the 16th of August, 1621.[r] The dignity is limited to the heirs male, which would have carried the peerage to his nephew, Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, as he had long intended, for he never had any children of his own. But there is no absolute happiness in this sublunary world; for, in 1654, he received a great domestic affliction in his own family, by the death of his nephew, Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, to whom the Viscount himself succeeded. This accident altered all his schemes of the succession of his honour and estate, and made him take new measures; for as he by the King's favour got his honours, after his death, conveyed to Sir Mungo Murray, son to the Earl of Tillibardine, who had married his niece, and to the heirs male of his body, and failing these, to John Earl of Annandale and his heirs male, and in failure of these, to his own heirs male, and his estate of conquest; so, moved from principles of honour and conscience, to preserve his family of Balvaird in the line of the heirs male, he adopted for his nephew his cousin-german's son, Mr. Andrew Murray, then minister at Ebdie, son to David Murray, of Balgonie and Kippo, and immediately settled on him the fee of the estate of Balvaird, &c.

His other estate of conquest he provided, together with his title of honour, as we observed, to Sir Mungo Murray; and, after him, to the Earl of Annandale, and after their respective heirs male to Mr. Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, his own heir male. The crown countenanced all these settlements of the Viscount of Stormont: and thereupon Sir Mungo Murray, his heir of entail, came to be designed master of Stormont, as much as if he had been the Viscount's own son, even in his lifetime.

David, the first Viscount of Stormont, married Elizabeth,

[q] Spotswood and Calderwood's Histories of the Church.
[r] Charta in publicis rotulis, ad annum, 1621.

daughter of Sir David Beaton, of Crich, in the county of Fife; but dying on the 27th of August, 1631, was interred in a vault within the church of Scone, on the 23d of September following, under a noble and magnificent monument erected by himself many years before his death, with this inscription upon a tablet of black marble.

"The Right Honourable Sir DAVID MURRAY, of Gospertie, Knight, son to Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird; his grandsire, brother to the Earl of Tillibardine; his mother, daughter to the Earl of Montrose; his good dame of the father, daughter to the Lord Lindsay; his good dame of the mother, daughter to the Earl Marischal; who for his good services done to King James VI. whom he faithfully served from his youth in many honourable employments, from a cup-bearer, master of his horses, master of his house, comptroller of his rents, captain of his Majesty's guards, one of his honourable privy-council, was created Lord Scone. He married dame Elizabeth Beaton, an ancient Baron's daughter, of Crich, died without issue, left his estate to his nephew, of Balvaird, and to dame Agnes Murray, his niece, whom he married to a brother of the Earl of Tillibardine's, from whom he first descended. He helped his other friends, who enjoy the fruits of his labour; his buildings pruifs he was politique; good men knew he loved virtue, and malefactors that he maintained justice. He founded this hospital, and builded this church; his soul enjoys happiness: and under this tomb, builded by himself, lyeth his body, expecting the joyful resurrection."

To David, the first Viscount of Stormont, succeeded, as heir of provision and entail,

MUNGO, *second Viscount of Stormont*, aforesaid. He married Anne, only daughter of Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, brother to the first Viscount, and after her death, Anne, daughter of John Earl of Weems, widow of Alexander Lindsay, of Edzle, but had no issue; and departing this life in September, 1642, the lordship of Scone, and the honour of *Viscount of Stormont*, came to James, then Earl of Annandale, in virtue of the Viscount's destination; and so being the lesser dignity, it was immerged in the higher honour of the Earl of Annandale, who dying without issue, in the year 1658, the honour of Viscount of Stormont was again revived, and devolved to David, then Lord Balvaird, heir male

and of entail to David, the first Lord Scone, and Viscount of Stormont.

The ancestor of the Lord Balvaird was William Murray, of Letterbanachie, second son to Sir David Murray, of Arngosk, and dame Janet Lindsay, his wife, daughter of John Lord Lindsay, and uncle to David, first Viscount of Stormont. This is vouched, and clearly proved, from a charter granted by his brother, Sir Andrew Murray, of Arngosk, "Willielmo Murray, fratri suo germano, de terris de Letterbanachie, in vicecomitatu de Perth, et hæredibus suis, in the year 1553."[s]

This William Murray, of Letterbanachie, who was the second brother of the family of Arngosk, allied in marriage with the house of Oliphant;[t] and had Andrew Murray, of Letterbanachie, his eldest son, who died without issue, and

David, the second son, who was heir to his father, and at different times is designed David Murray de Linthill, de Balgony, and Kippo. There is a charter, wherein he calls himself "David Murray de Balgony, filius et hæres, quondam Wiellielmi Murray, de Letterbanachie."[u] He is, by this designation, substitute in an investiture of the estate of Balvaird, in favour of Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, in the year 1604, to whom he was cousin-german; and is placed before David Murray, Portioner of Airdeth, whom Sir Andrew calls his uncle, his father's brother, and who was an immediate younger brother to William Murray, of Letterbanachie. This David Murray, of Balgony, came after that to acquire, from the family of Balvaird, the estate of Kippo in Fife. This gentleman married Agnes Moncrief, daughter to the Laird of Moncrief of that Ilk,[x] by whom he had issue,

Gilbert Murray, his eldest son, who died without issue; Mr. Andrew Murray, afterwards Lord Balvaird; William, David, and Catharine, married to John Arnot, of Pitouie.

Mr. Andrew Murray, afterward *Lord Balvaird,* was bred to the church, and taking holy orders, he was soon after instituted minister of Ebdie, in the shire of Fife, in the year 1618.[y] Upon the death of Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, the presumptive heir of the Viscount of Stormont, and his Lordship having no issue of his own, nor hopes of any, he from henceforth considered Mr. Murray as his heir male, as indeed he was. The Viscount

[s] Charta penes Jacobum Murray de Abercairny.
[t] Herald Books. [u] Penes Abercairny, ad annum 1612.
[x] Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont. [y] Ibidem.

now moved from principles of honour and conscience, to preserve his paternal estate entire in the blood and line of the family, however he should dispose of his other conquests, did, upon his nephew's death, take a new investiture of the estate of Balvaird and Arngosk to himself in life-rent, and the fee to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Mr. Andrew Murray, minister at Ebdie: this deed is dated November 26th, 1625.[y] Accordingly, as heir of the investiture, he succeeded the Viscount Stormont, his cousin, in that part of his estate, on his death, in the year 1631. Immediately after that, he gets a charter of his whole estate, (which was now very considerable) and which he provides to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to the heirs male of the body of Gilbert, William, and David Murray, his brothers, respectively. This charter is dated July 14th, 1632.[z] At the solemnity of the coronation of King Charles I. on the 18th of June, 1633, Mr. Murray, of Balvaird, the minister of Ebdie, was one of those gentlemen the King conferred the honour of knighthood on, though he was an actual minister at the time: Mr. Murray was esteemed, and had the character of a wise, grave, prudent, and pious man, and well disposed to the whole frame of the government, and the constitution as established by law. Possessed with all these qualities, he was pitched on as a very proper member for the assembly of Glasgow in the year 1638, where, by his temper, authority, and moderation, he studied all that was possible to allay the heats, and compose the differences that were there agitated with so much warmth and zeal in reference to episcopacy, and the government of the church by bishops. His conduct and behaviour was much taken notice of by his Majesty's commissioner, the Marquis of Hamilton, insomuch as the Marquis was pleased to give the King a very good character of Sir Andrew Murray, as a clergyman well disposed to peace, for healing breaches, and much averse from carrying matters to extremities on either side. Though he still leaned to the King's side, he continued to sit in the assembly till the commissioner thought fit to leave them, and he then retired with others of the brethren, who were not inclined or disposed to make those alterations in the constitution of the church that were carried through, and driven on by the remaining part of the assembly. However, he took the covenant, when it was enjoined by authority, as the only means that was left for

[y] Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont. [z] Ibidem.

preserving the peace and tranquillity of the kingdom, which was then strangely divided.

In the year 1641, when the King came down to hold the parliament, in his own royal person, to cement all differences, to redress all grievances, and to give a general satisfaction, at the end of the session he was pleased to create several peers, and, amongst the rest, Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, was created *Lord Balvaird*, by letters patent, the 14th of November, 1641:[a] soon after this he got a very considerable estate, the barony of Stormont, by the death of his cousin, Mungo Viscount of Stormont, to whom he is served and retoured heir of Thailie and Provision in that barony, in May, 1643.[b] With all this accession of wealth and honour, he, notwithstanding, continued still to exercise his pastoral function in the ministry, at the parish of Ebdie, till his dying day. The troubles that ensued, and the fatal breach between the King and the parliament, had a considerable influence on his health, and quickly hastened him to his grave. His testament is dated September 24th, 1644,[c] and his death happened in three or four days after. He married Elizabeth, daughter of David, the first Earl of Southesk, by whom he had issue,

David Lord Balvaird, his eldest son and successor, thereafter Viscount of Stormont.

Sir Andrew Murray, of Pitlochie, of whom is Murray, of Murrayshall, in Perthshire.

James Murray, Esq. the third son, was a doctor of medicine, a man of learning and reputation in his profession. He left a daughter, his heir, who was married to Dr. Robert Carmichael, of Bamblae, mother by him to Dr. James Carmichael, of Bamblae.

Sir John Murray, of Drumcairn, the fourth son, who was educated to the profession of the law, and after he had long practised at the bar with reputation, learning, and integrity, he was promoted to be one of the senators of the college of justice, where he continued till the revolution. He left a daughter, Elizabeth, who was the first wife of Francis, Earl of Murray.

Mr. William Murray, the fifth son, was a famous and celebrated lawyer before the court of session, and was esteemed one

a The Book in the Registers, where these patents have been inserted, is torn out, but the Minute Book has it marked November 14.

b In Archivis. c Charta pence vicecomitem de Stormont.

of the first men of that pofession in his time. The Lord Balvaird had also three daughters,

Catherine, the eldest, died unmarried.

Barbara, the second, was married to Andrew Lord Grey, of Foulis, and had issue.

Margery, the third, was married to Sir Alexander Gibson, of Durie, by whom he had only one daughter, his heir, who was married to John Murray, of Polmais, in the county of Stirling, a very ancient family of the Murrays.

DAVID, *the second Lord Balvaird, and at length fourth Viscount Stormont,* succeeded his father in his estate and honour: he was a high royalist, and adhered to the interest of the royal family, when it was at the lowest ebb of fortune, with inflexible fidelity. This exposed him to the resentment of Cromwell, who, when he imposed fines on all men of rank and condition that favoured the King's interest, in 1654, the Lord Balvaird was fined 1500 *l.* sterling. [d]

On the death of James Murray, *Earl of Annandale, and third Viscount Stormont,* (as has been before observed) he succeeded to the honour and dignity of Viscount of Stormont, and to the lordship of Scone. He married Jean, daughter of James, the second Earl of Southesk, and widow of James Earl of Annandale, aforesaid, by whom he had David, his son and heir; and two daughters, Catharine, who was married to William Earl of Kintore; and Amelia, who died unmarried. He died July 10th, 1667, and was succeeded by his said only son,

DAVID, *fifth Viscount Stormont, and third Lord Balvaird,* a nobleman of excellent natural and acquired endowments, strict honour, and unstained probity. He married Margery, only daughter of David Scot, of Scotstarvet, [e] heir male of the noble family of Buccleuch, by Nicolas, his first wife, only daughter of Sir John Grierson, of Lagg, and of his wife Isabel, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Lord Boyd; whereby the present Earl of Mansfield is one of the heirs of line of Sir James Murray, of Cockpool, elder brother of John Murray, of Dundrennen, afterwards Viscount of Annan, and Earl of Annandale, the said Sir John Grierson's mother being the eldest daughter of Sir James Murray, of Cockpool. By the said Margery he had six sons;

[d] Cromwell's act of Indemnity.

[e] Charta penes David Scot de Scotstarvet.

first, David, his successor; second, James, who served in the fourth parliament of Great Britain and last of Queen Anne, for the boroughs of Inverury, Kintore, &c. and was returned for the same to the next parliament, being the first called by King George I.; third, John, who died young; fourth, William, the first Earl of Mansfield, of whom hereafter; fifth, Charles; and, sixth, Robert; who both died without issue. His Lordship, by the same Lady, had also eight daughters; first, Catharine; second, Elizabeth; who both died unmarried; third, Margery, wedded to colonel John Hay, of Cromlix, third son of Thomas, sixth Earl of Kinnoul, and brother to George Henry, first Lord Hay, of Pedwardin, and seventh Earl of Kinnoul; fourth, Emilia, married to Sir Alexander Lindsay, of Evelie, in the county of Perth, Bart.; fifth, Margaret; sixth, Jane, died unmarried; seventh, Helen Nicholas, who died at Edinburgh, November 7th, 1777, unmarried; and, eighth, Mary, who died unmarried. This David Viscount Stormont died November 9th, 1731, and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son,

David, *sixth Viscount Stormont*, who distinguished himself by his extensive learning and knowledge, as well as by his great integrity. This noble peer espoused Anne, daughter and sole heir of John Stuart, of Innernytie, Esq. and by her Ladyship had two sons, and two daughters, viz. first, David, seventh Viscount Stormont, and second Earl of Mansfield; second, James; Anne, and Margery.

David, the eldest son, above-mentioned, succeeding his father in 1748, became *seventh Viscount Stormont*. His Lordship gave early proofs of taste for polite literature, and capacity for public business. In the late reign he was envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Poland; and after the accession of his present Majesty, he was nominated one of the ambassadors to the proposed congress at Augsburg; and, after the conclusion of the peace, was sworn of his Majesty's privy-council, and constituted ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna; and afterwards resided in the same character at the court of Versailles, until the conduct of that court, in publicly assisting his Majesty's American subjects in their attempt to become independent, occasioned his recal, and the commencement of hostilities. His Lordship was afterwards appointed lord justice general of the court of justiciary in Scotland.

William, Earl Mansfield, fourth son of David, fifth Vis-

count, was educated at Westminster-school, and after going through the usual course of study there, he went, in 1724, to Christ-church college in the University of Oxford, and continued a student in that house for several years. In 1728, he made a celebrated exercise in verse, to which the first prize was adjudged; which shewed that he might have excelled in poetry, if he had not applied to better employment, which Mr. Pope alludes to in some well-known lines.

He travelled abroad; and afterwards studied the law in Lincoln's Inn, London, of which society he was a member.

In 1731, he was called to the bar, and very early came into full business of the highest kind. There was very little interval between his first appearance, and his being universally resorted to, upon all matters of consequence.

What is rarely the lot of any of that profession, happened to him. He came into business immediately, and began at the top. The ground, which fortune had given him, he maintained with great applause. He grew every day in reputation; and made a shining figure at the bar, upon many very public, solemn, and interesting occasions.

In November, 1742, he was appointed solicitor-general.

He was a member of the house of commons from that time, till he was called to the house of peers; and took a principal and most distinguished part in all the debates of consequence.

In April, 1754, he was constituted attorney-general. It is still remembered, that, during the time he held this office, he succeeded in many causes, civil and criminal, for the King; and never lost one, because he made it a rule, that the King should always be clearly in the right, and the moment the case appeared, in his own opinion, a doubtful or measuring cast, he gave it up.

On November 8th, 1756, he was nominated lord chief justice of England; and immediately after he was sworn into that office, the great seal was put to a patent (which had before passed the proper offices) creating his Lordship BARON OF MANSFIELD, in the county of Nottingham, with limitation to the heirs male of his body.

From that time, the business in the court of King's Bench was immense. Nothing hung undecided. There never was a difference of opinion in the court; and they never had a judgment reversed.

His Lordship was sworn of the privy-council, in a day or two

after he was constituted chief justice; and, after that time, the council relied upon his assistance, almost singly, in the determination of all causes relating to the plantations or prizes.

The precision, the impartiality, the consummate knowledge, the clear discernment, and the dispatch, with which the latter were determined, (generally upon reasons given in public) were the admiration of the whole world, and have produced universal acquiescence and satisfaction, both at home and abroad; though the number was incredible, the value prodigious (amounting to millions sterling) and the questions various and of the most arduous nature; and notwithstanding that in the beginning the captors were disposed to be clamorous and unreasonable, and foreign nations to be jealous, suspicious, and so diffident of the jurisdiction as to dispute it.

His Lordship was also called to the cabinet-council of the late King, and of his present Majesty, by whom he was advanced to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, on October 19th, 1776, by the style and title of EARL OF MANSFIELD, and to his male issue; and for want of such issue, to Louisa Viscountess Stormont and her issue male, by David Viscount Stormont.

He resisted every temptation in the state, rather than quit the line of an independent profession. He was called to all the offices, which he executed, without a competitor; rather for the sake of others than his own. He never took any grant or emolument from the late King, to himself or any person belonging to him.

In April, 1757, he was appointed for some time chancellor of the Exchequer.

In November, 1758, his Lordship was elected a governor of the Charter-house, in the room of Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough, deceased.

His Lordship retired from the King's Bench in June, 1788, and died March 20th, 1793, at the great age of eighty-eight.

Dr. Bisset has given the following character of this celebrated man.

"During the recess (1788), that illustrious sage, who had so long presided over the judicial decisions of his country, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, thought that many years of labour, without reproach, might be followed by a few years of rest, and retired from the judicative bench. For comprehending the law of his particular country, William Murray, a man of the most acute

and extensive genius, had prepared himself by a profound study of history, general ethics, the philosophy of jurisprudence, investigation of human passions and conduct, and the civil law, on which the judicial institutions of so great a part of modern Europe are founded. On this basis he raised his superstructure of knowledge of the English code: to the depths of legal science, the accuracy and extent of juridical details, he added the pleasing and impressive accomplishments of an engaging, graceful, and persuasive eloquence. From such an union and extent of qualifications, Mr. Murray very early rose to most distinguished practice. With such opportunities of observing the circumstances of society, of civil actions and engagements, and criminal perpetrations, his penetrating and comprehensive mind saw that the progress of social, and especially commercial intercourse, was producing new combinations, which had not been specifically foreseen when the laws applied to such subjects were enacted; therefore he inferred, that the essential principles of justice required such a latitude of interpretation, as would render existing laws applicable to new cases. The intelligent reader must know, that there are two great standards of judicial interpretation; the one the authority of custom, decision, and statute, according to literal definition; the other, according to the general principles of equity, construing particular law, unwritten or written, in such a way as best to answer the great ends of justice. The close precision of English reasoning has diffused itself through municipal institutions, and combining with the English accurate sense of justice, has, in the great body of the law, made so specific provisions for all cases, when the laws were enacted, likely to occur, that it may be safely advanced as a general position, that in every question within the knowledge, foresight, and intent of our law-givers, the more nearly the decision follows the letter of the law, the more fully will the purposes of justice be answered: but when combinations of engagements and conduct arise, which law-givers have not specifically anticipated, and on which the judge is called to give decision, he must apply the constructive character of the civil law. The personage before us, partly from his education, in a great measure from having to meet subjects of judicial inquiry, to which neither decisions nor decrees could precisely apply; and, perhaps, also partly from that comprehensive genius, which in seeking its ends might less require customary details than adequacy of means, verged more to a constructive than a literal in-

terpretation: but his judgments were just; they repaired injuries, compensated losses, and punished crimes; they confirmed civil rights, repressed vice, supported virtue, promoted the order and tranquillity of society. The most fertile sources of new cases, during the long judicial supremacy of this eminent judge, were commerce with its subordinate arts and instruments. In considering the various and diversified contracts of this kind, which neither precedents nor statutes could solve, Lord Mansfield recurred to a very clear principle of ethics; that where the terms of covenants do not precisely ascertain the extent and obligations, general custom is the most equitable rule of construction. This principle he applied to delivery of goods, insurances, wharfages, bottomry, and an infinite diversity of mercantile and maritime transactions. In the great department of commercial jurisprudence, this illustrious judge formed a code of decisions, digested into a complete system, and may well be styled the Justinian of Commercial Law. Lord Mansfield, with a sagacity almost intuitive, apprehended the scope, unravelled the intricacies, and understood the nature of a case; discerned whether it was common or new; and if new, by what general principle or analogy of law its merits were to be ascertained. In his charges to juries, he made the evidence and arguments on both sides, and their comparative force, so very clear, and also the reasons and rules on which he formed his judgment, that every hearer of common understanding must be master of the cause, and of the judge's view of the cause; and as his principles of judgment, the result of combined knowledge and wisdom, were uniform, by hearing one charge of decision, you were assured of the decision which he would give in any similar case. The acute penetration of this sage was very happily exerted in eliciting truth from unwilling witnesses; and in the course of his judicial services he was very successful in repressing, not only a great variety of individual attempts at perjury, but in preventing the commission of that crime in certain classes of subjects, in which it was before universally prevalent. This judge, thoroughly comprehending, not only the general object, but the special compartments of his office, very carefully distinguished between the duties of a civil and criminal magistrate. In the former relation he confined his consideration, at least so far as it dictated his charge to juries, to the damage sustained by the plaintiff, without adducing the conduct of the defendant as a reason for enhancing damages beyond the actual injury, the repara-

tion of which was, and must be, the sole ground of a civil action. He did not confound redress for a private wrong with punishment for a public wrong; but by keeping the administration of civil and criminal justice separate, as intended and prescribed by law, he most effectually answered the purposes of both. Lord Mansfield was frequently reproached with attempting to increase the influence and power of the crown, and was exposed to great obloquy from factious demagogues, who directed and inflamed the populace at the time: but on investigation it was found, that his opinions of the law of libels were those that had been received by former lawyers and judges; that if not precisely correct, they were by no means of his invention, but adopted on very eminent authority. With talents to excel in any department, professional excellence was what Lord Mansfield chiefly sought, and sought with the greatest success. As a politician, his Lordship aspired not to the eminence which his abilities could have so easily attained; and he never was a leader. The measures which he supported during various periods, especially the administration of Lord North and his predecessors, were not those on which his character for wisdom could be founded. As an orator he shone brightly, but not unrivalled; though equalled by few, he was by one surpassed. The engaging and graceful persuasion of a Murray yielded to the commanding force of a Pitt. But as a judge he earned the highest fame, by combining philosophy and detail, by instantaneously and completely comprehending the case; and by accurate discrimination, which, though deviating somewhat from the letter of the laws, bounded his constructions by the lines of equity and justice. In him you could not always find his precedents in the law reports, or his rules in the statutes at large, when neither would apply; but must recognize his principles and criteria of determination in the immutable laws of reason and rectitude. Lord Mansfield's procedure of the bench was, on the whole, the best that could be adopted by himself, or any other judge of consummate wisdom: how far, as a general model, it ought to be followed by all judges, might be a matter of doubtful inquiry. Perhaps, on the whole, unless a judge be uncommonly sagacious and able, literal interpretation, keeping as closely as possible to precedent and statute, if in some cases it may be an obstacle to the completely right, yet in a much greater variety is a preventive of wrong." [f]

[f] Bisset's Reign of Geo. III.

In September, 1738, his Lordship married the Lady Elizabeth Finch, one of the daughters of Daniel, sixth Earl of Winchelsea, and second Earl of Nottingham; but had no issue by her, who died in 1784.

His Lordship having been created an English Earl, with remainder to Louisa *Viscountess Stormont*, on the idea then prevalent, that no English peerage could be limited to a Scotch peer, even in remainder, was as soon as a contrary doctrine was established by law, created EARL OF MANSFIELD by another patent dated August 11th, 1792, with remainder to his nephew, himself, DAVID, *Viscount Stormont*, which

DAVID, *Viscount Stormont*, succeeded his uncle accordingly as SECOND EARL OF MANSFIELD, having succeeded his father in the Scotch Viscounty in 1748. His Lordship, having embraced a public life was ambassador to Paris in 1772; and on October 27th, 1779, was appointed one of the secretaries of state, in which high office he remained till the change of ministry in 1782. In the coalition ministry, 1783, he was appointed president of the council. His Lordship died September 1st, 1796, leaving the character of an industrious, well-informed, and able statesman.

His Lordship married, first, Henrietta Frederica, daughter of Henry Count Bunau, in Saxony; and by her, who died March 16th, 1767, had a daughter, Lady Elizabeth Mary, born May 18th, 1760, who married, December 10th, 1785, George Finch Hatton, Esq. of Eastwell-park, in Kent, by whom she has issue several sons and daughters, of which the eldest is married to major-general the Hon. Charles Hope.

His Lordship married, secondly, Louisa, daughter of Charles, late Lord Cathcart; who succeeded as COUNTESS OF MANSFIELD by the first patent given to the first Earl, and is since married to the Honourable Robert Fulke Grevile, next brother to George, Earl of Warwick, by whom she has issue.

See title *Earl of Mansfield*, for her issue by her first husband, of whom see a more particular account under that title.

Title. Louisa Grevile, Countess of Mansfield.

Creation. Countess of Mansfield, October 19th, 1776.

NEVILLE, EARL OF ABERGAVENNY.

In illustrious antiquity, great and numerous honours, flourishing branches, and mighty power, scarcely any family can vie with the splendour possessed in former ages by the Nevilles. Camden has observed, that from hence sprung six Earls of Westmoreland, two Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, an Earl of Kent, a Marquis Montacute, a Baron Ferrers of Oversley, Barons Latimer, Barons Abergavenny, one Queen, five Duchesses, to omit Countesses and Baronesses, an Archbishop of York, and a great number of inferior gentlemen.

The Nevilles are descended by the male line from Gospatric, *Earl of Northumberland.* This great Earl, who was son and heir of Maldred, who married Algitha, daughter and heir of Uchthred, Earl of Northumberland, by Algiva, daughter of King Ethelred of England; (which Maldred, was son of Crinan, one of the greatest and most opulent families in the North of England,) obtained from King William the Conqueror the Earldom of Northumberland; but soon after unable to endure the austerity of the King's power, fled to Scotland, taking with him young Edgar Atheling, and Agatha his mother, and also Margaret and Christian his sisters. He was kindly received by King Malcolm Canmore, who gave him the lands and manor of Dunbar in East Lothian, and several baronies in Berwickshire. His future conduct and behaviour shewed that King Malcolm's favours were not misplaced; for he served him faithfully, and contributed greatly to establish peace and order in the kingdom. His sons were,

First, Dolphinus.

Second, Waldevus, or Waltheof.

Third, Cospatric, created Earl of Dunbar in Scotland, whence are descended the great Scotch families of Dunbar and Home.[a]

DOLPHINUS, eldest son, had issue

MALDRED,[b] whose son was

ROBERT *Fitz-Maldred*, who married Isabel, sister and heir of Henry de NEVILLE, who died without issue, 11 Hen. III.

This Henry de NEVILLE was descended from GILBERT de Nevil, a Norman, who came into England with the Conqueror, being said to be his admiral; though his name does not occur in Domesday-book. He was father of GEFFREY de Nevil, whose son GEFFREY[c] married Emma, daughter and heir of Bertram de Bulmer, a great Baron in the north; by whom he had the above Henry, and Isabel, wife of Robert Fitz-Maldred. By this Isabel, Robert Fitz-Maldred had issue

GEFFREY, their son and heir, who in consequence of the great inheritance he derived from his mother, assumed the surname of NEVILLE. He had issue

ROBERT de Neville, his son and heir, who was governor of the castles of Norham and Werke, 42 Hen. III. and warden of the King's forests beyond Trent, 45 Hen. III. In that turbulent year, 47 Hen. III. this great Baron was made captain general of all the King's forces beyond Trent, &c. But in 50 Hen. III. he fell off to the rebellious Barons, for which defection he was soon pardoned. He died 10 Edw. I. having had by Ida, his wife, relict of Robert Bertram,

ROBERT de Neville, his son and heir apparent, who died before him, having married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Ralph Fitz-Randulph, Lord of Middleham, by whom he left issue

RANULPH de Nevile, who succeeded his grandfather Robert, and held *Raby* with the eight adjoining lordships, of the prior of Durham, by the yearly rent of four pounds and a stag. He died April 18th, 1331, 5 Edw. III. leaving by his first wife Eufemia, daughter of Sir John de Clavering,

RALPH, his surviving son and heir, who like his ancestors had many disputes with the prior of Durham, about the offering of the stag, for his tenure, and the degree of entertainment which he

[a] Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, p 440, &c.

[b] This generation is left out by Dugdale; but the addition of *Fitz-Maldred* to the name of his son seems to prove it.

[c] There were other great families of the name of Neville, of whom some account is given by Dugdale.

claimed, upon Holy Rood-day, on which there grew an old song in rhyme, as a lamentation for Robert de Neville, his great grandfather:

> "*Wel I wa, sal ys Hornes blaw*
> *Holy Rode this day;*
> *Nou es he dede, and lies law*
> *Was wont to blaw tham ay.*"

He was at one time steward of the King's household, and in many great state employments. He was at one time taken prisoner in a skirmish with the Scots at Berwick, and carried to Dunbar, where he continued for some time in custody of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar. In 20 Edw. III. he had an eminent command in the battle of Durham against the Scots. In 33 Edw. III. he attended the King to France. He died 41 Edw. III. and was buried in Durham Cathedral. He married Alice, daughter of Hugh de Audley, who re-married Ralph Lord Greystock, and died 1374. By her he had

John de Neville, his son and heir, who served several times in the wars of France with a great retinue. In 2 Rich. II. he was constituted lieutenant of the duchy of Aquitaine, &c. It is reported that he was sometime employed against the Turks; and that, being lieutenant of Aquitaine, he reduced that province to quiet, which had been wasted by wars with the French; and that in his service in those parts he won, and had rendered to him, eighty-three walled towns, castles, and forts. He died 17th October, 12 Rich. II. He married, first, Maud, daughter of Lord Percy, by whom he had,

First, Ralph, his son and heir.

Second, Thomas de Neville, afterwards *Lord Furnival,* in right of his wife Joan, sole daughter and heir of William Furnival, Lord Furnival, who died 6 Rich. II. He died about 14 Hen. IV. leaving two daughters his coheirs; Joan; and Maud, wife of Sir John Talbot, whence descended the Earls of Shrewsbury.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Lord Latimer, by whom he had John Lord Latimer.

Ralph de Neville, son and heir, before-mentioned, was advanced to the title of *Earl of Westmorland,* 21st December, 21 Rich. II. and was constituted Earl Marshal of England, 1 Hen. IV. Having filled many high offices, he died possessed of a vast estate, 21st October, 4 Hen. VI. By two wives he had a very large family.

He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Hugh Earl Stafford; and by her, who died June 9th, 1370, had issue,

First, John, son and heir apparent, an active warrior, who having married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, died before his father, 1423, leaving, first, Ralph, second Earl; second, John, father of Ralph, third Earl.

Second, Ralph, who married Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir William Ferrers of Oversley, from whose heirs descended William Wentworth, the celebrated Earl of Strafford.

Third, Matilda, wife of Peter de Mauley.

Fourth, Alice, wife of Thomas Grey, of Heton, and afterwards of Gilbert de Lancaster.

Fifth, Philippa, wife of Thomas Lord Dacre.

Sixth, Margaret, wife Richard Lord Scrope, of Bolton.

Seventh, Anne, wife of Sir Gilbert Umfraville, Knight.

Eighth, Margery, abbess at Barking.

Ninth, Elizabeth, a nun at the Minories, London.

This great Earl married, secondly, Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, widow of Sir Robert Ferrers, of Oversley, and by her had issue,

Tenth, Richard de Neville, who became *Earl of Salisbury*, in right of his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; and left issue, first, Richard *Earl of Warwick and Salisbury*, commonly called *the King Maker*, of whose two daughters and coheirs, Isabel, married George, Duke of Clarence; and Anne, married, first, Edward, Prince of Wales, and then Richard Duke of Gloucester; second, John, who was created *Marquis of Montacute*, who left issue George, created Duke of Bedford by King Edward IV. afterwards *degraded*, for want of a sufficient livelihood in consequence of his father's attainder, who died without issue, May 4th, 1483. On which (his younger brother John having also died without issue) his eight sisters became his coheirs; viz. Anne, wife of Sir William Stonor, of Oxfordshire, Knight; Elizabeth, wife of Lord Scrope, of Upsal; Margaret, wife of Sir John Mortimer, and afterwards of Robert Horne; Lucy, married first to Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, Knight, of Aldwarke, (father of William Fitzwilliams, Earl of Southampton) and afterwards to Sir Anthony Browne, Knight, whence came the Viscounts Montagu; and Isabel, wife of Sir William Huddleston, of Salston, Knight.

Eleventh, William de Neville, who became *Lord Fauconberg*, in right of his wife Joan, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Fau-

conberg. He was made, 1 Edw. IV. lord admiral of England, and *Earl of Kent.* But he did not long enjoy those honours; for he died 3 Edw. IV. leaving three daughters, his coheirs; viz. Joan, wife of Sir Edward Bedhowing, Knight; Elizabeth, wife of Sir Richard Strangways, Knt.; and Alice, wife of Sir John Conyers, Knight. He was buried in the priory of Gisborough, Yorkshire.

Twelfth, George Neville, *Lord Latimer*; by which title he was summoned to parliament, in consequence of a settlement made on him by his father, Earl Ralph, of the lands of his uncle the late John Lord Latimer, which had come to the said Earl Ralph, by a special entail, in consequence of failure of heirs male of the above John. In 13 Hen. VI. this George was made chief commander of the King's forces against the Scots. In his latter years he grew an ideot, and died 30th December, 9 Edw. IV. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and coheir to her mother Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Berkeley. His son and heir, Sir Henry Neville, died before him, being slain at Edgcote-field near Banbury, 9 Edward IV. leaving, by a daughter of Lord Berners, (besides Thomas a younger son) Sir Richard Neville, his son and heir, who succeeded his grandfather as Lord Latimer, and was a commander in the battle of Stoke, 1 Hen. VII. and afterwards an eminent commander against the Scots; and, among others, in the battle of Floddon. He died 22 Hen. VIII. having married Anne, daughter of Humphry Stafford, of Grafton, Esq. by whom he had six sons and six daughters; viz. John; William, of Penwyn in Worcestershire; Thomas; Marmaduke; George; and Christopher. Margaret, married to Edward, son and heir of Robert Lord Willoughby, of Broke; Dorothy, married to Sir John Dawney, Knight; Elizabeth; Catharine; Susan, wife of Richard Norton, high sheriff of Yorkshire, 13 Eliz.; [d] and Joan. John, eldest son, succeeded as Lord Latimer, and died 1542, having married, first, Dorothy, daughter and coheir of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford; and afterwards Catherine, daughter of Thomas Lord Parr, of Kendal, who re-married King Henry VIII. By the first he had a daughter Margaret; and John his son and heir, last Lord Latimer, who died 1577, having married Lucy, daughter of Henry Earl of Worcester, by whom he left four daughters his coheirs; viz. first, Catherine, married to Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland; second, Dorothy, wife of Thomas Cecil, first Earl of

[d] Banks's Dormant and Extinct Peerage, vol. ii. p. 300.

Exeter; third, Lucy, married to Sir William Cornwallis, Knight, (who left four daughters his coheirs); and fourth, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Danvers, and afterwards of Sir Edmund Carey, Knt. by the former of whom she had Sir Charles Danvers; Sir Henry Danvers, afterwards Earl of Danby; Sir John Danvers; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Walmsley, (whose daughter and heir Anne, marrying Sir Edward Osborn, was mother of Sir Thomas, created *Viscount Latimer*, and Earl of Danby, &c.); Dorothy, wife of Sir Peter Osborn, Knight; Anne; Lucy; Eleanor; and Mary.

Thirteenth, Edward Neville, *Lord Abergavenny*, of whom presently.

Fourteenth, Robert, Bishop of Durham.

Fifteenth, Cuthbert.

Sixteenth, Henry.

Seventeenth, Thomas.

Eighteenth, Cicely, wife of Richard, Duke of York.

Nineteenth, Jane, a nun.

Twentieth, Anne, wife of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, remarried to Walter Lord Mountjoy.

Twenty-first, Alianor, wife of Richard Lord Spenser, and afterwards of Henry, Earl of Northumberland.

Twenty-second, Catherine, wife of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and afterwards of John, son of Richard Woodville, Earl Rivers.

Ralph, *second Earl of Westmorland*, grandson of Ralph, first Earl, died 2 Rich. III. and had [e] issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry (Hotspur), son and heir of Henry Earl of Northumberland, John, his son and heir, who died before his father, 20th March, 29 Hen. VI. having married Anne, daughter of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, without issue. Earl Ralph was therefore succeeded by his nephew

Ralph, *third Earl of Westmorland*, who was then twenty-eight years of age; and was one of the chief of the army sent against the Scots under the Earl of Surry, 9 Hen. VII. He had issue by Magaret, daughter of Sir Roger Booth, of Barton, com. Lanc. Ralph, his son and heir, who married Editha, daughter of Sir William Sands, of Hampshire, and died in his father's lifetime, leaving issue

Ralph, who succeeded his grandfather as *fourth Earl of Westmorland*, and married Catherine, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; and by her had seven sons and nine

[e] He had a second wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Reginald Cobham.

daughters; first, Henry; second, Sir Thomas; third, Edward; fourth, Christopher; fifth, Ralph; sixth, George; seventh, Cuthbert; eighth, Eleanor, died s. p.; ninth, Dorothy, wife of John, Earl of Oxford; tenth, Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Danby, Knt.; eleventh, Joan; twelfth, Margaret, married to Henry Manners, Earl of Rutland; thirteenth, Elizabeth, to Thomas Lord Dacres, of Gillesland; fourteenth, Eleanor, to Sir Bryan Stapleton, Knt.; fifteenth, Anne, to Sir Fulke Greville, of Beauchamp's-court; sixteenth, Ursula. This Earl died 24th April, 3 Edw. VI. and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Henry, *fifth Earl of Westmorland*, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, and had issue, first, Charles; second, Eleanor, wife of Sir William Pelham, Knight, master of the ordnance; third, Catherine, wife of Sir John Constable, of Kirby Knowle, in Yorkshire; fourth and fifth, Mary and Adeline, who died unmarried. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Cholmley, Knight, widow of Sir Henry Gascoigne, Knight, by whom he had Margaret and Elizabeth. This Earl died in August 1563; and was succeeded by his son

Charles, *sixth and last Earl of Westmorland*, who having in 1569 engaged with the Earl of Northumberland in the rebellion in the north, fled into Scotland, on the approach of the Earl of Sussex, who was sent against the insurgents, first lurking with Carr, of Ferniherst, and thence passing over to the Netherlands, where he was received by the Spaniards, and continued till his great age and death; being attainted here in the 13 Eliz. and all his possessions confiscated. On his decease, Edward Neville, the collateral male heir, claimed the Earldom; but it was adjudged to be forfeited. This Earl married Anne, daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surry, and had four daughters his coheirs; first, Catherine, married to Sir Thomas Grey, of Chillingham; second, Eleanor, died unmarried; third, Margaret, married Nicholas Pudsey; fourth, Anne, married David, brother of Sir William Ingleby, Knight.

Barony of Abergavenny.

We now return to Edward Neville, fourth son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmorland, by his second wife Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt.

Which *Edward* Nevill, having[d] wedded Elizabeth, the sole

[d] Esc. 14 Hen. VI. n 35.

daughter and heir of Richard Beauchamp, LORD BERGAVENNY, had livery [e] of the lands of her inheritance in 14 Henry VI. but was kept out of the *castle and manor of Bergavenny* by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Which Richard, as also his son Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, enjoyed the said castle, &c. so long as they lived, by a special entail made in the reign of Richard II. by William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, [f] that on failure of issue-male of his body, by Joan his then wife, the said castle, &c. should resort unto Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, (brother to him the said William) and to the heirs male of his body.

However, in 27 Hen. VI. Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, being deceased, and Anne, his sole daughter and heir, in ward to the King, upon the humble remonstrance of this Edward Nevill and his wife, [g] they obtained livery of the said *castle of Bergavenny*, &c. and in the patent he is styled LORD BERGAVENNY.[h] Also, two years after, was *summoned by writ by that title* to the parliament held [i] in 29 Hen. VI.

This Edward Nevill had the honour of knighthood [k] conferred on him at Whitsuntide, in 4 Hen. VI. and was then married; for, in that year, the Lord Bergavenny [l] was summoned to take the order of knighthood with the King himself, who was then knighted by John Duke of Bedford, regent of France, at a solemn feast held at Leicester; and at the same time his brethren, William, and George Nevill, Lord Latimer, were knighted with him.

In 32 Hen. VI. he was [m] among other nobles in the great parliament chamber, at Westminster, at the opening of a coffer, containing three seals, one of gold, and two of silver, which were in the custody of John, cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor, deceased, when they were delivered to Richard Earl of Salisbury, as chancellor. In the same year, he [n] marched with Edward, Earl of March, (afterwards Edw. IV.) the Earl of War-

[e] Rot. Fin. 14 Hen. VI. m. 13. [f] Rot. Fin. 14 H. VI. m. 16.

[g] Pat. 27 Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 7.

[h] It is considered as a barony by tenure; for, though the Nevilles are descended from the ancient Barons, they are not in truth the heirs; the representation of blood having passed to the Greys of Ruthyn.

[i] Claus. de eodem ann. in dorso.

[k] Anstis's Reg. of the Gart. vol. i. p 93, n. x.

[l] Rymer's Fœd. tom. x. p. 356. [m] Ibid. tom ii. p. 344.

[n] Stowe's Annals, p. 408.

wick, and others, with an army of 25,000 men, and, being refused admittance to the King, the battle of Northampton ensued, when the royalists were vanquished, with the loss of 10,000 men.

After Edward, Earl of March, attained the crown, he was one of the Lords who firmly adhered to him; and in the second year of his reign [o] went with him towards Scotland, when several places were reduced to his obedience in the north. In 10 Edw. IV. he was commissioned to muster and array all men fitting to bear arms in the county of Kent, and to march and oppose George, Duke of Clarence, and Richard, Earl of Warwick, traitors and rebels.

On July 3d, 1471, he was one of the Lords [p] who, in the palace of Westminster, took the following oath:

"I Edward Bergavenny, knowledge, take, and repute you Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornewaill, and Erle Chestre, first begotten son of our soveraigne Lord Edward the fourth King of England and of France, Lord of Ireland, to be verey and undoubted heyre to our said soveraigne lord, as to the corones and reames of England and of Fraunce, and lordship of Ireland.

"And promitte and swere, that in cas hereafter it happen you, by Goddis disposition, to overlive our said soveraigne lord, I shall then take and accept you for true, very, and rightwys King of England, &c. And feiw and trouth to you shall bere, and in all things truly and faithfully behave me towardes you and your heyres, as a true and faithfull subject oweth to behave hym to his soveraign lord and rightwys King of England. So help me God, and holidam, and holy evaungelists."

Elizabeth his first wife (who was born [q] at Hanley castle, in com. Wigorn. Dec. 16th, 1415) deceasing in 27 Hen. VI. this Edward, Lord Bergavenny, afterwards married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Howard, Knight, but for this marriage they were both excommunicated, in regard they had carnal copulation together in the lifetime of his first wife; [r] and likewise for that he was of near kindred to her, viz. within the third degree of consanguinity. Howbeit, at length making their application to Pope Nicholas V. they were absolved, and had a special dispensation, for that their marriage, dated at Rome, October 15th, A. D. 1448.

[o] Stowe's Annals, p. 417. [p] Rymer, tom. ii. p. 714.
[q] Leland's Itin. vol. vi. fol. 89.
[r] Regist. Stafford and Kemp fol. 33.

He departed this life on Thursday, October 18th, 16 Ed. IV. [s] being then seised as tenant, by the courtesy of England, of the inheritance of the said Elizabeth, of the manors of *Merworth and Berlyng* in Kent; Hokam, Tebinham, Berghe, Sutton, with the hundreds of Laundriche and South Grenhowe, in com. Norf. of the manors of Ottelee, Lydgate, and Wrydelington, in com. Suff.; of the castle and manors of Ewyas Harold, in com. Heref.; of the manors of Kidderminster Biset, Kidderminster Burnell, Dunclent, Purshill, Rushale, and Inkeburowe, in com. Wigorn; of the manors of East Becheworth, Westcote, Padingden-Pembroke, and a third part of the castle of Reygate, in com. Surrey; of the manors of Dicchening, Peccam, Rottyngdon, North Esc, in the town of Iford; of the third part of the castle and manor of Lewes; of the third part of the chace of Cleres, and forest of Worth; as also of the third part of the hundreds of Buntinghill, Strete, Berecompe, Swanbergh, Helmestrowe, Yousemere, Walesbone, and Ponynges, with the moytie of the hundreds of Wyndham and Fishers-gate, all in com. Sussex; of the manors of Fordham, East Hanyngfield, West Hanyngfield, Thoriton, Rideswell, and South Hanyngfield, in com. Essex; and of the manors of Aston Cantelow, Shelfield, Allesley, and Fillongley, in com. Warw. leaving Sir George Nevill, Knight, his second son by his first wife, his next heir, at that time twenty-six years of age: [t] for Richard, his eldest son, died before him at the castle of Raby, and was buried in the south aisle of the collegiate church at Stanedrope, in the bishopric of Durham, under a flat marble stone, with his portraiture in brass. He had [u] also two daughters; Alice, married to Sir Thomas Grey, Knight; and Catharine, wife of ..... Iwarby, Esq.

And by his second wife, Catharine, who was sister of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, he had three daughters; [x] Margaret, married to John Brook, Lord Cobham; Catharine, wife of Robert Tanfeild, and Anne, of the Lord Strange; as also three sons, who died young.

George, his only surviving son and heir, in 36 Hen. VI. was found to be one of the cousins [y] and heirs of Sir Rowland Lenthale, Knight, viz. son of Elizabeth, Lady Bergavenny, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, son of Joan, sometime Lady Bergavenny, one of the three sisters and coheirs of

[s] Esc. 16 Ed. IV. n. 66. Lel. Itin. vol. i f. 92.
[t] Descent of Nobility, MS. B. 20, in Bibl. Joh. Anstis Arm.
[x] Ibid. [y] Claus 36 H. VI. m. 34.

Thomas, late Earl of Arundel, brother of Margaret, mother of Edmund Lenthale, Esq. son of the same Sir Rowland and Margaret.

This Sir George Nevill, SECOND *(of the name)* LORD BERGAVENNY, being with his father in that battle near Tewksbury, on May 9th, 1471, wherein the Lancastrians were entirely defeated, had then the honour [z] of knighthood conferred on him by King Edward, at Barton, near Tewksbury. And was one [a] of the Barons that attended at the coronation of Rich. III. In 5 Hen. VII. being one [b] of the chief in that army sent over to Calais, in aid of Maximilian the Emperor against the French, he returned back without performing any considerable action, in regard the Emperor wanted money to carry on the war.

By his last will and testament, [c] bearing date July 1st, 1491, being then sick, he bequeathed his body to sepulture in the monastery of St. Pancrase, called the priory of Lewes, in Sussex, on the south side of the altar, where he had lately erected his tomb.

He died [d] on the 20th of September, 1492, leaving Elizabeth his wife surviving [e] (who was afterwards married to Richard Nayler, citizen of London) and five sons.

First, George, his son and heir.

Second, William, who died without issue.

Third, Sir Edward, ancestor to the present Earl.

Fourth, Sir Thomas Nevill, Knight, was of the privy-council, and secretary of state to Hen. VIII. He died the 29th of May, 1542, and was buried at Mereworth, and left issue by his wife Catherine, widow of ..... Lord Fitz Hugh, and daughter of Lord Dacres, of the North, an only daughter and heir, [f] Margaret, first married to Sir Robert Southwell, of Mereworth, in Kent, master of the rolls, who in her right enjoyed that manor. Her second husband was William Plumbe, Esq She died December 25th, 1575, aged fifty-five, and was buried at Widial, in Hertfordshire, where a monument was erected to her memory by her last husband.

Fifth, Richard.

And two daughters; Jane, wife of Sir Henry Pole, Lord Mon-

[z] Nom. Equit. MS. [a] Hollinshed, p. 733.
[b] Pol Virg. p. 584, n. 20, & 585, n. 20.
[c] Ex Regist. Horn qu. 8, in cur. Prærog. Cant.
[d] Pat. 8 Hen. VII. p. 1. [e] Regist. Moone, q. 8.
[f] MS. in Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. 12.

tacute; and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Berkeley, Knight, to whom he gave part of his plate and jewels.

Which children he had by Margaret, his first wife, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Fenne, Knight, sub-treasurer of England, who deceased on September 28th, 1485.[g]

And the said Elizabeth, his second wife, died A.D. 1500, and was buried by her husband Nayler in the church of St. Martin, Outwich, London.

The eldest son, SIR GEORGE NEVILL, THIRD, *of the name*, LORD BERGAVENNY, succeeding his father,[h] was heir of his lands. He was called by the King's writ at the Tower of London,[i] June, 1483, 1 Edw. V. to prepare himself to receive the order of knighthood against his coronation; and afterwards was made[k] one of the Knights of the Bath, the Sunday before the coronation of Rich. III. July 4th, 1483. After which he waited on the King in his progress in the north.

In 8 Hen. VII. he was[l] one of the principal persons with the King at the siege of Bulloign. And in 12 Hen. VII. by his credit and power,[m] preserved the county of Kent, from joining with the Cornish rebels then in that county; and[n] had a share in the honour of the victory obtained against them at Blackheath, on July 17th, 1497. In 21 Hen. VII. being under suspicion[o] of favouring Edward de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, at that time in banishment, he was committed to prison; but, nothing of guilt appearing against him, he was enlarged, and received into greater favour than before.

In 2 Hen. VIII. he was made[p] constable of Dover castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports. In 5 Hen. VIII. he was elected[q] a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and installed on May 7th, in the eighth stall on the Prince's side: and, soon after embarking with the King, he[r] commanded one of the wings of the army at the siege of Tirovenne, and at the battle that ensued, called by our historians the battle of Spurs, from the swiftness of the French in running away. After which he was at the siege of

g Ex Coll. Tho. Meller.
h Pat. 8 Hen. VII. p. 1.
i Rymer's Fœd. tom. xii. p. 135.
k Nom Equit. MS.
l Speed's Chron. p. 749.
m Bacon's Life of Hen. VII. p. 166.
n Polyd. Virg. p. 601.
o Ibid. p. 714.
p Pat. 2 Hen. VIII. p. 1, m. 10.
q Anstis's Reg. of the Gart. vol. i. p. 275.
r Hall's Chron. in Life of Hen. VIII. f. 36, and 32.

Tournay; and, on the surrender thereof, was [s] appointed by the King, with 6000 men, to take possession of that city.

In 6 Hen. VIII. he was [t] commander in chief of 5000 men, that were sent over to strengthen the town of Calais, and other fortresses within the English pale, against any sudden attempt that might be made by the French.

In 8 Hen. VIII. [u] when the King, for the honour of his sister the Queen of Scots, then come to visit him, had prepared two solemn days of justs, he was one the King chose on his side. And, the year after, was [x] one of the chief who suppressed a great riot in London.

In 12 Hen. VIII. he was present [y] at that memorable interview betwixt King Henry and Francis I. King of France, betwixt Guisnes and Ardres; and in their march, the Lord Abergavenny publicly said to the King, [z] "Sir, you are my King and Sovereign, wherefore, above all, I am bound to shew you truth, and not to let for none. I have been in the French party, and they are in number double as many as you be." Whereupon he, [a] with the Earl of Essex, Edward Poinynge, and Robert Wingfeilde, were appointed to take an account of the number of the French King's attendants.

And having married Mary, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, he was imprisoned in the Tower, in 13 Hen. VIII. for concealment of words spoken by that Duke, on September 10th, 1519, [b] viz. "That, if the King died, he would have the rule of the realm, in spight of whosoever said the contrary, swearing, that, if the Lord Abergavenny revealed this, he would fight with him." But on February 11th following, being brought to the King's Bench, at Westminster, and there [c] confessing his indictment of misprison of treason, he was soon after discharged, and was again in the King's favour.

The year after being one [d] of the council to the King, he was a witness to the patent, creating Sir Henry Marney, Lord Marney. And 19 Hen. VIII. on the conclusion [e] of a perpetual peace between the Kings of England and France, wherein the chief of

[s] Hall's Chron. in Life of Hen. VIII. f. 44, b.
[t] Stowe's Annals, p. 496. [u] Hollinshed, p. 838.
[x] Ibid. p. 842. [y] Herb. Hist. of Hen. VIII. p. 99.
[z] Hall. præd. f. 76. [a] Rymer's Fœd. tom xiii. p. 710.
[b] Herbert's Life of Hen. VIII. in Hist. of Eng. vol. ii. p. 41.
[c] Hall's Chron. f. 91. [d] Rymer, tom. xiii. p. 787.
[e] Rymer, tom. xiv. p. 224.

both realms were guarantees, he was among those on the part of the King of England.

In 21 Hen. VIII. he[f] was summoned to parliament as premier Baron of England, by the title of George Nevyle de Bergevenny, Chivaler.

In 22 Hen. VIII. he[g] was one of the peers who subscribed that letter to Pope Clement VII. importing, that in case he did not comply with King Henry, in the cause of his divorce from Queen Catherine, he would be in danger of losing his supremacy here. And, at the coronation of Queen Anne,[h] he claimed the office of chief larderer, which was allowed.

He died in 27 Hen. VIII. and by his last will and testament,[i] dated the same year, viz. June 4th, 1535, bequeathed his body to be buried in the parish church of Birling, in Kent; and had issue, by Joan, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, (his first wife) one daughter, named Elizabeth, married to Henry Lord d'Aubeney.

By Mary, his second wife, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, first Henry, his son and heir.[k]

Second, John, who died young; and,

Third, Thomas, who died without issue.

Also six daughters, viz. Catherine, wife of Sir John St. Leger, of Annerley, in Devonshire, Knight; Margaret, wife of John Cheney, son of Sir Thomas Cheney, Knight; Dorothy, wife of William Brooke, son of George, Lord Cobham; Jane, wife of Sir Henry Poole, Knight; Ursula, wife of Sir Warham St. Leger,[l] of Ulcombe in Kent, Knight, president of Munster in Ireland; and Mary, wife of Thomas Fienes, Lord Dacre.

Mary Brooke, alias Cobham, who had been his concubine,[m] but then his last wife, was great with child by him at his death, and was afterwards delivered of a daughter.

Henry, his son and successor, FOURTH *of the name*, LORD ABERGAVENNY, was summoned[n] to parliament, in 3 and 4 Edw. VI. and in 5 Edw. VI. accompanied[o] the Marquis of Northampton, and some other lords, in a solemn embassy into France; as also to present the order of the Garter to that King. After his

f Rymer, tom. xiv. p. 303.
g Ibid. p. 405.
h Hollinshed, p. 930.
i Regist. Hogen. qu. 35.
k Ibid. ut supra.
l Ibid.
m King Edw. Journal.
n Jour. of Parl. de eodem an.
o Hist. of Ed. VI. by S. J. Haywood, p. 123.

return, on March 2d, he was committed to ward, for striking the Earl of Oxford, in the chamber of presence; but, [p] on the 6th of April following, he had a special pardon for it. On Wyatt's insurrection in Kent, in the reign of Queen Mary, he raised forces to oppose him; and, [q] overtaking a body of his adherents at Blacksoil Field, in the parish of Wrotham, he put them to flight, chacing them four miles, and took sixty prisoners. After which he marched after Wyatt to London. In 29 Eliz. [r] he was one of the peers that sat in judgment upon the Queen of Scots, at Fotheringhay. And, departing this life at his seat called Comfort, near Berling, in Kent, [s] on February 10th, 1586-7, was buried with great solemnity in the church there, on March 21st following. By the inquisition taken after his decease at Maidstone, in the county of Kent, August 22d, 29 Eliz. [t] the jury found, that he died seised of the manors of Birling, Ryarshe, Ealding, alias Yalding, and Luddesdon; the manor and rectory of the church of All Saints, in Birling, and the advowson of the vicarage of Birling; the manor of West Peckham, and the advowson of the church of Maplescomb, in West Peckham; the manor of Mereworth, and advowson of the church; the manor and farm of Oldhaie, alias Hole-haie, all in the county of Kent; and that his daughter MARY, then aged thirty-two, was his sole heir; and was married, in 17 Eliz. to *Sir Thomas Fane, Knight.*

Her mother was Frances, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland. She [u] challenged the title of *Baroness Bergavenny*, against Edward Nevill, son of Sir Edward Nevill, a younger brother of George, Lord Bergavenny, father to this last mentioned Henry, on which Sir Edward the *castle of Bergavenny* was settled, both by testament and act of parliament; but the dispute was not determined until May 25th, 1 Jac. when, after great arguments on each part, the title of *Lord Bergavenny* [x] was, both by judgment of the house of peers, and order of the lords commissioners for the office of earl marshal of England, decreed [y] for the *heir male.*

Whereupon, to give some satisfaction to the heir female, the King, by his letters patent, granted the dignity or barony of *Le*

p Privat. Sigil. 5 Ed. VI. q Hollinshed, p. 1094, 1097.
r Camd. Eliz. in Hist. of Engl. vol. ii. p. 519, 522.
s Ex. Coll. W. Dethick Garter, MS. not A. 31, in Bibl. Joh. Anstis Arm.
t Cole's Esc. lib. iii. N. 61, A. 14, in Bibl. Harley, p. 105.
u Camd Eliz. p. 511. x Journal of Parl. de eod. an.
y Selden's Tit. of Honour, p. 879.

Despenser, to her and to her heirs, from whom the present *Earl of Westmorland* and Lord le Despenser are descended.

This [z] Henry, Lord Bergavenny, had to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Darrell, of Spelmonden; she was living in 1601, and was remarried to William Sidley, of Southfleet, in Kent, Esq.

Which Sir EDWARD NEVILL before-mentioned, (third son of George, second Lord Abergavenny) in 1 Hen. VIII. was one of those gallant knights, [a] who, for the more honour, and ennobling the triumphant coronation of the King, performed justs and tournaments in the palace of Westminster, the King and Queen being present. And, at Christmas the same year, [b] performed justs with the King himself at Richmond, who secretly arming himself with William Compton, (ancestor of the Earl of Northampton) this Sir Edward Nevill ran against this Mr. Compton, and wounded him, so that he was likely to die. The year after, [c] he was one of the three the King chose to be challengers with himself. In 5 Hen. VIII. having been at the siege of Thirovenne, and the battle that ensued, he was, [d] for his valiant behaviour, made a Knight Banneret. In 6 Hen. VIII. on the marriage of the King's sister with the French King, when the Dauphin had proclaimed solemn justs to be kept at Paris, in the month of November, [e] wherein he, with nine aids, would answer all comers, being gentlemen of name and arms, this Sir Edward, with the Duke of Suffolk, the Marquis of Dorset, and others, had the King's licence to go over and accept the challenge. [f] And, preparing themselves for the purpose, they departed all in green coats and hoods, and, landing at Calais, October 20th, were at the coronation of the Queen, and gained great honour, not only at the justs, but also at the torney and barriers. In 12 Hen. VIII. he waited on his Sovereign at his interview with the French King, between Guisnes and Ardres, having in his retinue [g] a chaplain, eleven servants, and eight horses. But in the 13 Hen. VIII. being suspected of favouring Edward, Duke of Buckingham, in his treasonable attempts, he [h] was forbid the King's presence. However, the year after he was again in favour, and was ordered to [i] attend the King

[z] MS. Pedigree of Nevill, penes meips. [a] Hall's Chron. f. 5.
[b] Ibid. f. 6. [c] Hollinshed, p. 809.
[d] Nom. Equit. in Bibl. Cotton, sub Essig. Claudius, C. 3.
[e] Burnet's Hist. of the Reform. p. 286. [f] Stowe's Annals, p. 497.
[g] MS. not. B. 5, in Bibl. Joh. Anstis. [h] Hall, f. 86.
[i] Rymer, tom. xiii. p. 768.

at Canterbury, on the 27th of May, to wait the arrival of the Emperor; who landing at Dover the day after, he was present at the interview between those monarchs. In 15 Hen. VIII. he was [i] one of the principal commanders of those forces sent into France under the Duke of Suffolk. In 23 Hen. VIII. he was one of the [k] maskers with the King at Cardinal Wolsey's, at which time the Cardinal took him for the King, and offered his chair, being, as Hollinshed writes, a comely knight, that much more resembled the King's person in that mask than any other. In 24 Hen. VIII. he waited on the King to Bulloign, and from thence to the interview with the French King at Sandingfield. In 29 Hen. VIII. he was present at the christening of Prince Edward, being [l] one of the six gentlemen of the King's chamber, who bore a rich canopy over him. But the year following, on November 3d, was sent prisoner to the Tower, [m] and, being [n] indicted on the 3d of January, "for devising [o] to maintain, promote, and advance one Reginald Pole, late dean of Exeter, enemy to the King, beyond the sea, and to deprive the King," was attainted and beheaded with the before-mentioned lords on Tower-hill, [p] on the 9th of the same month.

He was seated at Aldington-park, in Kent, and having married Eleanor, daughter of Andrew Lord Windsor, (widow of Ralph Lord Scroop, of Upsal) had issue two sons.

First, Edward; and,

Second, Henry, of *Billingbeer*, in Berks, from whom the Nevilles of that county descended; ancestors of Lord Braybrook.

Also three daughters; Catharine, wedded to Clement Throgmorton, of Hasely, in com. Warwick, Esq.; Frances, wife of Sir Edward Walgrave, of Borley, in Essex, Knight, ancestor, by her, of the Earl Waldegrave; and Elizabeth, married to Thomas Eymes, or Heynes, of Yorkshire, Esq.

EDWARD NEVILL, FIFTH *of the name*, LORD ABERGAVENNY, eldest son and heir of the said Sir Edward, succeeded in 29 Eliz. to the barony and honour of Bergavenny, and married two wives; first, Catharine, daughter of Sir John Brown, or Brome, of Halton, in Oxfordshire, Knight, by whom he had issue four sons.

First, Edward.

[i] Stowe, p. 520.
[k] Ibid. p. 560.
[l] Strype's Memorial, vol ii. p. 3.
[m] Hall, f. 233.
[n] Ibid.
[o] Stowe, p. 575.
[p] Hall, præd.

Second, Francis, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Lukenor, Esq. (but this branch is extinct.)

Third, George; and,

Fourth, Sir Henry Nevill, of Bedminster, Knight, (who by Ellen, daughter of Edward Poole, Esq had four sons.)

But by the second wife, Grisold, daughter of Thomas Hughes, of Uxbridge, in com. Middlesex, Esq. he had no issue; and she surviving him, was afterwards married to Francis Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.

The inquisition taken after his decease at Maidstone, in Kent, July 7th, 31 Eliz.[q] recites, that he died on February 10th before; and that Edward Nevill, his son and heir, was thirty-eight years of age, and was found to be cousin and heir of Henry Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, and that he died possessed of the manor and rectory of Birling, the manors of Ryashe, Ealding, alias Yalding, and Luddisdon, in the county of Kent; the manor of Rotherfield, forest of Waterdown, with the appurtenances, barony of Lewys, borough of Lewys, and the manor of Ditchling, in the county of Sussex.

Edward, his eldest son, sixth Lord Abergavenny, in 1 James I. had the title of Lord *Bergavenny* confirmed to him by the house of peers; and, the year after, *claimed the title of Earl of Westmorland,* as heir male;[r] which case is recited in Coke's seventh Report, where his claim is set forth at large; but was determined against him. And having married Rachel, daughter of John Lennard, of Knoll, in Kent, Esq. ancestor of the Earl of Sussex of that name, (who[s] had sepulture at Birling, October 15th, 1616) had issue six sons.

First, Sir Henry Nevill, Knight, who succeeded him.

Second, Edward, who died unmarried, A. D. 1610.

Third, Christopher, who took to wife Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Darcy, of Tolston Darcy, in com. Essex, Esq. from whom the present Earl of Abergavenny is descended.

Fourth, John.

Fifth, Thomas; and,

Sixth, Charles, who all died young.

And five daughters; Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Grey, Knight,

[q] Cole's Esc. lib. i. p. 411, N. 61, A. 12, in Bibl. Harley.

[r] But quere, if the claimant was not another Edward Neville? Or did not Edmund Neville of the Latimer branch claim it?

[s] Ex Regist. Eccl. de Birling.

eldest son of Henry Lord Grey, of Groby, and afterwards of Sir John Bingley, Knight; Mary, wife of Sir George Goring, of Denny, in com. Sussex, Knight, (afterwards Lord Goring, and Earl of Norwich); Catharine, wife of Sir Stephen Lessieur, of Chiswick, in com Middlesex, Knight. She died August 4th, 1630, and was buried in St. Faith's church, under St. Paul's cathedral; Frances and Margaret, who both died young.

This Edward Lord Abergavenny departing this life, December 1st, 1622, had[s] sepulture with his ancestors at Birling, the 3d of the same month, and was succeeded by

Henry, his son and heir, seventh Lord Abergavenny, who first married Mary, daughter of Thomas Sackvile, Earl of Dorset, (lord treasurer of England) by whom he had issue,

Sir Thomas Nevill, Knight of the Bath, who married Frances, daughter of Henry Lord Mordaunt, and died in his father's lifetime, A. D. 1628, and, on May 7th that year, was buried at Birling, leaving issue Henry, who died in his infancy, A. D. 1639; Charles, who died in 1637, by a fall from his horse; Margaret, wife of Thomas Brooke, of Madely, in com. Salop, Esq.; Cicely, wife of Fitzwilliam Coningsby, of Hampton-court, in com. Hereford, Esq. ancestor of the late Countess of Coningsby; Anne, Abbess of Pontoise, in France; Elizabeth and Mary, who died unmarried.

To his second wife he wedded Catharine, daughter of Edward Lord Vaux, of Harowden, and had issue by her two sons,

John and George, successively barons of Abergavenny.

And three daughters; Catharine, first married to Sir Robert Howard, Knight, a younger son of Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, afterwards to Robert Berry, of Ludlow, in com. Salop, Esq.; Frances, who died unmarried; and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Stonor, of com. Oxon, Esq.

This Henry Lord Abergavenny was buried at Birling, December 24th, 1641; and the Lady Catharine, his second wife, was buried by him, July 10th, 1649.

John, succeeding Henry his father in this honour, as eighth Lord Abergavenny, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Chamberlaine, of Sherburne castle, in com. Oxon, Esq. and died December 12th, 1660, without issue.

He was succeeded by George, his brother, ninth Lord Abergavenny, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas, son and heir of Henry Giffard, of Dunton Walet, in Essex, doctor of

[s] Ex Regist. Eccl. de Birling.

physic; and had issue by her one son, George Lord Abergavenny, and one daughter, Bridget, married to Sir John Shelly, Bart. and departing this life June 2d, A D. 1666, was buried on the 14th of the same month at Birling.

Which GEORGE, TENTH LORD ABERGAVENNY, was born April 21st, 1665; and having married Honora, daughter of John Lord Bellasis, of Worlaby, departed this life without issue, on March 26th, 1694-5, and was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields, London, April 1st following.

Whereupon, the title of Lord Abergavenny descended and came to the heirs male of Sir Christopher Neville, second surviving son of Edward Lord Abergavenny, and Rachel, his wife, daughter of John Lennard, Esq. which Sir Christopher, being seated at Newton St. Low, in com. Somerset, was made one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. and having married Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Darcy, of Tolston Darcy, in com. Essex, Esq. had sepulture with his ancestors at Birling, on June 7th, 1649, having issue by her a son,

RICHARD Neville, who, by his wife, Sophia, left issue,

GEORGE Neville, his son and heir, who was seated at *Sheffield*, in the county of *Sussex;* and having wedded Mary, daughter of Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, Knight, left issue two sons;

First, George, who *succeeded to the barony of Abergavenny*, March 26th, 1694-5, on the death of George, Lord Abergavenny, before-mentioned; and

Second, Edward Neville, second son, born in December 1664, father of William, fourteenth Lord Abergavenny.

Which GEORGE, ELEVENTH LORD ABERGAVENNY, married Anne, daughter of Nehemiah Walker, of the county of Middlesex, Esq. who remarried John Earl Delawarr, and died 1748. By her he had issue three sons and two daughters, viz.

First, Henry, born August 16th, 1701, who deceased young.

Second, George.

Third, Edward.

Jane, married to Abel Walter, of Busbridge, in com. Surry, Esq.; and

Anne, died unmarried, in the twenty-second year of her age, in March 1736-7.

And departing this life in the sixty-third year of his age, on March 11th, 1720-1, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

GEORGE, born May 16th, 1702, TWELFTH LORD ABERGA-

VENNY, who married Elizabeth,[t] daughter of Edward Thornicroft, of the city of Westminster, Esq. and dying on November 15th, 1723, was succeeded by Edward his brother.

The said EDWARD, THIRTEENTH LORD ABERGAVENNY, married Catharina, daughter of lieutenant-general Tatton; who remarried his successor, and dying October 9th, 1724, in the nineteenth year of his age, and without issue, was succeeded by William Neville, son and heir of Edward Neville, brother of George, Lord Abergavenny, who died in March 1720-1, as aforesaid.

Which Edward Neville was commander of several men of war, and, being commodore of a squadron, died in Virginia, on board the Lincoln, September 12th, 1701, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, leaving issue, by Hannah his wife, daughter of Mr. Jervois Thorpe, who survived him till March 25th, 1764, dying at the age of ninety-six, William, Lord Abergavenny; and a daughter, Mary, married to Charles Chamberlain, of Smallfield-place, in com. Surry, Esq.

Which WILLIAM, FOURTEENTH LORD ABERGAVENNY,[u] on February 10th, 1738-9, was constituted master of the jewel office. His Lordship, in May 1725, was married to Catharina, (Tatton) Lady Abergavenny, widow of Edward, the late Lord; and by her (who died on December 4th, 1729) had issue, a son, named

George, born June 24th, 1727, his late Majesty being his godfather, and a daughter, Catharina, born June 20th, 1728.

His Lordship married, secondly, on May 20th, 1732, the Lady Rebecca, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, and by her, who died October 20th, 1758, had issue three daughters;

Harriot, born November 17th, 1734, died unmarried, 1762; Mary, born June 13th, 1736, died unmarried, 1758; and Sophia, born March 14th, 1738, died unmarried, 1759; and one son, William, born in October 1741.

His Lordship died at the Bath, September 21st, 1744, and was buried at East Grinstead, in Sussex, October 2d, following; to whom succeeded in honour and estate his only son by his first Lady,

GEORGE, FIFTEENTH LORD ABERGAVENNY, who in July, 1757, was appointed lord lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the county

[t] She remarried Mr. Pink, of Sharsted, a Kentish gentleman, and was grandmother of the late Henry Alured Shove, Esq Barrister at law, having died about twenty-five years ago.

[u] Gazette, No. 7778.

of Sussex, which he resigned in 1759; his Lordship married, February 5th, 1753, Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Pelham, late of Stanmere, in Sussex, Esq. sister to Thomas, late Earl of Chichester, by which Lady, who died in August 31st, 1768, he had issue,

First, Henry, his heir apparent, born February 22d, 1755.

Second, the Rev. George Henry, born September 6th, 1760, married, May 11th, 1787, Caroline, daughter of the Hon. Richard Walpole, and has a daughter born August 5th, 1789, and a son born March 12th, 1792.

And a daughter, Henrietta, born May 24th, 1756; married at Hingham in Norfolk, September 9th, 1779, to Sir John Berney, of Kirby, in com. Norfolk, Bart.

His Lordship was on May 17th, 1784, advanced to the dignities of *Viscount Neville*, and EARL OF ABERGAVENNY, and died September 10th, 1785, and was succeeded by his son

HENRY, SECOND EARL OF ABERGAVENNY. His Lordship was born February 22d, 1755, and married, October 3d, 1781, Mary, only child of the late John Robinson, of Wyke House, in Middlesex, Esq. by whom (who died October 26th, 1796) he had,

First, Mary Catharine, born February 27th, 1783; married, January 2d, 1802, Thomas Meyers, Esq. late accomptant-general in Bengal; and dying July 11th, 1807, left issue by him a son, born June 4th, 1803.

Second, Henry, Viscount Neville, born May 22d, 1785, died April 8th, 1806.

Third, Ralph, Viscount Neville, born December 21st, 1786, brought up in the navy.

Fourth, Henrietta, born July 14th, 1788.

Fifth, John, born December 25th, 1789.

Sixth, William, born June 28th, 1792.

Titles. George Neville, Earl of Abergavenny, Viscount Neville, and Baron Abergavenny.

Creations. Baron by tenure of the castle of Bergavenny (Jure Uxoris) 27 Hen. VI. 1448, and writ and summons to parliament, September 5th, 1450, 29 Hen. VI. By descent anciently, July 23d, 1392, 16 Rich. II. Originally, June 23d, 1295, 23 Edw. I. and Viscount Neville and Earl of Abergavenny, May 17th, 1784.

Arms. Gules on a saltire Argent, a rose of the first barbed and seeded, proper.

Crest. In a ducal coronet Or, a bull's head, Argent, pied, Sable, armed of the first, and charged on the neck with a rose, Gules.

Supporters. Two bulls, Argent, pied, sable, armed, unguled, collared, and chained, Or.

Motto. NE VILE VELIS.

Chief Seats. At the castle of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth; at Eridge park, in the county of Sussex; and at Kidbrook, near East Grinstead, in the same county.

PAGET EARL OF UXBRIDGE.

THIS family sprung from Staffordshire. The first who attained to the dignity of Peerage was WILLIAM Paget, a person of humble origin, but of very great and eminent abilities, whose father, WILLIAM Paget, one of the Serjeants at Mace of the city of London, born near Wednesbury, in Saffordshire, had issue two other sons, John and Robert; also one daughter, Anne, married to ——— Smith, Esq.

WILLIAM, who was created FIRST LORD PAGET, was [a] born at London; and having been [b] educated under the famous Lilly, in St. Paul's School, was sent to the University of Cambridge,[c] where, in Trinity-hall, he had his academical education: from whence he went into the family of the noted Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, as appears from these lines Leland writ to him:

> Tu Gardineri petiisti tecta diserti,
> Eloquii sedem, Pieriique chori.

Which is, that being young, 'he went into the learned Gardiner's family, which was the very seat of eloquence, and of the muses.' From his family he went to study in the University of Paris, and after some stay, returned again into the Bishop's house. Soon after, in respect of his learning and merits, he was employed in several important affairs; for in 21 Henry VIII. he was [d] sent into France, to obtain the opinions of the learned in that kingdom, concerning the King his master's divorce from Queen Ca-

[a] Fuller's Worthies in London, p. 210.
[b] Strype's Memorials, Vol. II. p. 379. [c] Ibid. Vol. III. p. 282.
[d] Herbert's Life of Henry VIII. in Hist. of Eng. Vol. II. p. 140.

tharine; and in 23 Henry VIII. on [e] November 8th, he obtained a grant of the office of Warden and Constable of the castle, Keeper of the park, and Bailiff of the manor of Maxstoke, in Warwickshire, during the minority of Peter Compton, Esq. Also the same year made [f] one of the Clerks of the Signet; which title he bore in 26 Henry VIII. when he had licence [g] from the King to import 400 casks of wine from Gascony. In the year 1537, the King [h] sent him privately (with instructions to take France in his way), into Germany, with Christhor Mount, to prevail on the Protestant German Princes from agreeing with the Emperor, but rather, to refer all their differences to him and the French King. This employment required an extraordinary prudence, the voyage being to be performed in a disguised habit; and the King's Ambassador in France, and the French King (Francis I.) were first to be acquainted of it, with whose directions they had orders to comply. In this arduous negociation he behaved himself so much to the King's satisfaction, that in 32 Henry VIII. he was [i] made Clerk of the Privy-council, [k] constituted one of the Clerks of the Signet for life, and [l] Clerk of the Privy-seal, with the fee of 30l. per ann. likewise soon after, [m] Clerk of the Parliament for life.

The year following, he was [n] constituted Clerk of the Privy-council for life, and [o] sent Ambassador into France. In 1543, on May 19th, he and one Thomas Knight, Esq. were [p] constituted Clerks of the Parliament for life, with the salary of 40l. per ann. and soon after, he received the honour of Knighthood: for he bears that title on January 16th following, when the King granted to him,[q] and his heirs, the lordships of Bromley, and Hurst, in the county of Stafford. Also in the same year he was [r] made one of the Principal Secretaries of State. In 36 Henry VIII. on June 26th, he was [s] commissioned, with the Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, and the Duke of Suffolk, to treat with Matthew Earl of Lenox, about certain affairs relating to the government of Scotland, and to treat of a marriage between the Earl and the Lady Margaret, the King's niece. The same year he [t] attended King

[e] Priv. Sig. 23 Henry VIII.
[f] Pat. 23 Henry VIII. p. 1.
[g] Bill Sig. 26 Henry VIII.
[h] Herbert, p. 210.
[i] Pat. 32 Henry VIII. p. 2.
[k] Priv. Sig. 32 Henry VIII.
[l] Ibid. p. 6.
[m] Priv. Sig. 32 Henry VIII.
[n] Bill Sig. 33 Henry VIII.
[o] Herbert, p. 228.
[p] Priv. Sig. 35 Henry VIII.
[q] Bill Sig. 35 Henry VIII.
[r] Pat. 35 Henry VIII. p. 5.
[s] Rymer's Fœd. tom. XV. p. 28.
[t] Ibid. p. 55.

Henry at the siege of Bulloign; and on his return into England, after the surrender of that town, he had a [u] grant (with John Mason, Esq.) of the office of Master of the Posts, within and without the realm, to occupy by themselves or deputies; and was joined [x] in commission with the Earl of Hertford, to conclude a general peace with the French King; who demanding restitution of Bulloign, the treaty was immediately broke off. But being again set on foot the following year, he was then sent Ambassador into France; and while it was in agitation, received the following letter from the King; which forasmuch as it shews how greatly he was esteemed, and that it gives an insight into the politics of those times, I shall here [y] insert it verbatim:

'Trustie and right wel-beloved, we greet you well;

'And having receyved your letters of the 22 of this instant, by the which we do at good length understand the'ole discourse and conference which passed the day before betweene yow and Brewno, with th' ordre which yow intende to observe in proponinge th' overture for the Treux; we have thought good, as wel to signifie unto yow that we take your proceedings in very thankfull parte, and lyke your devyse for proponinge the overture of the treux very well, as also t'advertise you for answer of such things, as ye desired to know our further pleasure in this sorte, ensueing.

'First, you shall understand that having perus'd th' articles or capitulations, which you sent unto us, and having altered and added certain points of importance therein, we do remit the same unto you to be concluded upon in such forme, as they be now conceyved, yf you may induce the French Ambassadors thereunto, or otherwise to be altered and qualified by your common agreement in some words and terms, so as the substaunce of the matters do remayn.

'And touching the comprehension of the Scots, our pleasure is that you shall travell as earnestly as ye may, to have this treux concluded without any comprehension of them, whom we wold most gladely, and think it necessary to be left out, for without that this treux, serving the French King to many purposes, should be to us every way over much prejudicial; and therefore lyke as we for our part can be pleased to conclude this treux generally with them, without comprehension of any States or Princes, so

[u] Pat. 36 Henry VIII. p. 16. [x] Herbert, p. 249.
[y] Rymer, tom. XV. p. 82.

we think it reason that they shall conclude with us after the lyke sorte; for it hath not been seen in any treatie of treux that we have made with any Prince in all our time, that any other Prince hath byn comprehended.

'And further you may also declare to th' Ambassadors, aswel French as of the Protestants, how that by such treaties of amitie as be between us and our good brother th' Emperor, we may not in any wise comprehend the Scots in this or any other treatie of treux, or peace.

'As for the time of commencement of the said treux, although we see not how we may give assured notice thereof to all our subjects, being, as we have heretofore signified unto you, dispersed in sundry places and companies, before the first day of Marche, and therefore think the day appointed in your former instruction, to be a very mete tyme for the begynning of the same; yet if they shall shew themselves much desirous to have the treux begyn, rather we be pleased to assent thereunto. Mary, you must tell them withal, that we cannot assure them to give perfect nottice to our men before the said day, and therefore yf for want of knowledge of the treux (which nevertheless shall be published with as much speed as may be) any prejudice shall ensue to any of the French King's subjects, we doubt not they will of their wisdoms impute the same to their own hasty abridging of the time, and not to those which shall then be found ignorant of the same; and therefore for the avoiding of all such occasions of ane quarrels, and to th' intent all things might be fully observed according to the agreements, we thought the first day of Marche to be a mete day for begynnyng of the said treux, th' ende whereof you may always foresee to be agreed upon the last of October, according to your former instructions, notwithstanding you shall perchance, at their instaunce somewhat prevent the commencement of the same.

'Thyrdly, Touching a further meeting of the Protestants, and other commissioners for Us and the French King, primo Maii, or such other time as shall be agreed upon, except we saw a gretter appearaunce of some conformite in the French King than hath yet been shewed hitherto, we neither thinke it mete to trouble the Protestaunts with any other resorte to a nue assemblie, nor mynde to make now any appointment for the tyme of any such nue convention, whereof (the French King being soe much wedded to his oun will as he is) there is no lykelihood of any fruicte to ensue: and yet, yf in the mean time we may by any means

perceive that the French King will relent his obstinacy, and come on more roundly to some reasonable and honourable conditions for a peax, we would not only be very glade to use the mediation of the Protestaunts in the mayntainyng of the same, but also give them well to understond, that we do both repose a more ample and fuller confidence in them, than the Frenche King either doeth or will do, whatsoever he pretendeth and would make them believe; and woold also in the concluding thereof use their advise before any others, not doubting but we shall find them as much addicted to th' advancement of our affayrs, as the French King's.

'Fourthly, As touching Brewno, we will you shall allure and procure him to serve us earnestly as moche as shall be possible for you to do; and as for his pension for this begynnyng, we be pleased to graunt unto him five or six hundred crownes by the yere, the lesse or the more to be at your discretion; and as his service shall appere hereafter acceptable unto us, so peradventure to encrease it. And for the first payment thereof, we will you to take ane years pension of such our treasure, as remayneth in our treasourer of Calay's hands, or is, or shall be brought from our servaunt Thomas Chamberlayn, unto our said Treasourer, withe taking his othe yf yt may be, otherwise his promyse in writing, to do us service. You may (if he condescend thereunto) secretly delyver unto him with a cipher, to advertyse us of the state of things in Almayne, from time to time as occasion shall serve; giving him such goode woordes withall on our behalfe, as may bothe encourage him to serve us truelye, and diligently, and minister hope unto him of more ample benefite at our hands, if he shall shew himself no less willing to the advauncement of our affayres, and diligense in our service, then we have conceived good truste of him.

'Finallye, yf in the end of this your long conference, the French Commissioners will neither come on more roundly in the conditions of peax, nor assent to any treux in suche sorte as we have prescribed unto you, but will break off; our pleasure is, that you shall both give immediate nottice thereof to our Ambassadors with the Emperor, and also give knowledge of the same to our officers at Bulloyn, Guysnes, and Callys, to the intent every of them may see the better to the garde of their peeces, and also by what meanes, and consider with what nombers the ennemy may be most troubled; advertysing us of their opinions therein,

to the intent we may further dispose as to us shall be thought convenient.

'Yeven undre our signet, at our honour of Hampton-Courte, the twenty-sixth daye of Decembre, the thirty-seventh yere of our reigne.'

Dors.——To our trustye and right wel-beloved Counsaillour, Sir William Paget, Knight, oon of our two principal Secretaryes.

On June 7th following, Sir William Paget, the Lord Lisle, High Admiral of England, and Doctor Wotton, Dean of Canterbury,[z] concluded a peace with the French; by which the King gained the advantage of keeping Bulloign for eight years, without molestation. When the King lay on his death-bed, he bequeathed to him a legacy of 300 l. [a] constituted him one of his executors, and appointed him one of the Council to his successor Edward VI.

Being now of great authority, and in high repute for his wisdom and learning, the Earl of Hertford (after Duke of Somerset), protector of the King's person and dominions, contracted[b] with him an entire friendship, whereby he had a greater opportunity of exercising his extraordinary abilities to the public advantage. On February 17th,[c] 1546-7, 1 Edward VI. he was elected a Knight-companion of the most noble order of the Garter, at a chapter held in the Tower of London, and was installed at Windsor on May 22d following. On March 4th, 1546-7, being styled Knight of the Garter, and Principal Secretary, he was [d] commissioned to fix the boundaries in the marches of Bulloign; and soon after exchanged his place of Secretary for the Comptrollership of the Household. In 2 Edward VI. he [e] obtained a grant of Exeter place, without Temple-bar (formerly belonging to the Bishops of that see), as also a certain parcel of ground lying within the garden of the Middle-Temple, adjoining thereto. Which house he transformed into a new fabric for his own habitation, calling it Paget house; but it retained the name no longer than it continued in the possession of his family, being by after owners called

[z] Rymer, Tom. XV. p. 93. [a] Ibid. p. 104.
[b] Strype, Vol. II. p. 10. [c] Anstis's regist. of the Garter, Vol. I. p. 44[illegible].
[d] Rymer, tom. XV. p. 138. [e] Pat. 2 Edward VI. p. 2.

Leicester-house, and Essex-house. The next year, with the Bishops of London, Rochester, and others, he was [f] delegated to visit St. George's chapel in Windsor, Winchester College, the diocese of Oxon, and that university; and to order matters for the improving of good literature, and honour of those places. Also in that year he was [g] sent Ambassador to the Emperor Charles V. to prevail on him to enter into a confederacy against the French. And [h] was received by his Imperial Majesty with extraordinary respect, but did not succeed in his negociations; yet he greatly raised his reputation in the Emperor's court, as appears by Sir Philip Hoby's letters to the Protector, when resident Ambassador there: in which are [i] these expressions concerning him; 'That he was generally grateful to all the Emperor's court, a few of England's back friends only excepted, who mistrusted much, lest he had compassed somewhat to their disadvantage. And the rather they were driven to conceive this opinion, because his entertainment had been such, and so respectful, as well with the Emperor as his council. And he was so generally commended, and well reported of by all, and the fame of his prudent handling himself, so spread abroad every where, as they could not think, but that of such toward likelihood, some great effect must needs follow.' He also added, 'That should he not perhaps be suspected of adulation, he might find sufficient matter to consume a long time in discoursing of his gravity and prudence, used as well in setting forth, and well-handling his charge towards the Emperor, and his Counsellors, as in his behaviour generally towards all others. Whereby he had purchased to himself love and credit with all men, and not a little for the King's Majesty's honour and estimation in those parts.'

The same year having been called by writ to the house of Peers, by the title of LORD PAGET, of *Beaudesert, in com. Staff.* he [k] took his place in parliament on December 3d; being then Comptroller of the Household, and Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. And on January 19th following, was solemnly [l] created to that honour; also immediately after, appointed one of the Commissioners to conclude a peace with the French King, Henry II.

Notwithstanding these extraordinary services, he was [m] committed to the Fleet, on October 21st, 1551, and on November 8th

[f] Rymer ut antea. p. 183. [g] Strype's Memor. Vol. II. p. 155.
[h] Ibid. [i] Ibid. p. 162. [k] Journal of parl.
[l] Hollinshed, p. 1061. [m] Strype, Vol. II. p. 281.

following, sent to the Tower, by the procurement of the ambitious Duke of Northumberland, who at that time aspired to an absolute command; and having resolved to remove those out of his way, whose credit or interest might be any impediment to his evil purposes, he first committed the Duke of Somerset, and soon after Lord Paget, between whom an inviolable friendship had been maintained for several years. The unfortunate Duke soon after lost his head, being [n] principally charged with designing to murder the Duke of Northumberland, and some other Lords, at Paget-house. And it was generally expected that the Lord Paget would be called in question for the same; but whether Northumberland was sufficiently satisfied with the sacrifices already made, or that the Lord Paget's innocency would bear the test, he contented himself with only disgracing this able Minister of State. Whereupon, on April 22d following, being the eve of St. George's feast, he was [o] divested of the ensigns of the Garter, on pretence of defect in blood, and arms, for three descents; but the Liber Cæruleus, in the registry of the Knights kept at Windsor, observes, those were not so much the causes, as the prevalence and practice of the Duke of Northumberland, by which he had been unjustly and undeservedly put out of the order.

Neither was this disgrace thought sufficient: for money being extremely wanting at that time, he soon after was charged with selling the King's lands and timber-wood without commission; and that he had taken great fines for lands belonging to the crown, and applied them to his own use; with other things accumulated against him. Whereupon he surrendered his office, and submitted [p] himself in the Star-chamber, on June 16th, to be fined at the King's pleasure; and his mulct was set at 6000l. whereof 2000l. was remitted, upon condition that the other 4000l. should be paid within the compass of that year. This he endured (saith Sir John Hayward),[q] with a manly patience, as knowing right well, that he held all the residue of his estate on courtesy of those who hated him at the heart. But in December following, he [r] obtained a general pardon of all the offences and transgressions, and other negligences, except debts due to his Majesty in the court of Exchequer, the Augmentation, the Wards, and the first-fruits and Tenths. At which time an [s] indenture

[n] Hayward's Life of Edward VI. in Hist. of Eng. Vol. II. p. 319.
[o] Ashmole's Order of the Garter, p. 285. [p] Strype, p. 381
[q] Life of Edward VI. p. 311. [r] Strype, Vol. II. p. 382.
[s] Ibid.

was made between the King and him, whereby he was to pay to his Majesty 100l. per annum, and 1000l. at Christmas next, and the same sum the Christmas following. Yet in February ensuing he [t] had a discharge for the payment of 2000l. and the next month obtained a grant from the King to him, and his posterity for ever, of the coat of arms since borne by the family; which had been taken from him, on pretence that it was given him by a King of Arms, who had not sufficient power to grant the same.

On King Edward's death, he [u] joined with the Earl of Arundel, the chiefest champion of Queen Mary; and after she had been proclaimed Queen in the city of London, accompanied with thirty horse, rode post with him that night, to certify her of her subjects loyal intentions. Whereupon they were [x] sworn of the Privy-council, on her coming to the Tower; and had a [y] special pardon; and with others, commissioned to [z] hear and determine all such claims as should be made on the day of her coronation. She also restored him to the noble order of the Garter, by decree in a chapter holden at St. James's, on September 27th, 1553, 1 Mariæ; so that, as Ashmole [a] observes, the honour might be said to have been rather wrongfully suspended, than justly lost: for in confirmation of his restoration, he had the garter buckled on his leg again by two of the Knights companions present, and the collar of the order put about his shoulders, with the George depending thereat; and a command then also given Garter, to take care that his achievements should be again publicly set up over his stall at Windsor; being the same he before possessed, viz. the ninth on the Sovereign's side. Mr. Ashmole further observes, "That the records of the order brand this degradation of injustice; it being inferable, that when honour is conferred on the score of virtue and great endowments, the consideration of these supplies the defect and obscurity of extraction. Whence it came, that the then Sovereign (whose prerogative it was to declare and interpret the statutes), being at that time present in chapter, thought fit to qualify the law, and gave him this honourable commendation, "That he had highly deserved of the nation by his prudence and counsel."

The Queen also the same year bestowed on him divers grants,[b] as the rectory and advowson of Alcestre, in com. Leic. the mar-

[t] Strype, Vol. II. p. 382.
[u] Godwin's Annals, p. 272.
[x] Strype, Vol. III. p. 16.
[y] Bill. Sign. 1. Mar.
[z] Rymer, tom. XV. p. 388.
[a] Order of the Garter, p. 285.
[b] Bill. sign & privat. sigill. eod. an.

riage of Thomas Willoughby, and the reversion of the manor of Great-Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. In March, 1553-4, he was commissioned,[c] with others, to treat with the Ambassadors of Charles V. Emperor of the Romans, about a treaty of marriage between the Queen and Philip Duke of Austria, son of the said Emperor. In the 2d year of Queen Mary, soon after her marriage with King Philip, he was sent Ambassador (with Sir Edward Hastings), to the Emperor, then at Brussels, to signify [d] from Majesties of England, their joint longing to see Cardinal Pole, "That by his authority he might rectify the church of England, wonderfully out of tune, by reason of the schism wherewith it had been afflicted." They came to Brussels on November 11th,[e] and returned with the Cardinal to Westminster on the 24th.

On January 29th, 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, he was [f] constituted Lord Privy-Seal. And on May 18th, 1555, he went over to Calais with Cardinal Pole, the Earl of Arundel, and others, to [g] treat with the commissioners of the said Emperor, and Henry II. King of France, and to mediate a peace between them. But all the pains they took to reconcile their differences had but little effect.

On Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne, November 17th, 1558, at his own request (as Camden [h] writes in his life of Queen Elizabeth), he quitted the public service, though in her favour; 'she retaining an affection and value for him, though he was a strict zealot of the Romish church.' By his [i] last will and testament, bearing date November 4th, 1560, wherein he styles himself William Lord Paget, Knight of the Garter, Lord Paget of Beaudessert, he orders his body to be buried at Drayton, in com. Middlesex, if he deceased within forty miles; or at Burton, in Staffordshire, if he died within forty miles of that place, with such funeral solemnities as his executors think convenient. He bequeathed to the Lady Anne his wife, the use of the furniture of his houses in London, and West Drayton, in Middlesex, as long as she lived unmarried, and after her decease, to his son and heir, Sir Henry Paget, Knt. to whom he bequeathed the use of his great standing cup, with the cover, double gilt, weighing one hundred ounces and a half, and to remain from heir to heir, as an heir-loom. And to his sons, Thomas and Charles Paget, and

[c] Rymer, tom. XV. p. 372.
[d] Godwin, p. 307.
[e] Strype, Vol. III. p. 156.
[f] Pat. 2 & 3 Phil. & Mar. p. 8.
[g] Strype, Vol. III. p. 217, 218.
[h] Hist. of Eng. Vol. II. p. 394.
[i] Ex regist. Chayre, qu. 27, in cur. prærog. Cant.

to every one of his children living at his decease, a pair of gilt pots, of the value of 20l. He leaves, besides other legacies, annuities to his sons Charles and Thomas, and his daughter, Eleanor Palmer. The residue of his estate he bequeaths to his son and heir, Sir Henry Paget, with his mansion-house without Temple bar, called Paget place, and lately Exeter-place; and appoints him his sole executor. Which will was proved on July 1st, 1563.

He was buried at Drayton; but his Lady, and his son Thomas, erected a very stately monument to his memory, above the choir in the cathedral of Litchfield, which, together with that beautiful church, was destroyed in the time of the rebellion against Charles I. but by the care, and at the cost of the Lord Hatton, a draught of it was taken, whereon the following inscription was engraven:[i]

Illustri Heroi piæ memoriæ, Domino Gulielmo Paget, Equiti maxime honorati ordinis Garterii, Regulo seu Baroni de Beaudesert; potentissimi Principis Henrici Octavi ad Carolum Quintum Imperatorem, semper augustum, & Franciscum, Gallorum Regem Christianissimum, Legato sapientissimo, ejusdem Principis principi Secretario, & Consiliario fidelissimo; inter alios hujus potentissimi Regni Administratori, in Testamento Regio nominato: Ducatus Lancastriæ (regnante Edvardo) Concellario dignissimo: Hospitii Regii Censori, seu Contrarotulatori prudentissimi: Privati Sigilli serenissimæ Reginæ Mariæ Custodi sanctissimo: Illustrissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ Seni charissimo, Senatori gravissimo; & optime de Patria sua, & bonis omnibus merito. Necnon Dominæ Annæ fidelissimæ Conjugi suæ, & Domino Henrico utriusque charissimo Filio, & Katharinæ, Henrici uxori dulcissimæ; prædicta Anna clarissima Fœmina & Domina Catherina, uxor dicti Henrici suavissima; & prænobilis Vir Dominus Thomas Paget in præsentia Regulus de Beaudesert, de sententia & ultima voluntate dictorum Gulielmi & Henrici, animis libentissimis, & summo studio officii memores posuere. Vixit Annis 57, ob. 9 Junii, 1563.

His Lordship married Anne,[k] daughter and sole heir of Henry Preston, Esq. son and heir of Laurence Preston, second son to Thomas Preston, of Preston, in com. Ebor. She survived many

[i] See it engraved in *Shaw's Staffordshire*.

[k] Ex stemmate.

years,[l] and was buried at West Drayton, with great funeral solemnity, on February 15th, 1586. Their issue were four sons; Henry, Thomas, Charles, and Edward, which last died young; also six daughters; Etheldred, married to Sir Christopher Allen, Knt.; Joan, who was the first wife to Sir Thomas Kitson, of Hengrave, in Suffolk, Knt.; Anne, to Sir Henry Lee, Knt.; Eleanor, to Jerome Palmer, Esq.; and, secondly, to Sir Rouland Clerk, Knt.; Dorothy, to Thomas Willoughby, of Wollaton, in com. Nottingh. Knt.; and Grisild, to Sir Thomas Rivet, of Chippenham, in Camb. Knt.; and, secondly, to Sir William Waldgrave, of Smallbridge, in com. Suffolk, Knt.

His eldest son and successor, HENRY, SECOND LORD PAGET, was [m] made one of the Knights of the Bath, at the coronation of Queen Mary; and being summoned to parliament in 8 Eliz. [n] took his place there on September 30th. By his last testament,[o] dated on November 27th, 1568, he orders his body to be buried in the parish church of West Drayton, in com. Middlesex; appointing that a convenient tomb should be erected over the graves of his father, and mother, and his own grave. He bequeaths to the Lady, his mother, the ring, with a diamond, which he had of the gift of his very good Lord the Earl of Leicester. And if he happens to decease without issue male, he bequeaths to Elizabeth, his daughter, 500l. and if the Lady Catherine his wife, be with child, and it be a daughter, 500l. but if no issue male, then 500l. more. He ordains all his furniture within his mansion-houses of Paget-place, and Drayton, in Middlesex; Beaudesert, and Burton, in the county of Stafford, shall continue to such as shall be owners thereof. He bequeaths to his brothers, Thomas and Charles Paget, all his books, if he deceases without issue male; constitutes the Lady Catharine, his wife, sole executrix, and overseer, his brother Thomas Paget, Henry Knevet, John Vaughan, and Richard Cooper, Esqrs. And by a codicil, dated November 13th, 1568, he bequeathed all his right and term of years he had to come, in all those woods called Great-hedge, situate in the parish of Icknam, in the county of Middlesex, and in the parsonage of Harmonsworth, in the said county, after the decease of the Lady his mother, to such as at the time of her de-

[l] MS. collect. Guil. Dethick, Gart. not. A. 31. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis, Arm.
[m] Strype, Vol. II. p. 35. [n] Journ. of parl.
[o] Ex regist. Sheffield, qu. 11.

cease shall inherit the manour of West Drayton, for the better maintenance of hospitality in the manson-house there.

He died on December 28th, ensuing; and the probate of his will bears date on May 4th, 1569.

He had issue, by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Knevet, of Buckenham,[p] in com. Norf. Knt. one daughter, Elizabeth, who was four months old at the death of her father, and died on June 29th, 1571. His relict was, secondly, married to Sir Edward Cary, of Aldenham, in Hertfordshire, Knt. ancestor to the present Viscount Falkland, of the kingdom of Scotland.

Thomas, third Lord Paget, his brother, had summons[q] to parliament in 13 Eliz. and took his place there on April 4th. But in 27 Eliz. being zealously affected to the Romish religion, and letters having been intercepted, which betrayed his being a well-wisher to the Queen of Scots,[r] he, on the apprehension of Francis Throgmorton, privately (with Charles Arundel, a courtier) withdrew into France, where, as Camden writes, 'They heavily bewailed and complained amongst themselves, that the Queen was, without any fault or desert of theirs, alienated from them, by the subtil artifices of Leicester and Walsingham: that they were unworthily disgraced, and ignominiously used: that strange kinds of tricks and cheats were invented, and secret snares so closely laid, that they must, whether they would or no, and before they were aware, be involved in the guilt of high treason: and there was at home no hope at all of any safety.' And Camden acknowledges, that at that time some subtil ways were taken to try how men stood affected.[s]

Hollinshed[t] relates, that Charles Paget, this Lord's brother, was a principal agent for the Roman Catholics, as it was proved on examination of the Earl of Northumberland's case, viz. that in September, 1583, he came privately from beyond the sea, to the Earl of Northumberland at Petworth, where the Lord Paget met him; and that on Throgmorton's being committed to the Tower, the Earl of Northumberland prevailed on the Lord Paget to quit the realm, and provided him a ship on the coast of Sussex, wherein he embarked.

p See Doddr. on Nobility, p. 79.

q Journ of Parl. r Camden, p. 497.

s About this time one of the Lord Pagets had the character of being a Poet.

t Chron. p. 1406, 1407.

Thereupon, in the parliament holden at Westminster in 29 Eliz. he was [u] attainted, with his brother Charles, and their lands and possessions confiscated, whereby the Earl of Leicester got a grant of Paget-house. He died at Brussels in 1589: his death, as Camden [x] observes, 'proving a sad and universal loss to the common-wealth of learning.' He married Nazaret, daughter of Sir John Newton, of Barr's-court, in the county of Somerset, Knt. ancestor to the late Sir Michael Newton, Knight of the Bath, and had issue William, his son and heir. She was the relict of Sir Thomas Southwell, of Norfolk, Knt. and died at London, on April 16th, 1583.

William, fourth Lord Paget, was knighted before the 39th of Eliz. when he accompanied [y] the Earl of Essex in that signal expedition of taking the town and island of Cales. And in the parliament held in the 1st of James I. was restored to his lands and honours. He married Lettice, daughter and coheir to Henry Knollys, of Kingsbury, in Warwickshire, Esq. by Margaret his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Ambrose Cave, Knt. of the Privy-council to Queen Elizabeth, and Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, fourth son of Sir Richard Cave, of Stanford, in Northamptonshire, Knt. ancestor to Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. And the said Henry Knollys was a younger son to Sir Francis Knollys, Knight of the Garter, and Treasurer of the household to Queen Elizabeth. By this Lady he had issue three sons; William, his successor; Henry and Thomas, who both died unmarried; also four daughters; Margaret, the eldest, married to Sir William Hicks, of Ruckholt, in com. Essex, Bart.; Dorothy died unmarried; Catharine, wife to Sir Anthony Irby, of Boston, in com. Linc. Knt. ancestor to the present Lord Boston; and Anne, first wedded to Sir Simon Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, in com. Oxon, Knt. ancestor to the present Earl Harcourt; and afterwards to Sir William Waller, Knt. the famous General of the parliament's forces. The said William Lord Paget departing this life [z] on August 29th, 1629, was buried at Drayton, and was succeeded by William, his son and heir, as the inquisition shews, taken after his decease, at Burton upon Trent, in com. Staff. on August 13th, in 5 Car. I.

William, fifth Lord Paget, was [a] nineteen years of age

[u] Camden, p. 526. [x] Ibid. p. 558. [y] Ibid. p. 593.
[z] MS. Cole's esc. lib. I. p. 329, in Bibl. Harl.
[a] Ibid.

on September 13th, preceding the death of his father, and was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. He was one of the Lords, who, after the expedition against the Scots,[b] signed a petition to the King (dated August 18th, 1640, and delivered at York), wherein they set forth their zeal to the King and Kingdom, and offered to his Majesty's wisdom, several grievances of the subject, the dangers thereby to the church and state, and to his own person, and the means to prevent them. 'For remedy, they humbly beseech his Majesty to summon a parliament, whereby the causes of these grievances may be taken away, and the authors and counsellors of them punished. That the present war may be composed without blood, to the honour and safety of the King, the comfort of the people, and the uniting of both realms.'

In 1642, he was [c] appointed, by the parliament, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Buckingham. But soon after, as the Earl of Clarendon writes,[d] 'being convinced in his conscience, fled from them, and besought the King's pardon. And for the better manifesting the tenderness of his compunction, and the horror he had of his former guilt, he frankly discovered whatsoever he had known of their counsels; and aggravated all the ill they had done, with declaring it to be done to worse and more horrid ends, than many good men believed to be possible for them to propose to themselves.' And at the battle of Edgehill, on October 23d, 1642, the [e] regiment raised by him, for the King, did great service. He was [f] one of the Lords, who, at Oxford, on January 27th, 1643-4, signed a declaration, by the King's command, of the most probable means to settle the peace of the kingdom. He departing this life on October 19th, 1678, at his house in the Old Palace-yard, Westminster, was buried at Drayton.

He married the Lady Frances Rich, eldest daughter to Henry Earl of Holland, who was beheaded by the rebels; and by her, who was buried November 12th, 1672, at West Drayton, had three sons, and seven daughters.

1. William, sixth Lord Paget.

2. Henry, married a daughter of ——— Sandford, of Sandford, in com. Salop, Esq. and settling in Ireland, had issue a daughter, Dorothy, married to Sir Edward Irby, Bart. and Thomas Paget,

[b] Whitlock's Mem. p. 35. [c] Ibid. p. 56.
[d] In Hist. of the Rebel. 8vo. Vol. I. part 2. p. 652.
[e] Saunderson's Life of King Charles, p. 584.
[f] Rushworth's Hist. Collect. p. 3. Vol. II. p. 566.

Esq. one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to his late Majesty, and Brigadier-general of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of a regiment of foot, whose Lady died on February 15th, 1740-1; their issue was a daughter, Caroline, married in April, 1737, to Sir Nicholas Bayley, of Placenywyd, Bart. by whom she was mother to the present Earl of Uxbridge.

3. Thomas died unmarried.

The seven daughters were, Isabella, who died unmarried; Lettice, wedded to Richard Hampden, of Great-Hampden, in com. Bucks, Esq.; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Frances, espoused to Rowland Hunt, of Boreatton, in com. Salop, Esq.; Penelope, to Philip Foley, of Prestwood, in com. Stafford, Esq.; Diana, to Sir Henry Ashhurst, of Waterstock, in com. Oxon, Bart. she died in September 1707, and was buried at Woodstock; and Anne, youngest daughter, died unmarried.

WILLIAM, SIXTH LORD PAGET, his eldest son and heir, took his [g] seat in the house of Peers, on November 25th, 1678. He was one of the Lords, who, in 1681,[h] signed that petition to the King, wherein they represented, 'That his Majesty, on the 21st of April, 1679, having called to his council many honourable persons, and declared his being sensible of the evil effects of a single ministry, &c. he would for the future refer all things to his council and the parliament, whereby they hoped to see an end of their miseries; but to their unspeakable grief, found their expectations frustrated, the parliament then subsisting being dissolved before it could perfect what was intended for their relief and security. And that hearing his Majesty, by the private suggestions of some wicked persons, &c. (without the advice of the Privy-council), had been prevailed on to call a parliament to meet at Oxford, where neither Lords nor Commons can be in safety, &c. they, out of a just abhorrence of such dangerous and pernicious counsel (which the authors have not dared to avow), and the apprehension of the calamities that may ensue, make it their most humble prayer and advice, that the parliament may not sit at Oxford, where it cannot be able to act with that freedom which is necessary, &c.' The King frowned on the deliverers of this petition, and persisted in his resolution of holding the parliament at Oxford.

He was one of the Peers, who [i] appeared at the trial of the seven

[g] Journ. dom. procer. [h] Hist. of Eng. Vol. III. p. 384.
[i] Ibid. p. 513.

Bishops, on June 29th, 1688; which had an effect in their favour, both on the Judges and the Jury. On the landing of the Prince of Orange, he was one of the Peers who [k] petitioned the King, 'That in the deep sense of the miseries of a war in the bowels of the kingdom, they thought themselves bound in conscience, humbly to offer to his Majesty, that, in their opinions, the only visible way to preserve his Majesty and the kingdom, would be the calling of a free parliament, wherein they should be most ready to promote such counsels and resolutions of peace and settlement in church and state, as might conduce to his Majesty's honour and safety, and to the quieting the minds of his people.' He afterwards voted for the vacancy of the throne, and settling the crown on the Prince and Princess of Orange. Whereupon, on their accession, he was, in March 1668-9, constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Stafford, and appointed Envoy-extraordinary to the Emperor. He remained at the court of Vienna till February, 1692-3; when, being appointed Ambassador-extraordinary to the Grand Signior, he travelled through Hungary and the Turkish territories to Constantinople.

On February 28th, O. S. he had an audience of the Grand Vizier; and of the Grand Signior, on March 8th following, 1692-3, who honourably received him. And the Vizier being deposed, he had audience of the new Vizier, on March 25th, 1693, when the proposition he made relating to peace was well received, and a speedy answer promised. His Lordship was held in great esteem during his residence at the court of Constantinople, and by his prudent negociations, at length concluded a peace between the Emperor and the Grand Signior. About the middle of August 1698, he arrived in the Turkish camp near Belgrade, and having prevailed for a neutrality to be observed about the place for treating of peace, he left the Turkish camp on October 19th, for Carlowitz, which was appointed for the treaty. On January 26th, 1698-9, the peace between the Imperialists, the Poles, and the Turks, was signed; and soon after, the peace between Muscovy, the state of Venice, and the Turks; whereby all Europe was in tranquillity. His Lordship's great abilities shined through the whole negociation; and he spared no cost in the entertainment of the several mediators, or omitted any thing that might tend to the honour of his King or country. The Grand Signior expressed

[k] Hist. of Eng. Vol. III. p. 529.

a great veneration and esteem for his Majesty of Great Britain, and assured his Lordship, he should ever retain a grateful memory of the good offices of his mediation, presenting him with a very rich vest, and a fine Turkish horse, with costly furniture.

His Lordship left the Grand Signior's court, at Adrianople, in May, 1702; and reaching Vienna in July, staid there till towards the end of November, to adjust matters relating to a dispute between the Emperor and the Grand Signior, about the limits of their respective territories in the province of Bosnia. Having now fully settled that affair, his Excellency had audience of leave of the Emperor and Empress, and arrived at London in April, 1703. He was on June 24th. 1702, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stafford; and dying in an advanced age, at his house in Bloomsbury-square, on February 26th, 1712-13, was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex. He married Frances, daughter of the honourable Francis Pierpoint, Esq. a younger son of Robert Earl of Kingston, by whom he had issue, William, who died vitâ patris, unmarried; and Henry, who was created Earl of Uxbridge. Her Ladyship died on September 2d, 1749, aged near 100. Which

Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge, was elected (in his father's lifetime), one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Stafford, in the 7th, 10th, 12th, and 13th years of King William; likewise in the several parliaments in the reign of Queen Anne, whilst a commoner. In 1702, when George Prince of Denmark was constituted Lord High Admiral of England, he was appointed one of his Council in the affairs of the Admiralty; and on June 13th, 1711, was declared Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; and the next day, sworn of her Majesty's Privy-council. In the same year, on December 31st (his father then living), he was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of Lord Burton, *Baron of Burton, in the county of Stafford.* And succeeding his father in honour and estate, was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Stafford. On April 17th, 1714, he was appointed Envoy-extraordinary to the Elector of Hanover (afterwards King George I.), and to the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover. And on the accession of that Prince to the British throne, he was continued Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stafford. Also, on October 19th, the same year, created Earl of Uxbridge, *in the county of Middlesex.* And in September, 1715, resigned his employments. His

Lordship married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir to Thomas Catesby, of Whiston, in the county of Northampton, Esq. by whom he had issue,

Thomas-Catesby, his only son.

But his Lady dying suddenly at Isleworth, in February 1735-6, he married, secondly, anno 1739, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, Bart. but had no issue by her. His Lordship deceased in August, 1743.

THOMAS-CATESBY, *Lord Paget*, was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to his late Majesty, when Prince of Wales; and on his accession to the throne, was, on July 4th, 1727, continued in the same post. He was elected to parliament for the county of Stafford, in the two parliaments called by George I. He was a very ingenious[l] man; and author of a volume of *Miscellanies in prose and verse*, said to have been composed for the noble author's own amusement in the country, during the intervals of bad weather in hunting seasons."[m]

His Lordship married, on May 3d, 1718, the Lady Elizabeth, sister to Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater, by whom he had issue two sons,

Henry, successor to his grandfather, and late Earl of Uxbridge. And

George, who died at Colchester, in the seventeenth year of his age, in April, 1737, and was buried at Drayton.

And his Lordship died at Drayton, near Uxbridge, in January, 1741-2, in his father's lifetime.

HENRY, EIGHTH PEER AND SECOND EARL OF UXBRIDGE, was born in 1719, succeeded his grandfather in his titles and estate, in August, 1743, and died unmarried, November 16th, 1769, when the Earldom became extinct, but the title of *Baron Paget, of Beaudesert*, devolved upon

HENRY BAYLEY-PAGET, NINTH LORD PAGET, born January 18th, 1744, eldest son of Sir Nicholas Bayley,[n] of Placenwyd, in the county of Anglesey, Baronet of Ireland, by Caroline, daughter of Brigadier-general Thomas Paget, grandson of William fifth Lord Paget.

His Lordship was created EARL OF UXBRIDGE, May 19th, 1784.

[l] Pope, on the first publication of the *Essay on Man*, did not own it; and it was given, among others, to Lord Paget.

[m] Park's R. and N. A. IV. 177.

[n] Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart. died at his house in Bond Street, 9th December, 1782.

But before we speak further of his Lordship, it will be proper to give his paternal descent.

Bailey, or Bayly,[n] seems to be an official name, derivable only from the three Baileries of Scotland; viz. Carriet, Kyle, and Cuningham; which, with the county of Galloway, or Galwallia, at the time of the Roman invasion of our island, were inhabited by those whom the Romans called Novantes, from their having expelled the first British possessors into Ireland, and seating themselves in their country; by others, they had the appellation of Galwallians, Gauls, or Welch; but among themselves they never would acknowledge any other name than that of Cumbrie, being a Venedotian colony of the Venta Silurium, which made its way along Stratchvyd thither, and founded the Northumbrian, or Northcumbrian kingdom; deriving their origin from the Vale, or Commot Gauls, of Gallia Commotta, in France, and who were the first possessors and cultivators of Wales, and the inland parts of France and Britain, and made the first migrations along the Locgrian Watling Street, into Cambria, and thence into Scotland; and the names of places in this part of Scotland seem to be pure Welch and Irish, having since those names were impressed, suffered some corrupt deviations from the original British language,

The Baileys, or Baylys, derive their origin from their being Bailiffs, or Earls of these districts from the earliest ages, and the Bailies of Lamington, in Lanerick, became seated there by marriage with the daughter of Sir William Wallace, owner of Lamington Castle, and Regent of Scotland in 1297.

Lewis Bailie, otherwise Bayly, a descendant of this ancient family, came into England in 1602, with King James I. He was Chaplain to Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Preceptor to Charles Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles I. was elected Bishop of Bangor, August 26th, 1616, confirmed, December 7th following, and consecrated the next day. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal, of Newry Castle, in Ireland, Knight, who had very considerable estates, both in England and Ireland, which are now possessed by Lord Uxbridge, as heir to the Bagenals; it may not therefore be improper to give a short account of that family.

Sir Nicholas Bagenal, Knight, who was marshal of her Majesty Queen Elizabeth's armies in Ireland, was seised of diverse castles,

[n] From a MS. account of this family in the possession of Lord Uxbridge.

manors, lands, and hereditaments in the county of Anglesey, in 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary (as appears by an ancient survey thereof, now in the possession of Lord Uxbridge, his descendant). The said Sir Nicholas Bagenal married Ellen, eldest daughter and coheir of Edward Griffith, of Penrhyn, in the county of Caernarvon, Esq. by whom he had issue six sons and eight daughters; viz. Edward, Jane (who both died young); Henry, Dudley, Ambrose, Frances, Mary, Ralph, Jane, Isabel, Margaret, Edward, Anne, and Ursula. The said Lady Ellen Bagenal died in Ireland the 9th of February, 1573, and was buried in the church of Newry, the 21st of the same month; and Sir Nicholas her husband, dying in 1575, his estates descended to his eldest surviving son, the above-mentioned Sir Henry Bagenal, Knight, who was born at Carlingford, in Ireland, August 3d, 1556; he was also marshal of Queen Elizabeth's armies in Ireland many years, and for his eminent services had grants from the crown of many extensive manors, lordships, royalties, castles, advowsons, &c. in that kingdom; he married Eleanor, third daughter of Sir John Savage, of Rock Savage, Knight, by whom he had Arthur, his eldest son; Griffith, second son; and John, third son; also, one daughter, Ann, who married Lewis Bailie, Bishop of Bangor, as above-mentioned. The said Sir Henry Bagenal was slain at Black Walter, in Ireland, August 14th, 1598, in an attack upon that fort or pass; and his widow afterwards married Sackville Trevor, Esq. son of Sir John Trevor, of Trevallyn, Knight; and in 1602, settled out of her estate, and gave to the said Ann, the sum of 1000 marks, and the said Sir John Trevor secured to her the further sum of 1000 marks, towards her preferment in marriage, to be paid within one month next after the said Ann should accomplish the age of fourteen years, as appears by an original deed, now in the possession of Lord Uxbridge, bearing date the 5th July, in the first year of the reign of King James I.

Arthur Bagenal, the eldest son, succeeded to his father's estates, and also obtained a very great and extensive grant from King James I. which was renewed by King Charles I. of divers castles, manors, royalties, franchises, advowsons, and (inter alia) of the advowson of the rectory of Kilkeel, in the county of Down, worth 1000l. per annum; also of lordships, and of a great estate of lands and hereditaments in the several counties of Louth, Down, and Ardmagh, in the kingdom of Ireland. He married, in 1602, Magdalen, daughter of Sir Richard Trevor, of Trevallyn, in the

county of Denbigh, Knight, by whom he had issue his only son, Nicholas; and on the death of the said Arthur, which happened in 1643, the same descended to his said son, Nicholas Bagenal, Esq. who first married Sidney, daughter of Roger Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the county of Chester, Esq. and after her death, he married Lady Ann Charlotte Bruce, daughter of Robert, first Earl of Ailesbury and Elgin; but dying without issue in 1712, all his estates in Great Britain and Ireland descended to Edward Bayley, his heir at law, as descended from Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal, wife of Lewis Bailie, Bishop of Bangor, who was grandmother to the said Edward, afterwards Sir Edward Bayly, Baronet.

Lewis Bailie, Bishop of Bangor, died October 26th, 1631, leaving two sons, Nicholas and John, and was buried on the south side of the communion rails in his own cathedral; it does not appear that any monument was erected for him; but his statue is in the cathedral of Bangor, which the Cromwellians defaced, and also burnt some valuable manuscripts of his, which were in the library there.

Nicholas Balie, or Bayly, the eldest son, was, for his activity in his Majesty King Charles I's cause, and for having been concerned in Col. Penruddock's scheme, pursued by Oliver Cromwell into Wales; but, disguising himself in the form of a servant, narrowly escaped being taken by a party of horse, who had surrounded his house; Cromwell declaring, that, though he fled to the mountains, he would make him as low as the grass: he was governor of Galway, and of the isles of Arran, in Ireland, and had a commission from King Charles I. to raise a regiment, and was afterwards one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King Charles II. He was the person who first carried over to King Charles II. at Brussels (where he then resided), the intelligence, that general Monk had marched a second time with his whole army into the city of London, to apologize for the insults which two days before he had been obliged to offer, by pulling down the posts and chains in the streets, and demolishing the gates and portcullises of the city, as well as seizing some of the principal citizens, which he had done by order of Parliament; but that he then begged a strict union might be effected between the city and army, and that they might aid and assist each other in every attempt for the settlement of the nation; he also carried with him a copy of the letter which Monk had sent to the Parliament,

complaining of the above-mentioned odious task they had imposed upon him, and demanding, in the name of the citizens, soldiers, and community at large, the summoning of a new Parliament, &c. He was introduced to the King by the Marquis of Ormond, and found him, and his small court, in the greatest consternation and dejection of mind; but this news gave him a dawning of hope, and he was much refreshed with this unexpected alteration, and his dispirited family and servants were revived by it. Lord Clarendon[o] observes; "The time was so short, from the hour that he left London, that the expedition of his journey was incredible, nor could any man undertake to come from thence in so short a time upon the most important affair, and for the greatest reward; and that nothing but his own devotion to the King could tempt him to undertake so hazardous a journey." But the credentials which he brought with him removed all doubt.

He married Ann, daughter and heir of Hall, Esq. and had issue an only son, Edward, and a daughter, Ann, married to John Murray, Esq. a Major in the army, by whom she was mother to a son, John Murray, Lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth; and two daughters, Dorothy, and Anna Maria, who married Thomas Pitt, of Old Sarum, Esq.

Edward Balie, or Bayly, the only son, was created a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland by letters patent, dated July 4th, 1730. He married Dorothy, one of the daughters of Oliver Lambert, Esq. son of Charles Earl of Cavan, and sister and heir of Anthony Lambert, by whom he had five sons and three daughters; viz. 1. Nicholas, his heir. 2. Edward, D.D. and Dean of Ardfert, Chancellor of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin; and Rector of Kilkeel, in the county of Down, who married, January 13th, 1738, Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Price, of Holly-Mount, in the county of Downe, in Ireland, Esq. widow of John Savage, of Porto-ferry, Esq. by whom he had one son, John, who died young; and a daughter, Dorothy, married to Thomas Butler, eldest son of Sir Richard Butler, of Gary Hundon, in the county of Carlow, Bart. 3. Bagenal, who died young, and is buried in Dublin. 4. Lambert, a Barrister at law, of the city of Dublin, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Rotton, of the said city, Esq. and by her, who long lived his widow, had

[o] Vide History of the Rebellion, p. 563, et seq.

two sons, Edward and John, both clergymen. 5. Charles, in the Marine service, and married to Ann, daughter of ——— Graves, or Greaves, of Moseley Hall, Worcestershire, Esq. The daughters were, Dorothy, who married Robert Davies, of Llannerchin, in Denbighshire, Esq.; Arabella, who died unmarried, and was buried at St. Peter's, in Dublin; and Anna-Lucinda, unmarried.

The said Sir Edward died in September, 1741, and was buried at Delgeny, in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland; as was his lady, who survived till August 16th, 1745. On Sir Edward's death, his title and estates descended to his eldest son,

Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart. who was chosen to several parliaments, as Knight of the shire for the county of Anglesey. He was also, on the 23d day of June, in the 33d year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II. appointed his Majesty's Custos Rotulorum of the said county; and on the 24th of June, in the first year of his present Majesty King George III. was again appointed to that office; also, on the 25th of November, in the second year of his present Majesty, was appointed his Majesty's Lieutenant of the said county, in the room of George, Earl of Cholmondeley.

He first married, on April 19th, 1737, Carolina, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Paget, Esq. one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Majesty King George I. and Brigadier-General of his Majesty's forces (by Mary, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Peter Whitcomb, of Great Braxtead, in Essex, Esq.), son of the honourable Henry Paget, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sandford, of Sandford, in Shropshire, Esq. second son of William, *fifth Lord Paget*, by Frances his wife, eldest daughter of Henry, Earl of Holland: by which lady, who died February 7th, 1766, and was buried in the vault of her husband's family, in the parish church of Llanldwen, in the county of Anglesey, he had six sons and five daughters; viz.

1. Edward, who died unmarried in 1756, and was buried at Portsmouth.

2. Henry, now Earl of Uxbridge.

3. Nicholas, born at Plas-Newyth, in Anglesey, 1749, formerly a Captain in the first regiment of Foot-guards, and now Colonel of the West Middlesex Militia. He has issue.

4. Thomas. And, 5. Brownlow, died infants.

6. Paget, born at Plas-Newyth, 1753, formerly a Lieutenant in

the Royal Navy; died November 15th, 1804, leaving issue by Miss Colepepper.

The daughters were; 1. Mary, married July 3d, 1766, to Stephen Metcalfe, of Sereby, near Brig, in com. Linc. Esq. died October 20th, 1790. 2. Dorothy, married, 1760, to George Forbes, Earl of Granard, but died at Knightsbridge, February 19th, 1764, and was buried at St. James's, Westminster. 3. Caroline died unmarried, 1786. 4. Gertrude, who died at Bristol, in 1761, unmarried. And, 5. Louisa-Augusta, born December 4th, 1750, married, April 6th, 1789, Captain Thomas Poplett, R. N.

Sir Nicholas died December 9th, 1782, aged seventy-five years,[p] leaving his second wife ——— daughter of ——— Hunter, surviving.

Henry Bayly-Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, was born June 18th, 1744, and baptised the 16th of the next month, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square: he succeeded to the Barony of Paget (by the death of Henry Paget, second Earl of Uxbridge, and *Baron Paget*, of Beaudesert, who died unmarried, November 17th, 1769), in right of his mother, as heir general to Sir William Paget, Knight of the Garter, who was summoned to parliament by writ, December 3d, 4 Edward VI. 1549, as *Baron Paget of Beaudesert*, in the county of Stafford; and was accordingly summoned to Parliament, by writ, dated January 13th, 1770, and assumed the name and arms of Paget, in virtue of his Majesty's sign manual, dated the 29th of the same month. On July 3d, 1773, his Lordship was, in a full convocation of the university of Oxford, created LL. D. and on July 20th, 1782, was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Anglesey.

On May 19th, 1784, his Lordship was created Earl of Uxbridge.

His Lordship was married at Castle Forbes, the seat of the Earl of Granard, April 11th, 1767, to Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Champagnè, Dean of Clonmacnoise, in Ireland (only son of Major Josias Champagnè, by Jane his wife, daughter of Arthur Forbes, Earl of Granard, in Ireland); which marriage was confirmed by another, in the parish of St. Anne, Dublin, on the 7th of August following.

1. Henry-William, Lord Paget, born March 17th, 1768, a

[p] Coffin-plate.

Lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 7th regiment of dragoons; married, July 25th, 1795, Carolina-Elizabeth, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Jersey, and has a numerous issue.

2. William, born December 22d, 1769, who died in 1794.

3. Sir Arthur, born January 15th, 1771, a Knight of the military order of the Bath, and late Envoy-extraordinary to the Sublime Porte.

4. Caroline, born February 6th, 1773; married, April 9th, 1792, John-Thomas, second son of William-Ann Hollis, fourth Earl of Essex.

5. Jane, born September 1st, 1774; married April 18th, 1797, George, now Earl of Galloway.

6. Edward, born November 3d, 1775, a Major-general in the army, and colonel of the 80th regiment of foot; married, May 21st, 1804, the Honourable Louisa Bagot, daughter of William first Lord Bagot, who died May 30th, 1806.

7. Louisa, born March 26th, 1777; married, March 5th, 1801, to Colonel James Erskine.

8. Charles, born October 7th, 1778, M. P. for Carnarvon, Captain of the Revenge in the royal navy, married, March 7th, 1805, Elizabeth-Araminta, second daughter of Henry Monck, Esq.

9. Berkeley, born January 2d, 1780, M. P. for the county of Anglesea, Major in *the 7th Regiment of dragoons;* married, November 22d, 1804, Sophia, daughter of the Hon. William Bucknall Grimston, and niece to Viscount Grimston, and has issue a daughter, born in December 1805.

10. Charlotte, born October 27th, 1781; married, October 15th, 1805, John Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen.

11. Mary, born, April 9th, 1783; married, June 27th, 1803, Thomas Lord Graves.

His Lordship is Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Anglesey and Stafford, Keeper of the Castle of Carnarvon, Ranger of Snowdon Forest, Vice-Admiral of North-Wales, Pembrokeshire, and county of Carmarthen, L.L.D.

Titles. Henry Bayley-Paget, Lord Paget of Beaudesert, in Staffordshire, and Earl of Uxbridge.

Creations. Baron Paget, of Beaudesert, in com. Stafford, January 19th, 1550, 4 Edward VI.; Earl of Uxbridge, May 19th, 1784.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, Sable, on a cross engrailed, between 4 eagles displayed, Argent, 5 lions passant of the first, for Paget; second and third, Azure 9 Estoiles, 3, 3, 2, and 1, Argent for Bayly.

Crest. On a wreath, a demi tiger, Sable, tufted and maned, Argent, and ducally gorged, Or.

Supporters. Two tigers, Sable, tufted and maned, Argent, and ducally gorged, Or.

Motto. PER IL SUO CONTRARIO.

Chief Seats. At Sinai Park, and Beaudesert, both in Staffordshire; and Plas-Newyth, in the county of Anglesey.

GORDON EARL OF NORWICH.

THOUGH there are many elegant histories of this ancient and illustrious family, written by learned and judicious antiquaries, yet they differ greatly as to their origin and first settlement in the island.

Some bring them from Greece to Gaul, and from thence to Scotland, at least a thousand years ago; others bring them from Italy; others from Spain, Flanders, &c.

It is certain there were many considerable families of the name of Gordon in France, long before the Norman Conquest of England, whose descendants are subsisting in France to this day.

The most probable conjecture, therefore, is, that some of these Gordons came to England with William Duke of Normandy, anno 1066, and to Scotland with King Malcolm Canmore, or his son King David I. for it is well known that the ancestors of several of the best families in Scotland are of Norman extraction, and removed into Scotland with one or other of these princes.

It is also said, that in the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, a valiant Knight, of the name of *Gordon*, went into Scotland, and was kindly received by that Prince; and having killed a wild boar which greatly infested the borders, the generous Malcolm gave him a grant of several lands in the Merse, or Berwickshire, which he called Gordon, after his own surname. He settled there, and took the boar's head for his armorial bearing, in memory of his having killed that monstrous animal. He was progenitor of all the Gordons in Scotland; and mention is made of Adam de Gordon the father, and Adam his son, in the reigns of the said Malcolm and David.

It is most certain, the Gordons were making no small figure in

Scotland immediately after that æra; we shall, therefore, deduce the descent of this great and most noble family by unquestionable authority, from their immediate ancestor,

RICHARD de Gordon, said to be grandson of the Knight who killed the boar, or son of the second Adam. He was a man of considerable distinction in the reigns of King Malcolm IV. and King William the Lion, who succeeded Malcolm in 1165.

He was undoubtedly proprietor of the lands and barony of Gordon, and others, in Berwickshire, as is proved by a donation he made, "To St. Mary's church of Kelso, and the monks serving God there, and to the church of St. Michael, in his village of Gordon (a bounded piece of his lands and estate of Gordon, lying contiguous to the church-yard of Gordon), in free and perpetual alms; and grants to whatever minister they shall place in the said church of Gordon, all the ordinary privileges of pasturage, moss, muir, and other conveniences that the inhabitants of the lands of Gordon enjoyed, &c."[a]

This deed is without date; but by the subsequent confirmation appears to have been made between the years 1150 and 1160.

He died about the year 1200, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir THOMAS de Gordon, who, by the name of Thomas de Gordon, filius Ricardi, &c. grants a charter of confirmation of all the donations made by his father to God and St. Mary's church at Kelso, and to the monks serving God there, &c. and that in as full, free, and ample a manner as expressed in the deeds of his father.[b]

Contemporary with this Thomas there flourished, in France, Bertram de Gordon, who wounded, with an arrow, Richard the First, King of England, before the castle of Chalons; of which wound he died, 1199.[c]

About this time lived Adam de Gordon, in Scotland, as appears by a charter of confirmation, in which Richard, Bishop of St. Andrews, confirms to the Abbacy of Kelso, in free and perpetual alms, the church of Gordon, with the whole of its parish (viz. of Gordon and Spotiswood), and in which he, at the desire of the abbot and monks, pointed out a church-yard, or burial place to that parish; but granting liberty to the inhabitants of the other half of the lands of Gordon belonging to Adam de Gordon, to

[a] Chartulary of Kelso, in the Lawyers' Library, Edinburgh; and printed in the Appendix to Mr. Gordon's History of the Family of Gordon.

[b] Chartul. &c. App. prædict.

[c] Hoveden's History, p. 791.

take the sacrament and bury either there or at their pleasure in their mother church of Home, &c.[d]

Richard was Bishop of St. Andrews from 1163 to 1178; so this deed must have been made within that space.

If this Adam was not a younger brother, or son of Richard, he was certainly a near relation of the family, seeing he possessed part of the lordship of Gordon. He is frequently witness to charters and donations to the monastery of Kelso, in the reign of King William the Lion, wo died anno 1214,[e] and was probably grandfather to Adam, who married the heiress Alicia, hereafter mentioned.

Thomas died in the reign of King Alexander II. (son of King William the Lion), and was succeeded by his son,

Sir THOMAS de Gordon, who by a charter confirmed to the monks and abbot of Kelso, all the donations and concessions made to them by Richard de Gordon, his grandfather, and Thomas his father.[f]

In two other charters granted by him, with the consent of Marjory his wife, to the said abbot and monks of Kelso, for the salvation of his own soul, and those of his wife and daughters, his ancestors and successors, &c. he again confirms all his father's and grandfather's donations; also grants them several other privileges and possessions in his lordship of Gordon, and commits his body to them to be buried at Kelso, as they shall see fit.[g]

He also made a donation to the religious at Coldstream of pasturage upon the lands of Thorndyke and Gordon, wherein he is styled, *son of Sir Thomas Gordon, Knt.*[h]

This Sir Thomas is mentioned in two or three charters to the monastery of Kelso, anno 1258, in which he is called Sir Thomas de Gordon, Knight,[i] He, leaving no male issue,[k] was succeeded in his whole lands and estate by his daughter,

ALICIA de Gordon, who, in many charters, is styled daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas: she married her cousin Adam de Gordon, who, in the beginning of the reign of King Alexander, in a donation to the monastery of Coldstream, is called *Adam, son of Adam de Gordon,* and was probably grandson of Adam, proprietor

[d] Chartul. & Append.

[e] Ib. Chartul. of Coldstream, and Buchanan's Hist. p. 222.

[f] Chartul of Kelso. [g] Ibid. and Gordon's Appendix.

[h] Chartul. of Coldstream. [i] Chartul. of Kelso.

[k] Pontius de Gordon, of a considerable family in Normandy, lived about this time. See Rymer's Fœd. I. 761.

of part of the estate of Gordon abovementioned; by which marriage, the whole lordship of Gordon became united in one family.

This Adam granted an inclosed piece of land, lying in the territory of Fawn's, in Berwickshire, to the monastery of Dryburgh, for the salvation of his own soul, the souls of Alicia his spouse, his ancestors and successors.[l]

When King Alexander III. sent one thousand auxiliaries to King Lewis of France, to attend him in his expedition into the Holy Land, anno 1270; Adam de Gordon was one of the chief commanders, and lost his life in that enterprise, leaving issue by the said Alicia, a son, Sir Adam, their heir.

Alicia survived her husband, as appears by her charter of confirmation to the religious in Kelso, in these words, "*Alicia de Gordon filia et heres quondam domini Thomæ de Gordon, militis, in purâ viduitate, &c. pro salute animæ meæ et animarum fratris mei, et Adæ de Gordon quondam sponsi mei, &c. confirmasse, &c. omnes donationes, &c. a domino Ricardo proavo meo, sive a domino Thoma quondam patre meo, &c.*" to which deed her seal is appendant.[m]

Adam de Gordon, their son and heir, was, after the death of his mother, styled, "*Lord of Gordon,*" and confirmed all the donations of his predecessors to the religious at Kelso.

This Adam appears to have had some property in England, whether his own inheritance or in right of his wife, who was an Englishwoman, cannot now be determined. He is probably the same Adam de Gordon, who, during the dispute between King Henry the Third of England and his Barons, sided with the latter, and was some time governor of Dunster castle; but after the battle of Evesham, in which most of the principal leaders of the barons were either killed or taken prisoners, he making his escape, and being reckoned the strongest man in England, maintained himself with eighty horse, in the woods between Alton and Farnham,[n] and plundered the counties of Berks and Surrey, until he was surprised by Prince Edward, while his men were at some distance. The Prince, ever fond of military glory, was desirous of encountering such a famous chief in single combat, and therefore commanded his followers to retire: the fight immediately began; both combatants discovered the most surprising strength,

[l] Chartul. of Dryburgh.

[m] Chartulary of Kelso, and Gordon's Appendix.

[n] See White's History of Selborne, in Hants.

courage, and dexterity; the victory remained a long time doubtful, at length Adam's foot slipping, he fell to the ground, and lay at the mercy of the conqueror, who not only granted him his life, but even admitted him into his service. Adam was so charmed with the Prince's bravery as well as generosity, that he continued ever after a faithful friend to the royal cause.[o]

By a writ, dated at Westminster, June 14th, 1287, he as a subject of England, was ordered to meet Edmund Earl of Cornwall, Lieutenant to King Edward I. at Gloucester, in order to give advice and assistance in certain great affairs of state, which should be communicated at meeting;[p] but whether he attended or not, is uncertain.

In the dispute between John Baliol and Robert Bruce, for the crown of Scotland, he was always a firm adherent of the former, which probably proceeded both from inclination and interest, as he held most of his lands either of that Prince, or of the Earls of March, his fast friends: but he died before King John, as he was then called, resigned the sovereignty of Scotland to King Edward I. for Marjory his widow obtained a safe conduct from King Edward to go into England, and was then styled, *Uxor quondam Adæ de Gordon*, anno 1296.[q]

By the said Marjory (but of what family she was is not known) he left issue a son and successor,

Sir Adam de Gordon, Lord of Gordon, who was certainly one of the greatest men of that age, being equally qualified for the cabinet and the field.

As all the Gordons in Scotland appear to be descended from this Sir Adam, and as he is variously represented by different authors, we shall endeavour to trace his conduct, step by step, from authentic documents, and submit his character to the judgment of our readers.

The first mention that we find of him is in the expedition which the brave Sir William Wallace, guardian of Scotland, made into Galloway in 1297; who, having taken the castle of Wigton, Sir Adam was appointed Governor thereof.[r] And about the same time, having acquired the lands of Glenkenns, &c. in Galloway, he gave them to his second son William.[s]

He was afterwards appointed Warden of the Marches of Scotland, by the guardians of the kingdom in the absence of King

[o] Hist. of England, in reign of Henry III.
[p] Rymer's Fœd.
[q] Ibid. tom. II. p. 727.
[r] Rymer's Fœd.
[s] Chart. in archiv. famil. de Kenmure.

John (Baliol), as is proved by the notice sent to him, as Warden aforesaid, of the truce concluded betwixt England and Scotland, at Dumfries, on October 30th, 1300.[t] In 1305, he was fined by King Edward of England, then acting as Overlord of Scotland, in three years rent of his estate, for adhering to the Baliol's party. In 1308, he was one of the sureties for the good behaviour of William, Bishop of St. Andrew's, whose release from imprisonment they had procured.

About the same time, Sir Adam settled a difference which had long subsisted betwixt him and the abbot and convent of Kelso, whereby he obtained liberty to build a chapel for the use of his family in any place of his parish of Gordon which he should think fit; he then made a donation to the church of Kelso, with consent of Annabella his wife, of an inclosed piece of ground on his lands of Gordon, &c. wherein he is styled, *filius et hæres quondam Adæ, &c.* anno 1308.[u]

In January 1312, David, Earl of Atholl, Sir Adam de Gordon, and Alexander de Abernethy, were appointed plenipotentiaries by King Edward, to treat of a peace with King Robert, which at that time took no effect.[x] In April 1312, he and the Earl of March were sent into England by Baliol's party, to endeavour to get some of their grievances redressed;[y] and in November following, was again employed by King Edward to negociate a peace with King Robert, which was the last of his actions in favour of the Baliol's party, for King John died the next year, and Sir Adam was ever after one of King Robert's firmest and most respected friends.[z]

He obtained, from Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, a grant of the lands and barony of Stitchell, in Roxburghshire, which King Robert ratified and confirmed to him and his son William, by his charter, dated at Perth, June 28th, 1315.[a]

King Robert knowing Sir Adam to be a person of great abilities, joined him in commission with Sir Edward Odard de Mombuisson to go to Rome, to manage the affairs of his excommunication with the Pope; and they carried with them that famous letter from the nobility of Scotland to his Holiness, asserting the independence of their country, anno 1320. King Robert afterwards, in reward of his faithful services, granted to him and heirs, the noble lordship of Strabolgie, &c. in Aberdeenshire, which

t Rymer's Fœd. u Chartulary of Kelso, and Gordon's Appendix.
x Rymer, Tom. III. p. 300. y Ibid. z Ibid.
a Chart. penes dom. Robert Pringle de Stitchell.

was then in the crown, by forfeiture of David de Strabolgie, Earl of Atholl;[b] which grant was afterwards confirmed to his family by several charters under the great seal. Sir Adam fixed his residence there, and gave these lands and lordships the name of *Huntley*, which hath been ever since one of the chief titles of his family.

By the above-mentioned Annabella his wife, he had issue four sons and one daughter; viz.

1. Sir Alexander, his heir, of whom presently.

2. William, to whom he gave the lands of Glenkenns, in Galloway, and Stitchell, in Roxburghshire; and from him the family of *Kenmure*, and several others in the south of Scotland, descended.

3. John; and, 4. Thomas, who both entered into holy orders, and obtained letters of recommendation to the Pope, from Edward King of England, anno 1313.[c]

The daughter, Mary, was married to Sir Walter Hamilton, ancestor to the Duke of Hamilton, as appears by a charter under the great seal, anno 1319.[d]

Sir Adam at last lost his life in the service of his king and country, bravely fighting in the vanguard of the Scotch army at the battle of Hallidon Hill, on July 12th, 1333,[e] and was succeeded by

Sir Alexander Gordon, his eldest son and heir, who settled at Huntley. He was a great patriot, a firm and steady friend to King David Bruce, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Hallidon Hill, where his father was killed, though he had the good fortune to escape: he attended King David in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was slain in the battle of Nevill's Cross near Durham, where King David was taken prisoner, October 17th, 1346; and was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Gordon, of Huntley, who was also a great loyalist. Being taken prisoner with King David, at the above-mentioned battle of Nevill's Cross, he was not released till 1357, when the Earl of Douglas became one of his sureties;[f] and on the 20th March, in the next year, he obtained from the said King David, a confirmation of the lands and lordship of Strathbogie, which had been granted by King Robert I. to his grandfather.

[b] Chart. in public. Archiv.
[c] Rymer, Tom. III. p. 396.
[d] Chart. in rotul. Rob. I.
[e] Barnes's Hist. of Edw. III. fo. 78.
[f] Rymer, Tom. VI. p. 30 and 82.

He died soon after, leaving issue, by Elizabeth his wife, a son and heir,

Sir JOHN Gordon, of Huntly, a great warrior, and of undaunted courage. He, with his own vassals and followers, routed a considerable body of the English under the command of Sir John Lilburne, whom he took prisoner at Carram, in the year 1372; and soon after surprised and took prisoner Sir Thomas Musgrave, governor of Berwick castle, but released him in a short time.[g]

He obtained a new charter from King Robert II. confirming the lands and lordship of Strathbogie to him, and his heirs, *quas terras, Robertus illustris Rex Scotiæ, prædecessor noster, dedit quondam Adæ de Gordon militi, proavo dicti Johannis, ratione forisfacturæ David de Strathbogie,* &c. dated July 10th, 1376,[h] after which, he was styled Lord Gordon of Strathbogie, or Huntly.

In 1378, he, in company with the Earl of Douglas, came up with another considerable body of forces under the command of the above-mentioned Sir Thomas Musgrave, and killed or took prisoners every man of them;[i] but at length lost his life with the said Earl at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, and was succeeded by

Sir ADAM Gordon, Lord of Gordon, his son and heir, who was inferior to none of his brave ancestors for magnanimity and courage, and was slain in the battle of Homeldon in 1402,[k] leaving issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Keith, great marishal of Scotland, an only child,

ELIZABETH Gordon, who succeeded to the whole family estate, and married *Alexander Seton, second son of Sir William Seton of Seton, ancestor to the Earls of Winton;* who was styled Lord of Gordon and Huntly, and left issue, by the said Elizabeth, a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Alexander, Earl of Ross; and two sons.

1. Alexander, created Earl of Huntly. And,
2. William, ancestor to the *Setons of Meldrum,* &c.

ALEXANDER SETON, *Lord Gordon and Huntly,* the eldest son and heir, being a person of great abilities, was one of the commissioners appointed by the estates of the kingdom of Scotland to treat with the English in 1421 for the ransom of King James, and in 1423, upon that Prince's enlargement, became one of his

g Chart. penes Ducem de Gordon.

h Abercrombie's Martial Achievements, Vol. II. p. 171, 172.

i Chart. in rotul. Rob. II.

k Abercrombie præd. Vol. II. p. 178

hostages:[l] in 1437, he was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to treat with the English about a peace; and a truce being concluded upon the next year, he, in 1439, was again sent into England, to treat of a final peace.

Having performed many signal services to his country during the minority of King James II. he was, in 1449, created *Earl of Huntly*, with limitation to his heirs male by Elizabeth Crichton, his third wife, they being obliged to take the name and bear the arms of Gordon.

He afterwards obtained charters, under the great seal, of the lands of Strathbogie, Huntly, Aboyne, Glentanner, Glenmuck, the lordships of Badenoch, Lochaber, Forest of Enzie, &c. in the north, with Huntly, Gordon, &c. in Berwickshire.[m]

On the Earl of Douglas's rebellion, in 1452, he raised a considerable army of his own friends and vassals, with which he defeated the Earl of Crawfurd, one of the Earl of Douglas's chief associates, near Brechin, whereby the rebellion was soon after entirely crushed.[n]

He married, first, Jane, daughter of Robert, son and heir apparent to William, first Earl Marishal, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Giles, daughter and heir to John Hay, of Tullibody, in Clackmannanshire, by whom he had a son,

Sir Alexander Seton, who succeeded to his mother's estate, and was ancestor to the Setons of Touch.

His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, who all took the name of Gordon; viz.

1. George, who succeeded to the earldom.

2. Sir Alexander, of Midmar, ancestor to the Gordons of Abergeldie.

3. Adam, who was Dean of Caithness.

The daughters were, 1. Janet, married to James Dunbar, Earl of Murray. 2. Elizabeth, wife of William, third Earl Marishal. And, 3. Christian, married to William, Lord Forbes.

This great patriot lived to a great age, and died in 1470, when he was succeeded in honours and estate (according to the limitation), by his eldest son, by his last marriage,

George Gordon, *second Earl of Huntley*, who for a long time firmly adhered to King James III. and was one of his privy

[l] Rymer, Tom. X. [m] Chart. in publ. Archiv.

[n] Abercrombie, Vol. II. p. 357, and Buchanan. p. 390.

council. In 1484, a treaty of peace being concluded between England and Scotland, he was one of the guarantees thereof for the part of Scotland: in 1488, he, with the Earl of Crawford, were, in open parliament, appointed Lords of justiciary north of the river Forth:[o] soon after which, hostilities being commenced between the King and the confederate Lords, the Earl of Huntley was very instrumental in compromising matters, and making up a sort of agreement at Blackness; but the King fatally refusing to fulfil some of the concessions which he had formerly agreed to, as a foundation for peace, the Earl quitted him, and went over to the other party, though he always opposed every violent measure.

Upon the accession of King James IV. to the throne, he was appointed one of his privy council, and was empowered to exercise justice, and to suppress all sorts of disorders in the northern parts of the kingdom during the minority of the King; who, in 1491, was graciously pleased, by his own royal authority, to enlarge the Earl's commission, and to make him Lieutenant of the northern parts of Scotland, beyond the river Northesk.

Continuing in the highest favour with his Majesty, he was constituted *Lord Chancellor of Scotland*, in the year 1498, which high office he held till 1502, when he resigned the seals, which, with the title of Lord Chancellor, were immediately conferred upon the King's brother, the Duke of Ross. But he did not lose the King's favour with his office; for, in consideration of his good services, he had a grant of the castle, &c. of Innerlochy, by a charter under the great seal in 1505.

This Earl was twice married: his first wife was the Lady Annabella, daughter of James I. King of Scotland, widow of James, Earl of Angus; and his second, Agnes, daughter of William, Earl of Errol: by the latter he had no issue; but by the former he had four sons.

1. Alexander, his successor.

2. Sir Adam Gordon, Lord of Aboyne, who married Elizabeth, Countess and heiress of Sutherland, by which marriage he became Earl of Sutherland.

3. Sir William, ancestor to the Gordons of Gight, and was slain in the battle of Floddon, anno 1513.

4. Sir James of Litterfury, Admiral of the Scotch fleet in 1513.

[o] Lives of the Lords Chancellor of Scotland, p. 56, and Records of Parliament.

Also six daughters; 1. Lady Catharine, married, first to Perkin Warbeck, the pretended Duke of York; secondly, to Sir Matthew Cradock of Wales. 2. Lady Janet, married, first, to Alexander, Lord Lindsay, son and heir of David, Earl of Crawfurd; secondly, to Patrick, Lord Gray. 3. Lady Mary, married to Sir William Sinclair, of Westerhall. 4. Sophia, married to Sir Gilbert Hay, of Kilmalloch, Knight. 5. Lady Agnes, married to Sir James Ogilvie, of Finlater. And, 6. Lady Eleanor, married to ——— Crichton, of Innernytie.

This noble peer departed this life on June 8th, 1507, and was buried in the chancel of the abbey church of Cambuskenneth,[p] being succeeded by his eldest son,

Alexander Gordon, *third Earl of Huntly*, who, in his father's lifetime, obtained charters under the great seal, of the lands of Huntly, Gordon, and many others.

He was one of the guarantees of a treaty of peace with the English, in 1509; and, being in great favour with the King, was sworn of his privy council; and indeed there was not a braver, nor a more loyal subject in the whole kingdom.

He accompanied the King to the fatal battle of Floddon, fought September 9th, 1513; and though he gave his opinion against fighting at that time, when so many disadvantages were obvious, yet when he found the King was determined, he acquiesced, and, having the command of the right wing of the army, performed wonders, and drove all before him that stood in his way; but the left wing and the centre were not so successful, being overpowered with numbers; and the King, and the flower of the nobility, being killed, he was at last obliged to give way, and with much difficulty made his retreat in the evening.

In the minority of King James V. he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the north, beyond the river Forth; and, in 1517, was joined in commission with the Earls of Angus, Arran, and Argyll, as governors of the young King, and died in 1523.

Robertson says, that George Gordon, the former Earl of Huntley, " having been one of the nobles, who conspired against James III. and who raised his son, James IV. to the throne, enjoyed a great share in the confidence of that generous prince. By his bounty, great accessions of wealth and power were added to a family, already opulent and powerful. On the death of that monarch, Alexander, the next Earl, being appointed Lord Lieute-

[p] Lives of the Lords Chancellors, p. 57.

nant of all the counties beyond Forth, left the other nobles to contend for offices at court: and, retiring to the north, where his estate and influence lay, resided there in a kind of princely independence. The nobles in that part of the kingdom dreaded the growing dominion of such a dangerous neighbour, but were unable to prevent his encroachments. Some of his rivals he secretly undermined; others he subdued by open force. His estate far exceeded that of any other subject; and his superiorities and jurisdictions extended over many of the northern counties. With power and possessions so immense, under two long and feeble minorities, and amidst the shock of civil commotions, the Earls of Huntley might have indulged the most elevated hopes. But, happily for the crown, an enterprizing spirit was not the characteristic of that family; and, whatever object their ambition might have in view, they chose rather to acquire it by political address, than to seize it openly, and by force of arms."

He married Lady Janet Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Atholl, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

1. John, Lord Gordon, his heir apparent.

2. Alexander, to whom he gave the lands of Strathdown, who was ancestor to the Gordons of Clunie.

3. William, who, being bred to the church, was, first, Chancellor of the church of Elgin, and afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen.

The daughters were; 1. Lady Janet, married to Colin, Earl of Argyll. 2. Lady Jane, married to Patrick, fourth Lord Gray. 3. Lady Isabel, married to ——— Lord Innermeath. And, 4. married to ——— Menzies, of Weem.

John, Lord Gordon, the eldest son and heir apparent, obtained charters under the great seal, of the lands of Badenoch, the Castle of Ruthven, and many others;[q] but died before his father, in 1517, leaving issue by his wife, Jane, natural daughter of King James IV. two sons.

1. George, who succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Huntley, &c.

2. Alexander, who by Queen Mary, was appointed Bishop of Galloway.

George, *fourth Earl of Huntley*, succeeded his grandfather in 1523, being then in the tenth year of his age. He was from his childhood brought up with King James V. (they being much

q Chart. in pub'. Archiv.

of an age), by the particular care of the Earl of Angus, then Prime Minister, who took him under his tuition and obtained his wardship, intending to have married him to one of his own relations, had not the Earl's fall prevented it. After which, by the King's express command, he was placed under the care of the most able masters, whereby he became one of the best scholars, and most accomplished persons, of the age he lived in.

In 1535, he was sworn of the privy council, and the year following was appointed one of the lords of the regency during the King's absence in France, in order to marry the Princess Magdalen, daughter to King Francis I. The confidence the King placed in the fidelity and ability of the Earl and the other regents, and the powers they were intrusted with, will appear from the copy of their commission, which is printed in the Lives of the Lords Chancellors of Scotland, p. 82, 83.

The King, upon his return, in 1537, having an entire confidence in the loyalty and fidelity of this Earl, constituted him Lieutenant of the north, and Captain-general of the forces which were raised to oppose the English, who had entered the Borders, under the command of Sir Robert Bowes, to whom he gave a total defeat at Haldenry, Sir Robert being taken prisoner.

King Henry VIII, then sent a much greater force to invade the borders, under the command of the Duke of Norfolk; but the Earl of Huntley, by his prudence, dexterous conduct, and frequent skirmishes, prevented the Duke from making any considerable progress, or doing much injury to the country. These services endeared him exceedingly to the King his uncle, whose chief favourite he now was become.

King James died in December 1542, leaving only a daughter, Mary, but a few days old, to inherit the throne; and the Earl of Angus being appointed Governor of the kingdom, the Earl of Huntley was, by act of Parliament, constituted one of his privy council;[r] he was made *Lord High Chancellor of Scotland*, upon the death of Cardinal Bethune, and had the great seal delivered to him in open parliament, on June 10th, 1546; the form and manner of his creation being entered in the records of the privy council, to the following tenor:

"The which day, my Lord the Governor, in presence of the Queen's Grace, and Lords of Council, hath chosen George, Earl of Huntly, Chancellor of the realm of Scotland, who has accepted

[r] Records of Parliament.

the said office in and upon him, and has sworn that he will loyally and truly minister in the said office, after his wit, cunning, and knowledge, like as other Chancellors have done, and used in the said office in times past, and the Queen's Grace, and Lords of Council, thought him able thereto; and in sign and token thereof, my said Lord Governor has, in presence of the Queen's Grace, and Lords of Council aforesaid, delivered to the said Earl our sovereign Lady's great seal, and has ordered the King's quarter seal, whom God pardon, to be broken off, of which the one half was cut, and shewn cut, in presence of the Queen's Grace, and my Lords of Council."

At the same time, a new privy council being appointed to the Governor, the Earl of Huntley was one of the noblemen of which it was composed; and being highly esteemed for his courage and military accomplishments, was appointed to command a body of eight thousand men at the battle of Pinky, where, though he behaved with the utmost courage and magnanimity, he was taken prisoner, and carried to the English camp at Leith, where the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector of England, entreated him, that he would use his influence to forward the match before proposed between their two young sovereigns, and thereby to unite the two kingdoms; but the Earl of Huntley, though their prisoner, was so far from dissembling his sentiments, that he frankly told the Protector, "*That he was still of the same mind he had been, that the Queen should not be disposed of in marriage till she were of years to give her own consent, and choice of a husband for herself, at least with consent of parliament; and how well soever he should approve of the match, yet he did not like the way of wooing.*"

When the English army marched away, they carried the Lord Chancellor along with them to London, and afterwards sent him prisoner to Morpeth, but in less than a year after he found means to deceive his keepers, and by the help of a dark night, fleet horses, and a trusty guide, he got so quickly over the border into Scotland, that he was out of danger of being retaken before he was missed at Morpeth.

Upon his return, he immediately resumed the administration of the Chancellor's place, and soon after accompanied the Queen Dowager into France, whither she went to visit her daughter and other relations; where King Francis I. the more to honour the Earl, made him one of the Knights of the most ancient and noble order of St. Michael; also, about the same time, he had a grant

of the Earldom of Murray,[s] then in the crown, by the death of the Queen's natural uncle; he was likewise Lieutenant of the North,[t] where his authority and interest were without all doubt very great.

When the Queen Dowager was made regent, she took the great seal from the Earl of Huntley, and gave it to a Frenchman,[u] leaving the Earl only the name of Chancellor; yet this arbitrary procedure did not provoke him to desert her, since she was vested with a lawful authority from his sovereign, her daughter. For, when things were like to come to extremities by her mal-administration, she employed him to quiet the commotions in the country,[x] which he did, when a flame was just ready to break out. Though he still continued a Papist, yet it appears that he was as weary as any nobleman in the nation of the misbehaviour of the French, and the ill usage his country met with from them; and thereupon entered into a bond of association with the Duke of Chatlerault, and much the greater part of the nobility, *for driving out those oppressors, and for recovering their ancient liberties, that so they might be ruled by the laws and customs of their own country, and by the natives of the kingdom under the obedience of the King and Queen, their sovereign.*[y] This shews that religion was not at first pretended as the cause of the war against the Queen Regent; but upon the continued course of illegal administration they charged her with, and for which she was afterwards deprived of the regency, which broke her heart, or at least hastened her death, as was thought.

Upon the Queen's return from France, in 1561, her Majesty was pleased to restore the great seal to the Lord Chancellor; and it plainly appears, that though he had not possession of the great seal, yet he was never put out of the Chancellor's office during all the time that Monsieur Reubie was Lord Keeper; but this honour did not equal the disgust he conceived at the earldom of Murray being taken from him and given to the Queen's natural brother, the Prior of St. Andrew's, who was created Earl of Murray, so that ever after there was an implacable animosity between them.

The Earl of Huntley being the head of the Popish party in

[s] Chart. in pub. Archiv. [t] Records of Parliament, 1546.

[u] Bishop Lesly's History of Scotland.

[x] Burnet's History of the Reformation.

[y] The original bond is still remaining in the possession of his grace the Duke of Hamilton.

Scotland, the Queen's kindred (by her mother), the house of Guise, had great expectations from him, as the only person they thought able to restore that religion; and, the more to animate him to undertake it, they put him in hopes that the Queen would marry Sir John Gordon, of Finlater, his second son. Whether the Queen ever had such an intent, does not appear; but that the Earl had formed such a project seems certain, though he never intended to urge the Queen in the matter, or force her to it against her will, as his enemies gave out; for it was in his power oftener than once, to have dispersed or dispatched such of her attendants as were not favourable to his design, if he had intended to have gone that way to work.

The Queen intending to visit the northern parts of her dominions, about the middle of August 1562, came to Aberdeen, where she was met by the Countess of Huntley, a Lady of a noble spirit, and of a very obliging temper. Her second son, Sir John Gordon, above-mentioned, had been committed to prison for wounding the Lord Ogilvie in one of the streets of Edinburgh, but having made his escape, he was declared a fugitive; wherefore the Countess, his mother, humbly begged her Majesty would forgive her son the oversight he had committed, and allow him the honour to come into her presence, and kiss her hands; but the Queen replied, "that it did not consist with her honour to admit him into her presence, till such time as he should render himself into prison;" which the Countess promised he should do, but only begged that the place of his imprisonment might be the castle of Stirling, to which the Queen consented, and the Lord Glamis was appointed to conduct him thither; but when Sir John came near Lord Glamis's house, he suddenly altered his resolution, and hastened back to the north, for which the Queen was highly incensed against him. In the mean time, the Queen had proceeded on her journey northward from Aberdeen, and intending to go to the Earl of Huntley's house of Strathbogi (now called Castle Gordon), to which she had been invited, and great preparations made for her reception, was met on her way thither by the Earl himself, who earnestly besought her Majesty to pardon his son Sir John; but the Queen continuing inexorable, and his Lordship having pressed her Majesty to go to his house more solicitously than what she thought was altogether becoming, her Majesty, instead of going to Strathbogie, determined to lodge at her castle of Inverness.

The Queen, to her great surprise, was refused admittance by

the Earl of Huntley's deputy governor, which made her suspect the Earl had some design to seize upon her person; whereupon a proclamation was issued, setting forth the danger her Majesty was in, and commanding all her loyal subjects in those parts immediately to come to her assistance; upon which the Mackenzies, Monroes, Frasiers, Mackintoshes, and others, repaired to her Majesty, who then ordered the castle of Inverness to be besieged, and it being easily taken, the Deputy Governor was immediately hanged, but the lives of the common soldiers were spared.

After the Queen had staid a few days at Inverness, she returned to Aberdeen, where the Countess of Huntley came again to wait upon her, but was refused access; and the Queen being still apprehensive of danger, a second proclamation was published, commanding all the fencible men, such as could bear arms in those parts, to attend her Majesty at Aberdeen, and to be ready to march wherever they should be ordered. The Earl of Huntley being informed of these preparations against him, and well knowing that so long as his rival, the Earl of Murray, had any credit with her Majesty, he should never be able to accomplish his designs, resolved to make one bold stroke for all, and seize upon the Queen's person, not doubting but that upon a fair repesentation of his case, he might yet recover her Majesty's favour, or at least procure a pardon for all that was past; and being accompanied with 1500 men, he marched towards Aberdeen, and would probably have made himself master of the town with very little or no resistance, had not the letters his friends had wrote to him been intercepted that morning, which gave the other party a perfect account of his strength and progress; but the Earl knowing nothing of this discovery, and thinking he had a sure game in his hands, he marched forward towards Aberdeen, where the Queen still remained. The Earl of Murray, who was his enemy, and glad of any opportunity to destroy him, thought this a favourable opportunity to be for ever rid of so powerful an adversary, therefore marched against him, with a small but resolute body of men.[z]

Both parties met at a place called Corrichie, on the east side of the Hill of Fair, fourteen miles west of Aberdeen, and a hot battle ensued, in which the Earl of Huntley's party was defeated, and himself taken prisoner; and being an aged corpulent man, what with grief, and what with the crowd and press of those that

[z] See a full detail of this affair in Robertson, I. 234. 241.

were about him, he was stifled, and expired in their hands, on October 28th, 1562.

The same evening, the Earl's dead body was carried to Aberdeen, with two of his own sons, Sir John, and Adam; the latter, being only a boy, was pardoned, but Sir John was the next day beheaded, being much pitied by the spectators, as he was a young man in the prime of life, and adorned in body and mind with all the gifts of nature; but what excited no less indignation than compassion, was the cruelty with which he was mangled by an unskilful executioner.

The Earl's body was carried from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, and an indictment of high treason exhibited against him in Parliament; and by the influence of a great Lord, who wished to destroy the family by the ceremony of a trial, the deceased Earl was, by a verdict of Parliament, found guilty of high treason, "in all and every the points and articles alledged against him, and that he had thereby forfeited all his lands, inheritances, and goods, moveable and immoveable, for ever, and that thereby his dignity, name, and memory, should be extinct, and his arms to be cancelled, erased, and put forth of the book of arms, and his posterity to be from thenceforth unable to hold offices, honours, and dignity, within this realm." But the Queen was afterwards graciously pleased, by act of Parliament, on April 18th, 1567,[a] to reverse the Earl's attainder, and "decrees and declares the same, with all that followed thereupon, to be in all time coming null and of no avail, force, nor effect, and the memory, name, dignity, honour, and arms, of the said George Earl of Huntly to be restored, and restores the same to their ancient estate as they were before, leading, deducing, and giving the said sentence of attainder aforesaid. And likewise his posterity and lineage aforesaid, to be restored, and restores them to their ancient honours, fame, and dignity, and makes them able to hold offices, honours, and dignity within this realm, as freely as they might have done before the giving of the said sentence of attainder aforesaid."

This unfortunate nobleman married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lord Keith, son and heir apparent of William, third Earl Marishal, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters.

1. George, afterwards Earl of Huntley.

2. James, who went into holy orders, and died at Paris, anno 1620.

[a] Records of Parliament.

3. Sir John Gordon, of Findlater, or Deskford, who was executed as above without issue.

4. Sir Adam Gordon, of Auchindon, who died without issue in 1580.

5. Sir Patrick Gordon, of Auchindon, who was slain at the battle of Glenlivet, anno 1594.

6. Robert. And, 7. Thomas.

The daughters were; 1. Lady Margaret, married to John, eighth Lord Forbes. 2. Lady Jane, married, first, to James Earl of Bothwell; secondly, to Alexander, Earl of Sutherland; and, thirdly, to Alexander Ogilvie, of Boyne. And, 3. Lady Elizabeth, married to John Earl of Atholl.

George, *fifth Earl of Huntley*, the eldest son and heir,[b] after the unhappy affair at Corriche, above-mentioned, fled for protection to the Duke of Chatlerault, whose daughter he had married; but though the Duke used his utmost endeavours to make his peace with the Queen, yet the power of his enemies was so predominant, that not only no favour could be procured for him, but the Duke was obliged to deliver him up; whereupon he was sent prisoner to the castle of Dunbar:[c] his persecutors having the Earl now in their power, resolved he should be cut off in a seeming way of justice; and, that they might destroy him with the greater ceremony, he was brought to Edinburgh, and on the 8th of February, 1563,[d] indicted of high treason before the Justiciary; "for concealing the treasonable conspiracy consultation, devising, and deliberation, commovit and spoken in his presence, upon the penult day of August 1562, in the town of Old Aberdeen, by the late George, Earl of Huntley, his father, &c. &c." But though he had neither been summoned nor indicted till the very day he was brought upon his trial,[e] yet a jury, well prepared for the purpose, without hearing what he had to say for himself, found him guilty of high treason; whereupon sentence of death was passed upon him, "That he should be hanged while he was dead, drawn, quartered, and dealt with as a traitor, at our sovereign's pleasure; and that all his goods, moveable and immoveable, lands, heritages, takkis, stedingis, offices, cornis, cattle, actions and debts, ought and should pertain to our said sovereign,

[b] The Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Scotland, p. 89, says, that he was at first a younger brother; but his elder brother dying without issue, he became heir to the family.

[c] Spotiswood's Church History. [d] Records of Parliament.

[e] Reasons for reversing his attainder in Parliament, 1567.

and be applied to her use, by reason of escheat of forfaltor." But no day being appointed for his execution, he was sent back prisoner to Dunbar, there to remain till the Queen's pleasure should be further known; but nothing being found against him but an intention, which took no effect, her Majesty never intended to put him to death upon such an account, though his enemies believed they had compassed his destruction.

Some time after the Earl was condemned, a warrant was surreptitiously obtained from the Queen, and of which she was altogether ignorant, directed to the Governor of Dunbar, the Laird of Craigmillar,[f] ordering him immediately to cause the sentence of death to be executed upon the Earl of Huntley, by beheading: the Governor, who was exceedingly surprised at the order, instantly communicated it to the Earl himself; the dismal news did not at all discompose him, but with great temper he told the governor, "That he knew well enough by whose means, and after what a manner such an order had been obtained, and that the Queen had doubtless been imposed on, since he was very well assured of her Majesty's favour, and that she would never deliver him up to the rage of his enemies; and therefore begged that he would do him the favour to go to the Queen, and receive the order out of her own mouth, before he would proceed any further." The Governor did so, rode post to Holyrood-house, where the Queen then was, and though it was late, and somewhat unseasonable when he arrived at the court, he immediately demanded access to her Majasty, having an affair to impart to her of the greatest consequence; whereupon he was instantly admitted into the Queen's bedchamber: her Majesty was not a little surprised at the sight of the captain, and demanded what was the matter? *he told her, he had come to acquaint her Majesty, that he had obeyed her commands.* What commands from me, says she? *the beheading of the Earl of Huntley*, replies he. Upon this the Queen fell into a great passion, began to cry bitterly, protesting with the most solemn asseverations, that she had never given nor known of such an order: whereupon the Governor, to pacify and quiet the Queen, told her Majesty, *that it was very lucky that he did not execute the order, that the Earl was still alive and well; and begged to know her Majesty's commands, how he should behave for the future towards his prisoner?* The Queen,

[f] Records of the Council in the Earl of Haddington's Collection, M.S. in the Lawyer's Library at Edinburgh.

overjoyed to hear he was alive, told the Governor, *she thanked him for what he had done in the matter, acknowledged nothing could have been a piece of more acceptable service to her, and, now that she had a full confidence in his fidelity, bid him take care of the Earl; but see that for any charge that could come from her, that he neither deliver him up, nor execute any sentence on him, unless she commanded him out of her own mouth.*

Soon after this the Earl was set at liberty, and quickly recovered so much grace and favour, that her Majesty was pleased to make him *Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom*, March 20th, 1565;[g] though the act of his attainder was not reversed till 1567: he continued in the Chancellor's place till the Queen resigned the government, and the Earl of Murray was made regent; yet he so far at first concurred in the new settlement, that he signed a bond to acknowledge the young King's authority, and carried the sceptre at the meeting of the Regent's first parliament at Edinburgh, December 5th, 1567. But the Queen afterwards declaring, that she had been forced to make the resignation of the crown, the Earl adhered to her interest with great firmness and fidelity; of which her Majesty was so well satisfied, that she was pleased to appoint him one of the Lords of the regency, who were empowered to manage the affairs of the kingdom in her name, and by her authority, during her absence in England.

When the civil war began, the Earl of Huntley was constituted the Queen's Lieutenant, and General of all the forces, raised or to be raised in the north for her interest; and he, being a person of great honour and fortune, quickly engaged many in those parts into an association for her service, and raised a considerable body of horse and foot, which gave the other party, who adhered to the young King, great trouble and vexation during the course of the war; but the King's party being strongly supported by the Queen of England, and frequently supplied with fresh succours from thence, the Earl, and the heads of Queen Mary's party, were forced to come to an accommodation with the Earl of Morton, the Regent, in 1573.[h]

The peace of the kingdom being thus restored, his Lordship retired to his country seat, where he lived in a style suitable to his illustrious quality; and employed himself chiefly in his own

g Charter in Public Archiv.

h Records of the Privy Council in the Signet Office at Edinburgh.

domestic concerns till the month of May, 1576, when he was seized with an apoplexy, of which he died a few days after.

His Lordship married Lady Ann Hamilton, daughter of James, Duke of Chatelrault, by whom he had a daughter, Lady Jane, married to George, Earl of Caithness, and one son,

George, *sixth Earl of Huntley*, who was one of the heads of the party which espoused the interest of Spain. In 1589, though the King had lately married him to the daughter of his favourite (the Duke of Lennox), he continued so warmly attached to the Romish church, that he, and Crawford, and Errol, engaged in a correspondence with the Prince of Parma, and in their letters to him, offered their service to the King of Spain; and undertook, with the aid of 6000 men, to render him master of Scotland, and to bring so many of their vassals into the field, that he should be able to enter England with a numerous army. These letters were intercepted by Queen Elizabeth, and communicated to James, who only inflicted a short imprisonment on Huntley and his associates. The first use which the conspirators made of their liberty, was to erect the standard of rebellion; but they soon surrendered, and threw themselves on his mercy; they were imprisoned again for a few months; but set at liberty at the approach of the King's marriage. In 1591, the King having, unadvisedly, given him a commission to pursue Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, and his followers, with fire and sword; he, under colour of executing that commission, gratified his private revenge, and surrounded the house of the Earl of Murray, burnt it to the ground, and slew Murray himself. The murder of a young nobleman of such promising virtues, and the heir of the regent Murray, the darling of the people, excited universal indignation. But the King did not even bring him to the formality of a public trial. In 1592, he was detected in a traitorous negociation with the King of Spain; and being summoned to surrender, fled to the mountains; but afterwards offered to submit himself to a legal trial, yet refused to abide by his offer; engaged again in a rebellion, by the battle of Glenlivet, 1594; and, being conquered, again returned to the mountains, where, being reduced to extreme distress, by the rigour of the season, and the desertion of their followers, he and his comrades obtained the King's permission to go beyond sea, and gave security for their future behaviour.

The Earl of Huntley, and the rest of the party, were soon after pardoned; and he became so much in the King's favour, that he

obtained from his Majesty a grant of the dissolved Abbey of Dunfermline; was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the North, and created *Marquis of Huntley* by patent, dated April 17th, 1599.

He married Lady Henrietta Stewart, daughter of Esme, Duke of Lennox, and had by her four sons and as many daughters.

1. George, his heir.

2. Sir John Gordon, created Lord Aboyne, and Viscount Meldrum, in 1627, who married Lady Sophia Hay, daughter of Francis, ninth Earl of Errol, but was accidentally burnt to death in his house at Ferndaught, without issue.

3. Lord Francis, who died in Germany, in 1620.

4. Lord Adam, who was Laird of Achindoun.

His Lordship's daughters were; 1. Lady Ann, married to James Earl of Murray. 2. Lady Elizabeth, married to Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow. 3. Lady Mary, married to William, Marquis of Douglas. And, 4. Lady Jane, married Claud Hamilton, Lord Strabane of the kingdom of Ireland.

His Lordship died in 1636; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

George, *second Marquis of Huntley*, who, in the early part of his life, was a Captain of the Scotch Gens d'Armes to King Lewis XIII. of France, but, in the beginning the Civil Wars, returned to his native country, joined the King's party, and was appointed Lieutenant in the north of Scotland, and for his steady adherence to the King, was attainted by Parliament in 1645; remaining inviolably attached to the royal family, he was excepted from pardon, March 4th, 1647, and his houses of Bogie, of Glight, and Strathbogi, were seized by order of Parliament, June 8th, 1648; being afterwards taken prisoner by some of the parliament party, he was indicted for high treason, and found guilty, and at length suffered for his loyalty, being beheaded at Edinburgh, March 30th, 1649.

He married Lady Ann Campbell, daughter of Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyll, by whom he had five sons and five daughters.

1. George, Lord Gordon, who joined the King upon the first breaking out of the civil war, and never deserted his interest; being slain in his service at the battle of Alford, in 1645, without issue.

2. Lewis, third Marquis of Huntley.

3. Lord Charles, who, being a great loyalist, firmly adhered to the interest of King Charles I. and II. in the civil war, and often

exerted his courage in their service; in reward of which, he was created *Earl of Aboyn* soon after the Restoration, and from him is descended the present Earl.

4. Lord James, also a great loyalist, who, after the murder of King Charles I. retired into France, where he died without issue. And,

5. Lord Henry, who, during Cromwell's usurpation, was (with many other loyalists), obliged to leave his country; and, having a military genius, went into the service of the crown of Poland, where, for his bravery and conduct, he acquired great honour. He afterwards returned to Scotland, and died without issue.

The daughters were; 1. Lady Ann, married to James, Earl of Perth. 2. Lady Henrietta, married, first, to George, Lord Seton; and afterwards to John, Earl of Traquair. 3. Lady Jane, married to Thomas, Earl of Haddington. 4. Lady Mary, married to ——— Irvine, of Drum, Esq. And, 5. Lady Catharine, who went abroad with her brother Lord Henry, and was married to Count Morstain, Lord High Treasurer of Poland; of which marriage, Prince Czartorinski, one of the candidates for the crown of Poland, and many other families of distinction in that country, are descended.

Lewis, *third Marquis of Huntley*, the eldest surviving son, succeeded his father in 1649. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir James Grant of that Ilk, by whom he had a son, George, who was created Duke of Gordon, and three daughters: 1, Lady Ann, married to the Count de Crolly. 2. Lady Mary, married, first, to Adam Urquhart, of Meldrum, Esq.; and after his death, to James, Earl of Perth, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. And, 3. Lady Jane, married to Charles, Earl of Dumfermline.

The Marquis dying in 1653, was succeeded by his only son,

George, *fourth Marquis of Huntley*, and *first Duke of Gordon*, who was restored, by parliament, to his whole estate, and had the act of attainder reversed by act of parliament in 1661; he was much esteemed by, and in great favour with, King Charles II. who created him *Duke of Gordon* by patent, dated November 1st, 1684; and on June 6th, 1687, was invested with the order of the Thistle, on its revival.

Upon the accession of King James II. of England, and VII. of Scotland, he was made one of the Lords of the Treasury, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, and one of the Knights of the most ancient order of the Thistle. At the Revolution, he held out the Castle

of Edinburgh for King James, but at last seeing no hopes of relief, he surrendered it to the troops of King William, and retired to his country seat, where he continued to his death in 1716.

His Grace married Lady Elizabeth Howard,[i] eldest surviving daughter of Henry first Earl of Norwich, and Baron Howard of Castle Rising, of that family, who afterwards succeeded his brother Thomas, as Duke of Norfolk (by his first wife, Lady Ann Somerset, daughter of Edward, Marquis of Worcester); and by her, who survived till July 16th, 1732, had one daughter, Lady Jane, married to James, Earl of Perth, and an only son,

ALEXANDER, *second Duke of Gordon*, who married, in 1706, Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter of Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, by whom he had four sons and seven daughters.

1. Cosmo-George, his successor.
2. Lord Charles, who died unmarried.
3. Lord Lewis, who died in 1754, unmarried.
4. Lord Adam, who was governor of Tinmouth, a Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the 26th regiment of foot, and representative in parliament for Kincardinshire; he married, September 2d, 1767, Jane, daughter of John Drummond of Megginch, Esq. relict of James, second Duke of Athol, but died in August 1801, without issue.

The daughters were, 1. Lady Henrietta, who died unmarried, February, 1789. 2. Lady Mary, who died single, July 26th, 1782. 3. Lady Ann, who married William, Earl of Aberdeen, and died June 25th, 1791. 4. Lady Betty, who married the Rev. Mr. Skelly, and is since dead. 5. Lady Jane died unmarried 1792. 6. Lady Catherine, married, in September 1745, to Francis Chartris, of Amisfield, Esq. afterwards Earl of Wemyss. And, 7. Lady Charlotte, who died unmarried.

His Grace died at Castle Gordon, November 22d, 1728, in the forty-eighth year of his age, and was succeeded in titles and estates by his eldest son,

COSMO-GEORGE, *third Duke of Gordon*,[k] who, in reward of

[i] At Gordon Castle is a three-quarters painting of her, sitting, with a muslin veil, and blue mantle lined with ermine; her left-hand is resting on a coronet, placed on a table. Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, in consequence of his descent, was created Earl of Norwich, 2d July, 1784.

[k] This Cosmo was so named, in compliment to Cosmo de Medicis III. Great Duke of Tuscany, with whom his father, Alexander, second Duke of Gordon, was very intimate. In Gordon Castle is a fine bust of this Great Duke of Tuscany, presented by him to the above Alexander, Duke of Gordon, in 1720.

his loyalty, during the rebellion in 1745; was, on February 10th, 1747, invested with the most ancient order of the Thistle; in September 1741, he married Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of William, Earl of Aberdeen, above-mentioned (by his second wife, Lady Susan Murray, daughter of John, Duke of Athol), by which Lady, who was, secondly, married to General Staats-Long Morris, and died in 1780, he had issue three sons and three daughters.

1. Alexander, now Duke of Gordon, Earl of Norwich, &c.

2. Lord William Gordon,[l] formerly Deputy Ranger of St. James's Park, and representative in parliament for Invernesshire, who married, in 1781, to Frances Ingram-Shephard, daughter to Charles, late Viscount Irvine; and has a daughter, Frances, born March 6th, 1782.

3. Lord George Gordon, too well known for the riots in 1780, born December 25th, 1751, died unmarried, November 1st, 1793.

The daughters were; 1. Lady Susan,[m] first married to John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, and after his decease, on December 28th, 1778, to John Woodford, Esq. then a Colonel in the army, by whom she has issue.

2. Lady Ann, married 1782, to the Rev. Mr. Alexander Chalmers, and died January 17th, 1792.

3. Lady Catherine, married to Thomas Booker, Esq. then an officer in the 53d regiment of foot; and died January 3d, 1797.

His Grace was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland to the tenth parliament of Great Britain, and died in August 1752, when he was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

ALEXANDER, *now fourth Duke of Gordon, and first* EARL OF NORWICH of this family, who was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, May 5th, 1761, in which distinguished station he served till the dissolution of the parliament 1784; and in consideration of his lineal descent from Henry Howard, Earl of Norwich, and Baron Howard, of Castle Rising, was advanced to the English peerage by patent, dated July 2d, 1784, by the name, style, and title, of *Baron Gordon of Huntley, in the county of Gloucester*,[n] and EARL OF NORWICH, in the county of Norfolk,

[l] Baptized at St. Cuthbert's, York, 21st August, 1744. Quarto M.S. Register in Coll. Arm. London.

[m] At Gordon Castle is a three-quarters painting of her, dressed in white, her right-hand on a greyhound, left on a rose.

[n] From the patent.

with limitation of those titles to the heirs males of his body, lawfully begotten.

His Grace is also one of the Knights of the most ancient order of the Thistle, being invested therein on January 11th, 1775;° Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Lord Lieuteuant of Aberdeenshire; and hereditary Keeper of Inverness Castle.

His Grace was married, in October 1767, to Jane, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. by whom he has issue one surviving son,

George, *Marquis of Huntley*, born February 2d, 1770; summoned to the House of Lords, April 11th, 1807, as Baron GORDON, of Huntley, in Gloucestershire,° a Major-general in the army, and Colonel of the 42d Regiment of foot.

Charlotte, married, September 1789, Lieutenant-general Lennox, now Duke of Richmond, by whom she has issue.

Madelina, married, first, April 3d, 1789, Sir Robert Sinclair, Bart. and had issue; and, secondly, November 25th, 1805, Charles Palmer, Esq. of Luckley Park, in Berkshire.

Susan, married, November 8th, 1793, William, Duke of Manchester, and has issue.

Louisa, married, April 17th, 1797, Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, and has issue.

Georgiana, married, June 23d, 1803, John, Duke of Bedford.

Alexander, born November 8th, 1785, a Captain in the 59th regiment of foot, died January 8th, 1808.

Titles. Alexander Gordon, Earl of Norwich, and Baron Gordon of Huntley, English honours: also, Duke of Gordon, Marquis and Earl of Huntley, Earl of Enzie, Viscount Inverness, Lord of Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Achindoun, Balmore, Gartley, and Kincardine, in the kingdom of Scotland, and Knight of the most ancient order of the Thistle.

Creations. Lord Gordon, July 10th, 1376; Earl of Huntley, 1449; Marquis of Huntley, April 17th, 1599; and Duke of Gordon, November 1st, 1684; Scotch honours: also Baron Gordon of Huntley, in Gloucestershire, and Earl of Norwich, in Norfolk, July 2d, 1784, 24 George III.

Arms. Quarterly, first Azure, three boars heads erased, Or, for Gordon; second Or, three lions heads erased, gules, for Badenoch; third Or, three crescents within a double tressure flory,

° From the Register of the Order.

counter flory, gules, for Seton; fourth Azure, three cinquefoils, Argent, for Fraser.

Crest. In a marquis's coronet, a stag's head affronte proper.

Supporters. Two greyhounds, Argent, collared Gules, and thereon three round buckles, Or.

Motto. ANIMO NON ASTUTIA.

Chief Seats. At Strathbogie, in Aberdeenshire; and at Castle Gordon, in Bamfshire.

TALBOT EARL TALBOT.

This noble branch of the ancient and illustrious house of Talbot, is lineally descended from Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, in Worcestershire, third son of John, second Earl of Shrewsbury, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter to James Butler, Earl of Ormond.

The said Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, who was Knight Banneret, Knight of the Garter, and one of the most renowned statesmen and warriors of his time, departed this life on September 19th, 1516, and was buried at Whitchurch, in Shropshire; having married two wives: 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Lord Scrope, of Bolton: and, 2. Ethelreda (or Audrey), daughter of Sir John Cotton, of Landwade, in the county of Cambridge, Knt. (ancestor of Sir Charles Cotton, of Landwade and Madingley), and successively the widow of Thomas Barton, Esq. and Sir Richard Gardiner, Lord Mayor of London. By the first wife, he had two sons; Sir Gilbert, his heir, and Sir Humphrey, who died without issue; also two daughters, Catharine, and Ann.

The said Sir Gilbert, his heir, Sheriff of Worcester, in 31 Hen. VIII. died on October 22d, 1542, having been also twice married; 1. To Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William Paston, of Paston, in Norfolk (by Anne his wife, third sister and coheir of Edmund Beaufort, fourth and last Duke of Somerset, from whose elder brother, Henry, third Duke of Somerset, the present Duke of Beaufort is descended); and, secondly, to Elizabeth, widow of ——— Wynter. By the last wife he had no children; but by the first he was father of two sons, Humphrey and Walter, who both died without issue; and also of three daughters, coheirs. 1. Margaret, wedded to Sir Robert Newport, of Rushock, in Worcestershire. 2. Elizabeth, married to Sir John Lyttelton, of

Frankley, ancestor to the present Lord Lyttelton. And, 3. Mary, wedded to Sir Thomas Astley, of Pateshull, in Staffordshire, from whom the late Sir John Astley, Bart. one of the Knights in parliament for the county of Salop, was lineally descended.

Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton, who died on September 19th, 1516, by his second wife, Ethelreda Cotton, aforesaid, was father of an only son, Sir John Talbot, of Albrighton, in Shropshire, to whom Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, was godfather.

The said Sir JOHN TALBOT was Sheriff of the county of Salop in the 19th, 29th, and 33d of Henry VIII. and departed this life on September 10th, 1549; being then possessed of Grafton, and the other family estates in the county of Worcester, on the failure of the heirs male of Sir Gilbert, his brother by the first marriage.

He had two wives; first, Margaret, daughter and heir of Adam Troutbeck, of Mobberley, in Cheshire, Esq. and heir to her uncle, Sir William Troutbeck; and, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, in Staffordshire, Esq.

Sir John, by his first wife, had Sir John Talbot, of Grafton, his heir, of whom the present *Earl of Shrewsbury* is descended, as is fully narrated in his Lordship's pedigree, in the third volume of this work.

By his second wife (who afterwards wedded William, second son of Sir John Lyttelton, of Frankley, aforesaid), he was father of John Talbot, Esq. who had the seat and estate of *Salwarp*, in Worcestershire.

This JOHN TALBOT, of *Salwarp*, Esq. married Oliva, daughter and heir of Sir William Sherington,[a] of Lacock (or Laycock), in Wilts, descended from an ancient family in Lancashire; and, dying in 1572, left by her three sons; viz. 1. Sherington Talbot, his heir. 2. John. And, 3. Thomas.

John Talbot, the second son, was of Badgworth, in Gloucestershire, and marrying Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Trimnel, of Okeley, in Worcestershire, by her was father of John Talbot, of Okeley, who wedded Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gower, of Droitwich, in the said county, and had issue.

Thomas Talbot, third son, was of Worwill, in com. Salop, and espousing Magdalene, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, of Constable-Burton, in Yorkshire, Knt. and Bart. by her had issue Robert Talbot, of Worvill, who had to wife Anne, daughter of

[a] Fuller's Worthies, p. 159.

William Sheldon, of Broadway, in com. Wigorn, by whom he was father of three sons; Thomas Talbot, of Worwill; Gilbert, and George.

Sherrington Talbot, the eldest son, before-mentioned, succeeded his father in Salwarp and Lacock, and died about the year 1640.

This Sherington Talbot, Esq. had two wives; first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, the elder, by Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, K. G.[b] of Feckingham, in Worcestershire, Knt.; and, secondly, Mary, daughter of John Washborn, of Wichenford, in the county of Worcester.

By the first of those wives he had six sons, from whom there is no surviving male issue. Sir Gilbert Talbot, one of the youngest of the said six sons, was of Christ Church College, and elected Fellow of All Souls, in the University of Oxford, A. D. 1629. He was sent Agent to Venice, about the year 1638; and afterwards suffered very much for his adherence to the royal cause. He was one of the first Fellows, also one of the Council of the Royal Society, and Master of the Jewel-office to King Charles II. but left no issue. Sherington, the eldest of the six sons, married, June 5th, ——— daughter of John Lyttelton, of Frankley, in Worcestershire, Esq. and had only one son, Sir John Talbot, of Lacock, who died in February, 1714, and was buried at Laycock: he had by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Keyt, of Ebrington, in Worcestershire, Bart. a son, Sherington, who was baptized on May 30th, 1756, but died an infant (of whom his mother died in childbed, and was buried at Stow, in Gloucestershire); and three daughters.

The three daughters of Sir John Talbot, of Lacock, knighted by King Charles II. were, 1. Anne, who was wedded to Sir John Ivory, and by him, besides other children, had John Ivory Talbot, of Lacock, who was, in 1714, elected member for Luggershall, in Wiltshire, in the first parliament called by George I. and Knight of the shire for that county in the two first summoned by George II. and by Mary his wife, youngest daughter of Thomas, the first Lord Mansel, and sister to Bussy, the third and last Lord Mansel, was father of John Talbot, who served for

[b] See Gent. Mag. December, 1799, p. 1013. See St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, Vol. VI.

Sir John St. John, married the other daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, senior, who was brother of Sir Edward Leighton, of Walteboro'. See Baronetage, IV. p. 42.

Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in the tenth parliament of Great Britain, which first met on business on November 12th, 1747, 21 George II.[c] 2. Barbara, who married Henry Yelverton, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, and Viscount Longueville, and by him was mother of Talbot, created Earl of Sussex, besides other children. And, 3. Gilberta.

The issue of Sherington Talbot, Esq. by his foresaid second wife, Mary,[d] daughter of John Washborn, of Wichenford, Esq. were four sons.

1. George Talbot, of Rudge, in com. Salop; whose only daughter and heir, Catharine, was married to Sir Clement Clarke, of Lawnde-abbey, in com. Leicest. Bart.

2. Edward, slain in the civil wars, on behalf of King Charles I.

3. William. And,

4. Francis, who died unmarried.

The said WILLIAM TALBOT, third son, resided at Stourton-castle, in Staffordshire. He died 27th March, 1686, and has a monument in *Kinver* church, in which parish Stourton-castle is situated. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Doughty, of Whittington, in com. Wigorn, Esq. by whom he had issue William Talbot, Bishop of Durham, and two daughters; Catharine, who had to her first husband Walter Littleton, of Litchfield, in com. Stafford, Esq.; and to her second, Lancelot Blackburn, Archbishop of York, but died without issue; and Frances, married to Samuel Jewkes, of Wolverley, in com. Wigorn. Esq.

His only son William, late Lord Bishop of Durham, was born at Stourton-castle, his father's seat; and having his education [e] in Oriel college in Oxford, took his degree of Master of Arts, on June 23d, 1680:[f] he was nominated [g] by King William to the deanery of Worcester, on April 23d, 1691; and, on September 24th, 1699, was [h] consecrated bishop of Oxford, with leave to hold his deanery in commendam; in which see be continued till the year 1715, when he was [i] made Bishop of Salisbury. He was

[c] From whom is descended the present Mr. Talbot of Margam.

[d] There is a memorial for Mary Talbot, widow, who deceased 30th March, 1661, at Kinver, co. Staff.

[e] Wood's Fasti Oxon, p. 488.

[f] One of his early preferments was the valuable Rectory of Burfield, near Reading, in Berks, in the patronage of the Shrewsbury family. Which was afterwards held for many years by another of the Talbot family.

[g] Le Neve's Fasti Eccles. p. 502. [h] Ibid. p. 229.

[i] Ibid. p. 529.

also, on September 23d, 1722, translated from thence to the bishopric of Durham, of which county he was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum. His Lordship departed this life on October 10th, 1730; and by Catharine, his second wife,[k] daughter of —— King, Esq. one of the Aldermen of the city of London, had issue eight sons, and several daughters; of which, those who lived to maturity, were,

1. Charles, first Lord Talbot, Baron of Hensoll, born in 1684.

2. Edward Talbot, who died in 1720, Archdeacon of Berkshire; a gentleman of uncommon parts, erudition, and taste for the Belles Lettres. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Mr. George Martyn, Prebendary of Lincoln, by whom he had a posthumous daughter, Mrs. Catharine Talbot, celebrated for her piety and genius, who died unmarried, January 9th, 1770.[l]

3. Sherington Talbot, born on ————, 1699, was Colonel of the 38th regiment of foot, and Major-general of his Majesty's forces, and died on November 18th, 1766, distinguished for his accomplishments as a gentleman, for his military skill, valour, and humanity as an officer. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Medget, Esq. and by her (who died in October, 1736), left issue two sons; 1. William Talbot, LL.D. Vicar of Kineton, in com. Warwick, and Rector of St. Giles's, Reading, born on May 18th, 1717, and died March 2d, 1774. He married Sarah, daughter of John Eyles, Esq.; and, 2. Charles Henry Talbot, born on October 30th, 1720, and married to Anne, only daughter of Thomas Hassell, Esq. by whom he had issue two sons, Charles and George, and four daughters. The said Sherington married, secondly, Eleanora, daughter of ———— Hickford, Esq. who died September 6th, 1749, without issue; and, thirdly, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Freeman, of Antigua, Esq. by whom he left issue one only daughter, named Indiana, born on August 15th, 1751.

4. Henry Talbot, born in 1700, one of the Commissioners of the revenue arising by the duty on salt. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lloyd, Esq. by whom he had issue one only daughter, Ely, wife of Thomas Cornwall, Esq. a Captain in his Majesty's navy; and, secondly, Catharine, daughter

[k] His first wife was daughter of ———— Crispe, an Attorney at Chipping-Norton, Co. Oxford.

[l] See a Memoir of her prefixed to the last edition of her *Essays*, 1809, by the Rev. Montagu Pennington; and also her Letters in the Correspondence of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.

of Sir Hugh Clopton, of Stratford upon Avon, in com. Warwick, Knight, who died on May 17th, 1754, without issue.

The said Bishop of Durham's daughters were, Henrietta-Maria, who married Dr. Charles Trimnel, Bishop of Winchester; and, Catharine, who married Exton Sayer, LL.D. afterward Chancellor of Durham, both of whom died without issue.

Charles, first Lord Talbot, aforesaid, the eldest son of Dr. William Talbot, Bishop of Durham, was endowed with admirable talents, which were improved by a liberal and generous education, suitable to the dignity of his extraction; and, applying himself to the study of the laws, advanced himself, by real merit, without servility or the arts of corruption. Both as a pleader and a judge, he displayed an uncommon fund of knowledge and eloquence; and manifested an inviolable integrity upon all occasions. Although in place, he maintained the independence and spirit of the most celebrated patriots of any country or age; he never prostituted the power of office to ministerial or other dictates, nor ever stained it by an act of avarice: and his own family and kindred were not the sole objects of his care and beneficence; he was the munificent patron of literature and learned men, and the sure relief of the distressed.

He was elected member for Tregony, in Cornwall, upon a vacancy, in the year 1719, to the fifth parliament of Great Britain; and was returned for the city of Durham to the two succeeding parliaments.

On May 31st, 1717, he was nominated Solicitor-general to George Prince of Wales, the late King; and, on April 22d, 1726, was constituted Solicitor-general to King George I. He continued in that post till Nov. 29th, 1733, when he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*, and at the same time sworn of his Majesty's Privy-council. He was, by letters patent, dated on December 5th that year, created a Peer of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Lord Talbot, *Baron of Hensol, in the county of Glamorgan:* in August, 1734, his Lordship was chosen a Governor of the Charter-house. And on February 14th, 1737, died in his office of Lord Chancellor, at his house in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, in the fifty-third year of his age, universally honoured, beloved, and justly lamented, as a great national loss. His coffin was covered with crimson velvet, and his arms, purse, mace, and the regalia, were curiously engraved on a brass plate gilt, with this inscription on it:

The Right Honourable
Charles Lord Talbot,
Baron of Hensol,
Lord High Chancellor of England,
And one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-council,
Died Feb. 14, 1736–7,
In the 53*d year of his age.*

His Lordship was buried on February 23d, at Barrington, in Gloucestershire.

This nobleman, who added lustre to the peerage, being an ornament to his profession and his country, of great talents, the most virtuous principles, and the most kind, and amiable disposition, married Cecil, daughter and heir of Charles Matthews, of Castle-y-Menich, in Glamorganshire, Esq. great grand-daughter and heir of David Jenkins, of Hensol, in the same county, Esq. one of the Justices of South Wales, distinguised for his learning and probity in his profession, his steady adherence to the cause of King Charles I. and magnanimous opposition to the unconstitutional measures of the house of Commons. By that Lady, who departed this life in [m] 1720, he had issue five sons,

1. Charles-Richard Talbot, a promising youth, who died a bachelor in 1733, aged twenty-four years, celebrated by a poem of Thomson, the author of the *Seasons*.

2. William, Earl Talbot.

3. John Talbot, who was chosen member of parliament for the town of Brecon, 1734, and having vacated his seat by accepting the office of second Justice of the counties of Chester, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery, on April 4th, 1740, he was re-elected for the same place, for which he also served in the two succeeding parliaments, summoned in 1741, and 1747. He was returned for Ilchester, in Somersetshire, in 1754; and being appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and the Plantations, in 1755, he was re-chosen for that borough, and continued to represent it, until he died, on September 23d, 1756, highly esteemed for his abilities and probity. He married, first, Henrietta-Maria, daughter and coheir of Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. who died in September 1747; and, secondly, Catharine, eldest daughter of John, Lord Viscount Chetwynd, of Ireland, by whom he left issue four

[m] She died at Sutton, in Surrey, the 13th June, 1720, in the twenty-eighth year of her age; and by her own desire, was buried in the church-yard there.

sons; namely, John Chetwynd, Lord Talbot, Charles, George, and William, of all whom hereafter.

4. Edward Talbot, who died an infant.

5. George Talbot, D. D. Vicar of Guiting, in com. Gloucester, whose distinguished virtues gained him the spontaneous offer from his present Majesty, of the bishopric of St. David in 1761 (being the first that became vacant after his Majesty's accession), which he refused to accept. He married Anne, eldest daughter of Jacob, late Lord Viscount Folkstone, and sister to the late Earl of Radnor, by whom he has issue, 1. George, born March 25th, 1763; married, January 4th, 1789, Charlotte Drake, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Drake. 2. Charles, born October 26th, 1762; married, June 27th, 1796, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, K. G. 3. Anne, born December 31st, 1764; died 1767. 4. Cecil, born March 25th, 1768; married John-Edmund Chamberlayne, Esq. of Maugersbury, in Gloucestershire. 5. Louisa, born December 1st, 1772, and married, June 13th, 1797, William Agar, Esq. 6. Harriet, born April 22d, 1776, died 1777.

William, first Earl Talbot,[n] was seated at Hensol, in Glamorganshire, in the lifetime of his father, and represented that county in parliament from 1734, till he succeeded to the peerage by his father's death. His Lordship had no place during the reign of George II. but on the accession of the present King, when those who had supported the patriotic system of Frederick Prince of Wales were admitted into places of trust, his Lordship was constituted Lord Steward of his Majesty's household (in which he reformed many abuses), and was sworn of his most Hon. Privy-council, on March 25th, 1761; having been advanced to the dignity of an *Earl* of Great Britain, on the 21st of that month, by the name, style, and title, of Earl Talbot, with remainder to his heirs male. As Lord Steward of the household, he walked at the nuptial procession of their Majesties, on September 8th, 1761, taking place of all Earls by virtue of his office. At the solemnity of their coronation, on the 22d of that month, his Lordship, as Lord High Steward of England, carried St. Edward's Crown; pronounced the words of homage to his Majesty, in name of the Earls; and attended Mr. Dymocke, the Champion, when he made the formal challenge. His Lordship, both in and out of place, uniformly supported the character of an independent Peer, and verified his assertion, that he would not forfeit it for the smiles of a court, or the profits of an employment.

His Lordship was also LL.D. and Colonel of the Militia of Glamorganshire.

In February, 1733-4, his Lordship married Mary de Cardonel, sole daughter and heir (she being then only fifteen years of age), of Adam de Cardonnel, of Bedhampton Park, in the county of Southampton, Esq. Secretary at War at home, and to the army in Flanders, in the reign of Queen Anne, and representative in three parliaments for the town of Southampton; who having discharged with great honour and distinguished abilities, the several public employments through which he had passed, King George I. was pleased to honour him with repeated offers of making him Secretary of State; which, however, he declined, having predetermined never to engage again in public affairs. By her he had one son, William, who died an infant; and a daughter, Cecil, born in July 1735, and married, on August 16th, 1756, to George Rice, Esq. of Newton, in Carmarthenshire, one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and the Plantations, and Knight in parliament for that county, of which he was also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum. This Lady succeeded, on the death of her father, 27th April, 1782, to the title of *Baroness Dinevor.*

His Lordship died at his house in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, 27th April, 1782, on which the earldom became extinct; but having been created Baron Dinevor, on 29th September, 1780, with remainder to his daughter, Lady Cecil Rice, she succeeded to that Barony, and the Barony of *Talbot* descended to his nephew and heir-male, John-Chetwynd Talbot.

To return therefore to the Hon. John Talbot, his Lordship's younger brother, who died before him in 1756, as already mentioned. This John had issue,

1. John Chetwynd, third Lord Talbot.
2. Charles, born, June 30th, 1752.
3. George, in holy orders, born June 6th, 1756, married, May 23d, 1794, Anne, daughter of the Hon. Topham Beauclerk.
4. William-Henry, a Captain of dragoons, born in 1754, died unmarried in 1782.
5. Edward died an infant.

John Chetwynd, eldest son, succeeded his uncle as third Baron Talbot, on April 27th, 1782, and was created *Viscount of Ingestrie, co. Staff.* and Earl Talbot, *of Hensol,* in Glamorganshire, by patent, bearing date July 3d, 1784.

His Lordship died May 19th, 1793; having married, May 7th,

1776, Lady Charlotte, daughter of Wills Hill, first Marquis of Downshire, and by her, who died January 17th, 1804, left issue,

1. Charles Chetwynd, present Earl.
2. John, born April 4th, 1779.

CHARLES CHETWYND succeeded his father as SECOND EARL TALBOT *of the new creation.*

His Lordship was born April 25th, 1777, and married, August 28th, 1800, Frances-Thomasine Lambart, eldest daughter of Charles Lambart, of Beau Park, in Ireland, Esq. by Frances, sister of John Dutton, Lord Sherborne, by whom he has

Frances-Charlotte, born May 17th, 1801.

Charles-Thomas, *Viscount Ingestrie,* born July 11th, 1802.

A son, born November 8th, 1803.

And another son, born May 31st, 1806.

Visc Ingestrie

Titles. Charles Chetwynd Talbot, Earl Talbot, Lord Talbot, Baron of Hensol.

Creations. Baron Talbot, of Hensol, in the county of Glamorgan, on December 5th (1733), 7 George II.; and Earl Talbot, July 3d, 1784, 1 George III.

Arms. Gules, a lion rampant, within a border engrailed, Or, a crescent difference.

Crest. On a chapeau, Gules, turned up ermine, a lion, Or, his tail extended.

Supporters. On each side, a talbot, Argent, collared with a double tressure fleury, counter fleury, Gules.

Motto. HUMANI NIHIL ALIENUM.

Chief Seat. Ingestrie, Staffordshire.

GROSVENOR EARL GROSVENOR.

THIS noble family is descended from a long train, in the male line, of illustrious ancestors, who flourished in Normandy, with great dignity and grandeur, from the time of its first erection into a sovereign dukedom, A. D. 912, to the Conquest of England, in the year 1066; having been always ranked among the foremost there, either for nobleness of blood or power; and having had the government of many castles and strong holds in that duchy, and likewise the possession of the honourable and powerful office of Le Grovenour; it is certain, that from that place of high trust they took their surname, which has been variously written Grosvenor, Le Grosvenor, Le Grosvenour, Grovenor, Le Groveneur, and Le Grovenour.

The patriarch of this ancient house was an uncle of Rollo, the famous Dane; and one of the principal commanders, who, A. D. 876, accompanied him in his descent upon England, where that renowned chieftain proposed to fix an abode for himself and Danish or Norman followers; but finding his countrymen masters of the best part of that kingdom, and Alfred *(the Great)*, in a condition to maintain the rest, he set sail for France, in hopes of obtaining a settlement there; and the event answered his expectation. Rollo got such firm footing in *Neustria* (to which he gave the name of *Normandy)*, that it was not in the power of the French to drive him out; and their sovereign, Charles, styled *the Simple*, was forced, in order to free himself from the continual dread of so potent and enterprizing a neighbour, to grant him that part of Neustria, then in the hands of the victorious Danes, situate between the Seine and the Epte, with the title of *Duke of Normandy*. This happened in the year 912, when Edward (com-

monly called *the Elder)*, swayed the English sceptre: and Rollo, according to agreement, embracing the Christian faith, was baptized, did homage to the French monarch, and married Giselle, or Gisela, his sister, by some called his daughter. Rollo having thus obtained that fine province, liberally rewarded his kinsmen, companions, and fellow adventurers.

In the year 1066, William, seventh Duke of Normandy, though an illegitimate son of Robert, the sixth Duke, whose father, Richard II. the fourth Duke, was great grandson to the beforementioned Rollo, landed at Pevensey (now Pemsey), in Sussex, on September 29th; and having vanquished and slain Harold II. in an engagement, on October 14th, at a place since known by the name of Battle-abbey, a few miles from Hastings, got himself acknowledged King of England, and was crowned on Christmas-day, that year.

Among the attendants of the said William, Duke of Normandy, in that victorious expedition into England, were his two uterine brothers, Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, in the duchy of Normandy (who afterwards got the earldom of Cornwall), and Odo, Bishop of Bajeux, in the said duchy (created Earl of Kent, in 1067) with Hugh Lupus, Count of Avranches, who by his mother was their nephew (of whom mention will be made as Earl of Chester), and Gilbert le Grosvenor, nephew to the said Hugh; as is evident from a record, preserved in the Tower of London, concerning a famous plea (which shall in its proper place be taken due notice of), in a court of chivalry, with relation to a Coat of Arms claimed by Sir Richard le Scrope (who had been Lord High Chancellor of England in 1382), and Sir Robert le Grosvenor.

The said Hugh Lupus, Earl of Avranches, in Normandy, nephew to King William, *the Conqueror*, and uncle to Gilbert le Grosvenor aforesaid, got the whole earldom and county of Chester from his uncle, King William, in 1070, the fourth year of his reign, *to be holden as freely by his sword, as the King himself held* England *by his crown:* and, after the battle of Namptwich, parted with the lordship of Lostock, and gave one moiety, which was called Nether-Lostock, to Sir Hugh Rowchamp (progenitor to John de Holford, hereafter mentioned in the armorial contest), and the other moiety, called Over Lostock, to Robert le Grosvenor, the son of Gilbert le Grosvernor, aforesaid, and which continued with his heirs male descendants until the year 1465, when it was partitioned with other lands among the coheirs of Robert le Grosvenor, after-mentioned.

In Doomsday-Book, begun in 1080, and finished in 1086, it is recorded, that the before-mentioned Hugh, Earl of Chester, had among other possessions, Lay, Codynton, *prope* Farndon, and Little-Budworth, which he afterwards bestowed upon this family.

Cotemporary with the said Hugh, Earl of Chester, who departed this life, A. D. 1103, there appear others persons of the name of Grosvenor: for in 1093, when that nobleman, then advanced in years, and disposed to several works of piety (of which his munificence to the monastery of Bec, and the foundation of St. Severus, in Normandy, are instances), founded a new convent for monks of the Benedictine order, in his city of Chester, and endowed it very largely, we find Ranulph le Grosvenor, and Ernoise le Grosvenor, witnesses to his charter, now in the custody of the Dean and Chapter of Chester. By the same charter, his Lordship allowed each of his principal Barons to give C s. *per annum* land thereto, and all others, as much as they were able to bestow, &c.

Amongst his Barons, and great men, who were the next benefactors to the said Benedictine abbey, we meet with several of the family who gave lands in Lostock, Contintune, Lay, Bradford, Namptwich, and Brocktune, as appears by the confirmation of Richard, second Earl of Chester, son of Hugh aforesaid, dated at Gralam, A. D. 1119. They likewise gave benefactions to their uncle's foundation of Bec and St. Severus, in Normandy.

Also cotemporary with the beforementioned Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Robert le Grosvenor, lived Ulger le Grosvenor, whose name occurs among the commanders who, A. D. 1102, garrisoned the castle of Bridgnorth, in Shropshire, in behalf of Robert de Belesme, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who had incurred the displeasure of King Henry I. for asserting the claim of his brother, Robert, Duke of Normandy, the eldest son of King William, *the Conqueror*.

The said Robert le Grosvenor, who got Over-Lostock from Hugh, Earl of Chester, and was son of Gilbert le Grosvenor, who came to England, A. D. 1066, with William, *the Conqueror*, was succeeded by

Henry le Grosvenor, his son and heir, who was father of

Raufe le Grosvenor, who adhered to the cause of the Empress Maud against King Stephen. He was with his cousin, Ranulph de Gernoniis, fourth Earl of Chester, at the battle of Lincoln, on February 2d, 1141, 6 Steph. when that prince was made prisoner;

but being with the same Earl about two years afterwards, had the misfortune to be taken by his adversaries.

Robert le Grosvenor, successor to the said Raufe, engaged in the crusade with King Richard I. for the recovery of the Holy Land, and was with that courageous Monarch in Sicily, A.D. 1190, when he assaulted and took Messina, in revenge of King Tancred's expelling the English soldiers for some abuses they had committed there: but Richard having displayed his banners on the walls of that part of the town allotted to the French, Philip II. (surnamed *Augustus)*, their Sovereign, resented it as a great indignity; and though the King of England ordered his banners to be taken down, and declared that he had no intention, by erecting them, to offend Philip, yet there arose such dissention between them, as in the sequel proved very prejudicial to the cause in which they had mutually embarked. The said Robert le Grosvenor was likewise, in 1191, with King Richard, at the conquest of the island of Cyprus, where some of the English forces had been wrecked, and barbarously treated by Isaac, who had usurped the government, and professed the Christian religion, as well as the before-mentioned Tancred, of Sicily, who was also an usurper. He assisted, besides, at the siege of Acon, Acres, or Ptolemais, in Palestine, which, after being above two years beleagured by the Christian forces, was surrendered, by Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, on July 12th, 1191; and, in the year ensuing, at the memorable victory obtained over Saladin, by which Richard became master of Joppa (or Jaffa), Ascalon, and Cæsarea.

The next in descent to the said Robert, was,

Richard le Grosvenor, who, in 1234, purchased Hulme (sometimes also written Holme, and Houlme, in Allostock, and Nether-Lostock, of Gralam, son of Richard de Runchamp, whose father was Henry de Runchamp, lord of Nether-Lostock. It appears by a deed bearing date in the year 1269, lately in the possession of —— Shakerley, of Hulme, that it was agreed between the Prior and Convent of Norton, of the one part, and Richard le Grosvenor, and other parishioners of Nether-Pever chapel, on the other part, that the Prior of Norton should find them a secular chaplain to say divine service, &c. and that the parishioners should provide books, vestments, vessels, and other ornaments of the church at their own costs.

The said Richard le Grosvenor was succeeded by his son, Robert le Grosvenor; and probably was also father of Richard le

Grosvenor, who held the manor of Budworth, in le Frith, with its appurtenances, of our Lord the King, as Earl of Chester, *in capite*, by the service of one knight's fee, A.D. 1295, 23 Edw. I. as appears by the *Red Book* in the Exchequer.

The last mentioned Robert le Grosvenor succeeded his father, Richard le Grosvenor, in the lands of Hulme, and purchased Nether-Pever, in Edward I.'s reign, in the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th years of which, he served the office of Sheriff of Chester; and in that reign was also in the wars of Scotland. He married ———, one of the seven daughters of William de Mobberley, of Mobberly, in Cheshire, Esq. by his second wife, Maud, daughter and heir of Robert Downes, of Chorley, *juxta* Werford. The before-named William de Mobberley was Sheriff of Chester, A.D. 1319, and by his first wife had Sir Raufe de Mobberley, who died without issue, in France, A.D. 1361, and a daughter, Cicely, who, in 1329, wedded John Dumville, the younger, of Mobberley. Upon the death of the said Sir Raufe de Mobberley, who had succeeded his father, William, in 1327, the said Cicely, his sister, inherited the estate of Mobberley; and his sisters of the half blood (whereof one was wife of Robert le Grosvenor, and another, Mary, was married to Nicholas Leicester, of Tabley, in Cheshire), became coheirs to their mother's lands in Chorley. The beforementioned Robert le Grosvenor, of Hulme and Nether-Pever, had, by his said wife, one of William de Mobberley's daughters of the second marriage, a son, Sir Robert le Grosvenor, his heir, and several daughters, whereof [a] Mary was wife to Edmund Sherard, ancestor to the present Earl of Harborough; Joan, wife to Anthony Pawlet; Alice, to Henry Denton; and Margaret, married to Ralph Allen, of Cheshire.

Sir Robert le Grosvenor, son and heir to Robert le Grosvenor, aforesaid, accompanied King Edward III. when he besieged Vannes, in Brittany, A.D. 1342, and was with him at the passage of the river Somme, on Friday, August 25th, 1346, and next day at the memorable battle of Cressy (or Crecy), as also at the siege of Calais, which began on September 8th, that year, and continued till August 4th following. This Sir Robert le Grosvenor wedded Emma, daughter to Waring de Maynwaring, of Pever; and by her had

Raufe le Grosvenor, who succeeded him in his lands of Hulme, Nether-Pever, &c. and was father of

[a] St. George's MS. Baronage prædict.

Sir Robert le Grosvenor, who had the famous plea,[b] beforementioned, with Sir Richard le Scrope, about a Coat of Arms, viz. *Azure, one Bend, Or.* This suit (in which Sir Richard le Scrope was plaintiff, and Sir Robert le Grosvenor, defendant), was tried before the High Constable and High Marshal of England, and others commissioned for that purpose; and lasted three years, not being decided until 1389, the 12th year of the reign of King Richard II. The Judges proceeded upon the evidence of old Chronicles, ancient Deeds, and old Records of Monasteries, &c. then produced, and upon the testimony of the following Nobility and Gentlemen, then bearing Arms, viz. John, Duke of Lancaster, King of Castile and Leon, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Arundel, the Lord D'Arcy, the Lord Grey of Ruthyn, the Earl of Northumbetland, the Duke of Warwick, the Lord Poynings, Stephen, Abbot of Vale-Royal, of the Cestertian order, Sir Owen de Glendore, Sir John le Massy, de Podington, *Knight-Banneret,* Sir Laurence de Dutton, *Knight-Banneret,* Sir Hugh de Browe, *Knight-Banneret,* Richard de Monlegh, Robert de Puseldon, Morgan de Yonge, John de Hanmere, John Decka, Tudor de Glandore, Howell de Eton, James de Eton, Thomas Sampeer, Sir William de Brereton, *Knight-Banneret,* Thomas de Davenport, John de Leycestre, Raufe de Leycestre, Hugh de Hulle, Richard de Legh, Richard de Vernon, Thomas de Legh, de Northwolde, John de Massy, Hugh de Legh, Sir William de Legh, *Knight-Banneret,* Sir William de Atherton, *Knight-Banneret,* Sir Roger de Pilkington, *Knight-Banneret,* Raufe de Langton, Baron de Newton, Henry de Rixton, Roger de Bradshagh, John de Haddock, Raufe de Standish, William de Chisnall, John de Ashurst, Richard de Atherton, Matthew de Sothworth, Sir William de Atherton, Knt. Matthew de Haidock, Roger de Atherton, Robert de Par, Henry de Tildeslegh, Gilbert de Culcheth, Hugh de Winstanlegh, Matthew de Tildeslegh, Henry de Par, John de Holcroft, Sir Richard de Bold, *Knight-Banneret,* Aleyn de Rixton, Richard de Masse, de Rixton, Gilbert de Burgg, Hugh de Welston, William de Moston, Randulph de Manwaring, William de Stanlegh, John Mainwaring, Geoffrey de Boydell, Sir John de Ashton, *Knight-Banneret,* John Pygot, Robert de Stanlegh, Esq. William de Hulme, Esq. John de Cliffe, de Macclesfield, Esq. John Fitz-Richard, de Sutton, Esq. Robert de Holland, John de Holland, Raufe de Stanlegh, John de Rade-

[b] See the account of it in Godwin's Life of Chaucer.

cleve, de Dordeshall, John de Dockenfield, Esq. Thomas de Haschton, John de Legh, Geoffrey de Legh, William de Sodington, Robert de Downes, John de Davenport, de Bromhall, John de Dokenfeld, Geoffrey de Vernon, Robert de Hyde, John de Henford, Geoffrey Massy, Nicholas de Rixton, Robert le Prior de ———, William de Tranmer, Thomas le Vernon, John Boteler, de Verton, William del Slene, Nicholas Orrel, Roger de Barton, Robert de Pilkington, de Rorrington, Yonet de Bradshaw, John de Trafford, Thomas de Pynnington, John de Urmiston, John de Horneby, Sir Thomas Fleminge, *Knight-Banneret*, Edmund de Dacre, John de Bache, John de Raudford, Sir John de Dalton, *Knight-Banneret*, Andrew de Levere, Richard de Hilton, Edward de Lathum, Robert de Wastbynton, Robert de Bradshawe, Sir Robert de Hassal, Thomas Hesketh, Nicholas de Rigby, Thomas de Halghton, Henry Bradshawe, Richard Talbot, William de Hilton, Richarde de Holland, Thomas de Merbury, John de Halum, William de Legh, David de Cruwe, David de Malpas, John Dann, de Utkinton, Henry de Buston, John de Etoun, Hugh de Coton, Raufe de Egerton, Robert de Colwich, Abbot of the abby of Combermere, William Danyell, Roger de Moldeworth, Robert Danyell, Robert de Hassall, John de Frodesham, Hugh de Cotton, John de Burghe, John de Holford, [before-mentioned, then of the age of forty-four years], and William de Merston, Abbot of St. Warburge, de Chester.—Many or some of these deposed their having seen in the Chronicles, old Deeds, and other Records of Monasteries, that Hugh Lupus, commonly called the first Earl of Chester (after the Conquest), nephew to William *the Conqueror*, of England, came into England with the said William, and with the said Earl Hugh, came one Gilbert le Grosvenor, nephew to the said Earl Hugh, armed with the arms aforesaid, viz. *Azure, one Bend, d'Or*, and that he bore the same to his death; that from the said Gilbert descended Robert, his son and heir, and that he used the same arms all his time; that from the said Robert came one Henry, and from Henry came Raufe, and from Raufe came Robert, and from the said Robert came another Robert, and from that Robert came Raufe, and that from that same Raufe came Sir Robert le Grosvenor, the defendant of these arms; which arms all and every of them, aforesaid, have successively, and by right of male descent borne, and the same used peaceably and quietly, without the claim or challenge of any one whatsoever, down to the present contest, occasioned by Sir Richard le Scrope being armed with these arms,

as well as Sir Robert le Grosvenor, in the late expedition of Monsieur the King into Scotland, and except that Sir John Daniers, or Danyell, of Tabley, in Cheshire, *Knight-Banneret*, in behalf of the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor (who was then his son-in-law, and an infant), challenged, in France, an Esquire, of Cornwall, one Carminaw [or Carminow], by name, upon seeing him armed with the said arms, and that the said Sir John Danyell did maintain the said armes in battaile against him. They further deposed, that they had heard from persons of rank, and ancient people whom they could believe and credit, that all and every of the aforesaid ancestors of the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor had always borne and used the said arms, and that this was the common and received opinion of the matter throughout the county of Chester, and in other parts and counties adjacent: and they or some of them further deposed, that he, the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor, armed with these arms, accompanied, and was harbenger to, Sir James d'Audley, then Lieutenant to the Lord Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called Edward *the Black Prince*, for seventeen years last past, and was in Berry, Algayne, *del Tour de Brose, & à Issendon & à la siege de Rochsirion, en Peyto, en Gyan, & à Viers en Normandè, & en battaile de Poictiers* (when the said Sir James d'Audley gained the greatest honour for his extraordinary valour, and his bounty and generosity to his Esquires and followers), and that the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor, being armed as aforesaid, was at the victory of Najara, in Spain, 1367, and with the said Lord Edward, the Prince, in his last action, at Limoges, 1370. It was likewise proved, that Raufe le Grosvenor, an ancestor of the said Sir Robert, was at Lincoln, with his cousin, Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and armed as aforesaid, 1141, when King Stephen was taken prisoner; and again, 1143, with his said cousin, the Earl of Chester, when he was pursued, and himself taken prisoner.

The before-mentioned conveyance, made by the said Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, of the lands of Over-Lostock, to Robert le Grosvenor, the son of Gilbert, was also attested, during the course of the trial; and that the said lands were then part of the inheritance of the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor, the defendant, by lineal male succession.

It was likewise proved, that Sir Robert le Grosvenor, another ancestor of the said Sir Robert, bore the same arms, when he accompanied King Edward III. in the camp laying before Vannes, in Brittaigne, and also afterwards at the passage over the Somme,

and at the battle of Cressy, and at the siege of Calais: and that Robert le Grosvenor, another ancestor also of Sir Robert, the defendant, was armed, as aforesaid, with King Richard I. at Messina, in Sicily, 1190; and, in 1191, at the conquering of Cyprus, and at the taking of Acon, or Ptolemais, defended by the power of Saladin, and at the relief of Joppa, where Saladan was repulsed.

It was also made evident, that another Robert, likewise an ancestor to the defendant, was in Scotland with King Edward II. in his wars, armed as aforesaid.

Many of the before-mentioned gentlemen also deposed, that they had seen the said arms painted in glass windows, upon shields, standards, pennons, buildings, edifices, tombs, sepulchres, or monuments, and other places, as the arms of the said Sir Robert and his ancestors; and particularly in the several churches of Great-Budworth, Mobberley, Tarvin, Wartin, Christleton, Stockport, Lymme, Sandbach, Aldford, Middlewich, Namptwich, St. Werburge in Chester, the Friars-Minors in Chester, St. Mary in Chester, Vale Royal abby, Cumbermere abby, the chapels of Hulme, Over-Pever, Nether-Pever, Witton, Bonches, and Bold, and at Dutton, and Bradley; and that they had moreover seen several Charters, Records, and other Deeds, belonging to the said Sir Robert, and his ancestors, sealed with seals engraved with the said arms, and which were with the Register, to be by him properly exhibited before the Lord the Constable, and the Lord the Marshal of England.

Likewise, the before-mentioned Howell de Eton, James de Eton, Sir William de Brereton, *Knight-Banneret*, Thomas de Davenport, John de Leycestre, Raufe de Leycestre, Sir Richard de Bold, *Knight-Banneret*, Randulph de Manwaring, Raufe de Stanlegh, Thomas de Stanlegh, Robert de Downes, John de Davenport, de Bromhall, Robert de Hyde, Thomas le Vernon, John de Eton, Robert de Hassall, John de Frodsham, and Hugh de Coton, did further depose, that they were cousins to the said Sir Robert le Grosvenor, defendant.

It appeared by the said trial, that Sir Richard le Scrope, 1346, in his expedition against the Scots, challenged an Esquire of Cornwall, of the name of Carminaw, and upon examination before the Knights and Esquires, there present, it was alleged that Sir Richard le Scrope, and his ancestors, had borne the same arms ever since the Conquest of England; and, on the part of Carminaw, it was alleged, that he and his ancestors had borne the

same arms ever since the time of King Arthur: wherefore it was adjudged, that they should continue to bear the said arms.

The sentence of the court, in the cause of Sir Richard le Scrope and Sir Robert le Grosvenor, was, that Sir Richard should bear the arms of *Azure, and one Bend, d'Or,* as formerly, and that Sir Robert should bear the said arms, but with *a Bordure d'Argent.* Sir Robert, thinking himself injured by that sentence, appealed to the King himself, before whom, by his commissioners, the whole pleadings were reviewed; and at length it was decided, that Sir Richard le Scrope should continue the usage of the said arms, and that Sir Robert le Grosvenor should either use the said arms with a Bordure, as in the sentence, or else, instead of *the Bend, Or,* might bear *a Garb, Or,* from the arms of the ancient Earls of Chester, his consanguinity to them having been so fully proved in the said trial: whereupon Sir Robert le Grosvenor ever after bore for his arms, *Azure, a Garb, Or;* and the same have been constantly used by his successors.

This Sir Robert le Grosvenor had two wives; first, Joan, one of the daughters of Sir John Daniers, or Danyell, of Tabley, in the county of Chester, *Knight-Banneret,* before-mentioned, but by her had no issue: and, secondly, Joan, or Jane, sometimes called Joceline, daughter to Sir Robert de Pulford, lord of Pulford, in the county of Chester, Knt. (who was living in 1348, when Sir James Audley was Sheriff of that county), and widow of Thomas Belgrave, and at length heir to her brother, John, son and heir to her father, Sir Robert, by dame Jane his wife, who, after his death, took Richard de Bosseley for her second husband. The said Sir Robert de Pulford was the son of Sir Robert, lord of Pulford, who was alive in 1308, and was son of another Sir Robert de Pulford, lord of Pulford, who was with King Edward I. in the wars of Scotland. The said Sir Robert le Grosvenor was Sheriff of Cheshire, *quam diu nobis placuerit,* as appears by an ancient writ, now remaining in the Exchequer at Chester, dated January 1st, 1388-9. He was again Sheriff of that county, 1394, and by the aforesaid Joan, or Joceline, left at his death (which happened in 1396), a son and heir,

Sir Thomas le Grosvenor, Knt. who wedded Joan, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir William Phesant, of the county of Stafford, Knt. and was living A. D. 1422. By the said Joan (who by a second marriage was the wife of Sir Thomas del Roche, Knt. and was alive in the year 1431, he had four sons: 1. Robert, his successor in Hulme, &c. 2. Raufe, continuator of the male line.

3. Thomas, of whom afterwards. And, 4. Randulph, who by ——— his wife, daughter of —— Whitmore, was progenitor to the Grosvenors of Warwickshire.

Robert le Grosvenor, lord of Hulme, &c. eldest son and heir to Sir Thomas le Grosvenor, Knt. was, in most part of Hen. VI's reign, in the war against France. He married Jonet, otherwise Johanne, daughter to Sir Jeoffry de Chedell, Knt. and by her was father of six daughters, his coheirs. 1. Elizabeth. 2. Emme. 3. Catherine. 4. Margaret. 5. Anne, by some called Agnes. And, 6. Margery.

This Robert le Grosvenor was possessed of Hulme, Allostock, Lostock, Gralam, Nether-Pever, Donam, Barton, Aldersey, Broxton, Chorley, Buyerton, Pulford, and lands in Claverton nigh Chester, and in Honbridge, nigh Chester, all in the county of Chester; besides considerable estates in Staffordshire: all which, after his death, were divided by deed of partition, in 1465, among his daughters aforesaid.

Elizabeth, the eldest, was married, A. D. 1446, to Peter Dutton, of Hatton, Esq. son and heir of John Dutton, of Hatton, Esq. She was living in 1469, but died in the lifetime of her husband, by whom she was mother of Peter Dutton, junior, Raufe, Richard, and Randle. The said Peter Dutton, junior, wedded Eleanor, daughter of Sir Robert Towleshurst, of Cruwe, in Cheshire, Knt. and left a son, Sir Piers Dutton, of Hatton and Dutton, Knt. who departed this life, A. D. 1545, 37 Henry VIII. leaving many sons and daughters. Of the latter, Catherine, the eldest, was successively wedded, first, to Sir Roger Puleston (or Pilston), of Emrald (or Emerald), in Flintshire, Knt.; and, secondly, to Richard Grosvenor, second son of Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton, by Catherine Coton his wife, of whom afterwards.

Emme, second daughter and coheir of Robert le Grosvenor, had two husbands. First, John Legh, of Booths, in the county of Chester, Esq. by whom she left an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, the wife of Piers Shakerleigh, whose descendants by her now inherit Hulme, and the fifth part of Allostock, being the portion that fell to the said Emme, by the deeds of partition in 1465 and 1474: and, secondly, Ralph Egerton, Esq. who survived her; but they were both living in 1490, 5 Henry VII. and had issue.

Catherine, the third daughter, and coheir to Robert le Grosvenor, had the lordship of Pulford, in Cheshire, and other lands, by the said deed of partition, 1465, and a fifth part of Allostock,

upon the death of her sister Margery, by another deed of partition, A.D. 1474. This Catherine was successively married, first, to Richard Winnington, of Winnington, in Cheshire, Esq. by whom she had three sons; Richard, Peter, and George; and also two daughters, Jane, and Elizabeth; who were all living in 1490, 5 Henry VII.; and, secondly, to William Venables, Esq. Richard, the eldest son of Richard Winnington, and of Catherine Grosvenor his wife, died in 1504, 19 Henry VII. and by his wife, Joan Smith (who departed this life in 1509, 24 Henry VII.) had two daughters; 1. Catherine, who died without issue, A. D. 1508, 23 Henry VII. as appears by her office taken in 1515, 6 Henry VIII.; and, 2. Elizabeth, who wedded Sir Piers Warburton, of Arley, in Cheshire, Knt. A. D. 1511, 2 Henry VIII. being then sole heir. The said Sir Piers died in 1550, 4 Edw. VI. and his wife, Elizabeth, in 1558, 6 Mariæ, leaving issue, besides several daughters, a son, Sir John Warburton, who inherited the estate of Winnington, and also Pulford, and other lands, the portion of his great-grand-mother, Catherine Grosvenor, all which continue in the family.

Margaret, fourth daughter and coheir of Robert le Grosvenor, lord of Hulme, &c. had for her share a moiety of Nether Pever, with Little Pever, the third part of Over-Alderley, the third part of Pygrave-wood, in the demesne lands of Allostock, in the county of Chester, and certain lands in Hope, juxta Astonfield, in the county of Stafford, according to the deed of partition made in 1465. She married Thomas Leicester, of Nether-Tabley, in Cheshire, Esq. and was living in 1469, but died before her husband, by whom she had a son, John Leicester, who, upon the decease of Margery, his mother's youngest sister, got the fifth part of Allostock, by deed of partition made in 1474; and from the said John, the present Sir John Leicester, of Tabley, Bart. is descended.

Anne, or Agnes, the fifth daughter and coheir of Robert le Grosvenor, had, according to the deed of partition dated 1465, Buyerton, Newbolde, and other lands in Cheshire, besides a fifth part of Allostock, the share of her sister, Margery. This Anne, in 1469, 9 Edward IV. became the second wife of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, in Cheshire, Knt. ancestor by her to the present Sir Thomas Stanley, of Hooton, aforesaid, Baronet.

Margery, the sixth daughter and coheir of Robert le Grosvenor, had, by the deed of partition made in 1465, the lands of Allostock; but dying unmarried, her share was divided among her

other sisters, or their issue, according to partition agreed on in 1474, as before related.

Having thus deduced the descendants of Robert le Grosvenor, eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas le Grosvenor, Knt. by Joan Phesant, his wife, we shall give an account of the said Sir Thomas's third son, also Thomas, before we proceed with Raufe, the second son, continuator of the male line of this ancient family; having already taken notice of Randulph, the fourth son.

The said THOMAS, third son, married [c] Isabella, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Peshale, of Chetwynd, and Bellaport, in the county of Salop, Knight, ancestor to the family of Peshall, Baronets, and by her, who had Bellaport for her portion (the other coheir, Jocosa, carrying Chetwynd to her husband, William Pigott, from whom the Pigotts of that place descend), was father of Randolph Grosvenor, of Bellaport, who wedded Margaret, one of the daughters of Randal Maynwaring, of Carrigham, and had issue, Randolph, his heir, who, by Anne his wife, daughter to William Charlton, of Apley, in Shropshire, Esq. had a son and heir, Thomas Grosvenor, Esq. who espoused Margery, daughter of John Cotes, of Woodcote, in the said county of Salop, Esq. and by her was father of William Grosvenor, of Bellaport, Esq. who married Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Heywood, of Stoneleigh, in Staffordshire, Esq. and by her had a son and heir, William Grosvenor, of Bellaport, Esq. who wedded Cicely, one of the daughters of Sir Richard Maynwaring, of Ightfield, in Shropshire, Knt. but had no issue.

We now return to RAUFE le Grosvenor, second son of Sir Thomas le Grosvenor, and continuator of the male line of this noble family.

The said Raufe (sometimes called Rawline), was twice married; first, to Joan, sole daughter and heir of John Eton, of Eton (now Eaton), near Chester, Esq. by which Joan he had three sons; viz. Robert Grosvenor, his heir; Richard (by some called Raufe(; and James, of all whom afterwards; and two daughters; viz. Jonet, wedded, in 38 Henry VI. to Oliver Hope, son of John Hope, of whom the Hopes of Broughton descend, and Alice Grosvenor: and, secondly, to Ellyn, daughter of Jenkin Manley; but it does not appear that he had issue by her. The said John Eton, the father of Joan, the wife of Raufe Grosvenor, was son

[c] Ex Stem. fam. de Peshall, MS. penes meips.

of John de Eton, lord of Eton and Stockton, who married Beatrice, and died in 1415, 3 Henry V. This John was the son of another John, who wedded Margaret, daughter to Henry de Weston, Esq. and was son to Richard de Eton, who was living in 1346, 20 Edward III. together with Joan his wife, and died A.D. 1381, 5 Richard II. He was the son of Robert de Eton, and Isabel his wife, who was heir to William de Stockton, lord of Stockton, and alive, with her husband, in 1311, 5 Edward II. This Robert de Eton was the son of Richard de Eton, son and heir of another Richard de Eton, whose father was another Richard, who was the son of William de Eton, and heir to another William, who was son and heir to another William de Eton.

Before we proceed with Robert Grosvenor, eldest son and heir of Raufe le Grosvenor, by his wife, Joan Eton, we shall give an account of his two younger brothers, Richard, and James.

The said Richard (or Raufe, according to some), second son of Raufe (or Rawline), le Grosvenor, had a son, Richard, and several daughters, whereof Alice was the wife of William Goodman. Richard, the son, was Sheriff of Chester in 1492; and wedded Sybil, and by her was father of two sons, whereof one was also Sheriff of Chester, and of nine daughters, as appeared in the glass windows in the church of St. Mary on the Hill, in the city of Chester, A. D. 1534.

James Grosvenor, third son of Raufe le Grosvenor, and Joan Eton, wedded Margaret, daughter of Piers Stanley, of Ewlowe; and by her had an only daughter and heir, Margaret, who married Richard Oldfield.

Robert, eldest son and heir to Raufe le Grosvenor, by his wife, Joan, daughter of John Eton, of Eton, married, in 8 Henry IV. Catherine, daughter of Sir William Norris, of Speake, in the county of Lancaster, Knt. and departing this life in 12 Hen. VII. left two sons; 1. Thomas, his heir; and, 2. Richard, who continued the line; and likewise two daughters; Catherine, and Jane. Catherine, the eldest, had two husbands; first, Thomas Hough, of Leighton, Esq.; and, secondly, Sir William Venables, Knt. Baron of Kinderton. By the first she was mother of an only son and heir, John Hough, who wedded Christian, daughter of Sir George Calveley, Knt. and by her had a son, William Hough, Esq. who married Jane, daughter to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, and by her was father of an only daughter and heir, Alice, espoused to William Whitmore, of Leighton, by whom she had issue. By her second husband, she had a son, Anthony Venables,

Esq. and a daughter, Anne, who was the wife of Richard Leigh, of High-Leigh, Esq. The before-mentioned Jane, the youngest daughter, was married to Raufe, son and heir of Nicholas Leigh, of High-Leigh, Esq. and in 3 Edward III. had issue, two daughters, coheirs; 1. Catherine, who wedded ———— Done, of Flaxyards, Esq. and had issue; and, 2. Jane, who was married to Randolph Spurstowe, of Spurstowe, Esq. and also had issue.

Thomas, eldest son and heir of the aforesaid Robert Grosvenor, wedded, in 10 Henry VII. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Calveley, of the Lea, in Cheshire, Knt. but died, in 27 Henry VII. without issue. Thereupon,

Richard, the second son of the said Robert Grosvenor, succeeded to the estate; and in 1 Henry VIII. married Catherine, third daughter, and one of the coheirs of Richard Coton, of Rudware-Hampstall, in Staffordshire, Esq. from a younger son of whose family descended the late Sir John Cotton, of Connington, in Huntingdonshire, and of Stretton, in Bedfordshire, Bart. who died on March 27th, 1752. The other coheirs of the said Richard Coton, were, Maud, the eldest daughter; Eleanor, the second; and Isabel, the fourth. Maud was wedded to Sir Anthony Fitz-Herbert, or Norbury, Justice of the King's-Bench in 14 Henry VIII. Eleanor was married to Sir William Venables; and Isabel, to Sir Thomas Bradburne, of Derbyshire, Knt.

The said Richard Coton, father of those four Ladies, was heir to Turcaston, Tayme, and Mapplewell, in the county of Leicester; to Coilston and Rosington, in Derbyshire; Rudware-Hampstall, Poeswood, and Ashfield, in the county of Stafford; Coton, and Oscroft, in the county of Chester; his grandfather, Richard Coton, of Rudware-Hampstall, having, in 31 Henry VI. married Joan, one of the daughters of Richard Venables, Esq. Baron of Kinderton, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter, and one of the heirs of Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, who was slain at the battle of Bloreheath, in Staffordshire, on September 23d, 1459, 38 Henry VI. where the Cheshiremen were very great sufferers, having wore that day little *silver swans*, which King Henry's consort had ordered to be distributed among the gentlemen of that county, as the badge of the Prince of Wales, her son. The said Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, was descended from Sir Hugh Venables, Knt. Baron of Kinderton, who, in the reign of Edward I. married Agatha, daughter and heir to old Sir Raufe Vernon, Knt. And John Coton, father of the said Richard Co-

ton, living in 12 Henry VI. married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir William Faukoner, of Thurcaston, Knt. son of Sir John le Faukoner, Knt. who was alive in 22 Richard II. and was son to William le Faukoner, who was living in 30 Edward III. and was son to Thomas le Faukoner, who was alive in 14 Edward I. and was son to William le Faukoner, the son of Sir John le Faukoner, Knt. who married Margery, daughter and heir to Geoffry, lord of Thurcaston, son to Geoffry, son of Philip, lord of Thurcaston, who was son to Robert le Faukoner, de Thurcaston, son of William le Faukoner, de Thurcaston, who wedded Margery de St. Par: and the said William was son of Raufe le Faukoner, son of Scanard le Fauconer, son of Henry le Fauconer, de Thurcaston, in the county of Leicester, in the reign of King William I. commonly styled the *Conqueror*. And Edmund Coton, father of the aforesaid John, was lord of Rudware-Hampstall, 45 Edward III. in right of his wife, who was Johan, daughter and heir of Walter de Rudware-Hampstall, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Walter Wallsheofe, and Julian his wife, daughter and heir of John Bassinge. The said Walter de Rudware was grandson of Walter de Rudware, son of Walter de Rudware, by Matilda his wife, daughter of Nicholas Peeke, by Hawise his wife, daughter of Reginald I. Count of Burgundy, by Alisa, or Adelisa his wife, daughter to Richard II. Duke of Normandy, grandfather to William the *Conqueror*.

Such were the illustrious ancestors and kindred of Catherine Coton, the wife of Richard Grosvenor, second son of Robert Grosvenor, and ancestor to the present Earl Grosvenor.

The said Richard Grosvenor (who departed this life on July 27th, 1542), had, by the said Catherine his wife, five sons. 1. Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Knt. his heir. 2. Richard Grosvenor, who was Sheriff of the county of Flint, 6 Edward VI. and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to Piers Dutton, of Hatton, and relict of Sir Roger Puleston, of Emerald, in Flintshire, had issue. 3. John Grosvenor, who married, but left no issue; his son, Thomas, dying before him. 4. Anthony Grosvenor, who wedded Uriel, daughter to Sir Roger Puleston, of the Temple, Knt. and by her was father of three daughters; viz. Elizabeth, Amy, and Frances, who all died unmarried, except Amy, who was wife to Edward Bowlett, of Moreton, Esq. And, 5. George Grosvenor, who died young.

Richard Grosvenor, aforesaid, was also, by the same Catherine, father of eleven daughters; 1. Elizabeth. 2. Eleanor. 3. Cathe-

rine. 4. Anne. 5. Alice. 6. Margaret. 7. Maud. 8. Jane. 9. Dorothy. 10. Mary. And, 11. Ursula.

Elizabeth, the eldest, was lady of the nuns in Chester, A. D. 1532.

Eleanor, the second daughter, wedded Thomas Reddish, lord of Gropenhall, Dodelstone, &c. in Cheshire, Esq.

Catherine, the third daughter, was wife to Thomas Ravenscroft, of Bretton, in Flintshire, Esq. son and heir of George.

Anne, fourth daughter, married Roger Puleston, of Emerald, in the county of Flint, Esq.

Alice, fifth daughter, was a nun at Chester, and was alive in 1559.

Margaret, sixth daughter, married three husbands; first, Raufe Birkenhead, of Trowton, in Cheshire, Esq.; secondly, George Wood, of Battersey, Justice of Chester, Esq.; and, thirdly, John Molineux, of the Wood, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

Maud, seventh daughter, was wife to Humphrey Ridgeley, of Ridgeley, in the county of Stafford, Esq.

Jane, eighth daughter, was successively wedded to George Sandford, of Sandford, in Shropshire, Esq. and Sir William Hollis, Knt.

Dorothy, ninth daughter, had also two husbands; first, Richard Wilbraham, of Woodhey, Esq. son and heir to William Wilbraham, of Woodhey, Esq. by whom she had issue; and, secondly, Henry Savile, of Barteley, in the county of York, Esq.

Mary, tenth daughter, married Thomas Leigh, of Adlington, in the county of Chester, Esq. and after his death, took another husband.

Ursula, the eleventh and youngest daughter of Richard Grosvenor, died unmarried.

Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Knt. eldest son and heir of the said Richard Grosvenor, and Catherine Coton his wife, married, in the 20th of King Henry VIII. Maud, daughter of Sir William Pole, of Poole, in the county of Chester, Knt. ancestor to the knightly family seated there, and at the Friery, in Lewes, in the county of Sussex. By that Lady (who, secondly, wedded, in 4 Edward VI. Robert Fletcher, of Ince, in the county of Chester, Esq. and died A. D. 1582), Sir Thomas was father of two sons; 1. Thomas Grosvenor, his heir. And, 2. Richard, who died a bachelor: and likewise of three daughters; 1. Elizabeth, married to Richard Masterson, of Namptwich, in the county of Chester, Esq. 2. Catharine, who, first, wedded Richard Hunt, Esq.;

and, secondly, Richard Shawcross, Esq. And, 3. Grace, who married John Massie, of Codington, Esq. (ancestor to the present Hugh Massey, Baron Massey of Duntryleague, in the kingdom of Ireland), but left no progeny. Sir Thomas departed this life on April 24th, 1549, aged thirty-six years; and was succeeded in his lands of Eaton, &c. by his eldest son.

Thomas Grosvenor, Esq. who married Anne, daughter of Roger Bradshaigh, of the Haigh, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. by Jane his wife, daughter to Ralph Standish, of Standish, in the said county, Esq. This Thomas died, A.D. 1579, and by his said wife (who was, secondly, wedded to William Radcliffe, Esq. and was living in 36 Eliz.) had two sons; 1. Richard Grosvenor, Esq. his heir. And, 2. Thomas, who never married: and also four daughters; 1. Maud, who died unmarried. 2. Mary, who was born in 1564, and wedded George Salusbury, of Bestock, Esq. second son of Sir John Salusbury, of Llewenny, in Denbighshire. 3. Anne, married to Roger Hurlestone, Esq. son and heir of Roger Hurlestone, of Chester, Esq. And, 4. Julian, who was born in 1568, and was wife to Francis Broughton, Esq.

Richard Grosvenor, Esq. aforesaid, the eldest son, succeeded his father, Thomas, at Eaton, &c. and was Sheriff of Chester, A.D. 1602. He was twice married, first, to Christian daughter to Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton, in the county of Chester, Knt. and, secondly, in 1614, 12 Jac. I. to Jane Bostock, of Morton-Say, in Shropshire, relict of John Bostock, of Morton-Say aforesaid, Esq. By this Jane (whom he left a widow, at his death, on September 18th, 1619, being then in the fifty-sixth year of his age), he had no issue: but by his first Lady (who departed this life in 1609), he was father of three sons; 1. Thomas, who died young. 2. Richard, who succeeded to the estate, and was created a Baronet. And, 3. Another Thomas, who died unmarried. By the same Lady, he had also fourteen daughters; 1. Anne, who was born in 1582, and married to John Massie, Esq. son and heir of John Massie, of Codington, Esq. 2. Mary, who died unmarried. 3. Christian, who, in 1601, married Peter Danyell, of Tabley, Esq. who was one of the Knights for the county of Chester in parliament, A.D. 1625, and died on April 18th, 1652, aged sixty-eight years (she departed this life in 1663, aged seventy-six). 4. Frances, who died young. 5. Dorothy, who departed this life unmarried. 6. Another Frances, who was born in 1591, and married Samuel Bisphan, of Billinge, in the county of Lancaster, Doctor of Physic. 7. Catherine, who was born in

1592, and, in 1618, wedded Thomas Glynne, of Glynnellivon, in the county of Caernarvon, Esq. 8. Another Dorothy. 9. Eleanor. 10. Elizabeth. 11. Jane; who all four died young. 12. Another Eleanor, who was born in 1601, and was wife to Arthur Chambers, of Pitton, in the county of Salop, Esq. 13. Margaret, who was born in 1603, and, first, wedded Henry Brereton, Esq. and secondly, Hugh Wilbraham, Esq. And, 14. Maudlin, who died unmarried.

Richard Grosvenor, second son, aforesaid, who, by his elder brother's death, became heir to his father, was knighted in 17 Jac. I. and created a *Baronet* on February 23d, 1621-2. He served the office of Sheriff for the county of Chester, in 22 Jac. I. and for the county of Denbigh in the year following. He was Mayor of the city of Chester, and one of the Knights of the shire for the county, in the first parliament called by King Charles I. viz. A.D. 1625. This Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart. had three wives; first, Lettice, second daughter to Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, junior, of Cholmondeley, in Cheshire, Knt. by Mary his wife, daughter and sole heir to Christopher Holford, of Holford, Esq. and by her had Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart. his heir; and also three daughters; Christian, who, in 1621, married Sir Francis Gamul, of the city of Chester, Knt.; Mary, who died unmarried, in 1642; and Grace, who, in 1638, also died unmarried. Secondly, Elizabeth (whom he wedded in 1614), daughter of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, of Woodhey, Knt. and by her (who departed this life, A.D. 1621), was father of a son, Thomas, who died young. And, thirdly, Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Peter Warburton, of Grafton, Knt. (one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common-pleas), and relict of Thomas Stanley, of Alderley, Esq. but by her, who departed this life in 1629, had no issue. Sir Richard survived her until 1645, being then sixty-one years of age; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Richard Grosvenor (second Baronet), who was Sheriff of Cheshire, for the King, in 1644, at which time he raised the *posse comitatus*, to oppose the parliament army, commanded by Ferdinand, Lord Fairfax; and continued stedfast in his loyalty to his Sovereign during the whole time of that unnatural war; whereby he suffered very great hardships, having his estate sequestered. He was turned out of his habitation, at Eaton, to seek for shelter; and afterwards lived in a small house belonging to a neighbouring gentleman, for many years, till the happy restoration of King Char. II. This Sir Richard married, in 1628, Sidney, daugh-

ter of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, in Flintshire, Knt. by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir John Wynne, of Gwyder, in the county of Caernarvon, Knt. and Bart. and by her was father of five sons; 1. Roger Grosvenor, Esq. of whom afterwards. 2. Thomas, who departed this life unmarried, A.D. 1674, aged forty-four. 3. Robert, who lived to man's estate, but never married. 4. Hugh, who died a bachelor, in 1698, at sixty-one years of age. And, 5. John, who departed this life unmarried, aged fifty-five years. Sir Richard, by the same Lady, had likewise four daughters; viz. Lettice, Catherine, Mary, and Sidney, who all died unmarried, except Sidney, who had two husbands: the first was Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.; and the second was Colonel Spencer, son of the Hon. William Spencer, third son of William Lord Spencer: but by this last she had no issue. By the said Thomas Hesketh, she was mother of two sons; 1. Robert Hesketh, Esq. who married Elizabeth, sister of the before-mentioned Colonel Spencer, and by her left an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married Sir Edward Stanley, Bart. afterwards fifth Earl of Derby. And, 2. Thomas Hesketh, Esq. who wedded a sister of Sir Reginald Graham, of Norton Conyers, Bart. and by her was father of a son and heir, Thomas, who married Martha, daughter of James St. Amand, Esq. and left two sons. The said Sidney had also, by her first husband, a daughter, Jane Hesketh, who was wife to Henry Brooke, Esq. second son of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton, in Cheshire, Bart. but had no issue, and after his death retired to Ormskirk, in Lancashire.

Roger Grosvenor, Esq. eldest son to Sir Richard Grosvenor, second Bart. had likewise his estate sequestered at the same time that his father's was, and persevered firm in his loyalty to the royal cause. In 1659, when the loyalists intended a general insurrection in favour of their exiled Sovereign, King Charles II. (in the success of which they were in a great measure defeated by the treachery of Sir Richard Willis), this Roger Grosvenor, Esq. was ready and prepared in Wales, together with Sir Thomas Myddleton, of Chirk-castle, in Denbighshire, Knt. his father-in-law, and his wife's brother-in-law, Edward, third Lord Herbert, of Chirbury, and Sir Richard Wynne, of Gwyder, waiting his Majesty's orders. In consideration of his eminent affection to the true constitution, he was one of the thirteen Gentlemen of Cheshire, nominated to be Knights of *The Royal Oak*, in 1660, when King Charles II. proposed the institution of that order, as an

honorary reward to several of his friends. The badge was to have been a silver medal, with a device of the King in the oak, pendant to a ribbon about their necks, as the Knights of the Garter then wore theirs: but it was thought proper to lay the design aside, lest it should revive the heats and animosities, which had formerly distracted the kingdom. This Roger's estate, though his father was alive, was then 3000l. a year. He married, in 1654, Christian, daughter to Sir Thomas Myddleton, aforesaid; and by her was father of two daughters; 1. Sidney, who was born in 1650, and married Nicholas Bagnall, of the Isle of Anglesey, Esq. and, 2. Anne, who lived but a few years; and also of four sons; 1. Sir Thomas Grosvenor, the third Baronet. 2. Robert, who died young. 3. John, of whom afterwards. And, 4. Roger, who also died under age. The said John, third son, was Sheriff of the county of Merioneth; and was twice married; first, to Anne, daughter and heir of Godfrey Prodrick, of Llanedon, Esq. and relict of Pierce Lloyd, of Llugway, Esq.; and, secondly, to Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Lloyd, of Esles, in Denbighshire, Knt. and widow of Edward Ravenscroft, of Bretton, in the county of Flint, Esq. but departed this life, A.D. 1691, in the thirty-first year of his age, without issue by either of his wives.

Roger Grosvenor, Esq. aforesaid, eldest son and heir apparent to Sir Richard Grosvenor, second Bart. lost his life in a duel, A.D. 1661, in the thirty-third year of his age: and the said Sir Richard departing this life on January 31st, 1664, aged about sixty-five, was buried at Eccleston, in Cheshire, and his title and estate devolved upon his before-mentioned grandson.

Sir Thomas Grosvenor, third Baronet, who was one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Chester, in the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. and was Mayor of that city, A.D. 1685. By commission dated June 22d, that year, he had the honour of the command of a troop in the Earl of Shrewsbury's regiment of horse, with which he was at the camp on Hounslow-heath; and when the bill was brought into the House for repealing the penal laws and Test acts, he was closeted by the King, and offered the regiment, and a peerage, for his assent, which he refused, preferring the religion and liberty of his country to all honours and power, so likely at that time to be attended with Popery and slavery. He thereupon quitted his commission, and, going to the House, gave his negative to the bill. He was Sheriff of the county of Chester, 4 Jac. II. and 1

Will. and Mary; and died in June, 1700, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

This Sir Thomas Grosvenor, in 1676, wedded Mary,[d] sole daughter and heir of Alexander Davies, of Ebury, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. and by her (who departed this life on January 12th, 1729-30, aged sixty-five years), had five sons.

1. Thomas, who died young.
2. Sir Richard, the fourth Baronet.
3. Sir Thomas, the fifth Baronet.
4. Sir Robert, the sixth Baronet. And,
5. Roger, who died in his infancy.

By the same Lady, he was likewise father of three daughters; 1. Elizabeth. 2. Mary, who both died young. And, 3. Anne, who was a posthumous child, being born on July 29th, 1700, and on May 26th, 1730, married the Honourable William Leveson Gower, brother to John, late Earl Gower. She departed this life on December 31st, 1731.

Sir Richard Grosvenor, fourth Baronet, second, but eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, third Baronet, was chosen one of the members for the city of Chester, to the first parliament of George I. and was returned at the two ensuing elections for the same city, of which he was also Mayor in the year 1715. At the coronation of King George II. he acted as Grand Cup-bearer of England, by presenting the first cup of wine to his Majesty, to drink out of, after he was crowned; and had the cup as his fee. He performed that service, as being lord of the manor of Wymondeley, in the county of Hertford; that manor being held of the Crown by the tenure of grand serjeantry.

This Sir Richard Grosvenor was twice married: first, in 1708, to Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Wyndham, of Orchard-Wyndham, in the county of Somerset, Bart. (grandfather to Charles Wyndham, first Earl of Egremont, of his family), and by her Ladyship, who died on February 6th, 1719, had a daughter, Catherine, who lived but a few years.

And, secondly, in Easter, 1724, to Diana, the only daughter of Sir George Warburton, of Arley, in Cheshire, Bart. but by that Lady, who departed this life on February 18th, 1729-30, had no issue: and only surviving her till July 12th, 1732, when he died in the forty-fourth year of his age, without marrying again, was

[d] All the vast property about London was brought into the Grosvenor family by this match. *Pennant's London*, p. 61.

buried at Eccleston, and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his next brother,

Sir THOMAS Grosvenor, the fifth Baronet, who was at that time his colleague as member of parliament for Chester, and also an Alderman of that city. This Sir Thomas died of a consumption, at Naples, unmarried, on January 31st, 1732-3, in the fortieth year of his age; and was succeeded in honour and estate by his only surviving brother,

Sir ROBERT Grosvenor, sixth Bart. who was also his colleague as representative in parliament for Chester, having been chosen in the room of his brother, Sir Richard. Sir Robert was likewise returned for the same city (of which he was Mayor in 1737), to the next parliament summoned in 1734, as also to those convened in 1741, 1747, and 1754; and, like his worthy predecessors, was always numbered among the friends of his country, both in public and private life.

In May, 1730, he married Jane, the only surviving child and heir of Thomas Warre, of Swell-court (or Swill-court), and of Shepton-Beauchamp, in Somersetshire, and of Sand-hall, in the county of Southampton, Esq. and by her Ladyship, who died, in May, 1791, had two sons.

1. Richard, his heir, first Earl Grosvenor. And,

2. Thomas Grosvenor, of Swell-court aforesaid, Esq. who was member in several parliaments for the city of Chester; and died February 12th, 1795, having, on September 21st, 1758, wedded Deborah, daughter, and one of the coheirs of Stephen Skynner, of Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, Esq. and had by her (who died[e] 10th April, 1771) aged thirty-three, four sons; 1. Richard, born October 5th, 1762; married Miss Drax, sole heiress of ——— Drax, Esq. and took the name of Drax. 2. Stephen, born December 8th, 1763, died young. 3. Thomas, born May 30th, 1764, a Lieutenant-general in the army, and Colonel of the ninety-seventh regiment of infantry; married, April 6th, 1797, Miss Heathcote, sister to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. 4. Robert, born June 7th, 1767: likewise two daughters; Maria-Deborah, born August 30th, 1761; and Emma, born September 26th, 1765, who died 1793.

Sir Robert Grosvenor, by Jane his wife, aforesaid, was also father of four daughters; 1. Mary, who[f] died 2d February, 1774, aged thirty-eight years, unmarried. 2. Elizabeth. 3. Jane, who died in March, 1737-8. And, 4. Dorothy, who was married, on

[e] Coffin-plate. [f] Coffin-plate.

February 6th, 1766, to Asheton Curzon, Esq. now Viscount Curzon, and died February 25th, 1774.

The said Sir Robert Grosvenor, sixth Baronet, departed this life on August 1st, 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir RICHARD Grosvenor, seventh Baronet, FIRST EARL GROSVENOR, who was created LORD GROSVENOR, *Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton*, in the county palatine of Chester, by letters patent dated April 8th, 1761, 1 George III.

His Lordship, who was the twentieth in paternal descent from Gilbert le Grosvenor, who came to England, A. D. 1066, with his uncle, Hugh Lupus, Earl of Avranches and Chester, nephew to King William the *Conqueror*, was, at the general election, in 1754, returned to the eleventh parliament of Great Britain one of the representatives for the city of Chester, of which he was Mayor, A. D. 1759; and at his Majesty's coronation, on September 22d, 1761, officiated as Great Cup-bearer of England, as his uncle, Sir Richard, had at that of George II.

His Lordship was also for some time Lieutenant-colonel of the Cheshire militia; and likewise Doctor of Laws, being so created by the university of Oxford in full convocation.

His Lordship, on July 19th, 1764, married Henrietta, daughter of Henry Vernon, of Hilton, in the county of Stafford, Esq. by his wife, Lady Henrietta, daughter to Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, and sister to William, Earl of Strafford; and by her Ladyship had issue,

1. Richard, who was born on June 6th, 1765, and died on May 7th, 1766.
2. Robert, now Earl Grosvenor, born March 22d, 1767.
3. Thomas, born May 13th, and died 10th June 1768. And,
4. Richard, born 7th June, 1769, and died 16th June, 1770.[g]

His Lordship was advanced to the dignities of *Viscount Belgrave* and EARL GROSVENOR, July 5th, 1784, and died August 5th, 1802.

His Countess remarried in September, 1802, General George Porter, M. P. for Stockbridge.

His only surviving son, ROBERT, succeeded him as SECOND EARL GROSVENOR. During his father's life his Lordship sat some years in the House of Commons, and was an occasional speaker. In 1789 he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, which he held till June 1791.

g Coffin-plate.

His Lordship married, April 28th, 1794, Eleanor Egerton, only daughter of Thomas, Earl of Wilton, by whom he has issue,

Richard, Viscount Belgrave, born January 27th, 1795.

Thomas, born December 30th, 1799, on whom the *Earldom of Wilton* is entailed.

Robert, born April 24th, 1801.

And Mary, born February 19th, 1802.

Titles. Robert Grosvenor, Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, and Baron Grosvenor, and Baronet.

Creations. Baronet, February 23d, 1621-2, 19 Jac. I.; and Lord Grosvenor, Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the county palatine of Chester, April 8th, 1761, 1 George III. Viscount Belgrave, and Earl Grosvenor, July 5th, 1784.

Arms. Azure, a Garb, Or.[h]

Crest. On a wreath, a talbot, statant, Or.

Supporters. On either side, a talbot, reguardant, Or; each plain collared, Azure.

Motto. NOBILITATIS, VIRTUS, NON STEMMA CHARACTER.

Chief Seats. Eaton-Hall, in Cheshire, which he has lately rebuilt; and Halkin-Hall, in Flintshire.

[h] With the above coat of arms his Lordship is intitled to quarter the armorial bearings of sixteen other families, being descended from them by heiresses. 1. Of *Mobberley*, Argent, two chevrons, Gules, with a cros-croslet, fitché, Or, in a canton, Gules. 2. Of *Downes*, Sable, a stag, lodged, Argent, attired and unguled, Or. 3. Of *Pulford*, Sable, a cross patonce, Argent. 4. Of *Phesant*, three pheasants, close, Or. 5. Of *Eton*, Sable and Argent, quarterwise, a cross patonce, Sable and Argent. 6. Of *Stockton*, Vert, three stocks or stumps of trees, couped, and eradicated, Argent. 7. Of *Coton*, Argent, bend, Sable, between three ogresses, or pellets, Sable. 8. Of *Rudware*, Azure, an eagle, displayed, Argent, armed, Gules. 9. Of *Walsheof*, Gules, three swords, in pale, points upwards, Argent, the pomels and hilts, Or. 10. Of *Basing*, Or, five eaglets, displayed, Sable, armed, Ruby, with a canton, Ermine. 11. Of *Faukoner*, or *Falconer*, Argent, three falcons, close, Gules. 12. Of *Thurcaston*, Sable, three owls, Or. 13. Of *Venables*, Azure, two bars, Argent. 14. Of *Vernon*, Or, barry, Azure. 15. Of *Davies*, Or, a cheveron, between three mullets, Sable. And, 16. Of *Warre*, Gules, a lion rampant, semée of cross-croslets, fitché, Argent.

PRATT EARL CAMDEN.

Of the name of Pratt there have been families of consideration from [a] early times, in different parts of England, as also in Ireland; some of them of Knightly degree, and those of Berkshire, were Baronets.

The family we are now treating of were, as soon at least as the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, settled at Careswell priory, near Collumpton, in Devonshire, which house and estate were sold by Richard Pratt (who, according to tradition, was ruined in the Civil Wars), to the ancestor of the present Mr. Sydenham, whose seat it now is.

Which Richard was the grandfather of the late Lord Chief Justice Sir John Pratt, who, in his youth, was a Student at the University of Oxford, and afterwards Fellow of Wadham College there, and applying himself to the study of the laws, was called to the Bar, about the end of King's Charles II's reign: on October 1st, 1700, he was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law. He represented the borough of Midhurst, in the county of Sussex, in the third and fourth parliaments of Great Britain, but vacated his seat on his appointment to be one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, on October 26th, 1714.

On April 15th, 1718, he, with Mr. Justice Tracy, and Sir James Montague, were appointed Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal, on the resignation of the Lord Chancellor Cowper, and on the nineteenth of the succeeding month, he was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in

[a] A family of this name were possessed of the manor of Knaresdale, in the county of Northumberland, in the times of Henry III. and Edward I. See the account of the family of Swynburn, in Wotton's English Baronetage.

the room of Lord Parker (afterwards Earl of Macclesfield), who was promoted to the office of Lord High Chancellor of England. He was sworn of the Privy-council, October 9th, 1718.

He first married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of the Rev. Henry Gregory, Rector of Middleton Stoney, in the county of Oxford, third son of Francis Gregory, of Hordley, in the same county, Esq. and, after her decease, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Wilson, Rector of Llandinam, Vicar of Trefegwlys, and Canon of Bangor (who was a younger son of John Wilson, of Fynant, in the parish of Trefegwlys, in Montgomeryshire, Esq. and of his wife, daughter of Lewis Price, of Perthoyrin, in Montgomeryshire, Esq.) which last Lady died July 20th, 1728.

By the former he had issue four daughters.

1. Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

2. Grace, married to Sir John Fortescue, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, afterwards created Lord Fortescue, in the kingdom of Ireland.

3. Ann, married Edward Gee, Esq. of the Six Clerks Office, who died in 1761. She died October 26th, 1797.

4. Jane, married Thomas Taylor, Esq. Major of the first regiment of Horse Guards, son and heir of Thomas Taylor, of Popes, in Hertfordshire, Esq.

Also five sons;

1. Francis Pratt,
2. ——— Pratt, } died young.
3. ——— Pratt,

4. John Pratt, of Wilderness, in Kent, Esq. who succeeded to that estate upon the death of his father, February 24th, 1724. He represented the port of Sandwich, in Kent, in the ninth parliament of Great Britain; and died in the year 1770, having married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Jeffreys, of Brecknock Priory, in the county of Brecknock, Knt. by whom he had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, who died May 28th, 1807, and a son, John Pratt, of Bayham Abbey, in the county of Sussex, Esq. who married Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Sir Joseph Eyles, of Luxborough, in the county of Essex. He died April 27th, 1797, and left his fortune to the present Earl. The father, after the death of his first Lady, married, secondly, April 10th, 1725, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Tracy, of Coscomb, in Gloucestershir (younger son of Robert, Viscount Tracy, in Ireland), one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; and by her, who died in

childbed, 23d March, 1726, had issue one son, Robert Pratt, seated at Coscomb aforesaid; appointed one of the Masters in the High Court of Chancery in 1767, returned Member of Parliament for the borough of Horsham, in Sussex, in 1768, and died in July, 1775, without issue by his wife, Mary, sister of John Richardson, Esq. of Somerset, in the county of Derry, in Ireland.

5. Edward Pratt, formerly in the service of the East India Company, died without issue.

Sir John Pratt had issue, by his second Lady, Elizabeth Wilson, four daughters:

1. Caroline, married to Herbert, Baron de Munster, in Westphalia, Knight of the Teutonic Order, and Lieutenant-colonel in the Royal American regiment during the last war. She died September 23d, 1805.

2. Jane, who lived to a great age, having married, December 1738, to Nicholas Hardinge, of Canbury, near Kingston, in Surrey, Esq. grandson of Sir Robert Hardinge, of King's Newton, in the county of Derby, Knt. Secretary of the Treasury in the last reign: a man eminent as a scholar and a poet; and father of the present George Hardinge, Esq. one of the Welsh Judges; of Sir Richard Hardinge, Bart. and of the Rev. Mr. Hardinge, whose son, Captain Hardinge of the Navy, has immortalized the name, by falling in the arms of victory in one of the most gallant actions fought during the war.[b]

3. Anna-Maria, married to the Right Honourable Thomas Barret-Lennard, Lord Dacre. She died August 11th, 1806.

4. Frances, who died unmarried.

Also four sons;

1. Thomas Pratt, appointed in October, 1765, one of the Clerks of the Treasury, and Keeper of the Papers and Records of the Treasury, and was one of the Three Chief Clerks of the Treasury. He died March 19th, 1805, without issue.

2. William Pratt, who was an officer in the service of the South Sea Company, but was cast away at sea.

3. Charles Pratt, the first Earl Camden.

4. Robert Pratt, who was Captain in the Earl of Albemarle's regiment of horse, and died in Germany, unmarried.

The third son,

Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden, after a learned edu-

[b] See Naval Chronicle.

cation, applied himself to the study of the law, and with such success, that he became one of the most eminent and successful pleaders at the bar. He represented the borough of Downton, in Wiltshire, in parliament, being chosen after the general election in 1754, upon a vacancy for that place. In 1759, he was chosen Recorder of Bath, and the same year was made his Majesty's Attorney-General. In December, 1761, he was constituted Chief-Justice of the Court of Common-pleas, and received the honour of knighthood; and in 1762, was called to the degree of Serjeant at Law.

His Lordship presided in that court with a dignity, weight, and impartiality, never exceeded by any of his predecessors; and when John Wilkes, Esq. was seized and committed to the Tower, upon an illegal general warrant, his Lordship, with the integrity of a British magistrate, and the becoming fortitude of an Englishman, granted him an *Habeas Corpus;* and he being brought before the Court of Common-pleas, discharged him from his confinement in the Tower, on May 6th, 1763, after stating the case, in a speech, which did him great honour. His wise and spirited behaviour upon this remarkable occasion, so interesting to every true-born Briton, and in the consequent judicial proceedings, between the printers of the North-Briton, and the messengers, and others, was so acceptable to the nation, that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council of the city of London, presented him with the freedom of their corporation in a gold box, and desired him to sit for his picture, which was put up in the Guildhall, with the following inscription at the botton of the frame:

> *Hanc Iconem* Caroli Pratt, *Eq. summi judicis C. B. in honorem tanti viri Anglicæ libertatis lege assertoris fidi. S. P. Q. L. In curia municipali poni jusserunt nono. kal. Mart. A. D.* 1764. *Gulielmo Bridgen, Arm. Præ. Urb.*

The Guild of Merchants of the city of Dublin, voted him the freedom of their Guild, in a gold box; the Corporation of Barber-Surgeons of that city voted him his freedom thereof; and the Sheriffs and Commons of Dublin presented him their thanks "for the distinguished zeal and loyalty which he has shewn in asserting and maintaining the rights and liberties of the subject, in the high station which he now fills, with remarkable dignity; and for his particular services to this kingdom, in the office of Attorney General."

At a chamber held in the city of Exeter, on February 27th, 1764, it was resolved by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, "That the Right Hon. Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Chief-Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common-Pleas, be presented with the freedom of this city; and that he be most respectfully requested to accept thereof, as an expression of our profound veneration for his consummate abilities, and as a testimony of that gratitude which he has merited at the hands of every Englishman, by the unshaken courage and inflexible integrity, which he hath so signally displayed in the public administration of justice, and in maintaining and vindicating the private liberty and property of the subject, which make so essential a part of the legal and constitutional rights of this free people.

Ordered, That the admission to the said freedom be presented to his Lordship in a gold box.

Ordered, That the Town-clerk do transmit to his Lordship a fair copy of the above resolutions, with the respectful compliments of this body."

A copy of the said resolutions being transmitted by the Town-clerk, to his Lordship, he returned the following answer:

SIR,

I received the favour of yours this post, importing the unanimous resolution of the Chamber of Exeter, to present me with the freedom of that ancient and respectable city; for which I beg you will be pleased to return my most respectful thanks, and to inform the Chamber, that I feel an uncommon pleasure in this testimony of good will from the city of Exeter, as it is the capital of that county where my father, and all his ancestors, took their birth, and where I myself heretofore received an encouragement in my practice far beyond my merits.

If I have deserved in any part of my conduct the approbation of my countrymen, as an honest and impartial judge, I shall not be ashamed to confess, that I take a pride in that applause that flows from an opinion of my integrity, leaving the praise of capacity to others whom God has endued with more shining parts and superior abilities.

I can make no other return (and I know the Chamber of Exeter expect no other), for this valuable compliment, than a promise to persevere in an upright and impartial execution of my office; and I hope this promise will obtain some degree of credit, when it is considered, that by deviating from this path, I shall not only for-

feit the esteem of your city, which I am now so honourably possessed of, but I shall likewise disgrace my Royal Master's nomination, and break my oath.

I am, Sir,
With all due respect to yourself,
As well as the Chamber,
Your most obedient faithful servant,
C. PRATT.

Lincoln's-Inn-Fields,
March 1, 1764.

The Common-Council of Norwich also agreed to present the freedom of their Corporation to his Lordship in a gold box.

On October 26th, 1764, the Corporation of Bath, of which city his Lordship was Recorder, voted him their acknowledgments "for his upright and steady conduct," and desired him to sit for his picture, "as a perpetual memorial of what ought never to be forgot by them or their posterity, whilst the spirit of law and liberty remains in any part of this free and independent kingdom." To which his Lordship returned a polite and grateful answer.

On July 16th, 1765, his Majesty was graciously pleased to advance this upright Magistrate to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of LORD CAMDEN, *Baron of Camden, in the county of Kent:* and on July 30th, 1766, his Majesty, upon the resignation of Robert, Earl of Northington, delivered the Great Seal to his Lordship, as LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR *of Great Britain;* in which high office his Lordship most deservedly obtained the love and esteem of all parties; but when the taxation of the Americans was in agitation, declaring himself against it, and strongly opposing it, he was removed from the office of Lord High Chancellor, in the year 1770.

The truth is, that on the meeting of parliament, January 9th, 1770, Lord Chatham having opposed the address, his warmth seemed to communicate itself to Lord Camden. "I accepted the Great Seal (said he), without conditions; I meant not, therefore, to be trammelled by his Majesty; (I beg pardon), by his Ministers. I have often drooped, and hung down my head in council, and disapproved by my looks, those steps, which I knew my avowed opposition could not prevent; I will do so no longer; but openly and boldly speak my sentiments."

His Lordship was advanced to the dignities of VISCOUNT BAYHAM, and EARL CAMDEN, May 13th, 1786.

His Lordship di d April 18th, 1794.[c]

Dr. Bisset has pronounced the following brief eulogium on Lord Camden. He calls his Lordship "the great bulwark of English law, profoundly versed in our constitution, with that mild, clear, and nervous eloquence, which is the firm and efficacious instrument of wisdom."[d]

His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and at length sole heir of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq. of the Priory, in Breconshire, by whom, who died December 10th, 1779, he had issue,

John, the present Earl.

Frances, who married, June 7th, 1755, Robert, Earl of Londonderry, in Ireland, and has issue.

Elizabeth.

Sarah, who married, in November 1779, Nicholas Price, Esq. of Saintfield, in the county of Downe.

Jane, who married, April 25th, 1780, Sir Walter-James James, Bart. of Langley Hall, Berkshire.

Robert, who was in the army, and died unmarried.

JOHN JEFFREYS, only surviving son, succeeded as SECOND EARL CAMDEN.

His Lordship was born February 11th, 1759, and is one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. In 1782, he was made a Lord of the Admiralty, which office he held till 1788; and, in 1789, a Lord of the Treasury, which he held till 1793. On March 31st, 1795, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which he held till 1798; and, on May 26th, 1804, was constituted Secretary of State for the war department, which he held till July 1805; when he was appointed President of the council, which he quitted in February 1806; and was again appointed to, March 1807.

His Lordship was also elected in 1797, a Knight of the Garter.

His Lordship married, December 31st, 1785, Frances, daughter and sole heir of William Molesworth, Esq. of Wenbury, in Devonshire, and brother to the late Sir John Molesworth, Bart. of Pencarrow, in Cornwall, by whom he has

Frances-Anne, born November 21st, 1787.

[c] See Gent. Mag. LXIV. p. 388.

[d] Bisset, II. 218.

Georgiana-Elizabeth, born July 4th, 1791.
Caroline-Anne, born July 21st, 1792,
George-Charles, Viscount Bayham, born May 2d, 1799.

Titles. John Jeffreys Pratt, Earl Camden, of Camden-place, in Kent; Viscount Bayham, and Baron Camden.

Creation, Baron Camden, July 16th, 1765, 5 George III.; Viscount Bayham, and Earl Camden, May 13th, 1786.

Arms. Sable, on a fess, between three elephants heads, erased, Argent, as many mullets of the first,

Crest. On a wreath an elephant's head, erased, Argent.

Supporters. On the dexter side a griffon, Sable, beak and fore-legs, Gules; on the sinister, a lion rampant, Or, each gorged with a collar, Argent, charged with three mullets, Sable.

Motto. JUDICIUM PARIUM AUT LEX TERRÆ.

Chief Seats. Bayham Abbey, Sussex, near Tunbridge Wells; and Wilderness, near Seven Oaks, Kent.

MURRAY EARL STRANGE.

All antiquaries are agreed, that the common ancestor of this most noble and far spread family of the Murrays, derive themselves from one Friskinus, a gentleman of note and figure in the reign of King David I. who came to the throne on the demise of his brother, King Alexander I. anno 1122. No body can pretend, with any kind of certainty, to trace his origin, or to show his descent; but it may be conjectured that he was one of those Saxon nobles, who, with Cospatrick and Arkil, the true and genuine ancestors of the great families of the Earls of Dunbar and Lennox, fled to Scotland, upon the conquest of England, or a little after, and were graciously received, and rewarded suitably to their birth and merit, with lands and territories, and from whence they or their immediate successors assumed surnames: however, so much is most certain, that this Friskinus, from an authentic voucher, of no less authority than a charter under the Great Seal of King William the Lion, held of the crown in the time of King David his grandfather, the lands of Strathbrock, in Linlithgowshire; the lands of Dufflus, Rossile, &c. in the shire of Murray;[a] he had two sons as plain as a demonstration, William and Hugh; who are both designed patronimically, Willielmus filius Friskini, & Hugo filius Friskini,[b] who is certainly the ancestor of the family of Sutherland, as is plainly vouched from the chartulary of the episcopal see of Murray, in the lawyers library; William the son of Friskin, designed only by the christian

[a] The original charter is in the possession of the Earl of Buchan.

[b] From a voucher in the Chartulary of Murray, by Robert, Bishop of St. Andrew's

name of his father, Willielmus filius Friskini, gets from King William a charter of the lands of Strabrock, Duffus, Rossile, Inchikel, Macher, and Kintrai: "quas terras pater suus Friskin tenuit tempore regis David avi mei," says the King. The charter has no precise date, but it must be betwixt the years 1168 and 1171; for Felix, Bishop of Murray, is a witness to the King's deed; in the year 1168, he was promoted to the episcopal see of Murray, and died in that office, 1171.[c]

This William, the son of Friskin, Willielmus filius Friskini, as he designs himself, seems to have been a very considerable man in the court of King Malcolm IV. He is witness to the charter of that King to Baldwin-Frandense, of the lands of Innes; and is witness to the charter granted by King William, of the lands of Burgin to the Abbey of Kinloss.

William, the third of the line, his son, is the first that assumed the surname *de Morravia*, for he is designed Willielmus de Morravia, filius Willielmi filii Friskini, in a deed, whereby he gives in pure and perpetual alms, "Deo et Ecclesæ sanctæ Trinitatis de Spiny, et collegio canonicorum ibidem Deo servientium ecclesiam de Artendol, cum pertinentis suis coram Hugone fratre meo."

The reason I apprehend why he assumed the surname *de Morravia* from the country of Murray, was, because he had a great estate and vast possessions, and had his residence at Duffus there.

Hugo de Morravia was his eldest son; for in the Chartulary of the see of Murray there is an agreement betwixt Archibald, Bishop of Murray, and Walter de Morravia, filius quondam domini Hugonis de Morravia, of a part of the wood and muir of Spiny, which his father had from Brunus, Bishop of Murray, qui ducit ad Castellum de Duffus in 1226. This Walter de Morravia and Dominus de Duffus, had for certain

Friskin de Morravia Dominus de Duffus his son, who is so designed in an agreement about the abounding of lands with the Bishop of Murray in 1248;[d] he had no male issue, and his estate, both in the South and in the West came to his two daughters, who were coheirs; Hellen, who was married to Sir Reginald le Chien; and Christian, to William de Feddereth.[e] This Sir Friskin de Morravia is witness, together with Sir Malcolm de Morravia, in a charter granted by Malise, Earl Strathern, to Annabella, his sister, of the lands of Kincardine, which is confirmed by King Alex-

[c] Chronicle de Melross. [d] Chartulary of Murray. [e] Ibid.

ander II. at Selkirk, the 28th of June, the twenty-second year of the King's reign, that is, the year of our Lord 1223.

This Sir MALCOLM Murray, is by some thought to be brother to this Sir Friskin Murray of Duffus, witnessing the Earl of Strathern's charter with him. Others again think he was uncle to this Sir Friskin, son to Sir William de Morravia of Duffus; however this be, he is very early branched from the stem, and is uncontrovertibly the original ancestor of the most noble and illustrious family of the MURRAYS OF TILLIBARDINE. He for certain had a considerable estate in the county of Perth; for in the 36th of Alexander III. he, Dominus Malcolmus de Morravia, Miles, Vicecomes de Perth, is witness to a charter granted by Malesius Comes de Strathern, Domino Malcolmo de Logie filio quondam Domini Malesii Senescalli de Strathern de terris de Catintulloch; to the charter, Alexander Comes de Buchan justitiarius Scotiæ is a witness.[f]

In an accouut of the family drawn up in the year 1600, Sir MALCOLM de Morravia (the certain and uncontroverted ancestor of the House of Tillibardine), is mentioned to have got the lands of Gask and others, in the county of Perth, by marrying the daughter and heir of Sir Gilbert de Gask.

Sir DAVID Murray, one of the ancestors of the Duke of Atholl, is designed David de Morravia de Gask, in a charter, by Euphemia Comitissa de Strathern, to Luke Stirling, one of the ancestors of the family of Keir, of the lands of Rattern, in the year 1411,[g] and he is designed by the title of Gask, by that learned Scottish historian, Dr. John Major, as one of those illustrious persons, who were knighted by King James I. for the greater splendor of his coronation at Perth, anno 1424. As we are certain from undoubted vouchers, that Sir Malcolm Murray had an estate in Perthshire, in the reign of King Alexander II. that he executed the office of High Sheriff there in the reign of King Alexander III. so we are as sure, from unquestionable records and charters in the family, that he gave to Sir William de Morravia his son, "Willielmo de Morravia filio suo terras de Lamabude," by a charter which is in the hands of his Grace the Duke of Atholl,[h] Andreas Episcopus Moraviæ, Willielmus de Hayie de Locherward & Michael de Weems Militibus, being witness thereto; the charter is without date, as is very usual in the more ancient deeds;

[f] Sir James Balfour's, Lord Lyon's Collections in Bibl. Jurid.

[g] The original charter in the hands of the Laird of Keir.

[h] In the charter chest of the family.

but it must be before 1244, when from the Chronicle of Melross, this prelate, Andrew Bishop of Murray, died.

This same noble and illustrious person, WILLIELMUS de Moravia miles, filius quondam domini Malcolmi de Moravia militis, got and obtained the lands and estate of Tullibardine, in the county of Perth, by the marriage of Adda, daughter of Malise Senescal de Strathern, by Mauriele his wife, daughter and heir of Congal filius Duncani filii Malcolmi. There is in the custody of his Grace the Duke of Atholl, a charter of King Alexander II. under the Great Seal, ratifying and confirming a former deed and grant by Robertus comes de Strathern, Congal filio Duncani, filio Malcolmi, de illis terris in villa de Cacherlanuch quæ dicitur Tullibardine, and bears date the 3d of April, the twentieth year of the King's reign, that is, the year 1231; to which deed Bishop Bondington of Glasgow, the Chancellor, is a witness. Sir William got also a ratification of the charter of the lands and estate of Tullibardine, from his Lady's brother, Henricus filius quondam domini Malesii Senecalli de Strathern, whereby he confirms for him and his heirs, illam donationem quam domina Mauriela mater mea filia Congal dedit et concessit domino Willielmo de Morravia filio domini Malcolmi de Morravia, et Addæ filiæ dictæ dominæ Mauriele, sororis meæ de Tullibardine, secundum tenorem chartæ quam dictus dominus Willielmus, et Adda soror mea habent de predicta Mauriele matre mea. Apud Duffaly die Martis in Vigilia omnium sanctorum, anno domini millessimo ducentesimo octogessimo quarto.[i]

Upon the death of Queen Margaret, the grandchild and heir of King Alexander III. anno 1290, when the competition arose about the right of succession to the crown, betwixt John Baliol and Robert Bruce, the decision and determination whereof was, by both parties, referred to King Edward I. of England; the whole country, as usual upon such occasions, and in like cases, sided and attached themselves to the different rivals; Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine, or Tholibardine, as the record my voucher calls him,[h] took part with John Baliol; and being a person of character and figure, was one of those Barons that went to Berwick, the place of meeting, for giving decision in the point for supporting the claim, and where he gave his oath of fealty and subjection to King Edward as direct and superior Lord of Scotland;[l] but in this Sir William Murray was not alone, for even the competitors themselves, the very guardians of Scotland, and

[i] Penes Ducem de Atholl. [k] Rymer and Prin. [l] Rymer.

indeed all the Scotsmen about him, did the like. The King of England's decision in favour of John Baliol, could not be very agreeable to Sir William Murray, who had so strenuously asserted his preferable right and title, and submitted to him as King, when the crown of Scotland was adjudged to belong to him on the 19th of November 1292.[m] Two years after this, anno 1294, a war breaking out between England and France, King Edward thinking himself assured of all the assistance the King and kingdom of Scotland could give him, at least he flattered himself so far as to think they would not at once disobey his commandments and baulk his entreaty, for he made use of both; and on the 29th of June, of the year 1294 aforesaid, he sent from Portsmouth no less than fifteen distinct letters to King John himself, and to others of the first rank and quality in Scotland, and among others, to Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine;[n] all whom he required upon their allegiance, and entreated as his friends, to come in person, if they possibly could, to London, with their men, horses, and arms, and to be ready on the 1st day of September next, to go over with him to France, in order to assist him in the recovering of his province of Gascony. But by this time the Scotch nation were grown weary of their superior King Edward, and did not like the encroachments he had, by fraud, force, and violence, made upon their constitution and independency; so that his summonses by this time were but little regarded; for they did not think themselves bound to keep oaths so violently extorted from them by so eminent an invader of their liberties and independency. What became of Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine, after this, or what part he acted in the calamitous war that soon after ensued, for want of vouchers to direct me, I cannot tell, and at this distance I will not offer any conjecture. I observe from Mr. Rymer's Fœdera and Prin's Collections, there were really more gentlemen of the surname of Murray, even at that time, with territorial designations, than of any other family whatsoever; for there is Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine; Sir William Murray, of Drumfargard; and Sir Andrew Murray, of Bothwell; whom I look upon to be all near relations to one another, and of the same blood and kindred.

By Dame Adda his wife, aforesaid, Sir William Murray had,

ANDREW, his son and heir, who gave in pure and perpetual

[m] Rymer. [n] Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ ad Annum 1294.

alms to the monks of Inchaffry, usually designed Insula Missarium, a certain annuity out of a part of his lands of Tullibardine, which had been formerly in dispute betwixt him and the Abbot and Convent, and this he expresses for the health of his soul, &c. This mortification bears date the 16th of December, St. Bean's day, of the year 1331.[o] This gentleman, upon the incoming of Edward Baliol, in the year 1332, was one of those who had got into the notion that he still had a better and nearer title to the crown than the Bruce family in proximity of blood; and for that reason he did not oppose him, but rather seemed to favour the attempt he was making to recover his crown: he did not indeed join his army, but he caused, or suffered, some of his dependants to fix a stake in the river of Ern, where it was most fordable, which, it seems, was the signal that had been concerted on to let the enemy march over to attack the Scots, that lay encamped at Duplins; the stratagem had all the success that could be desired, the Scots army were secure, not dreaming any enemy was near them, and were very disadvantageously attacked before they could scarce get to their arms, and a very bloody battle ensued, in which Edward Baliol, pretender to the crown, had the better, and upon that was crowned at Scoon; but the very next year, things taking a more favourable turn for King David, and the Scots, after a long siege, having made themselves masters of the town of Perth, many prisoners were taken, and among others this gentleman, who, being indicted, tried, and condemned for high treason, suffered accordingly. This gentleman's death was revenged very severely by the English; for, without any visible cause, Sir John Graham, the Earl of Monteith, who was taken prisoner in the battle of Durham, was executed at Westminster, as a traitor to the crown of England; because in the crowd of other Scotchmen he had sworn fealty to King Edward of England. This Earl's death was a kind of reprisal for the death of Sir Andrew Murray, of Tullibardine, who lost his life in supporting the interest of a Pretender, which the crown of England had exerted its full strength to have established on the throne. He left a son,

Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine, who, after the death of his father, had a charter from Malice, then Earl of Strathern, his superior, of his estate of Tullibardine, on the resignation of Adda de Morravia, avia dicti Willielmi. In this deed Sir William de Montifixo justiciarius Scotiæ ex parte boreali aquæ de

[o] Chartulary of Inchraffy.

Forth, is a witness, who executed that office in the year 1335, &c.[p] This William was succeeded by

JOHN de Morravia, de Tullibardine, who had a grant from Sir Alexander de Abernethy miles, de Terris de Pickerling in Baronia de Banbrick, in vicecomitatu de Fife. He was succeeded by

WALTERUS de Morravia, de Tullibardine, who in 1358, upon Robert the great Steward of Scotland's coming to be Comes de Strathern, grants a charter, "Waltero de Morravia, de Terris de Tullibardine and Concusse:" and King David, in the 33d year of his reign, by a charter under the Great Seal, ratifies and confirms, "Chartam quas dilectus nepos noster Robertus Comes de Strathern, senescallus Scotiæ, fecit concessit Waltero de Morravia de Tullibardine & Concusse, ac etiam chartam quam quondam Alexander Abernethy miles fecit Johanni de Morravia, de Tullibardine, de Terris de Pekerling in Barronia de Banbrick in vicecomitatu de Fife." The charter is in the registers of the Great Seal, anno 1362. This same Walterus de Morravia, de Tullibardine, gave to the Monastery of St. Servan, of Culcross, & monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, totas terras suas de Aldton pro salute animi sui & Margaretæ sponsæ suæ, parentum, progenitorum & successorum suorum Testibus, Walterus Episcopus Dunblanen; Johannes Abbas de Dunfermling, Dominus Thomas Bisset, Dominus de Fife, Robertus de Erskine, Dominus Ejusdem, Andreas de Valoniis militibus, Allanus de Erskine, Robertus senescallus de Innermeath, Michael de Balfour, Robertus Hakyth, & multis aliis. Of this charter, though it wants a date, yet the time may be easily fixed, since Thomas Bisset is a witness, who had married the Lady Isabel, the daughter and heir of Duncan, Earl of Fife, and upon that came to be designed Dominus de Fife, for we know exactly when the marriage happened, from a charter under the Great Seal of King David confirming a marriage settlement, inter Dominum Thomam Bisset & Isabellam de Fife dominam ejusdem, dated January 10th, 1362,[q] and another on June 8th, the same year 1362. After the marriage took place, there is a charter under the Great Seal, Domino Thomæ Bisset de toto & integro comitatu de Fife, & hæredibus suis masculis inter ipsum & Isabellam de Fife legitime procreandis: so that the precise date of this charter of mortification is in the year 1362; it is afterwards confirmed to the Abbot and Convent of Culross, by King Robert III. at Dunfermling, the 20th of March, in the

[p] Charter in the charter chest of the family.

[q] In the Registers of the Great Seal in the Records.

first year of his reign, anno 1390.[r] From the writs of the family it appears, that this Walter Murray de Tullibardine was married to Margaret de Baird, as she is designed, who was of the ancient family of the Bairds, of Camnethan, in the county of Lanerk, where they had long continued in lustre. By this lady he had a son, his heir and successor,

Sir DAVID Murray, designed first of Gask, and then of Tillibardine, as is before observed; he is designed David de Moravia de Gask, in a charter granted by Eupham, Countess Palatine of Strathern, Luce de Strivelyn de terris de Rathern; it is dated at Perth, the 8th of November, 1414, to which there are witnesses, Robertus Senecallus Comes de Fife, & de Monteith, gubernator regni Scotiæ, Walterus senescallus Comes Athole & Caithness, Willielmus dominus Graham, Johannes de Weems dominus ejusdem, militibus, David de Morravia de Gask, Thomas de Brysban & Tristam de Gorthy, scutiferis.[s] He is one of those noble persons, whom King James I. honoured with knighthood, for the greater splendor of his coronation at Perth, 1424. The authority of this is from Dr. John Major; but I must caution my reader, that he is designed David Macy de Gask; but it is either designed as a contraction of Murray, or one of the typographical errors the book abounds in, of which, I may venture to say, this is but one of a hundred. In the year 1445, Sir David Murray, of Tillibardine (according to a humour that then much prevailed among great men, of founding collegiate churches, the patronage of which they absolutely reserved to themselves, and that they might have the benefit of the divine offices near at hand), founded and endowed a college at Tullibardine, just by his own castle, which he provided with a Provost and four Prebends, which became a constant fund of provision for the younger sons of the more remote branches of the family in an ecclesiastic way; till it was suppressed at the reformation of religion with the other religious houses, which were then deemed nurseries of superstition.

Within the Collegiate church of Tullibardine, on the west end of the wall, are the arms of the founder, Sir David Murray, and his Lady, Dame Isabel Stuart, impaled, the three stars within the border of Murray, and the fesse chequee and the gally for Stuart of Lorn, of which family this Lady was a daughter.

He married Isabel, daughter of John Stuart, of Innermeath,

[r] In the Registers in the public Archives.

[s] Charta penes Dominum Keir.

Lord Lorn,[t] ancestor to the Earl of Atholl of that name, by whom he had issue,

Sir William, the eldest, the heir of the family.

John Murray, the second, designed of Drysall.[u]

Patrick, the third, who got in patrimony the lands of Dollary and Drye, Isle of Auchtertyre.[x] He was Sheriff depute of Perthshire, under his brother Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine, in the reign of King James III. anno 1465.[y] Of his eldest son and heir is lineally descended Sir William Murray, of Auchtertyre, Bart.; and of Ninian, a younger brother, who got in patrimony the lands of Dollary, are sprung the Murrays of Dollary; of whom again by a younger son, Patrick Murray, of Newraw, came the Murrays of Woodend;[z] and of them issued of a second brother, who was a clergyman, Mr. William Murray, parson of Dysart, William Murray, Esq. created Earl Dysart, by King Charles I. in the year 1646, from whose daughter, Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart, and Duchess of Lauderdale, the honour and dignity of Earl of Dysart devolved to Sir Lionel Talmache, of Helmingham, Bart. her son; James, of whom are come the Murrays of the house of Strawan.

Alexander, who was the ancestor of the Murrays of Tippermuir, who were a considerable family, and were well allied to the best families in Perthshire; they have still a male representative, though he be out of the estate, which was once very considerable.

Sir David Murray, of Tullibardine, had, besides these sons, several daughters.

Mariotta, who was married to Sir Malcolm Drummond, of Cargill, ancestor to the Earls of Perth. The contract is by way of indenture, dated at Auchterarder 14th July, 1445; the marriage portion is eight hundred marks, good and usual money of the Kingrick of Scotland, to be paid at eight different terms annually. There are other mutual clauses of mutual support and friendship betwixt the families in the strongest and most significant terms that can be expressed; and particularly, that William Murray and Patrick Murray, two of Sir David's sons, shall be aiding and assisting to their new ally to the utmost of their power and ability. There are witnesses to this contract Michael, Bishop

[t] Writs of the house of Tullibardine, penes Ducem de Atholl.
[u] Ibid. [x] Charta penes Ducem de Atholl.
[y] Charta penes Dom. de Glenegies.
[z] Charta penes Laurentium Oliphant de Gask.

of Dunblain, Patrick, Lord Graham, Patrick, Lord Glammis, &c.

Isabel, who was married to Malcolm Drummond, of Concraig,[a] then Steward of Strathern.

Christian, who was married to Murdoch Monteith, of Rusky, at that time a great Baron in the county of Perth,[b] by whom he had two daughters his heirs; Agnes, who was married to Sir John Haldane, of Glenegies; and Margaret, to John Napier, of Marcheston, ancestor to the Lord Napier.

William Murray, of Tullibardine, the son and successor of Sir David, made a very considerable figure in his time. He executed the office of High Sheriff of the county of Perth, in the reign of James II. and III.[c] which he discharged by his brother, Patrick Murray, the ancestor of Auchtertyre, as his deputy in the office. He was frequently in the Parliaments as a *Baron of Tenure;* and in the year 1458, he was one of the Lords named for the administration of justice, who were the King's daily council.[d] We find him also one of the Plenipotentiaries in a treaty with the English, in 1458, to treat of a peace, or the continuation of a truce betwixt the two nations. He enlarged the college of Tullibardine, founded by his father; and built that part towards the west where his arms and his lady's are impaled, the three stars within the double tressure, and a cross engrailed for Colquhoun, finely cut in stone on the outside of the wall. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun, of Luss, Knt. in the county of Dumbarton, who was Lord High Chamberlain in the reign of King James III. by whom he had a numerous issue; the tradition is, they had seventeen sons, of whom a great many of the different families of the Murrays throughout the kingdom are descended; Sir William was the eldest, George, Abbot of Inchaffry, the younger son,[e] John Murray, of Galvamore, is called another; the ancestors of the Murrays of Newton, Balberton, &c. &c. are said to be two of the seventeen brothers of Tullibardine.

Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine, the eldest son, and next in the line of this noble family, was in a high degree of favour with King James III. There is a charter in the custody of his Grace the Duke of Atholl, by that Prince, Dilecto nostro ac familiari militi Willielmo de Morravia, de Tullibardine, pro suo

[a] Charta penes Dom. Glenegies. [b] Ibid. [c] Ibid.

[d] Writs belonging to the family of Boswell of Balmutto.

[e] Deeds in the possession of Laurence Oliphant, of Gask.

fideli servitio nobis impenso senescalliam nostram comitatus de Strathern, ac dominii de Balquhidder. This charter of the Stewartry of Strathern, and Lordship of Balquhidder, is dated 18th January, 1482. In the first parliament of King James IV. anno 1488, we find him sitting as a member; for we may remark, that although the smaller Barons were dispensed by an act of King James I. from personal attendance in parliament,[f] anno 1427, yet the greater Barons, even under the degree of Lords of Parliament, were not, but sat there in virtue of their Baronies; for though these great Barons came but seldom to parliament, yet there was no law excluding them, but that they might take their seats there whenever they had a mind, even though they were not called by the King's writ, or general precept. In the parliament 1492, he got a special act in his favour, ratifying the grant formerly made to him of the Stewartry of Strathern, which is in the archives of the family. And in 1495, we find him concerned in a treaty with the English, for the keeping of a good understanding betwixt the two realms.[g] In 1507, Sir William Murray by this time being grown aged, the King grants to his well beloved and familiar Knight, as he designs him, Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine, a full exoneration in regard of his great age, dispensing with his attendance, or coming either to courts, or even to the King's host itself.

He married Catharine, daughter of Andrew, Lord Grey,[h] by whom he had JOHN, his eldest son and heir apparent, who married Elizabeth, a lady of the family of the Crichtons,[i] but died without issue in the lifetime of his father.

William, second son, who was the heir of the family,

Sir Andrew, the third son, who got a good estate in marriage with Margaret, the daughter and sole heir of James Barclay, of Arngosk and Keppo, and became the ancestor of the Murrays of Balvaird; since dignified with the title of Lord Balvaird and Viscount,[k] of which branch is likewise the present Earl of Mansfield; David Murray of Strathgeth.[l] He had also two daughters;

[f] Black acts of parliament.

[g] Fœdera Angliæ.

[h] Charta penes Ducem de Atholl.

[i] Charter to this John Murray, son and heir apparent of Sir William Murray, of Tullibardine, and to his Lady, under the Great Seal, in the public Records in 1485.

[k] Charta penes Vicecomitem de Stormont.

[l] Charta in Archives.

Christian, married to George Lord Seton, ancestor to the Earls of Winton;[m] and Elizabeth, to Thomas Stuart, of Gairntully.[n]

He died in 1509, and was succeeded by

WILLIAM, his son and heir, who is designed, filius & hæres quondam domini Willielmi Murray, de Tullibardine, in a charter under the Great Seal, anno 1510.[o]

He married Margaret, daughter of John, Duke of Atholl,[p] by whom he had William, his eldest son and heir, Andrew and David; also a daughter, Helen, married to Alexander Seaton, of Parbroath,[q] in the county of Fife. Which

WILLIAM, in 1542, obtained a charter under the Great Seal, whereby his estate was granted to himself and Catharine Campbell his wife, in conjunct infeofment, and a new investiture of his whole fortune, under the Great Seal, to himself in life-rent, and to William his son, and heir apparent in fee, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Alexander and James Murray, his sons, and to the heirs male of their bodies respectively; which failing, to Andrew Murray, brother-german to William Murray, of Tullibardine, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to David Murray, brother to the said William also, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to David Murray, of Auchtertyre, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Alexander Murray, of Strowan, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to John Murray, of Wallacetoun, and to the heirs male of his body; all which failing, to his nearest and lawful heirs whatsoever.[r]

He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell, of Glenorchy, ancestor to the Earl of Breadalbane,[s] by whom he had issue four sons; 1. Sir William, his heir. 2. Alexander, a Colonel in the Dutch service. 3. James Murray, of Purdovis. 4. Andrew: also four daughters; 1. Annabella, married to John, Lord Erskine, afterwards Earl of Mar, and Regent of Scotland, in the minority of King James VI. 2. Eupham, to Robert Stewart, of Rosyth, an ancient family in Fifeshire;[t] and, secondly, to Robert Pitcairn, Commendator of Dumfermling, Secretary of

[m] Ibid. [n] Charta penes Dom. Geo. Stuart.

[o] Charta penes Ducem de Atholl, ad annum 1510.

[p] Ibid.

[q] Sir Richard Maitland's History of the House of Seaton, MS.

[r] In publicis Archivis.

[s] Charter under the Great Seal in the Records, ad annum 1538.

[t] Ibidem, Charter in the Charter Chest of Rosyth.

State in the minority of King James VI.[u] and, lastly, to Patrick Gray, of Innergoury.[x] 3. Catharine, to Robert Murray, of Abercairny.[y] 4. Jean, to James Henderson, of Fordell,[z] in the county of Fife.

He died anno 1562, and was succeeded by

WILLIAM, his son and heir, who was a gentleman of great parts and reputation, likewise very instrumental in bringing about the reformation. He was *one of the Barons*, who, in virtue of their Baronies sat in parliament 1560,[a] and established the reformed doctrine, though he does not appear to have been concerned in those violences committed by the more zealous men of his own party. Upon the Queen's return from France in 1561, he was much in her favour and confidence; had likewise the honour to entertain her Majesty, at his house at Tullibardine, several times in her progress to the North; he was also appointed of the Privy Council, and in 1565, was constituted Comptroller of the kingdom.[b]

Upon the murder of King Henry, by the Earl of Bothwell, he was one of the Barons who, with great zeal and forwardness, went into an association for the defence of the young Prince, King James IV. and to pursue the Earl of Bothwell, and to bring him to justice for the execrable fact he had committed on the King's father; and perhaps he was not the less keen in prosecuting that wicked Earl, that he had the honour to be second cousin to King Henry, the murdered Prince; but his keenness for the safety and preservation of the young Prince, did not influence him to behave in any way undutiful to the Queen his Sovereign; for an author of great worth and credit at that time,[c] says, speaking of the Laird of Tullibardine, that he always retained a dutiful respect to the Queen's Majesty, and only entered into the association for the safety of the young Prince, and punishment of the King's murder. Though the Laird of Tullibardine, the Comptroller, was in great friendship and confidence of some of those who went all lengths against the Queen, yet he never could be prevailed on to concur with them in one single act that was derogatory to her honour, dignity, and safety; but when the Queen was forced to fly out of the kingdom, and the government established in the

[u] Charta in Archivis.
[x] Ibid.
[y] Charta penes Dom. de Abercairny.
[z] Charta in publicis Archivis.
[a] Keith's Collections.
[b] Charta in Rotulis, and Mr. Keith's Collections.
[c] Sir James Melvile's Memoirs of his own Times.

person of her son the Prince, he submitted to that authority, and kept the Comptroller's place long after. He was of the Privy Council to the Regents:[d] upon the death of the Earl of Mar the Regent, who was his brother-in-law, in 1572, he and Sir Alexander Erskine, of Gogar, commonly called Master of Mar, were appointed Governors of the young King, and joint Keepers of the Castle of Stirling, where the King resided and was brought up; and he discharged the office to the universal approbation of the whole kingdom, till 1578, when the King took upon himself the administration. As soon as the King constituted a new Privy Council, he was one of the number; in which he continued till his death, on the 15th of March, 1583.[e] He left issue by Agnes his wife, daughter of William, second Earl of Montrose,[f] John, his eldest son and heir; Mr. William Murray, designed of Pitcarlie; and Mungo Murray, of Dunork; and two daughters; Margaret, who was married to Sir Robert Bruce, of Clackmannan, Knt.; and Jean, to Sir John Hepburn, of Watchton.

John Murray, of Tullibardine, the eldest son, *first Earl*, was in great favour of James VI. with whom he had been bred up in an intimacy from his childhood, which begat a confidence that was never shaken. In the year 1592, he was constituted Master of the King's household,[g] and soon after had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. But his Majesty's favour to Sir John Murray did not stop here, for he was further graciously pleased to raise him to the Peerage, by the style and title of *Lord Murray, of Tullibardine*, by letters patent the 25th of April, 1604. The same year he had a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands of Letterbanachy, to himself, during his own lifetime, and to William, his eldest son, in fee, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Captain John Murray, his second son; and failing the issue male of his body, to Sir Patrick Murray, of Castleton, his third son; and failing his male issue, to Mungo Murray, his fourth son; and failing him, to Robert Murray, his fifth son, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively; which failing, to Mr. William Murray, of Pitcairlie, his brother-german, and to the heirs male of his body; which failing, to Mungo Murray, of Dunork, his brother-german, and the heirs male of his body.

The Lord Tullibardine rising still more and more in his Ma-

[d] Records of the Council in the Signet Office.

[e] Carta in Cancellaria, S. D. N. Regis ad annum, 1584.

[f] Carta in publicis Archivis, ad annam, 1547.

[g] Acts of Parliament, anno 1592.

jesty's favour, he was further graciously pleased to raise him to the honour, title, and dignity of *Earl of Tullibardine,* by letters patent, bearing date the 10th of July, 1606.[h] A commission being directed to Alexander, Earl of Dumfermling, then his Majesty's High Commissioner, to invest, with the usual solemnities, the Lord Tullibardine, in the honour of Earl of Tullibardine; the Lord Fleming, in the honour of Earl of Wigton; the Lord Glammis, in the honour of Earl of Kinghorn; the Lord Abercorn, Earl of Abercorn, all on the same day.

This JOHN, *first Earl of Tullibardine,* married Dame Catharine Drummond, daughter of David, Lord Drummond, ancestor to the Earls of Perth, by whom he had issue,

William, his eldest son and successor.

Captain John Murray, his second son.

Sir Patrick Murray, of Castleton, Knight of the Bath, his third son, and who became afterwards Earl of Tullibardine, on the surrender of the honour by his eldest brother.

Mungo Murray, fourth son, who became Viscount of Stormont, by special provision of David the first Viscount Stormont, who made him his heir: but though he was first married to Agnes, daughter of Sir Andrew Murray, of Balvaird, and niece to the Viscount of Stormont; and after that to Elizabeth, daughter of David, Earl of Weems, yet he had no succession: so the dignity of Viscount of Stormont, at length came to Murray, the Lord Balvaird.

Robert Murray, the fifth son.

Anna, the Earl's eldest daughter, was married to Patrick, Lord Glammis, Earl of Kinghorn, ancestor to the present Earl of Strathmore.

Lilias, second daughter, married to Sir John Grant of Freuchie, the Laird of Grant.

Margaret, the third, to James Halden, of Glenegies.

Catharine, the fourth, was married to David Ross, of Balnagoun, in Rosshire, the heir male and representative of the ancient Earls of Ross, and had issue.

WILLIAM, *second Earl of Tullibardine,* while he was a young man, being in the town of Perth, on the memorable 5th of Aug. 1600, when John, Earl of Gourie, and Mr. Alexander Ruthven, his brother, attempted to lay violent hands on the sacred person of the King their sovereign; upon their being both slain, the

[h] Creations of the Nobility from the Records.

citizens of Perth, hearing that the Earl of Gourie, who had been their Provost at the time, was slain, rose in a tumult, and in all probability, considering their numbers and the ferment they were in, would have cut the Court in pieces, if the young Laird of Tullibardine, who was accidentally in town that day, had not interposed with his retinue and his friends, carried off the King, and all with him, safe to Falkland. For this most signal and meritorious service, the Laird of Tullibardine got the Sheriffship of Perthshire; that had heritably belonged to the House of Ruthven, the Earls of Gourie, and has mostly continued in the family of Atholl ever since that time.

This William, the second Earl of Tullibardine, made a very noble alliance by marriage; for his Lordship married the Lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter and heir of the line to John the fifth Earl of Atholl, of the Stewartine line; by whom he had only John, his son and heir, and a daughter, Anne, who was married to Sir John Moncrief of that Ilk, then an ancient considerable family, as any in all the county of Perth.

This Earl of Tullibardine laid before his Majesty King Char. I. the claim and title his lady, the Countess of Tullibardine, and his children, had to the honour and dignity of *Earl of Atholl;* setting forth, that the Countess was the eldest daughter, and heir of line and at law to the deceased Earl of Atholl, her father; that the family of Innermeath, who had got the title of Earl of Atholl upon the demise of her father, were now all extinct, and out of the way, and therefore she conceived that she was well entitled to her father's dignity. The King received the petition very graciously; and told the Earl of Tullibardine, that since it was plain that the former Earls of Atholl were all extinct in the male line, that it was but just and reasonable that the dignity of Atholl, which had so long and so gloriously flourished in the race of the Stewarts, in whom he himself had a relation in blood, should be revived and established in the person and descendants of the lady, who was the heir of line and at law; and gave his royal word the thing should be done. But as the Earl of Tullibardine was to do his lady and children justice, so as to have the title and honour of Earl of Atholl brought into them, so he did not think but that he ought to take care to do all that was possible for him, to preserve the honour of Tullibardine as a distinct and separated dignity, that was not to be immerged or consolidated into that of Earl of Atholl, when that honour came to be vested in his son; who would become heir both to his father and

mother in their respective dignities and Peerages; this the Earl represented to his Majesty so effectually, that it was agreed and concerted, that he should resign and surrender his own title and Peerage of Earl Tullibardine, into his Majesty's hands, in favour of his brother, Sir Patrick Murray, Knight of the Bath, and one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber; and who himself had a good share of favour, and had acquired the estate of Tullibardine from his brother. Accordingly William, Earl of Tullibardine, did surrender, on the 1st of April, 1626,[i] the title, honour, dignity, and precedency, of Earl of Tullibardine, in order that it might be, de novo, conferred on Sir Patrick Murray aforesaid; but in the interim, before the several different deeds and patents could be perfected, the Earl of Tullibardine died, which brought these transactions for some time to a stand; but that just and excellent Prince, King Charles, well knowing the intention of the parties in the whole transaction, and that it was intended, that both the Peerage of Atholl and Tullibardine should be distinctly represented; therefore his Majesty was graciously pleased to acknowledge, that William, the deceased Earl of Tullibardine, had resigned his titles of honour of Earl of Tullibardine, in favour of his brother, Sir Patrick Murray, and which he was moved in justice to confer upon him. Accordingly a patent passed the Great Seal, creating him *Earl of Tullibardine*, bearing date the *penult* of January, 1628,[k] and to his heirs male whatsoever: but the King, who regulated his whole conduct by the maxims and principles of conscience and honour, having done justice to Sir Patrick Murray, in giving him the title of Earl of Tullibardine, conformable to the intention of the resignation, he very quickly after that did justice to his nephew, John Murray, son and heir of the deceased Earl of Tullibardine, for he was soon after invested in the honour, title, dignity, and Peerage of *Earl of Atholl*. The preamble of the patent is very noble, and reflects great honour on the patentee; for his Majesty narrates, that the honour and dignity of Earl of Atholl, had continued successively in the line and posterity of John, Earl of Atholl, who was uterine brother to the King's illustrious ancestor, King James II. to the death of John the fifth Earl of Atholl, the patentee's own grandfather, whose eldest daughter,

[i] Charta in Chancellaria S. D. N. R. ad annum 1626.

[k] Patent in the Chancery Office at Edinburgh, ad annum 1628, testifying that the honour had been resigned by the deceased Earl of Tullibardine to his brother, the first of April 1626.

Dorothea, Countess of Tullibardine, was mother to him, the King's *predilectus consanguineus*, as he is pleased to term the patentee, *Johannes Murray, nunc creatus comes Atholl.* The narrative goes on declaring, that his Majesty was moved surely from principle of honour and conscience to give, ratify, and confirm to the Earl, the title of Earl of Atholl, and that in truth, in the very strongest terms that could be devised, to express his right as heir of line to his maternal ancestor, John, the first Earl of Atholl, who had the Peerage conferred on him by his brother, King James II. For all these reasons, Nos de nova (says the Sovereign) damus, concessimus & contulimus teneroque presentiam damus concedimus & conferimus prefato Johanne Murray, nunc comes Athollie, prefatam dignitatem comitatus Athollie, & hæredibus suis, &c.—the patent bears date at Whitehall, the 17th of February, 1629.[1]

This noble Earl continued a loyal and quiet subject during the peaceable time of the reign of King Charles. At the first rupture when the troubles began in 1639, he attached himself to the King's side with great firmness and fidelity; he raised his Atholl men to the number of 1800 or 2000 men, declaring his intention was to support the honour and dignity of the crown; and that he would oppose every measure, or whatever party he judged were driving things to lessen or eclipse the lustre of it, or were making undue and illegal stretches, on whatsoever pretence, of lessening and invading the sovereignty in any branch of its inherent power.

But all jealousies and animosities being, at least seemingly, composed by the King's own presence in the parliament 1641; parties of both sides laid down their arms, and seemed to outvie one another who should express their loyalty and duty most to his Majesty, who had removed all their grievances, and settled every thing to the desire of their hearts. The Earl of Atholl died next year after this, anno 1642. His death was looked on as a very great loss to the King's service, considering that he left his son very young, a meer child, in no capacity of heading his men, or leading them on to action; a thing the Highlanders have at all times been fond of: and if we but consider what great matters the Marquis of Montrose did, with but a small number of the Atholl men that resorted to him from principle, when he set up the King's standard and declared for his Majesty; what, in a reasonable conjecture, yea, what wonders might have been performed

[1] Patent recorded in the Chancery Office at Edinburgh.

if all the Atholl men had been drawn together, and appeared in the field with their own master and chief, the Earl of Atholl, at their head! But this by the bye.

John, *the first of the line and race of the Murrays Earl of Atholl,* left issue by Jane his wife, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy, aunt to John, the first Earl of Bredalbane;

1. John, his eldest son and heir, thereafter Earl and Marquis of Atholl.

2. Mungo Murray, who was Lieutenant of his Majesty's guards at the Restoration; he died unmarried, and was interred in St. Giles's church at Edinburgh, at the tomb of John, Earl of Atholl, who died Lord Chancellor in the year 1579, where the honours that were hung at the funerals, are still to be seen by the curious.

The Earl of Atholl had also one daughter, Anne, who was married to her first cousin, Earl of Tullibardine, who was the son of her uncle, Patrick, Earl of Tullibardine, who had the honour, as we have heretofore observed in this memorial, conferred on him by King Charles I. This Patrick, Earl of Tullibardine, married dame Elizabeth Dent, an English lady, by whom he had issue, James, his son and successor in the honour, and a younger son, William Murray, of Redcastle, who being in the King's army at Philiphaugh, was taken prisoner, and suffered at St. Andrews, in the year 1646. He was a lively young man; he was much regretted by all ranks and all parties; for he was of great expectations, and was not above eighteen years of age at his death: his brother got his estate, who, it is reported, pressed his death very indecently. But it was observable, that though he had at that time two sons, they died so quickly after one another, that many remarks were made on it; for though he had two wives, first, his cousin, the Earl of Atholl's daughter; and after that, Lilias, daughter of Sir John Drummond, of Machany, yet he left no child to inherit his fortune, but died without issue on the 26th of January, 1670, and his estate and honours revolved to the Earl of Atholl, as his nearest heir.

John, *the second of the line of the Murrays, Earl of Atholl, and first Marquis,* succeeded his father in the honour while he was very young; but being bred up in the principles of loyalty and fidelity to the Crown and Royal family, in all the distress it was then under, he stuck to it with the most firm, unskaken, and inviolable fidelity. In the year 1653, when the Earl of Glencairn set up the King's standard in the Highlands, the Earl of Atholl resorted to him, and brought two thousand of his men to the camp; and

though he was now scarce eighteen, he endured the fatigue and ill-accommodation the army was unavoidably exposed to, with the vigour and resolution that could have been expected from the most veteran soldier that was among them; and both the Earl of Glencairn, who was the first general, and the Earl of Middleton, who afterwards had the command of the army, always acknowledged and declared afterward, that if it had not been that the Earl of Atholl was among them, and the support his country afforded them, they should have starved for want of provision and forage; and their keeping so long together was more owing to the Earl of Atholl, than to all the other great men that were among them.

Upon the happy restoration of King Charles II. anno 1660, the Earl of Atholl's merit and loyalty being so eminent and conspicuous, could not well fail of being highly rewarded and considered, as it well deserved. He was first named one of the Privy Council, and acted as principal Master of the King's Household, in the absence of the Marquis of Argyll, at the solemnity of the Parliament, which sat down at Edinburgh the first of January, 1661. Quickly after that getting into a high degree of favour with his Majesty, and in the most entire confidence and friendship of the Earl of Lauderdale, then the sole Secretary and Minister for Scotland, his Lordship, the Earl of Atholl, was made and constituted Lord Justice General, in place of the Earl of Cassilis, who had been named to the office, but declined to accept it, because he could not bring himself up to take the oaths enjoined by law, anno 1663.

The Earl still rising more and more in favour and confidence, both of the King and the Minister, he was preferred to be Captain of the Guards, on the demise of the Earl of Newburgh, anno 1670, and one of the extraordinary Lords of the Session. In 1672, the Earl of Atholl, without parting with any of his other offices, was made Lord Privy Seal, then void by the death of the Earl of Dunfermling; but his Majesty thinking all these great employments were not enough to reward the merit and services of the Earl of Atholl, therefore his Majesty was graciously pleased to raise him to a higher degree and title of honour, by creating him *Marquis of Atholl,* by letters patent, bearing date the 17th of February, 1676.[m]

As the Lord Atholl had been in a long and firm friendship with the Secretary, the Earl of Lauderdale, so he was a great

[m] Patent recorded in Chancery.

support to the other in keeping his court, and having so deep a root with the King. Lauderdale had now possessed all his friends with a notion, that was at first believed by them all, that the people in the western shires were actually in a state of rebellion, and were to be reduced by a superior force; for this end he got the King to write to all the chiefs in the Highlands, to raise their men to march to the West; among others, the Marquis of Atholl raised 3000 of his Atholl men. The Earls of Breadalbane, Mar, Perth, Strathmore, &c. raised such as depended on them, which in all amounted to an army of eight or nine thousand men, who were to be let loose in the West, on free quarter, as if they had been in an enemy's country.

The Lord Atholl actually went to the West, and was named one of the Committee of Council that were to give the necessary orders to the army; but his Lordship quickly perceiving, when he came to the West, how he had been deceived, and the state of that country so dreadfully misrepresented, that they were so far from being in any degree of rebellion, that they were in a state of perfect quiet, and by no single circumstance, it could appear to him, that any rebellion was intended, when he had examined as far into the bottom of things as was possible, while he remained in that part of the country: so his Lordship being of himself a noble, generous, free-hearted man, he would be no longer a party in so violent an administration, nor could he endure to see such havock made in any part of the kingdom, where he himself was a subject; so upon this he fell off from Duke Lauderdale, and joined with the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Perth, and ten or twelve of the nobility, with about 150 gentlemen of quality, who went up to London to complain of the violence and illegality of the administration. But though the King saw the Lord Atholl, yet he would not disgrace the Duke of Lauderdale, much less punish him for what he had done. The Marquis of Atholl having so many places in so small a country, had raised a great clamour; so to stop that, now he was upon the side that were the patriots, and set up to be the protectors of the liberties of Scotland, he quitted the Justice-General's place, which was given to Sir Archibald Primrose, of Dalmany, in 1678; and he kept the Privy Seal, and his other posts and offices, without any visible diminution in his Majesty's favour, till the King's death in 1685.

Upon the accession of his Majesty King James VII. to the throne, the Marquis of Atholl had still a good share of favour, for

he had a great deal of merit, and was much esteemed by the new King, since he had gone with great zeal into the act of parliament in 1681, declaring the hereditary right to the crown, in the legal, lineal course of the succession, in favour of his Majesty, while he was Duke of Albany and York. So his Lordship, the Marquis of Atholl, was continued Lord Privy Seal, and in his other offices.

Upon the invasion of the Earl of Argyll, the Marquis was thought the fittest person the Council could pitch on to make head against him; for that end they ordered him to raise so many of his vassals and dependants as he thought necessary, to march into Argyleshire, to prevent the progress the Earl might have in making levies among his friends and vassals there. To give the Marquis the greater authority (it seems), to execute any orders he might receive from his Majesty, or the Council, he was made Lieutenant of the shires of Argyle and Tarbat. The fate of the Earl of Argyle, and the suppression of that rebellion, is so well known, that it is unnecessary to relate them.

Quickly after this the Marquis of Atholl was invested with a power of Justiciary in Argyleshire, to try and bring to justice such as had been concerned in the rebellion; but considering the attachment and dependance the Highlanders have upon their chief, and the heads of their clans and tribes, which no man living knew better than his Lordship, little blood was shed, and but few examples made; and the few executions that were, were done by his two deputies in the office, the one a gentleman of Atholl, and the other a gentleman of the shire of Air.

Soon after the affair of the Earl of Argyle was over, the Marquis of Atholl went up to wait on the King: he was most graciously received, and his Majesty was pleased to express his sense of his Lordship's services, in the most obliging expressions and words that could have proceeded from a Prince to a subject. In this gale of favour, if the Marquis had not been firm and inflexible in the point of his religion, which he could not sacrifice to the pleasure of any mortal, he might have been the first Minister for Scotland, and all others in a dependance on him, and have ruled as absolutely as ever the Duke of Lauderdale had done before him.

Though the King found the Marquis was not to be wrought on in the matter of his religion, yet in all other things, knowing his loyalty and duty was superior to all temptations, he placed an entire and unsuspected confidence in his Lordship: for he was

one of the secret Committee, to whom the administration was chiefly committed, and the confidence lodged,[n] till the end of that reign.

In the year 1687, his Majesty was graciously pleased to revive the most ancient and most noble order of St. Andrew, called the Thistle, that had gone into disuse from the time that Queen Mary had fallen into her troubles. The order was to consist of twelve Knights and the Sovereign, in imitation of our blessed Saviour and the twelve Apostles. They were all the King's favourites and confidents that were first installed of this number; the Marquis of Atholl was one, his companions the other Knights, so many of the number as was filled up, were, George, Duke of Gordon; James, Earl of Arran; James, Duke of Hamilton; James, Earl of Perth, the Lord Chancellor; John, Earl of Melford, the Secretary; Alexander, Earl of Murray; Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth; and George, Earl of Dunbarton, General of the forces. The revolution came on so soon after, that the full complement of the Knights was never filled up.

After the revolution of the government, that the throne was filled by the Prince and Princess of Orange, the late King William and Queen Mary, the Marquis of Atholl retired from all public business, and spent his time at some of his fine seats in the country, all his life after. He died the 6th of May, 1703, in the seventieth year of his age. He was interred within the vestry of the old cathedral church of Dunkeld, where a sumptuous and magnificent monument of black and white marble is erected over his grave. The effigies of the Marquis, and the Marchioness of Atholl, his Lady, in bust, are on the two great Corinthian pillars that support the tomb. There are also placed the probative quarters, or branches, as they are called; the Marquis on the right pillar, and the Lady Marchioness on the left pillar. On a tablet of black marble there is an inscription, containing the several offices the Marquis passed through, and the most material steps of his life.

The Marquis of Atholl married a Lady of the most illustrious rank and quality of any in Europe, I mean of a subject, the Lady Amelia Sophia Stanley, daughter of James, Earl of Derby, by the Lady Charlotte his wife, daughter of Claud, Duke de Tremoville, a duke and peer of France.

By this most noble alliance and match, Sir William Dugdale, in the Baronage of England, takes notice, that the Earl of

[n] Balcarras's Memoirs, MS.

Derby's children are related in blood and kindred, by the mother,[n] to the houses of Bourbon and Austria, to the Kings of Spain and France, the Duke of Savoy, the Prince of Orange, and to most of the crowned heads in Europe; and now that all the descendants of both sexes of James, Earl of Derby, and Amelia, Countess of Derby his wife, are become extinct, excepting the children and descendants of the Lady Marchioness of Atholl, all that great and uncommon race of royal and illustrious blood centres in the descendants of the Marquis of Atholl, and the Lady Amelia his wife aforesaid; who were

John, their eldest son, and the heir of the family, thereafter Duke of Atholl.

Charles, Earl of Dunmore, the second son, who was raised to that honour by King James VII.

Lord James Murray, the third son, who was designed of Doually, and as a Baron represented the county of Perth, in the House of Commons of Great Britain. His two daughters and coheirs married Lord Rollo, and —— Farquharson.

Lord William Murray, the fourth son, who having married Margaret, the only daughter and sole heir of Sir Robert Nairn, of Strathurd, one of the Senators of the college of Justice, and one of the Commissioners of Justiciary, was upon that created *Lord Nairn* for life, and the fee of the honour to descend to the Marquis of Atholl's son, who should marry the Lord Nairn's daughter.[o]

Lord Edward Murray, the fifth son.

Lord Mungo Murray, the sixth son, who died in that glorious expedition of Scotland to Darien, anno 1697.

Lady Emilia, their only daughter, was married to Hugh, Lord Fraser, of Lovat.

JOHN, *second Marquis, and first Duke of Atholl,* succeeded his father in the estate and honour of the family, which were raised higher in the person of his Grace as *Duke* of Atholl. His Grace was a man of great parts, but far greater virtues; of a lively apprehension, a clear and ready judgment, a copious eloquence, and of a very considerable degree of good understanding.

In the lifetime of his father the Marquis, he came early into the Revolution, and soon declared for the Prince of Orange. The merit of this service, together with the relationship his Lordship

[n] He might have added, that these children of the Earl of Derby were by the father directly descended from the union of the Royal Houses of Plantagenet and Tudor.

[o] Charta in Publicis Archivis.

had the honour to stand in to his Highness in blood, soon brought him into a degree of confidence and favour that was very particular. He had the command of a regiment of foot, but his genius being more adapted to the cabinet than the field, his Majesty, King William, was pleased to make him one of the principal Secretaries of State, in conjunction with Mr. Ogilvie, afterward Earl of Seafield and Findlater, anno 1696, much about the same time he was created a Peer, by the title of the *Earl of Tullibardine*,[p] by letters patent, bearing date the 27th of July, 1697, and named High Commissioner, to represent his Majesty's person in the sixth session of Parliament, which sat down at Edinburgh the 8th of September, 1697, wherein it is remarked, that every thing the Court asked was granted, and all acted with great unanimity.[q] But the Earl of Tullibardine being a person who had the honour and prosperity of his country much more at heart than any private consideration of his own, and by this time clearly perceiving, if he continued in the Ministry, that he must enter into measures that would bring his country into a slavish dependance on England, and give way to ruin the national project of the African company settled at Darien, he would go no further on with the Court; so he laid down all his public posts and employments, and retired from the scene.

It was not the disappointment the Earl of Tullibardine met with in recommending a friend of his to a high post, that (as some of them have asserted), was the root of his disgust at the Court, which arose from another consideration; it was the scheme he saw laid down of bringing Scotland into a dependance on England, as before observed; and that which brought it sooner on, was the King's disowning the African Company, from which it was expected great riches would flow into the kingdom; and this stuck with him as a generous patriot, who preferred the honour and interest of his country to any regard of his own concerns; and he stood at a distance from the Court as long as King William lived.

Upon the accession of her Majesty Queen Anne to the throne of these realms, no man in the nation was more overjoyed to see one of the race of Stuarts wearing the crown, than the Earl of Tullibardine; her Majesty was greatly pleased to bring him to the Privy Council, and to make his Lordship Privy Seal,[r] in place of

[p] Patent recorded in the Chancery Office. [q] History of the Times.

[r] Gift to be Lord Privy Seal to John, Earl of Tullibardine, the 8th of December, 1702.

the Duke of Queensbury, who was named Commissioner to the new parliament, that was called to sit on the 6th of May, 1703, wherein he did the Queen so acceptable service, that to countenance and reward his consummate merit, her Majesty was graciously pleased to create him (being now Marquis of Atholl by the demise of his father), *Duke of Atholl*, by letters patent, bearing date the 3d of April, 1704,[s] and soon thereafter, his Grace was elected and installed one of the Knights Companions of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle. His Grace did not long continue Privy Seal, for the next ensuing year, her Majesty thought fit for her service to change her ministry. The Duke of Atholl was removed from his office, and the Earl of Rothes got the Privy Seal.

In the parliament of 1706, when the treaty of Union came to be considered, his Grace the Duke of Atholl argued vehemently against the whole frame of it, as contrary to the fundamental laws, and the whole constitution of our government, which he thought the Parliament had no power to alter. In the progress of the debates on this subject, he spoke and argued with such force and strength of reasoning, as made a very great impression on all those that heard him, and created in all people a very high esteem of him. The topics from which his Grace drew the arguments against the Union, were the antiquity and dignity of the kingdom, which were now offered to be given up: they were now departing from an independant state, and going into a dependance on England; what conditions soever might be now speciously offered as a security to them, they could not expect they should be adhered to, or religiously maintained in a parliament, where sixteen Peers and forty-five Commoners could not hold the balance against above an hundred Peers and five hundred and thirteen Commoners; it was visible the nobility would suffer a great diminution, if not a forfeiture by it; for though they agreed that the Peers of Scotland should enjoy all the other privileges of the Peers of England, yet the greatest of them all was denied them, which was sitting and voting in the House of Lords, and their being restrained to sixteen, to be elected by the rest at every new parliament. In debating almost every single article his Grace spoke against them with great boldness, and so much caution, that though he provoked the courtiers extremely, no advantage could be taken against him; and though every question was carried in favour of the treaty, yet his Grace, to clear

[s] Charta in Archivis ad Annum 1704.

his own conscience, and to leave behind him to posterity what his thoughts and sentiments in that affair were, before the vote was carried in the House, he either protested himself against the article, or adhered to the other members, who joined with his Grace in the opposition by some of the members of every state.

After this his Grace the Duke of Atholl lived at his country seats in the greatest splendor, till the year 1716, when William, Marquis of Tullibardine, then his eldest son and heir apparent, who had been unhappily seduced into the rebellion the year before, was, by virtue of an act of parliament passed in the first year of the reign of King George I. attainted of high treason; upon this his Grace went up to Court, and was very graciously received by his Majesty; he laid his case before the King, representing the unhappy circumstances of his eldest son, and what effect and influence they might have in the event of his own death on the succession of his family, if his estate and honours were not vested by law upon his second son, Lord James Murray, who had rendered his Majesty very considerable services during the time of the late rebellion. His Majesty, having duly considered the Duke's petition, was graciously pleased to order a bill to be brought into the same session of parliament, for vesting the honours and estates of John, Duke of Atholl, in James Murray, Esq. commonly called Lord James Murray, after the death of the said Duke his father, reciting, that the said John, Duke of Atholl, and the said James Murray, Esq. commonly called Lord James Murray, second son to the said John, Duke of Atholl, had constantly adhered to his Majesty, and rendered him considerable services; and as a reward of their steady loyalty, his Majesty was most graciously pleased to give his Royal assent for a bill to be brought in, that the honours, titles, and estate of the said John, Duke of Atholl, should after his death be continued in his family. Accordingly a law passed, whereby it was enacted, that the act of attainder of William, Marquis of Tullibardine, should not extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent any descent of honour or estase from the said Duke of Atholl, to the said Lord James Murray, and his issue; but that all and every the honours, titles, and estate whatsoever of the said John, Duke of Atholl, should, from and after his death, descend, and come to, and be held and enjoyed, by the said James Murray, Esq. and his issue, in such manner as the same would have descended, and come to, and been enjoyed by him and them, in case the said William Murray had not been attainted of treason, and had died without issue in

the lifetime of the said John, Duke of Atholl. Accordingly, by virtue of the said act of parliament, his son the said James Murray, did succeed his father in titles, honours, and estate in the year 1724.

His Grace first married Lady Catharine Hamilton, eldest daughter of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, a lady of incomparable prudence, and a singular example of virtue and piety; by whom he had issue six sons and one daughter; viz.

John, styled Marquis of Tullibardine, who was a youth of great hopes, and unfortunately killed at the battle of Malplaquet, near Mons, August 31st, 1709, to the great affliction of all his noble relations.

William, Marquis of Tullibardine, who was attainted as abovementioned, but made his escape into France; however, he returned into Scotland with an handful of Spanish forces in the year 1719, and made his escape a second time after their defeat at Glenshiel. He was the principal of the seven attendants, who accompanied the young Chevalier into Scotland, in 1745; and taking possession of his paternal estate, raised the followers of his family, assuming to himself the title of Duke of Atholl, by virtue of a patent he had received some years before from the old Chevalier, and acted as oldest Lieutenant-General in that rebellion; but after the battle of Culloden, in 1746, he was taken prisoner in Argyleshire, and committed to the Tower of London, where he died the next year.

James, the third son, succeeded his father as Duke of Atholl.

Lord Charles, the fourth son, having also engaged in the Earl of Mar's rebellion, was taken prisoner at Preston; and having been an officer in his Majesty's army, and not delivered up his commission before he embarked in that enterprize, was tried and condemned as a deserter, but obtained a reprieve, and died a few years after unmarried.

Lord George Murray, the fifth son, served as Colonel under his eldest brother in 1715, and accompanied him from Spain to Scotland in 1719. In 1745,[t] he acted as second Lieutenant-General, and displayed the talents of an able officer and faithful partizan. Being attainted after the battle of Culloden, he concealed himself until he found an opportunity to escape to the continent. Having visited Rome, Paris, &c. he retired to North Holland, where he died on October 15th, 1760. His Lordship

[t] See Home's History of the Rebellion.

married Emilia, daughter and heiress of —— Murray, of Strowen and Glencarse, by whom he had three sons and two daughters; viz. John, late Duke of Atholl: James, who was Governor of Fort-William, in Scotland; made a Lieutenant-General in 1793; and died March 19th, 1794; having been M. P. for Perthshire, from 1774 to his death: George, an Admiral R. N. born 1738, died October 17th, 1797, having married Wilhelmina, daughter of Thomas, fifth Lord King: she died S.P. December 28th, 1795; Emilia, married, first, to John, Lord Sinclair; and, secondly, to James Ferquharson, of Invercauld, Esq.: and Charlotte, who died Aug. 3d, 1773, unmarried.

Lord Basil Murray, the sixth son, died young.

Lady Susan, married William Gordon, second Earl of Aberdeen.

His Grace married to his second wife, Mary, daughter of William, Lord Ross of Haukhead, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, viz.

Lord John Murray, who taking to a military life, was appointed Colonel of the 42d or royal Highland regiment of foot, on April 25th, 1745; promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General on May 21st, 1754; to that of Major-General on February 16th, 1755; and advanced to the rank of General on April 30th, 1770. He married on September 14th, 1758, Miss Dalton, of Banners-Cross, near Sheffield, in Yorkshire. He died May 23d, 1787.

Lord Frederick, who was a Captain in the Navy, and died unmarried.

Lady Mary, who married James Ogilvie, Lord Deskford, afterwards Earl of Findlater and Seafield.

His Grace departed this life on November 14th, 1724, and was succeeded in titles and estate (according to the before-mentioned act) by his son

James, *second Duke of Atholl*, who in 1712, was appointed a Captain in the first regiment of foot-guards; in 1718, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Scots, or first regiment of foot; and was elected member for the county of Perth, in the first and second parliaments of King George first. His Grace, in 1733, was made Lord Privy Seal for Scotland, and was the same year elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland, in the room of John, Earl of Sutherland, deceased. His Grace was also returned to next parliament of Great Britain, summoned to meet on June 13th, 1734, but James, Earl of Derby, dying on February 1st, 1735-6, without issue, his Grace became heir of line and at law to that most

noble and illustrious family:[t] but though the estate, and the title of Earl of Derby descended to Sir Edward Stanley, the heir male, yet his Grace the Duke of Atholl succeeded to the Lordship of Man and the Isles, together with the dignity of a Baron of England, by the title of BARON STRANGE. In the case as set forth in the petition to his Majesty, by his Grace James, Duke of Atholl, Lord of Man and the Isles, claiming the *Barony of Strange*, it makes mention, That his Majesty King Henry VII. in the first year of his reign, created Thomas, Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby; that the same title and dignity came by male descent to Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, who left three daughters and no son; that the title and dignity of Earl of Derby came to William, brother to the said Ferdinando, as heir male of the body of the said Thomas, but the said William was never seised of the title or dignity of a Baron; that James, Earl of Derby, the Duke's ancestor, whose heir he is, eldest son of the said William, was summoned to parliament in the third year of the reign of King Charles I. as a Baron, the writ being directed, "*Jacobo Strange Chevalier*," and being also summoned to several parliaments in the said King's reign, sat and voted by the said title of *Lord Strange*, in the lifetime of the said William, Earl of Derby, his father; that upon the death of the said William, Earl of Derby, the said James, Lord Strange succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl of Derby, and died seised thereof to him and the heirs male of the body of the said Thomas, Earl of Derby, and of the title and dignity of Lord Strange to him and his heirs; that the said title and dignity of Lord Strange, came by male descent to the late Earl of Derby, who died without issue in the month of February 1735; that the Duke of Atholl, the petitioner, is cousin and next heir to the said late Earl of Derby, and great grandson and sole heir of the said James, Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby, and consequently entitled to the dignity of a *Baron, created by writ of summons*, in virtue of which the said Lord Strange sat and voted in Parliament. These points of fact were so fully proved, and the point of law so clearly established, that the authorities could not be controverted, and therefore the House of Peers allowed the Duke's claim to the peerage, by the title of LORD STRANGE, as great grandson to James, Lord Strange and Earl of Derby, who was created by writ of summons in the year 1627-8, and whose heir the said Duke of Atholl was. In consequence of this determination, his

[t] Viz. to William, sixth Earl of Derby; not to his elder brother, Ferdinando, fifth Earl.

Grace took his seat in the House of Peers, on March 14th, 1736-7, as Lord Strange, with precedence according to the writ of summons to his great grandfather, the aforementioned Lord Strange, February 13th, 1627-8, 3 Car. I.

His Grace having resigned the Privy Seal, was on April 16th, 1763, constituted Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; which high office he enjoyed till his death, which happened on January 8th, 1764.

His Grace was first married in 1726, to Jane, daughter of Sir John Frederick, of Westminster, Bart. and widow of James Lanoy, Esq. only son and heir of Sir Timothy Lanoy, of Hammersmith, in Middlesex, Knt. and by her Grace (who died on June 13th, 1748, aged fifty-five), had two sons of the name of James, who both died young; and two daughters, Lady Jane, who married to John Lindsey, Earl of Crawford, but died without issue; and Lady Charlotte, married in October, 1753, to her cousin, John Murray (afterwards Duke of Atholl), eldest son of Lord George Murray, fifth son of John, the first Duke of Atholl.

His Grace wedded, secondly, in 1749, Jane, daughter of John Drummond, of Megginch, Esq. but had no issue by her; and her Grace was, secondly, married, on September 2d, 1767, to Lord Adam Gordon, son of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon.

His Grace dying without male issue, the *Barony of Strange*, together with the Isle of Man, as also the Castle and Peele, and all the isles adjacent; likewise all the regalities, franchises, and rights thereunto belonging, and patronage of the Bishopric (as held of the King, his heirs and successors, by homage, and the service of two falcons on the day of their coronation), devolved upon his only surviving daughter and heiress,

CHARLOTTE, *the late* BARONESS STRANGE, who, as above observed, married, in October 1753, her cousin, John Murray,[u] who on the death of James, second Duke of Atholl, succeeded to the titles of *Duke, Earl, and Marquis of Atholl, of Marquis and Earl of Tullibardine, of Earl of Strathsay and Strathardle, of Viscount of Balquhidder, Glenalmond, and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Balveny, Gask, &c.* For the said James, Duke of Atholl, apprehending that by the words of the former act of parliament, it might be doubtful whether upon failure of his Grace and the heirs male of his body, the honours, titles, and estate would continue in the family, and descend to the late Duke's other sons (his Grace's brothers), and whether his Grace, and his issue and

[u] Son of Lord George, who was attainted and died 15th October, 1760.

heirs male of the late Duke of Atholl, might take, use, and enjoy any title and estate that might descend or come to him or them by collateral descent, as they would have done or might do, if William Murray, commonly called Marquis of Tullibardine, had not been attainted, and had died without issue in the late Duke's lifetime; thereupon his Grace went up to Court, and laid his case before his Majesty, praying that a bill might be brought into parliament, to amend and explain the former act, for vesting the honours and estate of the house of Atholl, in his Grace's own person; which at the humble suit and request of the Duke was allowed to be brought in, and an act passed thereon by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the attainder of William Murray, called Marquis of Tullibardine, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent any descent of honour or estate to James, Duke of Atholl, and his issue, or to any of the issue or heirs male of John, late Duke of Atholl (other than the said William Murray, and his issue); but that all honours, titles, and estates whatsoever, shall and may descend, and come to, and be held and enjoyed by him and them, as in case the said William Murray had not been attainted, and had died without issue in the lifetime of John, the late Duke, his father.

The said JOHN, *third Duke of Atholl*, and the said CHARLOTTE, BARONESS STRANGE, had issue six sons, and four daughters; viz.

1. John, the present Duke.

2. James, born December 5th, 1757; and died in April, 1770.

3. George, born in January 1759; and died in the same year.

4. Lord George, born January 20th, 1761, many years Rector of Hunton, Kent; Lord Bishop of St. David's, 1802; died June 3d, 1803, having married, December, 1780, Anne, daughter of General Grant, and had issue: 1. John, born November 10th, 1786. 2. George. 3. Charlotte. 4. Charles. 5. Caroline-Leonora. 6. A son, born October 4th, 1796. 7. Another son, born October 20th, 1797.

5. Lord William, born March 20th, 1762; and died December 29th, 1796, having married June 14th, 1789, Miss Hodges, and had issue a son, born March 25th, 1790, who died in May, 1792.

6. Lady Amelia, born July 3d, 1763; married, February 24th, 1789, Thomas-Ive Cooke, Esq. and had issue; and after his

death she married, secondly, July 2d, 1796, Sir Richard Gamon, Bart. by whom she had a daughter, born April 11th, 1797, and died 1800.

7. Lady Jane, born December 2d, 1764; married in 1785, Mr. Muirhead.

8. Lord Henry, born June 13th, 1767, and died December 3d, 1805, having married, December 8th, 1786, Miss Kent, daughter of Richard Kent, Esq. and had issue, besides other children, a daughter, born September, 1797.

9. Lady Mary, born January, 1769; married, in 1787, the Rev. Mr. Martin, and has issue a son, born, born November 8th, 1782; another son, born October 8th, 1796.

10. Charles, in Holy Orders, Dean of Bocking, born April 21st, 1771; married, on June 18th, 1793, Miss Aynsley, of Littleharle Tower, in Northumberland; and his Lordship, by his Majesty's permission, took the name of *Aynesley*, and had issue a daughter, born April 8th, 1794; a son, born June 2d, 1795; and a son, born November 29th, 1799. His Lordship died May 5th, 1808.

His Grace died at his seat at Blair,[x] in Scotland, on November 5th, 1774, and his Duchess, October 13th, 1805; and were succeeded in titles and estate by their eldest son,

JOHN, *fourth and present Duke of Atholl*, and FIRST EARL STRANGE; and (in right of his mother), BARON STRANGE.

His Grace was born on June 30th, 1755. On December 26th, 1774, his Grace married Jane, daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart, and by her (who died September 4th, 1790), he has issue,

1. Charlotte, born Ocober 23d, 1775; married, March 4th, 1797, Sir John Menzies, Bart, since deceased; and married, secondly, May 28th, 1801, Captain James Drummond, of Strathallan, a Captain in the Royal Navy.

2. Mary-Louisa, born December 11th, 1776; and died in June 1777.

3. John, Marquis of Tullibardine, born June 26th, 1778.

4. Amelia-Sophia, born July 5th, 1780.

5. James, Lieut-Colonel Commandant of the Royal Manx Fencibles, born May 29th, 1782.

6. Another son, born September 11th, 1783, who died in February, 1793.

7. A daughter, born April 19th, 1787.

8. Edward, born October 15th, 1788; died March 15th, 1795.

x See an affecting account of his death in Gilpin's Northern Tour.

His Grace married, secondly, March 11th, 1794, the Hon. Margery Forbes, daughter of James, Lord Forbes, relict of Lord Macleod, by whom he has

A daughter, born in 1795, who died an infant.

A son, born January, 1799.

His Grace is Lord of the Isle of Man,[y] Lord Lieutenant of Perthshire, Keeper of Falkland, K.T. and F.R.S.

Titles. John Murray, Baron Strange, Earl Strange, and Lord of Man and the Isles.—Also Duke and Marquis of Atholl, Earl of Tullibardine, Viscount Glenalmond, Lord Murray. Scotch honours.

Creation. Baron Strange, by writ of summons to Parliament, February 13th, 1627-8, 3 Cha. I.; Earl Strange by letters patent, August 8th, 1786.

Arms. Quarterly, the first quarter, Azure, three mullets Argent, within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered with Fleur-de-lis, Or, for Murray; second quarter, Gules, three legs in armour proper, conjoined at the upper part of the thighs, flexed in triangles, garnished and spurred Or, for the Isle of Man; third quarter, quarterly 1st and 4th Argent on a bend Azure, three stags heads caboshed, Or, for Stanley; 2d and 3d Gules, two lions passant Argent, for Strange; fourth quarter, quarterly the 1st and 4th, Or, a Fess checky Argent and Azure for Stuart; the 2d and 3d, Paley of 6, Or and Sable, for the title of Atholl.

y By a late act of parliament, his Grace has received an additional remuneration for the sale of the sovereignty of the Isle of Man.

EDGCUMBE EARL MOUNT-EDGCUMBE.

THIS family, denominated from the manor of Eggecomb, Egecomb, and Edgecomb (as it has been variously written in former records), in the parish of Cheriton Fitz-Pain, near Crediton, has been of great antiquity in Devonshire; and in that [a] church is Edgecomb's isle, adorned with divers coats of arms belonging to the family.

But in the reign of King Edward III. WILLIAM de Eggecomb [b] taking to wife Hillaria, daughter and heir of William de Cotehele, of Cotehele, in the county of Cornwall, chiefly resided there. It is now wrote Cuttail, and is separated from Devonshire only by the breadth of the river Tamer. In 1378, the said William de Eggecomb, writing himself of Cotehele, in Cornwall,[c] granted lands in Middleton to the convent of Tavistock, in Devonshire. He died 1380, and left issue by her

WILLIAM Edgecomb, Esq. who married the daughter and heir of ——— Denset; he had a grant, in 6 Henry V. with Robert Hethe,[d] of the custody of the lead-mines, with the silver ore therein, which were in Devonshire. He left issue,

PETER Edgecomb, Esq. who in [e] 12 Henry VI. was returned among the chief of the county of Devon, who made oath for themselves, and retainers, to observe the laws then existing. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Holland, Esq. he was father of Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt.

Which Sir RICHARD was a person of great note in the reigns of

[a] Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 281.
[b] MS. de Cornub. penes Ric. Dom. Edgecumbe.
[c] Deeds, &c. in Collect. Guil. Pole. [d] Rot. Fin. 6. Hen. V. m. 6.
[e] Fuller's Worthies, p. 267.

King Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. In 7 Edw. IV. [f] he served in parliament for Tavistock, in Devonshire; and in the same year [g] was escheator of the county of Cornwall; an office in those times of great trust. But when Richard III. had (as is generally supposed), put to death his nephews, King Edward V. and the Duke of York, he, detesting his tyranny and cruelty, appeared in arms on that rising of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who, not being able to join his friends in the West (where an army was raised to assist him), and being forced to fly, was taken and beheaded. After which, those forces in Devonshire and Cornwall dispersed; and King Richard [h] causing divers to be apprehended (some whereof were executed at Exeter), this Sir Richard Edgecomb very narrowly escaped. He concealed himself [i] for some time in those woods that overlook the river Tamer, which belonged to his house at Cuttail; and being hotly pursued, and narrowly searched for, extremity taught him a sudden policy to deceive his pursuers. He put stones in his cap, and tumbling them into the water, those who were at his heels hearing the noise, and seeing the cap swimming, supposed he had desperately drowned himself, and gave over the pursuit. He had the good fortune soon after to get into Britany, to the Earl of Richmond, [k] with Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, Sir Edward Courtenay, his brother, and others; and was among the chief of those which the Earl of Richmond consulted with, in order to his expedition into England: and behaving himself with great valour and intrepidity at Bosworth, on Aug. 22d, 1485, where Richard III. was slain, [l] he was knighted in the field of battle.

When the said Earl of Richmond, by that decisive victory at Bosworth, became King by the name of Henry VII. he was not unmindful of Sir Richard Edgecomb, who had ventured his life and fortune in his service. He immediately made him Comptroller of his household, and a member of his privy-council. Also on June 7th, 1486, the first year of his reign, 'in consideration [m] (as expressed in the patent), of the good and acceptable services of his beloved and faithful servant, Sir Richard Eggecombe, Knt. heretofore performed, as well in foreign parts as in England, and which he still continues to perform,' he grants to him and his

[f] Willis's Not. Parl. Vol. II. p. 352. [g] Rot. Fin. 7 Edw. IV. m.
[h] Stow's Annals, p. 466, 467. [i] Prince's Worthies, præd.
[k] Stow, p. 466.
[l] Ibid. p. 571. & MS. sub Effig. Claudius, c. 3. p. 10, in Bibl. Cotton.
[m] Pat. 1 Henry VII. p. 3.

heirs, the castle, honour, lordship, and the manor of Totness; and the lordship and manor of Cornworthy; the manors of Huishe and Lodeswelle, with their members and appurtenances; together with all rents, which were John Lord Zouch's, in Huishe, and Lodeswelle; and all the messuages, lands, &c. which were the said John's in Totness, Cornworthy, Huishe, and Lodeswelle, aforesaid; and in North Moulton, in com. Devon; together with the knights fees, advowson, &c. And further grants to the said Sir Richard the manor of Ridlington, in Rutlandshire, which was Francis Viscount Lovel's, &c.

These accessions to his estate brought to his remembrance the providence of God; in his happy deliverance from the tyranny of Richard III. and therefore he was so piously disposed, that he built a chapel in the same place[n] where he concealed himself; the ruins whereof still remained, as is observed by Sir William Pole, a curious antiquary in Devonshire.

On December 5th, 1485,[o] the King, most fully confident in the loyalty, care, and industry, of Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt. Comptroller of his household, and one of his Privy Council, appoints him, with John Arundel, dean of St. Peter's church, in Exeter, and of his Privy Council, and John Badiswell, LL.D. Clerk of the Council, to meet and treat with all captains, lieutenants, officers, persons paying tribute, or inhabitants, in the town of Calais, tower of Risebank, tower and castle of Guynes, castle of Hammes, and marches thereof, relating to all matters concerning the crown of England, in the said places, and to admit all persons therein to their allegiance.

In the statute of resumptions, made in the first year of King Henry VII. there is an exception, that the same shall not extend to Sir Richard Eggecomb, Knt. 'for the offices of feodary of the duchy of Cornwall, the constableship of the castle of Launceston in Cornwall, and of the castle of Hertford, and manor of Bushey, in the county of Hertford.'

In 1487[p] he was Sheriff of Devonshire; and that year brought aid to the King at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, on June 16th, where John, Earl of Lincoln, the Lord Lovel, and their adherents, were vanquished. After which, the King removing to Lincoln, and from thence into Yorkshire, came about the middle of August to Newcastle upon Tyne; where, as Stow

[n] Sir William Pole's Cat. of famous Statesmen, MS.

[o] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. XII. p. 279. [p] Fuller's Worthies, p. 270.

writes,[q] he sent Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchesser (Lord Privy Seal), and Sir Richard Edgecomb, Knt. Comptroller of his house, ambassadors into Scotland, to conclude a peace, or truce, with James III. King of that realm. The English ambassadors were honourably received by the Scottish Monarch, but as the Scots were averse to the proposed terms of peace, could only obtain a truce for seven years; and the King staid at Newcastle till their return.

He was afterwards sent into Ireland, 'being a person of singular prudence' (as Sir James Ware observes, in his Annals of Ireland, p. 10), to administer the oaths of allegiance and obedience, as well to the nobility, gentry, and prime officers, as to the commonalty of the realm; and brought over with him 500 armed men.

Among the manuscripts in the Cotton Library, is a journal of his expedition, containing many particulars unobserved by our historians, both of England and Ireland. Therefore I shall recite the most material parts of the said Journal, which Mr. Anstis, late Garter King of Arms, believed to be written by himself.

On June 23d, 1488, Sir Richard Eggecomb, Knt. took shipping at Mount's-bay, in Cornwall, in the Anne of Foway, and arrived at Kingsale the 27th. He landed there 28th June, at the request of the Lord Courcy, and of the portreve, who delivered him the keys of the town in the King's name, and he then gave them the King's pardon, and took the oaths of allegiance and fealty of the Lord Thomas Parry. The same night he embarked and sailed towards Develyn [Dublin], and the 29th crossed the seas, the wind being contrary.

30th June, at six in the morning, he arrived at Waterford, and landed in the afternoon, where the mayor and worshipful men honourably received him; and he lodged at the mayor's house.

1st July, the mayor had him about the city, shewed him the walls and reparations, and then went to the Guildhall, where the council was assembled, and there the mayor shewed him the state of the city, and the disposition of divers great men, and of the common people; telling him, he understood that he had brought with him the King's pardon for the Earl of Kildare, always an enemy to their city. At night he went on board, and put to sea, July 2d, sailing towards Develyn, the wind contrary.

3d July, with great difficulty, and tempestuous sea, he made

q Annals, p. 273, a and b.

Lambay island, on the coast of Develyn, and sent a man on shore, to inquire for the Bishop of Clocornen, or Thomas Dartas, or Richard the King's porter, with an intent to notify his arrival, and to have knowledge of the disposition of the country, and of his sure coming to land.

4th July, Thomas Dartas came on board Sir Richard, and told him the Earl of Kildare was gone on pilgrimage, but that he would be there in four or five days, and desired him to stay at Develyn in the mean season, to take his ease.

5th July, Sir Richard landed at Malehide, where he was received by Mr. Talbot, who made him good cheer; and in the afternoon, the Bishop of Meath, and others, came to him, and accompanied him to Develyn, where the mayor, and principal persons of the city, received him at the Black-Friers gate; and they lodged him in the said Friers.

6th July, Sir Richard waited for the Earl of Kildare, and other Lords of Ireland, coming to him.

7th and 8th July, he continued there, preparing matters he had to deliver to the Lords; and the Archbishop of Develyn came to him.

9th, the Bishop of Cloncornen, and the Treasurer of Ireland, came to him to his lodgings.

10th July, he still waited for the Earl of Kildare's arrival there, as he did the 11th to his great costs.

12th July, the Earl of Kildare came to St. Thomas's convent, within the walls of Develyn, with 200 horses, and sent the Bishop of Meath, and the Baron of Slaa, with divers others, to Sir Richard, who conveyed him to the Earl, where in a great chamber, he received and welcomed him. Howbeit, Sir Richard made not reverence to him, and the Lords there assembled; but openly delivered the Earl the King's letters, which being read, they all went to a privy chamber, where he declared his message from the King, and the cause of his coming; but divers of the Lords being absent, they took five days to answer; and that night the Earl went to his place called Mayoneth, 12 miles from Develyn, and Sir Richard continued in his lodgings.

13th July, Sir Richard went to Christ-church, and there caused the Bishop of Meath to declare, as well the pope's bull of accursing, and the absolution for the same as the King's pardon to such as would do their duty; and that day the Archbishop of Develyn, Bishop of Meath, and divers great men, dined with Sir Richard at his lodgings.

Monday, 14th July, Sir Richard, at the request of the Earl of Kildare, went to Mayoneth, where the Earl entertained him with good cheer, promising to conform in all things to the King's pleasure, so as to content the mind of Sir Richard.

15th July, he continued with the Earl, where came the chief of the Lords, and others of the council, and had great communications, but nothing was done that day, and Sir Richard was put off till the next day.

Wednesday, 16th July, Sir Richard expected that the Earl would have done as was agreed over night; but he the said Earl, and his council, made unreasonable delays, which displeased Sir Richard, who plainly and sharply told them of their unfitting demeanor. And that day the Earl, with the Lords and council, and Sir Richard, came again to Develyn.

Thursday, 17th July, the Earl and other Lords, held a great council at St. Thomas's convent, where they agreed to become the King's true subjects, as they said; and would give sureties, as could be devised by the King's laws, but would not assent to the bond of Nisi; and certain of the said council came three or four times that day to Sir Richard, and required him to leave off calling for the bond; with which he not complying, and giving short answers, angry words arose that day, so no conclusion was taken. The same day, the Lord Gormanston dined with Sir Richard at his lodgings.

Friday, 18th July, the Earl of Kildare and council assembled, and in the afternoon gave Sir Richard for answer, that they would in no wise be bound in the said bond of Nisi, and rather than do it, they would become Yryshe every of them. The said Sir Richard hearing that the common voice in Develyn, and all the country, was, that the King of Scots was dead; and considering the danger of leaving them in their erroneous opinion, he at last condescended, that the Earl of Kildare, and all the Lords of the land, should be sworn on the sacrament, for their assurance unto the King, in such form as should be devised by the said Sir Richard; and that night Sir Richard devised as sure an oath as he could.

Saturday, 10th July, Sir Richard sent to the said Earl, and council, the oath; who made great questions and doubts thereon. So in the afternoon Sir Richard went in person to them; but they making great delays, came to no conclusion.

Sunday, 20th July, the Earl and council agreed to be sworn upon the holy sacrament, to be the King's true liegemen, from

thenceforth, according to the oath agreed on between them and Sir Richard, which was to be certified to the King under their seals; and offered to be sworn in the afternoon; to which Sir Richard would not consent, but would have them be sworn in the forenoon, and that a chaplain of his own should consecrate the host as they should be sworn upon; and so deferred it to the next day. At night the Treasurer of Ireland, and Lord Gormanston, supped with Sir Richard.

Monday, 21st July, Sir Richard went, at the desire of the Earl of Kildare, to the monastery of St. Thomas the Martyr, where the Lords and council were assembled; and in the great chamber, called the King's chamber, Sir Richard took first homage of the said Earl, and of other Lords. After which, the said Earl went into another chamber, where Sir Richard's chaplain was at mass; and in mass time the said Earl was shriven, and assoiled, from the curse he stood in by virtue of the Pope's bull, and, before the *agnes* of the said mass, the host was divided in three parts; and the priest turning about, holding the three parts upon the patten, in the presence of many, the Earl, holding his right hand over the host, made his solemn oath of allegiance to King Henry the Seventh; and likewise the Bishops and Lords. All which being done, the Earl, with the said Sir Richard, Bishops, and Lords, went into the church of the said monastery, and in the choir the Archbishop of Develyn began Te Deum, and the choir, with the organs, sung it up solemnly; and all the bells in the church did ring; which done, the Earl, and greatest part of the Lords, went with Sir Richard, and dined with him, and had much good cheer. Sir Richard, at the said Earl's homage, put a collar of the King's livery about his neck, which he wore throughout the said city of Develyn.

Tuesday, 22d July, Sir Richard went, about nine of the bell in the morning, to the Guildhall within the city, where the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty, were assembled; and they were sworn to the King, according to such form as they have certified under their common seal.

Wednesday, 23d July, Sir Richard, about eight of the bell, went to the Earl of Kildare, to a place of canons, called All-Hallows, within Develyn; and there had a long communication with him and his council; and after dinner Sir Richard rode 24 miles, thence to Drogheda.

Thursday, 24th July, Sir Richard took fealty of the mayor and town of Drogheda, in the Guildhall, and took sureties for

their good abiding towards the King; and delivered to them the King's pardon; and lay all that day in the town, and had good cheer.

Friday, 25th July, Sir Richard rode to Trymme, and took fealty of the portreve, burgesses, and commonalty of the same.

Saturday, 26th July, Sir Richard returned to his lodgings, in the Black-Friers in Develyn.

Sunday, 27th July, he dined with the Recorder of Develyn, and had a great dinner; at which was present the Archbishop of Develyn.

Monday, 28th July, he continued at Develyn, waiting the coming of the Earl of Kildare, and of the Lords, to have their letters, and certificates, to the King; for Sir Richard would in no wise deliver to the Earl the pardon, till he had delivered the aforesaid certificate and obligation.

Tuesday, 29th July, the Earl of Kildare, and Lords spiritual and temporal, come to All-Hallows priory within Develyn; to whom Sir Richard came, and had with them long communication; and understanding that certain persons, noted to be the chief causes of the great rebellion lately in Ireland, and Justice Plunket, and the Prior of Kilmaynam, to be among the chiefs; thereupon great instances were made by the said Earl, and Lords to receive them to the King's grace, which Sir Richard refused. And that day the Earl, and Sir Richard, and many other Lords, dined with Walter Yvers, and in the afternoon they met at St. Mary's abbey, without Develyn; where Sir Richard took the fealty and homage of many gentlemen; and the Archbishop of Armagh came to Sir Richard's lodging, and made both his fealty and homage.

Wednesday, 30th July, the said Earl, Sir Richard, and the Lords spiritual and temporal, met at our Lady church of the Daines, in Develyn; and great instance was made to Sir Richard, to accept of Justice Plunket and the Prior of Kilmaynam's submission to the King's grace: the said Sir Richard answered sharply, that he knew better the King's commands and instructions than they; and gave the Justice, and Prior, fearful and terrible words, insomuch that the said Earl and Lords, would give no reply, but kept their peace; and after the great ire past, the said Earl and Lords laboured with such fair means and proffers, as Sir Richard agreed to admit Justice Plunket to the King's grace, and took his homage and fealty; but refused the Prior of Kilmaynam unto the King's grace. And then departing unto his lodging, he took

with him divers judges, and other noblemen, and went to the castle of Develyn, and there put in possession Richard Archibell, the King's servant, into the office of constable of the said castle; which the King's grace had given unto him by his letters patents; from the which office, the said Prior of Kilmaynam had wrongfully kept the said Richard, by the space of two years, and more. And before he departed out of the said church of Daines, the said Earl of Kildare delivered to the said Sir Richard, both his certificate, upon his oath, under the seal of his arms, as also the obligation of his sureties. And there the said Sir Richard, in the presence of all the Lords, delivered unto him the King's pardon, under his great seal, in the presence of all the Lords; and there took his leave of the said Earl, and Lords spiritual and temporal. And that day, after dinner, the said Sir Richard departed out of Develyn, to a place called Dalcay, six miles from Develyn, where his ships lay. And the Archbishop of Develyn, Justice Bermyngham, and the Recorder of Develyn, with many other nobles, brought him thither; and that night he took his ship, and lay at Rode all that night, the wind being contrarious unto him; and the ships so lay, that he could not get into them without peril.

Thursday, the last day of July, the ships were gotten out of the said road, and because the wind was contrarious, he could make no sail; and that night lay beside a place called Houthe.

Friday, the first day of August, the wind being still contrarious, the said Sir Richard caused the master and mariners to take sail, and traversed in the sea till it was about four of the clock at afternoon: and the wind began to rise, being still contrarious, so that he was fain to return again to a road called Lambrye, an island about ten miles from Develyn, and there lay all night.

Saturday, the second day of August, such an huge and great tempest arose, that no sail might be made, the wind being still contrarious.

Sunday, the third day of August, the aforesaid tempest endured still, and the aforesaid Sir Richard lay that day about the aforesaid isle; and there he and his company avowed great pilgrimages, that God would cease the tempest, and send a fair and a large wind.

Monday, the fourth day of August, the aforesaid tempest endured still; and at afternoon, that day, the wind began to come large; but it blew so much, and the coasts were so jeopardous of sands and rocks, that the same night the mariners durst not jeopard to take the sea, but lay still at anchor about the said isle.

Tuesday, in the morning, the fifth day of August, the said Sir Richard made sail, and sailed a kenning, and more, into the sea; and the wind began to come so contrarious, and so many great damages were on every side, that he was fain to go again to the said isle of Lambrye. And that day, at afternoon, the wind began to come large, and incontinent; the said Sir Richard caused sail to be made, and all that afternoon sailed on his way; and at night the wind calmed, and came again contrarious, and therefore came to an anchor in the open sea, and there lay all night.

Wednesday, the sixth day of August, the wind being contrarious, the said Sir Richard caused the master, and mariners, to traverse in the sea homeward; and with great pain that day came against a rock, called Tuskard, and there lay at anchor all that night in the open sea; and the wind blew right sore, and was right troublesome weather.

Thursday, the seventh of August, the wind came reasonably large, and that day the said Sir Richard sailed, till he came open upon Seynt Yves in Cornwall; and because the wind fell, the master, and mariners, durst not venture to pass by the great sea, and perilous jeopardies, at the Land's End. And therefore all the night they traversed in the sea; and that night many sudden showers and winds fell.

Friday, the eighth day of August, the wind and the sea being troublous, the said Sir Richard and his ships came into the haven of Fowey, and there he landed, and went a pilgrimage to a a chapel of Seynt Savyour; and that night all his company landed.

The title of the manuscript (Titus, b. 11, in the Cotton Library), from whence this was taken, is, 'Original Letters and Papers concerning Ireland, until the end of Edward VI. and Queen Mary.' Sir Richard Edgecumb is styled Privy-counsellor, and Comptroller of the household, to the King. In the same manuscript a farther account is given of the names of those in Ireland who took the oath; the recognizances of the Lords spiritual and temporal; the certificates; the oath of fidelity and allegiance; the oath devised by the Lord Chancellor for the Earl of Kildare; the homage they performed; the Lords of Ireland certificates to the King on their taking to oaths, and doing allegiance and homage; the recognizance, in a large penalty, to observe their oath of fealty and allegiance; the bond and condition; the condition for the towns corporate; the bond Nisi; and the oath

that at last the Earl of Kildare, and the other Lords spiritual and temporal, took.

And so parsimonious was the King, that [r] Sir Richard Edgecomb had only 300l. sterling allowed him for his costs and expenses into and from the said kingdom.

On November 16th, 1488, 4 Henry VII. at a chapter held in the palace of Westminster, he [s] was in nomination for a Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and had the suffrages of the Duke of Bedford, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Dawbeny, and the Lord Denham; but Sir John Savage was chosen. The same year he was, by commission bearing date [t] December 11th, 4th Henry VII. in consideration of his loyalty, industry, foresight, and care, appointed, with Henry Aynsworth, LL.D. secondary in the office of privy seal, to treat with Anne, Duchess of Britanny, about a truce, cessation of arms, alliance, and trade. Also, on December 23d following, the King reciting, that by advice of his council, he was sending an army into Britanny for its relief, he therefore, in full confidence of Sir Richard's loyalty and care,[u] was commanded, with Edward, Earl of Devonshire, Lord Willoughby of Broke, and Thomas Granvile, Esq. to summon and examine what number of archers, armed and arrayed at the King's expence, the county of Cornwall could provide; and to article with them for the service, and to review them, and to commit to writing the names of the said noblemen, knights, and others, and the number of the archers they are to find, and to certify the King thereof before the Quindenes of Hilary next.

It is certain that he went over into Britanny, and before his voyage made his last will and testament, which bears date [x] at Penryn, the Friday before St. John Baptist's day, in the fourth year of King Henry the Seventh; the preamble whereof I shall recite literatim: 'First, I bequeath my sowle to allmighty God, beseeching the blessedful Virgin Mary, his moder, to be a meane unto his moost benygn grace, to shew his moest petyfull grace and mercy to my sowle. And myn in especiall good maister, Seint Thomas of Caunterbury, to be a rememberer, unto hir for the same.' He bequeaths to his cousin Bowley's daughter and heir, in his keeping, an hundred marks to her marriage, in re-

[r] Anstis's Regist. of the Order of the Garter, Vol. I. p. 364.

[s] Ibid. Vol. II. p. 231, 232. [t] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. XII. p. 348.

[u] Ibid. p. 355, 356, 357.

[x] Ex Regist. vocat. Dogget, fol. 81, in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

compence of what he had of her father's; and forty marks to his sister, Elizabeth Tremayne; to every of his household servants, forty shillings; and enjoins that a priest be found to pray for him for the space of five years, in the church of Calstock.

The residue of his goods, chattels, &c. he bequeaths to Joan his wife, Sir Reynold Bray, Roger Holland, and Fulk Prideaux, Esqrs. for his children; at the will and pleasure of his said wife, by the oversight of the Bishop of Exeter, and John Arundel, Dean of Exeter.

The probate of his will bears date April 29th, 1492, the seventh of King Henry VII. but he died[y] on September 8th, 1499, in Britanny.

Stow recites, that Sir Richard Edgecumb[z] was also sent, with John, Abbot of Abington, and Christopher Urswick, to Charles VIII. King of France, to offer King Henry's mediation to compose the differences between Francis II. Duke of Britanny, and that monarch. They went first to the French King, and after to the Duke of Britanny; in which service Sir Richard Edgecumb departed this life at Morlaix, in that province.

It appears from writings in the custody of the present Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, that John, the Provost-prior of the Friers-preachers of Morlaix, in Britanny, and the convent there, agreed with Joan, late the wife of Sir Richard Edgecomb, and Roger Holland, Esq. his executors, for his burial in the church of the convent of the said Frier's-preachers, before the high altar, in an honourable manner. Accordingly a monument is erected there to his memory, under the high altar, shewing a man in armour, kneeling upon a tomb, praying at a desk. And before him stands a Prior, in his proper habit, holding in his left hand his staff, and the two fore fingers of his right hand held up, as rebuking the said Sir Richard. At the foot of the pedestal, or bracket, on which he stands, are the arms and crest of Edgecomb, viz. *On a bend, between two cottises, three boars heads couped:* Crest, *on a helmet, a boar's head couped:* On a label, between the figures of a Knight and the Prior, is this inscription, '*Tho. ora pro me Richardo.*' Behind the figure of the Knight, and the aforesaid arms of Edgecomb, impaling, *a cheveron between three escallops*; and under the said arms, on a scroll, is this inscription:

y Inscript. tumuli apud Morlaix.

z Annals, p. 474.

Memoriæ Richardi Eggecumb, militis, quondam contrarotulatoris honorabilis hospitij illustrissimi Principis Henrici Septimi, Regis Angliæ, cujus corpus restat humatum hic, coram alteri autentiquo, qui obijt octavo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millmo CCCCmo IIIjxx nono.

On the tomb is a cross, and round it this inscription, beginning at the head:

Ante hujus ecclesie sacratissime autentici altaris medium constat humatum corpus Richardi Eggecumb, militis, potentis ac honorabilis hospitii illustrissimi Principis Henrici, Regis Anglie, contrarotulatoris, qui anno Domini millesimo CCCCIIIjxx nono, et mensis Septembris die VIIIo, fide plena ab hac luce migravit.

He had to wife [a]Joan, daughter of Thomas Tremayne, of Collacomb, Esq. by whom he left issue Peirs (or Peter) Edgecomb, his son and heir, and three daughters; Margaret, married to Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham-castle, in Devonshire, Knt. ancestor to the present Viscount Courtenay; Agnes, wife of William Trevanion, of the county of Cornwall, Esq.; and Elizabeth, to Weymond Raleigh, of Raleigh, in the same county, Esq.

Which Piers Edgcomb was [b]made one of the twenty Knights of the Bath, at the creation of Prince Arthur, on the eve of St. Andrew, 5 Henry VII. He[c] was Sheriff of Devonshire, in 9, 10, and 13 of Henry VII. And in 2 Henry VIII. this Sir Piers Edgecomb, with Robert Willoughby de Broke, Knt. John Arundel, Knt. and Richard Carew, Knt. they,[d] or any three of them, were impowered to array and review all men at arms, archers, and others, who were to accompany Sir Thomas Darcy, Knt. Captain of the castle of Berwick, in his expedition against the Moors and other infidels; and to certify to the King, and his council, the number of men at arms, archers, and others. In 5 Henry VIII. he was in the expedition against France,[e] and was there made a Knight Banneret, for his gallant behaviour at the

[a] Ex Stemmate penes Rich. Dom. Edgcumbe.
[b] MS. Claudius, c. 3. p. 34, in Bibl. Cotton.
[c] Fuller in com. Devon. [d] Rymer, Vol. XIII. p. 290.
[e] MS. in Bibl. Cot. Claudius, c. 3. p. 81.

sieges of Therouene and Tournay, and the battle that ensued, called by our historians, 'The battle of the Spurs,' from the swiftness of the French in running away.

He married, first, Jane, daughter and heir of Stephen Durnford, of East-Stonehouse, in com. Devon, Esq. and of his wife, ———, daughter and heir of ——— Rame, of Rame, Esq. and, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Bletshoe, Knight of the Bath, and widow of Sir Griffith Ryce, Knt. but by her left no issue; as is evident from her will,[f] which bears date at Cuthele (or Cuttail), in the county of Cornwall, on December 4th, 1553, 1 Queen Mary. She orders her executors to distribute several sums, therein mentioned, to the poor of the parishes of Calstoke, Tavistock, Launceston, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Dominick, and several other parishes. She bequeaths to her daughter, Mary Luterel, all her household goods that she hath of hers at Dunster, in the county of Somerset, which some time was Sir Griffith Ryce's, her husband; and also bequeaths to her chaplains, and servants, each a black gown, and their whole year's wages. The residue of her goods, chattels, &c. her tin works in Cornwall, &c. after her funeral is defrayed, and her legacies paid, she bequeaths to her executors, her trusty and loving brother, Sir John St. John, Knt. and her trusty nephew, Sir Thomas Stradling, Knt.; and if they be sued, or molested, concerning her will, or for any matter or cause concerning her late husbands, Sir Griffith Ryce, or Sir Piers Edgecomb, Knts, or either of them, they repay themselves. The probate bears date December 12th, 1553, which shews she died in the same month and year she made her will.

Sir Piers Edgecomb, with Jane his first wife, before-mentioned, had the town of East-Stonehouse, and the village of West-Stonehouse, in Devonshire, on the other side the river Tamer,[g] which was the dwelling of Joel de Stonehouse, in 27 Henry III. The said Sir Piers had issue by her three sons, Richard, John, and James, who are mentioned in his will; also three daughters; Elizabeth, wife of John Arundel, of Lanhern, in com. Cornub. Esq. Jane, the wife of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, of Sandridge, in Devonshire, Knt. and Agnes, who was unmarried when her father made his will, who therein gave her a legacy of 300l. Which will being remarkable, I shall give an extract of it.[h]

[f] Ex Regist. Tash. num. 36. qu. 22.

[g] Sir William Pole's Descript. of Devon. in East-Stonehouse, MS.

[h] Ex Regist. Dingley, num. 27. qu. 33. in Prærog. Cant.

It bears date March 3d, 1530, 21 Henry VIII. wherein he orders his body to be buried, where it shall please God to dispose of it. He bequeaths to the parish church of Plymouth, 3 l. praying the curate thereof to pray for his soul; and in like manner, 3 l. to each of the churches of Calstocke, and of Bodmin; and to every chaplain present at his exequies, and there doing service for his soul, at the time of his obiit and burial, 12d. He enjoins his executors to cause, incontinently after his decease, a trental of masses to be said for his soul, in such convenient place and time, as to them shall be thought most expedient; and that they provide an honest priest to sing mass daily for his soul, in the parish church of Mewye, in the county of Devon, for the space of five years, to whom he bequeaths, for his salary and wages, 50 marks. He likewise wills, that another honest priest sing for his soul in the parish church of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, for the space of five years, with like salary and wages. He further orders his executors to distribute 10 l. in penny-dole to poor folks; and cause an obite, or anniversary, yearly to be holden for his soul, in the parish church of Plymouth, during ten years after his decease, expending on every such obite 20s.

He bequeaths to every of his household servants a year's wages. And whereas Sir John Arundel, and Sir William Courtnay, Knts. were infeoffed, by the name of Esquires, with Andrew Hillersdon, John Wise, Thomas Tremayne, Esqrs. and Stephen Trevyllian, to the use of him, and the performance of his last will, and of his heirs, in the honour and borough of Totness, and in the manor of Corneworth, in Devonshire, dated May 3d, 12 Henry VIII.: also, whereas he had infeoffed Andrew Hillersdon, John Wise, Thomas Tremayne, Esqrs. George Tanner, and Stephen Trevyllian, in the manors of Bodrugan, and Wother, in Cornwall, April 24th, 12 Henry VIII. for the performance of his will, he now bequeaths to them the tin works in the said manors, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, as also all his plate, &c. for the performance of his said will, and for the payment of his debts. And after his will and testament is fully performed, his debts truly paid, and restitution made of wrongs by him done, or by his commandment, if any such be, and can be proved; then he wills, that his said feoffees shall release all their right and title to the heirs male of his body, and that his tin works in Devonshire, shall wholly remain to his son John, and the heirs of his body; and his tin works in the county of Cornwall, to his son James, and the heirs of his body.

He bequeaths to Dame Catherine his wife, for her own use and behoof, all that plate in her keeping, which was Sir Griffith Rice's, her late husband, with all her other apparel, and stuff of household, left her by him. And in case his son and heir do trouble, or take from her any parcel of lands he has given her in jointure, or attempt to procure to be done any thing to the least breach, or accomplishment of this his will, or any part thereof; or disallow any grants, passed by him, either of Dame Jane his mother's inheritance, or of his own by indentures, copies, &c. for which, upon their oaths, they may prove I have made grants, and am paid fines; and in case it may, by any manner of due proof, appear that he had taken fines of any of his tenants of his own inheritance, or of the inheritance of Dame Jane, sometime his wife, and the parties have no other writing, according to his promise, he wills and requires his son and heir, for that time being, to make them grants according to his promise, as his said heir will answer to God, to both their discharges. And for this he requires him on his blessing, and for the contrary at his peril, and never to have any part of his goods. All this, he says, his son, Richard, had bound himself, by his writing and seal of arms in his lifetime, to do and perform. He thus proceeds: also I will, that my daughter, Ann Edgecomb, have 300l. towards her living, and marriage; and the residue of all my goods, moveable, &c. after my debts paid, my burial done, and this my testament, and last will entirely fulfilled, I give to Dame Catharine my wife, during her natural life, and, after her decease, to Richard Edgecomb, my son and heir, or any other being my heir, if God call him to his mercy from this world: so as the said Richard, or other, being my heir, be conformable to every article of my will, as far as in him may lie, &c. And I make and ordain my executors, Dame Catharine my wife, and Richard Edgecomb, my son. The probate bears date September 15th, 1539, and the [i] inquisition taken after his death, shews that he died on August 14th, 31st Henry VIII. leaving Richard, his son and heir, forty years of age.

Which RICHARD Edgecomb [k] was knighted at the creation of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, on October 18th, 1537, 29 Henry VIII. He was Sheriff of Devonshire in 35 Henry VIII.[l]

[i] Escaet. 31 Henry VIII.

[k] MS. sub effig. Claudius, c. 3. p. 131, in Bibl. Cotton.

[l] Fuller's Worthies in Devon.

and in the first year of Queen Mary, he built that stately house, at East-Stonehouse, called from him Mount-Edgecomb, the most beautiful seat in those parts, as Mr. Carew has observed,[m] who gives this account of it. 'Upon the South shore, somewhat within the land, standeth Mount-Edgecomb, a house builded and named by Sir Richard Edgecomb. It is built square, with a round turret at each end, garreted on the top; and the hall rising in the midst, above the rest, yieldeth a stately sound as you enter it. The parlour and dining-room give you large and diversified prospect of land; and overlooks St. Nicholas island (lying in the mouth of the harbour), the royal citadel, Plymouth town, Stonehouse, Milbrook, and Saltash. It is supplied with a never-failing spring of water, stored with timber, wood, fruit, deer, and conies. A little below the house, in the summer evenings, sail-boats come and draw their nets for fish. Both sides of the aforementioned narrow entrance, with the passage between the whole town of Stonehouse, and a great circuit of the land adjoining, appertain to this inheritance. The sides are fenced with blockhouses, and that next to Mount-Edgecomb was formerly planted with ordnance, which at coming and parting, greeted such guests as visited the house. This curious and noble mansion[n] so affected the Duke of Medina Sidonia, Admiral of the Spanish Armada in 1588 (though beholding it at a distance of the sea), as to reserve it for his own possession, in the partage of this kingdom, which, in hopes and expectation, they had already conquered. This stately house is within the compass of the county of Devon; as is all that tract, anciently called West-Stonehouse, although it be in the parish of Maker, which lieth in the county of Cornwall.'

Richard Carew, Esq. who wrote the Survey of Cornwall, was the son of Thomas Carew, of Anthony, in that county, Esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of this Sir Richard Edgcomb; and from his knowledge of him, has left his character in manuscript, intituled, "A Friendly Remembrance of Sir Richard Edgcomb."

'Among many his virtues (saith he), I will rehearse only these, namely, his knowledge, courtesy, and liberality.

'His knowledge consisted in learning and wisdom. Touching his religion, his upright dealing bears witness, "That he had the fruits of a good conscience." Besides, in his lifetime he kept a

[m] Survey of Cornwall. p. 96, 100.
[n] Fuller's Worthies in Cornwall, p. 166.

chaplain in his house, who daily and duly said service; and, at his death, he had the grace to call upon God.

'His learning in the arts he attained by his study in the University of Oxford, where he spent some part of his youth; not idly, nor only whilst he bated his horse (as the scholary minister answered the bishop's ordinary), but both orderly and profitably; for he could tell what any man's errand was that came to him. And in inditing of letters was so skilful, that being on a time at the quarter sessions, where was some difference about the form of one to be sent up to the Lords of the Council, he stepped down from the bench, and at a sudden penned it so well, and to all their likings, as, without farther amendment, they allowed, and sent it forth. Yea, the Lord Cromwell, in this point, gave him especial commendations. He had also a very good grace in making English verses, such as in those days passed for current; which flowing easily from his pen, did much delight his readers. The sharpness of his wit was also seen in his apophthegms; of which, though I heard many, I only remember two; the one, "That Ingratus was Latin for a priest" (understand him, reader, of them of those times); and the other, "That where the good man did beat his wife, there Cupid would shake his wings, and fly out of doors."

'For his wisdom, I will only give a taste or essay thereof, that by some parts the whole may be guessed: for he that would take upon him to discourse of every point, must needs be a wise man himself. He used, what occasion soever he had of expences, to keep always one hundred pounds in his chests untouched [a good sum in those days], and yet he would never be long indebted to any man, neither break promise of payment. He was also very careful to have provision made beforehand, of all things belonging to the household, for two years at least; and would very willingly bestow his money that way, whensoever any good pennyworths were to be had, though he did not presently need it. Besides, he was so careful for his posterity, as at his death, he left 400l. of old gold in his chest, for the suing of his son's livery.

'It was moreover noted in him, that whatsoever he did, he would be always girt with a sword, at least with a hanger. His reason thereof was, as I have heard, that some part of his oath of knighthood did bind him thereunto. Another point of his wisdom was, that he continually maintained one in London to be a solicitor of his causes; and to send him advertisement, with the soonest, of all occurrences from the court, and elsewhere; wherein

if orders were given him of any business, concerning the service of his Prince or country, or that his help were craved in behalf of his friend, he would not slack any time, nor overslip any fit occasion for dispatch thereof. For his friend, he would deal as advisedly, and follow it as effectually, as if the matter were his own. In his Princess's service, he was ready with the foremost to execute her commandments; and prepared with the soonest, to return answer. And whensoever he was to meet at any place, for his country's affairs, he would always come with the first, and part with the last, saying, "It were better that one man should tarry for many, than many for one."

'He was in speech very fair, and in council very secret; and yet was not his secretness towards his friends so close, but that he would lovingly impart to them whatsoever was convenient, nor his silence in speech so great, but that he could entertain every one with courteous words, according to their calling; using to his betters reverence; to his equals kindness; and to the meaner sort, affability: and as he was naturally given to believe the best of every one, so could he scarce be drawn to mislike any, of whom he had once been well persuaded.

'Yea, even to such as were his enemies, being in distress, he rather lent a hand to take them up, than a foot to tread them down, as by this story following may plainly appear. There was a Knight (Trevanion), dwelling in the same shire, with whom, for divers causes in King Edward's days, he had sundry quarrels; which, as at first they bred inward misliking between them, so at last they brake forth into open hatred. This Knight, in the troublesome change in Queen Mary's reign, partly for religion, and partly for other causes, was clapped into prison; and though the matters discovered against him were heinous, and his enemies (at that time bearing great sway), very grievous, yet he obtained so much favour, as to be tried by certificate, from the gentlemen of the chiefest authority in his country, for his behaviour therein. According to whose report of the council, he was either to be delivered, or more strictly to be dealt with. This granted, he conceived very good hope of every other's friendly advertisement; and feared only the hard favour of our Sir Richard Edgecomb, who he doubted would use the sword of revenge (then put in his hand), to his enemy's destruction. It happened, that upon return of their answer he was delivered; and being at liberty, to the end he might know how his countrymen's minds were affected towards him, he, by means, procured a copy of all these adver-

tisive letters; in perusing of which, he found that such as bore him fairest countenance, wrote most against him; and that Sir Richard Edgecomb's certificate made most for him: so as in all likelihood, his greatest enemy, in shew, was the chieftest cause of his deliverance in deed.

'I would stay here, in praise of his noble mind, who shewed his valour, in conquering his own affections; his virtue, in abstaining from revenge, being offered; and his Christianity, in doing good for evil; but that I am carried forth with no less wonder at this Knight's thankfulness; who pretending, as though he wist not of his courtesy, to the outward shew, continued his wonted enmity until the next Christmas after. At which time, on a night, word was brought to Mount-Edgcomb, that a company of armed men were lately landed from Plymouth, marching up to the house. Sir Richard having heard before, that this Knight was in that town, and mistrusting he had picked out this time to come and set upon him unawares, resolved to shew himself neither discourteous to them he knew not, through fear; nor yet to lie open to his enemies, if they pretended any such practice, through heedlessness; he therefore caused his gates to be set wide open, and placed his servants on both sides the gate, and hall, where they must pass, with swords and bucklers; but they coming in, turned this doubt into pastime, for their armour and weapons were only painted paper, as by nearer approaching was perceived; and instead of trying their force, with blows in fighting with men, they fell to make proof of the ladies skill in dancing.

'These pastimes at last being ended, they were led into another room to be banquetted; where this Knight taking off his vizard, and disclosing himself to Sir Richard Edgecomb, uttered, "That having the great courtesy shewn him in his trouble, besides his looking, and contrary to his deserving, he was come thither to yield him his most due thanks for the same; assuring him, that he would from thenceforth rest as faithfully his friend, as ever before he had shewed himself a professed enemy." In witness of which his true meaning, and to strengthen the friendship, so newly begun in good will, into a fast knot of alliance, he there presented him a young gentleman, his nephew, a ward, and the heir of his house (who being of fair possessions, came amongst the other company, masked in a nymph's attire), to match with one of his daughters; which marriage afterwards came to pass. And here I should also run out into commendation of this rare

thankfulness, save that this Knight's many other shews of his right noble mind are so well known, that they need not: and so great, that they be praised enough. I will therefore let them pass, and shut up this part of Sir Richard's courtesy, when I have spoken a word or two of his soft nature; the rather, because I have heard some discommend this his mildness, who were themselves sooner to be pitied for their ignorance, than to be answered for any weight of their frivolous reasons.

'His liberality rested chiefly in housekeeping, and gifts. What provision he made for housekeeping is before shewed; which being carefully procured, was both orderly and bountifully spent: and as he wanted not store of meat, so had he a sufficient company of servants to attend him at his table; the most part gentlemen by birth, and all of them both trained in service, and courteous to such strangers as haunted the house; who, when they came, found themselves so well entertained, that this good Knight was seldom or never unvisited. Yea, if he understood of any strangers come into the country, of any calling, either by sea or land, he would freely invite them home. And these, by reason of Plymouth, his neighbour town, were not a few; so that at one time, besides many other great personages, he received into his house the Admirals of England, Spain, and Flanders. And this he did for some good space.[o] A passage the more remarkable, for that the Admirals of those nations never met before so amicably at one table.

'Neither could these great guests cause him to forget the poor, who were daily as duly served as himself. Moreover, whosoever (either servant or otherwise), had brought him word of any thing to be bought at a reasonable price, or had done any errand or service for him, was sure of a liberal reward. Strangers arriving in the haven, were presented with such things as he had; and the poor whom he met, received whatsoever came first to hand. It happened once, that a beggar craved an alms of him, to whom, instead of a shilling, he gave a piece of gold of ten; the beggar perceiving that he was mistaken, and doubting his displeasure, came crouching, and began to tell how he was deceived, offering him the gold again. But Sir Richard, loth to have his alms known, said to him, 'Away, knave, and if I catch thee any more here, &c.' So the poor fellow, shrewdly hurt by this repulse, quietly departed.

[o] Survey of Cornwall, p. 100.

'But to draw this discourse to an end, he resembled the Emperor Titus, called, for his good disposition, 'The delight of the World;" who sitting on a night at supper with his acquaintance, and remembering he had bestowed nothing on any man that day, cried out on a sudden, "Friends, I have lost a day." Sir Richard's virtues procured him the favour of his Prince and the council, who, in times of danger, chiefly committed to him, and a very few others, the government of the shire where he dwelt. They got him love among his neighbours, who counted nothing too dear for him; and coming home in their shipping from far countries, would hale his house with two or three pieces of ordnance, and present him with the best things they had. And, lastly, they purchased him credit among strangers, who would commonly call him, "The good old Knight of the Castle." These few things I have touched, among many, which in him were worthy the noting.' Thus far that worthy author.

His last will bears date July 1st, 1560, the second of Queen Elizabeth; and he departed this life on February 1st, 1561-2, the fourth year of her reign, as appears by inquisition taken at Plimpton, on May 30th, 4 Eliz.[p] which shews that he died possessed, in Devonshire, of the castle and honour of Totness, and twenty-eight Knights fees anciently belonging to that castle and honour, which descended to him from his grandfather, Sir Richard Edgcomb, Knt. who had a grant thereof, on June 7th, 1486, 1 Henry VII. to hold of the King in capite by Knight's service. It also shews, that he died possessed of the manor of Corneworth, with the appurtenances, and the manor of Drews-Taynton, and the advowson of the church; and that Peter Edgecomb was his son and heir, and of the age of twenty-six; and that he had three other sons, Richard, Henry, and Edward; also four daughters; Catharine, wife of Henry Champernon, of Modbury-court, in Devonshire, Esq.; Anne, married to William Trevanion, Esq.; Honor; and Elizabeth, wedded to Thomas Carew, of Anthony, in com. Cornwall, Esq. before-mentioned; which children[q] he had by his second Lady, Winifred, daughter of William Essex, of the county of Berks, Esq. but by his first wife Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Arundell, Knight-Banneret, he had no issue. Sir Richard lies buried in Maker church, under

p Cole's Escaet. Lib. 2. p. 33, not. a. 13. in Bibl. Harley.
q Edmonson's Baronagium Genealogicum.

a gravestone, with this inscription, which differs from the inquisition as to the time of his death:

His jacet Richardus Edgcumbe, miles, filius Petri Edgecumbe, militis, obiit primo die Decembris, 1561*.

His eldest son, PETER Edgcumbe, Esq. succeeded to the estate, and was [r] Sheriff of Devonshire in the 9th of Queen Elizabeth. He served in the same reign, in four several parliaments, for the county of Cornwall; viz. [s] in 14, 28, 31, and 35 Eliz.; and for Devonshire in 13 Eliz. In the other parliaments of that Queen he [t] served for Lestwithiel, and Leskard, in Cornwall. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Lutterell, of Dunster-castle, in com. Somerset, Knt. and by her he had issue four sons; Sir Richard Edgcumbe, Knt.; Piers, who died July 8th, 1628, and was buried at St. Botolph's Aldersgate, London, and a monument erected there to his memory; Edward, [u] of Bodrygan, in Cornwall; and Andrew, [x] buried in the church of Maker, on March 17th, 1640; also four daughters; 1. Margaret, [y] who was one of the maids of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and wife of Sir Edward Denny, of Waltham-abbey, in Essex, Knt. 2. Catharine, of Sir Edward Prideaux, of Netherton, in Devonshire, Bart. (and by him mother of two sons; 1. Sir Peter, ancestor to the present Baronet, seated there; and, 2. Edmund, of Ford abbey, in Devonshire, whose grand-daughter, Margaret, carried that estate, with other lands, in marriage to Francis Gwyn, of Lansanor, in Glamorganshire, Esq.) 3. Elizabeth, of Sir John Speccot, of Speccot, com. Devon, Knt. And, 4. Anne, of Richard Trefusis, of Trefusis, in Cornwall, Esq.

Peter Edgcumbe, their father, died on January 4th, 1607, aged seventy, and was buried in Maker church, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

Hic jacet Petrus Edgcumbe, armiger, Richardi equitis filius et pater, qui vixit annos LXX, obiit 4° die Jan. MDCVII.

[r] Fuller's Worthies in Devon.
[s] Willis's Notitia Parl. Vol. II. p. 12, and 254.
[t] Ibid. p. 34, and 40.
[u] Vis. de com. Cornub. 66, p. 17, in Bibl. Harley.
[x] Ex Regist. Eccles. [y] Inscript. tumuli apud Waltham.

Lief Tenant to my Queen long Time,
And often for my Shire a Knighte;
My Merit did to Creddit clime,
Still biddinge in my Calling righte;
By Loyalty my Faith was tryede,
Peacefull I liv'd, hopeful I diede.

Sir RICHARD Edgecumbe, eldest son, knighted by King James I. served[z] in parliament for Totness, in 31 Eliz. and for Grampound in Cornwall, in 35 Eliz. also in the reign of King James I.[a] and for Bossiney, in the reign of King Charles I. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Cottle, of London, Knt. She died eighteen years before him, and was buried at Maker, where remains this inscription to her memory:

Hic jacet Domina Maria uxor Richardi Edgcumbe, militis; filia et hæres Thomæ Coteele, de civitate Londini, militis; quæ sepulta fuit 25° die Julii, anno Domini 1620°.

He had issue by her three sons; Piers; Richard, who died unmarried, November 5th, 1656, and was buried in St. Gorran's church; and Thomas,[b] who died an infant, May 22d, 1614, and was buried at Bishop Stortford, in Hertfordshire; their father died in the seventy-fourth year of his age, on March 23d, 1638,[c] and was buried at Maker, April 11th, 1639. Mr. Edmondson, in his Baronagium Genealogicum, mentions a former wife, the daughter of George Cary, of Cockington, in Devonshire, Esq. but no issue by her.

PIERS Edgecumbe, of Mount-Edgecumbe, Esq.[d] the eldest son and heir, served in parliament for Newport, and Camelford, in Cornwall, in the reign of King Charles I. He was, as the inscription on his monument (hereafter mentioned), sets forth, a pattern to posterity, and an honour to the age. 'A master of languages and sciences; a lover of the King and church, which he endeavoured to support in the time of the civil wars, to the utmost of his power and fortune.' Sir Alexander Carew, of An-

[z] Willis's Not. Parl. Vol. II. p. 98, and 284.
[a] Ibid. p. 122.
[b] Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire.
[c] Ex Regist. Eccles. de Maker.
[d] Willis's Not. Parl. Vol. II. p. 86, and 164.

thony, in Cornwall, Bart, was tried at Guildhall, in London, by a court martial,[e] for holding intelligence with Colonel Edgcumbe, and Major Scawen, of the King's party, not only by letters, but by personal conference several times, at midnight, in their own quarters; for which he was beheaded on Monday, December 23d, 1644, on Tower-hill, the day before the parliament voted that the clause, 'For the preservation of his Majesty's person,' should be left out of Sir Thomas Fairfax's commission.

The said Piers Edgecumbe married Mary, daughter of Sir John Glanvil, of Broad-Hinton, in com. Wilts, Knt. and died in the fifty-sixth year of his age, on January 6th, 1660, leaving two daughters; ———, wife of Sir Baynham, Throckmorton, of Tortworth, Gloucestershire, Bart.; and Winifred, married to Thomas, first Earl of Coventry; also two sons, Sir Richard Edgcumbe, and Francis Edgcumbe, Esq. who lies buried at Calstock, with this inscription to his memory:

> Hic repositum est corpus Francisci Edgcumbe, armigeri, filii junioris Pearsei Edgcumbe, de Monte-Edgcumbe, armigeri, qui obiit 27° die Aprilis, anno Domini 1668, ætatis suæ 21°.

The said Peirs Edgcumbe, Esq. was buried at Calstock, where a monument is erected, with this inscription:

> Exemplum posteris, et præsentis ævi decus, scientiarum qui fuit et linguarum magister, Regis et ecclesiæ cultor, quorum causam (heu nimis civili bello labentem) summis viribus et proprio sumptu fulcire conatus est, Pearseus Edgcumbe de Monte-Edgcumbe, armiger, filius Richardi Edgcumbe, militis (claro admodum stemmate) qui Mariam uxorem dixit filiam Johannis Glanville, militis, de Broad-Hinton, in comit. Wilts. Ex qua binos filios et totidem natas genuit relicto hærede Richardo milite Balnei, animam Deo resignavit (depositis hic prope exuviis) 6° die Jan. An. Dom. 1660°. Et ætatis suæ 56°.

His eldest son, Sir RICHARD Edgecumbe, was made one of the

[e] Rushworth's Collections, Vol. V. p. 472.

Knights of the Bath,[f] on April 19th, 1661, four days before the coronation of King Charles II. They attended the grand solemnity, in their purple robes, from the court of requests to the abbey-church, where they sat to see the ceremony, &c. He was born at Mount-Edgecumbe,[g] where he was baptized on February 13th, 1639; and was chosen for the borough of Launceston (alias Dunhivid), in the first parliament of King Charles II. and in the three next parliaments served as [h] one of the Knights for the county of Cornwall. He married the Lady Anne Montagu, second surviving daughter of Edward, Earl of Sandwich; and by her had issue three sons.

1. John, who died an infant, and was buried at Maker, on April 9th, 1674.

2. Piers, who died at the University of Cambridge, aged eighteen. And,

3. Richard, created *Lord Edgcumbe.*

Also five daughters; Anne, baptized on April 16th, 1672, and buried at Maker, on May 26th, 1674; Mary, baptized on January 29th, 1673, and buried at Maker, on July 3d, 1674; Elizabeth, baptized on April 22d, 1675, married to ——— Atkins, Esq. of Gloucestershire; Catharine, baptized on January 25th, 1677, and buried at Maker, on May 9th, 1681; Anne, who was baptized on June 11th, 1679, and died unmarried; Margaret, baptized on May 26th, 1681, married to ——— Pine, Esq. son to the Lord Chief Justice Pine, of Ireland.

This Sir Richard was buried at Maker, on April 3d, 1688, his Lady surviving him, till March 14th, 1729, when she died, and was buried by him; but had been, secondly, married to Christopher Montagu, elder brother to Charles, Earl of Halifax.

Their only surviving son, RICHARD, *the* FIRST LORD EDGCUMBE, was born at Mount-Edgcumbe, and baptized on April 23d, 1680. Soon after he came of age, he was chosen one of the representatives of the county of Cornwall. In the next parliament, 13 William III.[i] he served for the town of St. Germains; and for Plympton, in the first year of Queen Anne; and was constantly elected to every parliament whilst he was a commoner. His Lordship was constituted one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on June 22d, 1716; also on June 11th, 1720; and on April 3d, 1724, with Hugh Boscawen, Viscount

[f] Anstis's Observat. on Knighthood of the Bath, 4to, p. 81 to 89.
[g] Ex Regist. Eccles. de Maker. [h] Willis, ut antea, p. 14, 25.
[i] Willis, Vol. II. p. 154.

Falmouth, had the offices of Vice-treasurer, Receiver-general, Treasurer of War, and Paymaster-general of his Majesty's revenues in Ireland.

He was created LORD EDGCUMBE, on April 20th, 1742; and on December 22d, 1743, he was constituted Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

On January 5th, 1743-4, he was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council; and was also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall. On the rebellion in 1745, he was one of the twelve noblemen, who were commissioned to raise a regiment of foot, each, at the public expense; and on January 24th, 1758, having resigned the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was declared Warden and Chief-justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, chaces, and warrens, beyond Trent. His Lordship departed this life on November 22d, 1758; and by Matilda his wife (who died March, 1721, and was buried at Waldershare), daughter of Sir Henry Furnese, of Waldershare, in Kent, Bart. left issue two sons, Richard and George, successively Lords Edgcumbe.

RICHARD, the eldest son, and SECOND LORD EDGCUMBE, represented the borough of Lestwithiel in the tenth parliament of Great Britain, and in the next, which met on May 31st, 1754, sat for the borough of Penryn, until he succeeded to the peerage. In December, 1755, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty; but resigned his seat at that board in November, 1756, on being constituted Comptroller of his Majesty's household, and admitted to the Privy-Council. His Lordship, on February 23d, 1759, was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall: but dying a bachelor on May 10th, 1761,[k] when he was also a Major-general, the peerage and estate devolved upon his brother,

GEORGE, THIRD LORD, *and* FIRST EARL EDGCUMBE, who was then Clerk of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, but resigned that office in June, 1762. When a commoner, he was returned for Plympton and Fowey, to the parliament which met first for the dispatch of business on November 12th, 1747, but took his seat for Fowey; for which he was also chosen in 1754; and likewise at the general election in 1761, but was entitled to a seat in the house of Peers before the Parliament met. His

[k] See a beautiful character of him in the Additions to the Royal and Noble Authors, in the posthumous Collection of Lord Orford's Works, 4to.

Lordship being bred to a maritime life, was, after going through the inferior stations of midshipman, &c. made a Captain in his Majesty's navy, on August 19th, 1744, and on all occasions displayed the spirit of a brave and judicious officer. On June 18th, 1761, his Lordship, as Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall, took the oaths appointed to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; and in November, 1762, was constituted Rear-admiral of the Blue.

His Lordship was advanced to the dignity of VISCOUNT EDGCUMBE, February 17th, 1781, and to that of EARL OF MOUNT-EDGCUMBE, August 18th, 1789.

In 1773, his Lordship was appointed Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; which he resigned in 1782.

His Lordship at the time of his death, which happened on February 4th, 1795, was Admiral of the Blue, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall, Joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and LL.D.

On August 6th, 1761, his Lordship wedded Emma, only child of Dr. John Gilbert, Archbishop of York (who died a few days afterwards); and by her Ladyship, who died December 26th, 1807, had a son,

RICHARD, born on September 13th, 1764, who succeeded his father as SECOND EARL MOUNT-EDECUMBE.

His Lordship married, February 21st, 1789, Lady Sophia Hobart, daughter and coheir of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire; and by her, who died August 17th, 1806, had issue,

1. Lady Emma Sophia, born July 28th, 1791.
2. Lady Caroline, born October 22d, 1792.
3. William, *Viscount Valletort*, born November 19th, 1794.
4. Ernest, born March 23d, 1797.
5. A daughter, born June 26th, 1800.

His Lordship is Lord Lieutenant, Vice-Admiral, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cornwall, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, High Steward of Plympton, Devonshire, and F.S.A.

Titles. Richard Edgcumbe, Lord Edgcumbe, Baron of Mount-Edgcumbe; Viscount Valletort, and Earl Mount-Edgcumbe.

Creations. Baron Edgcumbe, of Mount-Edgcumbe, in the county of Devon, April 20th, 1742, 15 George II.; Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort, March 5th, 1781; and Earl Mount-Edgcumbe, August 18th, 1789.

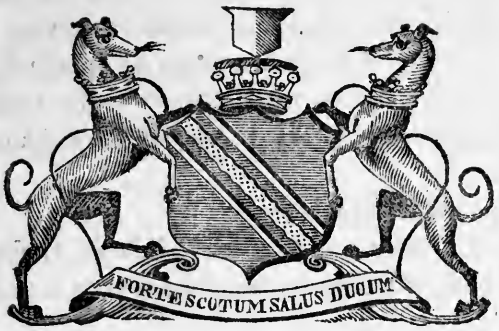
Arms. Gules, on a Bend, Ermines, cottised, Or, three boars heads couped, Argent.

Crest. On a wreath, Or and Gules, a boar passant, Argent, about the neck a chaplet of oak leaves, Vert, fructed proper.

Supporters. On each side a greyhound, Argent, guttée de poix, collared dovetail double, Gules.

Motto. Au Playsire fort de Dieu.

Chief Seats. At Mount-Edgcumb, near Plymouth, in Devonshire; and Cotele, Cornwall.



FORTESCUE EARL FORTESCUE.

This family derives its origin from Sir Richard le Forte, a person of extraordinary strength and courage, and a distinguished soldier under William, Duke of Normandy, in his expedition into England, A. D. 1066; who bearing a strong shield before the Duke, at the decisive battle of Hastings, in Sussex, against King Harold, wherein he was exposed to imminent danger, having three horses killed under him, contributed greatly to his preservation; from which signal event his posterity assumed the name and motto of the family: the word *scutum*, in Latin, or *escu*, in French (a shield), being added to their original denomination, Forte, composes the name, and the motto is Forte Scutum salus Ducum. Likewise when the bearing of crests became hereditary, this family assumed a shield for theirs.

Sir Adam Fortescue, Knt. his son, was likewise a principal commander in the same battle, and behaved so valiantly, that for the services his father and he had done, the Conqueror gave him Wimondeston, Wimstone, or (as it is now written) Winstone, in the parish of Modberry, within the hundred of Armington, and county of Devon, with divers other lands in that and other counties; which grants were confirmed by a charter of King John, in the tenth year of his reign, and continued in the family to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. After the affairs of this kingdom were settled, Sir Richard returned to his family in Normandy, where his posterity by another son continued in great repute; but Sir Adam remaining in England, became the patriarch of several flourishing families of this name.

Sir William Pole observes in his manuscripts of Charters, [a] that

[a] Pole's MS. of Charters.

Wymondeston, now Winston, in the parish of Modbury, was the most ancient seat of this family, in whose possession it continued from the days of King John to the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

King John, by his letters patent dated in the 10th year of his reign, enfeoffed therewith JOHN Fortescu,[b] after whom it came to his son,

Sir RICHARD,[c] and after him to

ADAM Fortescu, who was dead in 31 Edward I. for then it was specified[d] he held Wymonston by one knight's fee of the honour of Tremeton.

His son and heir was another ADAM, who grants to Henry Lopperigge seven shillings annual rent, which Richard, the son of Philip Gretun, used to pay him for his tenement at Wymonston; witnesses, Sir Andrew Trelesk, Peter de Prideaux, &c. dated at Wymonston, Friday next following the feast of St. Ambrose [April 4th] 1302, the 30th of King Edward, son of Henry.[e] To the deed an oval seal is affixed, wherein was the badge of a star, and circumscribed *Sigillum Adæ Fortescu.*

To him succeeded his son and heir, another ADAM, who married Anne, daughter and coheir to William Delaport, of Old Port, in com. Devon, by whom he had three sons, William,[f] Richard, and Nicholas.

Which WILLIAM, at making the King's eldest son a Knight, in 19 Edward III. paid for one knight's-fee in Wymondeston, held of Tremeton, which Adam de Fortescu held.[g] In 28 Edward III. I find him witness to a deed of Walter de Strechlegh,[h] whereby he enfeoffed his lands in Strechlegh, Forsan, Cokesland, Broke, Dunstan, and Tamerton, on the daughter of the said Walter, named Alice, whom this said William Fortescu married, and had issue by her

WILLIAM; and in 48 Edward III. William Coffin, son and heir of Walter Coffin, grants lands in Strechlegh, Forsan, Cokesland, Broke, Boraton, Tamerton, and Dunstan,[i] to Walter de Strechlegh, and his heirs, in default to William Fortescu, son of William Fortescu, and Alice, daughter of the said Walter de

[b] Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, Vol. IV. p. 292.

[c] Visit. de Devon in Collect. Sim. Segar. [d] Pole, Ibid. p. 428.

[e] Pole's MS. Charters, p. 100, et seq.

[f] These descents somewhat differ from the deduction in Archdall's Irish Peerage, III. 341. In that work, occur Sir Richard and Sir Nicholas, Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who attended King Richard I. to the Holy Land.

[g] Pole's MS. Charters, p. 479. [h] Ibid. p. 215. [i] Ibid.

Strechlegh, and to the heirs of their two bodies. In 50 Edw. III. William Fortescu, and Walter Strechlegh,[k] grant to William Yearle, vicar of the church of Valhamton, an annual rent of 40 s. sterling, to be received out of their lands on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, for the term of twenty-one years, sealed with three seals of arms annexed, the middlemost being the arms the Fortescue family bears. The said William, in 2 Richard II. being wrote William Fortescue, senior, had a grant with Sir Philip and Sir Peter Courtenay, Knts. from Richard Mauldit, called Somaister, of lands in Smytheston, Wimpell, and Thuverton. By the said Alice his wife, he had issue,

WILLIAM, his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, sister and coheir to Thomas Beauchamp, of Ryme,[l] in the county of Dorset, widow of Richard, son of Adam Branscomb, by which Richard she had no issue; and in 18 Richard II. I find an assignment of dower, made at Over-Aller, the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Martin that year, to the said William, styling him *junior*, and Elizabeth his wife, of all lands, &c. which were the said Richard Branscomb's, husband of the said Elizabeth, in Over-Aller; being sealed with the Fortescues' arms, and a crescent for difference.[m] He had issue, by his said wife, Elizabeth, two sons.

1. WILLIAM, his successor, at Winston, from whom the Fortescues of Winstone, Pristone, Spireliston, Falapit, and Hext, were [n] descended. And,

2. Sir JOHN Fortescue, one of those heroes who signalized themselves in the wars under that victorious King, Henry V. and merited knighthood for his valour and conduct upon the reduction of Meaux, in France, the metropolis of La-Brie, in 1422, when he was made Governor and Captain thereof. He married Joan,[o] daughter and heir of Henry, son of William Norreis, of Norreis, in the parish of North-Hewish, in com. Devon, by whom he had among other children,

1. Sir Henry, appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, June 25th, 1426, 4 Henry VI. from whom by his first wife, Joan, daughter of Edmund Bozun, of Bozuns Hele, heir to the family of Wood, in Devonshire, descended the first

[k] Pole's MS. Charters, p. 516.

[l] Archdall says, Lord of Kyme, in Lincolnshire.

[m] Pole's MS. p. 311.

[n] See these something more detailed in Archdall, III. 342.

[o] Or, according to the Baronagium Genealogicum, Eleanor, daughter and heir of William Norreis, of Devonshire.

Fortescues of Wood, which ended in an heir female, Joan, married to Lewis Fortescue, of Priston;[p] and by his second wife, who was the daughter and heir of Fallopit, he had Richard Fortescue, his successor there, from whom the first race of the Fortescues of that place descended; whose heir female, Elizabeth, conveyed it by marriage to Lewis, a younger son of John Fortescue, of Spindelston.[q]

2. Sir John Fortescue, Knt. *of whom hereafter.*

3. Richard, returned among the gentry of the county of Devon, in 12 Henry VI. and from him[r] are derived the Fortescues of Punsburn, in com. Hertford; Falkborn, in Essex; and those of Salden, in com. Bucks; and those of Suffolk.

I now return to Sir JOHN Fortescue,[s] Knt. second son, educated in Lincoln's-Inn. He was in 1430, called to the degree of Serjeant at Law,[t] and in [u] 1441, constituted King's Serjeant. The next year he was made LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE OF ENGLAND,[x] being a particular favourite of King Henry VI. to whom he was, lastly, Lord Chancellor.[y]

p Whose descendant, Peter, was created a Baronet January 29th, 1666.

q His grandson, Peter, of Fallowpit, was father of Edmund, created a Baronet, March 31st, 1664.

r Sir John Fortescue, of Punsburn, was his second son, and married Alice, daughter of Sir Geffrey Bullein, by whom he had Sir John Fortescue, of Punsburn, whose son, John, married ——— the daughter and heir of Montgomery, of Falkborn Hall, in Essex, and left issue Henry Fortescue, of Punsburn, and of Falkborn Hall, Esq. who was Sheriff of Hertfordshire, 1563, and was one of the four Squires for the body to Queen Elizabeth. He died Oct. 6th, 1576, and was buried in Falkborn church. By Elizabeth, daughter of Stafford, of Broadfield, Berks, he had four sons, and five daughters; of whom, Dudley, a younger son, married, July 29th, 1581, Mary Strongman, widow; and Katharine, one of the daughters, married Anthony Bridges, third son of John, first Lord Chandos, from whom descended the late claimant to the Barony of Chandos. Francis Fortescue, their elder brother, died 1588, aged forty-two. His son, Edmund Fortescue, who died 1596, was grandfather of William Fortescue, who sold Falkborn to the Bullocks in 1637.

Sir Adrian Fortescue, younger son of Sir John Fortescue, of Punsburn, was father of Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1590, who was seated at Salden House, in Bucks, and died 1607. The posterity of his second son, Sir John, remained at Salden, till they became extinct in Sir Francis Fortescue, who died at Bath, without issue, November 11th, 1729.

s Former editions of Collins have made Sir John younger son, and not younger brother of Sir Henry; but I have followed Archdall's Irish Peerage, for the reasons assigned by him.

t Dugd. Orig. Jurid. et Chron. Series, p. 61. u Ibid. p.

x Ibid. p. 62.

y Selden's Notæ prefix. J. Fortescue *de Laudibus Leg. Angl.*

He is highly commended by our most eminent writers for the wisdom, gravity, and uprightness, with which he presided in the Court of King's Bench for many years. He remained in great favour with the King, of which he received a signal proof, by an unusual augmentation of his salary. He held his office through the reign of Henry VI. to whom he steadily adhered, and served him faithfully in all his troubles: for which, in the first parliament of Edward IV. which began at Westminster in November 1461. he was attainted of high treason, in the same act by which Hen. VI. Queen Margaret, Edward, their son, and many persons of the first distinction, were likewise attainted. After this Henry fled into Scotland; and it is generally believed, that he then made Fortescue *Chancellor of England.* His name, indeed, upon this occasion, is not found recorded in the patent rolls; because, as Selden[z] says, "being with Henry VI. driven into Scotland by the fortune of the wars with the House of York, he was made Chancellor of England while he was there. Several writers have styled him Chancellor of England; and in his book *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ,* he calls himself *Cancellarius Angliæ.*"

In April 1463, he embarked with Queen Margaret, Prince Edward, and many persons of distinction, who followed the fortunes of the House of Lancaster, at Bamburgh, and landed at Sluys, in Flanders: whence they were conducted to Bruges, thence to Lisle, and thence into Lorrain. In this exile he remained for many years, retiring from place to place, as the necessities of the royal family required: for, though during that space, the Queen and Prince were often in motion, and great efforts were made to restore Henry, yet considering the age of Fortescue, it is not probable that he was suffered to expose himself to such hazards; especially as he might do them better service by soliciting their interest at different courts. It is certain that he was not idle; but observing the excellent understanding of Prince Edward, who applied himself wholly to military exercises, and seemed to think of nothing but qualifying himself for an expert commander, he thought it high time to give him other impressions, and to infuse into his mind just notions of the constitution of his country, as well as due respect to its laws; so that, if Providence should favour his designs, he might govern as a King, and not as a tyrant, or a conqueror. With this view, as we learn from his Introduc-

[z] Epistle to the Reader, prefixed to his Notes on Fortescue *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ.*

tion, he drew up his famous work, intitled, *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ;* which, though it failed of its primary intention, that hopeful Prince being not long after cruelly murdered, will yet remain an everlasting monument of this great and good man's respect and affection for his country. This very curious and concise vindication of our laws, was received with great esteem when it was communicated to the learned of that profession; yet it was not published till the reign of Henry VIII. Several editions have since been given of it, with different titles each time: yet none of them suitable to the value of the performance, till that printed in folio in 1732; and again in 1741; with a copious preface, with large, learned, and useful annotations, an accurate index, and whatever else is necessary to satisfy a curious and inquisitive reader.

The House of Lancaster having afterwards a prospect of retrieving their fortunes, the Queen and the Prince went over to England, Fortescue, with many others, accompanying them. They did not succeed; so that this Chancellor was forced to reconcile himself as well as he could to the victorious Edward IV. for which purpose he wrote a kind of apology for his own conduct. This treatise, though it has never been published, Selden had seen; as he tells us in his Preface to Fortescue's Book *De Laudibus.* After all these extraordinary changes of masters and fortunes, he preserved his old principles in regard to the English constitution; as appears from another valuable and learned work, written by him in English, and published in the reign of Queen Anne, with this title, *The Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy, as it more particularly regards the English Constitution; being a Treatise written by Sir John Fortescue, Knight, Lord Chief Justice, and Lord High Chancellor of England under King Henry VI. faithfully transcribed from the Manuscript Copy in the Bodleian Library; and collated with three other Manuscripts. Published with some Remarks by John Fortescue Aland, of the Inner Temple, Esq. F. R. S.* 1714, 8vo. There is a Manuscript of this work in the Cotton Library, in the title of which it is said to be addressed to King Henry VI.; but many passages in it shew it to have been plainly written in favour of, and for the service of Edward IV. A second edition, with amendments, was published in 1719, 8vo. As for this author's other writings, which were pretty numerous, as they were never printed, we know nothing more of them, than we learn from the titles, and the commendations bestowed upon them by those who

had perused them. They have, however, been carefully preserved in libraries, some of them being still extant under the following titles: *Opusculum de natura legis naturæ, et de ejus censura in successione regnorum supremorum.—Defensio Juris Domus Lancastriæ.—Genealogy of the House of Lancaster.—Of the Title of the House of York.—Genealogiæ Regum Scotiæ.—A Dialogue between Understanding and Faith.—A Prayer Book, which savours much of the Times we live in.* It would certainly be a great benefit to the learned world, if his manuscripts were printed; for he was a man of general knowledge, great observation, and his writings would probably throw much light upon the dark parts of our history and antiquities.

We know nothing further of his life, which probably was spent in retirement in the country, free from the cares, and remote from the dangers of a court. Neither is there any distinct account preserved of his death; we are only told in general, that he was then near ninety years of age, which the circumstances of his life rendered very probable. His remains were interred in the church of Ebrington, in Gloucestershire, where he had purchased an estate; and where Colonel Robert Fortescue, of Filley, in 1677, caused a monument to be repaired, on which was the figure of this venerable person in his robes, and added an inscription [a] to his me-

[a] In
Fælicem et immortalem Memoriam
Clarissimi Viri, Domini
JOHANNIS FORTESCUTI
Militis, Grandævi, Angliæ Judicis primarii,
et processu temporis, sub Hen. 6. Rege &
Edwardo Principe, summi Cancellarii,
Regis Conciliarii prudentissimi,
Legum Angliæ peritissimi,
nec non earundem
Hyperaspistis
fortissimi.
Qui
Corporis exuvias, lætam Resurrectionem expectantes,
Hic deposuit.
Marmoreum hoc Monumentum
positum est A.D.
M. DC. LXXVII.
Voto et expensis ROBERTI FORTESCUTI,
Armigeri, ejusdem Familiæ Hæ:
: redis, nuper defuncti.

mory. It was truly said by Mr. Fortescue Aland,[b] that "all good men, and lovers of the English constitution, speak of him with honour; and that he still lives in the opinion of all true Englishmen, in as high esteem and reputation as any judge that ever sat in Westminster-Hall. He was a man acquainted with all sorts of learning, besides his knowledge of the law, in which he was exceeded by none; as will appear by the many judgments he gave when on the Bench, in the Year-Book of Henry VI. His character in history is that of pious, loyal, and learned; and he had the honour to be called the chief counsellor of the King. He was a great courtier, and yet a great lover of his country.[c]

MARTIN FORTESCUE, Esq. his son and heir (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton), married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Deynsell, of Filleigh and Weare-Gifford, in com. Devon, Esq. whereby he became possessed of those estates, together with Buckland-Filleigh; and had issue two sons:

1. John, ancestor to Hugh, Earl Fortescue, of whom I am principally to treat. And,

2. William, who got the estate of Buckland-Filleigh, and from whom the family in Ireland is descended.[d]

Angligenas intra Cancellos juris et æqui
Qui tenuit, cineres jam tenet Urna Viri.
Lex viva ille fuit Patriæ, Lux splendida Legis,
Forte Bonis *Scutum*, Sontibus et Scutica.
Clarus erat titulis, clarus Majoribus, Arte
Clarus, Virtute ast clarior emicuit.
Jam micat in tenebris, veluti Carbunculus Orbi,
Nam Virtus radios non dare tanta nequit.
Vivit adhuc FORTESCUTUS laudatus in ævum;
Vivit et in Legum laudibus ille suis.

[b] Preface to the Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy, p. 39.

[c] This account of Sir John Fortescue is copied from the Biographical Dictionary.

[d] William Fortescue, of Buckland-Filleigh, had a son and heir, John; who, by Christian Arscot, had William, of Buckland-Filleigh; who, by Anne Gifford, had John, of the same place; who married, first, Anne Porter; and, secondly, Susanna Chichester; which last was the ancestress of the Earl and Viscount Clermont.

By the *former* wife, John had Roger, whose son, John, by the daughter of Prideaux, had three sons; of whom, William was the eldest.—William Fortescue, Esq. of Fallowpit and Buckland-Filleigh, was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, 1736; Judge of the Common Pleas, 1738; and Master of the Rolls, 1741; in which office he was succeeded by Sir John Strange, 1750. He was the friend and correspondent of Pope; and fifty-four of the Poet's letters to him are

JOHN, the eldest son and heir, married Jaquetta, eldest daughter of Ralph St. Leger, Esq. by whom he had issue

BATHOLOMEW FORTESCUE, of Filleigh and Weare-Gifford, Esq. who had issue [e]

RICHARD FORTESCUE, Esq. his son and heir, who was father of

HUGH FORTESCUE, Esq. his son and heir, who had to wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh, in com. Devon, and sister of Sir Arthur Chichester, Baron of Belfast, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, by whom he was father of

JOHN FORTESCUE, Esq. He wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Specot, Knt. and from them proceeded

HUGH FORTESCUE, Esq. their son and heir, who died 1661, and by Mary his wife,[f] daughter of Robert Rolle, ancestor to Lord Rolle, had five sons:

1. Colonel Robert Fortescue, who married Grace, daughter to Sir Bevile Granville, of Stowe, in Cornwall, Knt. and sister to John, Earl of Bath, but died without male issue.

2. Arthur, *of whom hereafter.*

3. Edmond[g] Fortescue, of London, Esq. who married Sarah, eldest daughter to Henry Aland, of Waterford, Esq. who died 1681,[h] and sister to Henry, who died without issue in 1683; and dying 1691, left three sons. 1. Edmund Fortescue Aland, of Speccot, Esq. who died unmarried, in August, 1704. 2. Sir John Fortescue Aland, created Lord Fortescue. 3. Henry, born March 17th,

published in the Supplemental volume to Pope's Works, 1807, 8vo. extracted from *Polwhele's Devonshire*; where see more of this family.

John Fortescue, by his *second* wife, Susanna Chichester, had issue Sir Faithful Fortescue, who removed into Ireland early in the reign of King James I. and was settled at Dromisken, in the county of Louth. His conduct at the battle of Edgehill is to be found in Clarendon. He survived the Restoration. His eldest son, Chichester, was ancestor of Sir Chichester Fortescue, Ulster King of Arms. His second son, William, settled at Newragh, in the county of Louth, and dying 1733, left issue, Thomas of Randalstown, who dying, 1769, aged eighty-six, left William-Henry, his son and heir, who was advanced to the Irish Peerage, by the title of *Lord Clermont*, 1770; created a Viscount, with remainder to the issue male of his brother, James, 1776; and Earl of Clermont, 1777. He died 1806, and was succeeded as Viscount Clermont by his nephew, William-Charles Fortescue.

[e] He had also a second son, Levi, who had three sons; James, Nicholas, and Martin; and Mary, wife of Robert Yeo, of Heanton Sackville, Esq. *Archdall.*

[f] Pedigree of Rolle, by John Warburton, Esq. Somerset Herald.

[g] This is on the authority of Archdall's Irish Peerage; for former editions of Collins deduce him from the Irish branch.

[h] Biogr. Dict. I. 182.

1678, died unmarried in 1702. Sir John, second son, was born March 7th, 1670; educated at Oxford, and the Inner Temple, of which last he was chosen reader 1716. On October 22d, 1714, he was appointed Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales; and December 16th, 1716, Solicitor-General to the King; appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, January 24th, 1717; and May 15th, 1718, a Judge of the King's Bench. At the accession of George II. his commission was superseded. However, the next year after his removal, on 27th January, 1728, he was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas, in which he continued till Trinity Term, 1746, when he resigned; having sat in the superior courts of Westminster for the long period of thirty years. On this occasion he was, in testimony of his services, created *Lord Fortescue*, of Credan, in the kingdom of Ireland, by patent August 15th, 1746; which honour he enjoyed but a short time, dying 19th December following, aged seventy-six. He deservedly had the name of one perfectly read in the Northern and Saxon literature. His juridical writings were, 1. Sir John Fortescue's difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy, written in the time of Hen. VI. with Remarks by the Editor, 1714, 1719, 8vo. 2. Law Reports, 1784, fol. posthumous. 3. The same Preface to both these works, which is an excellent historical treatise in commendation of the laws and constitution of England.[h] His eldest son, John, having died before him in 1742, he was succeeded by his son Dormer, second Lord Fortescue, on whose death without issue, 1781, the title expired.

4. Joseph Fortescue.

5. Samuel, of Ware, who left a son, John, father of Samuel Fortescue, of Ware.

Arthur, second son, before mentioned, married a daughter of —— Elford, Esq. and had issue by her four sons:

1st. Hugh, of Filleigh, *of whom hereafter*.

2d. John, of Penwarn, in Cornwall.

3d. Arthur, of St. Endar, and of Penwarn, who died in October, 1735, leaving a son, John.

4th. Joseph.

Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, Esq. the eldest, married, first, Bridget, sole daughter and heir of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan, in Cornwall, by Margaret his wife, fifth daughter, and at length coheir of Theophilus Clinton, Earl of Lincoln (whose eldest sister was married to Robert Rolle, of Heanton-Sackville-court, in com. Devon, Esq. and dying in 1667, had issue by her Samuel Rolle,

Esq. whose sole daughter and heir, Margaret, was married in 1724, to Robert, Lord Walpole, afterwards second Earl of Orford, and was mother to George, the third Earl of Orford.)

The BARONY OF CLINTON being therefore in abeyance, King George I. conferred it on Hugh Fortescue, Esq. son and heir of the before-mentioned Hugh and Bridget, by writ of summons to parliament, March 16th, 1721, who thus became LORD CLINTON; and he took his seat in the house of Peers, as the ancient Barons Clinton, who by several summonses had enjoyed the honour from February 6th, 1298, 26 Edward I. On April 11th, 1721, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Devonshire.

In 1723, his Lordship was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to the King; and, on May 27th, 1725, elected a Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath. At his late Majesty's accession to the throne, he was, on July 24th, 1727, appointed one of the Lords of his Bed-chamber, and, on October 26th following, constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Devonshire; both which he resigned on April 13th, 1733. On July 5th, 1746, his Majesty was pleased to create him LORD FORTESCUE, *Baron of Castle hill, in com. Devon,* and EARL CLINTON, with limitation of the *barony* to Matthew Fortescue, Esq. his brother (by his father's second wife), and his heirs male; and his Lordship deceasing on May 3d, 1751, was succeeded in the barony of Castle-hill by his brother Matthew, and in that of Clinton, by Margaret, Countess Dowager of Orford before mentioned; which Barony of Clinton will be more particularly treated of in Vol. VI. of this work.

But I shall now take notice, that their father had also issue by his wife Bridget,

Boscawen Fortescue, second son, who died December 1st, 1719, and was buried at Filleigh.

Theophilus Fortescue, third son, who was chosen for the borough of Barnstaple, to the parliament summoned to meet on November 28th, 1727, also to the succeeding parliament in 1734, He was elected one of the Knights for Devonshire in 1741, died unmarried during the sitting of that parliament, on March 12th, 1745, and was buried at Filleigh.

Also two daughters; 1. Margaret, who died unmarried in 1760, and was buried at Filleigh. 2. Bridget, who died unmarried in April, 1742, and was buried at Filleigh.

The said Hugh Fortescue (Earl Clinton's father), married, to

his second wife, Lucy, daughter to Matthew, first Lord Aylmer, in the kingdom of Ireland; and by her, who died February 18th, 1767, aged eighty, and was buried at Filleigh, had issue,

Matthew, *second Lord Fortescue;* and a daughter,

Lucy, who was married in 1742 to the Right Honourable Sir George Lyttelton, Bart. late Lord Lyttelton,[i] and died on January 19th, 1746.

Which MATTHEW, SECOND LORD FORTESCUE, took his seat in parliament on May 17th, 1751. His Lordship (who was High Steward of Barnstaple), married on June 8th, 1752, Anne, second daughter[k] to John Campbell, of Calder, in Scotland, and of Stakpole-court, in the county of Pembroke, Esq. one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and by her Ladyship had issue,

1. Hugh Fortescue, present Earl.

2. Matthew, born on April 12th, 1754; a superannuated Captain in the Navy,[l] married in June, 1795, Lady Ackland, widow of Sir T. Ackland, Bart.

3. John, born on March 6th, 1755, died single in March, 1773. And,

Lucy, born July 20th, 1756, and married, September , 1778, to the Rev. Mr. Harrington.

His Lordship died July 8th, 1785, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HUGH, FIRST and present EARL Fortescue, born March 12th, 1753.

His Lordship is Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-admiral of Devonshire, High Steward of Barnstaple and South Moulton.

His Lordship married, May 10th, 1782, Hester Grenville, sister to George, Marquis of Buckingham, K.G. by whom he has

Hugh, Viscount Ebrington, M.P. for Barnstaple, 1804, 1806, in the Army, born February 13th, 1783.

Hester, born December 17th, 1784; married May 26th, 1804, Peter, Lord King.

Matthew, born in August, 1786.

George, Cornet in the 14th Light Dragoons.

[i] She was the subject of that Peer's celebrated *Monody.*

[k] Aunt to Lord Cawdor.

[l] He has a son, Matthew, a Lieutenant in the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, who must have been by a former wife.

His Lordship was advanced to the dignities of *Viscount Ebrington*, and EARL FORTESCUE, August 18th, 1789.

Titles. Hugh Fortescue, Lord Fortescue, Baron of Castle-hill, Viscount Ebrington, and Earl Fortescue.

Creations. Baron Fortescue, of Castle-hill, July 5th, 1746, 20 George II.; Viscount Ebrington, and Earl Fortescue, August 18th, 1789.

Arms. Azure, a Bend ingrailed, Argent, cotized, Or.

Crest. On a wreath, a plain shield, Argent.

Supporters. Two greyhounds, Argent, each having a ducal collar, and line, Gules.

Motto. FORTE SCUTUM SALUS DUCUM.

Chief Seats. At Filleigh, and at Castle-hill, both in Devonshire.

DIGBY, EARL DIGBY.

THE surname of this ancient and honourable family [a] is said to be originally TILTON, assumed from their residence at [b] Tilton, in the county of Leicester, where they possessed a fair estate in the reign of Henry II. in whose time lived Sir John *Tilton*, who gave certain parcels of land in Billersdon and Kirby-Bellers, in that county, to the lepers of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, which the King confirmed to the infirm brethren of Burton-Lazars. In 1256, 40 Henry III. the family removing from Tilton to [c] *Digby*, in the county of Lincoln, received a name from that place, which hath ever since been retained; and of this line we read of

JOHN Digby, who [d] in the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 32d, and 33d years of Edward I. was a Commissioner for the gaol-delivery at Warwick, and served that King in his wars. He lies buried at Tilton, under a tomb, adorned with his effigies at full length, and cross-legged, holding a shield of his arms of the Fleur de lis, with the sun and moon thereon, and this line,

Jehan de Digby, gist icy, praiez pour luy.

To him succeeded ROBERT de Diggeby, to whom, in the reign

[a] There is a famous genealogy of the Digbys of Tilton, compiled by the direction of Sir Kenelm, in 1634, at the expence of 1200l. Pennant was furnished with the use of it by his neighbour, Watkin Williams, Esq. See *Journey to London*, p. 328.

[b] Lib. rub. f, 99. b. —— [c] Rot. f. 40 Henry III. m. 7. ——

[d] Pat. de iisd. Ann. in d.

of Henry III. William Franceis conveyed certain lands in Billersdon, in Leicestershire; and by Catharine, daughter and coheir of Simon Pakeman, he was father of

SIMON, otherwise EVERARD Digby, Esq. who marrying Agnes, daughter of John Clarke, and widow of Richard Seddale, had issue[e]

EVERARD Digby, of Tilton, and three other sons, who all in 1440, 1 Edward IV. lost their lives at Towton-Field, in the county of York, fighting against that King, on the part of his unfortunate predecessor Henry VI.

EVERARD Digby, of Tilton, Esq. (for he was not a Knight, as some make him), was [f] also possessed of the lordship of Digby, and the manor of Stoke-Dry, or Drystoke,[g] in the county of Rutland, the latter whereof descended to him from Richard Digby, who was interred in the church there, with Agnes his wife, who only survived him a few days, under an alabaster gravestone, with this circumscription:

Hic jacent Ricardus Digbi et Agnes Uxor
Ejus, qui quidem Ricardus obiit xvii°. die
Mensis Octobris, et Agnes obiit penultimo
Die Mensis Octobris, Anno Domini M. CCC.
Septuagesimo nono, quorum Animabus
Propitietur Deus. Amen.

In 1434, 12 Henry VI. the King's Commissioners returned the said Everard one of the Gentry of the county of Huntingdon, in which reign he was Sheriff and Member of Parliament for the county of Rutland; but being killed in the said battle of Towton, he left issue by [h] Jaqueta, daughter and coheir to Sir John Ellys, of Devonshire, seven sons and a daughter, Baringold, married to Robert Hunt, of Lynden, in Rutlandshire, living 20 Henry VII. This Jaqueta [i] lies buried in the church of Stoke-Dry, under an alabaster tomb, adjoining to the South wall, with this memorial round the verge:

[e] Ex vet. Membr. —— [f] Wright's Antiquities of Rutland.

[g] Pennant says, Stoke-Dry descended to him by the marriage of *Everard* Digby, Esq. with Agnes, daughter of Francis *Clare*, of Wyssenden and Stoke-Dry, Esq. *Journey to London*, p. 328.

[h] Visit. com. Leicest. anno 1634. [i] Wright's Antiq. of Rutland.

Hic jacet Jaqueta Digbi, quondam Uxor Eve:
:rardi Digbi Armigeri, quæ quidem obiit vi:
cessimo nono die Mensis Junii, Anno Domini
M°. CCCC. LXXXXVI. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus.

The [k] seven sons, not forgetting the Lancastrian cause, fought resolutely at Bosworth, against King Richard III. and were,

1. Sir Everard, of whom presently.

2. Simon, of Coles-Hill, in the county of Warwick, *ancestor to the Lord Digby.*

3. Sir John, of Eye-Kettleby, in the county of Leicester, who [l] was knighted by King Henry VII. for his services at the field of Bosworth; appointed Knight-Mareschal of his household; Steward to the priory of Lewes, in Sussex; Sheriff in 1515, for the counties of Warwick and Leicester, and for *that* of Rutland, in the years 1491, 1517, and 1523. On the 18th of July, 1511, he accompanied Sir Edward Poynings, Captain of 1500 archers, in aid of Margaret, Duchess of Savoy, daughter to Maximilian the Emperor, Governess of Flanders and the Low-Countries appertaining to Charles, the young Prince of Castile, against the Duke of Guelders, when they performed their commission, by restoring peace to that country. In 1513, he attended King Henry VIII. to Calais, and fought valiantly in the battle of *Therouenne,* but died 25 Henry VIII. having a monument erected to his memory at [m] Frisby, and another at Melton, where he lies buried, both adorned with his coat-armour, and this epitaph on the latter:

Of your Devotion and Charity,
Say a Pater-noster *and an* Ave.
That God to his Grace and Light
Receive the Soul of Sir John Digby, Knight,
And of Dame Catharine and Dame Anne his wives.
Which Sir John Digby died Anno Do^i. 1533.

By his first wife, Catharine, daughter to Sir Nicholas Griffin, of Braybrook, in the county of Northampton, Knight of the Bath, he had two sons, William, who left no issue; Simon; and a

[k] Dugd. Warw. fo. 270. [l] Ibid.
[m] Burton's Leicestershire, p. 109.

daughter, Elizabeth, married to Humphry Hercy, of Grove, in Nottinghamshire, Esq. whose son, Sir John Hercy, left no issue.

Simon Digby, Esq. was pensioner to King Henry VIII. and Sheriff of the county of Rutland, in 1548 and 1555; married Catharine, daughter to —— Clapham, of Beamsley, in Yorkshire; and deceasing in 1561, was buried under a monument on the south side of North-Luffenham church, leaving Roger Digby, Esq. who settled at Luffenham, being possessed of a moiety of that manor. He married Mary, daughter to John Cheney, of Agmondisham, in the county of Bucks, Esq. died in 1582, and was buried under a mnnument, by his father, leaving James, his heir, who, by his first wife, Catharine, daughter to Kenelm Digby, of Stoke-Dry, had a daughter, Ursula, married to George Clifford, of Brackenburgh, in the county of Lincoln, Esq. and a son, John Digby, of North-Luffenham, Esq. who married Mary, only daughter to Richard Martin, of Long-Melford, in Suffolk, Esq. (who died March 8th, 1624), by his second wife, Barbara, daughter to Thomas Daniel, of Acton, in that county, Esq.) and had James, his successor, who marrying Elizabeth, daughter to James Ravenscroft, Esq. had five sons, and four daughters; James, who died unmarried; John, ancestor to the Luffenham branch; George, Joseph, Simon; Mary, married to Maurice Rich, merchant; Elizabeth, Catharine, and Magdalen.

4. Libæus, also seated at Luffenham, who married ———, daughter of ——— Hunt; their son, Thomas Digby, of Coates, Esq. had an only daughter, Anne, who carried a good estate to her husband, John Burton, of Stockerston, in the county of Leicester, Esq. by whom she was mother of Sir Thomas Burton, created a Baronet, July the 22d, 1622.

5. Rowland, of Welby, in the county of Leicester, who became possessed thereof in the reign of Henry VII. by marriage with Agnes, daughter and heir of John Sheldon, and left it to his son John, whose posterity continued here until the time of Jas. I. when it was sold to a citizen of London.

6. Sir Thomas Digby, seated at Oulney, in the county of Bucks, and honoured with knighthood by King Henry VII. on his victory at Bosworth, who also made him a Gentleman-usher of his Chamber, and conferred on him the Bailywick of Oulney, with the custody of the Park there; and his daughter, Catharine, was first married to Simon Wheeler, of Kenilworth; and, secondly, to John Fisher, of Packington-Magna, Esqrs. in which

church she lies buried by him, under a monument, with their arms impaled.

7. Benjamin, of Bathley, in the county of Norfolk.

Sir EVERARD, the eldest son of Everard Digby, Lord of Tilton, and Drystoke, was progenitor to the families of Drystoke, in the county of Rutland, and Sandon, in the county of Stafford. He was Sheriff of the former county in 1459, 1486, and 1499; and from the 25th to the 38th years of Henry VI. inclusive, its representative in parliament. He died in 1509,[n] and was buried under a tomb in the church of Tilton, leaving

Sir EVERARD, his heir, who also served the office of Sheriff for the said county in 1513, 1518, 1528, and 1532, and for Leicester and Warwick, in 1521. He deceased in 1540, and was buried in a chapel on the south side of the chancel of Drystoke church, under a handsome tomb, supporting the figure of an armed knight, with this circumscription;

Hic jacet Everardus Digby, Miles qui obiit
Undecimo die Aprilis, Anno Domini CCCCC.
XL. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

He married Mary, daughter to Sir John Heydon, and had

KENELM Digby, of Drystoke, Esq. (by some falsely made a Knight), also Sheriff of the county of Rutland for the years 1541, 1549, 1554, 1561, 1567, and 1585, and representative thereof in parliament from 1 Edward VI. to 14 Eliz. inclusive. He married Anne, daughter to Sir Anthony Cope, of Hanwell, in the county of Oxford, Knt. Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Catharine, wife of Henry VIII. and deceasing in 1590, was buried in the chancel of Stoke-Dry, adjoining to the partition wall of the chapel, where his father lay, under a tomb, with this memorial on the verge:

[n] This Sir Everard is omitted in some pedigrees, as he is by Mr. Wright, in his History of Rutlandshire, and other copiers from him; but their mistake (occasioned by the name occurring thrice in succession), is evident, if it be considered that (supposing him to be omitted), there is the space of 100 years between the deaths of father and son, viz. Everard, killed at Towton, 1440, and Sir Everard, who died in 1540.

The matter is indeed now decided, by the copy of his curious will, printed by Pennant, ut supr. p. 328, 329. It appears thence, that he had another son, John, and four daughters; Alice, Ellen, Katharine, a nun at Sempringham, and Darnegold.

Here lye the Bodies of Kenelm Digby, Esq.
Which Kenelme deceased the 21. *of April* 1590;
And of Anne his Wyfe, which Anne deceased
The————

And under their arms, impaled, this motto;

Nul que Ung. *None but One.*

Their issue were three sons and one daughter: Everard; Anthony, of Aston, who died childless; John, of Seaton, both in Rutlandshire; and Anne, married in April, 1567, to Sir Edward Watson, of Rockingham castle, in the county of Northampton: and she deceasing February the 17th, 1611, was mother of Lewis, created Lord Rockingham.

EVERARD, the eldest son, being educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, took the degree of A. M. and was Fellow of that House; a person of learning, and publisher of several books.[o] He died at Drystoke, in or about the year 1592, having issue by Mary,[p] daughter and coheir to Francis Nele, of Prestwould, and widow of Sampson Erdeswick, of Sandon, in Staffordshire, Esqrs. three sons and two daughters. 1. Sir Everard, his heir. 2. George. 3. John. 4. Mary, married to Sir Robert Wright, otherwise Reeve, of Thwaite, in the aforesaid county; and Elizabeth.

George, the second son, was seated at Sandon, and his only surviving child, Jane, was first married to Charles, the fourth Lord Gerard, of Gerard's-Bromley, and had an only son, Digby, the fifth Lord; and, secondly, to Sir Edward Hungerford, and died in November, 1603.[q]

o See their titles in Biogr. Dictionary, V. 44.

p She was born in 1559, and was great grand-daughter to Sir Christopher Nele, by his wife, Mary, daughter of John Digby, of Walby, before mentioned.

q This accomplished Lady (says Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of Staffordshire), by her most exquisite sagacity, and perspicacious insight into the most hidden recesses of nature, first discovered the restorative virtues of the well in Willoughbridge Park (where no less than threescore springs lie within the space of ten yards square), and, at her charitable expence, inclosed several of the springs with square stones, to preserve them pure and fit, both for bathing and drinking; and divers apartments were built for lodging the poorer sort of diseased im-

Sir Everard Digby, the eldest son, born in 1581, was knighted by King James I. was one of the most beautiful men of his time, and by the accomplishments of his mind, reputed one of the finest gentlemen in England;[r] but being drawn (as Camden says) into the Powder-Plot, was much pitied, for that it was his ill fate to suffer for it, by being convicted the 27th, and executed the 30th of January, 1605, at the west end of St. Paul's church, aged twenty-four years.[s] He married Mary, daughter and heir to William Mulsho, of Gothurst, in the county of Bucks, Esq. with whom he had a great fortune, and left two sons;

1. Sir Kenelm. And,

2. Sir John Digby, Knight, who very readily served King Charles I. in whose army he was a Colonel, and a Major-General in the western parts of England, and was killed in his Majesty's service.

Sir Kenelm Digby, the elder son, was seated at Gothurst, his mother's inheritance, where he was born June 11th, 1603, and about the year 1618 (says Ant. a'Wood), was sent to Gloucester-Hall, in Oxford, after he had been trained up in the Protestant religion under the direction of Archbishop Laud, then Dean of Gloucester (which, in 1636, he left for *that* of Rome), and committed to the care of Mr. Thomas Allen, one of the most learned men of those times, who, discerning the natural strength of his faculties, directed him in the right method of applying his wonderful capacity, which he frequently compared to *that* of the celebrated wit of Italy, Picus de Mirandula, by saying, that *he was the Mirandula of his age.* He continued there a Gentleman-Commoner above two years, and then travelling for a time in France, Spain, and Italy, received the honour of knighthood at his return, Ocober 28th, 1623, from the King, at Hinchingbroke.

potent people; so that it is hard to determine whether the world stands more indebted to her Ladyship's philosophical or theological virtues; whether to her knowledge as first finder, or her piety as founder of those sanative wells.

[r] See his life in Biogr. Dict. ut supr. V. 44.

[s] Religion was the only motive of Sir Everard's engagement in the Gunpowder-plot, as he acknowledged at his trial; to introduce which he resolved to hazard his life and estate; protesting, that if he had thought there had been the least sin in the plot, he would not have been of it for all the world; and the reason why he kept it secret was, because they, who were best able to judge of the lawfulness of it, had been acquainted with it, and given way unto it; and therefore, afterwards, he calls it the best cause.

In the beginning of King Charles's reign, he was made a Gentleman of the Bedchamber; was a Commissioner of the Navy; and some disputes having happened with the Venetians, in the Mediterranean, by which the English trade suffered, as well as by the depredations of the Algerines, he was appointed, in 1628, commander of a small squadron, destined to the Levant (at which time he was styled, *à secretiori Conclavi ad* Carolum I. *et in Rebus Maritimis Administrator præcipuus),* and acquired great honour by his gallant behaviour at Algier, in taking several armed vessels, redeeming many English slaves, and (June 16th) by bearing up so bravely in the resolute attack of the Venetian fleet, with a very inferior force, in the Bay of Scanderoon, whereby he brought the Venetians also to reason.

When the civil wars broke out, he shewed himself active for the King; and in 1639, with the Abbot Walter Montagu, was employed by the Queen, to prevail with the Roman Catholics for a liberal contribution to raise forces against the Scots; for which, and other services, he was imprisoned by the Parliament, in Winchester-House, London, until released August 3d, 1643, upon certain conditions, at the intercession of the Queen-Dowager of France, who wrote a letter, with her own hand, in his favour, whereupon he retired to that kingdom; but returning afterwards to England, in order to compound for his estate, he was (notwithstanding his composition), voted by the Parliament to depart the Commonwealth, and not return without leave, under pain of death, and confiscation of his estate; and during his exile, being Chancellor to Henrietta-Maria, the Queen-Mother of England, she sent him her Envoy from France, to Pope Innonocent the Xth; after which he is said to temporise with Cromwell, and promote his interests.

This "*Magazine of all Arts,*" or (as Edward Leigh, in his Treatise of Religion and Learning, page 180, called him), *the Ornament of England,* wrote several learned books; was a great benefactor to the *Bodleian* library, by presenting to it, in 1633, a large collection of MSS.; recovered the reputation of his family, and rendered it famous through the Christian world. He returned to England in 1661; was appointed one of the Council on the first settlement of the Royal Society, and died, at his house in Covent-Garden, on his birth-day, June 11th, 1665, æt. 62, and was buried in a vault, built at his own charge, under the east end of the South aisle of Christ-Church, within Newgate, London,

with his wife, Venetia,[t] daughter and coheir to Sir Edward Stanley (grandson to Edward, Earl of Derby), of Tonge-Castle, in Shropshire, Knight of the Bath; by his wife, the Lady Lucy Percy, daughter and coheir to Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, to whose memory he had erected a stately altar-monument of black marble, with her bust, of copper, gilt, fixed thereto, thus inscribed:

Insig. præclariss. Dominæ D. Venetiæ Digby è
Familia Stanleyorum, Com. Darbiæ, ex parte
Patris, et Percioruyn, Com. Northumbriæ,
Materno jure, aliisque quamplurimis Christian.
Orbis Principibus oriundæ.

The year after his burial the monument was defaced, when the church itself was burnt in the dismal conflagration, which then happened in London; and the following lines were composed, by way of epitaph, for him:

Under this Tomb the matchless Digby lies,
Digby the Great, the Valiant, and the Wise;
This Age's wonder for his noble Parts,
Skill'd in six Tongues, and learn'd in all the Arts;

[t] Pennant speaks of a famous picture of Venetia, Lady Digby, " in a Roman habit, with curled locks. In one hand is a serpent, the other is on a pair of white doves. She is painted at Windsor in the same emblematic manner, but in a different dress, and with accompanyments, explanatory of the emblems. The doves shew her innocency; the serpent, which she handles with impunity, shews her triumph over the envenomed tongues of the times. We know not the particulars of the story. Lord Clarendon must allude to her exculpation of the charge, whatsoever it was, when he mentions her, as ' a Lady of extraordinary beauty, of as extraordinary fame.' In the same picture is a genius about to place a wreath on her head. Beneath her is a Cupid prostrate; and behind him is Calumny with two faces, flung down, and bound; a beautiful compliment to her victory over malevolence. Sir Kenelm was so enamoured with her beauty, that he was said to have attempted to exalt her charms by a variety of whimsical experiments. Among others, that of feeding her with capons fed with the flesh of vipers; and that to improve her complexion, he was perpetually inventing new cosmetics. Probably she fell a victim to these arts; for she was found dead in bed, May 1st, 1633, æt. 33." *Journey to London*, 335. There is a print of Lady Venetia, and another of her mother, in *Harding's Biogr. Mirror*, Vol. III.

Born on the Day he died, th' Eleventh of June,
And that Day bravely fought at Scanderoon;
It's rare that one and the same Day should be
His Day of Birth, of Death, of Victory. R. Ferrar.

"Sir Kenelm Digby (says the noble historian) was a person very eminent and notorious throughout the whole course of his life, from his cradle to his grave: of an ancient family, and noble extraction; and inherited a fair and plentiful fortune, notwithstanding the attainder of his father. He was a man of a very extraordinary person and presence, which drew the eyes of all men upon him; which were more fixed by a wonderful graceful behaviour, a flowing courtesy and civility, and such a volubility of language, as surprised and delighted; and though in another man it might have appeared to have somewhat of affectation, it was marvellous graceful in him, and seemed natural to his size, and mould of his person, to the gravity of his motion, and the tone of his voice and delivery. He had a fair reputation in arms, of which he gave an early testimony in his youth, in some encounters in Spain and Italy, and afterwards in an action in the Mediterranean Sea, where he had the command of a squadron of ships of war, set out at his own charge, under the King's commission; with which, upon an injury received, or apprehended from the Venetians, he encountered their whole fleet, killed many of their men, and sunk one of their galeasses; which in that drowsy and unactive time, was looked upon with a general estimation, though the crown disavowed it. In a word, he had all the advantages that nature, and art, and an excellent education, could give him, which, with a great confidence and presentness of mind, buoyed him up against all those prejudices and disadvantages (as the attainder and execution of his father for a crime of the highest nature; his own marriage with a Lady, though of an extraordinary beauty, of as extraordinary a fame; his changing and rechanging his religion; and some personal vices, and licences in his life), which would have suppressed and sunk any other man, but never clouded or eclipsed him, from appearing in the best places, and the best company, and with the best estimation and satisfaction."

"Sir Kenelm Digby (adds Dr. Kippis) seems to have obtained a reputation that was beyond his merit. He was undoubtedly a man of strong natural abilities, and possessed of considerable learning; but he has no claim to the character of a sound

philosopher. His notions were visionary, and his credulity very great; besides which, we are afraid that his veracity may sometimes be called in question. It is not easy to give credit to all which he relates concerning his Sympathetic Powder; and it is still more difficult to believe his story of the transmutations of a fixed salt, though he asserted that he had experienced them himself. We admire the candour of our ingenious predecessor in his narration of these matters, but we cannot pay an equal compliment to his judgment."[u]

By Venetia, his Lady (who was found dead in bed, leaning her head on her hand), Sir Kenelm had two sons; Kenelm; John; and a daughter, Margery, married to Edward Dudley, of Clopton, in the county of Northampton, Esq.

Kenelm, the elder son, a young Gentleman of great hopes, appeared for the King, July 7th, 1648, with the Duke of Buckingham, and others, under the Earl of Holland, near Kingston, in Surrey, but being attacked before they could well form, they were obliged to retreat; and being surprised at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, by Colonel Adrian Scrope's regiment of horse, were, after a gallant defence, totally routed, and he was killed on the spot.

John Digby, Esq. his brother, succeeded at Gothurst, and married, first, Catharine, eldest surviving daughter to Henry, Earl of Arundel, Norfolk, and Surrey, sister of Thomas Howard, restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk; and, secondly, Margaret, fourth daughter to Sir Edward Longueville, of Wolverton, in Bucks, by Margaret, daughter to Sir Thomas Temple, of Stow, Baronet, and by her he had two daughters, coheirs.

1. Margaretta-Maria, first wife to Sir John Conway, of Bodrythan, in Flintshire, Bart. by whom she had one son, Henry (who died before his father, leaving an only child, Honora, married to Sir John Glynne, of Hawarden-Castle, in the same county, Bart.) and one daughter, Margaretta, married to Sir Thomas Longueville, of Eastclusham, in the county of Denbigh, Bart.

2. Charlotta-Theophila, born in 1671, was married in 1687 to Richard Mostyn, of Penbeddw, youngest son of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart. died March 17th, 1693, and was buried, under a marble monument, in the church of Nannerch, Flintshire, having one son, Richard, and three daughters; Penelope, who died, a nun, abroad; Bridget, married to Lytton Lytton, of Kneb-

[u] Biographia Britannica, V. 197.

worth, in Hertfordshire, Esq. who died without issue; and Charlotta, to Richard, third and youngest son of Sir William Williams, of Llandvorda, in Shropshire, and brother to the late Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, Bart.[x]

I now proceed with Sir SIMON Digby, second son of Sir Everard, who was killed at Towton-Field, ancestor to the Lord Digby. Which Simon, seeing the House of York prevail, behaved so obsequiously to King Edward IV. that in 1477, he received from him the honour of *Knighthood*, with the annuity of ten pounds, issuing out of Retford Mills, in the county of Nottingham, as a recompence of his faithful services; and within two years after, *pro bono et commodifero Servitio, quod idem* Simon *multimodis laboribus et expensis nobis perantea et multipliciter impendit* (as the King expresseth himself), had the forestership of Thornewoods, in the southern part of Shirewood-Forest, conferred on him for life, with the fee of four-pence a day: yet, no sooner did the Earl of Richmond appear in England, though but with slender forces, than he and his six valiant brothers joined him, and stoutly fought for him, at Bosworth, against King Richard III. when that Usurper being slain, and the Earl crowned in the field, by the name of Henry VII. he rewarded the faithful services of the Digbys as before related, and considering Sir Simon as a principal actor in that decisive battle, he made him, in the first year of his reign (1485), Steward of the Lordships of Uppingham, Preston, Barroughdon, Esenden, and Gretham, in the county of Rutland, with all the lands in that shire, which had belonged to George, Duke of Clarence, to hold for life; and also Steward and Receiver of the manor of Bedale, in Yorkshire.

The next year he was a Commander for the King, at the battle of Stoke, against the famous impostor Lambert Simnel, who was entirely routed; in consideration of which, and other services, the King, in 1487, gave to him, and his heirs male, the manor of Ravysbury, in Surrey; appointing him also, the next year, Comptroller of the Petty Customs in the Port of London, and confirming him in the forestership of Thornewoods. By patent, dated at Westminster, December 23d, 1495 (11 Henry VII.) the King granted to him, and his heirs male, the Lordship of *Coles-Hill*, in the county of Warwick, upon the confiscation of Sir Simon

[x] See a print of G :thurst (which was sold to George Wright, Esq, in 1704), in *Pennant*, ut supr.

Montfort, the preceding year, which hath ever since continued the principal residence of his family; he being, at that time, Deputy to John, Earl of Oxford, Constable of the Tower of London. In 1496, he was commissioned to exercise martial law in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, against divers malefactors; and in 1506, was the first in Commission for the Peace in the county of Warwick, as the next year he was for the Gaol-Delivery at Warwick; and by his Majesty's grants of these several offices and estates, his posterity grew considerable, and much in favour with succeeding Princes.

In 1509 and 1517, he was Sheriff of the counties of Leicester and Warwick; and by his last will, bearing date August 22d, 1517, ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of Coles-Hill church, under the tomb made by himself, which still remains; and deceasing February 27th, 1519, was there buried, by his Lady, with this memorial:

Hic jacent Corpora Symonis Digby Armigeri,
et Alicie Uxoris ejus, qui quidem Symon obiit
XXVII *die Februarii Anno Dom. Mill'. CCCCCXIX.*
Et Dicta Alicia obiit—die—Anno Dom. M.CCCCC.

She was daughter and heir to John Walleys, of East-Radston, in Devonshire, Esq. and their issue were two sons, and three daughters; viz.

1. Reginald, his heir.

2. Thomas, of Mansfield-Woodhouse, in the county of Nottingham, whose descendant, John Digby, Esq. was Member of Parliament for East-Retford, in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. and left a son, John, who died without issue; and two daughters, who became coheirs to their brother; Frances, married in 1726, to Sir Thomas Legard, of Ganton, in Yorkshire, Bart. (father of Sir Digby Legard); and Philadelphia, May 31st, 1730, to Sir George Cayley, of Brompton, in the said county, Bart.

The three daughters were, Catharine, married to Anthony Worth, of Worth, Esq.; Agnes, to William Tracy, of Toddington, Esq.; and Alice, to Robert Clifton, Esq. and lies buried under a flat marble, in the chancel, at Coles-Hill, with her effigies engraven thereon, in the dress of the times, and this circumscription:

Of your Charity, pray for the Soul of Alice Clifton, late the Wyffe of Robert Clifton, Esq. and Daughter of Simon Digby, Esq. Which Alice Died the Year of our Lord God M.CCCCC.XL. On whose Soule Jhu have Mercy. Amen.

Reginald Digby, of Coles-Hill, Warwickshire, the elder son, was Sheriff of the county of Leicester, for the 26th and 36th years of Henry VIII. married Anne, daughter and coheir to John Danvers, of Calthorpe, in Oxfordshire, Esq. and lies buried at the entrance into the chancel, at Coles-Hill, on the right hand, under a cross tomb, with the portraitures of him and his wife, one son, and four daughters, and this inscription:

[y] *Under here lieth the Bodies of Reginald Digby, Esq. And Anne his Wyfe, the which Reginald died the xxv^th. Day of April, in the Year of our Lord M.D.XLIX. And the said Anne died the—Day of—whose Souls Jhu pardon. Amen.*

Of the daughters, Anne was married to Ralph Brome, of Wodlow, in Warwickshire, Esq. whose son, Reginald, married Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Skeffington, of Skeffington, Esq. And the son,

John Digby, Esq. succeeding at Coles-Hill, married Anne, eldest daughter to Sir George Throgmorton, of Coughton, in the county of Warwick, Knt. by his wife, Catharine, daughter to Nicholas, Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, and they lie buried in the north side of the said chancel, with this memorial on their tomb:

[z] *Here lyeth the bodies of John Diggely of Coleshill, Esq. And Anne his Wyfe, one of the daughters of George Throgmorton, Knt. Which John deceased the xv^th of Nov. and the said Anne the xxi^st. of Dec. in the Year of our Lord God M.D.LVIII. Upon whose Soules Jhue have Mercy. Amen.*

Sir George Digby, their son, received the honour of knighthood, 28 Eliz. from Robert, Earl of Leicester, for the service he

y Dugdale's Warw. Vol. II. fol. 1017. z Ibid.

performed at the siege of Zutphen, in Flanders,[a] and married Abigail, daughter to Sir Arthur Heveningham (vulgò Henningham), of Ketteringham, in Norfolk, Knight-Banneret (who remarried with Edward Cordell, Esq.) and they also lie buried at Coles-Hill, under a tomb, in the south-east corner of the chancel, thus inscribed:

[b]*Here lyeth interred Sir George Digby, who died the 4th Of Feby 1586. He married Abigail, daughter of Sir Arthur Henningham, Knight-Banneret, by whom He had issue George, who died young; Sir Robert Digby, who succeeded his father; Philip his Third son, John his fourth son, created Earl of Bristol by King James; Eliz. married to Sir Baldwin Wake, Knight-Baronet.*

Sir Robert, the second son, was ancestor to the Lord Digby.

John, the youngest, *created Earl of Bristol*, was born at Coles-Hill, in February 1580; and admitted, for his education, into Magdalen-College, Oxford, in 1595; after which, travelling into France and Italy, he became so singularly qualified, that when he was sent to Court by the Lord Harrington, to intimate to the King the designed insurrection of the Gunpowder-Conspirators, on Dunsmore-Heath, to seize the Princess Elizabeth, that Prince, discerning his abilities and fidelity, admitted him a Gentleman of his Privy Chamber, and one of his Carvers, in 1605, having been created A. M. the 30th of August, in that year, when his Majesty visited Oxford. On the 15th of March ensuing, he was knighted, and in April, 1611, sent Ambassador into Spain, as he was again in 1614, and so continued until Sir Francis Cottington was sent thither, January the 3d, 1615, to call him home, where he arrived about the middle of March, and was appointed, April 3d, 1616, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and was sworn of the Privy-Council. On April 16th, 1617, he was commissioned to treat of a marriage between Prince Charles and the *Infanta* Maria, daughter to Philip III. King of Spain, which was entrusted to him, as

[a] He died seised in fee of the manor of Coles-Hill, &c. and also of Sheldon, in the county of Warwick, which he had purchased from Henry Grey, Esq. leaving them to his son, Robert, then above twelve years of age; who, for the corroboration of his title, obtained a patent, dated November 15th, 1605, confirming the premises to him and his heirs, since when his posterity hath enjoyed them.

[b] Dugdale's Warw. Vol. II. 1017.

the words of the commission express, "Pro ea fide et fiducia, quam semper in Prudentia, Industria, et Experientia fidelis et dilecti nostri Johannis Digby Militis, nostrique apud dictum Hispaniarum Regem nuper Legati ordinarii habuimus, ipsum nostrum verum et indubitatum Commissarium, Oratorem, Procuratorem, et Deputatum ad prædicta facimus." He repaired to Spain in July, and upon his return the next year, was created, the 25th of November, *Baron Digby, of Shireburn,* in the county of Dorset, the castle and manor [c] of which the King had before granted to him, and the monastery and parsonage he purchased about the year 1620; in which year he was sent Ambassador to the Archduke Albert, and May 18th, the year after, to the Emperor Ferdinand, to press a positive answer, whether the Palatinate might be recovered by peace, before the King proceeded to actual war; as also to the Duke of Bavaria; whence returning in November, 1621, he was, a fourth time, by commission, dated March 13th, 1622, sent Ambassador Extraordinary to Spain, to treat with Philip IV. (son of the deceased King Philip III.) touching a treaty of friendship and alliance; and to conclude the aforesaid marriage, jointly with Sir Walter Aston, who resided there as Ambassador in Ordinary, which took no effect; having been created *Earl of Bristol,* September 15th, 1622, in recompence of his services in his frequent embassies abroad.

After his return from Spain, in 1624, the Duke of Buckingham and his Lordship impeached each other in articles, equally laboured to render their religion and loyalty suspected, when the Earl shewed himself right able to appear before the Parliament; and though, February 6th, 1626, he was committed to the Tower, yet (says *Anthony à Wood),* he worsted the greatest minion of any King since the conquest, the Commons resolving to put an end to the Duke's power and grandeur. However, the Prince having contracted a prejudice against him, during his Highness's being in Spain, he could never recover any admission to Court, but lived in the country in ease, plenty, and great reputation with all who had not an implicit reverence for the Court, until the beginning of the troubles; when, in September, 1640, he was one of the Commissioners to treat with the Scots, in order to compose the differences of the two nations; and in the beginning of the Long Parliament, appeared at the head of all the discontented party; but being found guilty of counselling (some say, promoting) a petition of the Gentry and Ministers of Kent, he and

[c] They were Sir Walter Raleigh's.

Thomas Mallet were committed to the Tower, March 28th, 1642; whence being released in two or three days, and perceiving the destructive courses which the Parliament pursued, he left them, and hastening to the King at York (who had before restored him to his place in the council and bedchamber), attended him at Edgehill, and thence to Oxford; and at the end of the war, retiring into France, suffered the loss of his estate, and died at Paris, on January 21st, 1652, having burial in a cabbage-garden, which Sir Richard Browne, Clerk of the Council, had a little before purchased to bury the bodies of Protestants.

"John Digby, Earl of Bristol, father of the celebrated Lord Digby (says Lord Orford), was by no means inconsiderable himself, though checked by the circumstances of the times from making so great a figure, in various lights, as fortune and his own talents seemed to promise. Marked for a season as a favourite by King James, he was eclipsed by the predominant lustre of the Duke of Buckingham; and traversed by the same impetuosity in his Spanish negociations, to which his grave and stately temper had adapted him. Being attacked by that overbearing man, he repelled and worsted him; and shone greatly among the discontented in parliament. But the violences of that assembly soon disgusted his solemn disposition; for he, that was not supple enough for a Court, was by far too haughty for popularity. He would have been a suitable minister for Austrian phlegm; or a proper patriot in a Diet, which would have been content to proceed by remonstrance and memorial. A mercurial favourite, and a military senate, overset him."

Lord Clarendon informs us, that the Earl of Bristol was a very handsome man; and that it was this circumstance which first recommended him to the favour of King James. Beauty and dignity of person seem to have characterized the Digbies of the last century. The noble historian adds, that though Lord Bristol was a man of great parts, and a wise man, yet as he had been for the most part single, and by himself in business, and had lived little in consort, he was passionate and supercilious in council, and did not bear contradiction without much heat. He was likewise too voluminous in discourse; so that he was not considered at the Board with that respect to which he was otherwise intitled.[c]

He married Beatrix, daughter to Charles Walcott, of Walcott, in Shropshire, Esq. widow of Sir John Dive, of Bromham, in the

[c] Kippis's Biogr. Brit. V. 210, where see his life more at large.

county of Bedford, Knt. She is buried under a flat marble, within the rails of the altar of the parish church of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, with this inscription:

Isto sub marmore positæ sunt exuviæ illustrissimæ herionæ, et dominæ [Beatricis] comitis Bristol, utriusquæ fortunæ, torique consortis fidelissimæ, 1658: *carne placide exutâ immortalitatem induit, cujus animæ miserere Deus maxime optime, et speratam gloriam dedisse piè speramus.*

Quo Deus ex pura virgine factus homo;
Vagiit inter oves hostia veras pias.

They had issue two sons and two daughters:

1. George, his successor.

2. John, born in 1618, was entered a nobleman in Magdalen-College, Oxford, anno 1634; sided with the King in the beginning of the civil war, and being esteemed a valiant and good man, was made a General of the Horse in the army of Ralph, Lord Hopton, and fought bravely in many encounters. When the King's cause declined, he retired into France, and some time followed the court of Charles II. but at length retired to Pontoise, entered himself among the religious there, became a secular Priest, said mass daily to the English nuns, and died there after the restoration.

Lady Mary, eldest daughter, was married to Arthur, Earl of Donegal.

Lady Abigail, second daughter, married to George, son and heir of John Freke, of Shrowton, in Dorsetshire, Esq. and grandson of Sir Thomas Freke, Knt. She died, 1640, and was buried at Sherborne.

George, *the second Earl of Bristol,* born at Madrid, in October, 1612, was educated in Magdalen College, and took the degree of A. M. August 13th, 1636, being then esteemed of good parts, and in hopes to do the state service. On April 13th, 1640, being returned Member of Parliament for the county of Dorset, he became one of the darlings of the people, as a person discontented; but November 11th, that year, being appointed one of the Committee to prepare a charge against Thomas, Earl of Strafford, and one of the managers of the evidence, he became his advocate, upon a discovery of the unjust practices against him; and April 21st, 1641, when the bill of attainder was debating in the

House, he argued strongly against it, and concluded his speech, "I do before God, discharge myself to the uttermost of my power, and do with a clear conscience wash my hands of this man's blood, by this solemn protestation, that my vote goes not for the taking of the Earl of Strafford's life." This declaration lost him the esteem he had, both with the Commons and the Faction, being expelled the House on the 10th of June; but that very day (having been summoned the preceding one to the House of Peers by writ), he took his place in the upper House. However, the Commons, to testify their resentment, July 13th, ordered his speech to be burnt the Friday after, at ten o'clock, by the common hangman; one part in the Palace-Yard, at Westminster, another in Cheapside, and the rest in Smithfield, and his name was posted up in the head of those called STRAFFORDIANS.

From this time he became the declared enemy of the leading party, who let slip no occasion to despite and prejudice him; proclaimed him Traitor, and banished him; but the King soon after leaving the Parliament, he adhered to his Majesty, and was therefore excepted by the Parliament, in a treaty of peace with the King at Oxford, in 1642. The next year he was made one of the Secretaries of State; chosen High Steward of the University of Oxford, in the place of William, Lord Say, who adhered to the Parliament; and in 1645, constituted Lieutenant-General of all the King's forces north of Trent, for his services in which station he was excepted from pardon, October 24th, 1648, by the Parliament; and retiring beyond sea, suffered much by the loss of his estate; to which he was restored after the King's return, and to his post of High Steward of the University; but by changing his religion, whilst abroad, in compliance with Don John of Austria, he incapacitated himself from being restored to the Secretary's office. After his father's death, he was chosen a Knight of the Garter, and installed in April 1661; became a frequent Speaker in parliament; wrote several letters, speeches, &c. and having lived to the age of sixty-four years, died at Chelsea, March 20th, 1676, and was buried there.

Of George Digby, Earl of Bristol, Lord Orford speaks, as "a singular person, whose life was one contradiction. He wrote against Popery, and embraced it; he was a zealous opposer of the Court, and a sacrifice for it; was conscientiously converted in the midst of his prosecution of Lord Strafford, and was most unconscientiously a prosecutor of Lord Clarendon. With great parts, he always hurt himself and his friends; with romantic bravery,

he was always an unsuccessful commander. He spoke for the Test Act, though a Roman Catholic; and addicted himself to astrology, on the birth-day of true philosophy."

"The Earl of Bristol (says Granger), well known for his fine parts, his levity, and extravagant passions, was Secretary of State, and Privy-Counsellor to Charles II. at the time of the Interregnum. But he forfeited both these offices, by reconciling himself to the church of Rome, against which he had written several pieces of controversy. He imputed his removal to the influence of his friend the Lord Chancellor Hyde, whose ruin he afterwards sought with all that vehemence which was natural to him. It is pity that the romantic history of this nobleman's life was never written.[d] Dr. Swift, in one of his letters, styles him "the prototype of Lord Bolingbroke."

He married the Lady Anne Russell, second daughter to Francis, Earl of Bedford, and had by her Ladyship (who died January 26th, 1696, and was buried at Cheneys, in Buckinghamshire), two sons and two daughters; John, his heir; Colonel Francis Digby, who lost his life in the great sea-fight with the Dutch, May 28th, 1672, leaving no issue, and his body was deposited in the vault of his mother's family, at Cheneys, in Buckinghamshire, in an open coffin, and is yet entire, except the loss of some teeth and toe-nails, which have been stolen. Lady Diana was married to the Baron of Mall, in Flanders; and Lady Anne, to Robert, Earl of Sunderland, died April 15th, 1715, and was buried at Althorpe, Northamptonshire, being grandmother to Charles, Duke of Marlborough.

John, *the third Earl of Bristol,* was L. L. and C. Rot. of the county of Dorset, in the reign of King James II. and King William; and married, first, Alice, daughter and heir to Robert Bourne, of Black-Hall, in Essex, Esq.; and, secondly, Rachel, daughter and coheir to Sir Hugh Wyndham, of Silton, in Dorsetshire, Knt. Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; but having no issue by either, the honour ceased on his death, Sept. 18th, 1698, and he lies buried at Sherborne, under a sumptuous monument, in the south cross aisle of the church, said to have cost 1500l. It is composed of various kinds of marble, and executed by that ingenious artist, J. Nost; on it is the statue of an Earl, standing, in his parliamentary robes, holding a coronet in his right hand; on his left, stands the figure of his first Lady, holding in her left hand a burning lamp; on his right, his second

[d] See his character at length in Clarendon's State Papers, copied into Dodsley's Ann. Reg. 1786.

Lady, holding in her right hand a flaming heart. On the pedestals of these statues are their names, and the dates of their births and burials; at the sides are two weeping cupids. A vein in the marble of the left leg, which is naked, represents the mortification near his knee, which occasioned the Earl's death; over the whole is a noble semicircular pediment, supported by two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, on which are two urns, and between them the arms and crest of Digby, and this motto, Nul qu'un. Supporters, two man-tygers, Sable, collared with Earl's coronets, Or. On one side, Argent, three chevronels between three lions passant, Sable, for Bourne; on the other side, Azure, three lions heads erased, Or, for Wyndham. Underneath is a pedestal, with proper compartments, containing this inscription, composed by Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester;

> JOHN, Lord Digby, Baron Digby of Sherborne, and Earl of Bristol; titles to which the merits of his grandfather first gave lustre, and which he himself laid down unsullied. He was naturally inclined to avoid the hurry of a public life, yet careful to keep up the post of his quality; was willing to be at ease, but scorned obscurity; and therefore never made his retirement a pretence to draw himself within a narrower compass, or to shun such expense as charity, hospitality, and his honour called for. His religion was that which by law is established, and the conduct of his life shewed the power of it in his heart. His distinction from others never made him forget himself or them. He was kind and obliging to his neighbours, generous and condescending to his inferiors, and just to all mankind.
>
> Nor had the temptations of honour and pleasure in this world strength enough to withdraw his eyes from that great object of his hope, which we reasonably assure ourselves he now enjoys.

We now return to Sir ROBERT Digby, of Coles-Hill, immediate ancestor of the Lord Digby. In 1596, he was knighted at Dublin, by Robert, Earl of Essex, and having his education in the university of Oxford, took the degree of A. M. July 10th, 1598. In 1613, he was returned to parliament, with Walter Weldon, Esq. for the borough of Athy; was called into the Privy Council by King James I. and appointed, May 20th, 1615, of the Council for the province of Munster. He married

Lettice,[d] daughter and heir of Gerald, Lord Offaley, who died before his father, Gerald, the eleventh Earl of Kildare, and departing this life, May 24th, 1618, lies buried at Coles-Hill, with this inscription, on a half pillar, fixed to the north wall of the Chancel:

To the Memorie
of
Sir Robert Digby, Kt.
who wedded the Lady Lettice,
Baronesse Offaly, Heir General
to that Ancient Family of the
Earles of Kildare in Ireland;
and departing this Life 24th May
A°. 1618. Lyeth interred here
amongst his Ancestors;

Leaving issue seven sons, viz. Rob. created Lord Digby of Geashill in Ireland, George, Gerard, John, Simon, Essex, and Philip; and three daughters, viz. Lettice, married to

[d] She was created Baroness of Offaley, for life, and brought into this family the barony, lordship, manor, and territory of Geashill, in the King's County, with the monastery of Killeigh, the rectory and prebend of Geashill, and all the hereditaments within the said barony, which were the inheritance of her grandfather, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, the same being confirmed to her and her heirs, by the award of King James I. bearing date July 11th, 1619. After which, some persons, under the pretence of concealment, and some defect or omission in the patents granted to her ancestors, endeavouring to defeat her of divers parcels of the said barony, and to pass patent secretly for the same, the King was pleased, by privy-seal, from Greenwich, June 26th, 1620, to order a new grant and confirmation, to hold the same for ever, by such rents, tenures, and services, as were reserved by the patents of Queen Elizabeth, granted in the 11th and 20th years of her reign, to the said Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and that the premises should be erected into the manor of Geashill, with the privileges of courts, free warren, liberty to make a park, to hold a Tuesday's market, and two fairs, on June 1st, and October 5th, at Killeigh, with the advowson of the church; and she passed patent accordingly, on the 4th of September, that year.

Her Ladyship living in the time of the rebellion, the Irish, in that part of the country, robbed and despoiled many Protestants, committed many outrages and acts of cruelty; and at several times assaulted and besieged her in her castle of Geashill, which she defended with great resolution.

But notwithstanding numerous menaces and attacks, she held out with great spirit, until fetched off safe by Sir Richard Granville, in October 1642, after which she retired to Coles-Hill. See several menacing letters to her, printed in the former edition, and in Archdall, with her answers.

Sir Roger Langford, Knt. Mabel, to Gerald Fitz-Gerald Lord of the Decies in Ireland; and Abigail, who died a child.

Which Robert, Lord Digby, espoused the Lady Sara, daughter to Richard, Earl of Corke; by whom he had issue one son, viz, Kildare, now Lord Digby, and four daughters, viz. Catharine, Mary, Lettice, and Catharine; and departing this world the 6th of June, anno 1642, lieth buried with his said Lady, in the cathedral church of St. Patrick in Ireland. Of his said younger sonnes, only Essex hath issue by Thomasine, daughter to Sir William Gilbert, Knt. sometime Governor of the Fort at Lexe in Ireland.

On a shield, Digby empaling, Argent, a saltire, Gules.

Arms on the middle shield on John Digby's tomb: 1st. Digby. 2d. Gules a fess, ermine. 3d. Argent on a bend, Gules, three martlets, Or. 4th. Argent on a fess, Sable, three mullets of the first, between three ducks of the second. 5th. Ermine on a bend, Gules, three cheverons, Or, empaling Throckmorton with six quarterings. And upon a flat marble stone on the floor is engraven:

Here lye the Bodyes of Sr. Robert Digby, Kt.,
And the Lady Lettice, Baroness of Offaley
His Wife. She died the first day of December
M. D.CLVIII.

Their issue were seven sons and three daughters; 1. Robert, created Lord Digby. 2. George. 3. Gerald. 4. John. 5. Simon, member of parliament, in 1639, for Philipstown. 6. Essex, of whom presently. 7. Philip, who married Margaret, daughter of ——— Forth, and widow of Sir Thomas Moore, of Croghan, ancestor to the Lord Tullamoore; Lettice, married to Sir Roger Langford, Knt.; Mabel, first, to Gerald Fitz-Gerald, of Dromana, in the county of Waterford, Esq.; secondly, to Donogh O Brien Arragh; and Abigail, who died a child.

Essex, the sixth son, was born at Coles-Hill, and educated in the University of Dublin, where whilst he was a student, being presented, December 15th, 1630, to the Rectory of Geashill, a clause was inserted in the presentation, containing the King's Grace or Faculty, to hold the same, notwithstanding his being

out of orders; but that he should continue his study, until he came to riper years to take orders upon him. On June 7th, 1637, he was presented to the rectory of Ballycomman, in the diocese of Kildare, where fixing his residence, he was robbed and deprived of his goods, stock, cattle, &c. to the value of 1570l. in the very beginning of the rebellion, and had his house burnt by the Dempsies, Dunns, and Connors. After the reduction of Ireland, by the Parliament, he was their established minister at Belfast, with the allowance of 120l. a year; and, upon the restoration of King Charles, was made Dean of Cashel, February 6th, 1661, commenced D.D. and the same day, 1670, was promoted to the See of Dromore. He married, first, Thomasine, daughter to Sir William Gilbert, of Kilminchy, in the Queen's County, Knt. Governor of the fort of Leix (who was buried at St. John's, Dublin, June 8th, 1654). He married, secondly, Lettice, daughter of —— Brereton, by whom he had a son, William, who settled at Newton, in King's County, and marrying Anne Newcomen, left a daughter, Lettice, married to Randal Cooke, Gent. He deceased 12th May, 1683, having had by his first wife, Thomasine, 1. Robert, who married a daughter of ——— Spencer. 2. Simon; and two daughters; the elder married, first, to John Gifford; and, secondly, to Thomas Loftus, of Killyan, Esqrs.; and the younger, to Sir Henry Warrington, of Cloghstoken, in the county of Galway, Knt.

Simon, his youngest son, being bred also to the church, became as eminent in station as his father. He was born at Kilminchy; educated in the College of Dublin; incorporated A.M. at Oxford, July 11th, 1676, and D.D. by diploma, December 12th, 1677. He was presented to the Rectory of Dunshaghlin, in the diocese of Meath, March 22d, 1668; Prebendary of Geashill, and Rector of Ballycomman, in the diocese of Kildare, February 22d, 1670, of which cathedral church he was Dean, and incumbent of the parish of St. Michan, Dublin, whence he was advanced to the united Sees of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, March 19th, 1678, with which he held the Rectories and Vicarages of Ballysax, Ballyscurloge, Tymachoe, and Cloncurry, in the diocese of Kildare, being thereto presented the 30th of the same month; and January 12th, 1690, he was translated to the See of Elphin; to the poor of which town, and those of Mount-Talbot, Abbert, Lackan, and Tralee, he bequeathed 100l. by his will. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Warner, and sister to Henry Westenra,

of Dublin, Esqrs. and departing this life, April 7th, 1720, at his house of Lackan, in the county of Roscomon, had issue by her (who died there the 15th of the same month, and were interred together the 20th, in the church of Tosraragh), nine sons, and eight daughters; viz. Robert, Simon, Henry, John, Westenra, William, Essex, Gilbert, Benjamin, Thomasine, Elizabeth, Lettice, Margaret, Abigail, Mary, Jane, and Rebecca; of whom, six sons, and three daughters, died young, or unmarried, and the survivors were,

John Digby, of Landanstown, Esq.

Rev. William Digby, of Lackan, presented September 5th, 1730, to the Rectory of Ahaskera, in the diocese of Elphin; married Oliva, daughter to John French, of French-Park, in the county of Roscomon, Esq. and had one son and one daughter; Simon and Anne.

Rev. Benjamin Digby, made Prebendary and Vicar of Geashill, February 23d, 1743, married, September 26th, 1734, Mary, daughter to Lewis Jones, of Osbertstown, in the county of Kildare, Esq. He died at Osbertstown, in May 1769, having had issue by her, who died 1768, 1. Simon, who entered into Holy Orders, and married Elizabeth Marsh. 2. Lewis-John. 3. John. 4. Elizabeth.

Elizabeth was the second wife of the Reverend Doctor Jeremy Marsh, Dean of Kilmore, and Treasurer of St. Patrick's (son of Francis, Archbishop of Dublin), and by him, who died June 3d, 1734, æt. 67, she had one son, Jeremy, who married Jane, daughter to Patrick French, of Monevae, in the county of Galway, Esq. and one daughter, Arabella Frances, married February 20th, 1732, to Rev. William French, of Abby-Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

Abigail, married May 5th, 1721, to Rev. Joseph Graves, of Ballycoman and Gleab, in the King's County, Rector of Geashill, and Vicar-General of the diocese of Kildare, and had issue three sons and two daughters; Simon, William, Joseph, Abigail, and Mary.

Mary, born 1692, married to Edward Birtles, of Ardnegrath, in Westmeath, Esq. and had one surviving daughter, Mary-Anne, born 1724.

Jane, to the aforesaid Patrick French, of Monevae, Esq. Member of Parliament for Blesinton, and by him, who died 3d June, 1744, had two sons and four daughters; Robert; Digby; Elizabeth; Jane, married to Jeremy Marsh, as before; Mary; and Lettice.

Rebecca married, 5th May, 1721,[e] to John King, of Charlestown, in the county of Roscomon, Esq. to whom she was second wife, and had a son, John, and a daughter, Jane.

John Digby, Esq. the eldest surviving son, was seated at Landanstown, in the county of Kildare, of which county he was sheriff in the year 1732; and was chosen to parliament 17th January, 1731, for the town of Kildare. On 20th March, 1717, he married Mary,[f] only child of the aforesaid Dean Jeremy Marsh, by his first wife Henrietta-Catharine, only daughter of Henry Dodwell, of Athlone, Esq. by his first wife, Lettice Cuff; and she deceasing in 1731, lies buried in St. Peter's Church Yard, Dublin, with this memorial:

Here lies the Body of Mary Digby
Alias Marsh, Daughter to the Revd. Dean
Marsh, and Wife to John Digby, Esq. who
Departed this Life the 17th of July 1731, in
the 32d year of her Age, and left behind
Her 4 Sons and 5 Daughters, besides her
eldest Daughter Henrietta-Catherina, who
Died May the 28th 1721, in the third
Year of her Age, and is here also interred;
As lies the Body of her Brother Simon
Marsh, who died May the 29, 1720.

And on a grave-stone near the tomb, is

Here lies the Body of the Rev'd
Dr. Jeremy Marsh, late Dean of
Kilmore, who died June the 3d. 1734,
Aged 67 years.

Their children were,

Simon, heir to his father.

Jeremiah, baptized 3d November, 1726, resided in Dublin; married 13th September, 1758, a daughter of Mr. Cooper, and died 6th January, 1763.

[e] St. Anne's Registry.

[f] Rot. A°. 4 George I. 1. p. f. being a letter of attorney from the Bishop of Elphin, 5th March, 1717, to Rev. Joseph Grave, to treat about his son's said marriage, and to agree to all such covenants as he should see fit, relating to the said marriage and settlements.

John.

William, baptized 9th June, 1730, entered into Holy Orders, and became Dean of Clonfert; in 1760 he married Mary, only child of Edward Birtles, of Ardnegragh, Esq. before mentioned, and by her who is deceased had issue.

Daughter Mary, married 14th December, 1752, to Andrew Ram, Esq.

Elizabeth.

Lettice, baptized 11th November, 1722, and married 10th February 1755, to Rev. Doctor Daunt, of Cork.

Frances, baptized 22d September, 1725, married in January, 1770, to John King, of Ballylid, in the King's County, Esq.

Henrietta-Catharine, baptized 31st January, 1728-9, died of the small-pox 26th February, 1747.[g]

Simon Digby, Esq. the eldest son, of Landanstown, and representative in parliament for the borough of Kildare, married, first, 1st June, 1749, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Richard Daniel, Dean of Down; she dying 21st January, 1755, he married, secondly, 23d February, 1756, Jane, daughter of William Gore, of Barrowmount, in Kilkenny, Esq.; and he married, thirdly, 1st September, 1763, a daughter of William Sandys, of Creevagh, in the county of Longford, and relict of —— Daly. Mr. Digby, had by his first lady a son, John, born 7th March, 1749-50.[h]

Robert, *first Lord Digby*, the eldest son of Sir Robert Digby, who succeeded to the large estates of his father and mother, both in England and Ireland, had a new patent in 1618, for a Wednesday market, and two fairs on the Feasts of St. Matthew and Mark, at Coles-Hill, in regard the market and fair granted by King John were discontinued; and was advanced to the *peerage of Ireland* by privy seal,[i] dated at Westminster, July 29th, 1620.

g St. Anne's Registry, and Lodge. h Idem.

i Wherein his Majesty writes, "That the gracious remembrance of his father's merits, together with the hopes he had conceived, that he would worthily endeavour to imitate those virtuous courses, left him by his ancestors, had moved his Majesty to confer upon him the title of a Baron of Ireland, by the style of Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, with the limitation of the honour to his brethren, and their issue male. And whereas, the Lady Lettice, his mother, as heir-general to the house of Kildare, had long enjoyed the title of Baroness of Offaley, notwithstanding the many oppositions that had been made against it; forasmuch as his Majesty desired, that love and amity should be truly settled among parties so near in blood, thought good, for the appeasing of all differences which might arise concerning that honour, to deliver this as his express pleasure therein; namely, that the said Lady Lettice, as well in regard of her manifold virtues, as

On May 11th, 1627, he was appointed Governor and Commander of the King's County, and the borders thereof, with as large and ample command as James, Lord Balfour, Baron of Glenawlie, held the government of Fermanagh; and 26th November following, with his brother, Simon, Constable of the Castle or Fort of Philipstown, during their respective lives. On July 14th, 1634, he took his seat in parliament, was a member of all committees, and a leading man in the House of Peers; and the session being prorogued from November 12th, to January 26th, the L. D. Wandesford died during that recess, and the L. L. being absent, it was disputed, whether the Parliament might be continued by virtue of the King's Commission to hold the same; when, of eight Judges, four being of opinion it might continue, and four, that in law it could not be, the Lord Chancellor desired the opinion of the House, whereupon the Lord Digby said, that the Judges being equal in vote, he therefore thought the discontinuance might prove prejudicial, and the continuance thereof good for the King and Commonwealth, and so thought it fit to adjourn till the King's pleasure was known, and to desire an act to be transmitted to make good and continue the Parliament: which motion being agreed to, it was voted fit to adjourn, that the King's pleasure might be known before the Parliament be dissolved; and his Lordship, with the Lords Ormond, Moore, and Slane, were ordered to draw up a protestation, or declaration, expecting his Majesty's pleasure, which they accordingly did; but a new commission coming over in the *interim*, appointing Lords Justices, it was held needless to proceed further.

After the meeting of the Parliament under the new Lords Justices, he was licensed, February 23d, to repair into England, on his own urgent occasions, and desired and authorised by the House, to deliver to their Committee attending the King, their protestation and declaration touching part of the preamble of the Act of Subsidy; the order and schedule of certain grievances voted by the House; and an abstract of the graces granted by his Majesty in the fourth year of his reign, desired to be confirmed by act of parliament.

her birth, shall during her natural life enjoy the said title, honour, and dignity of Baroness of Offaley, together with the place and precedency in all assemblies belonging unto it, without any interruption or impediment given unto her by any one or other, whom it may any ways concern; and that after such decease, the said honour shall revert again to the house of Kildare, and not to the children of the said Lady Lettice, or any others claiming by or under her." (Rot. A°. 18. Jac. I. 1. p. d.)

After the discovery of the rebellion, by the examinations of Conolly and Mac-Mahon, and the Lord Maguire's apprehension, his Lordship was one of the Privy Council who signed the Proclamation at the castle of Dublin, October 23d, advertising his Majesty's good and loyal subjects of the discovery, and requiring them to stand upon their guard. And being appointed Captain of a troop of horse in the King's army, he was commanded, April 19th, 1642, to march to Drogheda, and May the 16th following, from Trim to Luttrellstown; in which year his mother being, for some months, besieged in her castle of Geashill (as before related), and reduced to great extremity, she found means to send to Sir Charles Coote, at the *Naas*, an account of her situation, and the miserable condition of the place; who, accompanied by her son, marched to her relief, and so plentifully supplied the Castle, that she resolved, though far distant from any friendly garrison, to abide there, which she did, till fetched off by Sir Richard Granville, in October following.

He married, first, the Lady Sarah Boyle, second daughter to Richard, the first Earl of Cork, who dying, July 14th, 1633, was buried August 12th, in her father's vault, at St. Patrick's; and he took to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Altham, of Oxehey, in the county of Hertford, Knt. widow of Sir Francis Astley, of Hill-Morton, in Warwickshire, Knt. and deceasing, June 6th, 1642, had no issue by her (who became the second wife of Sir Robert Barnard, of Huntingdon, Knt. and Bart. Serjeant at Law, died January 3d, 1662, and was buried in the middle aile of Covent-Garden church); but by his first Lady had one son, Kildare, and four daughters; Catharine, and Mary, who died young; Lettice, who lies buried under a flat marble at Coles-Hill, with this memorial:

[k] Here lyeth the Body of LETTICE, eldest Daughter
Of ROBERT L^d^. DIGBY, and Wife to WILLIAM
DILKE of MAXSTOKE-Castle, Esq;, who de:
:parted this Life XXI. Day of December An^o^. 1656.

and Catharine, who died unmarried, July 20th, 1661, and was buried by her mother.

KILDARE, *the second Lord Digby*, was left a minor, but in the first Parliament after the Restoration took his seat, June 25th,

[k] Dugdale's Warwickshire, Vol. II. folio 1018.

1661, and was L. L. of the King's County; but dying the 11th of July, that year, was buried the 13th, in St. Patrick's church; and (says Mr. Ketlewell), his excellent Lady, ten years after, as one, who was not to be comforted for the loss of her Lord, otherwise than in the dear pledges of his love which he had left her, caused to be set up for him in the church of Coles-Hill, a cenotaph, which might declare the inviolable regard she had for his memory; for, upon a black marble pedestal, fixed to the South wall of the chancel, stands a white marble urn, and on the tablet is an inscription,[1] drawn up by the Reverend William Rawlins, her Chaplain, to whom she committed the education of her sons, and who so loved the family, and was so beloved by it, as to continue in it thirty-three years.

After his Lordship's death, his Lady (a most accomplished woman), returned to England, and resided at Coles-Hill, with her

[1] Kildare, Lord Digby, Baron of
Geashill in Ireland,
Lord Lieutenant of the King's County,
Grandson and Heir of Lettice, Baro:
:ness Offaly;
Married Mary, Daughter of Robert
Gardiner of London, Esq.
By whom he had four sons, and
Three Daughters;
Robert, Elizabeth, and Mary are dead;
Robert (now Lord Digby) Simon, Wil:
:liam, and Lettice are living:
And departing this Life at Dublin
The xi^th. July Anno 1661, lieth interred
There with his Father and Mother,
And her Ancestors, in St. Patrick's
Church.[m]

And underneath,

Memoriæ
Optimi Mariti dicta Maria Vidua decennalis,
Etiamdum insolabilis,
Hoc Monumentum
Posuit,
Et Luctui et Cultui
Sacrum.
CIↃ.D.CL.XXII.[n]

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[m] Dugdale's Warwickshire, Vol. II. folio 1018.

[n] Ibid.

children, where she lies buried under the same cenotaph, with a beautiful inscription,[m] on the west side of the same square pedestal, composed by Dr. John Hough, Bishop of Worcester, as a monument of her truly honourable qualifications.

[m] MARY,[n] Relict of KILDARE, Lord DIGBY,
Departed this Life December 23.
An: Dom: 1692.
Whom it were unpardonable to lay down in Silence,
And of whom 'tis difficult to speak with Justice;
For her just Character will look like Flattery,
And the least Abatement of it is Injury to her
Memory.
In every Condition of Life she was a Pattern to her Sex,
Appeared Mistress of those peculiar Qualities,
That were requisite to conduct her thro' it with
Honour,
And never failed to exert them in their proper Seasons,
With the utmost Advantage.
She was modest without Affectation,
Easy without Levity, and reserved without Pride,
Knew how to stoop without sinking,
And to gain People's Affection, without lessening
Their Regards.
She was careful without Anxiety,
Frugal without Parsimony;
Not at all fond of the superfluous trappings of
Greatness,
Yet abridged herself in nothing that her Quality
required.
She was a faithful member of the Church of
ENGLAND:
Her Piety was Exemplary, and her Charity Universal.
She found herself a widow in the Beginning of
her Life,
When the Temptations of Beauty, Honour, Youth,
and Pleasure,
Were in their full Strength;
Yet she made them all give way to the Interest of
Her Family,
And betook herself entirely to the Matron's Part;
The education of her Children engrossed all her Cares,
No Charge was spared in the Cultivation of their Minds,
Nor any Pains in the Improvement of their Fortunes.
In a word,
She was truly Wise, truly Honourable, and truly Good.

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[n] Dugdale's Warwickshire, Vol. II. folio 1018.

Their children were, Robert, born April 22d, 1653, who died the 11th of July following, and has this memorial of him on a flat stone, near the aforementioned pedestal, in Coles-Hill church, Warwickshire.

> Here lyeth Robert, the eldest Sonne of Kildare Lord
> Digby, who was borne the 23d of April 1653, and
> died the 11th of July in the same Year.[n]

Robert, Simon, William, successive Lords Digby; Elizabeth, Mary, both died infants; and Lettice was married to Charles Cotes, of Woodcot, in Shropshire, Esq.

Robert, *the third Lord Digby*, born April 30th, 1654, had his education in Magdalen College, Oxford, and took the degree of A. M. July 11th, 1676; but dying, unmarried, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, was buried with his elder brother, at Coles-Hill, where a flat stone, near the aforesaid pedestal, is thus inscribed:

> Here lyeth the Body of the Right Hono^ble^.
> Robert, L^d^. Digby, second Son to Kildare,
> L^d^. Digby, Baron of Geashell in the Kingdom of
> Ireland, who was born the 30th. of April 1654,
> And died the 29th of Decemb^r^. Anno Dom. 1677.[o]

Simon, *the fourth Lord Digby*, heir to his brother, was born July 18th, 1657, and educated in the same college; married Frances, eldest daughter to Edward Noel, Earl of Gainsborough (by Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England), and deceasing, January 19th, 1685, was buried the 24th, under a flat stone, at Coles-Hill (to the poor of which parish he left 500l.), having issue by her, who died suddenly in child-birth, September 29th, 1684, in the twenty-third year of her age, and was there buried, October 5th,[p] an only child, Frances, who was married

> More can scarce be said,
> Yet he that says this, knew her well,
> And is well assured he has said nothing,
> Which either Veracity or Modesty should oblige him
> to suppress.

[n] Dugdale's Warwickshire, Vol. II. folio 1020.

[o] Ibid.

[p] Their accomplished characters may be found in their Funeral Sermons, preached by Mr. Kettlewell, then Vicar of Coles-Hill, and published, with his

to Sir James Scudamore, Viscount Sligo, and died, May 3d, 1729, æt. 44, having an only daughter of her name, born August 14th, 1711, and first married, June 28th, 1729, to Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, and being heiress to a very large estate, an act of parliament passed, in 1730, enabling them, and her children, to take the additional surname, and bear the arms, of Scudamore, pursuant to a settlement made by her father; but his Grace dying, February 22d, 1744, without issue, she re-married with Charles Fitz-Roy Scudamore, Esq. and died February 16th, 1749, in child-birth, of a daughter, Frances, who is now married to Charles Howard, the present Duke of Norfolk; but has no issue. His Lordship was buried at Coles-Hill, where is the following inscription for him:

> Here lyeth the Body of Simon Lord Digby, 3d son of Kildare Lord Digby Baron of Geashell in the Kingdome of Ireland. He married Frances eldest daughter of Edward Earl of Gainsborough, whose Body lyeth here interred by him, and had Issue by her one only daughter Frances married to the Lord Viscount Scudamore. He was born July the 18th, 1657, and departed this Life on the 19th of Jan^ry 1685.[q]

WILLIAM, *the fifth Lord Digby*, succeeded his brother; and being educated in the same college, took the degree of A. B. July 5th, 1681, and July 13th, 1708, was created Doctor of the Civil Law. At his first entrance into the world, to his own stock of an excellent good nature and religious principles, he had made the discreet choice of his brother's admirable example to improve both. In April, 1733, he was chosen one of the Common-Council for Georgia; was a member of the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts; and in 1689, represented the county of Warwick, when he was attainted by King James's parliament.[r]

other works, in two volumes folio.—His Lordship adorned the Choir of the church at Coles-Hill; nobly augmented the furniture of the communion-plate; allotted a considerable sum, upon the death of his Lady, to the use of the poor for a perpetual settlement, and at his own death gave a much greater; restoring also the two impropriations of Coles-Hill, and Upper-Whitacre, to those respective churches.

q Dugdale's Warwickshire, Vol. II. folio 1020.

r On March 11th, 1733, he passed Patent to hold a Saturday market, and four fairs; the first on April 20th; second, June 28th; third, September 27th; fourth, December 15th, at Geashill.

His Lordship married Jane, second daughter to the said Edward, Earl of Gainsborough; and by her, who died at his seat at Sherborne, in September, 1733, had four sons, and eight daughters.

1. John, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, took the degree of A.M. May 8th, 1707, and was chosen Member for East Retford, to the fourth and fifth parliaments of Great Britain, but died, unmarried, in 1717, and was buried at Sherborne.

2. Robert, educated in the same college, took the like degree, October 17th, 1711, and in 1722 was returned to parliament for the county of Warwick, but died, unmarried, April 19th, 1726, and was buried at Sherborne; in which church is a black marble tablet, fixed in the wall, under the great South window; on which are these inscriptions, composed by Mr. Pope:

To the memory of Robert, second son,
and Mary, eldest daughter of,
William, Lord Digby.

Go, fair example of untainted youth,
Of modest reason and pacific truth;
Go, just of worth, in ev'ry thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear;
Of gentlest manners, unaffected mind,
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind;
Compos'd in sufferings, and in joys sedate,
Good without noise, without pretensions great;
Go, live, for heaven's eternal year is thine,
Go, and exalt thy moral to divine.

And thou, too close attendant on his doom,
Blest maid, hast hasten d to the silent tomb;
Steer'd the same course to the same quiet shore,
Nor parted long, and now to part no more.
Yet take these tears, mortality's relief,
And, till we share your joys, forgive our grief;
These little rites, a stone and verse receive,
'Tis all a father, all a friend can give.

3. Edward, chosen May 12th, 1726, to supply his brother's seat in parliament, which he continued to represent to his death, on October 2d, 1746; and having married, July 10th, 1729,

Charlotte, only surviving daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, Knight, and sister to Stephen, Earl of Ilchester, and Henry, Lord Holland, had, by her, who survived till November —, 1778, and was buried at Coles-Hill, one daughter, Charlotte, who died unmarried, June 16th, 1753, and was buried at Coles-Hill; also six sons; viz.

1. Edward, the sixth Lord.

2. Henry, the seventh Lord.

3. Robert, born December 20th, 1732, who was promoted to be Rear Admiral of the Blue, March 19th, 1779, and is now Admiral of the Red. He married, August 19th, 1784, Eleanor, daughter of Andrew Elliot, Esq. late Lieutenant Governor of New York, and relict of —— Jauncy, Esq.

4. William, born 1733, and having taken Holy Orders, was presented to the Vicarage of Coles-Hill, made one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary, also Canon of Christ Church, in Oxford; on August 19th, 1769, was made Dean of Worcester, and in August, 1777, was promoted to the Deanery of Durham, and was likewise LL.D. He died in September, 1788. In April, 1766, he married Charlotte, daughter[s] of Joseph Cox, Esq. who died June 27th, 1791, and had issue, three sons; Henry, Captain in the Navy; William-Sheffield, died December, 1793; Charles-George; and four daughters; Charlotta-Sophia, married, 1784, Sir Charles Sheffield, Bart; Juliana; Mary, married, August 28th, 1794, Henry-Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester; Frances-Caroline, married, June 13th, 1791, Thomas Neave, Esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Neave, Bart.; Harriet married, 1808, the Rev. Samuel Serrel.

5. Stephen, who having chosen the military employ, and having served in the several inferior commands, was, on June 2d, 1774, promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army, and in 1788, was appointed Governor of the Hospital of St. Catharine, near the Tower. He was married at Thames Ditton, in Surrey, on October 1st, 1771, to Lady Lucy Strangwayes Fox, youngest daughter of Stephen, Earl of Ilchester, and by her, who died August 16th, 1787, he had two sons, Charles, and Stephen-Thomas, Captain in the Navy. Their father married, secondly, January 6th, 1790, Charlotte-Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Gunning, Bart. K.B.

[s] Niece of Sir Charles Sheffield.

[t] Married the widow of the late Viscount Andover.

6. Charles, Rector of Kilmington, in Somersetshire, married, July 5th, 1775, Priscilla, daughter of the late William Melliar, of Castle Carey, in that county, Esq. and has issue.

Wriothesley Digby, LL.D. fourth son of William, fifth Lord Digby, died in May, 1767, and was buried at Meriden, in Warwickshire: he married Mary, daughter of John Cotes, of Woodcote, in Shropshire, Esq. and had issue three sons; Wriothesley, born September, 1749, married, May 27th, 1783, ——, daughter of the late Colonel Lewis-Charles Montolieu; Kenelm, born January, 1754; Noel, born April, 1756; and four daughters; Mary, who died an infant in1750; Frances, born, January 1752, married Richard Aubrey, Esq. late Colonel of the Glamorganshire Militia, deceased; Elizabeth, born 1758, married, April 7th, 1786, Thomas Mills, Esq.; and Jane, born August, 1760.

The daughters of William, fifth Lord Digby, were,

1. Mary. who died of the small-pox, on March 31st, 1729, and is buried at Sherborne.

2. Elizabeth, who married Sir John Dolben, of Finedon, in Northamptonshire, Bart. D. D. and Prebendary of Durham: she died on November 4th, 1730.

3. Rachel; and, 4. Jane, both died infants.

5. Juliana, married April 29th, 1730, to Sir Herbert Mackworth of Neath, in Glamorganshire, Bart.

6. Catharine died unmarried, and was buried at Sherborne.

7. Frances, married to James Cotes, of Woodcote, in Shropshire, Esq. and died September 19th, 1788.

8. Jane died unmarried, and was buried at Sherborne.

The said William, Lord Digby, deceasing in December, 1752, æt 92, was buried at Sherborne,[u] being succeeded in title and estate by his grandson,

Edward, *sixth Lord Digby, of Geashill,* in Ireland, who was Groom of the Bedchamber to his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales; on June 13th, 1751, was elected to parliament for the borough of Malmesbury, and at the general election in 1754, for that of Welles; but dying unmarried, on November 30th, 1757, the title devolved upon his next brother,

Henry, *seventh Lord Digby, of Geashill,* in Ireland, and

[u] See in Pope's Works, Supp. Vol. lately published, a Letter from his friend Pope, when on a visit to him, mentioning his amiable manners, and describing his magnificent seat at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, derived from the Earls of Bristol.

FIRST LORD DIGBY, OF SHERBORNE, and EARL DIGBY, in England, being raised to the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain, to him and his heirs male; and in default of such heirs, to those of his father, Edward Digby, Esq. by Letters Patent, dated August 13th, 1765.

His Lordship was first married to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Fielding, Esq. brother to William, Earl of Denbigh; and, by her, who died on January 19th, 1765, had issue an only child,

Edward, born June 20th, 1764, but died an infant.

On November 10th, 1770, his Lordship was married to his second Lady, Mary, daughter and heir of John Knowler, Esq. of Canterbury, in the county of Kent, Recorder of that city; and by her, who died February 26th, 1794, he had issue,

1. Charlotte, born January 18th, and baptised February 11th, 1772; married, July 22d, 1796, —— Wingfield, Esq. and dying in November, 1806, left issue.

2. Edward, now Earl Digby.

3. Henry, born May 12th, and baptised June 8th, 1774, but died, April 5th, 1776.

4. Robert, born April 10th, 1775, in Holy Orders.

5. Stephen, born June 24th, 1776, died in February, 1795.

Elizabeth, born June 3d, 1781, died November 13th, 1806.

His Lordship, on June 7th, 1771, was appointed Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Dorset, and of the town of Poole, and of the county thereof.

His Lordship was advanced to the dignity of EARL OF DIGBY, October 30th, 1790; and dying September 25th, 1793, was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD, *present*, and SECOND EARL DIGBY.

His Lordship was born January 6th, 1773.

Titles. Edward Digby, Earl Digby, Lord Digby, Baron of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset; also baron Digby, of Geashill, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Creations. Baron Digby, of Geashill, July 29th, 1620, 18 Jac. I.; Baron Digby, of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, August 13th, 1765, 5 George III.; and Earl Digby, October 30th, 1790.

Arms. Azure, a Fleur de Lis, Argent.

Crest. On a wreath an ostrich, Argent, holding in its beak an horse-shoe, Or.

Supporters. Two monkies, proper, collared round their loins, and chains fixed thereto, Or.

Motto. DEO, NON FORTUNA.

Chief Seats. At Coles-Hill, in the county of Warwick, and Sherborne Castle, in Dorsetshire; also at Geashill, in King's County, in Ireland.

Crest. On a wreath an ostrich, Argent, holding in its beak an horse-shoe, Or.

Supporters. Two monkies, proper, collared round their loins, and chains fixed thereto, Or.

Motto. DEO, NON FORTUNA.

Chief Seats. At Coles-Hill, in the county of Warwick, and Sherborne Castle, in Dorsetshire; also at Geashill, in King's County, in Ireland.

PERCY, EARL OF BEVERLEY.

His Grace the late Duke of Northumberland, was created Lord Lovaine, *of Alnwick*, with remainder to his second son, Lord Algernon Percy, and the heirs male of his body, by patent, January 28th, 1784. On his Grace's death, therefore, June 6th, 1786, this Barony devolved on his said son,

Algernon, second Lord Lovaine, who, on November 2d, 1790, was farther advanced to the dignity of Earl of Beverley.

His Lordship was born January 21st, 1750, and married, June 8th, 1775, Isabella-Susanna Burrell, second daughter of Peter Burrell, of Beckingham, in Kent, Esq. sister to the Duchess of Northumberland; the Dowager Marchioness of Exeter (formerly Duchess of Hamilton); and Peter, Lord Gwydir; by whom he has issue,

1. Charlotte, born June 3d, 1776, married, July 25th, 1795, George, Viscount St. Asaph, son of John, Earl of Ashburnham, and has issue.

2. Elizabeth, born March 31st, 1777, died April 28th, 1779.

3. George, *Lord Lovaine*, born June 22d, 1778, a Commissioner for India Affairs, Colonel of the Northumberland Militia, and M. P. for Beeralston. Married, June 23d, 1801, Miss Louisa Wortley, and has had issue a daughter, born September 26th, 1802; a son, born October 2d, 1803, died May 19th, 1805; and a daughter, born March 19th, 1805; another son, since dead; and a daughter, born January, 1809.

4. Algernon, born August 19th, 1779, a prisoner in France.

5. Susanna-Elizabeth, born December 29th, 1782.

6. Hugh, born January 29th, 1784, in Holy Orders, Rector of

Bishopsborne with Barham, and of Ivychurch, Kent, married, May 19th, 1806, Mary Manners Sutton, eldest daughter to Charles, Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he has issue, Mary-Isabella, born February 18th, 1808; and Agnes, born April 30th, 1809.

7. Joceline, twin-brother with Hugh, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and M. P. for Beeralston.

8. Henry, born September 14th, 1785, Captain 7th regiment of foot.

9. Emily-Charlotte, born November 9th, 1786, married, July, 1808, Andrew Mortimer Drummond, Esq. and has issue a daughter, Emily-Susan, born 1809.

10. William-Henry, born March 24th, 1788, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

11. Francis-John, born May 1st, 1790, Captain 23d regiment of foot.

12. Charles, born March 4th, 1794.

The Earl of Beverley has been detained a prisoner in France since the commencement of hostilities. His Lordship is remarkable for the elegance and suavity of his manners.

Titles. Algernon Percy, Earl of Beverley, Lord Lovaine of Alnwick.

Creation. Baron Lovaine, January 28th, 1784; Earl of Beverley, November 2d, 1790.

Arms, Supporters, Crest, and *Motto.* See those of the Duke of Northumberland.

Chief Seat. Lovaine, Yorkshire.

MURRAY, EARL OF MANSFIELD.

For an account of this family, see p. 133 of this Volume, under the title of the *Countess of Mansfield*, mother of the present Earl, where it is mentioned, at p. 150, that the first Earl was created Earl of Mansfield by a *second patent*, dated August 11th, 1782, with remainder to his nephew, David, *Viscount* Stormont. On his Lorship's death, therefore, March 20th, 1793, this honour devolved on the aforesaid

David, second Earl of Mansfield, who had by his second Lady, Louisa Cathcart (who succeeded to be Countess of Mansfield *in her own right* by the *first* patent, on the death of the first Earl), the following issue,

1. David-William, present Earl.
2. George, born April 8th, 1780, Major in the second regiment of Life Guards.
3. Charles, born August 21st, 1781, married, September 21st, 1802, Miss Law.
4. Henry, born August 6th, 1784.
5. Caroline, born December 14th, 1789.

His Lordship died, September 1st, 1796, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

David-William, third Earl of Mansfield.

His Lordship was born, March 7th, 1777; and is Lord Lieutenant of Clackmannanshire, Hereditary Keeper of Scoon, and F.R.S.

His Lordship married, September 16th, 1797, Frederica Markham, daughter of the late Archbishop of York, and has issue,

1. A daughter, born January 8th, 1800.
2. A daughter, born September 13th, 1803.

3. *Viscount Stormont,* born February 21st, 1806.

And, 4. A daughter, born July 10th, 1807.

His Lordship was lately Colonel of the Royal Perth Militia; which he has since resigned.

Titles. David-William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, in England; and Viscount Stormont, and Baron of Scoon and Balvaird, in Scotland.

Creations. Earl of Mansfield, and Baron Murray, in England, August 1st, 1792; and Baron of Scoon and Balvaird, and Viscount Stormont, Scotch honours, 1622.

Arms. Quarterly: first and fourth, Azure, three mullets, within a double tressure counter-fleury with fleurs-de-lis, Or, for Murray; second and third, Gules, three crosses pattee Argent, for Barclay, of Balvaird.

Crest. On a wreath, a buck's head, couped, proper, with a cross pattee, between his antlers, Argent.

Supporters. Two lions, Gules.

Motto. SPERO MELIORA.

Chief Seats. Kumlington Castle, Dumfries-shire; and Caenwood, Middlesex.

HERBERT EARL OF CAERNARVON.

MAJOR General WILLIAM Herbert, fifth son of Thomas, the *eighth* Earl of Pembroke. (See Vol. III. p. 142), married Catherine-Elizabeth, daughter of —— Tews, Esq. of Aix la Chapelle, and died March 31st, 1757, leaving issue three sons.

1. Henry, now Earl of Caernarvon.

2. Charles, formerly a Captain in the Navy, who married, in 1775, Lady Caroline Montague, sister to the late Duke of Manchester, but has no issue.

3. Rev. Mr. Herbert.

Also two daughters; Georgina and Caroline, both unmarried.

HENRY, *the present* EARL OF CAERNARVON, was born August 20th, 1741. In 1768, and 1774, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Wilton; and was advanced to the peerage by letters patent, dated October 17th, 1780, by the title of BARON PORCHESTER, *of High Clere, in the county of Southampton*, and further elevated to the title of EARL OF CAERNARVON, by patent July 3d, 1793.

In February, 1806, he was appointed Master of the Horse, in which office he was succeeded by the Duke of Montrose.

His Lordship married, July 15th, 1771, Elizabeth Alicia-Maria, sister of George, present Earl of Egremont, born November 29th, 1752, by whom he has issue,

1. Henry-George, Lord Porchester, born June 3d, 1772, M.P. for Cricklade, married, April 26th, 1796, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Colonel Ackland, by Lady Harriet Strangways, sister of the second Earl of Ilchester, by whom he has issue, Harriet-Elizabeth, born June 23d, 1797; and a son, born in June 1800.

2. Charles, born July 5th, 1774; late M.P. for Wilton, a Cap-

tain in the Navy, drowned in the harbour of Gijon, in Spain, September 12th, 1808, married, July 9th, 1800, Bridget-Augusta, fourth daughter of the Hon. John Byng.

3. William,[a] born January 12th, 1778; married, May 17th, 1806, the Hon. Letitia-Dorothea, second daughter of Joshua, Viscount Allen.

4. George, born February 21st, 1779; married, September 1st, 1806, Miss Head.[b]

5. Percy, born September 17th, 1780, died April 1st, 1784.

6. Algernon, born July 12th, 1792.

7. Frances, born June 5th, 1775; married, December 5th, 1797, Thomas, Lord Ducie, and has issue.

Titles. Henry Herbert, Earl of Caernarvon, Baron Porchester of High Clere, in the county of Southampton.

Creations. Baron Porchester, October 17th, 1780, 20 George III.; and Earl of Caernarvon, July 3d, 1793.

Arms. Per pale Azure and Gules, three lions rampant Argent, a crescent for difference,

Crest. On a wreath a wyvern with wings elevated vert, holding in his mouth a sinister hand, coupt at the wrist, Gules, charged on the breast with a crescent for difference.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a panther guardant Argent, spotted Gules and Azure, and fire issuing out of his mouth and ears, proper; on the sinister side a lion Argent, each ducally gorged per pale Azure and Gules, and charged on the shoulder with one spot of ermine.

Motto. UNG JE SERVIRAY.

Chief Seat. At High Clere, in Hampshire.

[a] Distinguished for his classical and poetical attainments.

[b] Daughter of Francis Head. Esq. who assumed that name in right of his mother, Gabrielle, daughter and coheir of Sir Francis Head, of Hermitage. in Kent, Bart. who died 1768. Gabrielle's husband was Moses Mendez, Esq. Mrs. Herbert's mother was sister to Sir John Stepney, Bart. and remarried Lieut.-General Cowel, of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.

JENKINSON, EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

Sir Robert Jenkinson, of Walcot, in the county of Oxon, Knt. (son of Robert Jenkinson,[a] Esq.) had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by King James I. in the 16th year of his reign, 1618. He married Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Lee, of Billeslee, in Warwickshire, Knt. and had several children; Anna Maria, his daughter, married Thomas Child, of Northwike, in Worcestershire, Esq. Sir Robert died in 1645.

Sir Robert Jenkinson, his son and heir, was created a *Baronet* by King Charles II. May 18th, 1661, in the 13th year of his reign, and chosen Knight of the shire for the county of Oxon; first, in 1654, and again in the first parliament after the restoration of the royal family, and continued so till his death.

He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Banks,[b] of Kingston-hall, in the county of Dorset, Knt. Lord chief-justice of the court of Common-pleas, in the reign of King Charles I. and had a daughter, Frances, married to Thomas Wheat, of Glympton, in Oxon, Esq. (father of Sir Thomas Wheat, Bart.), and Sir Robert, his successor, and died 1677. He was a great friend of the cele-

[a] It has been said that he was descended from Anthony Jenkinson, an eminent navigator and merchant, in the reigns of Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, who was Ambassador from England to Constantinople, and the Czar of Muscovy; and who returning with a large fortune, vested it in lands in the counties of Oxford and Gloucester. The arms exemplified by Camden have allusions to the sea-service.

[b] Whose Lady immortalized herself by her heroic loyalty in the Civil Wars, like Lady Arundel and the Countess of Derby. See most of the histories and memoirs of those times.

brated Sir Matthew Hale; who, by his will, appointed him trustee of his estates, and guardian of his grand-children.[c] He was also a friend of Mr. Robert Boyle.

Sir Robert Jenkinson, *second Baronet*, his eldest son and heir, succeeded his father in honour and estate, and was chosen in his room, Knight of the shire for the county of Oxon, and so continued till his death.

He married Sarah, daughter to Thomas Tomlins, of Bromley, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. sister and sole heir to her brother, Thomas, and died January 30th, 1709, leaving several children. One of his daughters married Sir Jonathan Cope, of Brewern, in Oxon, Bart. who died 1765: she died 1755.

Colonel Charles Jenkinson, a *younger* son, *of whom presently*, was *father of the late Earl of Liverpool.*

Sir Robert Jenkinson, *third Baronet, eldest* son and heir, succeeded his father in honour and estate, and was chosen in his room, Knight of the shire for the county of Oxon, and so continued till his death. He married Henrietta-Maria, daughter of Charles Scarborough, Esq. one of the clerks of the board of green-cloth to the late Queen Anne (who surviving him, was re-married to Charles Eversfield, of Den, in Sussex, Esq. member of parliament for Horsham, in that county.) Sir Robert died October 29th, 1717, leaving no issue; and was succeeded in honour and estate by his next brother,

Sir Robert-Banks Jenkinson, *fourth Baronet*, who was chosen Knight of the shire for the county of Oxon, in his brother's room, and represented the said county in the next parliament. He married Catherine, third daughter of Sir Robert Dashwood, of Northbrook, in the county of Oxford, Bart. (by Penelope, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, of Wickham, in the county of Oxford, Bart.), by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters.

1. Catherine. 2. Robert. 3. Banks. And, 4. Penelope.

Dying July, 1738, he was succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son,

Sir Robert Jenkinson, *fifth Baronet*, who married Mary, third daughter of Sir Jonathan Cope, of Brewern, in Oxfordshire, Bart. by whom he had no issue. This Lady died in July, 1765, and Sir Robert, August 8th, 1766. He was succeeded in title and estate, by his brother,

[c] See Life of Sir Matthew Hale.

Sir BANKS Jenkinson, *sixth Baronet*, who died unmarried July 22d, 1789, and was succeeded by his cousin, Charles, late Earl of Liverpool.

We now therefore return to Col. Charles Jenkinson, younger son of Sir Robert Jenkinson, the first Baronet, by Sarah Tomlins, who is reported to have been brought into the army under the patronage of the celebrated Earl of Peterborough. He died 1750, having married Amantha, daughter of Wolfran Cornwall, a Captain in the Royal Navy; which Lady survived him till 1785. By her he had issue several children; of whom were,

1. Charles, late Earl.

2. Colonel John Jenkinson, Joint-Secretary for Ireland, and Gentleman Usher to the Queen, who died May 1st, 1805, having married Frances, daughter of Rear-Admiral John Parker, by whom he had several children; of whom, Charles, formerly in the Foot Guards, is now M. P. for Dover; another son, also in the Guards, was killed at the landing in Egypt, 1801; and another son died in consequence of his wounds at the battle of Talavera.

3. Elizabeth married her cousin, the late Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Speaker of the House of Commons, who died 1784; and died his widow, without issue, March 8th, 1809.

4. Jane, unmarried.

CHARLES, eldest son, FIRST EARL OF LIVERPOOL, and *seventh Baronet*, was born about May 16th, 1727, and educated at the Charter-house, whence he went to Oxford, where he took the degree of A. M. and thence came to London to seek his fortune in the world; having early distinguished himself, by the active part he took in a celebrated election controversy for the county of Oxford, where his alliances were numerous, and not unconnected with the contending parties. On this occasion his literary talents were supposed to have contributed materially to the interests of the side he espoused. By the first Earl of Harcourt, who was then Governor to the King, as Prince of Wales, he was introduced to his Majesty; and through the same channel obtained the notice and confidence of the Earl of Bute, to whom he was private Secretary. In 1761, he sat in parliament as M.P. for Cockermouth; and held the office of Under Secretary of State. In 1763 and 1764, he was Secretary to the Treasury; in 1766, he was nominated one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and from 1767 to 1773, was a Lord of the Treasury.

In 1773, he was appointed Joint Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, and called to the Privy-council; and in exchange for this office, had afterwards the Clerkship of the Pells in Ireland, which had been purchased back by government of Mr. Charles Fox.

In 1778, he was made Secretary at War; which he held till the downfall of the North administration in 1782.

Immediately on the accession of Mr. Pitt to power in 1784, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade; of which office he continued to discharge the duties with uncommon industry and ability, till age and ill-health incapacitated him, in 1801, from farther exertions in this department.

In 1786, he obtained the situation of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which he held till 1803.

He was elevated to the Peerage, by the title of BARON HAWKSBURY, *of Hawksbury, in the county of Gloucester*, August 21st, 1786; and advanced to be EARL OF LIVERPOOL, on May 28th, 1796.

Having in early life bent his turn for literature to political studies, he became eminently conversant more especially with the laws of nations, and the principles and details of commerce, and political arithmetic. Of these studies, the following fruits appeared at various periods of his life.

1. A Discourse on the Establishment of a National and Constitutional Force in England, 1756. This, though a juvenile performance, excited much attention and debate at the time.

2. A Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain in respect to Neutral Nations, during the present War, 1758. This was esteemed a performance of very great solidity and import, and was translated into all the languages of Europe.

3. He edited A Collection of Treaties, from 1648 to 1783, in 3 vols, 8vo. 1785.

4. A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King, 1805. Of this work the *Edinburgh Reviewers* pronounce, that ' it is pleasing to find one, who must necessarily have been bred among the exploded doctrines of the elder economists, shaking himself almost quite loose from their influence at an advanced period of life, and betraying, while he resumes the favourite speculations of his early years, so little bias towards errors, which he must once have imbibed. It is no less gratifying, to observe one who has been educated in the walks of practical policy, and grown old amid the bustle of public employments, embellishing

the decline of life by pursuits, which unite the dignity of science with the usefulness of active exertion.'

His Lordship died at his house in Hertford-street, May Fair, December 17th, 1808, aged eighty-one. At that time he held the place of Collector of the Customs Inwards, in the port of London; and Clerk of the Pells in Ireland. He was also LL. D. It is supposed that the alarm he experienced a week before, at the accident which befel his Lady (part of her dress having caught fire, and dreadfully burnt her before the flames could be extinguished), greatly hastened his dissolution.

He was interred in the family vault at Hawksbury, in Gloucestershire. On the coffin was inscribed, "*The Right Honourable Charles, Earl of Liverpool, Baron Hawksbury of Hawksbury, in the county of Gloucester, Baronet, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and LL.D. Obiit* 17 *Dec.* 1808, *in the* 80*th year of his age.*"

It is well known that during the whole of the present reign his Lordship made a very conspicuous figure. For the greater part of it, he shared the severe obloquy which attached to all the confidential friends of the Bute administration: and as he possessed the favour and trust of his Sovereign, he was called the King's Secret Adviser. A suspicion of this kind the people were taught to cherish with uncommon animosity. Burke's celebrated pamphlet on the *Popular Discontents* encouraged the idea; and the leaders of this party of supposed private power, were the incessant objects of clamour with the multitude and the disaffected. Lord Liverpool lived long enough to weather this storm; to see his solid powers of mind, and solid services, crowned with the reward of high honours and great wealth; and to behold his ancient family, which in early life he had seen sadly decline in its property and consideration, placed by his own efforts near the pinnacle of ambition. Senseless cries and prejudices had gradually died away; and he was allowed to have deserved, as a laborious and profound statesman, the splendid public recompences which his sovereign had conferred upon him.

His Lordship married, first, Amelia, daughter of William Watts, Esq. formerly Governor of Fort-William, in Bengal; and by her, who died in 1770, he had one son,

1. Robert-Banks, now *Earl of Liverpool.*

His Lordship married, secondly, June 22d, 1782, Catherine, daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart. widow of his first cousin,

Sir Charles Cope, of Orton-Longueville, in Huntingdonshire, Bart. by whom he had one son and one daughter; viz.

2. Cecil-Cope, born May 29th, 1784, elected M. P. for Sandwich, in 1807, and late Under-Secretary to his brother, as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

3. Lady Charlotte, born June 8th, 1783, married on April 11th, 1807, to the Right Hon. James Walter Grimstone, now Viscount Grimstone, &c. Baron Forrester, and Baron of Verulam.

Robert-Banks, eldest son, succeeded his father as second Earl of Liverpool.

His Lordship was born June 7th, 1770; and being educated at the Charter-house, and Oxford, came very early into public life under the auspices of his father.

In 1790, he was returned M. P. for Rye; and in 1794, was appointed Colonel of the new-raised regiment of Cinque-Port Fencible Cavalry.

In 1796, he was appointed a Commissioner of India Affairs.

In 1801, he was nominated Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he exchanged in 1804, for the Home Department. This he resigned in February 1806, on the death of Mr. Pitt, whom he succeeded at the same time as Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports.

In April 1807, he was again appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, which he exchanged for the Foreign Department in November 1809.

He was, on November 16th, 1803, called up to the House of Peers by writ, by the title of Baron Hawksbury, *of Hawksbury*; and placed in the seat of his father's Barony.

On March 25th, 1795, he married Lady Theodosia Louisa Hervey, daughter of Frederick, late Earl of Bristol; by whom he has no issue.

His Lordship is well known to be a man of great talents, great application, and of great knowledge, and great practical experience in public affairs.

Title. Robert-Banks Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, and Baron Hawksbury, of Hawksbury.

Creations. Baronet, 1661; Baron Hawksbury, of Hawksbury, co. Glouc. August 21st, 1786; and Earl of Liverpool, co. Lanc. May 28th, 1796.

Arms. Az. on a fesse wavy Ar. a cross patee Gu. in chief two etoils Or. To which were added, as an augmentation to the late Earl, 1796, a chief wavy, Arg. charged with the arms of the borough of Liverpool.

Crest. A sea-horse, assurgent Or, maned Az. supporting a cross patee Gu.

Supporters. Two eagles, each charged with a cross patee on the breast.

Motto. PALMA NON SINE PULVERE.

Chief Seats. Hawksbury, Gloucestershire; and Walmer Castle, Kent.

JERVIS, EARL OF ST. VINCENT.

JOHN JERVIS, EARL OF ST. VINCENT, has raised himself to his present high rank by his naval services. He is descended from

JAMES Jervis, of Chatkyll, in the parish of Eccleshall, co. Stafford, who left two sons.

1. ROBERT Jervis, of Chatkyll aforesaid, Gent. 17th July, 17 Eliz. who by the daughter of Draycott, of Paynsley, had Robert Jervis, who died without issue.

2. WILLIAM Jervis, of Ollerton, in the parish of Stoke upon Terne, co. Salop, who had issue,

JOHN Jervis, of Ollerton aforesaid, who married at Eccleshall, in Staffordshire, October 26th, 1590, Helen, daughter of ——— Whittington, by whom he had,

1. THOMAS Jervis, of Ollerton.

2. JOHN Jervis, of Chatkyll, before mentioned, who was aged sixty-five in 1664, and was buried at Eccleshall, September 21st, 1670. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir to John Jervys, of Chatkyll aforesaid, who died there, and was buried at Eccleshall, October 4th, 1674. By her he had issue (besides other children),

JOHN Jervys, of *Chatkyll*, who was born at Standon, September 25th, 1631; died at Chatkyll, and was buried at Eccleshall, October 1st, 1680. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Wakelin, of Gentleshaw, in the parish of Longdon, co. Stafford; who was buried at Eccleshall, March 31st, 1690. By her he had issue,

JOHN Jervis, his son and heir, born at Chatkyll aforesaid, who died, and was buried at Darlaston, in the parish of Stone. He

married [a] Mary, only daughter and heir of John Swynfen, heir apparent of John Swynfen, of Swynfen, co. Staff. Esq. She died at Darlastone. By her he had issue,

1. John Jervis, who was born at Darlaston, and died at Bradwell, in the parish of Sandback, co. Chester, where he was buried. He married Grace, daughter of ——— Warde, Esq. who was buried at Sandback. By her he left descendants.[b]

2. William Jervis, Clerk, Rector of Stone, co. Worcester, who was born at Darlaston in 1695, and left issue.

3. Benjamin Jervis, of Trowbridge, co. Wilts, born at Darlaston, 1695, and died unmarried.

4. Thomas Jervis, of White-Row, in the parish of Christchurch, Spitalfields, co. Middlesex, born at Darlaston, in 1699; died in London, leaving descendants.[c]

5. Swynfen Jervis, of Meaford, *hereafter mentioned.*

6. Matthew Jervis, of Trowbridge, in Wilts, born at Darlaston in 1704; and died, and was buried at Eccleshall, in October, 1763. He married Grace, daughter of John Rythesea, of Week, in the parish of Trowbridge, co. Wilts, in November 1727; and died in 1782. He was grandfather of Thomas Jervis, Esq. Barrister at Law; late M. P. for Yarmouth, and Counsel to the Admiralty.

Swynfen Jervis, Esq. of *Meaford*, Barrister at Law, the *fifth* son before-mentioned, was born at Darlaston, in November 1700. He was Auditor of Greenwich Hospital; and died at Meaford, February 21st, 1771. He married at Meaford, in 1727, Elizabeth, daughter of George Parker, of Park-Hall, in the county of Stafford, Esq. and sister of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Parker, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He died at Meaford, in March, 1784, having had issue by her,

1. William Jervis, of Meaford, in the parish of Stone aforesaid, Esq. born in May 1728, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber; living 1784. He married, May 28th, 1777, at Stone church, Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Hatsell, late of Newcastle, Gent. who was living unmarried in 1804, without issue.

[a] He had another wife, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Jennings, of Littleover, co. Staff. by whom he had no issue.

[b] The last of this line, I presume, was the late Mr. Jervis, of Darlaston, who married a daughter of the late General Trelawney, who is now living his widow.

[c] Mr. Swynfen Jervis, a wine-merchant, in London, I presume to be descended from this person. He has a son, to whom the late Mr. Jervis, of Darlaston, has left his estates in reversion, after his widow's death.

2. John, now Earl of St. Vincent, of whom presently.

3. Elizabeth, born 1729, married the Rev. ——— Batewell. She died at Greenwich without issue, and was buried there.

4. and 5. Margaret and Mary died infants.

6. Mary, born at Meaford, married, 19th April, 1757, William Henry Ricketts, Bencher of Gray's Inn; and of Canaan, in Jamaica; and of Longwood, in Hampshire, Esq. who was born at Canaan, on November 9th, 1736 (being twenty-third, and only surviving child out of twenty-seven). By him she has had issue: 1. Captain William Henry Ricketts, a Captain in the royal navy, born November 4th, 1764; who took the name of *Jervis*, by the royal sign manual, 13th June, 1801; and was drowned by the upsetting of his barge 26th January, 1805. He married, on November 9th, 1793, Lady Elizabeth Jane Lambert, daughter of Richard, late Earl of Cavan, from whom he was divorced in 1799; and by whom he had two daughters. 2. Edward Jervis Ricketts, Esq. Barrister at Law; *now heir presumptive to the Viscounty of St. Vincent of Meaford;* married, 29th January, 1790, the Hon. Cassandra Twisleton, daughter of Thomas, late Lord Say and Sele; from whom he was divorced in 1798; but by whom he had issue one son, and two daughters; viz. William Jervis Ricketts, born April 11th, 1794; Eliza, died August 29th, 1805; and Maria, born in 1797. His wife remarried on 30th January, 1806, Richard Charles Head Graves, Esq. 3. Mary Ricketts, born in London, and married at Paris, in France, in December, 1788, William Carnegie, now Earl of Northesk; by whom she has issue.

John Jervis, second son, *now* Earl of St. Vincent, was born at Meaford, January 9th, 1734, and baptized at Stone, 26th of the same month. Being early brought up to the Navy, he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, October 13th, 1760; and early distinguished himself in his profession, particularly in the action with the *Pegase*, when he commanded the Foudroyant, April 20th, 1782, for which he was made a Knight of the Bath. In 1787 he obtained the rank of Admiral.

In the latter end of 1793, his Majesty having determined to send a formidable armament to the West Indies, to reduce the French islands in that quarter, and to secure his own from any attack of the enemy, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Grey, K.B. Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B. was nominated Commander in Chief of the naval force on the same

expedition.[d] On Monday, January 6th, 1794, they arrived off Barbadoes, and immediately prepared for the expedition against Martinique; for which the total military force embarked was 6085 effectives, besides 224 sick. The fleet sailed from Barbadoes on February 3d, and approached Martinique on Wednesday, February 5th. On the following day the General effected a landing. After some intermediate operations, the town of St. Pierre was attacked by sea and land, and carried. The enemy's strength was then concentrated in one point at Forts Louis and Bourbon. These the Admiral now attacked; and on the 20th of February, these strong holds were completely invested. On March 25th, Fort Bourbon was surrendered. Fort Louis also was taken by storm.

The island of Martinique being thus conquered, the fleet and army proceeded on March 30th, for St. Lucia, which also surrendered on the 4th of April.

On Tuesday, April 8th, the Commanders proceeded against Guadaloupe. Fort Fleur D'Epee was taken on the 12th, and with this fell Hog-island, and Fort Louis, an old fortification commanding the entrance into the harbour of Point-a-Pitre, which town also was taken possession of at the same time by Sir Charles Grey. On the 13th, the army was re-embarked, and landed on Basse-Terre, at Petit-Bourg, in another part of the island. The Admiral anchored in Ance-de-Bailif. The Palmiste was taken by assault; and the Island of Guadaloupe was surrendered to the Commander in Chief on the 23d of April.[e]

In June an armament arrived from France, made good their landing on Grand-Terre, and retook Fort Fleur D'Epee by storm. The Admiral was at this time with the General at St. Christopher's, on his return to England. The Commanders instantly determined to return to Guadaloupe, and pushed for Basse-Terre, where they arrived on June 7th. Sir Charles Grey took the

d See "*An Account of the Campaign in the West Indies in the year* 1794, *under the Command of their Excellencies, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Grey, K. B. and Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commanders in Chief in the West Indies. With the Reduction of the Islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadaloupe, Mariagalante, Desiada, &c. And the Events that followed those unparallelled Successes, and caused the Loss of Guadaloupe. By the Rev. Cooper Willyams, A. M. Vicar of Exning, Suffolk, and late Chaplain of his Majesty's Ship, Boyne. London,* 1796, 4*to.*

e See in Chapter XI. of *Willyams*, a refutation of the charges of extorted contributions and oppressions alleged against the Commanders in Chief, by certain interested individuals.

heights of Mascot; and several actions took place; but the General found it now in vain to attempt any thing against Fleur D'Epee, at this season, with an army so greatly reduced by the yellow fever, as well as services. Having therefore made the best arrangements to enable him to renew his attacks after the hurricane months, he embarked on board the Boyne, which proceeded to Fort Royal Bay, where she was laid up during those months in a strong harbour, called *Trois Islet Bay;* and the sick and wounded were landed for the benefit of fresh air.

The General then sailed with the Admiral to Martinique, and established his head-quarters at St. Pierre. On the 30th of September, the enemy having been too successful against the little remnants of the army in Guadaloupe, the Admiral embarked, and sailed from Martinique, and anchored off Grozier, in the bay of Point-a-Pitre. But our troops there, under General Graham, reduced by fatigue and sickness, and no longer able to undergo duty, were forced to capitulate. Sir John Jervis, who had made every attempt to succour General Graham's camp at Berville, and had been an unwilling spectator from the fleet of the surrender of that camp to the enemy, now made sail for Basse-Terre, to render every assistance in his power to General Prescot; and on October 9th, anchored within half a cable's length of the town.

However, after various attempts to assist General Prescott, the Admiral, worn down by long and severe exertions, the fatigues of which were augmented by his anxiety for the welfare of the service, that not all his exertions could promote, without the arrival of a strong reinforcement, together with the unhealthiness of the climate, found himself no longer able to continue on this station; and therefore, to the great grief of General Prescott, was obliged to give up his command to Admiral Caldwell, and embarking his seamen (under Lieutenant James), from Fort Matilda, sailed for St. Pierre; when every thing being arranged between the several Commanders, Sir Charles Grey, and his suite, embarked once more with Sir John Jervis, on board the Boyne. On November 27th, they sailed for England; and after a tedious voyage (being for near a month tossed about in the Channel by contrary winds), arrived at Spithead, January 21st, 1795.

In February 1797,[f] he fought the famous battle off the Cape of St. Vincent, for which he was rewarded with a Peerage. The

[f] He succeeded Admiral Hotham in the command of the Mediterranean, in 1795. See *Clarke's Life of Lord Nelson, Vol. I.*

New Annual Register, of 1797, gives the following account of this glorious victory:

"The Bristish fleet, or, to speak more correctly, the British squadron under the command of Admiral Sir John Jervis, amounted to no more than fifteen sail of the line, four frigates, a sloop of war, and a cutter. Of these, six were three deckers; eight were of 74 guns; and one of 64. The Spanish fleet consisted of twenty-seven sail of the line; one of which was a four decker, and carried 136 guns; six were three-deckers, of 112 guns each; two of 84 guns; and eighteen of 74.

"The Spanish Admiral, Don Josef de Cordova, had sailed from Carthagena on the 4th of February, and passed Gibraltar on the following day; having left in that bay three line of battle ships, supposed to be laden with military stores for the Spanish troops before that garrison. On the night of the 11th, this fleet had been discovered by the Minerva frigate, which carried the broad pendant of Commodore Nelson, then on his way from the Mediterranean to join Admiral Jervis. Captain Foote, of the Niger, also kept company with them for some days previous to the 13th; and that night they approached so near the British fleet, that their signal guns were distinctly heard. The signals were, therefore, made that night for the British fleet to prepare for battle; and at day-break on the 14th, they were in complete order. The morning was dark and hazy; but about half-past six, the Culloden made the signal for five sail in the south-west quarter; at eight o'clock, the squadron was ordered to form in close order, and in a few minutes after, the signal was repeated to prepare for battle.

"At a little after ten, the Minerva frigate made the signal for twenty sail in the south-west quarter; and in about half an hour after, the enemy's fleet were visible to all the British squadron. The ships first discovered by the Culloden, were at this period separated from their main body, which was bearing down in some confusion to join the separated ships. It appeared to have been the British Admiral's intention at the first, to cut off these vessels from the enemy's fleet, before the main body could arrive to their assistance; and with this view, the fast sailing ships were ordered to chace; but observing the near position of their main body, he afterwards formed his fleet into a line of battle a head and a-stern, as most convenient.

"At about twenty-six minutes past eleven, the Admiral communicated his intention to pass through the enemy's line; and immediately after the signal was made to engage. At about half

past eleven, the action commenced by the van ship, the Culloden, commanded by Captain Troubridge, firing against the enemy's headmost ships to the windward; as the squadron advanced, however, the action became more general; and it was soon apparent, that the British Admiral had accomplished his design of passing through the enemy's line. In the mean time, the regular and animated fire of the British fleet was but feebly returned by the enemy's ships to windward, which were also completely prevented from joining their companions to leeward, and obliged to haul their wind on the larboard tack. Thus a part of the Spanish fleet was effectually cut off from the main body, and they were reduced to the necessity of also forming on their larboard tack, apparently with the intention of passing through, or to the leeward of the British line; but such was the reception they experienced from the centre of the British, that they were obliged to put about, and did not appear again in the action till the close of the day.

"The British Admiral having thus fortunately obtained his first object, now directed his whole attention to the enemy's main body to windward; which was reduced at this time, by the separation of the ships to leeward, to eighteen sail of the line. At a little after twelve o'clock, the signal was made for the British fleet to tack in succession, and soon after, the signal for again passing the enemy's line; while the Spanish Admiral's design appeared to be, to join his ships to leeward by wearing round the rear of the British line. The intention of the enemy was, however, soon perceived by Commodore Nelson; whose station in the rear afforded him an opportunity of observing the manœuvre. In order to frustrate the design, therefore, his ship, the Captain, had no sooner passed the Spanish rear, than he ordered her to wear, and stand on the other tack towards the enemy.

"In executing this bold manœuvre, the Commodore found himself alongside of the Spanish Admiral, the Santissima Trinidada,[g] of 136 guns, which is said to be the largest ship at present in existence. Notwithstanding this immense disparity (the Captain being only a seventy four), this brave officer did not shrink from the contest; though the Spaniard was also warmly supported by her two seconds a head and a-stern, which were each of them three deckers. While he sustained, however, this unequal conflict, his friends were eagerly pressing to his assistance; the enemy's attention, therefore, was soon directed to the Culloden, Captain

g Afterwards taken and sunk in the battle of Trafalgar.

Trowbridge; and the Blenheim, Captain Frederick; and the able support afforded by these vessels to Commodore Nelson, and the approach of Rear-Admiral Parker with four others of the British line, determined the Spanish Commander to relinquish his design of rejoining his ships to leeward, and to make the signal for his main body to haul their wind, and make sail on the larboard tack.

"The advantage was now evidently on the side of the British; and while the advanced division warmly pressed the centre and rear of the enemy, the Admiral meditated with his division a co-operation, which might effectually compel some of them to surrender. In the confusion of their retreat, several of the Spanish ships had doubled on each other. It was therefore Admiral Jervis's plan, to reach the weathermost of those ships, then to bear up, and take them all in succession, with the seven ships composing his division. The casual position of the rear ships in his own division, however, prevented the executing this design. He therefore ordered the leading ship, the Excellent, Captain Collingwood, to bear up, while with his own ship, the Victory, he passed to leeward of the rearmost ships of the enemy. Captain Collingwood, in obedience to the Admiral's orders, passed between the two rearmost ships of the enemy; and gave one of them, the San Isidro, so effectual a broadside, that having been much injured before, she was obliged to submit. The Excellent then passed on to the relief of the Captain, which was engaged with a three decker, carrying a flag; but before she could arrive, this vessel became entangled with her second, a two decker. In this state they were both boarded by the Captain; and the smaller of them (the San Nicholas), was in a short time in the possession of her opponents. The three decker, the San Joseph, followed the fate of her second, and became immediately a prize to Commodore Nelson, who headed the party which boarded her from the San Nicholas. In the mean time, Admiral Jervis ordered the Victory to be placed on the lee quarter of the rearmost ship of the enemy, the Salvador del Mundo; and threw in so effectual a discharge, that her commander seeing the Barfleur, carrying Vice-Admiral Waldegrave's flag, bearing down to second the Victory, thought proper to strike.

"Thus four of the enemy's ships were in possession of the British; while the van ships continued to press hard on the Santissima Trinidada, the Spanish Admiral's ship, and the others, which composed the rear of the flying fleet. The career of victory was,

however, stopped by circumstances not in the power of the British Commander to control. The ships, which in the morning had been separated from the main body of the Spanish fleet, were now able to make their approach; two fresh ships also, which had not appeared in the action, bore down from windward, and two of the flying ships tacked about to support their chiefs. These circumstances, therefore, with the lateness of the hour, and the necessity of securing the prizes, determined the conquering Admiral to bring to. A little after four in the afternoon, the signal was made to this effect; and a strong line was formed for the protection of the prizes and disabled vessels. The enemy's fresh ships, on approaching, opened a fire on the covering ships; but though superior in number, and fresh for action, they contented themselves with a few irregular broadsides, and left the British Admiral to sail off triumphantly with his prizes, which the reader will remember amounted to four; viz. two, the Salvador del Mundo, and the San Josef, of 112 guns; the San Nicholas of 84, and the San Isidro, of 74 guns. The Spanish Admiral, which was greatly the object of attention to the British ships, was rendered a perfect wreck; her firing had ceased before the close of the action, and some even affirm, that she had struck her colours. The loss of the British in this engagement, in killed and wounded, was exactly 300 men. The loss of the Spaniards which were captured, amounted to 693; and the ships which escaped must also have suffered considerably.

" So important a victory with so decisive a disparity of force, is, perhaps, unparallelled in our naval annals. The ability displayed by the Commander, was only to be equalled by the valour and adroitness of the seamen; indeed, we have been informed by an eye-witness, that the fire of the British was superior to that of their opponents, in the proportion of five or six to one, during the whole of the action; and the expenditure of ammunition was consequently beyond example. The Culloden, it is said, expended 170 barrels of powder; the Captain, 146; and the Blenheim, 180. The Spaniards fought bravely, but with little skill; and it is but fair to remark, that their fleet was ill-equipped, and very indifferently manned, and in no respect fit for action; their flag-ship had not more than sixty or eighty seamen on board; the rest consisted of impressed landmen, or soldiers of their new levies.

" As the port of Cadiz had been their original destination, and as many of their ships were disabled, the Spaniards manifested no inclination to renew the action, but took shelter in Cadiz; where

they have ever since remained blocked up by the victorious Admiral. Soon after the news arrived of the engagement, Sir John Jervis was created a British Peer, by the title of *Lord St. Vincent*, in allusion to the place where this extraordinary victory was achieved."

For this victory Sir John Jervis was rewarded with an Earldom, being created BARON JERVIS *of Meaford, in the county of Stafford*, and EARL OF ST. VINCENT, to him and the heirs male of his body, by patent dated June 23d, 1797. He afterwards obtained a patent for a VISCOUNTY, with a *collateral* limitation, being created by patent dated April 27th, 1801, VISCOUNT ST. VINCENT *of Meaford, in the county of Stafford*, to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and in default, to William Henry Ricketts, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's navy, son of Mary Ricketts, by William Henry Ricketts, Esq. late of the Island of Jamaica; which said Mary Ricketts is the sister of the said John, Earl of St. Vincent, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue, to Edward Jervis Ricketts, Esq. Barrister at Law, another son of the said Mary Ricketts, by the said late William Henry Ricketts, and brother of the said William Henry Ricketts, the said other son of the said Mary Ricketts, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and in default of such issue, to Mary, Countess of Northesk, daughter of the said Mary Ricketts; and after the decease of the said Mary, Countess of Northesk, and in default of such issue, as well of the said John, Earl of St. Vincent, as of the said William Henry Ricketts, and Edward Jervis Ricketts, as aforesaid, to the heirs male of the body of the said Mary, Countess of Northesk, lawfully begotten.

In March, 1801, when the reins of Administration were committed to Mr. Addington, the Earl of St. Vincent was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. In this situation, his Lordship introduced various extensive reforms, of which the expediency has been differently considered by opposite parties. Mr. Pitt said, " I admire the uncommon valour, I extol the vast renown, the the glorious achievements of Lord St. Vincent. To him we are highly indebted for shedding extraordinary lustre on our national glory." But Mr. Pitt, at the same time, expressed his opinion, that " between his Lordship as a Commander at sea, and his Lordship as First Lord of the Admiralty, there was a wide difference."[h]

[h] Gifford's Life of Pitt, IV. 699.

His Lordship had afterwards for some time the command of the Channel fleet.

His Lordship[1] married at Southweald, in Essex, his first cousin, Martha, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Parker; but has no issue.

Titles. John Jervis, Earl of St. Vincent, Viscount St. Vincent, and Baron Jervis, of Meaford.

Creations. Earl of St. Vincent, and Baron Jervis, of Meaford, by patent June 23d, 1797; and Viscount St. Vincent, of Meaford, April 27th, 1801.

Arms. Sable, a chevron Ermine, between three martlets, Or.

Crest. A demi-Pegasus issuing from a wreath.

Supporters. On the dexter side, an eagle grasping in his left talon a thunder-bolt; on the sinister side, a Pegasus charged on the wing, with a fleur-de-luce.

Motto. THUS.

Seat. Rockets, Essex.

[1] Mr. Clarke, in his late splendid Life of Lord Nelson, makes the following mention of his Lordship: "With the reputation, which Sir John Jervis had gained in the various gradations of the service, was united a thorough knowledge of the politics of the British Empire and of Europe, and a keen discrimination of the real character and abilities of those officers who served under him. Naturally of an ambitious disposition, and professionally a strict disciplinarian, he despised the trammels, and sometimes, perhaps, forgot the feelings, which repress common minds; and being determined strictly to execute the important duties entrusted to him, he resolved that every person in the fleet should rigidly do the same." *Clarke's Life of Lord Nelson, I.* 241.

CADOGAN, EARL CADOGAN.

This family of Cadogan was of great honour and antiquity in Wales, as the writers of the Welsh history and their genealogists attest; being descended from Kehdlyn, Prince of Powis, and Reinger, daughter and heir to Tydyr Trevor, Prince of Ferley, whose grandson, Kydwgan, Lord of Radnor, with his three sons, defended his territories against King Henry I. From whom in lineal descent, was Thomas Cadogan, *Valectus Corone*, as he writes himself in his [a] last will and testament, dated June 12th, 1511, and the probate is dated on July 12th following. He therein orders his body to be buried in the church of Dunster; and bequeaths to the church of the Blessed Mary of Penrise, his best tunick, and to Lewis Cadogan, one of his gowns. The residue of all his goods, chattels, &c. he bequeaths to Christian his wife (whom he makes his sole executor), and to William Cadogan, and John Cadogan, his sons.

Which William Cadogan was of Croftney, and Frostrey-Arch, in com. Monm. Esq. and by Anne his wife, daughter of George Arnault, had issue two sons; William, of Croftney, and Henry.

Henry was seated at Llanbeder, in the county of Pembroke; and having married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Stradling, a younger son of the Stradlings of St. Donat's-castle, in Glamorganshire, had issue,

William, born at Cardiff, February 5th, 1601; he went over to Ireland with the Earl of Strafford, and taking to a military life, was, in 1641, a captain of horse; and, in 1649, being a Major, was (as Sir Richard Cox observes in his History of Ireland), sent

[a] Ex Regist. Fettiplace, q. 18, in cur. Prærog. Cant.

from Dublin with a party to discover the enemy, and to slacken their march; and did memorable service, not only in destroying the country about Teeroghan, but in cutting off a great many of the enemy. He likewise engaged those wicked traitors, Phelin Oneile, and Owen O'Rowe; and, being very serviceable in the reduction of Ireland, was constituted governor of the borough and castle of Trim, in that kingdom; in which post he died on March 14th, 1660-1, and was buried at Trim, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription:

> Hic juxta conditæ sunt exuviæ clarissimi viri Gulielmi Cadogan, armigeri; qui prænobili Thomæ Comiti Straffordiæ, Hiberniæ sub auspiciis Caroli primi proregis, fuit a secretis; necnon ob eximias animi dotes acceptissimus, postea, perduellione sæviente dirâ, pro religione, rege, patriaque, majori titulo decoratus, fortiter dimicavit. Deinde burgo et castro Trimensi meritorum ergo præfuit, ac contra nefarios proditores Phelinum O'Neile et Audoenum O'Rowe strenue propugnavit. Natus est 5to die Februarii, anno 1600, Cardiffiæ, oppidi apud Cambrienses non obscuri; antiquæ et illustri prosapiâ ortus; filius nempe primogenitus Henrici Cadogan de Lanbedder, filii natu secundi Gulielmi Cadogan de Frostrey-arch in comitatu Monmothiæ armigeri, qui a principibus Cambro-Britannicis paternum genus deduxit. Matrem habuit equestri et celebri gente Stradlingorum castro de Sancto Donato in agro Glamorganiensi prognatam; scilicet Catharinam filiam Thomæ Stradling de Merthur-Maur in eodem agro armigeri, filii Roberti fratris junioris Domini Thomæ Stradling de castro Sancto Donato equitis aurati ejusdem. E vivis excessit 14° die Martii anno domini 1660, ubi primum viderat, quo nihil magis in votis habuit, auspicatissimum Regem Carolum Secundum ex iniquio exilio reducem et salvum.

Henry, his son, who was a counsellor at law, died on January 13th, 1713-14, and was buried at Christ-church, in Dublin. He married Bridget, daughter to Sir Hardress Waller, Knt. by whom he had two sons, William, first Earl of Cadogan; and Charles, second Lord Cadogan; also a daughter, Penelope, married to Sir

Thomas Prendergast, Bart. who was colonel of a regiment of foot, and was killed at the battle of Tanniers (or Malplaquet), near Mons, on September 11th, N. S. 1709.

William, first Earl of Cadogan, the eldest son, took to a military life from his youth, and, by his merits, gradually rose to be General of his Majesty's forces. He eminently distinguished himself in the wars under King William, both in Ireland, at the battle of the Boyne, and in Flanders.

In 1701, he was made Quarter-master-general of the army, when, on the King of Spain's death, a new war threatened Europe, and King William, sensible of his own declining health, declared the Earl of Marlborough general of the foot, and commander in chief of the forces in Holland.

In 1703, he was constituted Colonel of the second regiment of horse; and Brigadier-general on August 25th, 1704; having that year gallantly behaved, both at the attack of Schellemberg, on July 2d, and at the battle of Hochstet, on August 2d. He was in the heat of the action at the attack of Schellemberg, wherein he had several shots in his clothes, and was slightly wounded in his thigh. On June 11th, 1705, he was elected member of parliament for Woodstock; and on July 18th, N. S. the same year, at the forcing of the French lines near Tirlemont, he also behaved with remarkable bravery at the head of his regiment, which first attacking the enemy had such success, that they defeated four squadrons of Bavarian guards, drove them through two battalions of their foot, and took four standards.

He was in the battle of Ramelies, fought on May 12th, 1706; after which the Duke of Marlborough sent from his camp at Meerlebeck, on June 3d, N. S. Brigadier Cadogan, with six squadrons of horse, and his letter to the governor of Antwerp, to invite him and the garrison to the obedience of King Charles III. and acquainting his Grace that ten battalions were in the city and castle of Antwerp, who seemed inclined to surrender on honourable terms, the Duke thereupon sent him an authority to treat with them. And after some conferences, wherein they prayed they might have leave to go to the Elector of Bavaria, to receive his directions upon the conduct they were to observe on the summons; finding that his Grace did not think fit to grant their request, and that he was determined to reduce them, and that Brigadier Cadogan, already posted near the city, had the Duke's orders to give the garrison no more than four hours time to consider of the capitulation offered them, they complied therewith;

and the garrison, consisting of six French and six Spanish regiments, were allowed to march out in three days, and be conducted to Quesnoy. But of the Walloon regiment, consisting of 600 men each, only 372 men marched out; the rest entering into the service of King Charles, except some few who were not in condition to serve, and returned to their respective dwellings. Afterwards, towards the close of the campaign that year, he was taken prisoner; of which our Gazette, No. 4252, gives this account, from the Duke of Marlborough's camp at Helchin, before Menin, August 16th: "The army made a general forage this morning within a mile of Tournay, with a guard of 6000 foot and 800 horse. The foragers came home without loss; but Brigadier Cadogan, as he was posting two advanced squadrons nearer to the town, had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and was carried into Tournay." However, he remained there only three days; the Duke of Vendosme sending him, on August 19th, to the Duke of Marlborough's camp, upon his parole; and five days after he was exchanged for the Baron Palavicini, a Major-general in the French service, taken at the battle of Ramelies. On January 1st, 1706-7, he was promoted to the rank of Major general of her Majesty's forces.

On Mr. Stepney's decease in 1707, he succeeded him as Minister Plenipotentiary in the government of the Spanish Netherlands; of which our Gazette, No. 4390, gives this account: "Brussels, December 5th, 1707. Mr. Cadogan, Major-general of her Majesty's armies, arrived here on the 29th of the last month, where he is to reside with the character of Envoy-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Great Britain.' And he soon after, in conference, brought to a conclusion the negociation for the speedy exchange of prisoners; and, having shared in the most difficult enterprizes throughout the war, was constituted a Lieutenant-general on January 10th, 1708-9.

On September 10th, N. S. 1709, the day before the battle of Taniers, near Mons, when the two armies were in sight of each other, and an officer from the French having made a signal for a truce, several of both sides met in a friendly manner, and the French, inquiring for an officer of distinction, desired him to acquaint the Duke of Marlborough, that the Marshal de Villars had some affairs of importance to propose to his Grace, and that he would be pleased to send a trusty person, to whom he might communicate the same. Whereupon his Grace sent General Cadogan to know what Marshal Villars had to offer; whereby being nearer

the French army, than otherwise he could have been, he improved the opportunity so effectually, that, by viewing their intrenchments in the corner of the wood at Tanniers, he directed the colonel of the artillery, whom he took with him, to observe where he dropped his glove, and there, in the night to plant his cannon; which, by enfilading their lines the next morning, greatly contributed to the forcing them, and was the principal means of obtaining that victory. Also on the siege of Mons, which ensued, being (as he ever had been), indefatigable in serving the common cause, and going voluntarily into the trenches to animate the troops that were in the attack of a ravelin, he received a dangerous wound in his neck, his aid-de-camp being also wounded by his side (of which he soon expired.) In March 1711, he was at the Hague, at the desire of the council of state of the States General, to assist in consulting the operations of the ensuing campaign.

When the Duke of Marlborough was disgraced and went abroad, he resigned all his employments, chusing, as he had a share in his Grace's prosperity, to be a partaker in his adversity; but first served the campaign, in 1712, under the Duke of Ormond.

At the accession of George I. on August 1st, 1714, he was made Master of the Robes, and Colonel of the second regiment of foot-guards; also Envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General. In the year 1715, he was appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight. And having extinguished the remains of the rebellion in Scotland, he was elected a Knight of the most ancient order of St. Andrew; with the ensigns of which he was invested, together with the Earl of Sutherland, on June 29th, 1716; all the Knights of the Order, who were in town, being present at a chapter held at St. James's. And the next day he was created *a Peer* of this realm, by the title of LORD CADOGAN, *Baron of Reading;* the preamble to the patent reciting his great merits and shining character, as follows:

" It being the greatest concern to the grace and ornament of virtue, to the kindling in the minds of men a generous zeal for the public, to the glory of the commonwealth, as well as to the reputation of our own royal justice and favour, that those, who have in a singular manner, either in peace or war, deserved well of their country, should be distinguished with singular marks of public honour; We have therefore thought fit to call up into the

order of Peers of this kingdom our dearly beloved William Cadogan, Lieutenant-general of our forces; a person illustrious by his descent from the honourable and most ancient stock of the Britons, but much more illustrious by his virtues. For, that which is truly his own, a certain nobleness of manners flowing from a soul adorned with the gifts of nature and of art, far excels all advantages of the most noble descent. In conversation, the most agreeable easiness, composed of all the sweetness of behaviour, and affability of discourse. In his regards to his friends, an untainted faithfulness, and an unwearied readiness to do all good offices. In his charity to those in want, an uncommon beneficence and liberality. In the difficulties of business and great affairs, such an unintermitted and unshaken perseverance, as if he never tasted what it was to indulge his own ease, or the pleasures of conversation; and yet in the entertainments of conversation, such an open taking agreeableness, as if no thoughts of business could ever find admittance. In all his counsels and votes in the House of Commons, a sacred regard to the public good, and the true liberty of his country. In the exploits of war, an undaunted bravery and a greatness of soul, have, upon every occasion, shone forth in the brightest light, particularly in the late war against France, conducted by the wisdom and magnanimity of the most illustrious JOHN, Duke of MARLBOROUGH; with a glory, which hath made his name outshine all the heroes of antiquity, and will render it the wonder of posterity: A war, in which, through the course of ten years, the cause of true religion, of the universal liberty of our own countries, and the countries of our allies, of all right and law, contended against the open attempts of tyranny and slavery. A war prosecuted with so resolute and determined a zeal, that not only the summer, but even the winter itself was seldom free from action; and always attended with such unparallelled success, that, through that whole time, no one battle was fought which was not gained, no one town besieged which was not gloriously taken: in that war, carried on with so unequalled a glory, under the conduct and command of so consummate a general, he bore a faithful and unwearied part both in the councils of the cabinet, and in the labours of the field.

'Afterwards, in the late war at home, against the madness of the most unnatural rebels and traitors, in the heart of winter, in the midst of the most piercing frosts and deepest snows, he shewed a conduct and an application in the highest degree faithful, and in the most signal manner successful.

'And, lastly, in the late treaty for the fixing such towns and fortresses, as might be truly a barrier to the United Provinces, our ever faithful and inseparable allies; he manifested such a constancy of attention, such a regard to right and justice, such a dexterity in business, as is very seldom equalled, never exceeded. And this with so good effect, that it may justly be said to have once more revived and established the ancient friendship and intercourse of good offices between Great Britain, and not only the United Provinces, but also the most serene and august house of Austria. Upon all which accounts, moved by his own great merits, and assured of the approbation of all good men, we have resolved to promote him into the rank of our Peers. Know ye therefore, &c.'

His Lordship soon after was again sent Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States of Holland; and arriving at Brussels, on September 15th, N. S. 1716, signed at the Hague, the treaty of defensive alliance between Great Britain, France, and the States General. He set out for Utrecht, on January 23d, 1716, to wait on the King, expected there that afternoon; who was pleased to command his attending him to Great Britain. And Mr. Leathes, his Majesty's secretary at Brussels, was appointed to reside at the Hague during his Lordship's absence.

On his return, he was sworn of the Privy-council, on March 30th, 1717; and, in the month of July ensuing, was constituted General of all his Majesty's foot forces employed or to be employed in his service. The following year he was again appointed Ambassador extraordinary at the Hague, where he arrived on September 17th, 1717; and having brought his negociations to a conclusion, embarked at the Brill for England, on November 7th, and put to sea the same evening. On May 8th (1718), 4 Geo. I. he was advanced to the dignity of Baron of Oakley, Viscount Caversham, and Earl of Cadogan (*with remainder of the barony of Oakley to Charles, his brother)*, the more to illustrate that employment, as the preamble to his patent sets forth:

'Whereas we thought fit, about two years since, to give the rank and dignity of a Peer of this realm to William, Lord Cadogan, by the title of Baron of Reading, in consideration of his great and eminent services; and particularly those performed by him during the war in Flanders, and, after that, in the late rebellion in Scotland, as is more fully set forth in the preamble of our

patent for creating him Baron of Reading; and we having great reason to be extremely satisfied with the services he has since done in several important negotiations transacted by him, as our Ambassador extraordinary in Holland; and with his conduct and behaviour in his station of General of our foot, and Commander of our forces next under the Duke of Marlborough; and he having continued to give us upon all occasions, and in the most difficult times, singular and undoubted proofs of his zeal for our service, and of his steady, firm, inviolable, and unalterable affection to our person and government; and we having farther an intention to send him speedily into Holland, to negotiate with the States General their entering into the alliance between ourselves, the Emperor, and the French King; which is an affair of the utmost consequence to the good of these our kingdoms in particular, and of Europe in general; and we having likewise given him orders to make a public entry, in quality of our Ambassador extraordinary at the Hague, to assure the States, in the most solemn manner, of our constant friendship and affection to their commonwealth. For these reasons, and to give a greater lustre and dignity to the commission we now employ him in, we have thought fit to confer upon him a new degree of honour, and to create him Earl of Cadogan, in Denbighshire; Viscount of Caversham, in Oxfordshire; and Baron of Oakley, in Buckinghamshire. Know ye therefore, &c.'

He set out for the Hague immediately after, where he arrived on May 15th, 1718, N. S. and on the 18th was visited by the public ministers, and by the president of the States General in the name of that body. Ten days after he was at Antwerp, where he conferred with the Marquis de Prie, Governor for the Emperor in the Netherlands, for putting an end to the difficulties that had long obstructed the execution of the barrier treaty; and bringing him to comply with what was demanded, he returned to the Hague, on June 2d following, and communicated to the States his transactions at Antwerp, who appeared sensible of his friendly offices, and of the great obligations they were under to his Britannic Majesty. And having fixed for his public entry the King his master's birth-day, it was the most splendid and magnificent appearance that had been beheld there, and judged by all to be of a noble and beautiful contrivance. He laboured with great diligence to adjust the difficulties, which deferred the finishing of the convention for the entire execution of the treaty of barrier,

and had frequent conferences with the Imperial ministers and the States General for that purpose.

On February 2d, 1720, his Majesty's full powers were dispatched to his Lordship, for signing, in conjunction with the ministers of the several allies, the treaty of quadruple alliance, and with the ministers of the King of Spain, the proper instruments for receiving his Catholic Majesty's acceptance of the terms of peace stipulated in the treaty; and for treating of a cessation of arms between the several powers engaged in the war; which was not brought to a conclusion till June 7th following; when the ratifications were accordingly exchanged with the minister of Spain.

The Duke of Marlborough departing this life on June 16th, 1722, his Lordship was, two days afterwards, constituted General and COMMANDER IN CHIEF of his Majesty's forces, Master-general of the ordnance, and Colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, in room of his Grace. Also, on June 23d, 1723, he was declared one of the Lords Justices of Great Britain during his Majesty's absence.

His Lordship married Margaretta-Cecilia Munter, daughter of William Munter, counsellor of the court of Holland, by his wife, Cecilia Trip, of Amsterdam; and by her left issue only two daughters; the Lady Sarah, married to Charles, second Duke of Richmond; and the Lady Margaret, married to Charles-John, Count Bentinck, second son to William, Earl of Portland, by his second wife.

His Lordship dying on July 17th, 1726, was buried in Westminster-abbey. Her Ladyship survived him till August 1749, when she departed this life at the Hague, from whence her corpse was brought the next month, and interred by his Lordship's in in Westminster-abbey. As they left no male issue, the titles of Viscount and Earl became extinct, and the barony of Oakley devolved on Charles, his brother.

The said CHARLES, SECOND BARON CADOGAN, whilst he was a commoner, served in parliament for the borough of Reading, as also for Newport, in the county of Southampton. His Lordship was in the horse service, under his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, in Flanders; and, after having been Colonel of a company in the second regiment of foot guards, was, on April 21st, 1719, constituted, by George I. Colonel of his Majesty's own (or 4th) regiment of foot; also, on June 19th, 1734, Colonel of the 6th, or Inniskilling regiment of dragoons. On December 18th, 1735, he was promoted to the rank of a Brigadier-general, and on July

17th, 1739, made Major-general of his Majesty's forces; also on April 30th, 1743, Colonel of the second troop of horse-guards; and on May 30th, 1745, constituted Lieutenant-general. In November, 1749, he was made Governor of Sheerness; and on June 13th, 1752, Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury. At the accession of the present King, on October 25th, 1760, his Lordship was not only continued in all his military employments, but also advanced to the rank of General of horse on March 9th, 1761; he was likewise Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the Trustees of the British Museum.

His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of the celebrated Sir Hans Sloan, Bart. President of the College of Physicians; and by her Ladyship, who died on May 20th, 1768, and is buried at Caversham, had an only son Charles-Sloan Cadogan, who succeeded to the Barony, on the death [b] of his father, on September 24th, 1776, who was then in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Charles-Sloan Cadogan, third Baron and first Earl Cadogan *of the new creation*, born on October 29th, 1728, wedded, first, on May 28th, 1747, Frances, daughter of Henry Bromley, first Lord Montfort; and by her, who died in May, 1768, and is buried at Caversham, had issue, six sons.

1. Charles-Henry Sloan, present Earl.

2. The Rev. William Bromley, born January 22d, 1751, who, in May 1775, was presented to the rectory of St. Giles's, reading, and the vicarage of Chelsea. He died without issue, January 18th, 1797, having married on December 4th, 1782, the widow of —— Bradshaw, Esq.

3. Thomas, born February 7th, 1752, a Lieutenant in the royal navy; lost in the Glorieux, in 1782, unmarried.

4. George, born December 1st, 1754; in the service of the East India Company; and killed in India in 1780, unmarried.

5. Edward, born December 12th, 1758, and was Captain in the 7th regiment of foot; died at St. Lucia in 1779, unmarried.

6. Henry-William, born March 25th, 1761, died August 3d, 1774, and was buried at Caversham.

His Lordship represented the town of Cambridge in parliament, from January 31st, 1748-9, till he succeeded to the peerage; he was in April 1764, appointed Surveyor of his Majesty's gardens and waters; was afterwards made Treasurer to the Duke of York;

[b] Buried at Caversham.

and Master Worker of his Majesty's Mint, which he retained till 1800.

His Lordship was, secondly, married, August 10th, 1777, to Mary, daughter of Charles Churchill, Esq. (by Lady Mary, daughter of Robert, Earl of Orford), and by her, from whom he was divorced in 1796, had issue,

1. Lady Emily-Mary, born May 26th, 1778; married June 2d, 1802, the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, brother to Richard, Marquis Wellesley.

2. Henry, Lieut.-Colonel of the 71st regiment of foot, born February 26th, 1780.

3. Lady Charlotte, born July 11th, 1781; married July 20th, 1803, the Hon. Henry Wellesley, another brother of Richard, Marquis Wellesley, from whom she was divorced in 1810.

4. George, born May 5th, 1783, a Post Captain in the navy.

5. Louisa, born September 1st, 1787.

6. Edward, in the Army, born April 25th, 1789.

His Lordship was advanced to the dignities of VISCOUNT CHELSEA, and EARL CADOGAN, by patent dated December 27th, 1800; and dying April 3, 1807, was succeeded by his eldest son,

CHARLES HENRY SLOAN, *present* and SECOND EARL CADOGAN, who was born June 18th, 1749. His Lordship was a short time in early life in the army.

Titles. Charles Henry Sloan Cadogan, Earl Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, and Baron Cadogan.

Creations. Earl Cadogan, and Viscount Chelsea, December 27th, 1800 (41 George III.); Baron Cadogan, May 8th, 1718.

Arms. Quarterly, first and fourth, Gules, a lion rampant reguardant, Or; second and third, Arg. three boars heads couped, Vert.

Crest. Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a griphon's head, Vert.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a lion reguardant, Or. On the sinister, a griphon reguardant, Vert; each gorged with a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered, Gules.

Motto. QUI INVIDET, MINOR EST.

Chief Seat. At Sandy-Downham, near Brandon, Suffolk.

HARRIS, EARL OF MALMSBURY.

JAMES HARRIS, EARL OF MALMSBURY, is descended from

WILLIAM HARRIS, who married, on July 7th, 1561, Cicely, relict of —— Shorne, by whom he left issue

THOMAS Harris, of Orcheston St. George, co. Wilts, Gent. who was baptized March 15th, 1565, and had issue by Praxid, only daughter of Robert Perry, of Orcheston St. George, Gent.

1. Thomas Harris, baptized May 10th, 1595.

2. John Harris, baptized on Easter Monday, March 25th, 1600.

3. Robert Harris, baptized February 20th, 1602.

4. James Harris, *of whom presently, as ancestor to the Earl of Malmsbury.*

5. Praxid Harris, baptized August 24th, 1589.

6. Sicell Harris, baptized August 27th, 1592.

7. Lucy Harris, baptized August 2d, 1597.

JAMES Harris, *fourth son,* was of *New Sarum, co. Wilts, Gent.* He was born on Friday after Michaelmas Day, and baptized October 6th, 1605. He died August, 1679,[a] and was buried in Salisbury cathedral. He married Gertrude, daughter of Robert Tounson, Bishop of Sarum (who died 15th May, 1621, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.) She died 1678, aged eighty-six years. By her he had issue,

1. JOHN Harris, born May 28th, died July 6th, 1641.

2. James Harris, born July 21st, 1642, died October 4th, 1646.

3. Thomas, *of whom presently.*

[a] His will was proved April 5th, 1680.

4. Gertrude, born May 4th, 1645; died January following.

5. Jane, born June 18th, 1646; died April 30th, 1647.

6. Margaret, born April 25th, 1647; married at Fulham, July 8th, 1669, Gabriel Ashley, of Salisbury, co. Wilts, Esq. (who was born in 1646, and died December 29th, 1702.)

7. Praxid Harris, born December 26th, 1648, died October 22d, 1649.

8. THOMAS Harris *(third son)*, of the *Close of Salisbury, co. Wilts, Esq.* was born February 22d, 1643.

He married, first, Dorothy, daughter of George Cary, D.D. Dean of the cathedral of Exeter, who died March 25th 1672, and was buried in the cathedral of Salisbury.

He married, secondly, July 21st, 1673, Joan, daughter of Sir Wadham Windham, of Norrington, co. Wilts, Knt. who died 1734, aged eighty-four.

He died January 1678-9,[b] leaving issue by his last wife,

JAMES Harris, of the Close of Salisbury, Esq. his eldest son, who was born April 17th, 1674; and married, first, August, 3d, 1704, Catherine, eldest daughter of Charles Cocks, of Worcester, Esq. by Maria, sister and coheir of John, Lord Somers. She died June 13th, 1705, æt. 24, and was buried in Salisbury cathedral.

He married, secondly, on April 20th, 1707, Lady Elizabeth Ashley Cooper, daughter of Anthony, second Earl of Shaftsbury (sister to the celebrated author of the *Characteristics*, &c.) She died at Bath, in January 1743.

He died, August 26th, 1731, æt. 57,[c] and was buried in Salisbury cathedral; leaving issue,

[b] His will was dated 11th January, 1678, and proved December 9th, 1679.

[c] In Salisbury cathedral, is a memorial, on the West side of the grand cross, towards the North porch, on a large statuary marble slab, crowned with a pediment, with the following inscription:

"In this cathedral are interred the remains of James Harris, of this Close, Esq. son of Thomas Harris, of Orcheston St. George, in this county, who died in 1679, aged 74 years. He married Gertrude, daughter of Robert Tounson, Bishop of that diocese, who died 1678, aged 86 years.

"Of Joan, daughter of Sir Wadham Wyndham, of Wyndham Orchard, in the county of Somerset, and wife of the above Thomas Harris. She died 1734, aged 84 years.

"Of James Harris, of this Close, son of the above-mentioned Thomas Harris, and Joan his wife. He died in 1731, aged 57 years.

1. James, *presently mentioned.*

2. Thomas, born January 1st, 1711-12; a student at Wadham College, Oxford, 1729, afterwards a Master in Chancery; and living, without issue, in 1779. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. and sister of Sir Windham Knatchbull, Bart. She was buried at Mersham, in Kent, about 1736.

3. George Harris, born September 19th, 1714, Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of Excliffe, co. Durham; died unmarried, August 23d, 1777, and was buried at Excliffe.

4. Catherine, born May 13th, 1705, married June 23d, 1730, Sir Windham Knatchbull Windham, Bart.[d] of Mersham-Hatch, co. Kent, eldest son of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. (who assumed the surname and arms of *Windham,* in addition to that of *Knatchbull,* by act of parliament, 19 George II. pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle, Thomas, Lord Windham, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.) She died January 8th, 1743, and was buried at Mersham; and her husband survived her till July 23d, 1749, when he was buried at Mersham, aged forty-nine (leaving a son, the late Sir Windham Knatchbull, Bart. who died 1763, and a daughter, Joan, who died single, at Canterbury, a few years ago.

5. Gertrude Harris, born February 22d, 1707-8, died September 20th, 1708.

James Harris (eldest son), of the Close of Salisbury, Esq. was born in the Close of Salisbury, July 25th, 1709, and educated at the Grammar school there. In 1726, he was removed to Wadham college, in Oxford, but took no degree. He cultivated letters, however, most attentively, and also music, in the theory and practice of which he is said to have had few equals. He was member for Christchurch, Hants; which he represented in several successive parliaments. In 1763, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and soon after removed to the Board of Treasury. In 1774, he was made Secretary and

"Of the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Harris, third daughter of Anthony, second Earl of Shaftesbury, and wife of the above James Harris. She died in 1743, aged 62 years"*

[d] Elder brother to the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. who died 1789, and was father of the present Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. M.P. for Kent.

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* *Gent. Mag Vol. LXXX. p.* 1188.

Comptroller to the Queen, which post he held to his death. He died December 21st, 1780, in his seventy-second year, after a long illness, which he bore with calmness and resignation.

He is the author of some valuable works. 1. *Three Treatises; concerning Art, Music, Painting, and Poetry; and Happiness; 1745,*" 8*vo.* 2. " *Hermes; or, a Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar, 1751,*" 8*vo.* Of this piece, Bishop Lowth, in the Preface to the " English Grammar," expresses himself thus: " Those who would enter more deeply into this subject, will find it fully and accurately handled, with the greatest acuteness of investigation, perspicuity of explication, and elegance of method, in a treatise intituled, ' Hermes, by James Harris, Esq.' the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle." 3. " *Philosophical Arrangements.*" 4. " *Philosophical Enquiries, 1782,*" 2 *vols,* 8*vo.* finished just before his death, and published since.[e] The present Earl has since published a collection of all his father's works, with his Life prefixed.

He married at Alderbury, near Salisbury, July 8th, 1745, Elizabeth, daughter of John Clarke, of Sandford, co. Somerset, Esq. M. P. and heir of her only brother, John Clarke, of Sandford, Esq. who died in 1781, and was buried in Salisbury cathedral; having had issue by him,

1. James, now Earl of Malmsbury.

2. John Thomas Harris, born June 1751; died December 9th, 1752.

3. Elizabeth, born 1747, died 1749.

4. Catherine Gertrude, born April 18th, 1750, married the Hon. Frederick Robinson, second son of Thomas, first Lord Grantham (who was born at Vienna, October 11th, 1746, and died December 28th, 1792.)

5. Louisa Margaret, born January 11th, 1753, living unmarried in 1797.

JAMES, eldest son, FIRST *and present* EARL OF MALMSBURY, was born at Salisbury, April 9th, 1746, and having been early educated to diplomacy, was sent Minister to the Court of Madrid in 1768; Envoy Extraordinary to that of Berlin, June 3d, 1772; and elected M. P. for Christchurch, in Hants, the same year. Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister to the Court of St. Petersburgh, October 31st, 1776.

e Biogr. Dict. Vol. VII. p. 347.

He was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath, by warrant dated February, 1779, and invested with the ensigns thereof, by her Imperial Majesty, at St. Petersburgh, March 21st following, and installed by proxy, May 22d, of the same year.

He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, July 3d, 1784, and sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-council, September 3d following. He was again nominated Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the same States, March 8th, 1788; and elevated to the Peerage, by the title of LORD MALMSBURY, *Baron of Malmsbury, co. Wilts,* to him and to the heirs male of his body, by patent dated September 19th following.

In 1796, his Lordship was sent Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of France, to negotiate a treaty of peace at Lisle, the failure of which is well known.

His Lordship was *elevated* to an *Earldom*, by patent, December 29th, 1800, by the titles of VISCOUNT FITZHARRIS, *of Hurn Court, in the county of Southampton;* and EARL OF MALMSBURY, to him and the heirs male of his body.

His Lordship married, by special licence, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, on July 28th, 1777, Harriot-Mary, daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart. and sister to the present Sir George Cornwall, Bart. by whom he has had issue,

1. James-Edward, *Viscount Fitzharris*, born at St. Petersburgh, August 29th, and baptized August 23d, 1778; and married, June 17th, 1806, Miss Anne Dashwood, daughter of Francis Bateman Dashwood, Esq. by whom he has issue two sons. His Lordship was elected M. P. for Helstone, in 1802; and for Heytesbury, 1807, and was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty in May 1804, which he retained till February, 1806. His Lordship is governor of the Isle of Wight.

2. Thomas Alfred Harris, born in St. Margaret's, Westminster, March 24th, 1782, in Holy Orders.

3. George Harris, born at St. Margaret's, Westminster, February 8th, 1789, and died May following.

4. Catherine Harris, born at St. Petersburgh, May 21st, 1780, the Empress of Russia being her godmother.

5. Frances Harris, born in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, August 22d, 1784.

Titles. James Harris, Earl and Baron of Malmsbury, and Viscount Fitzharris.

Creations. Baron of Malmsbury, by patent dated September 19th, 1788; and Viscount Fitzharris, and Earl of Malmsbury, by patent December 29th, 1800.

Arms. Az. a chevron ermine between three hedgehogs, Or, on a chief the Prussian Eagle; which augmentation his Lordship received by his Majesty's permission on May 9th, 1789.

Crest. A hedgehog, Or.

Supporters. On the dexter side an eagle, on the sinister side a stag.

Motto. UBIQUE PATRIAM REMINISCI.

Chief Seat. His Lordship lately possessed the beautiful seat at Park-Place, near Henley (bought of Marshal Conway's heirs); which, however, he has lately sold again.

ERSKINE, EARL OF ROSSLYN.

The present Earl derives his peerage from his maternal uncle, the late Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Rosslyn, Lord High Chancellor of England. I therefore will first give an account of the family of Wedderburn.

The surname of Wedderburn is local, and was first assumed by the lords or proprietors of the barony of Wedderburn, in the county of Berwick, when surnames became hereditary in Scotland, in the reign of King Malcolm the Third, who was contemporary with William the Conqueror.

Walter de Wedderburn was one of the great Barons of Scotland, who swore fealty to King Edward the first of England, for the lands he possessed in the county of Berwick, as in Prynne's Ragman's Roll, 2d Ann. 1296.[a]

The direct male line of the Barons of Wedderburn having terminated in an heiress, in the reign of King Robert the Third, married to a younger son of the noble family of Home, that Barony has been in the possession of their descendants from that period till the present. Several collateral descendants of this ancient family were proprietors of lands in the county of Berwick; Willielmus de Wedderburn obtained a charter, under the great seal of King James the First, of the lands adjoining to the barony of Blackader, dated the 20th of January, 1425.[b] He is also mentioned in another royal charter of the same King, dated the 12th May, that year,[c] together with Sir Thomas Hay of Yester, Sir Archibald Douglass of Cavers, Sheriff of Tweedale, and others;

[a] W. Prynne's Hist. of King John, Henry III. and Edward I. Vol. III.
[b] Record of Royal Charters in the Lord Register's office.
[c] Ibid.

another Gulielmus de Wedderburn, a man of considerable property, was administrator to his kinsman, Sir John Swinton, of Swinton, during his minority. The immediate ancestor of this family was

James Wedderburn, Esq. descended in the collateral male line from the ancient Barons of Wedderburn; he acquired considerable property in the county of Forfar, where he resided, and had issue two sons:

David, the eldest son, is mentioned in a charter of confirmation, under the great seal, of a donation,[d] "ad sustentationem capellani in ecclesia de Dundee," bearing date, February 19th, 1498. He died without issue.

James, second son, succeeded his father, and was styled son of James Wedderburn, *merchant-burgess of Dundee*. In the reign of King James the Fourth,[e] he married Janet, daughter and heiress of David Forrester, of Nevay, Esq. with whom he acquired a considerable addition to his fortune; by this Lady he had one son, who succeeded him,

John Wedderburn, of *Tofts*, Esq. who got a charter, under the great seal of King James the Fifth; "Johanni Wedderburn, filio Jacobo Wedderburn, jun. burgen. de Dundee, inter ipsum Jacobum, et Janetam Forrester, ejus conjugem procreat;" of lands, in the barony of Tullock Hill, and county of Forfar, dated June 20th, 1527.[f] He also obtained a part of the Lordship of Dudhope, which was confirmed to him by another royal charter from the same King, dated August 3d, 1533.[g] He was a gentleman of fine accomplishments, and much in favour with King James the Fifth. When Lord William Howard was sent Ambassador from England, to negotiate an interview between King James and his uncle, King Henry the Eighth, in the year 1530, the Queen-mother challenged his Majesty to produce three landed gentlemen, and three yeomen, to contend in archery with six of the ambassador's retinue; the prize of the victors was an hundred crowns and a tun of wine. This John Wedderburn, together with David Wemyss, of Wemyss, and David Arnot, of Arnot, were the landed gentlemen chosen by the King; they contended at Saint Andrews, and though the Englishmen acquitted themselves as excellent archers, the other party carried away the prize: this is related at length by the Scottish historian, Robert Lindsay, of Pittscottie. He left issue two sons; David, his heir; and John, who was bred to the church.

[d] Record predict. [e] Ibid. [f] Ibid. [g] Ibid.

DAVID Wedderburn, of *Tofts*, Esq. succeeded his father, John. He obtained the lands of Hilltown, of Craigie, in the county of Forfar, by a charter to him and Helen Lawson his wife, under the great seal, dated the ninth of October, 1535;[h] also the mains of Huntley, in the county of Perth, by another royal charter, under the great seal of Queen Mary, dated the eighth of October, 1552.[i] He lived to a great age, and died about the year 1590. He married Helen Lawson, of the family of Boghall, by whom he had two sons.

1. Alexander, his heir.

2. James, who was bred to the church, and of whom Bishop Keith[k] gives the following account: "He studied some time at Oxford;[l] but Archbishop Laud's Life of Doctor Heylin says, it was at Cambridge, and perhaps he might have studied at both these universities; in the year 1631, he became a Prebendary of Whitchurch, in the diocese of Wells, in England; afterwards, he was Professor of Divinity at St. Andrews; and on the first of February, 1636, was preferred to the see of Dumblane, but in 1638, was deprived and excommunicated by the Assembly at Glasgow; after this he went back into England, where he died next year (on the 23d of September), 1639, aged fifty-four, and was buried in the Virgin Mary's chapel, within the cathedral church of Canterbury, with the following inscription on his grave-stone: *Reverendissimus in Christo pater, Jacobus Wedderburn, Taoduni in Scotia natus, sacelli Regii ibidem decanus Dumblanensis sedis per annos IV Episcopus, antiquæ probitatis & fidei magnumque ob excellentem doctrinam patriæ suæ ornamentum.*"

It may here be proper to observe, that the excommunication of this worthy prelate above-mentioned, was the effect of the fanatical zeal of the Presbyterian covenanters, who suppresed the whole hierarchy in Scotland at once.

David, of Tofts, was succeeded by his eldest son,

ALEXANDER Wedderburn, who acquired the Barony of *Kingennie*, in the shire of *Angus*, which was for a long time the principal seat of the family; he was frequently intreated to adjust and settle the differences which happened among his neighbours; in which office he was so judicious and impartial, that he gave general satisfaction to all parties. Being entrusted by the town

[h] Record prædict. [i] Ibid.

[k] Historical Catalogue of the Bishops of Scotland, p. 107.

[l] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon.

of Dundee,[m] in all their principal affairs, he had frequent opportunities of waiting upon King James VI. with whom he became so much in favour, that he accompanied his Majesty when he came to take possession of the crown of England in 1603; and when he was taking leave, to return homeward, the King took a diamond ring from his finger, which he presented to him as a token of friendship, which has been handed down with the property of the estate, and is now in the possession of Alexander Scrymgeour Wedderburn, of Wedderburn, Esq. He was appointed one of the Commissioners, on the part of Scotland, for a treaty of union with England, which did not take effect at that time. He married [n] Helen Ramsay, daughter of the Baron of Brackmouth, in the county of Fife, descended of the family of the Earl of Dalhousie, by whom he had three sons; 1. Alexander. 2. James. And, 3. John.

Also three daughters; 1. Elizabeth, married, first, to John Campbell, of Balyershoe, Esq. son of ——— Campbell, of Crenan; and, secondly, to the Rev. Peter Bruce, D. D. Principal of St. Leonard's college, in St. Andrews, a son of the family of Fingask, descended from the house of Clack-Mannan, chief of that ancient name. By him she had a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Simon Mackenzie, of Lochslyne, Esq. brother of George, Earl of Seaforth, by whom she was mother of the celebrated Lawyer, Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate for Scotland, in the reign of King Charles II. 2. Agnes,[o] married to Andrew Haliburton, of Pitcur, Esq. chief of that name, and was representative of the Earl of Dirleton. 3. Magdalene, married to the Rev. Mr. William Wedderburn, Rector of Pittenweem, son of Alexander Wedderburn, of Pittormie, Esq.

John, the youngest son of Alexander, *first Baron of Kingennie*, was bred to the study of physic, and became very eminent in his profession. He was physician to King Charles the First, with whom he was in such great favour, that his Majesty not only conferred the honour of knighthood upon him, but also, in consideration of his long and faithful services, allowed him (by a warrant,[p] under the privy seal, dated the 10th January, 1647-8), a pension during life, of two thousand pounds Scots per annum (166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling); but on account of his attachment to his royal master, he was deprived of the benefit of this gift.

[m] Register of the town of Dundee. [n] Contracts in Archiv. Famil.

[o] Mackenzie's Works, sub tit. Precedency, Cap. 8. 56.

[p] Original in the Charter Chest of Pitfarran.

In the last mentioned year, when the Rev. Doctor Barwick, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, London (who was intrusted with the management of the King's correspondence with his friends in England), was seized with a consumption that threatened him with death, "The care of his health was wholly intrusted to his dearest friend, Doctor John Wedderburn, who, as he was formerly Physician to his Majesty, so was he afterwards most deservedly distinguished with the honour of knighthood." During all the time of this worthy Divine's sickness and confinement in the Tower, Sir John shewed great address in the King's business in England, and was very instrumental with his Majesty's other friends, in bringing about the Restoration.

Immediately after the King's return, Sir John was appointed Physician to his Majesty.

King Charles II. in reward of his faithful services, confirmed the yearly pension settled on him by his royal father, by a writ under the privy seal, very honourable to the family, dated the 28th of June, 1661.[q] He was incorporated in the university of Oxford, the 9th of April, 1646,[r] by virtue of the Chancellor's letter, who writes, that "he is one of his Majesty's physicians in ordinary, and a gentleman of known learning, and vast experience." He likewise writes, that "he was originally a professor of philosophy in the university of St. Andrews, but that being too narrow a place for so great a person, he left it, travelled into various countries, and became so celebrated for his great learning and skill in physick, that he was the chief man of his country for many years for that faculty. Afterwards, he received the honour of knighthood, and was highly valued when he was in Holland with the Prince, in 1646 and 47. At length, though his infirmities, and great age, forced him to retire from public practice and business, yet his fame contracted all the Scottish nation to him; and his noble hospitality and kindness to all that were learned and virtuous, made his conversation no less loved, than his advice was desired." He was a most munificent patron and donor to the University of St. Andrews, his *alma mater*.

There is an obligation extant, holograph of his nephew, Sir Peter, dated at Gosford, the 31st of October, 1671,[s] whereby he became bound to pay an annuity to Sir John. It recites, that

[q] Original in the above Charter Chest of the family.

[r] Wood's Fasti Oxon. Vol. II. col. 735.

[s] Original in the Charter Chest of the family.

"forasmuch as it hath pleased Sir John Wedderburn to accept of a yearly annuitie of six hundred pounds sterling, extending in Scots money to ten thousand eight hundred merks, to be payed yearly to the said Sir John, during his lifetime, at two terms in the year, by equal portions;" therefore security is given on the barony of Gosford for the payment. Sir John, some time before his death, doted to the church of Aberlady, four massy cups of pure silver, for the administration of the holy communion, and two hundred merks of money to be distributed among the poor of that parish; for all which the ministers and elders granted their receipt and discharge to his nephew, Sir Peter, dated at Aberlady, the 7th of September, 1678.[t] He died in a very advanced age, without issue, and left a considerable fortune to Sir Peter Wedderburn, son of his elder brother, James, hereafter mentioned.

ALEXANDER, the *eldest* son of Alexander, first Baron of Kingennie, succeeded to that estate, and became *second Baron;* he was likewise appointed one of the Commissions for regulating the weights and measures in Scotland, by virtue of an act of Parliament in 1608. He married Magdalen, daughter of John Scrimgeour, of Kirkton, by whom he had a son and heir, Alexander, and a daughter, Marjory, married to Robert Carnegie, of Loughlands, as appears by a charter under the great seal,[u] dated July 8th, 1625. He died about the beginning of the reign of King Charles I. and was succeeded by his son,

ALEXANDER *Wedderburn, third Baron of Kingennie,* who married three wives; first, ——— Fotheringham, a daughter of the Laird of Powrie, by whom he had two sons, who died infants; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Ramsay, of Mury, by whom he had Alexander, his heir; his third wife was [x]——— Miln, a daughter of Milnfield, and relict of Major Lindsay, by whom he had a daughter, Magdalen, the wife of John Scrimgeour, of Kirkton. He purchased the lands and barony of Easter-Powrie, and obtained a charter under the great seal from King Charles II.[y] "*Alexandro Wedderburn, seniora de Kingennie, terrarum Baroniæ de Ester Powrie, &c.*" Dated January 19th, 1663, after which he survived some years, and was succeeded by his son,

ALEXANDER Wedderburn, *fourth Baron of Kingennie,* who married in his father's lifetime to his cousin, Grisel, daughter of

[t] Original in the Charter Chest of the family.
[u] Chart. in Publ. Archiv. [x] Peerage of Scotland.
[y] Chart. in Publ. Archiv.

Sir Alexander Wedderburn, of Blackness, by whom he had a daughter, Rachel, married to Gilbert Stewart, of Stenton, and one son,

ALEXANDER Wedderburn, *fifth Baron of Kingennie,* who in the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne, obtained a charter under the great seal, erecting all his lands (de novo) into a barony, to be called the barony of Wedderburn in all times coming, whereupon he was afterwards denominated Wedderburn of that ilk: he married Grisel Garden, a daughter of the Laird of Laten, in Angus, by whom he had an only son, David, his heir, and one daughter Grisel, who, upon the death of her brother, succeeded to the estate, and became heir of the line of Wedderburn of Kingennie. The said

DAVID Wedderburn, of that ilk, dying unmarried, in him ended the whole male line of Alexander, eldest son of Kingennie; and the representation in the next male line devolved upon the descendants of

JAMES Wedderburn, Esq. *second* son of Alexander, *first Baron* of Kingennie, who obtained in patrimony the lands of *Blackness,* in the county of Forfar, which continued to be the chief title of the elder branch of the family. He married Margaret, daughter James Goldman, Esq. of the family of Sandford, of English descent (whose other daughter was married to John Sinclair, of Brims, Esq. great grandfather's father of the present Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, Esq. member of Parliament for Caithness); with this Lady he got a great portion in money, and had by her two sons, Alexander and Peter.

ALEXANDER, the eldest son, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; and his grandson, Sir John Wedderburn, of Blackness, was created a Baronet of Scotland, to him "et heredes ejus masculos in perpetuum;" dated the 9th of August, 1704,[z] whose family enjoying a considerable fortune in the county of Forfar, and in Jamaica, is still represented in the male line.[a]

[z] Record of patents in the Lord Register's Office.

[a] I presume that this title is the same which was forfeited; and from whence descended the present Sir David Wedderburn, of Balienden, and Blackness, Perthshire, who was created an English Baronet, August 10th, 1803. See *Debrett's Baronetage,* II. 261.

"Among the rebels tried at St. Margaret's Hill Court-house, Southwark, October 1746, for the rebellion of 1745, was Sir John Wedderburn, who produced witnesses to prove, that the time he was said to be among the rebels he had been

Sir Peter Wedderburn, the second son, acquired the Barony of *Gosford*, in the county of Mid Lothian, by disposition from Sir Alexander Auchmutie, of *Gosford*, Knight, dated the third of January 1658-9,[b] which was resigned by the said Sir Alexander, into the hands of Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, by notorial instrument, dated the 28th of that month,[c] who granted the same to Sir Peter, by a charter dated the second of March following, to which is appendant the great seal of his father, Oliver;[d] and he was vested and seised therein by an instrument of sasine, dated the 14th of that month.[e]

Sir Peter was bred to the study of the law, and became one of the most eminent in his profession. His attachment to his Sovereign, in the worst of times, was steady and inviolable; and his abilities at the bar were so conspicuous, that in the course of a few years practice he acquired a very handsome fortune. He received the honour of knighthood, soon after the Restoration, as a reward for his loyalty, and was appointed sole clerk of the Privy Council of Scotland, and Keeper of the Signet during life, with power to him to appoint his own deputy, or deputies, at his pleasure, by commission under the great seal of that kingdom, dated the 28th of August, 1660.[f] He purchased from Walter, Lord Torphichen, the lands of Lochhill, in the Barony of Ballincrieff, and county of East Lothian, and obtained a disposition thereto, dated the first of August, 1661.[g] He afterwards obtained an act of Parliament, dated the 10th July, 1662,[h] dissolving these lands from the barony of Ballincrieff, and erecting them into a separate

four times taken by force from his own house by the rebels, and that for the greatest part of that time he was at his own house. But the Counsel for the Crown produced twelve receipts signed John Wedderburn, for excise collected at Perth, Dundee, &c. and proved to be his hand-writing; and some of the witnesses themselves proved the paying of excise to him. It was proved also, that he owned himself a volunteer in Lord Ogilvie's second battalion; and by an officer, who said he was a private man in the said battalion. The jury, without going out of Court, found him guilty. Sir John's father had a small estate near Dundee, which was sold to satisfy his creditors; whence this gentleman being left destitute, was obliged to occupy a small farm to support a wife and nine children, who were commonly seen to run about the doors of a small thatched cot barefooted; so that private distress drove him to despair, and that headlong to rebellion." Gent. Mag. Vol. XVI. p. 572.

Sir John Wedderburn was executed at Kennington Common, Friday, 28th November, 1746. Ibid. p 612.

[b] Original in the Charter Chest of Pitfarran. [c] Ibid. [d] Ibid. [e] Ibid. [f] Ibid. [g] Ibid.

[h] Unprinted acts, Statute book.

barony, which was confirmed to him by a charter under the great seal, dated the 4th of June, 1663.[h]

Sir Peter, on account of his great abilities and knowledge of the law, was appointed one of the Lords of Council and Session, by a royal commission under the great seal, and took his seat on that bench, on the 17th of July, 1668;[i] the respect shewn to him by the other Lords was so great, that when the president, Lord Stair, went to London, he was unanimously chosen Vice-president, in preference to several that were his seniors on that bench.[k] He drew up Decisions of the Court of Session, or Reports, from the first of June, 1668, till the end of July, 1677.[l] The learned Sir George Mackenzie, the Lord Advocate, has given us the following amiable character of him when a Counsellor at law:[m] "Wedderburnus morum probitate, judices clienti conciliat, dicendique suavitate eos corrumpere potuisset si voluisset, nihil autem ille in facto nisi quod verum, nec in jure nisi quod justum, pathetice, urgebat; Ciceronis lectioni semper incumbebat; unde illi dicendi genus uniforme et flexanimum; ex junioribus tamen nullus illum imitari poterat sicut ille Ciceronem: eloquium materiam, actio eloquium decorabat, famaque fugientem prosequebatur." Sir Peter's eminent abilities procured him the respect and confidence of the first characters, for rank and influence, in his time, as appears from his correspondence, preserved in the Charter Chest of Pitferran.

Many instances of the respect paid to Sir Peter's great judgment and abilities might be given. His opinion generally determined all differences, where the parties were willing to submit to reason, and to avoid the tedious, expensive, and uncertain process at law; which to the honour of modern times, is now much more quickly discussed in Scotland than formerly.

He married Agnes, daughter of John Dickson, of Hartree, Esq. a learned Judge of the Court of Sessions, and chief of that ancient surname, and by this Lady he had three sons and a daughter.

1. John, his heir.
2. Peter, who succeeded his brother.
3. Alexander, *of whom afterwards*.

His only daughter, Agnes, was married to David Haliburton, of Pitcur, Esq.

[h] Original in the Charter Chest of the family.
[i] Lord Hailes's Catalogue of the Court of Session.
[k] Ibid.
[l] Preserved in MS. in the Advocate's Library.
[m] Mackenzie's Works.

JOHN Wedderburn, of *Gosford*, Esq. succeeded his father, Sir Peter. He was served heir to him by retours, general and special, of date the 8th of April, 1680, and was vested and seised in his whole fortune, by instrument of sasine, dated the 20th May thereafter.[n] This John was a gentleman of fine accomplishments, and was appointed a Privy Counsellor before he was twenty years of age. He had travelled much into foreign parts; and when at the court of Copenhagen, he entered into an engagement with the King of Denmark,[o] a copy of which is still preserved, whereby he agreed to furnish his Danish Majesty with a regiment of his own countrymen, consisting of twelve companies, of 100 men each, exlusive of officers, and other necessary attendants, to serve only while peace subsisted between his Britannic Majesty and Denmark. In this agreement, the daily pay of each person is specified; the Colonel's was 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; the Captain's 11*s.* 8*d.*; the private man's 10*d.*; and the other intermediate ranks in proportion. The Danish Ambassador, at London, was to advance five pounds as the enlisting money of each man, and twelve days pay to each officer and soldier on their embarkation.

This gentleman was shipwrecked on the coast near Calais, on the 26th of May, 1688, and his corpse being brought to Scotland, was buried in the parish church of Aberlady, on the 9th of July following, at which mournful occasion a pathetic funeral sermon was preached by the parish minister,[p] from these words: "For here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come;" in which his character is thus summed up:

"In his death, the King has lost a most faithful and most useful subject; his country an eminent patriot, his relations their great glory, his parish, and ministers, their titular, the poor their father, and all of us our best friend."[q]

[n] The original deeds are in the above-mentioned Charter Chest.

[o] Ibid. [p] Charter Chest of the family.

[q] The following inscription was engraved on his monument:

"In Johannem Wedderburnum,
Gosfordii Dominum.
Qui naufragio periit prope littus Calelerise,
26to Maii, A. C. MDCLXXXVIII.
Occidit heu multis! quam multis! flexibilis atqui
Flebilior nulli quam mihi! vah! misero.
Vir Civisque bonus, rigidi Sectator honesti,
Grande decus patriæ, laus columenque suæ.
Omnigena virtute micans Ars quam docet aut Mars
Fautorem defleant Arsque Mavorsque suum."

Having never married, he was succeeded by his next brother, Peter Wedderburn, born anno 1660, who was served heir to him by a special retour, dated the 11th of October, 1688;[r] during the lifetime of his brother, he went into the army, and was appointed second Lieutenant of Captain Ogilvie's company in the royal regiment of foot, commanded by George, Earl of Dumbarton, by commission, dated the 26th of March, 1686.[s] He was afterwards advanced to the rank of Captain of grenadiers in the same regiment, by commission, dated the 20th of September, 1688;[t] and, being a person of great probity and judgment, he was member of the Parliaments of Scotland, from the Revolution till the Union. He was created a *Baronet of Scotland,* by patent under the great seal, dated the 30th of December, 1697,[u] with remainder, "hæredibus masculis de ejus corpore." He married Dame Janet Halket, heiress of Pitferrane, the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Halket, of Pitferrane, Baronet, and his Lady, Janet, only daughter of Sir Patrick Murray, of Pildennis, Knight, second son of Sir William Murray, of Clermont, Baronet; and, agreeable to the entail of the barony of Pitferrane, assumed the name of *Halket.*

By the heiress of Pitferran, Sir Peter had five sons and four daughters; viz.

1. Sir Peter Wedderburn, Bart. his heir, who afterwards took the name of *Halket of Pitferran,* who rose to the rank of Colonel in the army, and was killed in the service of his country, in that fatal action under General Braddock, in North America, the 9th of July, 1755, leaving issue by his wife, Lady Emilia Steuart, daughter of Francis, Earl of Murray; three sons; 1. Peter. 2. Francis. 3. James; all dead without issue.

2. Charles, of whom afterwards.

3. James, who died unmarried. 4. Alexander, who acquired the estase of St. Germain's, in the county of Haddington, and married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of David Haliburton, of Pitcur, Esq. but died without issue. 5. Robert, who married Rachel, daughter of John Thompson, of Charlton, Esq. and had issue.

Sir Peter's daughters were; 1. Janet, married to Robert Colvill, of Ochiltree, Esq. the heir of line of the said Lord Colvill, of Ochiltree, and proprietor of the estates of that family, in

[r] Charter Chest of the family. [s] Ibid. [t] Ibid.
[u] The original patent in the said Charter Chest.

the counties of Fife and Kinross, by whom she had issue 2. Agnes, who died unmarried. 3. Christian, married to James Carstairs, of Kilconquhar, who afterwards took the name of James Bruce, of Kinross, Esq. by whom she had a numerous issue.

Sir Peter died at the advanced age of eighty-six, in the year 1746, and was succeeded in his estate of Gosford by his second son,

Charles Wedderburn, of *Gosford,* Esq. a gentleman of the strictest honour, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, Baronet, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Charles Halket, of Pitferran, Baronet, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

1. John, his heir. 2. Henry, who was a Captain in the East Indies, and afterwards rose to considerable preferment there. He married, and had issue one daughter, Mary, married to Colonel Sir John Cumming. Henry married, secondly, a daughter of John Belches, of Innermay, Esq. but by her he had no issue. 3. James, an officer in the army, who died unmarried 4. Peter, an officer in the service of the States of Holland, died unmarried. 5 Charles, an officer in the service of the East India Company, died with many others in the prison called the Blackhole at Calcutta.

The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, died unmarried. 2. Janet, married to John Erskine, of Balgownie. 3. Mary, married to Major Charles Steuart, by whom she had five sons, and one daughter.

Charles died in the year 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Wedderburn, of Gosford, Esq. who, upon failure of issue of his uncle, Sir Peter Halket, of Pitferran, succeeded to that estate, agreeable to the entail above-mentioned; also to the dignity of Baronet, and afterwards resigned the estate of Gosford in favour of his immediate younger brother, Captain Henry Wedderburn. He was then designed Sir John Halket, of Pitferrane, Baronet. Sir John entered into the military profession, and was a Captain in the army. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Fletcher, of Salton, Esq. one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Lord Justice Clerk, and keeper of his Majesty's Signet in Scotland, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of the Honourable John Hamilton, uncle of the late Earl of Haddington, by whom he had six sons and seven daughters:

1. Charles, his heir, formerly Lieutenant in the 21st regiment of dragoons. 2. Peter, an officer in the royal navy. 3. John. 4. Henry. 5. Alexander. 6. Thomas. The daughters were, 1. Margaret. 2. Mary. 3. Janet. 4. Amelia. 5. Catherine. 6. Shalto-Charlotte. 7. Helen.

We now return to

ALEXANDER Wedderburn, Esq *third son of the abovementioned Sir Peter, Lord Gosford,* who got a very considerable patrimony from his father. He was bred to the study of the law, and was admitted an advocate. Being a man of extensive knowledge and abilities, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenues and excise for Scotland; which office he enjoyed as long as he lived. By Mary his wife, daughter of James Daes, of Coldingknows, Esq. in the county of Berwick, and Advocate, by Margaret, relict of Alexander Haliburton, of Newmains, Esq. and sister of Sir Thomas Kerr, of Cavers, he had one son and two daughters. He was succeeded by his only son,

PETER Wedderburn, of *Chesterhall,* Esq. who studied the law, and entered Advocate. To him, with great justice, may be applied, the amiable character given to his grandfather, Sir Peter Wedderburn, of Gosford, by Sir George Mackenzie, as before noticed. After several years practice at the bar, he was, by a royal commission, appointed a Senator of the College of Justice, and was admitted to a seat on that bench, under the title of Lord Chesterhall, the 24th of July, 1755. He married Janet, daughter of Colonel ——— Ogilvie, descended from the family of the Earl of Airly, by whom he had two sons and one daughter.

1. Alexander, late Earl of Rosslyn.

2. David, a Colonel in the army, was killed in the service of his country, at the retaking of Barrock, in India, in the year 1773, unmarried.

His daughter, Janet, was married to Sir Henry Erskine of Alva, Baronet; and was mother of the present Earl.

ALEXANDER, FIRST EARL OF ROSSLYN, born February 13th, 1733, being bred to the law, became so eminent for his great knowledge therein, that he was called to the degree of Serjeant at law, with rank of one of his Majesty's Counsel; in January 1771, was promoted to the office of Solicitor-General, which he held till July 1778, when he was advanced to that of Attorney-General; and in 1780, was appointed LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

In the 12th Parliament of Great Britain, he represented the boroughs of Rothesay, Inverary, &c. in North Britain; at the general election in 1774, was chosen representative for Castle Rising, in Norfolk, as also for the borough of Oakhampton, in Devonshire, but made his election for the latter; in 1778, he was elected for the borough of Bishop's Castle, in Shropshire, and was advanced to the dignity of a *Peer of Great Britain*, by the name, style, and title of LORD LOUGHBOROUGH, *Baron of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester*, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by letters patent, bearing date, June 14th, 1780.

In 1783, his Lordship was appointed First Commissioner for keeping the Great Seal; and on January 27th, 1793, he was appointed LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND, which he held till April 15th, 1801, when he was succeeded by the present Lord Eldon.

On October 31st, 1795, his Lordship obtained a new patent of a barony, by the title of LORD LOUGHBOROUGH, *of Loughborough, in the county of Surrey*, with remainders severally and successively to his nephews, Sir James Sinclair Erskine, Bart. and John Erskine, Esq. and by patent April 21st, 1801, was created EARL OF ROSSLYN, *in the county of Mid Lothian*, with the same remainders.

His Lordship was first married on December 31st, 1767, to Betty-Ann, daughter and heir of John Dawson, of Morley, in the county of York, Esq. but her Ladyship dying, February 15th, 1781, without issue, his Lordship married, July 1782, Charlotte, daughter of William the first, and sister to the late William, Viscount Courtenay, but had no issue by her.

His Lordship died January 3d, 1805.

It is difficult to speak of public men, so lately deceased, free from the prejudices created by individual feelings. Lord Rosslyn appeared to be a man of subtle and plausible rather than of solid talents. His ambition was great, and his desire of office unlimited. He could argue with great ingenuity on either side; so that it was difficult to anticipate his future, by his past, opinions. These qualities made a valuable partizan; and a useful and efficient member of any administration. Early in his public career he incurred the powerful satire of Churchill in a couplet, which adhered to him for the remainder of his life. He had been destined for the Scotch bar; a fortunate resolve brought him to the wealthier harvest of English jurisprudence. His success was re-

gular and constant; and in the character of Solicitor-General, he was long a powerful support to the parliamentary conduct of Lord North's Ministry. When the alarm of the French revolution, which separated the heterogeneous opposition formed by the Whigs under Fox, and the Tories under Lord North, obtained him a seat on the Woolsack, he filled that important station during the eight years he occupied it, not perhaps, in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the suitors of his court, nor always with the highest degree of dignity as Speaker of the Upper House; but always with that pliancy, readiness, ingenuity, and knowledge, of which political leaders must have felt the convenience, and the public duly appreciated the talent. Yet his slender and flexible eloquence, his minuter person, and the comparative feebleness of his bodily organs, were by no means a match for the direct, sonorous, and energetic oratory, the powerful voice, dignified figure, and bold manner of Thurlow; of whom he always seemed to stand in awe, and to whose superior judgment he often bowed against his will.

His Lordship was succeeded by his nephew, Sir JAMES SINCLAIR ERSKINE, *Bart.* who thus became SECOND EARL OF ROSSLYN.

His Lordship is son and heir of the late Sir Henry Erskine, of Alva, Bart. by Janet Wedderburn, sister to the late Earl. Sir Henry was descended from a younger son of the Earls of Marr, in Scotland.

John Erskine, *seventh Earl of Marr,* who died 1634, married to his second wife, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme, Duke of Lennox, by whom he had,

1. James, Earl of Buchan.
2. Henry, Lord Cardross.
3. Sir Alexander Erskine.
4. Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, who was created a Baronet in 1666, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, who was born July 4th, 1643, and married Christian daughter of Sir James Dundas, of Arniston. By her he had four sons.

1. Sir James Erskine, of Alva, killed at the battle of Landen, July 23d, 1693, unmarried.
2. Sir John Erskine of Alva, *hereafter mentioned.*
3. Charles, born in 1680.
4. Dr. Robert Erskine, Physician to the Czar of Russia.

Charles Erskine, or as he more usually spelt his name, Areskine, the *third* son, born in 1680, studied law, entered Advocate 1711, was appointed Solicitor-general for Scotland, elected member of parliament for the Dumfries district of boroughs, nominated, 1737, his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, promoted to a seat on the Bench, November 29th, 1744, on which occasion he assumed the title of *Lord Tinwald*, the name of an estate belonging to him in Dumfrieshire; and was appointed, 1748, Lord Justice Clerk, which he held till his death, in 1763. He had disposed of the estate of *Tinwald* some years before, as also of the land of *Barjarg*, in the same county, which he had got by marriage, in order to enable him to purchase, from the creditors of his nephew, his noble paternal seat and estate of *Alva*, in Stirlingshire; which he accordingly did, but left it burthened with so heavy a load of debt, that his son was obliged, in a few years, to dispose of it to the late John Johnstone, Esq. brother of the late Sir William Pulteney, Bart. Lord Justice Clerk *Tinwald* married, first, December 21st, 1712, Grizel, daughter and heiress of the Griersons, of Barjarg, and by her had, besides ten children who died young, and were buried with their mother in the Grey Friers, at Edinburgh, three daughters; Christian, born December 30th, 1715, married, February 4th, 1733, to Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwelltoun, in the county of Dumfries, Bart.; Jean, born April 15th, 1726, married, December 21st, 1746, to William Kirkpatrick, of Shaws, in the same county; and Susannah, born September 20th, 1727, married, March 26th, 1749, to Robert Campbell, of Finab and Menzie, member of parliament for Argyleshire, and Receiver-general of the Customs; also two sons, Charles Erskine, born October 21st, 1716, member of parliament, and counsellor at law, who died at London, unmarried, in his father's lifetime, and was buried in the chapel of Lincoln's-Inn;[x] and James, *Lord Alva*. Lord Justice Clerk *Tinwald* married, secondly, August 26th, 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Harestanes, of Craigs, relict of Dr. William Maxwell, of Preston (by whom she had two daughters, and co-heiresses; Mary, married at Edinburgh, April 14th, 1761, to William, twenty-first Earl of Sutherland; and Wilhelmina, married at London, September 26th, 1761, to John, Lord Viscount Glenorchy, son of John, third Earl of Breadalbane), but by her, who survived him, had no issue. To the

[x] See a character of him in Mrs. Montagu's Letters in Censura Literaria.

memory of several of the persons already mentioned, Lord Alva set up monuments in the chancel of the parish church of Alva, with elegant classical inscriptions of his own composition.[y] James Erskine, *Lord Alva,* was born at Edinburgh, June 20th, 1722, entered Advocate, December 24th, 1743, was appointed Sheriff in the county of Perth, on the abolition of the Heritable Jurisdictions; nominated one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer of Scotland, May 27th, 1754; this he resigned on his appointment to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland, June 8th, 1761; on which occasion he assumed the title of *Lord Barjarg,* a property he inherited from his mother; but he afterwards assumed the title of *Lord Alva,* the name of an estate belonging to his father. He died at Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, the 13th of May, 1796. At his Lordship's death, he was the oldest judge in Britain. He married, first, June 11th, 1749, Margaret, second daughter of Hugh Macguire, of Drumdon, in Ayrshire, sister of the Countess-dowager of Glencairn; by her (who died April 1766, aged thirty-seven), he had two daughters; Jean, unmarried; and Isabella, married to Captain Patrick Tytler, of one of the regiments of foot, son of the learned author of the Vindication of Queen Mary; also two sons; Charles, born June 23d, 1751, died September 1761, in his tenth year; and John, born December 30th, 1758, who, after studying the law in the Temple and Edinburgh University, entered Advocate 1781; was appointed Clerk to the Commissary Court of Scotland in 1790; and died at Edinburgh, January 16th, 1792, in his thirty-fourth year; having married Christina, eldest daughter of John Carruthers, of Holmains, by whom he had two sons; James, heir to his grandfather; and John; and one daughter, Charlotte. Lord Alva married, secondly, Jean, daughter and heiress of the Stirling family, of Herbertshire, relict of Sir John Stirling, of Glovat, Bart. but by her, who survived, had no issue.[z]

Sir JOHN Erskine, of *Alva,* Bart. *second son,* was killed by a fall from his horse in the Isle of Man, March 12th, 1739, aged sixty-seven. He married Barbara Sinclair, second daughter of Henry, the seventh Lord Sinclair, by whom he had two sons.

1. Sir CHARLES Erskine, of *Alva,* Bart. killed at the battle of Lafelt, without male issue.

[y] Biog. Dict. Vol. V. p. 451. [z] Ibid.

2. Sir Henry Erskine, of Alva, Bart. M. P. who died in 1763, having married, as beforementioned, Janet Wedderburn, sister of the Earl of Rosslyn, by whom he left issue,

1. Sir James, now Earl of Rosslyn.

2. John, Barrister at Law, a Filazer of the Court of Common Pleas, married, in 1802, Miss Mordaunt, daughter to the late, and sister to the present Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.

3. Henrietta-Maria, who, by royal sign manual, April 18th, 1801, has precedence as an Earl's daughter.

Sir James-Sinclair Erskine, eldest son, who succeeded his maternal uncle as second *and present* Earl of Rosslyn, was bred to arms, and in 1795, became Aid-de-Camp to the King. He served at Toulon as Adjutant-general, was promoted to the rank of Major-general in 1798, and of Lieutenant-general in 1805. In 1801, he was appointed Colonel of the 9th regiment of dragoons.

During the trial of Mr. Hastings, his Lordship, then a member of the House of Commons, was one of the managers.

In the expedition to Walcheren, in July 1809, his Lordship commanded a division of the army, consisting of the light troops.

His Lordship is a Director for life, in the Court of Chancery, in Scotland.

His Lordship married Henrietta-Elizabeth Bouverie, daughter of the Hon. Edward Bouverie (uncle to the present Earl of Radnor), by whom he has issue,

1. James-Alexander, Lord Loughborough, born in April, 1802.

2. Henry-Francis, born in January, 1804.

3. Lady Janet, born in November, 1800.

Titles. Sir James Sinclair Erskine, Bart. Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Loughborough.

Creation. Lord Loughborough, Baron of Loughborough, in the county of Surrey, October 31st, 1795; and Earl of Rosslyn, in the county of Mid Lothian, April 21, 1801.

Arms. First, Argent, a cross engrailed, Sable, for Sinclair. Second, Argent, a pale, Sable, for Erskine. Third, Azure, a bend, Or, between six cross crosslets fitchy. Fourth, Argent, a chevron, Gules, charged with a Fleur-de-luce, between three roses, for Wedderburn.

Crest. A demi-eagle, rising.

Supporters. On the dexter, an eagle, with wings endorsed proper, gorged with a plain collar, Argent, and thereon a rose, gules, barbed and seeded proper. On the sinister, a griffin.

Motto. FIGHT.

Chief Seat. At Sinclair-House, Fifeshire.

CRAVEN, EARL CRAVEN.

THIS family was anciently seated at *Appletree-wick, in the parish of Burnsall, in Craven,* in the county of York, from whence they spread into several flourishing branches; of which,

JOHN CRAVEN, of *Appletree-wick* [a] aforesaid, who lived in the reigns of Kings Henry VII. and VIII. had issue

WILLIAM Craven, who, by Beatrix his wife, daughter of John Hunter, was father of

1. HENRY Craven, of *Appletree wick,* who had a son, Robert Craven, of Appletree-wick, of whom *hereafter, as ancestor to the present Earl.*

2. Anthony, also of Appletree-wick, whose son, Thomas, married Margaret Craven, as *hereafter mentioned;* and was father by her of Sir William, Sir Robert, and Sir Anthony, whose son, William, died without issue, but *see hereafter.* And,

3. Sir WILLIAM Craven, Knt. Sheriff of London in 1601, and LORD MAYOR, anno 1611, who died on July 18th, 1618, and was buried on August 11th following, in St. Andrew's Undershaft, London. He married Elizabeth, fourth daughter of William Whitmore, of London, Esq. by Ann, daughter of William Bond, Alderman of London, and left issue three sons and two daughters, viz.

1. WILLIAM, his son and heir.

[a] This family are not recorded as owners of property in *Appletree-wick,* p. 375, of *Dr. Whitaker's* amusing and ingenious *History of the Deanery of Craven, in Yorkshire,* 1805, yet they are recorded by him as sprung from the parish of Burnsall; at p. 374, Dr. W. says, "from poor parents." And that Sir William Craven "being consigned to a common carrier for his conveyance to London, first entered into the service of a mercer or draper there."

2. John, who was held in such esteem by King Charles I. that, by letters patent,[b] bearing date at Oxford, March 21st, 1642, he was advanced to the dignity of a *Baron of this realm*, by the title of LORD CRAVEN OF RYTON, *in com. Salop;* and having married Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Spencer, died without issue. By his will, dated May 18th, 1647, he gave to the poor of the town of Winwick, two hundred pounds, to be reserved as a stock, and the interest of it to be annually divided at Christmas by the Minister and Church-wardens. This legacy was received from the Parliament Commissioners in 1652, and with 141l. 1s. lands were purchased in Cold Ashby. The remaining sum, all necessary expences being deducted, was made up 40l. and put out to interest.

3. Thomas, his younger brother, died unmarried.

The daughters of Sir William Craven were, Mary, married to Thomas, Lord Coventry; and Elizabeth, to Percy Herbert, Lord Powis, father of William, Earl of Powis.

WILLIAM, FIRST BARON and EARL CRAVEN, the eldest son of Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor, was much affected with military exercises from his youth, and signalized himself in Germany, and in the Netherlands, under Henry, Prince of Orange. In which valiant adventures he gained such honour, that, on his return, he was first knighted at Newmarket, March 4th, 1626, and was deservedly raised to the degree and dignity of a *Baron of this realm*, by the title of LORD CRAVEN, OF HAMPSTED-MARSHALL, *in the county of Berks*, by letters patent bearing date 12th Martii following, with remainder, for want of issue male of his own body, to John Craven and Thomas Craven, his brothers, successively, and the heirs male of their bodies.

In 1631, he was one of the commanders of those forces sent to the assistance of that great hero, Gustavus, King of Sweden, then in arms in Germany in defence of the Protestants.[c] And when that monarch, with Frederick, Elector-Palatine, and titular King of Bohemia, marched out of Bavaria, in February, 1632, and came before the strong castle of Crutzenack, the English volunteers, by their bravery in three assaults, obliged the garrison to surrender; and the capitulation was signed by William, Lord Craven, and Colonel Boulin, Quarter-master-general of the King of Sweden's army. The Lord Craven was wounded in the assaults, and, on his coming into the King of Sweden's presence, was told

[b] Pat. 18 Car. I.

[c] Rushworth's Collections, Vol. II. p. 176.

by him, 'He adventured so desperately, he bid his younger brother fair play for his estate.'

He was afterwards sent to the assistance of the said Elector Palatine, who having besieged Limegea in the year 1637, a battle ensued; wherein the Emperor's army being victorious, the Elector, with difficulty, escaped by flight; and his brother, Prince Rupert, and the Lord Craven, were taken prisoners.

As soon as his Lordship obtained his liberty, he went into the service of the States of Holland under the Prince of Orange, where he resided till the restoration of King Charles II. But though he did not personally serve King Charles I. against his rebellious subjects, yet he manifested his loyalty in sending him divers considerable supplies, as also to King Charles II. in his greatest necessities; as the King himself acknowledged after his restoration, when by his letters patent, bearing date 16th Martii, 16 Car. III. he advanced him to higher degrees of honour, viz. to the title of VISCOUNT CRAVEN *of Uffington, in the same county of Berks,* and EARL CRAVEN, *of Craven, in com. Ebor.*

And, by reason that both his brothers were then dead without issue, the title of *Lord Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall* was then limited, for want of issue male of his own body lawfully begotten, to *Sir William Craven, of Lenchwike, in com. Wigorn, Knt.* and to the heirs male of his body; and, for default of such issue, to *Sir Anthony Craven, Knt. brother* to the same Sir William, and to the issue male of his body.

How great a sufferer his Lordship was for his adherence to King Charles II. is evident from a printed case in those times, setting forth the great injustice done him by the parliament of England, in confiscating his estate; by which it appears, that, in the year 1650, one Falconer deposed, 'That the Lord Craven did promote a petition, wherein several persons did desire to be entertained to serve the King of Scots against the parliament of England, by the name of barbarous and inhuman rebels.'

And Col. Hugh Reyly deposed, February 10th, 1650-1.

'That, during the late treaty at Breda, this informant did oftentimes see the Lord Craven with the now King of Scots, in his bed-chamber, and also walked abroad with him, there being no man more conversant with the King than he. That the said Lord Craven, during the said treaty, did twice go to Rotterdam and Dunhagh, and back again, being employed, as was commonly reported at court there, by the said King. That the said Lord

Craven had a charge from the King to look to one Mrs. Barlow, who (as is reported, and he believes to be true), had a child by the King of Scots, born at Rotterdam; which he did: and, after the King was gone for Scotland, the said Lord Craven took the child from her; for which she went to law with him, and recovered the child back again, as is reported.

Hugh Reyly.'

Also Captain Kitchingman deposed, February 20th, 1650-1.

'That the said Captain Thomas Kitchingman, in April and May 1650, saw the Lord Craven several times with the King of Scots at Breda, and waiting upon the said King several times at his table at Breda. This informant also saw the Earl of Oxford at the same time with the King of Scots at Breda, waiting upon the said King at his table; and saw the Lord Craven and the Earl of Oxford many times go into the withdrawing-rooms after the said King. This informant also saw the Lord Craven and the Earl of Oxford in the Bowling-alley in Breda castle, with the said King.

Thomas Kitchingman.'

Whereupon, March the 16th, 1650-1, it was 'Resolved by the parliament, That the Lord Craven is an offender against the commonwealth of England, within the declaration of the 24th of August, 1649, intitled, A Declaration of the Commons assembled in parliament, declaring all persons who have served the parliament of England in Ireland, and have betrayed their trust, or have or shall adhere to, or aid and assist, Charles Stewart, son to the late King, to be traitors and rebels.

'Resolved by the parliament, That the estate of the Lord Craven be confiscated accordingly.

'Resolved, That the commissioners for compounding be impowered and required to seize and sequester all the estate, real and personal, of the said Lord Craven, and to receive the rents, issues, and profits thereof, to the use of the commonwealth.'

Accordingly, his personal estate throughout all England (which was of no small value), was seized upon as confiscate and sold; and much of it bought by members of that parliament, who condemned him unheard, and who probably had then in their eye the purchase of his estate; for some of them, even after that vote of confiscation, violently pressed on the sale of his estate, procuring

an act for it, which passed August 3d, 1652, and bought large possessions thereof at easy pennyworths.

The Elector Palatine wrote the following letter to his agent, to desire the States-General to intercede with the parliament of England in the Lord Craven's behalf; which, as it shews his Lordship's services, I shall here insert.

'Our friendly service, &c. Forasmuch as we have given our faithful resident, Peter de Groot,[d] a commission to propound unto your Lordships on our behalf in a matter about the Lord Craven; therefore it is our friendly request to your Lordships, to grant him a courteous audience, and to give full credit to his message, and to be mindful of the said Lord Craven in his affairs; in regard that he hath been many years in our service, and hath done much good service to us and our Electoral family, and to hold him especially recommended; and we shall acknowledge such favour as though it were done to ourselves, and upon all occasions seek to requite herewith, &c. The 31st of May, 1651.'

And the said resident delivered the following memorial:

'High and Mighty Lords,

'In pursuance of the verbal proposition made this day in your honourable assembly by his Electoral Highness, my lord and master, conform to his missive letter of the $\frac{12}{22}$ of this month, in the business of my Lord Craven, I have put in writing, and thereunto annexed the depositions made or contrived against the said Lord Craven, the condemnation which followed thereon, the confiscation of his goods which rose upon it, the execution thereof decreed and partly done, with a confutation of the said depositions, and a demonstration of the nullities, as well as of the injustice committed in the said condemnation: that your honours, according to your accustomed goodness in relieving and assisting the oppressed, besides the merit of the person, and the earnest request of his Electoral Highness; especially considering the justness of the matter for redress of your credit, and the opportunity which is given you by occasion of the alliance with England now in hand; will be pleased to take such a course, as that the deponents may be punished as perjured calumniators, the condemnation wrongfully done be annulled, and my Lord Craven be put again

[d] Son of the celebrated Hugo Grotius.

into the former possession and enjoyment of his rightful goods. The depositions are three in number; whereof the first is ridiculous, the other two utterly false. If they were supposed to be all true, I have in the margent confuted them to be frivolous, and confirmed the confutation with true certificates or attestations, so as the condemnation upon them cannot but be unjust. It is further void, because it is not applicable to the matter, considering the declaration whence it is formed (it is only concerning those, who, falling to the King's side from the parliament's service, are declared for traitors and rebels), considering the person, who besides he never served the parliament, and so cannot have been either rebel or traitor: besides, that he never gave any such assistance or aid to the King; yea, is not charged therewith in his accusations, how false soever they be: also during all that time was out of the country, whom, according to the laws of England itself, a new law, made in his absence, cannot prejudice, except it appear that he had notice of it. And considering your Honours, who, without a weakening of your power and honour, cannot suffer that a person, who is not only an inhabitant, but a sworn servant of this state, should be condemned in a country who are in mutual amity and correspondence with your Lordships, for civilities and duty towards this state; and by orders of his Highness as general, done and performed amongst your Honours, his lords and masters. All which being considered, your Honours are intreated, that in respect of the matter, which is so just and important, amounting to about 150,000 gilders per annum; in respect of the person, who, besides the twenty years service that he hath done this state, hath so bountifully distributed his means in this country; in respect of your Honours own authority, who, according to the declaration there-anent, made about the persons of the English merchants at Rotterdam, do not permit that any of their inhabitants (I forbear to say sworn ones), be bound to another state without their knowledge and consent; and in respect of the special recommendation of his Electoral Highness; your Honours would please to be so mindful of the said Lord Craven and his business, that he may be put again into the full possession of his goods, so as he hath been formerly seised of them, by revocation, annullation, or otherwise of cancelling or avoiding the aforesaid condemnation, and the effect thereof: that your Honours would be pleased to grant your special letters of recommendation for that purpose to the parliament, to request the ambassadors here for the like recommendation and endeavours; and, if need

require, to make the same in your treaties with the ambassadors of England, as hath been deemed to be done in other matters of the like nature; assuring your Honours, that the said Lord Craven shall be always ready to employ his said estate to the benefit or good of this country and her inhabitants; and that his Electoral Highness, besides the many other engagements which he is obliged to this state, shall also account this as particularly done to his person or family, and shall take hold of all opportunities for to shew his thankfulness therefore to this state and inhabitants.'

But all the interest the Lord Craven could make, both by the Elector Palatine and the States-General, and the precedents and witnesses produced by his counsel, could not bring the parliament to reverse their judgment; whereby his Lordship was kept out of his estate till the restoration of King Charles II. It was offered to the parliament to prove Falconer's perjury; but on their refusal to be judges thereof, he was afterwards convicted for it in the court of Upper Bench (as it was then called), when it was proved by three witnesses, who read and signed the petition he swore to, that there were no such words in it as 'barbarous and inhuman rebels,' though Falconer himself often pressed those words might be put in, having, without doubt, his design on the Lord Craven; and the original draught of that petition was produced in court, all of Falconer's hand writing, which he could not deny, wherein there was not the least mention of those words. Yet on his single testimony, the Lord Craven lost his estate; for what the other two witnesses, Reyly and Kitchingman, deposed, carried not treason, or cause of confiscation, along with it. However, these proceedings and sale of the Lord Craven's estate, never passed with the clear judgment of the parliament, but met with great and high opposition, dividing four times; when on the first it was carried by only a single vote, the second by two, the third by three, and the fourth time by four votes. And when the act for sale of his estate was put to the question, on the division of the house, there were twenty in the negative, and only twenty-three members in the affirmative, of whom nine contracted for near 5000l. per annum of the estate, as appeared by the books of Drury-house; besides what was bought in other mens names, for the use of members of that parliament, and those who were of the former parliament, who voted the confiscation of his estate.

King Charles therefore, on his restoration, taking into consideration his great losses in his service, created him *an Earl as*

before-mentioned; and in 1670, on the death of George, Duke of Albemarle, constituted him Colonel of the regiment of foot-guards, called the Coldstream regiment. He was likewise of the Privy-council, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and of the borough of Southwark; and, June 30th, 1660, Custos Rotulorum of Berkshire. He was also High Steward of the University of Cambridge, one of the Governors of the Charter-house, and one of the Lords proprietors of the province of Carolina, in North America

And Sir William Craven of *Lenchwike* dying, leaving only a daughter,[e] Elizabeth (after married to Theophilus Leigh, of Longbrow, in the county of Gloucester, Esq.) he obtained a *further grant,* by other letters patent, bearing date December 11th, 17 Car. II. that the *said title of Lord Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall,* should remain unto *Sir William Craven,* Knt. (*son of Sir Thomas Craven,* brother to Sir Anthony before-mentioned), and to the heirs male of his body for ever.

The Earl of Craven continued in the esteem of King Char. II. during the whole course of his reign; and Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, the King's aunt, committed all her affairs to his Lordship. When King James II. came to the crown, his Lordship attended at his coronation, April 23d, 1685, and for some time was in his favour, and was sworn of his Privy-council; but at length having intimation, that the King would be pleased with the resignation of his commission, he said, 'If they took away his regiment, they had as good take away his life, since he had nothing else to divert himself with.' Upon which he was allowed to keep the regiment.

But on King William's accession to the crown, the Earl's said regiment was bestowed on General Thomas Talmash; and John Holles, Earl of Clare, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex. However, his Lordship, to the time of his death, though divested of every office dependant on the crown, was ever ready to serve the public, and was particularly famous for giving directions in extinguishing fires in the city of London and suburbs; of which he had so early intelligence, and was so ready to mount on horseback to assist with his presence, that it became a common saying, 'His horse smelt a fire as soon as it happened.'[f]

[e] He had a son, William, who died æt. 16, August 13th, 1685. See Nash's Worcestershire, II. 197.

[f] "In the front of the court, in Craven Buildings, London, is a very good

His Lordship, in his younger days, was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in Europe; an useful subject, charitable, abstemious as to himself, generous to others, familiar in his conversation, and universally beloved. He died unmarried, on April 9th, 1697, aged eighty-eight years and ten months, and was buried at Binley, near Coventry, April 20th following.

Whereupon the dignity of Lord Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall, according to the entail, devolved (by the death of Sir Anthony Craven, of Spersholt, in Berks, anno 1670, without issue), on WILLIAM, son and heir of Sir William Craven, as it was limited in 17 Car. II. which Sir William Craven, born on August 26th, 1638, was the eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Craven, of Appletree-wick, in Craven, brother to Sir William Craven, of Lenchwike, and Sir Anthony Craven, sons of Robert Craven, of Appletree-wick, son and heir of Henry Craven, of the same place, elder brother of William Craven, grandfather of William, Earl of Craven.

I shall therefore proceed to give a more particular account of the descendants of the said HENRY, who, by his wife, daughter of ——— Sherwood, had issue three sons; whereof William and Thomas died without issue, and Robert succeeded to the estate at Appletree-wick.

Which ROBERT, who was born in the year 1574, married Mary, daughter of ——— Brockden, and died in the year 1659, having had issue, 1. Henry, who died unmarried.

2. Sir William Craven, of *Lenchwike*,[g] in the county of Worcester, knighted at Whitehall, September 29th, 1639, who married

portrait of this hero, in armour, with a truncheon in his hand, and mounted on his white horse; on each side is an Earl's and a Baron's Coronet, and the letters W. C.; it is painted al fresco, and in good preservation." *Vide Pennant's Lond. p.* 157.

"Lord Craven (says the lively topographer), rebuilt Craven House in the form we now see. It is at present a public house. In searching after Craven-House, I instantly knew it by the sign, that of the Queen of Bohemia's head, his admired mistress, whose battles he first fought, animated by love and duty. When he could aspire at her hand, it is supposed he succeeded: it is said they were privately married; and that he built for her the fine seat at Hampsted-Marshall, in the county of Berks, which was destroyed by fire. I have before given an account of this illustrious nobleman, in the *Journey from Chester to London*."

Dr. Whitaker makes the following remark on the Earl's supposed marriage. "Thus (says he), the son of a Wharfdale peasant, matched with the sister of Charles I. a remarkable instance of that Providence, which 'raiseth the poor out of the dust, and setteth him among Princes, even the Princes of his people," *Psalm cxiii.*

g See Nash's Worcestershire, II. 197.

Elizabeth,[h] daughter of Ferdinand, second Lord Fairfax, of Cameron, in Scotland, and dying anno 1665, æt. 46, was buried at Norton, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to Theophilus Leigh, Esq. as before-mentioned.

3. Sir Thomas Craven, *hereafter mentioned.*

4. and 5. Robert and John, who died unmarried.

6. Sir Anthony Craven, of *Spersholt,* in Berkshire, on whom the Barony was established, who died in the year 1670, leaving no issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Baron Pelnets, of Mark, in Germany.

Also a daughter, Margaret, married to Thomas Craven, son of Anthony, and grandson of William Craven, and a descendant from John Craven, of Appletree-wick, first mentioned, who by her was father of, 1. Sir William Craven.[i] 2. Sir Robert Craven.[k] And, 3. Sir Anthony Craven, who, by ———, his wife, left several daughters, and a son, William, who died without issue.

I now return to Sir THOMAS Craven, *third,* but eldest surviving son of Robert Craven. He was born in the year 1611, and having married Anne, daughter of Francis Proctor, of Beckwith, in the parish of Horton, in com. Ebor. departed this life on April

[h] Douglas's Peerage of Scotland.

[i] The last-mentioned Sir William was seated at Winwick, in Northamptonshire, and lies buried under a black marble grave-stone in the church of Winwick, with this inscription:

Here lies the body of
Sir William Craven, of Winwick, Knt.
Obiit 18 March, anno domini 1707.
Ætatis suæ 73.

He married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of George Clerke, of Watford, in Northamptonshire, Esq. She was living anno 1720, and erected a very elegant monument in Winwick church, to her husband's memory.

[k] Sir Robert was buried in St. Peter's church, in Bath, with this inscription over him:

Sir Robert Craven, Knt. sometime master of the horse to
the Queen of Bohemia (sister to King Charles the first) died
4 October, 1672. Ætat. 40.

Margaret, his widow, died 23d February, 1702, aged eighty, and was buried at Birdingbury, in Warwickshire.

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[h] Bridges' Northamp. Vol. I. p. 606.

15th, 1682, in the seventy-first year of his age, and was buried at Burnsal, in Craven; having had issue Sir William Craven, of Combe abbey, in Warwickshire, his son and heir; and three daughters; Mary, married to Sir Edmund Andros, of the Isle of Guernsey; Alice, wedded to William Topham, of Hebden, in Craven, in com. Ebor. Esq.; and Margaret, the wife of Christopher Dawson, of Lancliff-hall, near Settle, in Craven, in com. Ebor. Esq.

Sir WILLIAM Craven, of *Combe-abbey*,[1] only son of Sir Thomas Craven, was born on August 26th, 1638; and the dignity of Lord Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall, was entailed on him, as aforesaid. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Clapham, of Beamsly, in the county of York, Knt. by whom he had eight sons and five daughters; viz.

1. William, who *succeeded to the title of Lord Craven.*

2. Thomas, who was born on June 14th, 1670, and died young.

3. John, who was born on November 23d, 1673, and died on January 1st, 1726-7, having had by his wife, *Maria-Rebecca*, daughter of Henry *Green*, of Wykin, in the city and county of Coventry, Warwickshire, Esq. six sons and two daughters; viz. 1. William, *fifth Lord Craven.* 2. John Craven, Esq. *of whom afterwards, as father to the late Peer.* 3. Henry Craven, Esq. died unmarried. 4. Thomas Craven, Esq. who was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, 24th October, 1770, and died at Benham Park, in Berkshire, 14th December, 1772, unmarried, and was buried at Hampsted-Marshall: his last will and testament bears date 9th November, 1771, and was proved 13th January, 1773. He died Knight of the shire for the county of Berks. 5. Dorothy Craven, who died unmarried. And, 6. Maria-Rebecca, wedded to Thomas, fourth Lord Leigh, of Stoneley, and died in 1746.

4. Robert, who was born on December 3d, 1674, and died in November, 1710, being then member for the city of Coventry.

5. Cristopher, who was born on May 7th, 1675, and died unmarried.

6. Anthony, who was born on December 16th, 1679, [m] died 6th September, 1701, buried at St. Magdalen's church, Oxford.

7. Henry, born on November 12th, 1680, and died without issue.

[1] See a full description of this place in *Pennant's Journey from Chester to London.*

[m] Mon. Ang. Vol. V. p. 191.

8. Charles, who was born on May 6th, 1682, and was constituted Governor of Carolina in the reign of Queen Anne, and at his death, in December 1754, had the seat of *Lenchwike*, in Worcestershire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Staples, Esq. and by her (who, on October 28th, 1755, married, secondly, Jemmit Raymond, of ———, in Berks, Esq.), he had issue three sons; Charles, John, and Robert; of whom, only the Rev. John Craven, of Chilton, in Wilts, survived, and is lately deceased, leaving a son, and five daughters.[n]

John Craven, Esq. *second son* of *John* Craven, and *Maria-Rebecca Green*, married Mary Hicks, daughter of the Rev. Mr. —— Hicks, and by her, who died July 9th, 1789, was father of one son, William, *late Lord Craven*, and two daughters; Jane, born 23d April, 1743: she married, first, the Rev. Mr. Lidiard,[o] and had an annuity for her life settled on her, by her uncle, Admiral Craven's will; she remarried in June 1788, John Minshull, Esq. And Anna-Rebecca, born 17th August, 1745; she married Ludford Taylor, Esq. and was a widow when Admiral Craven made his will, wherein he settled an annuity on her for life. She was re-married, 21st January, 1773, to Robert Augustus-Johnstone, Esq. who died January 9th, 1799.

The daughters of Sir William Craven were, 1. Margaret, born December 16th, 1664. 2. Mary, born August 13th, 1665. 3. Martha, born November 1st, 1667. 4. Elizabeth, born September 1st, 1670. 5. Anne,[p] born February ——, 1684.

The said Sir William Craven died suddenly in his parlour at *Combe-Abbey*, on October 28th, 1695, and was buried in the new vault in Binley church, near Coventry, on November 2d, following. To him succeeded William, his eldest son and heir beforementioned. Which

William was born on October 4th, 1668, and, according to patent of December 11th, 17 Car. II. succeeded as second Lord Craven, of Hampsed-Marshall, on the death of the Earl of Craven, in 1697. His Lordship, in 1702, was constituted Lord

[n] One of these daughters married the Rev. Mr. Fowle, by whom she was mother of the Rev. Fulwar Fowle, &c.

[o] Whose son, Captain Lidiard of the Navy, who distinguished himself at the taking of Curacoa, was lost in Mount's Bay, in Cornwall, by shipwreck, in 1808, with his ship the Anson, a 44-gun frigate, and most of his crew.

[p] She married William Hodgson, of the Six Clerks Office, co. Middlesex, one of the Landgraves, &c. of the province of Carolina: he was living 1729, and had issue.

Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Berkshire; also was elected Lord Palatine of the province of Carolina, in the 7th year of Queen Anne. And having married Elizabeth, daughter of Humberston Skipwith, Esq. son and heir apparent of Sir Fulwar Skipwith, of Newbold-hall, in the county of Warwick, Bart. had issue three sons; 1. William, Lord Craven. 2. Fulwar, Lord Craven. 3. Robert, of whom his mother died in childbed,[q] May 16th, 1704, and he departed this life unmarried.

His Lordship died at Combe-Abbey, in Warwickshire, on October 9th, 1711, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM, THIRD LORD CRAVEN, who was under age at the death of his father; and after his return from his travels, in the year 1721, married Anne, only daughter to Frederick Tilney, of Rotherwick, in com. Southampton, Esq. by whom he had issue one daughter, Anne, who died on November 21st, 1725. And the Lady Craven, her mother, departing this life in the twenty-sixth year of her age, on February 5th, 1729-30, his Lordship continued a widower till his death, August 10th, 1739. He was succeeded in honour and estate by his only brother,

FULWAR, FOURTH LORD CRAVEN, who departed this life on Saturday, November 10th, 1764, without issue, at Benham, near Reading, in Berkshire, and was buried at Hampsted-Marshal.

The title and dignity of *Lord Craven* then devolved on WILLIAM, eldest son of John Craven, Esq. brother to William, second Lord Craven, and third son of Sir William Craven, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Clapham, as before recited.

Which WILLIAM thus became FIFTH LORD CRAVEN. His Lordship was returned, at the general election in 1747, one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Warwick, to the tenth parliament of Great Britain; and continued to represent that county in every ensuing parliament, until he succeeded to the Peerage.

His Lordship wedded Jane, daughter of Rowland Berkeley, of Cotheridge, in Worcestershire, Esq and sister to Catharine, the second Lady of Thomas, fourth Lord Leigh, of Stoneley. His Lordship dying without issue March 18th, 1769, was succeeded in title and estate by his nephew,

WILLIAM, SIXTH LORD CRAVEN *(only son of his brother, John Craven, Esq. by Mary Hickes.)* His Lordship, on May 10th, 1767, was married to Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, by whom he had issue,

[q] Mon. Ang. Vol. V. p, 89.

1. Elizabeth, born April 20th, 1768; married, April 17th, 1792, to John Edward Maddocks, Esq. of Vale Mascall, in Kent, deceased, has issue. She died January 3d, 1799.

2. Maria.

3. Margaretta, born April 26th, 1769; married, January 1st, 1792, William, Earl of Sefton, and has issue.

4. William, the present Earl.

5. Georgiana, married, April 6th, 1793, the Hon. Frederick St. John, Major-general in the army, brother to Viscount Bolingbroke.

6. Henry-Augustus Berkeley, born December 21st, 1776, a Major in the army, 1803, on half-pay.

7. Keppel, born June 1st, 1779.

His Lordship, on July 7th, 1773, had the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law, by the University of Oxford, on the instalment of Frederick, Lord North, as Chancellor of that University.

Dying September 26th, 1791, his widow re-married the late Margrave of Anspach and Bareuth, who died January 5th, 1806.

His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM, SEVENTH LORD CRAVEN, who was elevated to a Viscounty and Earldom, on June 13th, 1801, by the titles of VISCOUNT UFFINGTON, *in the county of Berks*, and EARL OF CRAVEN, *in the county of York*.

His Lordship was born September 1st, 1770.

His Lordship married, December 12th, 1807, Miss Louisa Brunton, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

His Lordship originally had a command in the Berkshire Militia, but resigning his situation, he entered soon afterwards the regular army; and on September 2d, 1794, was appointed Lieutenant-colonel of the third regiment of foot. On January 1st, 1798, he obtained the rank of Colonel; at the same time he was appointed one of the Aid-de-Camps to the King. On January 1st, 1805, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general; but is at present on half-pay.

Titles. William Craven, Earl of Craven, in Yorkshire; Viscount Uffington, in Berkshire; and Baron Craven, in Yorkshire.

Creations. Baron Craven, of Hampsted-Marshall, in com. Berks, by letters patent, December 11th (1665), 17 Car. II. and Viscount Uffington, of Uffington, co. Berks; and Earl of Craven, in Yorkshire, June 13th, 1801.

Arms. Argent, a fess between six cross-croslets, fitchy, Gules.

Crest. On a chapeau, Gules, turned up ermine, a griphon statant of the second, beaked, Or.

Supporters. Two griphons, Ermine.

Motto. VIRTUS IN ACTIONE CONSISTIT.

Chief Seats. At Combe-Abbey, in the county of Warwick; at Hampsted-Marshall; at Ashdown-park, near Lamburn; and at Benham-place, all in Berkshire.

ONSLOW, EARL OF ONSLOW.

THIS family of Onslow was anciently seated in Shropshire, where they had large possessions; and, in the reign of King Henry III. took their surname from their Lordship of *Ondeslow* (now wrote *Onslow*, but in Doomsday-book is styled Andeslow), and is within the liberty of the town of Shrewsbury. Surnames, as Camden, and all our antiquaries agree, were, in the said reign of Hen. III. first generally assumed, and were not fully settled till the end of the reign of King Edward I.

In the several visitations by the heralds of Shropshire and Surrey, [a] ROGER de Ondeslow is the first written of that place, and had issue two sons, Thomas and William; whereof

THOMAS, the eldest, is mentioned in deeds in 1281 and 1303, the 9th and 31st of King Edward I. and dying without issue, was succeeded in the Lordship of Onslow, and his other estate, by

WILLIAM de Onslow, his brother and heir, who [b] left issue two sons; 1. Richard. And, 2. Thomas.

RICHARD is mentioned in deeds in 8 Edward II. and had issue, Thomas, who died unmarried; so that the Lordship of Onslow, &c. devolved on his uncle,

THOMAS, who was written of Onslow, in 10 Edward II. and had issue by Sibill his wife, two sons,[c] William and Thomas.

WILLIAM, the eldest son, is mentioned in deeds dated 11 Edward III. but died without issue; and

THOMAS de Onslow, his brother, was possessed of the Lordship of Onslow, in 1341, and had issue five sons.

[a] Visit. de Com. Salop and Surrey, p. 12, in Offic. Arm. [b] Ibid.
[c] Visit. in com. Surrey, præd.

1. John. 2. Richard. 3. Robert. 4. William.

5. Thomas, who was living 19 Richard II. and had issue, Roger, from whom the Onslows, of *Rodington, in Shropshire*, descended, and whose male line became extinct in the reign of King Henry VII.

JOHN, the *eldest* son of Thomas de Onslow, was living in 8 Henry VI. and by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Madoc Kinaston, of Shropshire, had a daughter, Elizabeth, and two sons;

1. Thomas, who died without issue.

2. ROBERT married Catherine, daughter of Richard Corbet, of Morton-Corbet, in com. Salop, and by her left issue Edward Onslow, his son and heir; and a daughter, Bridget, married to William Cotton, of Cotton, in the said county of Salop, Esq. Which

EDWARD Onslow, of Onslow, married Anne, daughter of Richard Houghton, of Houghton, in com. Pal. Lanc. Esq. by whom he had issue four sons; viz.

1. Humphry.

2. Roger, *ancestor to the present Earl of Onslow.*

3. Thomas. And, 4. William.

HUMPHRY, the *eldest* son, had three wives; first, Margaret, daughter of Richard Wrotesley, of Wrotesley, in Staffordshire, Esq. ancestor to the present Sir John Wrotesley, of the same place, Bart.; secondly, to ———, daughter of Thomas Cresset; his third wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Ellis Kyffin, of Shropshire; but he had issue only by his first wife; viz. Edward Onslow, of Onslow, Esq. who, by Jane, daughter of Roger Fouler, of Bromhill, in Norfolk, had five sons, and three daughters; whereof Roger, his eldest son, succeeded at Onslow, was living in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and had issue six sons and five daughters. But to trace this line farther is beside my present purpose; and therefore I shall only mention, that

Thomas, *third* son of Edward Onslow, Esq. and Anne Houghton, before-mentioned, had posterity; also that William, the fourth son, was progenitor to the *Onslows of Cliff*, in com. Salop. As the last will and testament of the said *Thomas* Onslow shews how he was related, I shall give a short abstract thereof.[d] His will is dated on August 10th, 1556, and the probate, May 15th, 1560. He bequeaths to all the children of Thomas Onslow, his son and heir, 200 marks, to be equally divided among them; and

[d] Ex Regist. Mellershe, Qu. 30, in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

if he have no children at the time of his decease, then to the said Thomas; to all the children of Isabel Onslow, his daughter, 200 marks, with remainder to the said Isabel; to William Onslow, his brother, 30l.; to Arthur, son of the said William, 6l. 13s. 4d.; to Edward Onslow, son to Humphry Onslow, his brother, 6l. 13s. 4d.; to Fulk, son of Roger Onslow, his brother, 10l. He appoints Thomas Onslow, his son, executor; and Humphry Onslow, his brother, and Richard Onslow, son to Roger Onslow, his brother, supervisors. He bequeaths to the said Richard Onslow, for his pains taken in his affairs at divers times, 100 marks; and in case his son, Thomas Onslow, and his daughter, Isabel, should die before him, he then appoints the aforesaid Edward Onslow, and Richard Onslow, his executors. I now return to

ROGER, *second son of Edward Onslow*, of Onslow, and *Anne Houghton*, his wife, before-mentioned; which Roger resided at *Shrewsbury*, and by Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Poyner, of the county of Salop, had issue Fulk, hereafter mentioned, and Richard.

FULK Onslow, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was Clerk of the parliament, and died on the 6th of the ides of August (viz. August 8th), 1602, aged eighty-eight; and was buried at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, where a monument was erected to his memory. He married [e] Mary, daughter of —— Whetenhall, of the county of Kent, relict of ——— Scott.

His brother, RICHARD Onslow, Esq. was brought up to the study of the law in the Inner Temple, where he arrived to such proficiency,[f] that he was chosen Autumn reader in 1562; and the same year, at a grand Christmas kept with the highest magnificence there, when the Lord Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl of Leicester, the great favourite of Queen Elizabeth), had the title of Palaphilos, and was Constable and Marsal;[g] the next chief officer was Mr. Onslow, who had the title of Lord Chancellor.

He was attorney of the duchy of Lancaster, also [h] of the court of Wards; and, in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth, being Recorder of the city of London,[i] was appointed, with others of note, commissioners to hear and determine all manner of treasons, and other crimes [k] committed within the verge of the court. In the same year, on June 27th, he was made Solicitor-general, and

[e] Visit. de com. Sur. not. 129, in Offic. Armor.

[f] Dugdale's Origines, p. 165.

[g] Ibid. p. 150.

[h] Ibid. p. 165.

[i] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. XV. p. 660.

[k] Pat. 8 Eliz. p. 8.

chosen SPEAKER[l] OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. In the reign of Queen Mary he was elected in two parliaments for Steyning, in Sussex,[m] and afterwards served for the same in the next reign, till his decease. He had a grant of the convent of Black Friars in the city of London (wherein he resided, and was lately a considerable estate to one of his descendants), as appears from his last will and testament, which shews he was a person of sincere piety, sound judgment and prudence, and of great integrity. Before he began his will, he made these awful expressions: 'The wyll of God the Father, the Sone, and the Holy Ghoste, three persons and one God, be done upon me, nowe and ever. Amen.'

He orders his body to be buried in such place, and such sort, as shall seem most convenient to his executors and overseers of his last will and testament, hereafter named; wherein he desires that funeral pomp be avoided, and comely order, according to his calling, observed. And, first, he wills that all debts and duties, which he owed either in law or conscience, be first truly satisfied and paid. And certain manors and lands had been conveyed to him from his sister-in-law, Helen Brown, by the name of Helen Knevet, widow, upon special trnst and confidence in him reposed, he declares that he had no interest therein, and requires his executors to grant to the said Helen the term of years he had in the premises. He settles his manor of Awlkmeare, with other lands in the county of Salop, on Edward, his second son; as also his lands in the parish of Holy-Cross, near the town of Shrewsbury; and recites, that by indenture dated January 11th, in 9 Eliz. he had freely granted to Foulke Onslow, his brother, and Mary his wife, the advowson and right of patronage of the parsonage and church of Bishops-Hatfield, with the chapel of Tatriche, in the county of Hertford, for terms of the lives of the said Foulke and Mary, and of the longer liver of them; remainder to the said Edward Onslow, his son.

It farther appears by his will, that he died possessed of divers lands in Buckinghamshire, and lands and tenements in the town of Windsor, in Berkshire; the manor of Bramleigh, with the appurtenances, and view of frank-pledge, in the county of Surrey; as also the manor of Knoll, with the appurtenances, and divers other lands and rents in Shalford, Wotnershe, Guildford, Craneley, and Hascombe, in the said county of Surrey; and in Chellesfield, and Codeham, in the county of Kent [which manors, and

[l] Willis's Not. Parliam. p. 174. [m] Ibid. p. 51, 59. 67, 76.

most of the said lands in Surrey, are now in the possession of the present Earl Onslow], all which he settled on Robert, his eldest son and heir; remainder to his second son, Edward Onslow. He likewise settles on them, as aforesaid, all his messuages, lands, tenements, &c. whatsoever, in the late Black Friars, in the city of London, and the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Salop, or elsewhere within the realm of England.

And he appoints his loving wife, and Robert Onslow, his son, executors; and desires Peter Osborn, John Mershe, and William Leighton, Esqrs. to be overseers. The probate bears date April 25th, 1571.

He married Catharine, daughter and heir to Richard Harding, of Knoll, in the county of Surrey, Esq. with whom he had that estate, which became the seat of his posterity.[n] He departed this life of a pestilential fever, after five days illness, A. D. 1571, and lieth buried in St. Chad's church in Shrewsbury, between two pillars, on the South side of the chancel, towards Our Lady's isle, in a fair raised tomb, with the figures of him and his wife lying thereon; and on the sides and at the feet of the tomb are the figures of two sons, and five daughters, and the inscription below.[o]

[n] She was, after the death of her first husband, married to Richard Brown, brother to Sir Thomas Brown, Knt. Visitation of Surrey, anno 1623.

[o] Richardo Onsloweo, Salopiensi armigero, generosa orto familia, libere educato, et ab incunabulis humanarum literarum studiosissimo, et juris domestici legumque nostrarum peritissimo, academiæ Templariæ facile principi oratori, scribæ cancel. duc. Lancastr. pro civitate Londoniensi oratori publico, et judici (quem recordatorem ipsi dicunt), æquissimo, dein regio in regni foro supremo oratori, serenissimæ Ma. regiæ admonitori, in curia parliamenti de rebus arduis primum loquuto, majoris amplitudinis pertæso, Ma. regiæ tutelarum procuratori, tandem febri correpto pestilenti, in patria Hernegia in villa quintum post diem mortuo; summo cum dolore, impensis maximis Katharina Hardinga suavissimo conjugi posuit MDLXXIIII. kal. Aprilis secundo. Natus est a redempto genere humano MDXXVIII. anno, mortuus anno MDLXXI. Vixit anno XLIII. Fuit staturâ procerâ, fronte gratissimâ, voce gravi, linguâ facundâ, veritatis studiosissimus, virtutum omnium thesaurus, sincerus, liberalis, incorruptus.

Repaired 1742 by the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Esq. speaker of the house of commons, lineally descended from this Mr. Onslow, who was speaker of the house of commons in the 8th of Q. Elizabeth, and was lineal ancestor also to the Right Honourable Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. speaker of the house of commons in the 8th of Q. Anne, afterwards Lord Onslow.

Of the five daughters, Margaret was married to Richard Threll, of Drengwike, in the county of Sussex, Esq.; Cecily, to Sir Humphry Winch,[p] of Everton, in the county of Bedford, one of the Justices of the Common-pleas; and Elizabeth, to Richard Hill, of Blackwall, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.; Ann and Mary died unmarried. His sons were,

Robert, who succeeded his father; but, dying unmarried,

Edward, his brother, became heir, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and resided at Knoll, in com. Surrey. This Sir Edward Onslow married Isabel, daughter to Sir Thomas Shirley, of Preston-place, in the county of Sussex, Knt. and by her had issue two sons, Thomas and Richard; and three daughters; Elizabeth,[q] married to Christopher Gardner, of Halingwood and Darking, in Surrey, Esq.; Jane, wedded to Edward Carre, of Hillingdon, in com. Middlesex, Esq. and, secondly, to Sir Gerard de Aungier, of East Clandon, in Surrey, afterwards Lord Aungier, Baron of Longford, in the kingdom of Ireland; and Mary, wife to John Duncombe, of Albury, in Surrey, Esq.

Thomas, the eldest son, was under age at the death of his father, in 1571; and having married Mary, daughter of Sir Samuel Lennard, of West Wickham, in Kent, Knt. died without issue, in 1616, when Richard, his brother, on the inquisition taken after his death, was found to be his heir, and of the age of fifteen years and a half. Which

Sir Richard was knighted at Theobalds, on June 2d, 1624; and in the reign of King Charles I. served in three several parliaments for the county of Surrey. He espoused the party that opposed the measures of the court and ministry; and, many unforeseen circumstances having brought on a rebellion, he, by order of parliament, raised a regiment for their service,[r] which, in May, 1644, was employed in the siege of Basing-house, which belonged to the Marquis of Winchester, the Duke of Bolton's predecessor. In 1646, being aspersed in print by George Wither, the Poet, the parliament took it into consideration, and on August 7th that year came to the following resolution:[s]

'That a charge laid upon Sir Richard Onslow, a member of

p He died the 25th February, 1624, æt. 70, and was buried in Pembroke-hall Cloisters, Cambridge, leaving issue by his wife, who survived him. Harl. MSS. No. 6121.

q Buried in the chancel of Dorking church, where is a flat stone, inlaid with brass, now remaining.

r Whitlock's Memorials, p. 87.

s Ibid. p. 223.

the house, by Mr. Withers, is not sufficiently proved: That it was false and scandalous, and injurious to Sir Richard Onslow: That Mr. Withers shall pay five hundred pounds to him for damages, and his book to be burnt.'

On December 5th, 1648, the Commons having voted,[t] 'that the King's answer to the propositions from both houses was a ground for them to proceed upon to the settlement of the kingdom's peace;' the army, the next morning, seized on one and forty of the principal members, then sitting; and Sir Richard Onslow being one of them, they were conveyed into their great Victualling-house, near Westminster-hall, called Hell; where (says my Author), they were kept all night without any beds, and were afterwards driven as prisoners (through snow and rain), to several inns in the Strand, and there confined under guards of the soldiers, who upbraided them in their passage.

He was no favourer of a commonwealth; neither do I find he ever sat in that parliament again; and it is certain, he was at none of their meetings for bringing the King to his trial, neither is it mentioned that those in power nominated him one of the judges on the mournful occasion, or that he accepted of any employment. When Cromwell, on April 20th, 1653, dissolved the remains (commonly called 'The Rump'), of the last parliament called by King Charles I. he and his officers made choice of a number of men, about 120, to meet as a parliament, to settle the government of the nation; and accordingly, by his letters sent to each of them,[u] they met on July 4th, 1653; but neither Sir Richard Onslow, or his son, Arthur Onslow, Esq. sat in that assembly, which, on December 12th following,[x] resigned their whole power to Cromwell, the General. After which, by the advice of his council of officers, he took on him the title of Lord Protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. and was installed in Westminster-hall on December 16th, and took his oath that he would not violate any thing contained in the instrument of government administered to him;[y] wherein there was an article, 'That a parliament should be summoned to meet at Westminster, September 3d, 1654,' &c. In this parliament,[z] Sir Richard Onslow, and his son, Arthur Onslow, Esq. were returned for the county of Surrey: but the said parliament,[a] which met on

[t] Dugdale's Short View of the Troubles, p. 362, 363.
[u] Whitlock, p. 532, 534. [x] Ibid. p. 551.
[y] Ibid. p. 553. [z] Diurnal Occurrences in 1654. p. 88.
[a] Whitlock, p. 583.

Sunday, September 3d following, being not so pliable to his purposes as he expected, he dissolved it[b] on January following, which was as soon as he could do it, by the instrument of government he had sworn to, and subscribed thereto.

Another parliament being summoned to meet at Westminster, on September 17th, 1656, he,[c] and his son, Arthur Onslow, Esq. were again chosen for the county of Surrey; and on April 9th, 1657, Sir Richard was appointed one of the select committee to attend the Protector to receive his doubts and scruples on taking the office of King. In consequence thereof, he delivered his opinion on April 13th, as follows:[d]

'Every office ought to have a name adequate to the said office; and no other name than King can be suitable and comprehensive enough, to contain in it the common good to all intents and purposes. It is a rule, that the Kings of England cannot alter the laws of England, *ratione nominis*, but are bound to govern according to the laws of England; but for any other name, there is no obligation lies upon it.

'That the very Title is necessary, was declared in 9 Edw. IV. when the great controversy was betwixt King Edward IV. and Henry VI. that sometimes one was in possession, and then another, that it was necessary the realm should have a King, under whom the laws might be maintained and holden: for every action done by the King in possession was valid and good, as it was his jurisdiction royal. So likewise, in 1 and 3 Henry VII. the same opinion was held and declared, that a King *de facto* was necessary; and in all alterations from persons and families, yet our ancestors always retained the title and the name.

'There is a *prius*, and a *primum*. Another name may, in order and degree, be first, that is, before other men: but it was a King was *primum*, the first name that had its beginning with our laws. The customs of England are the laws of England, as well as our state's laws. The title of *King* and *Custom*, are two twins born together, and have had continuance together; and therefore to say *Protector*, of which we know the date, with custom (of which no memory can speak), is a kind of contradiction to the original.

'Then there must be a law introductive, because *Protector* is

[b] Whitlock, p. 583.

[c] List of Parliaments from 1640 to 1659, p.inted in 1659, p. 49.

[d] Monarchy asserted, p. 55.

a new name that our law doth not yet know. Now to ingraft a young scyon upon an old stock, it will never grow; but there must be an eradication of the old root, and a new plantation must be made. And that all the old customs must be put into positive laws, will be a thing consisting of much time and great difficulty.

'The title of *King* is so incorporated, and in conjunction with our *customs*, which do very much concern the people of England to be upheld; and then there is a rule, *Quæque res in conjunctione pro bono conjunctionis*, that ought to be done, which is for the good of the conjunction and benefit thereof; and if it be for the advantage of the single person and the people, it brings me to mind of another rule my old master Tully taught me, *Communis utilitatis derelictio contra naturam est*, it is not natural to decline that which is for a common benefit and utility.

'And therefore I shall say but this as to the *title*, that as the patriarch *Jacob* joined together in his blessing upon *Judah* the law-giver and sceptre; the parliament of the three nations desires to preserve the title *King* in and upon the law. Another argument your Highness was pleased to draw from Providence, &c.'

The Earl of Clarendon recites[e] the perplexity Cromwell was in, on refusing to accept the government under the title of a *King*, and that many were then of opinion his genius at that time forsook him, and yielded to the King's spirit, and that his reign was near its expiration; and that others were as confident, if he had accepted it, he could not have lived many days after. How-on December 20th, 1657,[f] Cromwell sent writs of summons, under the great seal, to several members of the house of commons (and particularly to those of the committee that had attended him), to take their place in parliament as *Peers*, the whole being in number sixty; of which were, Robert Earl of Warwick, Edmund, Earl of Mulgrave, Edward, Earl of Manchester, with other noblemen; and Sir Richard Onslow, Sir John Hobart, General Monk, &c.

Being in principle for monarchical government, he did not accept of being one of the council of state either under Oliver, or his son, Richard; but for the most part lived retired at his seat in Surrey. He, and Sir Anthony-Ashley Cooper (aftewards Earl of Shaftesbury), were close friends, whereby he was in the secret of many of the transactions of those times; and with him, and many

[e] Hist. of Rebellion, Vol. VI. 8vo. p. 594. [f] Whitlock, p. 665.

other considerable persons, procured[i] the repeal of the oath of abjuration of the King and Royal Family, and were of the council of state which preceded the restoration. He served for the town of Guilford, in the convention which voted the return of King Charles II. Arthur, his eldest son, being elected with him. He also served for Guilford in that which was called the Long Parliament; and departed this life May 19th, 1664, in the sixty-third year of his age, and was buried at Cranley. Elizabeth his wife, was daughter and heiress of Arthur Strangeways, Esq. of the county of Durham. She died[k] August 27th, 1679, in the seventy-eighth year of her age, and is buried at Cranley: by her he had fourteen children; whereof six sons, and five daughters, lived to maturity.

Anne, his eldest daughter, was married to Sir Anthony Shirley, of Preston-place, in Sussex, Bart.; Catherine, to Sir Thomas Cobb, of Adderbury, in com. Oxon. Bart.; Mary, to Sir George Freeman, of East-Beachworth, in com. Surrey, Knight of the Bath; Jane, to Sir George Croke, of Waterstoke, in com. Oxon, Bart.; and Elizabeth, to John Berney, of Swarston, in com. Norfolk, Esq.; and, secondly, to Sir Francis Wyndham, of the county of Somerset, Bart.

Of the six sons, Arthur, the eldest,[l] born in 1622, succeeded his father.

Henry, second son, seated at Warnham, and after at Drengwike, in Sussex, was knighted on May 18th, 1664. He married Jane, widow of Henry Yates, of Warnham, in Sussex, Esq. and daughter of Sir Richard Stidolph, of Norbury, in com. Surrey, Knt. by whom he had four children; of whom, one son, Richard, and a daughter, Anne, survived their mother, who had to her third husband John Amherst, Esq. ancestor to the present Lord Amherst. Which Richard left issue several daughters, and one son, Denzil, of Drengwike aforesaid, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Middleton, Esq. and had issue two sons, of whom, Middleton,[m] married August 24th, 1769, to ——, only daughter of Trevor Borrett, Esq. and was father of Major-general Denzil Onslow, who married, 1796, Anne, daughter of Lord Petre; but by her, who died September 23d, 1798, had no issue.

Richard, third son, married Mary, daughter of Sir Abraham Reynardson, Lord Mayor of London, but died without issue.

[i] Baker's Chronicles, 7th edit. p. 600.

[k] Aubrey's Hist. of Surrey, Vol. IV. p. 88.

[l] Visit. de com. Surrey, præd.

[m] M.P. for Rye, 1774.

Thomas and John, fourth and fifth sons, died unmarried.

Denzil, youngest son, married Sarah, third daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Foot, Bart. and widow of Sir John Lewis, of Ledston, in the county of York, Knight and Baronet, who died on August 14th, 1671. He served in parliament for the borough of Haslemere, in Surrey, in the 31st of King Charles II. and, during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, was a member for the same borough, or for Guilford. Also, in 1695, the 7th year of King William, he was chosen one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Surrey, with his nephew, Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. He was seated at Purford, in Surrey; and, on the accession of George I. was again chosen for Guilford, and afterwards, on a vacancy in that parliament, he was elected one of the Knights for the county of Surrey. He was one of the Commissioners for victualling the navy, from 1706 to 1721, when he died representative of the said county in parliament, leaving no issue.

Arthur Onslow,[m] eldest son of Sir Richard, was, before he came of age, elected a member for Bramber, in Sussex, in the last parliament called by King Charles I. and served, with his father, for the county of Surrey, in the parliaments summoned by Cromwell in 1654 and 1656. He also served in the two first parliaments of King Charles II. for Guilford,[n] and in the three last for the county of Surrey. He had for his first wife, Rose, only surviving daughter and heir of Nicholas Stoughton, of Stoughton, in Surrey, Esq. who died March 11th, 1647, and was buried at Stoke, near Guilford, in Surrey, without leaving any surviving issue by him;[o] but he had several children (as aftermentioned), by his second wife, Mary, second daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Foot,[p] Knt. and Bart. Sheriff of London in 1646, and Lord Mayor in 1649; and on his decease, which happened on [q] October 12th, 1687, in the ninety-sixth year of his age, succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet; the said Sir Thomas Foot (who was grandson of Robert Foot, of Royston, in Cambridgeshire), having a special clause in his patent, with limitation of that title to his said son-in-law, with the same precedency, viz. November 21st, 1660.

[m] Visit. de com. Surrey, D. 15, p. 35, in Offic. Arm.

[n] Ex Collect. B. Willis, Armig. [o] Ibid.

[p] The other daughter and coheir married Sir Francis Rolle, of Tytherly.

[q] Monument in Westham church, Essex.

This Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart. died on [r] July 21st, 1688, and was buried at Cranley; having had issue by his second Lady, before-mentioned, four sons, and three daughters; who were, Mary, married to Sir Robert Reeve, of Thwaite, in com. Suff. Bart.; and, secondly, to Thomas Vincent, of Fetcham, in com. Surrey, Esq.; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Catharine, wedded to Sir William Clark, of Shobington, in com. Bucks, Bart.

His four sons were, 1. Richard, his successor. 2. Foot Onslow, Esq. 3. Arthur. And, 4. Henry, who both died unmarried.

Foot Onslow, Esq. served for Guilford in three parliaments in the reign of King William, besides the convention parliament in 1688; and, in 1694, was constituted one of the Commissioners of the Excise. He was First Commissioner at that board from 1699 to the time of his death, which happened on May 11th, 1710, in the fifty-sixth year of his age; and was buried at Woodford, in the county of Essex, where a tomb is erected to the memory of him, and Susanna his wife, who survived him, dying on June 10th, 1715, aged forty-nine years. She was daughter of Thomas Anlaby, of Etton, in the East Riding of the county of York, Esq. and was first married to Arnold Colwall, of Woodford, Esq. She had issue by Mr. Onslow, two sons, Arthur and Richard, and five daughters; 1. Mary, who died unmarried. 2. Susanna, married to —— Creswell. 3. Elizabeth, married to Francis Drake, druggist, in Fleet street, London, and died in March, 1731. 4. Gulielma-Maria, married to —— Boswell. And, 5. Lucretia, who died 10th December, 1779, at Camberwell, in Surrey.

Arthur, the eldest son, was seated at Ember-court, near Thames-Ditton, in the county of Surrey. He was chosen a member of parliament for Guilford in the year 1719, as also in the succeeding parliament; of which town he was Recorder. In the first parliament called by George II. he was chosen again for the town of Guilford, as also one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Surrey. At the meeting of that parliament on January 23d, 1726-7, he took his seat for the said county; and, having been unanimously elected Speaker [s] *of the House of Commons,*

[r] Aubrey's Hist. of Surrey, Vol. IV. p. 88.

[s] "He was elected Speaker (says Coxe), by an unanimity, which could only be inspired by an opinion of his integrity and abilities; an opinion, which his subsequent conduct fully justified, by an able and impartial discharge of his duty, during a period of thirty-seven years."

was approved of by his Majesty on the 27th. On July 25th, 1728, he was sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council; and on May 13th, 1729, was appointed Chancellor, and Keeper of the Great Seal, to Queen Caroline. In April 1734, he was constituted Treasurer of the navy, but resigned that office in May, 1743. In 1737, he was elected High Steward of the town of Kingston-upon-Thames, in com. Surrey. He was again chosen one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Surrey, to the parliament first summoned to meet at Westminster on June 13th, 1734; and at the meeting thereof on January 14th, 1734-5, being unanimously chosen SPEAKER, he was presented and approved on the 23d. On the meeting of the next parliament in December, 1741, he was again unanimously chosen SPEAKER of the House of Commons, being then also one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Surrey; and being likewise chosen one of the representatives for that county, to the parliament which first met in November, 1747, was a fourth time unanimously elected SPEAKER. In the ensuing parliament, which first met on May 31st, 1754, he was again chosen for the county of Surrey; and being then unanimously elected SPEAKER, was presented and approved the next day, June 1st.

What a curious antiquary[t] said of him on his being elected Speaker in the four preceding parliaments, may be very justly applied to him on all his elections, viz. 'he was elected Speaker by as unanimous a concurrence of all the members in general, as any of them had been by their constituents in particular; and as he enjoyed this eminent station a longer time than any of his predecessors, so he executed this most important trust with equal, if not superior abilities, to any of those who have gone before him.' But the most honourable testimonies of his conduct were the unanimous resolutions of the House of Commons, on March 18th, 1761, two days before the close of their eighth and last session. The first was, 'That the thanks of this house be given to Mr. Speaker, for his constant and unwearied attendance in the chair, during the course of above thirty-three years, in five successive parliaments; for the unshaken integrity and steady impartiality there; and for the indefatigable pains he has, with uncommon abilities, constantly taken to promote the real interest of his King and country, to maintain the honour and dignity of parlia-

[t] Brown Willis, Esq. in his account of the Speakers in Not. Parliament, p. 118.

ment, and to preserve inviolable the rights and privileges of the Commons of Great Britain.'

Upon which Mr. Speaker expressed himself thus:

'I was never under so great a difficulty in my life to know what to say in this place, as I am at present.—Indeed it is almost too much for me.—I can stand against misfortunes and distresses: I have stood against misfortunes and distresses; and may do so again; but I am not able to stand this overflow of good-will and honour to me. It overpowers me; and had I all the strength of language, I could never express the full sentiments of my heart, upon this occasion, of thanks and gratitude. If I have been happy enough to perform any services here that are acceptable to the house, I am sure I now receive the noblest reward for them; the noblest that any man can receive for any merit, far superior, in my estimation, to all the other emoluments of this world. I owe every thing to this house; I not only owe to this house that I am in this place, but that I have had their constant support in it; and to their good will and assistance, their tenderness and indulgence towards me in my errors, it is, that I have been able to perform my duty here to any degree of approbation: thanks therefore are not so much due to me for these services, as to the house itself, who made them to be services to me.

'When I begun my duty here, I set out with a resolution, and promise to the house, to be impartial in every thing, and to shew respect to every body. The first I know I have done: it is the only merit I can assume. If I have failed in the other, it was unwillingly, it was inadvertently; and I ask their pardon most sincerely, to whomsoever it may have happened.—I can truly say, the giving satisfaction to all has been my constant aim, my study, and my pride.

'And now, Sirs, I am to take my last leave of you. It is, I confess, with regret; because the being within these walls has ever been the chief pleasure of my life; but my advanced age and infirmities, and some other reasons, call for retirement and obscurity. There I shall spend the remainder of my days; and shall only have power to hope, and to pray, and my hopes and prayers, my daily prayers, will be, for the continuance of the constitution in general, and that the freedom, the dignity, and authority of this house may be perpetual.'

In return, the house immediately resolved, *nemine contradi-*

cente, ' 1. That the thanks of this house be given to Mr. Speaker for what he has now said to the house; and that the same be printed in the votes of the day. 2. That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to beseech his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to confer some signal mark of his royal favour upon the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq. Speaker of this house, for his great and eminent services performed to his country, for the space of thirty-three years and upwards, during which he has, with distinguished ability and integrity, presided in the chair of this house; and to assure his Majesty, that whatever expense his Majesty shall think proper to be incurred upon that account, this house will make good the same to his Majesty.'

This address having been next day presented, the King was pleased to answer, ' That he had the justest sense of the long services and great merit of Mr. Onslow, present Speaker of the House of Commons; and had already taken the same into consideration; and that he would do therein what should appear to be most proper, agreeable to the desire of his most faithful Commons.'

Accordingly his Majesty, by letters patent, dated April 20th, 1761, was pleased to grant, out of his civil list revenue, a pension of 3000l. a-year to the said Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Esq. late Speaker of the House of Commons, for his life, and the life of George Onslow, Esq. his son *(after-mentioned)*, and the survivor of them: but as his Majesty could not extend the effect of the said grant beyond the term of his own life, he recommended it to the house in the first session of the next parliament, to secure it effectually for the benefit of Mr. Onslow and his son; and thereupon a bill was brought in, and having passed both houses, received the royal assent.

Likewise, at a court of common-council held at Guildhall on May 5th, 1761, it was unanimously resolved, ' That the freedom of this city be presented, in a gold box of 100l. value, by the Chamberlain of the city, to the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons in five successive parliaments, as a grateful and lasting testimony of the respectful love and veneration which the citizens of London entertain for his person and distinguished virtue; for the many eminent qualifications he displayed, the unwearied and disinterested labours he bestowed, and the impartial and judicious conduct he maintained, in the execution of that arduous and important office, during a course of three

and thirty years; and for that exemplary zeal which upon all proper occasions he exerted, with so much dignity and success, in support of the rights and privileges, and constitutional independence, of the Commons of Great Britain.'

This worthy man and illustrious patriot died on February 17th, 1768, and was buried at Thames-Ditton, being in the seventy-seventh year of his age.[u]

He married Anne, one of the daughters of John Bridges,[x] of Thames-Ditton, Esq. and one of the nieces of Henry Bridges,[x] of Ember-court, in Surrey, Esq. and by her, who died on June 5th, 1766, aged sixty-three, had a son, George Onslow, who is the present Earl of Onslow, and a daughter, Anne, who died on December 20th, 1751, and is buried at Thames-Ditton.

Richard Onslow, Esq. *second* son of Foot Onslow, Esq. beforementioned, chusing a military life, and passing through the subordinate stations, was, in 1738, appointed Colonel of the 39th regiment of foot, from which he was, on June 6th, 1739, translated to the command of the 8th, or the King's regiment of foot. On February 20th, 1741-2, being then Adjutant-general of his Majesty's forces, he was constituted Brigadier-general; and serving the campaign in Germany, A. D. 1743, when on June 27th, N. S. the battle of Dettingen happened, he was on the 13th of next month promoted to the rank of Major-general. Resigning the command of his regiment of foot, he got that of the first troop of Grenadier-guards, on April 25th, 1745; and on August 6th, 1752, was made Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces. In February, 1752, he was appointed Governor of Fort-William, in Scotland, and Governor of Plymouth, in March, 1759. In 1727, he was returned member for Guilford, which he continued to represent in every succeeding parliament to the time of his decease. He married, first, Rose, sister to the aforesaid Anne Bridges; and she dying in little more than a year after her marriage without children, he took to his second wife, Pooley, daughter of Charles Walton, of Little Bursted, in the county of Essex, Esq. and niece of Sir George Walton, Knt. one of the Vice-admirals of the Royal navy. By her he left, at his death, on March 17th, 1760, three sons and a daughter; viz. 1. George. 2. Richard,

[u] There is an handsome oval white marble tablet for him and his wife in Thames-Ditton church.

[x] This family were not related to the Chandos family; they bore the CROSS *Erminois*, for their arms.

now an Admiral, and made a Baronet 1797, as third in command in Lord Duncan's victory, and married on June 1st, 1773, to ———, daughter of the late Commodore Mitchell, by whom he has several children, of whom, a daughter is widow of the late Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. 3. Arthur, Archdeacon of Berks, and Dean of Worcester, married, 1772, Frances, daughter of Constantine Phipps, of the Island of St. Christopher's, Esq. (by whom he has issue, 1. Richard-Francis, married, in June 1801, Harriet, daughter of the Hon. Andrew Foley, uncle to Lord Foley. 2. Arthur-Cyril-Phipps;[y] and three daughters; Anna-Maria; Jane, and Charlotte.) And, 4. Elizabeth, married to the Rev. George Hamilton, brother to the late Earl of Abercorn, mother of Lady George Seymour, &c.

George, the eldest son, was, upon the decease of his father, elected member for Guilford, which he represented till 1784, and was Out-Ranger of Windsor Forest for life. He died November 14th, 1792. He married Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Thorpe, of Chillingham, in Northumberland, by whom he had two sons, Richard, born January 13th, 1754, and George, born April 7th, 1764, but died an infant; also a daughter, Pooly, born March 3d, 1758, married to the late Sir Francis Drake, Bart.; and after his death, to Arthur Onslow, Serjeant at Law.

I now return to Sir RICHARD ONSLOW, FIRST LORD ONSLOW (the eldest son of Sir Arthur Onslow), of whom I am principally to treat. He was born[z] in the year 1654, and was a member for Guilford in the three last parliaments called by King Charles II. as also in that called by King James II. In the convention parliament, he was one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Surrey, which he constantly represented, whilst he continued a commoner, except that parliament which met on November 25th, 1710, the 9th of Queen Anne, when, by a powerful interest made against him, he lost his election by a few votes, but was returned for the borough of St. Maw's, in Cornwall.

In the reign of King William, he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and on November 16th, 1708, was unanimously chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, and sworn of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, on June 17th, 1710. He was also High Steward of the borough of Guilford, and Governor of the Levant company.

[y] The Lady of the Rev. Arthur Onslow, died at the Rectory house, Chevening, Kent, March 9th, 1810.

[z] Visit. de com. Surrey, D. 15, p. 35, in Offic. Arm.

On the accession of George I. he was again sworn of the Privy Council, and constituted one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer. Also, on resigning those offices, in October, 1715, he was made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer during life. And, in consideration of his great merits, and in particular for having on all occasions strenuously asserted the rights and liberties of his country, and been indefatigable in supporting the Protestant interest, was, by letters patent,[z] bearing date June 25th, 1716, created *a Peer of Great Britain*, by the style and title of LORD ONSLOW, *Baron of Onslow, in com. Salop*, and of *Clandon, in Surrey; with limitation, for want of issue male of his body, to his uncle, Denzil Onslow, of Pyrford, Esq. and the issue male of his body; and, in default, to the heirs male of the body of Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart. father of him the said Sir Richard*

His Lordship was [a] constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surrey on July 6th, 1716, and died on December 5th, 1717, being very much esteemed for his great humanity, affability, and other shining qualities; and lies buried at Merrow, in Surrey. He gave the sum of 200l. in his lifetime for purchasing lands and tenements to be settled on the incumbent of the united churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, in Guilford. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Tulse, Knt, Lord Mayor of London, and by her (who died at Croydon, on November 25th, 1718), had two sons; Thomas, second Lord Onslow; and Richard, who died young; also two daughters; Elizabeth, first married to Thomas Middleton, of Stansted Montfichet, in the county of Essex, Esq. (who died one of the Knights of the shire for that county); and, secondly, to Samuel Baldwin, Esq.; she died in 1736: and Mary, to Sir John Williams, of Stoke-Neyland, in com. Suff. Knt. one of the Aldermen, and Lord Mayor of the city of London.

THOMAS, SECOND LORD ONSLOW, had, for several years, been chosen a member of the House of Commons, first for Gatton, in the first year of Queen Anne, and for the city of Chichester, in the fourth year of her reign; and afterwards, whilst he was a commoner, for the county of Surrey, and the boroughs of Haslemere and Blechingley, in the said county. After the death of his father, he was, on December 9th, 1719, by his Majesty appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surrey, and one of the Tellers

z Pat. 2 Geo. I.

a Bill sign. 2 Geo. I.

of the Exchequer, in which he was continued by his late Majesty. In 1737, he was made Custos Rotulorum of the county of Surrey, and also High Steward of the town of Guilford. He was also Governor of the Turkey company. His Lordship departed this life in June, 1740. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Mr. Knight, of the island of Jamaica, and niece and heir of Colonel Charles Knight, of the said island, with whom he had a great fortune; and by her (who died on April 19th, 1731), had an only son, Richard, his successor, born in the year 1713.

RICHARD, THIRD LORD ONSLOW, was chosen a member for the borough of Guilford, and, succeeding his father, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surrey; and on January 29th, 1740-1, his Majesty being present in council, his Lordship took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon. On March 12th, 1752, his Lordship was made a Knight companion of the most honourable order of the Bath, and installed on December 27th, next year. At the accession of the present King, he was continued in the offices of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the said county of Surrey; and was also Doctor of Laws.

His Lordship, on May 16th, 1741, married Mary, daughter of Sir Edmund Elwell, Bart. but died without issue (by her, who long survived him), October 9th, 1776, and was succeeded in the title of Lord Onslow, by his cousin, George Onslow, BARON OF CRANLEY.

GEORGE, *the present* EARL OF ONSLOW, and FOURTH LORD ONSLOW, *and* FIRST LORD CRANLEY, is only son of the Right Honourable Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, as before observed. On May 13th, 1754, he had a grant of the place of Out-Ranger of Windsor Forest, which he kept till May, 1763. In 1754, he was elected to parliament for Rye, in Sussex. At the general election, 1761, he was chosen one of the Knights for the county of Surrey; and being, on July 13th, 1765, appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (which place he enjoyed till his becoming a Peer), he was re-elected, as he was also at the next general election, in 1768. On December 23d, 1767, he was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; also in March, 1768, chosen High Steward of Kingston. On May 14th, 1776, he was created BARON CRANLEY, *of Imber Court, in the county of Surrey;* and on October 9th following, succeeded to the title of BARON ONSLOW. His

Lordship is also LL.D. and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Surrey; and December 4th, 1779, was appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, which he resigned 1780, and Lord of the Bedchamber, on September 9th, 1779, which he still retains..

On June 19th, 1801, he was created VISCOUNT CRANLEY, and EARL OF ONSLOW.

His Lordship married, June 16th, 1753, Henrietta, daughter of Sir John Shelley, of Michell Grove, in Sussex, Bart. (by his wife, Margaret, youngest sister of Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle), and by her has had issue,

1. Thomas, *Viscount Cranley*, M. P. for Rye, 1775, for Guilford, from 1784 to 1806, and now Colonel of the second Surrey militia,[b] born March 15th, 1754; married, December 20th, 1776, Arabella, third daughter and coheiress of Eaton-Manwaring Ellerker, Esq. of Risby Park, in Yorkshire, by whom, who [c] died April 11th, 1782, æt. 26, he had issue, 1. Arthur-George, born October 25th, 1777. 2. Thomas-Cranley, born in September, 1778, a Lieutenant-colonel in the army, and a Captain in the third Regiment of foot guards, now M. P. for Guilford, 1807. 3. Manwaring. 4. Harriet.

The Viscount married, secondly, in February, 1783, Mrs. Duncombe, daughter of ——— Hale, Esq. of Hertfordshire, widow of the late Thomas Duncombe, Esq. of Duncombe Park, in Yorkshire.

2. John, who died young.

3. Henry, who died an infant.

4. Edward, born April 9th, 1758, deceased M. P. for Aldborough, Yorkshire, 1780.

5. Henrietta, died young.

Titles. George Onslow, Lord Onslow, Baron of Onslow and Clandon; also Baron Cranley, of Imber Court, and Baronet; Viscount Cranley, and Earl of Onslow.

Creations. Baronet, November 21st (1660), 12 Car. II.; Baron Onslow, of Onslow, in Shropshire, and of West Clandon, in Surrey, June 25th, 1716, 2 George I.; and Baron Cranley, of Imber Court, in Surrey, May 14th, 1776, 16 George III.; Viscount Cranley, and Earl of Onslow, June 19th, 1801.

[b] He was appointed Out-Ranger of Windsor Forest, 1792.

[c] Two children, Arabella and Thomas, twins, died, aged seven weeks, in May, 1782.

Arms. Argent, a fess, Gules, between six Cornish choughs proper.

Crest. On a wreath, a falcon, proper, legged and belled, Or, feeding on a partridge, proper.

Supporters. Two falcons with wings disclosed, proper, legged and belled, Or.

Motto. SEMPER FIDELIS.

Chief Seat. At West Clandon, in Surrey.

MARSHAM, EARL OF ROMNEY.

Of this family, denominated from the town of *Marsham*, in Norfolk, was [a] Thomas de Marsham, who died anno 1103.

Richard, his only son, was father to a daughter, Margaret, who died unmarried, and a son,

Richard, who died 1190, leaving issue,

Ferdinando, who survived till the year 1231, and had issue by Ann his wife, a daughter, Ann, who died young, and two sons,

1. Andrew, who died without issue.

2. John de Marsham, *of Marsham*, who dying 1292, was succeeded by his only son,

Thomas, who was living at Norwich in 1350, and was father to

Robert, seated at Stratton, in Norfolk, and had issue four sons, John, Andrew, Robert, and Richard, a monk in the priory of Norwich, and Almoner in that monastery.

John, the eldest son, died 1515, and had several children, of whom,

John, the eldest son, was sheriff of Norwich 1510, and mayor of that city 1518. He died May 13th, 1525, leaving issue by his wife, ——, daughter of Hammond Claxton, of Great Livermere, in Suffolk, Esq. two sons,

1. Robert, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Downes, Esq. and had three sons.[b]

[a] Baronagium Genealogicum, published by Mr. Edmondson.

[b] The descendant of the elder branch, I presume, was the late Mr. Marsham, of Stratton, in Norfolk, well known as a Member of the Royal Society; and for his public spirit in planting, &c.

2. Thomas, of the parish of St. Bartholomew, in London, and *Alderman of the said city*, who had issue by Magdalen, daughter of Richard Springham, merchant, of London, six sons, and four daughters; and was buried on March 12th, 1624, in Islington church.

Of which sons, JOHN, the second, born in the said parish of St. Bartholomew, on August 23d, 1602, was put to Westminster school, and from thence sent to St. John's college in Oxford, where he was entered a commoner in 1619. He took the degree of Master of Arts, A. D. 1625, in which year he went into France, and staid the winter at Paris. The two following years he travelled into most parts of that kingdom, visited Italy, and some parts of Germany, and then returned to London, where he studied the common law in the Middle Temple. In 1629, he went through Holland and Guelderland to the siege of Bois-le-duc; and, leaving that place, took his route by Flushing to Boulogne and Paris, to attend Sir Thomas Edmunds, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court at Fontainbleau, to swear the French King to the peace. After his return home, he took to his former studies, and, in the beginning of the year 1637-8, was sworn one of the *Six clerks in Chancery*. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he followed his Majesty and the great seal to Oxford, and therefore was put out of his place by the usurping party, and was plundered in his estate, and lost to an incredible value.

His brother, Ferdinando, also espoused his Majesty's cause, and was one of those loyalists created A.M. at Oxford, in November, 1642; [c] he was also Esquire for the body to King Charles I. and II. and dying on November 7th, 1681, aged seventy-one, was buried at Cuxton.

On the declension of the royal cause, John Marsham retired to his studies in London, and compounded for his estate at the sum of [d] 356l. 16s. 2d. In 1660, he was returned to parliament for the city of Rochester, restored to his former post of Master in Chancery, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, being then written of Whorn's-place, in Cuxton, Kent, which he purchased; and, three years after, was created a *Baronet*. He was an accomplished gentleman, and excellent historian; for which reason father Simon, in his writings, called him *the great Marsham of England*. And Ant. Wood, in his History of the

[c] Monument in Cuxton (alias Cookstone), church.

[d] List of Lords, &c. Compounders, Edit. 2d, p. 71.

Oxford Writers, observes, that 'Monsieur Carcaoy, the King of France's library-keeper, and all the great and learned men of Europe, his contemporaries, acknowledged him to be one of the greatest antiquaries, and most accurate and learned writer of his time; as appears by their testimonies under their hands and seals, in their letters to him, which would make a volume in folio.

He hath written, 1. *Diatriba Chronologica, Lond.* 1649. 2. *Chronicus Canon Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus & Disquisitiones, Lond.* 1672. fol. 3. The preface to the second volume of the *Monasticon Anglican.* which he called ΠΡΟΠΟΥΛΑΙΟΝ *Johannis Marsham.* And at his death he left other works unfinished; 1. *Imperium Persicum.* 2. *De Provinciis & Legionibus Romanis.* 3. *De Re Nummaria;* and other works.

He died at Bushy-hall, in Hertfordshire, on [e] May 26th, 1685, aged eighty-three, and his body was buried at Cuxton, near Rochester, in Kent.

He left issue, by Elizabeth his wife (who died September 24th, 1689, aged seventy-seven, and was buried at Cuxton), daughter of Sir William Hammond,[f] of St. Alban's Court, in Nonington, in East Kent, two sons, Sir John Marsham, of Cuxton, Bart. and Sir Robert Marsham, of Bushy-hall, in Hertfordshire; ancestor to the present Earl of Romney. Also a daughter, Elizabeth, who married, first, Stephen Penkhurst, Esq. of Buxted-Place, Sussex; and, secondly, her cousin, William Hammond,[g] Esq. of St. Alban's Court beforementioned. She died 1675.

Sir John Marsham, *second Baronet,* the eldest son, was a studious and learned gentleman, and made a great progress in writing the history of England, in a more exact and correct manner than any extant. He was possessed of his father's library, which, though diminished by the fire that happened in London, A. D. 1666, yet was very considerable, and highly to be valued for the exquisite remarks in the margin of most of the books. He first married Anne, daughter of —— Danvers; and by her, who died 8 kal. April, 1672, aged thirty, and was buried at Cuxton, had no issue; secondly, Hester, daughter and heir of Sir George Sayer,

[e] Monument in Cuxton church, see Thorpe's Registrum Roffense, p. 769.

[f] Sir William Hammond was knighted at Whitehall, December 20th, 1608. He married a daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, of Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury, by a daughter of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York. From him was descended James Hammond, the Elegiac Poet. See *Topographical Miscellanies,* 1791.

[g] He died 1685, and was great great grandfather, by her, to the present William Hammond, Esq. of St. Alban's Court.

Knt. grand-daughter of John Sayer, of Bourchiers-hall, in Aldham, Esq. and by her, who was buried at Aldham on October 27th, 1716, had a son,

Sir JOHN Marsham, *third Baronet*, who succeeded him, but dying unmarried May 13th, 1696, aged sixteen, was buried at Cuxton; whereupon the estate and title of Baronet devolved on his uncle, Sir Robert Marsham, of Bushy-hall before-mentioned.

Sir ROBERT, *fourth Baronet*, who, by the gift of his father, had his cabinet of Greek medals, more curious than any other private collection; and was also a studious and learned gentleman. He succeeded his father as one of the Six clerks in Chancery; and, in July 1681, received the honour of Knighthood. He served for Maidstone in the three parliaments of King William, and died on July 25th, 1703, and is buried at Cuxton, having had issue by his wife,[h] Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Bosvile, of Little Motte Einsford, in Kent, Esq. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Wyatt,[i] of Boxley Abbey, in Kent, Knt. four daughters.

1. Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, in Kent, Bart. 2. Margaretta, married to Sir Brook Bridges, of Goodnestone, in Kent, Bart. 3. Anne, who died young. 4. Mary, the wife of Sir Thomas Hales, of Howletts, in Kent, Bart.

Also three sons; 1. Robert, his successor. 2. John. And, 3. Ferdinando, who both died young.

Sir ROBERT MARSHAM, Bart. the eldest son, FIRST LORD ROMNEY, served in the three last parliaments of Queen Anne, as also in the first year of George I. for the borough of Maidstone, in Kent. He was a great stickler for the Protestant succession, and the House of Commons distinguishing his known zeal, by chusing him one of their managers for looking into the conduct of the ministry, in the four last years in the reign of Queen Anne, he was, by George I. created *a Peer of this realm*, by the title of LORD ROMNEY, *in Kent*, by letters patent bearing date June 25th, 1716; and the year after was constituted Governor of Dover-castle.

His Lordship married [k] Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Cloudesly Shovel, Knt. who unfortunately perished among the rocks of Scilly, on October 22d, 1707, when he was Rear-admiral of Great Britain, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of the fleet. His Lordship dying on November 28th, 1724, had issue

[h] Monuments in Cuxton and Boxley, in Kent.

[i] The direct male descendant of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the Poet.

[k] Monument in Crayford church, Kent.

by her (who, in September, 1732, was married, secondly, to John Lord Carmichael, afterwards third Earl of Hyndford, and died November 28th, 1750), three daughters; Elizabeth, married in May 1741, to Sir Jacob Bouverie, Bart. afterwards Viscount Folkestone. She died 25th September, 1782, at South-Warmborough, in Hants; Margaretta, born March 2d, 1713, who died young; and Harriot, unmarried; also four sons,

1. Shovel, born October 15th, 1709, who died young.
2. Robert, the late Lord Romney.
3. John, born November 14th, 1715. And, 4. Thomas, born April 5th, 1722, who both died young.

Robert, second Lord Romney, was born August 22d, 1712, and being a nobleman of great learning, elegant taste, and excellent judgment, justly stood enrolled among the Fellows of the Royal Society, and was Doctor of Laws. He was likewise President of the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, being so elected in place of the first Viscount Folkestone; Colonel of the Western battalion of the Kentish militia; one of the Vice-presidents of the Magdalen-house in St. George's-fields; and a hearty promoter of every useful and charitable institution.

His Lordship died, November 14th, 1793, æt. 82, universally respected and beloved.

His Lordship married, in August, 1742, Priscilla, daughter of Charles Pym, of the Island of St. Christopher, Esq. and by her Ladyship, who died February 26th, 1771, had issue five sons.

1. Robert-Pym, born April 27th, 1743, died November 20th, 1762.
2. Charles, *present Peer.*
3. John, born August 26th, 1748, died young.
4. Shovel, born October 21st, 1757, died young. And,
5. Jacob, D.D. born February 28th, 1759; Canon of Windsor, and Prebendary of Rochester, married, June 28th, 1784, to Miss Bullock, and has issue.

Also five daughters; 1. Priscilla, born December 20th, 1745; died May 2d, 1804. 2. Elizabeth, born February 9th, 1751. 3. Frances, born April 2d, 1755. 4. Harriot, who died young. And, 5. Charlotte, born November 12th, 1761; married, July 5th, 1792, John Coker, Esq. of Oxfordshire, and died January 14th, 1794.

His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Charles, *present* and first Earl of Romney, and third

Baron Romney, born September 28th, 1744. In 1766, his Lordship was elected M.P. for Maidstone; and in 1774, 1780, 1784, for the county of Kent; in which situation he distinguished himself by his independence and attention to business.

On August 1st, 1799, his Lordship entertained the King, and all the Kentish volunteers, amounting to nearly 6000, who were then reviewed by his Majesty, at his park of the Mote, near Maidstone.

On June 22d, 1801, his Lordship was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Marsham, and Earl of Romney; previous to which he had been appointed *Lord Lieutenant of Kent*, as successor to the Duke of Dorset. Which situation he resigned in 1808, when he was succeeded by Earl Camden.

His Lordship married, August 30th, 1776, Lady Frances Wyndham, sister to George, Earl of Egremont; and by her, who died January 14th, 1795, has had issue,

1. Charles, Viscount Marsham, born November 22d, 1777, M. P. for Hythe, 1798, and 1806, and for Downton, 1802; married, September 9th, 1806, the sole daughter and heir of William Morton Pitt, Esq. of Dorsetshire, M. P. by whom he has a daughter, born in August, 1807, and a son, born July 31st, 1808.
2. Lady Frances, born in November, 1778; married, August 17th, 1805, Sir John Buchanan Riddel, Bart. of Scotland.
3. Lady Harriot.
4. Lady Amelia-Charlotte.

Titles. Charles Marsham, Earl of Romney, Viscount Marsham, Baron Romney, and a Baronet.

Creations. Baronet, 12th August, 1663, 15 Car. II.; Baron of Romney, 25th June, 1716, 2 George I.; and Viscount Marsham, and Earl of Romney, 22d June, 1801, 41 George III.

Arms. Argent, a lion passant in bend, Gules, between two bendlets, Azure.

Crest. On a wreath, a lion's head erased, Gules.

Supporters. Two lions, Azure, semèe of cross crosslets, and ducally gorged, Or.

Motto. Non sibi, sed patriæ.

Chief Seat. The Mote, near Maidstone, lately rebuilt, on a new scite in the park.

PELHAM, EARL OF CHICHESTER.

THE surname of PELHAM was taken from a lordship so called in Hertfordshire, where anciently was a castle,[a] the owner of which, in 1265, was amerced 40l. for a contempt in not coming to an inquest to be taken concerning a trespass of the mint. This lordship of Pelham is recorded to be part of the possessions of Walter de Pelham, in 21 Edward I. and it is probable, his ancestors possessed it before the conquest; for, in Doomsday-Book it appears, that Ralph held, of the Bishop of London, two hides and a half in Pelham,[b] the possession of two Thanes; one under the protection of Anschil Waras, and the other of Godwine Benefell, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Also after him was another Ralph de Pelham, who held, of the Bishop of London, a Knight's fee, in the same county of Hertford, as is evident from the certificates of Knights fees in the reign of Henry II.[c] and Jordan de Pelham, his son, held it in the reign of King John. It also appears, that the *Pelicans*, the *arms of this family*, were painted in the church of Pelham.

The before-mentioned WALTER de Pelham died seised of the said manor of Pelham, also [d] the manor of Cottenham, in Kent, and the manor of Twinsted, in Essex, in 1292, and left William, his son and heir, upwards of the age of fifteen years; as also Walter de Pelham, second son.

The said WILLIAM de Pelham, and Margery his wife, in 28

[a] Madox's Hist. of the Exchequer, p. 395, & Memorand. in Scac. 49 Hen. III. Rot. 19, in Compot. Vic. Essex & Hert.

[b] Chauncey's Hist. of Hertfordshire, p. 140.

[c] Ex Stemmate facto A.D. 1632, per Joh. Philpot Somerset Fecial.

[d] Esc. 21 Edward I. No. 39.

Edward I. delivered seisin to John, son of Richard de Plesingho,[e] of forty acres of land, three acres of meadow, 14d. rent, and two parts of a messuage, lying within Wellinghale, and Rokele, and died without issue.

WALTER de Pelham, his brother,[f] had a confirmation grant from William le Hupere, of one messuage, with gardens, pastures, &c. in the parish of Heylesham, in Sussex, and one messuage at Escetune, with lands, &c. extending from Heylesham to Horsye; as also the lands of the Eagle, and one piece of land, with wood and meadow, called Stony-Land, and one piece of wood called Hedge-grove, one parcel of land called West-Field, and others called Stoke, and Hamme; the said Walter, his heirs and assigns, to hold them in capite, paying fifteen-pence halfpenny annual rent; which William le Mass, Nicholas Aupey, Nicholas Wygge, Margery Wareman, Henry de Garlondo, Gilbert de Berewyke, and their predecessors paid: dated at Heylesham, the 3d of the nones of August, in 28 Edward I. When this Walter died, I do not find, but Thomas de Pelham,[g] his son and heir, was a witness to a deed without date, of Lawrence Lecole, concerning lands in the parish of Waldern, and was living in 2 Edward II. as appears by another deed. And in that reign, was John de Pelham, of whom Humphry Stracy complains, in a petition to the parliament, in 1320,[h] that he had divers goods, &c. for the King's use, and that no payment had been made for them; and praying relief, it was ordered, *That a writ be granted to the Steward and Marshal of the King's household to do him justice.*

Another THOMAS de Pelham (son of the former, as Philpot, Somerset-herald, asserts), is mentioned in a deed dated at Warbleton, in Sussex, on the vigil of St. Philip and St. James, in 1346, and left issue a son, John de Pelham.

Which JOHN was a person of great fame in the reign of Edward III. and in memory of his valiant acts, his figure in armour, with the arms of the family on his breast,[i] was painted in glass, in the chapter-house at Canterbury, being (it is probable), a benefactor to the cathedral, or was buried there. He attended that victorious monarch in his wars with the French, and was a competitor in taking John, King of France, prisoner, at the battle of Poictiers, in 1356. Froyssart[k] gives an account, that with the

[e] Assizæ in diversis Comitat. An. 28 & 29 Edward I. Rot. 3.

[f] Ex Eviden. in Stemmate præd. [g] Ibid.

[h] Ryley's Placita Parliament, p. 421.

[i] Ex Eviden. in Stem. præd. [k] Chronicle, Chap. 164.

King were taken, besides his son, Philip, the Earl of Tankerville, Sir Jaques of Bourbon, the Earls of Ponthieu, and Eue, wish divers other noblemen, who being chased to Poictiers, the town shut their gates against them, not suffering any to enter; so that divers were slain, and every Englishman had four, five, or six prisoners; and the press being great to take the King, such as knew him, cried, *Sir, yield, or you are dead:* whereupon, as the Chronicle relates, he yielded himself to Sir Dennis Morbeck, a Knight of Artois, in the English service, and being afterwards forced from him, more than ten Knights and Esquires challenged the taking of the King. Among these, Sir Roger la Warr, and the before-mentioned John de Pelham, were most concerned; and in memory of so signal an action, and the King's surrendering his sword to them, Sir Roger la Warr, Lord la Warr,[l] had the crampet, or chape of his sword, for a badge of that honour; and John de Pelham (afterwards knighted), had *the* [m] *buckle of a belt*, as a mark of the same honour, which was sometimes used by his descendants as a seal-manual, and at others the said buckles on each side a cage; being an emblem of the captivity of the said King of France, and was therefore borne for a crest; as in those times was customary. The *buckles*, &c. were likewise used by his descendants, in their great seals, as is evident from several of them appendant to old deeds.

The said John de Pelham was so well esteemed by John de Vere, Earl of Oxford (who was also [n] at the battle of Poictiers), that he constituted him [o] one of the executors of his last will and testament, dated at Bentley, in Essex, on Friday, the feast of All-Saints, in 33 Edward III. Likewise, for his prudence, valour, and fidelity, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, chose him one of his [p] Esquires; and attending him in his wars, the honour of knighthood was conferred on him [q] before the 43d of Edward III. for July 29th, that year, 1369, Sir John Sutton, Knight, and Thomas Teuwe, constituted Sir John Pelham, Knight, their attorney, to deliver seisin of the manor of Laughton, and hundred of Shiplake, in the county of Sussex, to Thomas de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Chamberlain of England. William Witelsey, Arch-

[l] Leigh's Accedence of Armoyre, 1576, fol. 51.

[m] Ex Script. præf. Joh. Philpot. [n] Tho. Wals. p. 162. n. 30.

[o] Ex Regist. vocat. Islip. p. 159, 6 in Offic. Princip. Cantuar. apud Lambeth.

[p] Vis. de Com. Suss. per J. Philpot, Somerset, in Bibl. Harley, Not. 65. B. 10. p. 61.

[q] Ex Eviden. hujus Fam. in Stemmate præd.

bishop of Canterbury, on March 8th, 1379-80, ordains his best beloved Knight, John de Pelham, master and surveyor of his whole demesnes, woods, and fisheries, in the bailyship of Stoneham, with full power to punish all malefactors, and others, acting contrary to custom, and the peace of the realm. Sir John had certain lands and houses in Winchelsea, in marriage with [r] Joan, daughter to Vincent Herbert, alias Finch, ancestor to the present Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and was succeeded by a son of his own name,

JOHN de Pelham, who was no less famous than his father, for his many great achievements and honourable exploits, being, from his youth, in the service of Henry of Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby (son of the before-mentioned Duke of Lancaster), afterwards King of England, by the name of Henry IV. Which Duke of Lancaster, in 17 Richard II. *Knowing and confiding in the loyalty and discretion of his most dear, and well-beloved,* John Pelham,[s] Esquire, to his said son, grants to him the office of Constable of his castle of Pevensey, during life, with the fees, wages, &c. thereto belonging; given under his seal, in the castle of Hertford, December 7th, in the aforesaid year. He was also Esquire to the Duke of Lancaster himself,[t] as appears by indenture made between them, bearing date at London, February 16th, wherein he had a grant from the said Duke, of all his lands in the marshes of Pevensey, with the lands, tenements, messuages, &c. thereto belonging; and, it is probable, that he attended the Duke into France and Gascoigne, on his being with [u] King Richard, at his meeting with Charles VI. King of France, at Guynes, in October 1396;[x] for the said John Pelham constitutes John Collebrond, of Borham; John Sqwyer, of Pevensey; and John Master, of Westham, his attornies, to receive and pay for him, in his name, and take the rents of all his lands in Sussex, by deed dated at Pevensey, on the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, that year, 20 Richard II. whereunto was his seal appendant, *quarterly three Pelicans, and a Fess between two Chevrons.*

About two years after, when the discontented Nobility, Gentry, and Commons of the nation, invited Henry, Duke of Lancaster, from his banishment, in order to the deposal of King Richard, this John Pelham stood firm to his old master; and landing with him at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, July 4th, 1399, attended on him

[r] Ex Stemmate & MS. de Famil. de Finch.
[s] Ex Orig. Pat. 17. R. II.
[t] Ex cop. Origin. per J. Philpot.
[u] Tho. Walsing. 388. No. 4.
[x] Ex Cop. Origin. præd.

till he obtained the crown, September 29th, that year; as is evident from the following letter (the original of which was in the possession of his Grace the late Duke of Newcastle), of his Lady to him, July 25th, from Pevensey-castle, which she bravely defended in the absence of her Lord.

"My dere Lord, I recommande me to yowr hie Lordeschipp wyth hert and body and all my pore mygth, and wyth all this I think zow, as my dere Lorde, derest and best yloved off all erthlyche Lordes; I say for me, and thanke yhow my dere Lord, with all thys that I say before, off your comfortable lettre, that ze send me from Pownefraite, that com to me on Mary Magdaleyn day; ffor by my trowth I was never so gladd as when I herd by your lettre, that ye warr stronge ynogh wyth the grace off God, for to kepe yow fro the malyce of your ennemys. And dere Lord iff it lyk to your hyee Lordeschipp that als son als ye mycht, that I myght her off your gracious spede, whyche God Allmyghty contynue and encresse. And my dere Lord iff it lyk zow for to know off my ffare, I am here by layd in manner off a sege, with the counte of Sussex, Sudray, and a great parcyll off Kentte; so that Iue may noght out, nor none vitayles gette me, bot wt myche hard. Wharfore my dere iff it lyk zow, by the awyse off zowr wyse counsell, for to sett remedye off the salvation off yhower castell, and wt stand the malyce off ther schires foresayde. And also that ye be fullyche enformed off there grett malyce wyrkers in these schyres, whyche yt haffes so dispytffuly wrogth to zow, and to zowr castell, to yhowr men, and to zour tenaunts ffore this cuntree, have yai wastede for a gret whyle. Fare wele my dere Lorde, the Holy Trinyte zow kepe fro zowr ennemys, and son send me gud tythyngs off yhow. Ywryten at Pevensay in the castell, on Saynt Jacobe day last past.

By yhowr awnn pore

Thus directed J. Pelham.

To my trew Lorde.

Which service[y] is recited in the patent of King Henry IV. dated at Westminster, February 12th, 1400; and in consideration thereof, his Majesty granted to him, and his heirs male, the office of Constable of the castle of Pevensey, with the honour of the Eagle; and all those his manors, lands, tenements, rents, services,

y Pat. 1 Henry IV. ex Script. J. Philpot.

fees, chaces, parks, warrens, mills, rivers, fisheries, &c. as also all perquisites of courts of the hundred, heriots, reliefs, escheats, franchises, returns of writs, issues, fines, and felons, &c. and all other the profits whatsoever, and franchises of the Cinque-ports, within the rape of Pevensey; which was ratified, and confirmed, by letters patent, bearing date July 1st, following. He was also created [z] one of the Knights of the Bath, October 13th, 1399, at the coronation of that monarch, *Who, being moved of his special grace, and in good consideration of the grateful services of his beloved and faithful Knight,* John Pelham, heretofore done (as the words of the patent import), grants to him,[a] for term of his life, the honour of bearing the royal sword before him, in all places, and at all times requisite; dated at Westminster, October 24th, 1399. In the same year, he served in parliament with John de Preston,[b] as Knights for the county of Sussex; and in commemoration of the action of his father, in taking the King of France prisoner, he used for a sign manual, *the Buckle of a Belt,* and on each side thereof, the letters J. P. as is evident from his seal to an acquittance to Thomas la Warr, given at Pevensey, 7 Julii, 1400. The next year he [c] was Sheriff of Sussex, which, in those days, was a post of great power and trust:[d] also in 1402, he and Sir Henry Hussey, were elected Knights for the said county, in the parliament then held; and for their attendance had 21l. 2s. allowed them for their expences. In the same year, he was in commission [e] with Sir Thomas Erpingham, Constable of Dover-castle, the Prior of Michelham, William Fenys, and William Makenade, for the view and repair of the banks in Pevensey-Marsh, betwixt Bixle and Bechief, and to perform all things therein, according to the custom of that marsh, as of the marsh of Romney, and the law and custom of the realm.

Whereupon the said John de Pelham, the said Prior, and William Makenade,[f] went unto Westham, in the parish of Pevensey, upon Friday before the feast of St. Gregory, March 12th, by the consent of the lords of the towns, the bailiffs, and the twelve jurats (otherwise called skawers), and of the commons of the said marsh, and ordained statutes for the due governance of the said marsh, and salvation thereof in the time to come. In 5 Henry IV.

[z] Hollinshed's Chron. Vol. III. p. 511. [a] Ex Orin.
[b] Pryn's Brevia Parl. p. 91. [c] Fuller's Worthies, in com. Sussex.
[d] Pryn's Fourth Part of a brief Register, p. 458.
[e] Pat. 3 Henry IV. p. 1. M. 26.
[f] Dugdale's History of Imbanking and Draining, p. 95.

being Constable and Governor of Pevensey-castle, [g] the King, from Coventry, December 9th, writes to him, That the Count de St. Paul is on the seas, and near the Isle of Wight; with a great force, in order to invade his kingdom, and therefore desires him to oppose him with what forces he could raise. In that year he obtained, for his services, a grant of the manor of Caundish-Grey, in com. Suff. and being returned to parliament with Sir Robert Leuknore, as Knights for Sussex, had 28l. 8s. allowed them for seventy-one days attendance.

On the feast of St. Michael, the same year, a rent-roll was made of his estate and offices, which still remains among the evidences of the family; and forasmuch as it shews the annual income of the several manors, lordships, and offices he possessed, whereby the rents and value of lands, at that time, may in some sort be discerned, a true copy of the roll is here inserted.

The Value of the Manors of Sir JOHN PELHAM, Knight; taken on the feast of St. Michael, in 1403, 5 Henry IV.

	L.		
Pevense, valor ib'm cum stauro	XX.	—	—
	L.	S.	D.
Portremis, valor' ib'm hoc anno	XXXIII	IX	VI
Ballium Porte Castri valor' dicti Offici hoc anno — — — —	L. VI.	S. IX	D. IIII
	L.		D.
Seforde valor' ib'm hoc anno	LXXIII	—	VII
		S.	D.
Bourne valor' ib'm hoc anno	—	XIII	IIII
		S.	D.
Grynstead	—	LXXIII	VI
	L.	S.	D.
Foresta de Ashedoune	X	XII	I
	L.		
Maresfield	XXV	—	—
	XX. L.	S.	D.
Wyllingdon	IIII,VII	XI	VII
	XX. L.	S.	D.
Balliva de Culnewyke	IIII,IIII	XII	III
	L.		
Feodar' valor' dicti Officii hoc anno	XII		
	L.		
Laughton valor' ib'm hoc anno	C.	—	—

[g] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. VIII. p. 343.

	L.	S.	D.
Caundyche	XXI	—	—
Trevere	LX,IX	—	—
Swansea	LX,VI	XIII	IIII
Wythiam	XXX,I	—	—
Hampmes	XX,II	—	—
Pelham	VI	—	—
Pevenese } — — *Bartlots* }	LX		
Byrlyng valor' ib'm cum stauro D'ni	XL	—	—
Bockstede valor' ib' hoc anno	VIII	—	—
Hydonege	—	LXXIII	III
Rapa de Hastyng } *valor' Manior' dicti Domini ut p'ticularit' patet inferius* — }			
Burgherre valor' ib'm hoc anno	XX,III	XIII	IIII
Benylham	XX,III	V	—
Crowhurst	XX	V	—
Balliva Rape de Hastyng } *Valor' dicti Officii hoc anno* }	XIIII	V	—
Receptoria valor' dicti Officii hoc anno	LXX,VII	XV	—
Rape de Hastyns & alior' Manior' D'ni } — —	D,XXX,IIII	X	—
Cicester de feod' firma ib' per ann'	XXVI	—	—
Drayton valor' ib' per ann	XIIII	—	—
Sum Dictorum Maneriorum	D,CCC,LXX	V	III

In 6 Henry IV. serving in parliament with Sir John Dalyngrugge, as Knights for Sussex, they had 18l. 18s. for their expenses, in attending forty-six days; and was in [h] commission,

[h] Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. VIII. p. 403.

July 2d, the same year, to array all men at arms, archers, and other defensible men in the county of Sussex, to defend the coasts, or attend the King into Picardy against the French.

It is likewise to his honour, that he petitioned the parliament, 8 Henry IV.[i] praying, *That certain auditors might be appointed and assigned, to take his accounts as treasurer of war, and to make him due allowance; and that upon the same account, he, his heirs, and land-tenants, might be clearly discharged:* which was agreed to, and auditors were assigned accordingly. He sat in that parliament, as Knight of the shire for Sussex, and with Sir John Dalyngrugge,[k] the other Knight, had for their expenses 68l. 8s. for one hundred and seventy-one days attendance.

In 9 Henry IV. he was constituted Chief-butler of the port of Chichester,[l] and of all and singular the ports in the county of Sussex; and the same year he was again returned with Sir John Dalyngrugge,[m] as Knights for the county of Sussex, to the parliament held at Gloucester, where they attended fifty-six days, and had 22l. 8s. for their expences. Two years after this, the King having experienced his fidelity, commits,[n] *in consideration of the good qualities of his beloved and faithful Knight*, Sir John Pelham, the keeping of Edmund, Earl of March, and his brother, sons of Roger, Earl of March, who had been declared heir apparent of the crown, to him.

On November 12th, 1412, he had, in [o] consideration of his good and faithful services, a grant of the manors of *Crowehurst*, Burwash, and Benylham, with the appurtenances; as also the rape of Hastings, in Sussex, with all franchises, &c. in as full and ample manner, as John, Duke of Britain, and his ancestors, enjoyed them, or the King's dear father, John, Duke of Lancaster, deceased. He was also one of the executors and administrators[p] of the last will and testament of Henry IV. and intrusted to bestow divers sums on the poor, and do other pious works for the health of the soul of that King; and also to satisfy his creditors.

This Sir John Pelham was likewise in the highest favour with Henry V. who chose men of great worth for his counsellors; and it is said of him, *That every day after dinner, he used, for the space of an hour, to receive petitions of the oppressed, and with*

[i] Rot. Par. 8 Henry IV. & Cotton's Records, p. 454, 456.
[k] Pryn's Fourth Part of a Brief Reg. p. 480.
[l] Pat. 9 Henry IV. p. 1, m. 31. [m] Pryn, p. 487.
[n] Pat. 11 Henry IV. p. 1, m. 15.
[o] Cart. Orig. penes D. T. Webster, Bart. [p] Rymer, Tom. IX. p 9.

great equity redress their grievances. He was particularly summoned to attend at his coronation among the Privy-counsellors, April 9th, 1413, and had robes of scarlet assigned him out of the royal wardrobe. And in the first year of his reign, *in consideration of the circumspection, fidelity, and industry of his beloved and faithful counsellor,*[q] Sir John Pelham, Knight, he constitutes him one of his Ambassadors to treat of a peace, and to conclude a marriage between him and the princess Catharine, daughter to Charles VI. the French King, on a solemn embassy sent into England by that monarch, to offer peace, and, to bind it more firm, to give his said daughter in marriage. These affairs were in agitation[r] in 2 Henry V. when he had the King's safe conduct, being appointed to go over to France with other counsellors, to treat about the said marriage, &c. And in the same year, the King granted to him[s] the guardianship and government of King James I. of Scotland, with an allowance of 700l. *per ann.* for his diet, and to find him in all necessaries, in such place or places as should be agreed on by his Majesty's council, and the said Sir John Pelham; the said 700l *per ann.* to be paid quarterly. And it is recorded to the honour of the King, and Sir John Pelham, his governor, *that he had such perfect instructors*[t] *to teach him, as well the understanding of tongues, as the sciences, that he became right expert, and cunning, in every of them. He was taught also to ride, to run at the tilt, and handle all kind of weapons, conveniently to be used of such a personage; whereunto he was so apt and ready, that few, in any point of activity, might overmatch him.* He had good knowledge in music, and could play on sundry instruments right perfectly. To be brief, it appeared in all his behaviour and manners, in what company soever he came, that his bringing up had been according to his nature, neither of them differing from his birth, and the quality of a noble and most virtuous Prince.

That he had great interest in the King, and was highly esteemed by the most potent Peers of the realm, is very evident; for in the said year, John I. King of Portugal, styling him, *noble and prudent, and well knowing his noble qualities,* desires him (by letter dated the 16th of *September), to shew the Lady* Beatrix, *his daughter (being deprived of her husband, the Earl of* Arundel), *the same favour and affection he had before shewed to her, which*

[q] Rymer, Tom. IX. p. 131, 132.
[r] Ibid. Tom. p. 141, 151, 209.
[s] Pat. 2 Henry V. p. 3, m. 9.
[t] Hollinshed's Chron. Vol. I. p. 256.

he should always gratefully acknowledge. He was also in no less esteem with Thomas, Duke of Clarence, the King's brother, than he was with Henry IV. his father; for that duke making his last will and testament, dated July 10th, 1417, nominated him[u] the first of his executors, with the Lady Margaret his wife, and others. The same year, he waited on that warlike Prince, in his expedition into France, when, after taking several towns,[x] they began the siege of Rohan, July 30th, 1418, which was so boldly defended by the citizens, who were above 200,000 men (and had sworn, *never to resign the city, as long as they could hold swords in their hands),* that they did not surrender till January 19th following, when they were reduced by famine, whereof 50,000 had died. Whilst he was at this siege of Rohan, the King committed to his custody his mother-in-law, Queen Joan, who was arrested by the Duke of Bedford, the King's Lieutenant in his absence,[y] and committed to the castle of Leeds, there to abide the King's pleasure, being accused of conspiring with friar Randall, her confessor, by sorcery and necromancy, to destroy the King. And she being ordered into Sir John Pelham's custody,[z] he appointed nine servants to attend her, and to bring her to his castle of Pevensey.

In the 8th year of Henry V. he and Sir John Dalyngrugge[a] served again in parliament, as Knights for Sussex; and in the succeeding year he was commissioned, with Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Sheriffs of Kent and Sussex, to[b] borrow and receive such sums of money as should be lent the King in the said counties, to be paid into the treasury before May 8th. After which I find no other mention made of him in this reign,[c] but that he was likewise one of the executors and administrators of the will of Henry V.

In the reign of King Henry VI. he was also at the head of affairs, and no less trusted by Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, Protector of England, during the minority of his nephew, Henry VI. being in two several commissions[d] for the view and repair of the banks of the sea coasts in Sussex; and served in parliament for

u Testam. Tho. Ducis Claren' in Regist. Chichley, p. 1. fol. 376, in Bibl. Lambeth.

x Hall's Chron. f. 59, b.

y Hollinshed's Chron. Vol. II. p. 568.

z Stow's Annals, p. 358.

a Pryn's Brevia Parliament.

b Rymer, Tom. X. p. 97.

c Testam. in Regist. Chichley, p. 1, 414, 415.

d Pat. 1 Henry VI. p. 1.

that [e] county, with Sir Thomas Leuknor, in the first year of that reign. Also on December 3d, 1423, he, with others of the council,[f] were appointed Ambassadors to treat with the Ambassadors and Governors of Scotland, for concluding and settling a peace between both realms. Pursuant to which, it was agreed between them, on December 4th, that James, King of Scotland (who had been [g] prisoner in England for eighteen years), *should be set at liberty, on the payment to the King, his successors, or those he should appoint, the sum of forty thousand pounds*; which agreement was confirmed and ratified, April 5th, 1424, and the said King,[h] and all his Nobles, were bound for the payment of the said sum, and did homage in these words; *I* James Stuart, *King of* Scottes, *shal be true and faithful unto you, Lorde* Henry *by the Grace of God, King of* England *and* Fraunce, *the noble and superiour Lorde of the kingdome of* Scotlande, *and unto you I make my fidelitie for the same kyngdome of* Scotlande, *whiche I holde and claime to holde of you; and I shal beare you my faith and fidelitie of lyfe and lymme, and worldly honour against all men; and faithfully I shall knowledge, and shal do to you service due of the kingdome of* Scotlande *aforesaid, so God help me and these holy Evangelists.*

In the same year, to a charter between him, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March; and others, his [i] seal of arms, appendant, were *three Pelicans, wounding themselves in the breast*, and his crest, *a Peacock in his pride*, circumscribed, *Sigil. Johannis Pelham.* In 5 Henry VI. he was elected to parliament [k] for the county of Sussex. In 7 Henry VI. he departed this [l] life, full of honour, having been in the highest favour, and the most honourable employmants, under two of the greatest Monarchs of this realm, who were famed for their courage, and all manly virtues, and raised the glory of the English nation to such a degree as never to be forgot; so that it must be owing to some uncommon instances of self-denial that he was not ranked amongst the Peers. His piety appears from his grant of lands and tenements in Warbilton to the convent and priory [m] of the church of the Trinity, in Hastings, for the building a new church and convent in honour of the Blessed Trinity;

[e] Pryn præd. p. 131. [f] Rymer's Fœdera, Tom. X. p. 301, & seq.
[g] Stow's Annals, p. 334. [h] Rymer, Tom. X. p. 302 to 308.
[i] MS. de com. Sussex, in Bibl. Harley. Not. 65. B. X. p. 61.
[k] Pryn præd. p. 131. [l] Esc. 7 Henry VI. No. 36.
[m] Dugdale's Monast. Angl. Vol. II. p. 84.

the old priory founded by Sir Walter Bisset, Knt. being rendered uninhabitable by the inundation of the sea. He likewise granted thereto lands called Tornor's lands, in the said parish of Warbilton, by his charter[n] dated June 12th, in 5 Henry V. also in 5 Henry VI. he lets to farm to the said [o] convent his manor of Pelham, and divers other lands, whereby he was reputed the [p] founder of that priory of canons regular of St. Augustin, and became the patron.

By his last will and testament,[q] bearing date February 8th, 1428-9, he recommends his soul to the blessed and glorious Virgin Mary, and to all the saints of heaven, and his body to be buried in the church of the blessed Virgin Mary, of Robert's-Bridge (then called Rother-Bridge), in Sussex. He bequeaths to sixteen of his servants, 6s. 8d. each, and constitutes Joan his wife, Sir John Pelham, Knt. his son, Sir John Brown, Knt. and William Burgoin, Esq. his executors; ordering them to dispose for his soul, as they see best and expedient, according to their discretions, and as they will answer before the high Judge, in the great day of judgment.

The inquisition taken after his death,[r] shews that he died four days after the date of his will, leaving an only son (by his wife,[s] Joan, daughter of Sir John Escures, Knt.), Sir John Pelham, before mentioned, and a daughter, Agnes, the wife of John Colbrond, of Boreham. He had also another daughter, Joan, married to Sir John Seynclere, as from a letter of his to him appears, written in the reign of Henry V.

Sir JOHN Pelham, his only son, was likewise in the French wars in the reign of Henry V. as is evident from two letters to his father, which are preserved among the ancient writings of the family, one of which is not altogether visible.

In 1415, his father,[t] by his charter, dated June 3d, grants to him the office of Constable of Pevensey, with the fees and wages thereto belonging, which (as is recited) he had by the grant of Henry IV. to him, and his heirs male, under his seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, in consideration that he, the said John, took the same by a strong hand, at the King's last arrival in England, and held the same for his use; to which grant is appendant the seal of the arms, and crest of the family, as now borne, and on

[n] Cart. 5 Henry V. [o] Cart. 5 Henry VI.
[p] Speed's Chron. p. 823. b. [q] Ex Regist. vocat Chichley apud Lambeth.
[r] Esc. 7 Henry VI. n. 36. [s] Edmonson's Baron. Geneal.
[t] Ex Coll. Joh. Philpot præd.

each side of the helmet, *the buckles of a belt*, in commemoration of his ancestor taking the King of France prisoner. He was Chamberlain[u] of the Household to Henry V's consort, who in the 3d of Henry VI. styling herself Catharine, Queen of England, wife of Henry V. daughter of Charles, King of France, and mother of the King of England,[x] of her especial grace and free-will, and for the good and agreeable service of her best beloved Knight, Sir John Pelham, and Joan de Courcey his wife, grants to them, for their better maintenance in her service, fifty marks per annum out of her manors, &c. in England and Wales. Also by her charter, dated at Hadham, in com. Hertf. July 24th, 1434, grants to her thrice dear and well-beloved Sir John Pelham, and Owen ap Tydor, Esq. full power and authority to remove and displace the bishop of Lisieux, her Chancellor in France, and to take from him her seal, as also to survey and repair all her towns, castles, &c. Which charter is sealed with the great seal of the arms of France and England quarterly, impaling the Flower de Luces, the arms of France. And it is observable, that notwithstanding Owen Tydor was then her husband, yet Sir John Pelham had precedency of him. He had some difference with Robert, Lord Poynings, and was obliged to enter into a recognizance in Chancery, and with him as sureties,[y] Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Sir Thomas Chaworth, and Sir John Colvil, Knights, wherein they were bound to the King in 1000l. that he should keep the peace with Robert, Lord Poynings, and other the King's subjects. But the said Sir John Pelham having after been convicted of an assault against Thomas Jordain, by committing him to prison, the King, February 5th, 1430-1, pardons the said Sir John Pelham, the Earl of Northumberland, &c. the forfeits of their recognizances, &c.

This Sir John, by his charter, dated at Warbleton, September 4th, 1430, grants to Stephen, prior of St. Trinity, of Hastings, and the convent of the said place, all his lands, rents, and services, in the parish of Warbleton, which belonged to Richard Leverer and Mr. John Waller, granted to him by his father, Sir John Pelham; and to the said charter is a fair seal of green wax appendant, viz. *Quarterly in the first and fourth, three Pelicans, and in the second and third, Ermire, on a Fess three Crowns*; and for the crest, *a Cage on a Helmet, and on each side thereof the Buckles of a Belt,*

[u] Vis. de com. Suss. in Offic. Arm. [x] Pat. 3 Henry VI. ex orig.
[y] Rot. Pardon. 9 Henry VI.

circumscribed, *Sigillum Johannis Pelham.* In 17 Henry VI. being wrote Sir John Pelham, Knt. son and heir of Sir John Pelham, Knt. he [z] released to Sir John Fenys, Knt. and his heirs, all his right in the hundred of Foxherle, with the appurtenances, in com. Sussex; as also all his right, fealty, suits of court and castle-ward appertaining to the manor of Hurst-Monceaux, which the said Roger held of the said Sir John Pelham.

In 18 Henry VI. the King [a] confirmed to him the manors of *Crowherst*, Burwashe, and Bevylham, with the rape of Hastings. He had also the office of the master of the royalties, and forests, which the Queen held in dower in Normandy, as appears by his representation to the King after her death, wherein he prays, in consideration of his good services done to his father and mother, to grant him the said office, with the usual wages, rights, profits, and emoluments thereunto belonging, and that he will signify his pleasure to the Chancellor there, to make him a grant in due form. In 25 Henry VI. he presented the following petition to the parliament:

"Unto the noble and most discrete knyghts of the schires and borgessis of this present parliament. Beseeching unto your noble and wyse discretions. John Pelham, Chivalier of the counte of Sussex, that for as muche in the tyme of the ryght high and myghty Prince Kyng Henry the 4th, progenitor and grantfadyr unto our soverayne Lord the Kyng that now ys. Hit lyked unto that good Kyng and progenitor, for the notable and trew services don be John Pelham, Knyght, unto the said King, and progenitor, to geve and grante unto the seid John Pelham, Knt. Fadyr of your beseecher, the manerys of Crowhurst, Boursworsch, and Bevylhame, forthwith the rape of Hastyng, with the appurtenances yn the conte aboveseyd, after the deth of Radulph Erle of Westmerlande, tenante of the forseyd manerys and rape, terme of lyfe, and to the seyd John Pelham, Knt. and to hys heyrys yn fee simple for ever. To have and to holde the seyd manerys with the seyd rape forthwith, the honours, lordchippis, londis, tenements, rents, servisis, parkys, closurys, hundreds, wapentackes, courts lets, knyghts fees, offices, advesons, patronages of churchis, chapels, chaunterys, hospitalys, returns of writ, or any oder maundement and execusion of the same forthwith, lybertees franchises to the seyd rape or manerys belonging or abyding, yn eny veyse

[z] Claus. 17 Henry VI. p. 1. m. 1.

[a] Pat. 18 Henry VI. p. 1, n. 16.

as hoolly and frely as John Duke of Bretayne, ever hadde or held, or eny of his ancestores before that tyme, as hit apperyte, be the gracious lettres patentis of the grant of the seyd good Prince and King, Henry the 4th, confermed be our soverayn Lord that now ys; as of the which manerys and rape was never interupcion made, ayens the vertu of the seyd grant, unto now late with yn the tyme and begynnyng of this present parlement, ther hath been purchased be Sir Thomas Hoo, Chivaler, a patent be a newe grant be odyr manere of form of owr soverayn Lord the Kyng that now ys, for to annulle and distroye the vertu of the firste grante, unto ymportable hurt, and desherytyng of your besecher; the whiche lyeth yn yowre noble and wyse discressions, for to remedye as well be conscience as law, considering all the olde and grete charges services and costys unto the Kyng and his progenitors, that have be doon yn alle the werris as well be your seyd besecher, as be his fadyr; and in especiall the grete jupardie and enprise of the castell of Pevense, which the foreseyd John Pelham fadyr of your besecher toke and held with strong hand unto the use of the Kyng's noble progenitours, at that tyme grette plesaunce and comfort unto the Kyng and alle his trewe sugetts of all the reme, whiche ys not unknown unto the moste part of notable and auncienyd people of this land: Wherfor plese your noble wysdoms, all thow that sugestion have or seolde be made unto yow, be the seyd Sir Thomas or eny odyr, to have eny newe grant amytted be acte of this present parlement, that conscience and ryght be seye, at the reverence of God, or ellys to putte us to comen lawe."

But it appears, that the said Sir Thomas Hoo enjoyed his grant of the premises, which bears date July 19th, 1445, and in 27 Henry VI. was created Lord Hastings.

The said Sir John Pelham, from his pious disposition, was admitted into several religious orders. The [b] Chamberlain, Warden and Proctor, of the hospital of the Holy Trinity and of St. Thomas the martyr, at Rome, by deed dated at London, December 1st, 1447, receive Sir John Pelham, Knt. and Lady Joan his wife, into their brotherhood. And Nicholas Barbaran, prior of the monastery of St. Anastasius of the Cistercian order,[c] with the consent of their house, signify, that they have received Sir John Pelham, Knt. and the Lady Joan his wife, into the fraternity of

[b] Ex originale penes prænob. Duc. Novi Castri. [c] Originale, ibid.

the blessed Virgin Mary of the scale of Heaven, and that they are bound to pray for them. Also Pius II.[d] an. 1459, 7th of the Ides of January, grants licence to the brotherhood and sisters of the hospital of the Holy Trinity, and of St. Thomas the martyr, in the city of Rome, to receive into their hospital, or brotherhood, Sir John Pelham, Knt. and Lady Joan his wife; in pursuance whereof the said brotherhood, by their admission, dated at London, January 2d, 1460, accept them as members of their hospital; and likewise Martin V. having in 1426,[e] signified his power by his delegates, to grant indulgencies to such persons as shall contribute any part of their worldly goods, for the relief of the religious, and service of God, Pius, by his delegate, Peter de Vernacia, grants an indulgence to the Lady Joan Pelham (in consideration of her parting with some of her goods to them) to abstain from fasting.

The last will and testament of the said Sir John Pelham bears date May 20th, 36 Henry VI. whereby he requires his feoffees (whom he had constituted by several charters), "to permit Joan his wife, to enjoy his manor of Laughton, with the hundred of Sheplake, Note-Bourn, and Chilvington, with the profits of the manors of Crowhurst, Burghershe, and Bevylham: also that they enfeoff John Pelham, his son and heir, in the manors of Burghershe, with the hundred of Hawksbury, Crowhurst, with the hundred of Bareslow, as also the forest and chase of Dalyngton; and, in default of issue male, to remain to William his son, in default of issue, to Thomas his son, and heirs male, remainder to his right heirs. Also, that they enfeoff William his son; in the manor of Bevilham, with the hundred of Shoosewell, with remainder (in default of heirs male) to John, his son and heir; and in default, to Thomas his son, and his heirs male, with remainder to his right heirs. And further wills, after the death of Joan his wife, that his feoffees enfeoff John, his son and heir, in his manor of Laughton, and hundred of Shiplake, with the like entails on William, and Thomas, his sons."

He had two wives; first, Joan,[f] daughter and coheir of Sir John de Escures; and, secondly, Joan de Courcy, an attendant on Queen Catherine, consort of Henry V. By this last he had the sons before mentioned, and three daughters; Catharine, married, first, to John Bramshot, Esq.; and, secondly, to Sir Thomas

[d] Ex Originale, ibid. [e] Ex Originale penes, ut antea.

[f] Mr. Edmonson calls this Joan, wife to Sir Thomas Pelham, his father.

Lewknor, Knight; Cicely, second daughter, wedded to William Lunsford, of Hotheley, in com. Suss. Esq.; and Joan, the youngest, to John Covert, of Slaugham; and, secondly, to William Ashbornham, of Ashbornham, Esqrs.

JOHN Pelham, his eldest son and heir, was[g] a Knight in the twelfth year of Henry VI. for then Richard Aylard demises to Sir John Pelham, senior, Knt. and to Sir John Pelham, junior, Knt. and their heirs, all his right in the manor of Ewhurst, and also the reversion of all his lands and tenements in Ewhurst, North-Hamme, Bekkele, and Idene, which the Lady Joan Brenchesle held for term of their life; whereby it appears, she had a second husband of the name of Brenchesle.

In 23 Henry VI. he was married to Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas Lewknor, Knt. and on September 30th, that year, the manor of Laughton, and hundred of Shiplake, as also the manors of Noteborn and Chiltington, in the county of Sussex, were settled on her in jointure.

In 28 Henry VI. he, and Alice his wife, had a grant from his father, Sir John Pelham, of the manor of Treve, with the Knight's fee, advowson of the free chapel, and all reversions appertaining thereto, to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies. Sir John Pelham died without[h] issue male by the said Alice, leaving an only daughter, Isabella, married to John Covert, second son to William Covert, of Sullyngton, in Sussex, Esq. whereby the estate devolved on William, his brother.

This WILLIAM Pelham, Esq. had a grant from his brother, Sir John Pelham, dated on September 8th, 1468, to him and Emeline his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies, of all those lands, tenements, &c. called Colbons, in Laughton; which Emeline was daughter of Nicholas Carryl, of Bentone, in com. Sussex, Esq. The said William Pelham[i] died, without issue, February 24th, 1503. And by his last will and testament,[k] dated February 12th, that year, and the probat thereof March 11th following, thereby wills his body to be brought to the church of Laughton, and from thence to be had into the new priory, and to be buried within the chancel there. He further directs, that his household be kept at his manor of *Laughton*, till his month-day be past; on which day he wills, that every one of his servants have a black gown and their wages. He wills and requires his feoffees to settle on

[g] Claus. 12 Henry VI. p. 1. n. 21. [h] Vis. de com. Suss. præd.
[i] Esc. 18 Henry VII.
[k] Ex Regist. Holgrove, q. 1 in Cur. prærog. Cant.

his nephew, John Pelham, son and heir apparent of his brother, Thomas Pelham, and on such gentlewoman as he should marry (so as he married by the advice of his said brother, his father), his manors of Burghershe and Bevylham, with the hundreds of Hawcksberg and Shoiswell, the forest and chase of Dalyngton, with all the courts, liberties, &c. within the rape of Hastings thereunto belonging. All the said manors, &c. to remain to the heirs male of his said brother Thomas, and, for default of such issue, to the heirs male of Catherine, Cecile, and Joan, his sisters, with remainder to the right heirs of Sir John Pelham, Knt. his late father. He further wills to his brother, Thomas Pelham, his manor of Laughton, with the appurtenances; as also the manor of Colbonds, with the hundred of Shiplake; and after the decease of Joan Ashburnham, his sister, his lands and tenements in Westhilam, &c. and in default of heirs male of the said Thomas, to the heirs male of Catharine, Cecil, and Joan, his sisters, with remainder to the right heirs of Sir John Pelham, Knt. late his father. The residue of all his goods, &c. not willed, he bequeaths to Thomas Brent, Dean of South Mallyng; Edmund Dudley, Esq.; his brother, Thomas Pelham, Esq.; and John Root, whom he ordains his executors. And his will is, that if there be any article in his said testament, or any part of it, the which is not good, nor certain, according unto the law, for lack of due form in making the same, that it be always reformed and amended by the discretion of two of the said executors.

Which THOMAS Pelham, Esq. so succeeding his brother, was before seated at [l] Buxsted, in Sussex, and died on February 1st, 1516. He had issue by Margaret his wife (who was buried with him in the choir of Laughton), four sons, and two daughters.

1. John, hereafter mentioned. 2. Thomas, who died unmarried. 3. William, successor to his brother John.

4. Anthony, seated at Buxsted aforesaid, who died [m] on November 22d, 1566, seised, besides his lands in Sussex, of the lordship of Iwood Park, in the parish of Newdigate, in the county of Surrey, as also the manor and vicarage of Newdigate; leaving by Margaret his wife, Herbert Pelham, his son and heir, aged twenty years, who took to wife Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas West, Lord la Warr, and departed this life, July 31st, 1625, [n] leaving

l Esc. 8 Henry VIII. com. Suss.

m Cole's Esc. Lib. 3. p. 270, in Bibl. Harley.

n Cole's Esc. Lib. 5. p. 212.

the manors of *Swinshead and Wigtoft, in Lincolnshire,* to Herbert, his *eldest* son and heir, at that time twenty-four years of age, ancestor to the Pelhams of Swinshead; and Thomas, *second* son, ancestor to those of that name at *Compton-Valens, in com. Dors.*

The two daughters of the said Thomas Pelham were, Catharine, married to Thomas Morley, of Glynd, in Sussex, Esq.; and Joan, who died unmarried.

JOHN Pelham, Esq. the eldest son, took to wife Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Fynes, Knt. and dying in the lifetime of his father, without issue, his estate devolved on his brother, William, who, on the death of the said Thomas Pelham, Esq. his father, as aforesaid, was also possessed of his estates.

Which WILLIAM Pelham was thirty [o] years of age, and upwards, when he succeeded to his estate, as the inquisition shews, taken after his father's decease. In 16 Henry VIII. in [p] consideration of the expenses he had been at in the King's service, and of his good and great services done him, he obtained a grant to inclose and impark 500 acres of wood, and 200 acres of land, called the Herthwode, or the Old Brule, in the parish of Laughton, in Sussex; and to have free-warren in all his lands in Laughton, Hothlie, Chitinglie, Waldern, Hothfeld, Rype, Challington, Helmlye, and Arlyngton, in the said county; and a several fishery in the said manors and parishes, &c. After which he received the honour of knighthood,[q] and attended Henry VIII. in the 24th year of his reign, at his meeting, on October 20th, with the French King, Francis I. at Sadingfield, between Calais and Boulogne. He died on October 27th, 1538, as appears by the inquisition taken after his death at Lewes. His last will and testament is as follows:[r]

" In the Name of God, Amen. The 26th of October, the yere of our Lord God a Thowsande Fyve hundred Thirty and Eight, I William Pelham, Knight, in the countie of Sussex, being hole in mynd, and of good memory, doth make and ordeyn my last will and testament, in maner and fourme following. First, I bequeth my soule to Almighty God my Creator, and to all the company of Hevyn, and my body to be buried in the chancel of Lawghton. *Item.* I bequeath VI *l.* XIIIS. IIII *d.* for twenty

[o] Esc. 8 Henry VIII. præd. [p] Pat. 16 Henry VIII.

[q] Stow's Annals. p. 560.

[r] Ex Regist. vocat. Dingley, qu. 23, in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

sermons to be preached in Lawghton, and in the parishes thereaboute. *Item.* I wille, that my three sonnes, William, Francis, and Edwarde, shall have twenty pounds sterling by the yere, during their lyves, owte of my lands, to be divided equally between them into three parts, and my wyfe to have the same twenty pounds every yere, during the tyme of their nonage, towarde their fyndinge, forthwith after my deth. *Item.* I bequeth a thowsande marks sterling to be levyed upon my woods, to the marriage of my fyve daughters; that is to sey, Bryget, Margaret, Mary, Anne, and Jane, and to be divided equally between them. *Item.* I bequeth to every of my servants a coote. *Item.* I bequeth to John Devynyshe, my best geldinge. The residue of all my goodes, debts, stuffe, and substance, I geve unto Mary my wyfe, whom I make myn executrix of this my last will. These being witnesse, Mary my wife, Nicholas my sonne, and his wyfe, John Devynyshe, Gentilman, Sir Robert Fourde, Preest, with many other."

This Sir William Pelham[s] had two wives; Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Carew, of Bedington, in com. Surrey; and Mary, daughter to William, Lord Sands, of the Vine, Lord Chamberlain to Henry VIII. which last survived him, and was re-married to John Palmer, of Angmering, Esq.

He had issue by his first wife, Mary Carew, 1. Sir Nicholas, his son and heir. 2. Edward; and three daughters; Margaret, married to —— Hawkins; Anne, to Sir Edward Capel, ancestor to the present Earl of Essex; and Jane, to Richard Dryland, of Bobbing, in Kent, Esq.

By his second Lady, Mary Sands, he had also three sons.

3. Sir William, of whom as ancestor to Lord *Yarborough*, under *that title.*

4. Francis.

5. Edward, who being brought up to the study of the laws at Gray's-Inn,[t] was chosen Autumn reader of that Society in the 30th year of Queen Elizabeth, and being called to the degree of Serjeant[u] at Law, in 43 Elizabeth, was afterwards knighted by that Queen,[x] and constituted Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. He died July 4th, 1606,[y] possessed of the manor of Cattesfield, leaving Herbert Pelham, his son and heir, nineteen

[s] Ex Stemmate. [t] Dugdale's Origines Juridic. p. 295.
[u] Chronica Series, p. 101. [x] Origines Juridic. p. 301.
[y] Cole's Esc. Lib. 5. p. 196.

years, three months, and fourteen days old, ancestor to the *Pelhams, of Cattesfield*, in Sussex.

Sir NICHOLAS Pelham, *eldest* son of Sir William Pelham, by his *first wife*, Mary Carew, was elected to parliament for the borough of Arundel, in 1547;[z] was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, in 1549;[a] and November 17th, same year, was knighted[b] at Westminster. He had the greatest interest of any Commoner in the county of Sussex; and when the French attempted to land at Seaford, he gathered such a force as frustrated their design, and obliged them to return to their ships. He was elected one of the knights[c] for the county of Sussex, to the parliament held in 4 & 5 Philip and Mary, which held to the death of that Queen. Also in that parliament, which met at Westminster, January 23d, 1558-9, and sat till May 8th following, when it was dissolved. He died in the forty-fourth year of his age, on December 15th, 1560, leaving John, his eldest son and heir,[d] twenty-three years of age. He was buried in St. Michael's church, in Lewes, where a monument is erected to his memory.

He was a learned person, a favourer of the Reformation, of a pious disposition, and of excellent morals, with a paternal care of his family in a most judicious settlement of his estate; as is evident from several authorities, and from his last will; the preamble whereof being memorable, is here inserted in his own words:[e]

"In the Name of God, Amen. I Sir Nicholas Pelham, of Laughton, otherwise Laston, in the county of Sussex, Knighte, the VI daye of February, in the yere of our Lord God 1559, and in the second yere of our most dread Soveraigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Quene of Englonde, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendor of the faith, etc. being whole of bodie, and of good and perfecte memory, our Lord God be praised; knowing and considering the brittleness of this short trancitory lyef, do make this my presente testamente and laste wille, of certaine my manors, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, and of all my goods and chattalls, in manner and forme hereafter following; Revoking, and plainely, by these presents, adnulling all other testaments and

[z] B. Willis's Not. Parl. p. 14. [a] Fuller's Worthies in com. Suss.
[b] Nom. Equit. in Bibl. Cott. Not. Claudius, c. 2. p. 196.
[c] MS. de Parl. penes B. Willis, et Not. Parl. p. 62, 67.
[d] Cole's Esc. Lib. V. p. 352, in Bibl. Harl.
[e] Ex Regist. vocat. Streat, not. 45. qu. 9, in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

wills heretofore by me made by worde or writing: First, knowledginge my self a grevus offender and sinner, against the lawes and commaundiments of Almighty God, throughe the frailetie of this mortal flesh, and suerdley trusting unto his most swete and comfortable promis, that in whatsoever houre the sinner doth bewaile and repent his synnes, that he will graciously here hym, and receive him to his Savior. I, hartely repenting my sinful lyef, and being in parfecte love and charitie with all men, do righte so aske of Almightie God, mercies and forgiveness of my said offences and synnes, certainely believing, that through the merits of Christ's blessed passion, to be accompted and received amongs his electe, and chosen to the most joyus and everlasting Kingdom of God, according to his licke promis made unto all them which faithfully believe in him; of which number, I truste dughtless to be one: And my boddie, which after my soule departeth from the same, is but yerth, I will it be buried by the discretion of my executors and overseers."

He wills to Dame Anne his wife, his manor called Colbornes, with the appurtenances, and his lands called Poundfelde and Frotsham, Scottes, and Murlands, in the rape of Laughton, during her life, as also a yearly rent of 30*l.* out of the three manors of Burwish, Bevelham, and Crowhurst, in the rape of Hastings; likewise the manor of Cowden; on condition she find and bring up Thomas Pelham, his second son, in virtue and learning, till he comes to the age of 18 years, and then to pay him out of the said manors 20*l.* per annum, during his life. Bequeaths also to the said Dame Ann his wife, all his lands, called Melwoods, Cresselands, Yonge, Wikeland, and Hired, otherwise called Highred and Farthingland, lying in Laughton, on condition, she bring up, in virtue and learning, Robert Pelham, his youngest son, till he comes to the age of 18 years, and then to pay his said son xxl. yearly. And if so be his said wife dyes, before his said sons accomplish the ages of 18 yeres, he then wills the issues of the said lands to his heir, paying unto them the said yearly rent. He further bequeaths to Dame Ann his wife half his plate, and three hundred pounds in old gold, in the hands of his uncle, Anthony Pelham, as also all his interest in the parsonage of Glynds. And to his daughter, Anne Pelham, towards her finding and bringing up, until such time as she shall be married, 10l. yearly, and 500 marks, and all her apparel, at the day of her marriage; and if she happens to dye before she be married, that then Ann Thatcher, and Margery Thatcher, his daughter's daughters, have each of

them 100 marks out of the 500 so bequeathed, to be paid them at the days of their marriage. The residue of all his goods, chattels, plate, jewels, and ready money, his debts paid, and his last will in all things performed, he gives and bequeaths to John Pelham, his eldest son, whom he ordains his sole executor; and George Goring, William Morley, and John Leighe, Esquires, overseers; concluding, "Into thy hands, O Lorde, I commende my spirite: Thow hast redeemed me, O Lord God of truth. Nicholas Pelham. Witnessed by his brother, Edward Pelham, and four others."

This Sir Nicholas married Anne, daughter of John Sackville, Esq. ancestor to the Duke of Dorset, and had issue by her, six sons and four daughters;[f] whereof Mary was married to John Thatcher, of Priesthaws, in Sussex, Esq.; and Anne, to Thomas Shirley, of Isfield, in the same county, Esq. Of his sons, only three survived him; Sir John, his successor; Sir Thomas, hereafter mentioned; and Robert; Anthony, Edward, and Nicholas, dying before him.

Sir JOHN Pelham, the eldest son, was twenty-three years of age,[g] as appears by the inquisition taken at Horsham, February 10th, 2 Elizabeth, on his father's decease. He and John Palmer[h] were elected Knights for the county of Sussex, in the parliament which [i]begun on April 22d, 1571. He received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty,[k] at Rye, in Sussex, on August 12th, 1573; and died on October 13th, 1580. His last will and testament is dated July[l] 28th, in the 22d year of Queen Elizabeth; wherein he orders his body to be buried decently without pomp or superstition, at the discretion of his executors; and bequeaths to Judith his wife, for term of her life, all his manors within the rape of Hastings, settled on her on his marriage; also his manors in Laughton, and Colbrons, with the profits of the said manors, for the space of 20 years after his decease (if Oliver Pelham, his son, lives so long), to buy the wardship of his said son to his own use, and to bring him up in virtue, learning, and knowledge. He bequeaths to his said son, Oliver Pelham, his manor of Bishopston, and on failure of issue to descend to Thomas

[f] Ex Stemmate.

[g] Cole's Esc. Lib. V. p. 353, MS. Not. 61. A. 16, in Bibl. Harley.

[h] MS. de Parl. præd. [i] Willis's Notitia Parl. p. 79, & 84.

[k] Jekyl's Cat. of Knts. MS. p. 46.

[l] Ex Regist. vocat Arundel, Not. 62. qu. 46, in Cur. Præ rg. Cant.

Pelham, brother to him the said Sir John. And for that his son is very young, and to be left to the queen's favour, where to bestow the bringing up of him, he makes his wife sole executrix, to the intent she may purchase his wardship; being willing she should keep him in her own possession, carefully to bring him up in virtue and learning, and therefore gives her the more largely, that she may liberally bestow on him, when he cometh of years to use it. He ordains his brother-in-law, Mr. John St. Johns, his uncle, Sir William Pelham, Knight, his cousin, Herbert Pelham, and his brother, Thomas Pelham, overseers of his will; requiring them to be aiding and comforting to his said wife, as well in the execution of his will, as in obtaining the wardship, and bringing up of his child. And wills to her the residue of his goods, chattels, debts, &c. nothing doubting of her good nature and mind towards her child and his. He concludes in these words: "And thus leaving them both to the protection of the Almightie, unto whose hands I committe my spiritte. Thowe hast redeemed me, thowe Lord God of trewthe."

Judith, his Lady, was daughter of Oliver, Lord St. John, of Bletshoe, who erected a monument to his memory[m] against the north wall of the chancel in Trinity-church in the Minories, without Aldgate, London (where he lies buried), exhibiting three figures; viz. of a Knight with his Lady kneeling, and of a child behind them, who was the before-mentioned Oliver Pelham, their son, who died January 19th, 1584, and is buried with his father.

Sir Thomas Pelham, *first Baronet*, brother to the said Sir John, succeeded his nephew, the said Oliver, in the estate at Laughton, &c. In[n] the 28th year of Queen Elizabeth, he was returned to parliament with William Covert, as Knights for Sussex; and in the 31st of[o] Elizabeth was Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey. On the erection of the dignity of *Baronets*, by James I. he was advanced to that degree,[p] May 22d, 1611. In the creation-patent it is recited, "That his Majesty calls to mind the good and acceptable services of Sir John Pelham, Knight, as well to King Henry IV. and to our Lord Henry, late King of England the fifth, as to his ancestor James, late King of Scotland, the first of his name, as Guardian and Governour to his said ancestor, during his minority,

[m] Stow's Survey of London, p. 888. Strype's Survey, Book II. p. 15.
[n] MS. pe Parl. [o] Fuller's Worthies, p. 94.
[p] Heylin's Help to History, p. 577.

whilst he remained in England; as by certain letters-patent of the aforesaid Henry, late King of England the fifth, more plainly appears, &c."

He took to wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Walsingham, of Scadbury, in Chiselhurst, in Kent, elder brother of the famous Secretary Walsingham, and left issue, Sir Thomas Pelham, Baronet, and a daughter, Judith, baptized at Laughton, on June 21st, 1590, and married to Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, afterwards successively created Viscount Rochfort, and Earl of Dover. The inquisition taken after his decease at Lewes, September 5th, 1625, mentions his [q] death to be on December 2d, 1624, and that his son, Sir Thomas Pelham, was of the age of twenty-seven years, and heir to the castle, honour, barony, and rape of Hastings, with Netherfield, &c. held of the King by the service of two Knights fees; also of the manors and rectory of Laughton, Burwashe, Burghersh, and Bivelham, the manors of Crowhurst, Colbrand, alias Colbornes, Pepleham, alias Pepsham, Warlington, Ballington, Bishopstone, Cowdene, Merisfield, and Foxhunt; the hundreds of Hawesburrough, Shiplake, and Shoeswell; the manors of Balso, Bestling, Golespur, Henhurst, Nederfield, and Staple-Henfield, with other lands, &c.

He was buried at Laughton, with great solemnity, by the Heralds of arms,[r] his son-in-law, the Lord Viscount Rochfort, having his train borne, and his son, Sir Thomas Pelham, Baronet, principal mourner (with supporters), Sir John Shirley, Sir Edward Burton, Anthony Stapely, Esquire, and Thomas Shirley, Esquire, followed by a great number of gentlemen of the county. His relict was buried at Laughton, March 7th, 1634.

Which Sir THOMAS Pelham, *second Baronet*, was in his father's lifetime (21 Jac. I.) elected one of [s] the Knights for the county of Sussex; as also in the first parliament called by Charles I. and likewise in that held in the 15th year of the same King; and to that which met at Westminster, on November 3d, 1640. In these parliaments, he constantly voted with those who professed the preservation of the rights and liberties of the subject the object of their views; and endeavoured the composing of our differences during the civil wars, without being any ways concerned in the usurpation of the government.

[q] Cole's Esc. Lib. III. p. 136. Not. 61. A. 14, in Bibl. Harley.

[r] MS. ent. Funeral Ceremonys. Not. H. 10. p. 161, in Bibl. Joh. Anstis, Gart. Reg. Arm.

[s] MS. de Parl.

Sir Thomas Pelham had his share in these troubles, being of the same opinion with his kinsman, Henry Pelham, M. P. for Grantham; and living retired during Oliver's usurpation; and was buried with his ancestors at Laughton, the 28th of August, 1654.

He had three wives; first, Mary, third daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Knt. one of the Masters of Requests to James I. by whom he had [t] issue, Sir John Pelham, Baronet, his successor; Thomas Pelham, second son, who died in September, 1638, aged twelve years, and was buried at Laughton; Judith, married to Sir John Monson, Knight of the Bath, son and heir of Sir John Monson, Baronet (from whom the present Lord Monson is descended: she died 21st December, 1700, aged seventy-two, and lies buried at Broxburn, in Hertfordshire, where a monument is erected to her memory); Anne, buried at Laughton, January 22d, 1644; Jane, buried at Laughton, November 9th, 1635; and Elizabeth, married to Henry Pelham, of Brocklesby, in Lincolnshire, Esq.

Sir Thomas, by his second wife, Judith, daughter of ——— Shirley (who was buried at Laughton, November 21st, 1638), had no issue that survived to maturity. But,

By his third Lady, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Vane, of Fairlane, in Kent, Knt. he had several children; whereof Philadelphia was married to Francis, Lord Howard, of Effingham, ancestor to the present Earl. She died at Virginia (of which his Lordship was Governor), August 13th, 1685, and is buried at Lingfield, in Surrey.

The eldest surviving son, of this *third* marriage, was Sir Nicholas Pelham, of *Cattesfield-Place*, in com. Suss. who, in his youth, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by Charles II. soon after the Restoration. He took the degree [u] of M. A. in the University of Oxford, on September 8th, 1665; and was elected Knight for the county of Sussex,[x] with his brother, Sir John Pelham, in the parliament that met at Westminster on March 6th, 1678-9; and was member for several towns in that county, almost to the time of his decease, being ninety years of age when he died, in November 1739. He married Jane, daughter and coheir of James Huxley, of Dornford, in Oxfordshire, Esq. by whom he had issue Thomas Pelham, Esq. member of

[t] Vis. de com. Sussex, præd. [u] Cat. of Graduates, p. 116.
[x] MS. de Parliament.

parliament for the borough of Lewes, 1762, 1768, 1774, and one of the Commissioners for inspecting into Trade and the Plantations, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Pelham, Esq. hereafter mentioned; and had by her two sons, of whom the eldest was of Crowhurst, in Surrey, and died without issue about 1792; Henry, second son, was a Commissioner of Customs, from 1758 to 1787, succeeded his brother at Crowhurst; and afterwards took the name of *Cresset* for an estate. He married a daughter of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. (niece of the late Lord Camden), by whom he had a son, John Cresset Pelham, Esq. now of Crowhurst, M.P. for Lewes, 1796; and two daughters; of whom Anne, the youngest, married, in 1791, Thomas Papillon, Esq. of Acrise, in East Kent (eldest son of David Papillon, Esq. formerly a Commissioner of Excise, who died 1809, aged eighty.)

James Pelham, second son of Sir Thomas, by his third spouse, was Secretary to the late Duke of Grafton, as Lord Chamberlain, and was chosen a member in several parliaments. Margaret, their sister, was married to Sir William Ashburnham, of Bromham, in Sussex, Baronet, one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer.

Sir John Pelham, *third Baronet*, eldest son of Sir Thomas, was elected, in 1660, one of the Knights for the county[y] of Sussex, in the parliament that voted the Restoration of Charles II.

By his hospitality, moderation, and other exemplary virtues, he gained the esteem of all that knew him; and had a greater interest in his county than any person of his time, as appears by his being chosen Knight of the shire in four succeeding parliaments, in the reign of Charles II. And, as was said before, his brother, Sir Nicholas Pelham, was elected with him, and Thomas Pelham, Esq. his eldest son, chosen for East Grinstead, as also for the borough of Lewes.

He was upwards of nine years of age[z] in the year 1633, and being near eighty years old, died at his seat at Halland, in the parish of East Hothley and Laughton, and was buried in the chancel with his ancestors, on January 26th, 1702-3, having survived his Lady seventeen years, who had sepulture at Laughton, on October 19th, 1685.

He was married at Penshurst,[a] January 20th, 1647, to the Lady Lucy, second daughter of Robert Sidney, the second Earl of

[y] MS. de Parliament. [z] Vid. de com. Suss.

[a] Robert, Earl of Leicester's Journal, MS. apud Penshurst.

Leicester of that name, by whom he had issue, first, a daughter, Dorothy, born December 15th, 1648, who lived but two days. He had afterwards by his Lady three sons and two daughters; Elizabeth, married, May 30th, 1678, at Eath-Hothley, first, to Edward Montague, Esq. by whom she was mother of George, Earl of Halifax; and had to her second husband, Thomas Woodcock, Esq. First Commissioner for the duty on Salt, who died July 13th, 1723. Lucy, second daughter, was wedded, October 14th, 1679, to Gervase, Lord Pierrepoint, and was buried at Laughton, July 16th, 1721, without issue by him.

His sons were, 1. Thomas, Lord Pelham, *his successor in title and estate.*

2. John Pelham, who died unmarried.

3. Henry Pelham, who was Clerk of the Office of Pells in the Exchequer; and departing this life on April 1st, 1721, was buried in the church of St. Ann's, Soho, London. He took to wife Frances, daughter and co-heir of John Bine, of Rowdell, in Sussex, Esq. by whom he had issue, 1. Henry Pelham, Esq. 2. John. And, 3. Thomas. Also four daughters; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Pelham, Esq. son and heir of Sir Nicholas Pelham, of Cattsfield-Place, before mentioned; Grace, wedded to William Poole, of Hook, in com. Sussex; Frances, to Francis Poole, son and heir of Sir James Poole, of Poole, in Wirral, in com. Cest. Baronet; and Lucy, to Talbot Yelverton, Earl of Sussex.

Henry, the eldest son *of Henry,* who was seated at *Stanmere,* in Sussex, served in the first parliament of George I. for the port of Hastings, and in the second for the borough of Lewes, and died unmarried, June 1st, 1725.

John, second son, died also unmarried soon after his father, in 1721.

Thomas, third and youngest son *of Henry,* resided several years at Constantinople as *a merchant;* and succeeded his brother at *Stanmere;* served in the first and second parliaments of George II. for Lewes, till 1737, when he died. He married Annetta, daughter of Thomas Bridges,[b] Esq. and left issue Thomas, his son and heir, the *late Earl of Chichester, of whom hereafter;* and Harriot,

[b] There was a family of merchants of this name settled at Constantinople; for whom, I am informed, are several monumental inscriptions there. It is presumed, that the above Thomas Bridges, Esq. was one of this family. It is not improbable they were carried thither under the patronage of James, Lord Chandos, during his embassy, in the reign of Charles II. but I have never been able to trace any alliance between them and that nobleman.

married, first, to Richard Temple, younger son of Henry, Lord Viscount Palmerstone; secondly, to George, first Earl of Abergavenny, and died August 29th, 1768.

Sir THOMAS Pelham, *third Baronet*, and FIRST PEER, eldest son of Sir John, was first elected for the borough of Lewes, as also for the borough of East-Grinstead, to that parliament which met at Westminster, March 6th, 1679; and for the borough of Lewes, in all the parliaments after, during the reign of Charles II. as also in that of James II. and the Convention-parliament, wherein he promoted the election of King William and Queen Mary to the crown of England.

On their Majesties accession, he was first made one of the Commissioners of the Customs; and on March 19th, 1689, constituted one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, which office he voluntarily resigned in 1694. He was elected one of the Knights for the county of Sussex, in three several parliaments, in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne; and for the borough of Lewes, in all other parliaments, whilst he continued a Commoner. In the year 1695, the House of Commons nominated him one of the Commissioners to examine Sir Thomas Cook, and to inspect into bribery and corrupt practices, of which some of their own members were then accused. In 1701, he was again constituted, by King William, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

When Queen Anne ascended the throne, March 8th, 1701-2, he resigned his employment in the Treasury; but on December 29th, 1706, when the interest of his friends prevailed at court, he was made LORD PELHAM, *Baron Pelham, of Laughton, in Sussex;* which titles he enjoyed until February 23d, 1711-12, when he departed this life at Halland, and on the 8th of next month was buried at Laughton.

His Lordship had to wife, first, Elizabeth (daughter to Sir William Jones, Attorney-General to Charles II.), who departed this life, and was buried at Laughton, October 13th, 1681, leaving issue two daughters.

1. Lucy, who was buried near her mother, May 2d, 1689.

2. Elizabeth, the first Lady of Charles, Lord Viscount Townshend. She died[c] 11th May, 1711, and was buried at Raynham, in Norfolk.[d]

[c] Le Neve, Vol. IV. p. 229.

[d] It was on account of the descent from this marriage with the daughter of

His Lordship afterwards married the Lady Grace, fourth and youngest daughter of Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, and sister to John, *Duke of Newcastle;* which Lady deceased 13th September, 1700, and was buried at Laughton; leaving issue five daughters, and two sons.

1. Thomas, created *Duke of Newcastle.*

2. Henry, *of whom presently.*

The five daughters were,

1. Grace, married to George Naylor, Esq. of Hurst-Monceaux, in Sussex, and died in April, 1710.

2. Frances married Christopher Wandesford, Viscount Castlecomer; and was mother of the next Peer. She died in 1756.

3. Gertrude married David Polhill, of Otford, in Kent, Esq.

4. Lucy married Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, and was mother of Henry, who succeeded as Duke of Newcastle.

5. Margaret married Sir John Shelley, of Michelgrove, in Sussex, Bart. She died November 24th, 1758.

Henry Pelham, Esq. *second* son, born 1696; when the rebellion broke out in 1715, accepted of the command of a troop of Dragoons in Major-general Dormer's regiment, with which he marched into Lancashire, and was present at Preston, November 13th, when the rebels surrendered. As soon as he came of age, he was, in the first parliament called by George I. elected for the borough of Seaford, in Sussex,[e] in February 1718. In the succeeding parliament, summoned to meet at Westminster, May 10th, 1722, he was unanimously chosen one of the Knights of the shire for Sussex,[f] and constantly served for the said county, to the time of his decease.

On May 25th, 1720, he was constituted Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber; on April 3d, 1721, he was made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; on April 3d, 1724, he was constituted Secretary of War, to all his Majesty's forces raised, or to be raised, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and dominion of Wales; and sworn of his Majesty's Privy-council, June 1st, 1725.

On his late Majesty's accession to the throne, he was one of the Privy-council who at the court, at Leicester House, June 14th,

Lord Pelham, whose mother was Lady Lucy *Sydney*, that the present Marquis Townshend, when created an Earl, chose the title of Leicester, and that the late Mr. Thomas Townshend, when made a Peer, chose that of Sydney.

[e] Brit. Parl. Reg. No. 246. [f] Ibid. No. 18.

1727, were witnesses to the instrument, according to the forms used by the law of Scotland, of his Majesty's taking and subscribing the oath relating to the security of the church of Scotland: also, July 24th, was appointed Secretary of War; and August 12th following, was, with others, commissioned to hear and determine, in the Painted Chamber at Westminster, the Petitions and Claims of such of the King's subjects who were bound to perform divers services, by reason of their offices and tenors, on the day of his Majesty's Coronation. He continued Secretary of War till May 8th, 1730, when he had a grant of the office of Receiver and Pay-master General of, and for, all his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and forces in Great Britain, &c. which he held till after the decease of Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, whom he succeeded as FIRST LORD COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY, August 27th, 1743: also, on December 20th following, he was nominated CHANCELLOR AND UNDER TREASURER OF THE EXCHEQUER.

He was likewise appointed by his Majesty, during his absence beyond the seas, one of the Lords Justices in the years 1740, 1743, 1745, 1750, and 1752.

During the session of parliament in 1754, he fell sick of a dangerous erysipelas, of which, however, he seemed to be very near recovered; but too assiduously attending the public service, before his health was sufficiently re-established, he was, soon after, seized with a violent fever, which, in five days, put a period to his life, at his house, in Arlington-street, St. James's, on Wednesday morning, March 6th, at the age of sixty. He was privately carried out of town, according to his desire, and interred with his ancestors, at Laughton, the 14th of the same month.[g]

"He being (says Coxe) of a Whig family, closely attached himself to the partizans of the Brunswick line, and distinguished himself against the rebels, as a Captain of Dragoons, in the regiment of Major-general Dormer." He was, soon after the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, nominated, 1743, to be head of the Treasury, "by the secret influence of Sir Robert, who prevailed on the King to place him there, in opposition to the earnest solicitations of Carteret, in favour of his friend and patron, the Earl of Bath. Before his nomination to the Treasury, he had filled the

g He repaired and beautified the celebrated seat at Esher, in Surrey, on the banks of the Thames, and laid out the grounds, under the direction of Kent, in the manner since adopted, and improved upon. This seat was sold for less than 20,000l. by his grandson, the late Lord Sondes, in July, 1805.

offices of Secretary at War, and Paymaster of the Forces." "Mr. Pelham (continues Coxe) displayed, in his respective offices, great method and application to business; in his first efforts in parliament, he was confused and inelegant, but he improved by practice, and became an able debater; and, to use the expressions of Lord Chesterfield, 'spoke with a certain candour and openness, that made him well heard, and generally believed.' He managed the finances with extreme care and probity; and with as much economy as was compatible with the profuse expenditure of public money, which the system of foreign affairs, adopted by his brother, had rendered necessary: he also gained great popularity and credit, by reducing the interest of the national debt. He was inferior to his brother in quickness of apprehension; but had a sounder judgment, and more accommodating temper, which enabled him to unite and keep together the discordant parts of the heterogeneous administration."[h] But it was a misfortune to him, that "he was constantly drawn, and generally dragged, by the Duke of Newcastle, and though always disagreeing with his brother, yet from his love of peace, and his aversion to disunite the Whig party, he finally yielded, and continued to support his projects." "His death (adds Coxe) was a great loss to his country, and to his party. England being on the eve of a war with France, great exertions were necessary, and unanimity requisite, to enforce those exertions, and to excite a spirit and zeal among all orders of men in the kingdom. His loss to his party was almost irreparable; his integrity was almost universally acknowledged; his complacent temper, and conciliating manners, had cemented the discordant parts of his heterogeneous administration; his preponderating influence in the House of Commons repressed those ambitious spirits who aspired to the supreme direction of affairs, and his death opened a new scene of competition, which distracted the counsels of the cabinet."[i]

He married, on October 29th, 1726, the Lady Catherine, daughter of his Grace, John Manners, Duke of Rutland; and by her Ladyship, who was Keeper of Greenwich-park, and who died at her house at Whitehall, 18th February, 1780, aged seventy-nine, had issue two sons, and six daughters.

His two sons, Thomas, and Henry, died of an epidemical sore throat; the youngest, on November 27th, 1739, in the fourth year of his age; and Thomas, the day following, aged ten years and twenty-eight days.

[h] Coxe's Lord Walpole, 251, 252. [i] Ibid. 409.

Of his six daughters, Lucy deceased February 6th, 1739-40, in the twelfth year of her age; and Dorothy died an infant.

His four surviving daughters were, Catharine, born July 24th, 1727, married, on October 16th, 1744, to her cousin, Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, and died 27th July, 1760.

The second daughter, Frances, born August 18th, 1728, died 1805.

Grace, the third daughter, born in January 1734-5, and was married on October 12th, 1752, to Lewis Monson Watson, the first Lord Sondes, and died July 3d, 1777; and Mary, the youngest, born in September 1739, died unmarried.

The said THOMAS, SECOND LORD PELHAM, and FIRST DUKE of NEWCASTLE, was born on August 1st, N.S. 1693, and by the last will and testament of his uncle, John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, who died on July 15th, 1711, by a fall from his horse, was adopted his heir,[k] and authorized to bear the name and arms of HOLLES.

On the accession of King George I. (for whose succession he had shewn himself a strenuous partizan, both within doors and without), he was constituted, October 10th, 1714, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, city and liberty of Westminster, as also of the county of Nottingham, and Custos Rotulorum thereof; likewise on October 22d, Steward, Keeper, and Warden of the forest of Sherwood, and park of Folewood, in the said county of Nottingham. And his Majesty was pleased to create him by letters patents, dated October 26th, 1714, in the said first year of his reign, EARL OF CLARE, *in the county of Suffolk*; and VISCOUNT HAUGHTON, *in Nottinghamshire*, with remainder, for want of issue male, to the Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq. his brother, and the heirs male of his body.

Also, by letters patents, bearing date August 2d, 1715, 2 Geo. I. he was created MARQUIS OF CLARE, and DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, with the like remainder to his said brother, Henry Pelham, Esq.

On April 2d, 1717,[l] his Grace was married to the Lady Harriot Godolphin, eldest daughter and coheir of Francis, Earl Godolphin, by the Lady Henrietta, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of his Grace, John, first Duke of Marlborough. And on the 15th of that month he was declared Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's

[k] Ex Regist. vocat. Flagg, No. 548. Quire 102, in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

[l] Point. Chron. Hist. Vol. III. p. 990.

Household; and the next day sworn one of the Privy-council. On November 28th, the same year, his Grace, by the King's command, stood godfather with his Majesty, at the baptism of Prince George William, son of the Prince of Wales (late Geo. II.) which his Highness (who intended that his uncle, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, should be one of the sponsors by proxy) resented in such passionate expressions to his Grace, that if a former difference did not subsist between the King and Prince, it produced an open breach at that time, one consequence of which was an order for the latter to quit his apartments at St. James's next day.

In 1718, at a chapter held at St. James's, March 31st, his Grace was elected one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter; and installed at Windsor, on April 30th following.

On May 22d, 1718, his Grace was one of the Peers commissioned by his Majesty, who signed at the Cockpit, Whitehall (in conjunction with the Imperial Plenipotentiary and others), the treaty of alliance between our then Sovereign, the Emperor, and the King of France, pursuant to a convention between his Britannic Majesty and the French King.

On May 9th, 1719, he was declared one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government, during his Majesty's absence; in which high trust his Grace was also, in the years 1720 and 1723.

On April 2d, 1724, his Grace, resigning his post of Lord Chamberlain, was declared one of his Majesty's PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE; and on the 6th of the same month was sworn at St. James's, and took his seat at the council board. On June 2d, 1725, he was again declared one of the Lords Justices. In April 1726 he was chosen Recorder of Nottingham; and on May 31st, 1727, was a fifth time nominated one of the Lords Justices; and on the accession of George II. to the throne that year, his Grace was continued in all his places, and sworn of his Privy-council.

In July, 1737, his Grace was chosen High Steward of the University of Cambridge. On May 12th, 1740, his Grace was again declared one of the Lords Justices; and was also in that high and important trust in 1743, 1745, and 1748, during his Majesty's absence; in which last-mentioned year he also attended his Majesty, as principal SECRETARY OF STATE. On December 14th, 1748, his Grace was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in a very full senate; and was installed there in person on July 1st, 1749.

It must be remembered to the honour of his Grace, that for the encouragement and emulation of the students in literature, he for some years bestowed an annual gift of two gold medals, of the value of ten guineas each, to two Bachelors of Arts, who were judged to have made the best proficiency in classical as well as philosophical learning.

On April 15th, 1750, the King declaring his intentions of visiting his dominions in Germany, his Grace was one of the Lords Justices then appointed; likewise attended his Majesty in his office of principal Secretary of State, during his Majesty's stay at Hanover.

Also on March 30th, 1752, his Majesty declaring his resolution of visiting his dominions in Germany, he was in the same high trust of one of the Lords Justices, and likewise attended on his Majesty abroad that summer. His brother, Henry, deceasing, as already mentioned, on March 6th, 1754, his Majesty was pleased, on the 16th following, to appoint his Grace to succeed him, as FIRST COMMISSIONER *for executing the office of* TREASURER *of his Majesty's* EXCHEQUER.

On the 23d of the same month, he resigned the seals of the office of one of his Majesty's *principal Secretaries of State.* His Majesty in council at St. James's, April 26th, 1755, declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, his Grace was again appointed one of the Lords Justices, till his Majesty's return.

His Grace, having resigned his place in the Treasury, was on November 13th, 1756, created DUKE OF NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, *in Staffordshire, to hold to him and his heirs male, and in default thereof, to Henry, Earl of Lincoln, and his heirs male by Catherine, his Lordship's wife.* On July 2d, 1757, he was replaced at the head of the Treasury, but quitted his seat there in May 1762, on being created BARON PELHAM, OF STANMER, *in Sussex,* on the 4th of that month, *with remainder, in failure of heirs male of his own body, to Thomas Pelham, of Stanmer aforesaid, Esq. and his issue male.* In December that year, he quitted his offices of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Middlesex, and of the city and liberty of Westminster; and in January following, he resigned his places of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, and of the town of Nottingham, and county of the same, and of Steward and Keeper of the forest of Sherwood and park of Folewood, in Nottinghamshire.

"He was born (says Coxe) in August, 1694; and, on the death of his father, succeeded to the *Barony of Pelham*: he inherited a large part of the great estate of his uncle, who had no issue male, and took the name of Holles. Soon after the accession of George I. he was created *Earl of Clare*; and, in 1715, *Duke of Newcastle*. He supported the administration of his brother-in-law, Lord Townshend; but, on the schism of the Whig administration, in 1717, he attached himself to Sunderland, by whose influence he was appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and invested with the Order of the Garter. On the coalition, which took place in 1720, between Sunderland and Townshend, he joined his former friend. During the struggle in the cabinet between Townshend and Walpole on one side, and Carteret and Cadogan on the other, he uniformly attached himself to the brother ministers. His devotion to their cause was so warm, and his consequence as one of the great Whig leaders so highly appreciated, that he was solely admitted into the most intimate confidence, and intrusted with the most secret transactions. When it became necessary to remove Carteret from the office of Secretary of State, Newcastle was selected as the fittest person to fill that station, which, in consequence of the alliance with France, was a post of the highest delicacy and importance. Newcastle was thirty years of age when he was raised to this office; and, as he succeeded Carteret, whose knowledge of foreign affairs, and talents for business, were duly appreciated, his appointment to so important a trust was contemptuously spoken of, and the new Secretary was considered as not capable of fully discharging the duties of his office. His outward appearance and manners seemed to justify this observation. He was trifling, and embarrassed in conversation, always eager, and in a hurry to transact business, yet without due method. He was unbounded in flattery to those above him, or whose interest he was desirous to conciliate, and highly gratified with the grossest adulation to himself. The facility with which he made and broke his promises became almost proverbial. He was not sufficiently considerate to his secretaries and subordinate clerks, exacting from them a large sacrifice of time and labour; and to his immediate dependents he was fretful and capricious. With these unfavourable appearances, he gave few symptoms of the talents which he undoubtedly possessed. In fact, he had much better abilities than are usually attributed to him. He had a quick comprehension; he was a useful and frequent debater in the House of Peers; had an answer ready on all

occasions, and spoke with great animation, though with little arrangement, and without grace or dignity. He wrote with uncommon facility, and with such fluency of words, that no one ever used a greater variety of expressions: it is a remarkable circumstance, that in his most confidential letters, written with such expedition as to be almost illegible, there is scarcely a single erasure or alteration. His temper was peevish and fretful, and he was always jealous of those with whom he acted. With these habits, and this disposition, and under the necessity of struggling against the deep-rooted aversion of George II. it is a matter of surprise that he so long retained his power; for if we reckon from his first promotion to the post of Lord Chamberlain, to his resignation, at the commencement of the reign of George III. he continued to fill a high situation at court, for the period of six-and-forty years. This long continuance in office was owing to his situation, as chief leader of the Whigs, to his princely fortune and profusion of expense, to the high integrity and disinterestedness of his character, and to the uniform support which he gave to the house of Brunswick. As a subordinate minister, acting under superior influence, his zeal and activity were highly useful; and his want of order and warmth of temper were counteracted and modified by the method and prudence of Walpole. But when he was placed at the head of affairs, he became distracted with the multiplicity of business, yet unwilling to divide it with others. Weakness of counsels, fluctuation of opinion, and deficiency of spirit, marked his administration, during an inglorious period of sixteen years; from which England did not recover until the mediocrity of his ministerial talents, and the indecision of his character, were controlled by the ascendency of Pitt."[m]

His Grace departed this life, November 17th, 1768, and his Duchess survived till July 17th, 1776, and were both buried at Laughton. Having no issue, the title of *Duke of Newcastle under Line* descended to *Henry, Earl of Lincoln;* and that of *Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, in Sussex,* to *Thomas Pelham, of Stanmer, Esq.* grandson of John Pelham, younger brother to the first Lord Pelham.

Which THOMAS, LORD PELHAM, FIRST EARL OF CHICHESTER, while a Commoner, served in several parliaments for the county of Sussex; was also one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in the late reign, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty in

[m] Life of Sir R. Walpole, I. 327.

the present, but resigned in 1762. On July 20th, 1765, was appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, which post he resigned in 1774. His Lordship was appointed Keeper of his Majesty's Great Wardrobe, November 10th, 1775.

His Lordship was afterwards nominated Surveyor General of the Customs in the port of London, and was sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council.

On June 23d, 1801, his Lordship was elevated to an Earldom, by the title of EARL OF CHICHESTER, in Sussex.

His Lordship married, on May 11th, 1754, Anne, only daughter and heiress of Frederick Frankland, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Excise, sixth son of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. by whom he had issue,

1. Thomas, the present Earl.

2. Henrietta-Anne, born September 1st, 1757; married, May 23d, 1789, George, Lord Leslie, son to Jane-Elizabeth, Countess of Rothes, and died December 5th, 1797, leaving issue by him three daughters.

3. Henry, born July 10th, 1759, formerly Captain of a company in the foot guards, and M. P. for Lewes, 1780, 1784, 1790, married, November 2d, 1788, Catharine, eldest daughter of Charles Cobb, Esq. (only son of Charles, late Archbishop of Dublin, by Lady Elizabeth Beresford, sister of the first Marquis of Waterford), and died January 16th, 1797, leaving three daughters; Harriot, Amelia, and Catharine.

4. Frances, born December 4th, 1760; married, December 3d, 1778, to George, Viscount Middleton, and died June 28th, 1783, leaving issue one daughter, Frances-Anne.

5. Lucy, born February 22d, 1763; married, December 26th, 1794, John, Lord Sheffield, and died January 18th, 1797.

6. Amelia, born July 19th, 1764.

7. George, D. D. late Lord Bishop of Bristol, and now Lord Bishop of Exeter, born October 13th, 1766; married, December 14th, 1792, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Rycroft, Bart.

8. Frederick-John, died an infant.

His Lordship dying January 8th, 1805, was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS, SECOND EARL OF CHICHESTER, born April 8th, 1756; who was elected M. P. for Sussex, 1780, 1784, 1790, 1796; was made Surveyor General of the Ordnance, April 23d, 1782, appointed Chief Secretary to the Earl of Northington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1788; and again to Earl Camden, 1795. He was

appointed SECRETARY OF STATE for the Home Department 1801; and the same year, June 20th, called up by writ to the House of Peers, and sat by his father's Barony as LORD PELHAM. In 1803, his Lordship was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1805, he succeeded his father as Earl of Chichester; and in 1807, was appointed Joint Postmaster-General.

His Lordship married, in August 1801, Lady Mary Henrietta Juliana Osborne, sister to the present Duke of Leeds, by whom he has had issue,

1. Thomas, born June 29th, 1802, died March 11th, 1803.
2. Lady Mary, born August 14th, 1803.
3. Henry-Thomas, Lord Pelham, born August 23d, 1804.
4. Lady Amelia-Rose, born June 17th, 1806.
5. Frederick-Thomas, born August 2d, 1808.

Titles. Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chichester, Baron Pelham of Stanmer, and Baronet.

Creations. Baronet, May 22d, 1611, 9 Jac. I.; and Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, in Sussex, May 4th, 1762, 2 George III. and Earl of Chichester, June 23d, 1801.

Arms. Quarterly, in the first and fourth, three pelicans, Argent (the arms of Pelham), and in the second and third, two buckles.

Crest. On a wreath, a peacock in his pride, Argent; and sometimes a buckle, Argent, in memory of Sir John Pelham's making John, King of France, prisoner.

Supporters. On the dexter side, a horse, mouse-dun; on the sinister, a bear, proper; each collared, or gorged, with a belt, Argent, strap pendant, buckle and studs, Or.

Motto. VINCIT AMOR PATRIÆ.

Chief Seat. At Stanmer, in the county of Sussex.

EGERTON, EARL OF WILTON.

THE origin of this very ancient and noble family has been given under the titles of *Earl of Bridgewater*, Vol. III. p. 170; and *Earl of Cholmondeley*, Vol. IV. p. 16. But as the EARL OF WILTON is the elder branch of the former family, it may be proper to recapitulate the early part of the honourable descent there stated.

They are sprung from the heiress of ROBERT FITZHUGH, BARON OF MALPAS, one of the Barons of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, at the time of the Conqueror.

Malpas lies in the hundred of Broxton, in Cheshire; about 16 miles S.S.E. from Chester, and about 165 N. W. from London. The parish comprises twenty-five townships, one of which, Iscoyd, is in Flintshire; the others are, Malpas, Ogden, Bickerton, Bickley, Bradley, Broxton, Bulkeley, Chidclough, *Cholmondeley*, Chorlton, Cuddington, Duckington, Edge, *Egerton*, Hampton, Larkton, or Larton, Macefen, Newton, Oldcastle, Overton, Stockton, Tushingham-cum-Grindley, Wichough, or Wichalgh, and Wigland.[a]

Robert Fitzhugh had a castle here, of which the keep remains near the church.[b]

This Robert dying without issue male, left an only [c] daughter

[a] Lysons's Cheshire, p. 676. [b] Ibid.

[c] Lysons, p. 350, and 676, makes her only a *coheir*, and on the opinion of F. Townsend, makes the other coheir marry Patrick; but it will be seen presently, on the authority of all former genealogists, that Patrick's alliance came by a subsequent marriage in the illegitimate line; so Lysons makes it at p. 676.

and heir, married to WILLIAM *le Belward*, who thus became possessed of the *Barony of Malpas*.[d] He left issue by her, WILLIAM le Belward, *Baron of Malpas*, who married Beatrix, daughter[e] of Hugh Kevelioc, fifth Earl of Chester, and sister and coheir of Earl Ranulph. He left issue,

1. David, ancestor of this family.

2. Robert, who settled on the manor of *Cholmondeley*, within this barony, of which he became possessed by the gift of his father; and *hence* assumed the surname of CHOLMONDELEY. His son, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, had a grant of manerial rights and privileges in Cholmondeley from Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester; and was the immediate ancestor of George-James, Earl of Cholmondeley, the present proprietor of the manor of Cholmondeley, who is Chamberlain and Vice-Admiral of the county Palatine.[f]

3. Richard, taken notice of by Camden in his *Remains*, p. 179.

DAVID de Malpas, called also *Le Clerc*, from being Secretary to the Earl of Chester, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Ralph ap Eynion, by Beatrix, daughter of Ranulph, the second of that name, Earl of Chester.[g] He was JUSTICE OF CHESTER, and held three knights fees, temp. Henry III. His sons were,

1. WILLIAM, Baron of Malpas, who left no legitimate issue; but he left a bastard son, David, who obtruded himself into the barony; or at least into a moiety of it, which was inherited by the posterity of his daughters, to the exclusion of the lawful heirs.

[d] Lysons allows him but a moiety of the Barony, for the reason given in the last note.

[e] Some suppose her to have been an illegitimate daughter: but I see no reason for this. The same was pretended of Earl Hugh's daughter, Amicia, married to the ancestor of Sir Thomas Mainwaring, of Pever, which created the famous controversy between him and Sir Peter Leycester, who chose to take the sceptical and ill-tempered side, in which Sir Thomas is acknowledged to have clearly overcome him, though a very able and laborious antiquary. See Wood's Athenæ, Gough's Topography, and Lysons's Cheshire, p. 750.

[f] Lysons, ut supr. 681.

[g] There is an inconsistency in all these accounts, regarding the entirety or division of the Barony of Malpas, which I cannot reconcile; and which nothing but a fuller search into the ancient records than has hitherto taken place, will ascertain. It is said at Vol. III. p. 171, from former printed genealogies of this family, that by *this match with Eynion's daughter*, David de Malpas became possessed of the entire Barony of Malpas; viz. one half by descent, and the remainder in right of his wife.

These daughters were, Beatrice, married to William Patrick, whose heiress married —— Sutton, ancestor of the Lords Dudley; and ——, married to Sir Urian St. Pierre, whose male descendants became extinct in the early part of the fifteenth century; and whose heiresses appear to have married into the families of Coksey and Horton.[i]

2. [k] Philip de Malpas, or De Egerton, which name he took from the lordship of *Egerton*, in the Barony of Malpas, which lies about eight miles South by West from Tarporley; and on which he fixed his residence in the early part of the thirteenth century.[l] He left issue, by Anghared, sister of Richard de Halton,

David de Malpas, or Egerton, his son and heir, who was heir to his uncle, William, Baron of Malpas; but was ousted of his inheritance by his uncle's bastard, David, before-mentioned. Camden, however, says that he recovered by a Writ of Recognizance, a moiety of the Barony of Malpas. He married Cicely, daughter of Randal de Thorneton; by whom he had

Philip de Egerton, his son and heir, who was Sheriff of Cheshire, 2 Edward II. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard de Wrenburg, and had six sons.

Uryan, *second* son, was ancestor to the Egertons of Caldecot, Bettley, Wrinchill, Dynham, Willoughby, &c. *See Vol. III. p.* 172.

David de Malpas, or Egerton, eldest son, was Sheriff of Cheshire, 5 Edward II. and 7 Edward III. and by Isabel his wife, daughter of Richard Foulshurst,[m] of Crewe, had four sons,

[h] Lysons, p. 676, makes this marriage to have been direct with the Suttons, and not through the Patricks, whom he makes to have married, before, the coheir of Robert Fitzhugh; and so to have obtained the moiety of Malpas; but at p. 350, he agrees with the common accounts, that Sutton derived through Patrick.

[i] Lysons, 390, 541.

[k] There were two other sons, Peter, surnamed *Thornton*; and David, surnamed *Golbourne*.

[l] Sir Rowland Egerton, first Baronet, devised this and other estates to his second son, Sir Philip Egerton, Knt. ancestor of John Egerton, Esq. of Oulton, M. P. for Chester, the present proprietor. The old hall was taken down about the year 1760; and a farm-house built on the scite: the ancient domestic chapel still remains, and is used as a barn. *Lysons*, p. 683.

[m] The Fulleshursts, or Foulhursts, were of Edlaston, in the reign of Edward I. The elder branch became extinct in the reign of Henry VI. A younger branch, by marriage with the heiress of Praers, who married the heiress of Crewe, was possessed of *Crewe-Hall*, in the reign of Edward III. and became extinct by the death of Robert Foulhurst, in or before the reign of Charles I. *Lysons*, 381.

About 1300, Joan, eldest daughter and coheiress of Thomas de Crewe, the last

1. PHILIP Egerton, eldest son, married Ellen, daughter of Sir John St. Pierre, and by her had a son, David, who married a daughter of Venables of Kinderton, but died 1362, without issue; and two daughters, who became coheirs to their brother; viz. Ellen, wife of Sir John Brereton, Knt.; and Isabel, wife of Sir John Delves, Knt.[n]

2. URYAN Egerton, brother of Philip, and heir-male of his nephew, David, succeeded as Lord of Egerton. He altered the bearing of his ancestors, by changing the *tinctures*, and adding to the *three pheons*, the *lion rampant, Gules* (as now used, being according to tradition, an augmentation granted for his services in the Scotch wars.) He married Amelia, daughter of John Warburton, of Warburton, Esq. by whom he had

PHILIP Egerton, of Egerton, his son and heir, who, by Margaret, daughter of David de Malpas de Hampton, aunt and coheir to her nephew, David, was father of

Sir JOHN Egerton, of Egerton, Knt. who, with Sir Hugh Venables, Sir Thomas Dutton, Sir Richard Molineux, Sir William

male heir of the elder branch of the family, married Richard Praers, whose granddaughter brought Crewe, in marriage, to Sir Robert Foulhurst, one of Lord Audley's Esquires at the battle of Poictiers; whose monument in Bartholomew church is engraved by *Lysons, p.* 447. *See also ib. p.* 500.

[n] It appears by a book of evidences belonging to the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. that as early as 37 Edward III. Sir John Delves, who married Isabella Egerton, was adjudged to be entitled, in right of his wife, to a portion of the Barony of Malpas. It appears also, by records in the Exchequer at Chester, that Sir William Brereton was possessed as early as the year 1484, 2 Richard III. of a portion of the Barony of Malpas, viz. a fourth of one moiety of the manor of Malpas, a moiety of another fourth; and the fourth turn of the presentation to one mediety of the rectory. *Lysons*, 677.

The Breretons had law-suits with David le Malpas, *the Bastard*, and recovered part of the Barony. About 1527, John Sutton, Lord Dudley, conveyed the *manor and castle* of Malpas, and three fourths of the Barony, to George Robinson, and others. In 1536, he alienated another portion of the Barony, and large estates in Malpas, and elsewhere, to Sir Rowland Hill. In 1560, Sir Rowland settled a fourth part of the Barony of Malpas, and large estates in this parish, on his niece, Alice Greetwood, who married Reginald Corbet, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. Sir Richard Corbet, his son, sold this estate in 1587, to Sir Randal Brereton, of *Shocklach*, whose daughter and heiress married Sir Richard Egerton. It now belongs to the Earl of Cholmondeley, whose ancestor purchased it of the Egertons, in 1636. The remainder of the Barony, and large estates in Malpas, became vested, partly, perhaps, by purchase (by Sir William Brereton, of George Robinson), and partly by descent, in the Breretons, of Brereton, of whom they were purchased in the reign of Charles II. by Sir William Drake, of Shardeloes, in Amersham, Bucks, ancestor to the present Thomas Drake Tyrwhit Drake, Esq. of Shardeloes, M. P. *Lysons*, 677.

Troutbeck, Sir John Legh, Sir John Done, and many others of the knights and chief gentlemen of Cheshire, was slain at the memorable battle fought on Bloore-Heath, in Staffordshire, September 23d, 1459, between the Lord Audley, General for King Henry VI. and Richard Nevile, Earl of Salisbury, on the side of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York.

Drayton (as Lysons well observes),[o] strongly depicts in his *Poly-Albion* (Song XXII.) the division of the Cheshire gentry in this memorable battle, by supposing that those brave Knights, who are recorded to have been left dead on the field, fell each by the hands of a relative.

"There Dutton Dutton kills; a Done doth kill a Done;
A Booth a Booth; and Leigh by Leigh is overthrown;
A Venables against a Venables doth stand;
And Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck hand to hand;
There Molineux doth make a Molineux to die;
And *Egerton* the strength of *Egerton* doth try.
Oh! Cheshire! wert thou mad of thine own native gore;
So much until this day thou never shed'st before!
Above two thousand men upon the earth were thrown,
Of whom the greatest part were naturally thine own."

Sir John had issue by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Fitton,[p]

[o] P. 308.

[p] The Fittons were an ancient Cheshire family. The elder branch, who were of Boleyn-Hall, in Wilmslow, seven miles from Macclesfield, became extinct about the year 1370, when the heiress married Venables (whose heiress married Booth, whose heir is the present Earl of Stamford.) The Fittons of Pownall, a younger branch, became extinct about 1500. Those of Carden continued there in 1666; but are supposed to have become extinct. *Lysons*, 381.

The Fittons of Gawsworth, another younger branch of the Pownall family, became extinct about 1643, in the direct line, by the death of Sir Edward Fitton.

John Fitton, of Bollin, married Cicely, sister and coheir of Sir Hamon Massey, sixth Baron of Dunham Massey, and daughter of Sir Hamon Massey, fifth Baron, by Alice, daughter of Humphry de Beauchamp.

His younger brother, Thomas Fitton, living 1335, married Isabel, daughter and heir of Thomas Oresby, of *Gawseworth*, about three miles S. W. from Macclesfield. John Fitton, of Gawsewor h, was father (by a daughter of Brereton), of Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawseworth, who, by Mary, daughter of Sir Guiscard Harbottle,* Knight, was father of Sir Edward, who was Sheriff of Cheshire, 23 Henry VIII. and made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, 25 Henry VIII. He married Anne, daughter of Peter Warburton, Esq.

* See Vol. II. p. 308, 326, (art. Northumberland.)

of Cheshire, Knt. 1. Philip. 2. William. 3. Ralph. 4. Hugh. 5. Peter.

and was father of Sir Edward Fitton, Treasurer of Ireland, temp. Queen Elizabeth (Francis Fitton, who married the widow of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who died 1583, was probably another son.)* He married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir John Holcroft, of Holcroft, in Cheshire, by whom he had three sons, Edward, Richard, and Alexander; which last settled at Cork, in Ireland, and left issue, William, *hereafter mentioned*. Sir Edward, eldest son, of Gawseworth, having a good estate in Ireland, resided principally in Ireland, where he was Lord President of Munster. He was a learned man, and M. A. of Oxford; and dying 1605, was buried at Gawseworth. His sister, Margaret, married Sir Randle Manwaring, of Pever (whose eldest son, Sir Randle, was grandfather of Sir Henry, made a Baronet, 1660; and whose second son, Edmund, LL.D. was father of Sir William, killed on the walls of Chester, 1644; *see Lysons's Cheshire*, 574; and whose youngest son, Sir Philip, was Secretary to the Earl of Strafford in Ireland, and died 1661.) Sir Edward Fitton's son, Sir Edward, of Gawseworth, was created a Baronet, 1617; and dying 1619, left by Anne, daughter of ——— Barret, an only son, Sir Edward Fitton, Bart. an eminent loyalist, who was Colonel of a regiment at the siege of Bristol, where, on its surrender, being left in the garrison by Prince Rupert, he died of a consumption, 1643, without issue, though twice married. His sisters became his coheirs; of whom, Penelope, married Sir Charles Gerrard, Knt. father of Charles, Earl of Macclesfield; Mary, married Sir John Brereton, Knt. son and heir of William, Lord Brereton; Jane, to Thomas Minshull, Esq.; and Frances, to Henry Manwaring, of Carrincham, Esq. After Sir Edward's death, great contests arose about his estate. His sisters, as coheirs, entered on it; and upon three several verdicts and judgments at law, were evicted out of it by Mr. *William Fitton, son of Alexander Fitton, second surviving son of Sir Edward Fitton, Treasurer of Ireland*, by virtue of a conveyance alledged to be made by Sir Edward Fitton (on his death without issue), on his next male kinsman, the said William Fitton, and the heirs male of his body. Accordingly the said William, and his son, Alexander Fitton, enjoyed for some years the said estate. But after the Restoration, the Lord Gerrard (afterwards Earl of Macclesfield), commenced a suit against the said Alexander, son of the said William Fitton, on a Will he produced of the said Sir Edward Fitton, his uncle, devising the estate to him, on which a trial at the King's Bench Bar ensued; and the said Alexander set forth a deed poll, bearing date 3d April, 18 Car. I. wherein the said Sir Edward Fitton debarred himself to settle (in case he had no issue), his estate by will on any others. But the jury, after a full hearing, found for the Lord Gerrard, who afterwards got possession of the said estate, and maintained it against the pretensions of the Fittons, who gave him much disturbance by several suits, as may be seen more at large in their several printed Narratives, wherein each charges the other with perjury and forgery. *Collins's Baronetage*, 1720, *Vol. I. p.* 447, 450.

The immediate representative of these Fittons is, or lately was, living at Cork, in Ireland. The arms of this family were, *Arg. on a bend, Az. three garbs, Or.* Crest, *On a chapeau, Az. furred, &c. a rose proper.*

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* See Vol. II. p. 308, 326 (art. Northumberland.)

Philip Egerton, of Egerton, eldest son, had issue by Margaret, daughter of William Mainwaring, of Ightfield, Esq.

1. William Egerton, of Egerton, who died without issue.

2. John, *ancestor to the Earl of Wilton.*

3. Sir Ralph, of Ridley, *ancestor to the Dukes, and Earls of Bridgewater*, for whom, see Vol. II. p. 173.

John Egerton, second son, and at length heir, succeeded his brother, William, at Egerton, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Hugh Done, of *Oulton*, Esq. by the heiress of Kingsley, of the same place,[q] Esq. Leland[r] mentions this John, as the eldest house of the Egertons. By Elizabeth Done he had one son, Philip.

And a daughter, Susan, married to Randal Egerton, of *Dynham*, Esq.

But the contests among the descendants of this family were not to end here. Lord Macclesfield, by his will, gave *Gawsewoorth*, and his other estates, to Charles, Lord Mohun, who had married one of his nieces. This caused a quarrel with the Duke of Hamilton, who had married the other niece; and a duel ensued, of which the fatality is well known. Lord Mohun left *Gawsewoorth* to his second wife, the daughter of Dr. Lawrence, and widow of Colonel Griffith; and she having a daughter by her former husband, married to the first Lord Harrington (see Vol. IV. p. 288), it came to him by purchase. *Lysons*, 663.

q "The manor of Oulton (says Lysons), (formerly Aldington, or Aldeton), was successively in the families of Kingsley, Oulton, and Becheton; of the latter, it was purchased about the reign of Edward IV. by Hugh Done, whose daughter and heir brought it about the year 1500, to John Egerton, Esq. ancestor and namesake of the present proprietor (descended from Sir Philip, a younger son of Sir Rowland Egerton, the first Baronet.) Oulton Hall, a magnificent structure, was built in or about the year 1716; the old mansion, then taken down, was built in the reign of Henry VIII. (See *Leland's Itinerary VII.* 32.) Sir John Vanbrugh is said to have been the architect of the present hall." *Lysons's Cheshire*, 540.

"The Dones were of Utkinton as early as the 12th century; a younger son of Henry Done, who acquired the office of Bow-bearer of the forest of Delamere, by marriage with the coheiress of Kingsley, about the reign of King John, or the beginning of that of Henry III. settled at Crowton, which branch became extinct in the male line in the year 1508. The heiress married Birkenhead. John Done, of Utkinton, in or about the reign of Henry VI. had three sons; the second son settled at Flaxyards, the younger son at Oulton; the latter died without male issue in 1498, leaving an only daughter, who brought Oulton in marriage to the Egertons; the elder branch of the Dones, which continued at Utkinton, became extinct in the male line in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the heiress having married the representative of the Dones of Flaxyards, that branch of the family removed to Utkinton, where it continued in the male line till the reign of Charles I. The coheiresses married Arderne, Crewe, and Maisterson. A younger branch of the Dones, of Flaxyards, settled at Duddon, and was not extinct in 1664."—*Ibid.* 380.

r In his Collect. Vol. I. p. 27.

Philip Egerton, of Egerton (and of *Oulton*, in right of his mother), married Jane, daughter, and at length heir of Sir Gilbert Smith, of Cuerdley, Knight (brother of William, Bishop of Lincoln, and founder of Brasen-nose college, in Oxford), and was, by her, father of Margaret, wife of Sir Hugh Starkey, Knight, and of his son and successor,

Sir Philip Egerton, Knight, Sheriff of Cheshire, the 5th of Queen Mary; who, by Eleanor, daughter of Sir Randal Brereton, of Ipstones, Knight, had issue,

John Egerton, Esq. who married Jane, daughter of Piers Mostyn, of Talacre, in Flintshire, Esq. He had two sons; Philip, the youngest, died issueless; Elizabeth, his daughter, married Sir William Stanley, of Houton, in Werral hund. Cheshire, Knight; and,

Sir John Egerton, the eldest son (born 1551), was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, 1599. Besides his paternal inheritance, he possessed Wrinehill, Anneley, Chedleton, and lands in Betley, in Staffordshire; and the manor of Heywood-Barnes, in Cheshire, thereto adjoining, by conveyance from Edward Egerton, Esq. a younger branch of this family, and also held the manor and royalty of Holywell, Fulbrooke, and Greenfield, in Flintshire, by grant from King James I. He died at London, April 27th, 1614, and was buried in July following, at Madeley, in Staffordshire, having had issue by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Rowland Stanley, of Houton, Knight, five sons.

1. Philip, who died young.
2. Sir Rowland, *of whom hereafter.*
3. John, basely killed by Edward Morgan, after having given him his life in a duel, April 20th, 1608.
4. Peter, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, Knight, and Alderman of London.
5. Richard, who died S. P.

Also three daughters; Frances, wife of John Minshull, of Minshull, Esq. (whose daughter married Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal); Margaret, married, first, to Thomas Hall, and afterwards to Lawrence Whitacker, Esqrs.; and Mary, to Richard Cartwright, of Aynhoe, in Northamptonshire, Esq.

By his second wife, Anne, daughter of Robert Bernard, Esq. Sir John had no issue.

Sir Rowland Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, eldest surviving son and heir of Sir John, having been knighted, was afterwards created a *Baronet*, by patent, dated April 15th, 1617. He resided

much at his manor of Ferminghoe, or Farthinghoe, in Northamptonshire, and had prepared stone[s] (a considerable part whereof is still remaining), for a spire steeple to the church, and for rebuilding his manor house at Farthinghoe; but the breaking out of the civil war, and his sudden death, prevented the accomplishing his designs; for he died suddenly, of an apoplexy, and was buried October 3d, 1646, having in those rebellious times (when of too advanced an age to attend the camp), sufficiently manifested his affections and fidelity to his prince, as appears by several testimonies remaining in the family, under the hand of that martyred King.

His Lady, who survived, was Bridget, daughter of ARTHUR, LORD GREY, OF WILTON, *Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*,[t] son of William, Lord Grey, of Wilton[u] (Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the East Marches towards Scotland, and Governor of the town and castle of Berwick, who died December 14th, 1562), and of his wife, Mary, daughter of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester (lineal ancestor to the present Duke of Beaufort), by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas West, Lord De la War.

The said ARTHUR, LORD GREY, died October 14th, 1593, aged fifty-seven, and was buried at Whaddon, in Bucks, leaving issue by Jana-Sibilla,[x] his second wife, daughter of Sir Richard Moryson, of Cashiobury, in Hertfordshire, Knight (sister to Elizabeth, Countess of Lincoln), two sons; Thomas, Lord Grey, his successor, who died unmarried, A. D. 1614;[y] and William, who died A. D. 1605, aged thirteen, and was buried in Magdalen-college chapel, in Oxford, with an inscription over him, as may be seen in *Wood's Antiq. Oxon.* This Bridget was sole sister and heir *(of the whole blood)*, of Thomas, Lord Grey, of Wilton,[z] which being

[s] Ex infor. Dom. Hol. Egerton, Bart.

[t] The patron of Spenser, who has a Sonnet to him. *See Todd's Spenser. Life*, p. xlvii. &c.

[u] He was son of Edmund, Lord Grey, of Wilton, and had a sister, Elizabeth, married to John Brydges, first Lord Chandos, whose younger son, Charles Brydges, bought Wilton Castle (situated on the banks of the Wye), of his uncle, William, Lord Grey, or his cousin, Arthur, Lord Grey.

[x] Arthur, Lord Grey, had by a former wife, Elizabeth, married to Sir Francis Goodwin, of Winchendon, in Bucks, whose daughter and heir, Anne, married Philip, Lord Wharton.

[y] He died in the Tower, having been engaged in Raleigh's Plot. *See Memoirs of King James's Peers*, 75.

[z] See the descent of this branch of the Greys, under the title of *Earl of Stamford, Vol. III. p.* 342.

a barony in fee, passed from the Longchamps through the Fitz-Hughs, by marriage with the heirs-female to John, Lord Grey, temp. Edward II. 1317, whence it descended to Thomas, the last Lord, to whom the present Earl of Wilton, is next heir by blood; Sir Rowland having issue, by the said Bridget, six sons.

1. Thomas, who married Barbara, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lidyard-Tregoz, in Wilts, Bart, but died issueless before his father.

2. Sir John, *successor to the title.*

3. Sir Philip Egerton, who had the estate at *Oulton;* he was knighted by King Charles II. for his loyalty during the rebellion; he married Catharine, daughter and sole heir of Piers Conway, of Hendre, in com. Flint, Esq. by whom he had three sons, and four daughters; viz. John, his son and heir; Philip, who lived but a few days; and another Philip, D.D. of whom hereafter; Sibilla, who died an infant; Bridget, died about seven years old; Mary, married to Richard, Lord Viscount Bukeley, of the kingdom of Ireland; and Jane, who lived a little above a month. Sir Philip died at Oulton, and was interred at Little Budworth, in Cheshire, August 15th, 1698. John Egerton, of Oulton, Esq. son and heir, married three wives; first, Mary, daughter of Thomas Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal, in Cheshire, Esq.; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, Lord Viscount Cholmondeley; thirdly, Catherine, daughter of William Upton, of Upton, in Cheshire, Gent. who survived him, by neither of which had he any issue; and died at Oulton, and was buried at Little Budworth, January 2d, 1732. Philip Egerton, D.D. third son, was Rector of Astbury, in Cheshire, and married Frances, daughter of —— Offley, Esq. (second son of —— Offley, of Madeley-manor, in Staffordshire, Esq.) by Frances his wife, daughter of John Lane, of Bentley, in Staffordshire, Esq. brother to Mrs. Jane Lane, afterwards Lady Fisher, remarkable (as appears by Lord Clarendon's History), for being so instrumental in the escape of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; by whom he had issue three sons, and six daughters; viz. Philip, John, Rowland; Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, Frances, Catherine, and Sibilla. Dr. Egerton died at Astbury, and was interred at Little Budworth, March 6th, 1726. Philip Egerton, of Oulton, Esq. eldest son of Dr. Egerton, and heir to his uncle, John Egerton, of Oulton, Esq. possessed the ancient family seat of *Egerton,* together with that lordship, and the manor of Heywood Barnes, in Cheshire, &c. and married Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir Griffith Jefferies,

of Acton, near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, Knight, by whom he had no issue; John Egerton, of Broxton, Esq. *second* son, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Brock, of Upton, in Cheshire, Esq. by whom he had two sons; John, and Philip; and three daughters; Anne, married the Rev. Roger Barnston, Prebendary of Chester, and died 1802, S.P.; Mary, wife of Philip Puleston, D.D.; and Elizabeth, died single, 1810.

1. John Egerton, Esq. eldest son, married ——, daughter of —— Hughes, Esq. of Halkin, in Flintshire, and died before his father, leaving no issue. 2. Philip Egerton, of Oulton, Esq. became heir to his uncle's estates. He married his cousin, Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Haskins Eyles Styles, Bart. of Moor Park, Herts; by whom he had nine sons, and five daughters. 1. John Egerton, of Egerton and Oulton, Esq. who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father, in 1786, and is *next heir to the Baronetage, in case of the demise of the present Earl of Wilton without issue male.* In 1807, he was unanimously elected one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Chester, in opposition to the Grosvenor interest, which had for above a century prevailed in that city. On the death of Sir R. S. Cotton, Bart. he was appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Honourable Society of Free Masons, for the County Palatine of Chester. He is one of the original Governors of the Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in this country; and a Governor of the African Institution. He married, 1795, Maria, daughter and sole heir of the late Thomas Scott Jackson, Esq. a Director of the Bank of England, by whom he has at present no issue. 2. The Rev. Philip Egerton, Rector of Malpas, in Cheshire, married, in 1804, Rebecca, sister of James Duprè, Esq. of Wilton Park, Bucks, and has issue two sons; Philip de Malpas, and Charles Duprè; and one daughter, Mary-Anne-Elizabeth. 3. William Egerton, Accountant-General to the Board of Trade in the East India Company's service; he married Sibilla, daughter of ——— Boswell, Esq. 4. Lieut.-Colonel Charles Bulkeley Egerton, Lieut.-Colonel 44th foot, married, in 1809, Charlotte, only daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart. 5. Francis, a Lieutenant in the navy, died in the West Indies. 6. Thomas, a Major in the 29th regiment of foot. 7. The Rev. Rowland Egerton, married, in 1803, Emma, only daughter and heir of James Croxton, of Narley Bank, Cheshire, Esq. and has issue three sons; Rowland Eyles; James-Francis; and Henry-William; and two daughters; Emma Elizabeth, and Frances-Mary. 8. David de

Malpas Robert Egerton, died, in 1809, unmarried. 9. Richard Egerton, a Captain in the 34th regiment of foot. The daughters were, 1. Sibilla, died an infant. 2. Elizabeth, married Major-General John Delves Broughton, eldest son of the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, of Doddington, Bart. 3. Mary, married Charles Leicester, of Stanthorne Hill, Cheshire, Esq. and died without issue. 4. Frances, married Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Tarleton, Esq. of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, and has issue. 5. Sibilla, married Randal Wilbraham, of Rode Hall, Cheshire, Esq. and has issue.

Rowland Egerton, third son of Dr. Philip Egerton, married the widow of Thomas Bourne, second son of William Bourne, of Chell, in Staffordshire, Esq. by whom he had no issue.

Of the six daughters of Dr. Egerton, Bridget, married Edward Downes, of Shrigley, in Cheshire, Esq.; Elizabeth, died unmarried; Mary, married Richard Puleston, of Havod-y-wern, near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, Esq.; Frances, died unmarried; Catherine died an infant; and Sibilla married Sir Francis Haskins Eyles Stiles, of Moor Park, near Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, Bart. only son and heir of Sir John Eyles, of Giddy-hall, in Essex, Bart.

The *fourth* son of Sir Rowland was Arthur.

5. Rowland, of Chedleton.

6. Charles, of *Wallesea*, in Cheshire, who died without issue.

Also three daughters; Sybil, first married to Edward Bellot, of Moreton, in Cheshire, Esq. and, secondly, to Sir Edmund Anderson, of Broughton, in Lincolnshire, Bart; Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Radcliffe, of Foxdenton, in Lancashire, Knt.; and Mary, who died at Farthinghoe, unmarried.

Sir John Egerton, *second Baronet*, eldest surviving son and heir of Sir Rowland, died at Wrinehill, and was interred at Madeley, 1674: he married Anne, daughter of George Wintour, of Derham, in Gloucestershire, Esq. who survived, and had issue three daughters, viz.

Bridget, wife, first, of Ralph Thicknesse, of Balterley, in Staffordshire; and afterwards, of Timothy Hyldeyard, of Lincolnshire, Esqrs.; Margaret, married to Windsor Finch, of Rushock, in Worcestershire, Esq.; and Anne, wife of John Gardiner, Esq.

Also his only surviving son and successor,

Sir John Egerton, *third Baronet*, to whom her late Majesty Queen Anne, granted a patent, for holding fairs and markets within his manor at Holywell, before-mentioned.[a] He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of William, and sister and sole heir of

[a] Ex infor. Dom. Hol. Egerton, Bart.

Edward Holland, of Heaton and Denton, in Lancashire, Esq. which Lady dying of the small-pox, May 31st, 1701,

He married, *secondly*, Anne, sole daughter and heir of Francis Wolferstan, of Statfold, in Staffordshire, Esq. By this last wife, who died the 12th April, 1726, there is no issue remaining; Francis-Wolferstan, a son, and Hester, and Catharine, two daughters, being all dead; the two first, infants; the last, at a more adult age, 1722.

Of the *first* marriage, were six sons.

1. Sir Holland, *his successor*.

2. John, who died of the small-pox, at Chester, December 19th, 1704, aged sixteen.

3. Edward, of *Harleston*, in Staffordshire, who was adopted heir to his step-mother, Sir John's second Lady; he died unmarried, May 9th, 1727, and left his estate to his next brother,

4. Ralph, which, upon his dying unmarried, April 3d, 1732, descended to his next brother,

5. Thomas, *Rector of Sefton, in Lancashire; and Cheadle, in Cheshire*; who married Frances, daughter of John Beresford, of Beresford and Bentley, in Derbyshire, Esq. (from which family is descended the present Marquis of Waterford, in Ireland), but in 1741 had no issue.

6. William, *Rector of Farthinghoe, in Northamptonshire*, who married Mrs. Bateman, and had by her, one daughter, Frances.

Sir John had also two daughters; Anne, and Elizabeth, who in 1741 were both living, and unmarried.

Sir John died at Wrinehill, in Staffordshire, November 4th, 1729, aged seventy-three, and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son,

Sir Holland Egerton, *fourth Baronet*, a gentleman of fine accomplishments, and excellent parts; well versed in most parts of literature, particularly heraldry and antiquities; of a free, open, and communicative disposition, and exceedingly well beloved and esteemed in his country. He married, 1712, Eleanor, youngest daughter of Sir Roger Cave, of Stanford, in Northamptonshire, Baronet (by his wife, Mary, sister of the Right Hon. William Bromley, Esq. late Speaker of the House of Commons, and principal Secretary of State, temp. Anne), by whom he had six sons, and two daughters; whereof,

1. John, died April 20th, 1723, æt. 11.

2. Holland, March 22d, 1714-15.

3. Cave, April 16th, 1718.

4. Sir Edward, *his successor.*

5. Thomas Grey, *successor to his brother.*

6. William.

The daughters were, Mary, married to Sir Raphe Asheton, of Middleton, Lancashire, Baronet, and died at Middleton, January 11th, 1735, leaving no issue; and Elizabeth-Charlotte.

Lady Egerton surviving her husband, re-married in 1732, to John Brooke, Esq. youngest son of Sir Thomas Brooke, of Norton, in Cheshire, Baronet, and died at Heaton, September 26th, 1734, leaving two daughters, Frances, and Eleanor, who died soon after her mother.

Sir Holland died at Heaton, April 25th, 1730, and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest surviving son,

Sir EDWARD Egerton, *fifth Baronet,* who dying unmarried, in March 1744, the title and estate descended to his brother,

Sir THOMAS-GREY Egerton, *sixth Baronet,* who married, June 14th, 1748, Miss Catharine,[b] daughter of the Rev. Mr. Copley, Rector of Thornhill and Wakefield, in Yorkshire, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and John, died young. Sir Thomas Grey dying August 7th, 1766, was succeeded in title and estate by

Sir THOMAS, *seventh Baronet, now* EARL OF WILTON, his eldest son, who represented the county of Lancaster, in three parliaments, and was by letters patent, bearing date May 15th, 1784, created BARON GREY DE WILTON, *in the county of Hereford,* and to *the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.*

His Lordship, on September 12th, 1769, was married to Eleanor, youngest daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph Asheton, of Middleton, in Lancashire, Baronet, by whom he has had issue two sons,

1. Thomas, born October 24th, 1777, and buried the 27th of the same month.

2. Thomas-Grey, born December 21st, 1780; died December 20th, 1793.

And three daughters.

1. Eleanor, born July 21st, 1770; married, April 28th, 1794, Robert, present Earl Grosvenor.

2. Louisa, born 1772; and, 3. Frances, born 1774, who both died infants. 4. Frances Mary, born September 4th, 1788, died October 8th, 1796.

His Lordship was on June 26th, 1801, advanced to the titles of VISCOUNT GREY DE WILTON, and EARL OF WILTON, *in the*

[b] Her sister married Samuel Egerton, Esq. of Tatton Park, M.P. for Cheshire, who died 1780. *See title Bridgewater, Vol. III. p.* 200.

County of Hereford, with remainder on failure of issue male of his own body, to Thomas Grosvenor, Robert Grosvenor, and of every succeeding son of his daughter, Eleanor, Countess Grosvenor, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten.

Titles. Thomas Egerton, Baron and Viscount Grey de Wilton, and Earl of Wilton, and Baronet.

Creations. Baronet, April 5th, 1617, 15 James I. and Baron Grey de Wilton, in the county of Hereford, May 15th, 1784, 24 George III. Viscount Grey de Wilton, and Earl of Wilton, June 26th, 1801.

Arms. Argent, a lion rampant, Gules, between three pheons heads, Sable.

Crest. On a wreath, three arrows, one in pale and two in saltire, Or, headed and feathered, Sable, bound together with a ribband, Gules.

Supporters. On the dexter a wyvern, Or, on the sinister, a lion, Argent, ducally crowned, Or.

Motto. VIRTUTI, NON ARMIS, FIDO.

Chief Seat. At Heaton-Hall, in Lancashire; of which see a print in Brayley's and Britton's Beauties of England.

CLIVE, EARL OF POWIS.

THE family of CLIVE are very ancient in Shropshire, where they have been seated from the reign of Henry II. at which time lived

WALTERUS *de Croxton*, who was father of

LIDULPH *de Twenloe*, whose son,

WARIN DE CLIVE, was father of

STEPHEN Clive, of Croxton and Clive, whose son,

HENRY, lived in the reign of Henry III. and by a deed without date, it appears that Walter Granfield devised a messuage in the *village of Clive*, to Henry, son of Henry de Weever; paying the aforesaid Henry, son of Stephen, chief Lord of Clive, sixpence a year, reserving to himself a pair of white gloves. To this Henry succeeded,

HENRY, Lord of Clive, who married Agnes, third daughter and coheir of Robert Huxleigh, of Huxleigh, co. Chester; and by her had a son and successor,

HENRY de Clive, who, 5 Edward III. married Eva, second daughter and coheir to Hugh Tew, Esq. and by her was father of

THOMAS Clive, of Huxleigh, Esq. whose son and successor,

HUGH, married Matilda, daughter of John Manwaring, of Whitmore, co. Salop, Esq. and had issue,

RICHARD, his successor, who made his will 22d February, 1448, and therein, " gives his soul to God, the blessed Virgin Mary, and All Saints; and my body (says he), to be buried in the church of St. Werburgh, in Chester. Item, I give five wax candles to burn round my body." He was not, however, interred accord-

ing to his will, till twenty years afterwards. He married Catharine Handford, and had issue, 1. Peter. 2. James.

PETER, of Huxleigh, had issue a daughter, Helena; and she dying unmarried,

JAMES Clive, his brother, became heir. He married Catharine, daughter and heir of *Thomas Styche, of Styche,* in Shropshire, Esq. and was living 22 Henry VII. By this Lady he had issue,

RICHARD Clive, of Huxleigh, and *Styche,* Esq. who married Alice, daughter of Hugh Calveley, Esq. and had a son and heir,

RICHARD, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, of Longnor, in Shropshire, and had a son,

RICHARD, his heir, who was Treasurer to Sir Richard Cotton, Knt. Keeper of the Records of the King's Expenses, about the towns of Bononia and Newport, from 8th July, 8 Henry VIII. to 15th August, 4 Edward VI. He was also the first of the name who bore *three wolves heads* in his coat-armour, by the assignment of Gilbert Dethick, in 4 Edward VI. whereas the coat of that family was formerly borne without that charge, as appears by the arms of Clive set up in two windows of their parish church of Moreton-Say, in Shropshire; also by an escutcheon of their arms, carved on a window at the time of building their house of Huxleigh, near two hundred years preceding. He married Jane, sister to Sir William Brereton, Knt. and died in 1573, leaving issue,

1. George, his heir.

2. Robert, Clerk of the Cheque to King Edward VI. whose eldest daughter was of the Bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth; and dying at Otford unmarried, was interred by the Queen's command, and at her Majesty's expense, in the church at Otford.

Sir GEORGE Clive, the eldest son, was knighted in the field by William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland, August 4th, 1588. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, a Lord of the Privy-council, made Supervisor of the river Shannon, on the resignation of Sir Edward Waterhouse, and died September 1st, 1591, leaving issue by his wife, Susan, daughter of Henry Copinger, Esq. a son and heir,

AMBROSE Clive, of *Styche,* Esq. who married Alice, eldest daughter of Thomas Townsend, of Brackenack, in Norfolk, Esq. and had issue,

ROBERT CLIVE, his successor, who by Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Abyn, Knt. had

GEORGE, of *Wormbridge, co. Hereford;* which estate he acquired with his marriage by Mary, daughter and heir to Martin

Husbands, of *Wormbridge*, Esq. and dying in the lifetime of his father, left three sons, and four daughters; all which last died unmarried. The sons were,

1. Robert his heir.

2. George, who was Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, died unmarried, and was buried at Lincoln's Inn.

3. Edward, succeeded at *Wormbridge;* which estate he purchased from his brother. He married, and left a numerous issue; of whom, his eldest son, Sir Edward Clive, of *Wormbridge*, Knt. was made one of the JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

ROBERT Clive, eldest son of George, before-mentioned, succeeded his grandfather, and married Elizabeth, daughter, of —— Amphlett, of the *Four-Ashes*, in the county of Worcester, Esq. and had issue,

1. Robert.

2. George.[a]

3. Richard, father of Lord Clive.

4. Benjamin; and four daughters.

RICHARD Clive, third son, succeeded at Styche, and inherited an estate of about 500 l. a year; which not being deemed sufficient, he was brought up to the profession of the law. He married Rebecca, daughter and coheir of Nathaniel Gaskill, of Manchester, Esq. by whom he had issue six sons, and seven daughters, viz.

1. Robert, Lord Clive.

2. Nathaniel, born May 13th, 1722, died young.

3. Richard, died young.

4. George, died young.

5. Richard, born June 26th, 1731, killed September 23d, 1763, in Germany.

6. William, of *Styche*, Shropshire, born August 29th, 1746, now M. P. for Bishop's Castle, in Shropshire, for which he has sat in nine parliaments.

7. Eliza, died an infant.

8. Rebecca, born October 13th, 1730; married, November 26th, 1750, the Rev. Robert Clive, Rector of Moreton, Shropshire.

9. Sarah, still living, born April 30th, 1732; married, Aug. 29

[a] George Clive, Esq. of this family *(Qu. this person?)* was husband of the celebrated actress, Catherine Clive, who was married to him in 1732, and died in 1785, aged seventy-four. See *Biogr. Dict. IV.* 54.

29th, 1755, the late Sir John James Markham,[b] Bart. who left her a widow without issue.

10. Judith, born December 19th, 1733; married, Janury 25th, 1757, Thomas Wolley, Esq. of Shrewsbury.

11. Frances, born February 12th, 1734; married, July 7th, 1758, Matthew Wilson, Esq.

12. Anne, born April 17th, 1740.

13. Elizabeth, born November 14th, 1742, died young.

ROBERT, *eldest* son, *Lord Clive,* was born February 24th, 1726, at the old family seat of *Styche,* in the parish of Moreton-Say, in Shropshire. Being sent at an early age to a private school at Lostock, in Cheshire, the master soon discerned his extraordinary qualities, and said, "*if this youth should live to be a man, and an opportunity be given for the exertion of his talents, few names will be greater than his.*"

From hence he was removed to a school at Market Drayton, where he shewed his adventurous spirit, by climbing to the top of the church steeple, situated on an high hill, and seating himself on a stone spout, projecting in the form of a dragon's head, to the astonishment of the spectators. From this school he was removed to that of Merchant-Taylor's, in London; and from hence again, to a private school at Hemel-Hemsted, in Hertfordshire, where he remained till 1743, æt. 17, when he obtained an appointment as a WRITER *to the East-India Company.*

He embarked in one of the Company's ships, and arrived at *Madras* in 1744. Discovering thus early a disposition more fitted to command than to obey, he from the first became remarkable for his impatience of control, and his disdain of application to assigned tasks.

[b] Sir John James Markham, after a long litigation, was found to be heir at law to Thomas Whorwood, Esq. of Denton Court, in the county of Kent, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who died in 1747 (son of Wortley Whorwood, Esq. of Denton, son of Sir William Whorwood, of Stourton Castle, in Staffordshire). See *Shaw's Staffordshire,* Vol. II. under Stourton Castle; and *Hasted's Kent,* Vol. III.) Sir J. J. Markham inherited accordingly the Denton estates (subject to the life of Mrs. Cælia Scott, who died in 1785), and settled these reversions on his marriage with Sarah Clive, but died many years before possession; and these estates came by the settlement to his widow in fee, who in 1792 sold the manor, mansion, and estates of Denton, to Samuel Egerton Brydges, Esq. then of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, and second son of Edward Brydges, Esq. of the adjoining parish of Wootton, deceased, by Jemima, daughter and coheir of William Egerton, LL.D. grandson of John, second Earl of Bridgewater; which Jemima died December 14th, 1809, aged eighty-one. See Vol. III. p. 204.

In 1746, Madras being surrendered to the French, both civil and military officers became prisoners on parole, to their Admiral, M. de la Bourdonnais. But Dupleix, the Military Commander, refusing to ratify the treaty unless the parol was repeated to him, the English thought themselves released from their engagement; and Clive, disguised as a Moor, escaped from St. David's, about twenty-one miles distant from Madras.

In 1747, tired of the civil line, he was promoted to an Ensigncy in the Company's service; and the following year distinguished himself at the siege of Pondicherry; and afterwards at the attack of Devi-Cotah, in favour of the deposed Rajah of Tanjore; where, though only a Lieutenant, he had the command of the forlorn hope in storming the breach.

On the conclusion of the war, as idleness was intolerable to his vigorous mind, he returned to the civil service of the Company, and was admitted to the same rank as he would have held, if he had not quitted it. He was now appointed, by the interest of his friend, Major Lawrence, to the office of Commissary of the British Troops. About this time, during his residence at Madras, a fever of the nervous kind seized him, and made an alarming impression on his constitution; and the depression of spirits which it brought on, accompanied him during the remainder of his life, except when actively employed.

The French now brought the affairs of the British Company into so dangerous a state, that Clive was induced to resume the military character. Having obtained a Captain's commission, he advised and led the attack of the city of Arcott, as the only means of saving Tritchinopoly, which was the only remaining hope of Mahomed-Alli-Khan, and the only obstacle to the full establishment of Dupleix's and Chundasaheb's power. In this he succeeded; and defended it afterwards against a numerous army, which the enemy sent to retake it. He had also, before the end of the campaign, made himself master of several forts belonging to the enemy.

Early in 1752, Captain Clive took the field again, and hastened to the relief of Arcott, which was once more threatened. A battle ensued, which hung in suspense till night, when he gave the enemy a general defeat.

After other important services, by which the enemy were dispossessed of all that part of the Carnatic, Captain Clive returned to Madras, and continued there till February, 1753, when the ruined state of his health compelled him to embark for England.

"Whoever (says his Biographer), reflects on the circumstances which mark the military life of this extraordinary hero, will not be surprised that the number of men whom history has recorded as the authors of revolutions in empires, should be so extremely small. For of those who possess that ardent courage, that commanding genius, that unconquerable mind, which are requisite for great exploits, how few are the persons whose situation will permit such talents to produce their natural effects? and of those few, how very small must be the number who escape the perils to which their cast of character generally leads them.

"Upon Captain Clive's arrival in his own country, he was received by the East India Company with all that affection and esteem which his extraordinary actions deserved. As a mark of their gratitude for his services, they requested him to accept of an elegant diamond-hilted sword. This, however, he declined, unless the same present should be made to Colonel Lawrence; which was accordingly done. The swords cost 700l. each.

"Not long after Captain Clive's return to England, he was solicited by the Directors of the East India Company to accept the appointment of Governor of Fort St. David, with a right of succession to the Government of Madras; and as he expressed his willingness to serve them, they procured for him the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel in his Majesty's service; together with the conduct of three companies of the Royal Artillery, and of three or four hundred of the King's troops."[c]

On his arrival at Bombay, he found peace concluded with the French; and directed his forces against Angria, the pirate.

Having performed this service, he sailed for Fort St. David in April 1756, of which he was Deputy-Governor; but was called from thence in August following, in consequence of the capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowlah, who then committed the disastrous cruelty of confining one hundred and fifty English prisoners in the *Black Hole*. Colonel Clive was on this occasion summoned to Madras, where he was appointed to the command of the troops which were sent to the relief of the English in Bengal.

The town of Calcutta, and Fort-William, were soon retaken; and on the night of the 4th of February, 1757, Colonel Clive obtained a glorious victory in the field, over the Nabob, with a force infinitely inferior, and forced upon him a treaty of peace, offensive and defensive.

[c] Biogr. Brit. III. 653.

But he soon found that no trust was to be put in the Nabob, whose rooted hatred to the English continued unabated: and that no hope remained of a lasting peace but by depriving the Nabob of his power to injure; which could only be effected by a revolution in his government. For this enterprize, Meer Jaffier, one of his principal officers, was induced to become an associate, on condition of obtaining a transfer of his master's power in the event of success.

The celebrated victory in the Grove of PLASSEY, determined this bold plan in Colonel Clive's favour. With an army of 3200 men, of whom not more thon 900 were Europeans, he routed 50,000 of the enemy's foot, 18,000 horse, and 50 pieces of cannon. The Nabob fled to his capital, from whence he endeavoured to make his escape; but falling into the hands of Meer Jaffier's son, died by the hands of the executioner.

Colonel Clive now acted as Governor of Calcutta, which was afterwards confirmed to him by the Company.

But accounts soon arrived that Madras was besieged by the French, under General Lally; and Colonel Clive sent Colonel Ford to drive the French from the northern Circars, which constituted their principal resource. No sooner was Colonel Ford gone, than the Governor was summoned to Patna, then besieged by a son of the Great Mogul; which siege he soon raised, driving the Prince from the province.

On his return to Calcutta, he found the Dutch preparing to invade Bengal; but these he soon humbled, and dictated terms to them, as advantageous to the British, as humiliating to themselves.

"The ability, the courage, and the good fortune of the Governor, now impressed the people of Hindostan with sentiments of veneration towards him."

"The peace of the Company's settlements was no sooner completely established by the treaties with the Dutch, than the Governor sailed for England, where he arrived in the year 1760. His arrival was welcomed by the warmest acknowledgments of the Company; by the general applause of his countrymen; and by the strongest approbation of his Sovereign; who conferred on him, on December 1st, 1761, the dignity of a *Peer of Ireland*, by the title of *Lord Clive, Baron Plassey, in the county of Clare.*

"But while his friends and the public paid him their various congratulations, they saw with concern, that his health was irrecoverably lost; and even the hopes they entertained, that his

residence in England might gradually lessen, though it could not entirely remove the baneful effects of the Indian climate, were but of short continuance: for the troubles which arose in the Company's settlements, in less than three years from his departure, appeared so truly alarming, that the Directors, with the earnestness of men who had scarcely another hope, besought him to return to India." [d]

"This was the situation of affairs, in May 1765, when Lord Clive, and four of his friends, whom the Directors had associated with him, arrived at Calcutta. The principal objects recommended to them were, *first*, the adjustment of all disputes with the Country Powers; and, *secondly*, the reformation of the many abuses which prevailed among the Company's servants, both in the military and civil departments.

"Lord Clive sailed from Calcutta on his return to England, in the beginning of the year 1767, and arrived there in the following July.

"Whoever contemplates the forlorn situation of the Company, when Lord Clive first arrived at Calcutta, in the year 1756, and then considers the degree of opulence and power they possessed when he finally left that place, in the year 1767, will be convinced, that the history of the world has seldom afforded an instance of so rapid and improbable a change. At the first period, they were merely an association of merchants struggling for existence. One of their factories was in ruins; their agents were murdered, and an army of fifty thousand men, to which they had nothing to oppose, threatened the immediate destruction of their principal settlement. At the last period, distant from the first but ten years, they were become powerful Princes, possessed of vast revenues, and ruling over fifteen millions of people.

"When the merits of those, who contributed to this great revolution, shall be weighed in the impartial judgment of future times, it will be found, that Watson, Pocock, Adams, and Monro, deserved well of the Company, but that Clive was its saviour, and the principal author of its greatness.

"After Lord Clive's last return from India, he was made, in 1769, one of the Knights Companions of the noble Order of the Bath.

"Though his exploits will excite the admiration, and receive the plaudits of posterity, yet, in his lifetime, the same ingratitude

[d] Biogr. Brit. III. 653.

was shewn him, which the greatest men in all ages and countries have experienced. For on the pretence, "that all acquisitions made under the influence of a military force, or by treaty with foreign powers, do, of right, belong to the state," a party in the House of Commons, countenanced by the Minister, attempted to ruin both his fortune and his fame. A motion was made in that assembly, on the 21st of February, 1773, to resolve, "that in the acquisition of wealth, Lord Clive had abused the powers with which he was entrusted." The speech he made on the occasion concluded with the following words: "If the resolution proposed should receive the assent of the House, I shall have nothing left that I can call my own, except my paternal fortune of five hundred a year; and which has been in the family for ages past. But upon this I am content to live; and perhaps I shall find more real content of mind and happiness, than in the trembling affluence of an unsettled fortune. But to be called, after sixteen years have elapsed, to account for my conduct in this manner; and after an uninterrupted enjoyment of my property, to be questioned, and considered as obtaining it unwarrantably, is hard indeed! and a treatment of which I should not think the British Senate capable. Yet if this should be the case, I have a conscious innocence within me, that tells me my conduct is irreproachable. Frangus, non flectes. They may take from me what I have; they may as they think, make me poor, but I will be happy. Before I sit down, I have one request to make to the House, that when they come to decide upon my honour, they will not forget their own."

"The House of Commons rejected the motion, and resolved, "That Lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country."

"Such was the issue of this disgraceful persecution. If, indeed, the Minister had made his attack upon those men, whose names are recorded only in the register of a people's sufferings; upon those men who, under the pretence of customary presents, extorted from wretches, who had nothing but their subsistence to give, two thousand a year for their footman, two thousand a year for their toilet, two thousand five hundred a year for the expenses of their table; upon men who, under the pretence of keeping the banks of rivers in repair, harassed the people by exactions, that had neither rule nor limit; upon men who, under the pretence of a traffic in salt, seized the necessaries of life, and established a trade, the currents of which were stained with blood; upon men, who aggravated the horrors even of pestilence and famine; and

when half the inhabitants are swept away, insisted that the living should pay the taxes of the dead, he would then have acted as the guardian of his country's honour, and as the friend of human kind.

"When the disputes between Great Britain and her Colonies had arisen to such a height, that they were not likely to be terminated any other way than by open hostilities, overtures were made to Lord Clive to accept of the chief command in America. But he declined the proposal, on account of the ill state of his health, and from a consciousness, that the vigour of his mind was not equal to what it had heretofore been. He did not dare, in these circumstances, to undertake an affair of such importance, lest, in the end, he should be found unequal to the undertaking. The Americans, and the friends of American liberty, will probably think they have cause to rejoice, that his military abilities were not on this occasion brought to a trial.

"Lord Clive was one of the few men, whose conduct was always directed by the dictates of his own mind, and whose decisions were therefore secret. Like the first of the Cæsars, the talents of other men could add nothing to the merits of his genius, or the correctness of his judgment. He was indeed (as Mr. Pitt emphatically called him), "a heaven-born General, who without experience, or being versed in military affairs, surpassed all the officers of his time."

"In parliament he represented, from the year 1760 to the time of his decease, the ancient borough of Shrewsbury, the principal town of the county in which he was born. The interest which he took in the disputations of this assembly, was seldom sufficient to induce him to speak; but when the attack upon his conduct had called into action the powers of his mind, his eloquence was such as has not often been surpassed.

"The severe illness with which Lord Clive was attacked, during his first residence in the East-Indies, gave an injury to his constitution which was never repaired; and his health was farther weakened by his successive visits to the unwholesome climates of that country. Hence it was, that he became subject at times, to a depression of spirits. His ardent and active mind, when not called into action by some great occasion, frequently preyed upon itself. In the latter part of his life, having nothing peculiarly important and interesting to engage his attention, and his body growing more and more infirm, the depression increased; and to this was owing his decease on the 22d of November, 1774, not

long after he had entered into the fiftieth year of his age. He was interred at Moreton-Say, the parish in which he was born.

"In the various relations of private life, Lord Clive was highly beloved and esteemed; for he was a man of the kindest affections, and of every social virtue. His secret charities were numerous and extensive; but the present he made of seventy thousand pounds, as a provision for the invalids of the Company's service, was the noblest donation of its kind, that ever came from a private individual.

"His person was of the largest of the middle size; his countenance inclined to sadness; and the heaviness of his brow imparted an unpleasing expression to his features. It was a heaviness that arose, not from the prevalence of the unsocial passions (for of these, few men had a smaller share), but from a natural fulness in the flesh above the eye-lid. His words were few; and his manner, among strangers, was reserved; yet it won the confidence of men, and gained admission to the heart. Among his intimate friends he had great pleasantry and jocoseness, and on some occasions was too open."[e]

His Lordship married, in 1753, Margaret, daughter of Edmund Maskelyne, Esq. of Purton, in Wiltshire (and sister to the present Rev. Dr. Nevile Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal), and by her, who survived him many years, and is, it is presumed, still living, had issue,

1. Edward, *present Peer.*

2. Richard, born March 7th, 1755, died young.

3. Robert died young. 4. Jane died an infant.

5. Rebecca, born in October, 1760; married, March 14th, 1780, John Robinson, Esq. of Denston Hall, Suffolk, now a Major-general. She died in December, 1795.

6. Charlotte, to whom her Majesty stood sponsor, died October 20th, 1795.

7. Margaret, born August 15th, 1763; married, April 11th, 1788, Lieut.-Colonel Lambert Theodore Walpole (nephew of the late Earl of Orford), who fell in the rebellion in Ireland, in June, 1798.

8. Elizabeth died young.

9. Robert, a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, on half-pay, and M.P. for Ludlow, born August 30th, 1769.

His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son,

[e] Biogr. Brit. III. 653.

EDWARD, *second Lord Clive*, and *present* EARL OF POWIS, who was born March 7th, 1754.

His Lordship represented the borough of Ludlow, till he was elevated to an English Peerage.

His Lordship married, May 7th, 1784, Lady Henrietta Antonia Herbert, daughter of Henry-Arthur, Earl of Powis, and sister and heir of George-Edward-Henry-Arthur, the last Earl, on whose decease without issue, in 1801, that title became extinct.[f]

[f] His Lordship was descended in the male line from the uncle of the *first Lord Herbert, of Chirbury*; and his mother was daughter and heir of Lord Edward Herbert, only brother of William, the *last Marquis of Powis*. The Peerage had therebeen revived in his father, by creating him LORD HERBERT, OF CHIRBURY, 1743; and EARL OF POWIS, 1747.

Sir Richard Herbert, of Colbrook, Knt. younger brother to William Herbert, who was advanced to the title of Earl of Pembroke by King Edward IV. (see Vol. III. 107, 111), had his residence in the castle of Montgomery. He had issue,

Edward Herbert, who had three sons.

1. Richard.

2. Matthew Herbert, of *Dolgeiog, ancestor to* the late Earl of Powis.

3. Charles, father of Sir Edward Herbert, Attorney-General to King Char. I. whose son, Arthur, was created *Earl of Torrington*, and died 1716, without issue.

Richard, eldest son, resided at the castle of Montgomery. (See Walton's Life of his son, George Herbert, the Poet), and died 1597.

Edward, eldest son, was the celebrated *Lord Herbert, of Chirbury*, whose curious Life, written by himself, was printed at Strawberry-Hill by the late Lord Orford. He was born 1581, made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of King James I. 1603; and created an Irish Peer, by the title of *Lord Herbert, of Castle-Island, in the county of Kerry*, 31st December, 22 James I. and advanced to the English Peerage, by the title of LORD HERBERT, OF CHIRBURY, May 7th, 1629. He died August 20th, 1648, aged sixty-seven. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

Richard, SECOND LORD HERBERT, *of Chirbury*, who married Mary, daughter of John Egerton, first Earl of Bridgewater, and dying May 13th, 1655, was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

Edward, THIRD LORD HERBERT, *of Chirbury*. His first wife was Anne Myddleton; and his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of George Brydges, sixth Lord Chandos; but he died without issue, December 9th, 1678, æt. 64, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother,

Henry, FOURTH LORD HERBERT, *of Chirbury*; who also died without issue April 21st, 1691, and the titles became extinct; but were revived in about three years, in the nephew of the first Peer.

Sir Henry Herbert, *sixth brother* of the *first* Peer, was Master of the Revels in the reign of King James I. which office he retained fifty years. He lived to see the Restoration; and left issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Offley,

Henry Herbert, his son and heir, who was advanced to the title of LORD HER-

By this Lady his Lordship has issue,

1. Edward, Viscount Clive, born March 22d, 1785, M. P. for Ludlow.

BERT, *of Chirbury*, April 28th, 1694. He died January 22d, 1709, and was succeeded by his only son,

Henry, SECOND LORD HERBERT, *of Chirbury* (of the *second* creation), on whose death without issue, on April 1738, the title became again extinct.

We now return therefore to the next heir male, *Matthew* Herbert, of *Dolgeiog*, uncle to the *first* and celebrated Lord Herbert. He represented the county of Monmouth in parliament in 5 Elizabeth. He left issue,

Francis Herbert, of Dolgeoig, Esq. who had his estate sequestered for his loyalty. His eldest son and heir,

Sir Matthew Herbert, of Bromfield, in Shropshire, was created a Baronet, 1663, but died without issue.

Richard Herbert, Esq. his next brother, of Dolgeoig, and of Oakley Park, in Shropshire, married his cousin, Florence, sister, and at length coheir of Henry, fourth Lord Herbert, of Chirbury. By her he left issue,

Francis Herbert, of Dolgeiog, and Oakley Park, Esq. who died February 27th, 1719, leaving issue,

Henry-Arthur Herbert, who having become heir male of the family by the death of the last Peer in 1738, was himself elevated to the Peerage, by the title of LORD HERBERT, *of Chirbury*, December 21st, 1743; and advanced to be *Viscount Ludlow*, and EARL OF POWIS, by letters patent, 27th May, 21 Geo. II. He died December 11th, 1772, having married Barbara, sole daughter and heir of Lord Edward Herbert, only brother of William, the last Marquis of Powis, by whom he left issue,

1. George Edward Henry Arthur, SECOND EARL OF POWIS, born July 7th, 1755, who died unmarried in 1801; and an only surviving daughter,

Lady Henrietta-Antonia, born September 3d, 1758; and married, as in the text, to Edward, Lord Clive, now Earl of Powis.

The Marquis of Powis was descended from the Pembroke branch. Sir Edward Herbert, younger son of William, who was created Earl of Pembroke, 1551 (see Vol III. p. 118), was seated at Red-Castle, now Powis-Castle, co. Montgomery. He died March 23d, 1594.

Sir William Herbert, his son and heir, was created LORD POWIS, of Powis, April 2d, 1629; and died March 7th, 1655, aged eighty-three. By Lady Eleanor, daughter of Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland, he had two daughters, of whom, Lucy, married William Habington, of Hindlip, in Worcestershire, the poet (see his *Castara)*, and

Percy, son and heir, became SECOND LORD POWIS, and was created EARL OF POWIS, April 7th, 1674. He died January 19th, 1676, leaving a son and heir,

William, SECOND EARL OF POWIS, who was created MARQUIS OF POWIS March 24th, 1676-7. He followed the fortunes of King James at the Abdication, and was advanced by him to be *Duke of Powis*. He died at St. Germains, June 2d, 1696.

William, his only son, SECOND MARQUIS OF POWIS, was restored to his titles. He died unmarried in 1748; and the titles became extinct.

Lord Edward, his brother, died before him in 1734, having married Lady Hen-

2. Robert-Henry, born January 15th, 1789.

3. Lady Henrietta-Antonia, born September 5th, 1786.

4. Lady Charlotte-Florentia, born September 12th, 1787.

His Lordship was appointed Governor of Fort St. George, at Madras, in 1802, which he resigned in 1803. And the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to him for his services during the Mahratta war, on May 3d, 1804.

His Lordship was advanced to a *British Peerage*, by the title of LORD CLIVE, *of Walcot, in Shropshire*, in August, 1794, and farther elevated to an *Earldom*, by the titles of *Baron Powis, of Powis-Castle; Baron Herbert, of Chirbury; Viscount Clive, of Ludlow*; and EARL OF POWIS, on May 12th, 1804.

Titles. Edward Clive, Lord Clive, of Plassey (an Irish Peerage); Lord Powis, of Powis; Lord Herbert, of Chirbury; Viscount Clive, of Ludlow; and Earl of Powis.

Creations. Baron Clive, of Plassey, the county of Clare, 15th March, 1762; Baron Clive, of Walcot, in Shropshire, August 1794; Baron Powis, of Powis; Baron Herbert, of Chirbury; Viscount Clive, of Ludlow; and Earl of Powis, May 12th, 1804.

Arms. Argent, a fess Sable, charged with three mullets, Or.

Crest. On a wreath, a griffin with wings expanded, Argent, ducally gorged, Gules.

Supporters. Dexter, an elephant, Argent; sinister, a griffin with wings expanded, Argent, powdered with mullets, and ducally gorged, Gules.

Motto. AUDACTER ET SINCERE.

Chief Seats. Powis-Castle, co. Montgomery; Walcot, and Oakley-Park, Shropshire.

rietta, only daughter of James, Earl of Waldegrave, by whom he left a posthumous child, Barbara, married, 1751, to Henry-Arthur-Herbert, then *Lord Herbert*, of Chirbury, and *Earl of Powis*, by a new creation, as before mentioned.

NELSON, EARL NELSON.

One of the greatest names which will hereafter occur in the annals of British history, or perhaps in the annals of the world, at least as far as the operations of war are concerned, will be that of Nelson. No one certainly has yet shewn himself entitled to be placed as his rival in naval glory. His heroic deeds are so numerous, so splendid, and so incalculably important, that in him the Biographer is confounded "with excess of light." Of some men, the great deeds require to be told, because they deserve celebration. The celebrity of Nelson is already so universal, that he who endeavours to add to it, incurs the hazard of effecting no other purpose than the tædium of a tale a thousand times told. It would not be uniform with the plan of this work, were the compiler to pass over briefly the life of such a man. Yet, perhaps, the three words, Nile—Copenhagen—Trafalgar, would say more than an hundred pages could relate.

If ever there was a man, whose ambition was incessantly of the noblest and purest kind; if ever there was a man, whose gallantry eclipsed that of others; if ever there was a man, who united the deepest and most rapid natural sagacity in state-affairs, with all the practical skill and wisdom of an exhausting and unlimited profession; if ever there was a man, whose glowing benevolence, and almost infantine tenderness of heart, no repeated trials of indescribable danger could deaden; no scenes of blood-shed could allay; if ever there was a man, who, to the simplicity of a child, joined an understanding of inexhaustible and almost inspired resources in a succession of the most perilous and important enterprizes, in which a mortal can be engaged, Nelson was above all others that man!

Fame, and love of his country, were the spurs which raised

him, by public services of six-and-twenty years, almost above the sphere of humanity. He won his laurels with difficulty, and hardly; many a long year did he toil against the stream, till his spirit would by fits experience momentary faintings; his ardour was met by suspicion and coldness; public men, judging from themselves, saw nothing but self-interest in all his generous enthusiasm; they perused with eyes askant, and smiles of scepticism, his unmercenary plans for the promotion of his country's glory, and the detection or restraint of her peculators; he was confronted, stared down, and put aside by the glare of those, whose borrowed splendor had sprung from his own exertions; but he persevered, and the tide of glory came at last, even beyond the dreams of his most inebriated fancy!

William Nelson, descended, by tradition, from the ancient house of that name, which was seated at Maudisley, in Lancashire, before the reign of James I from whom was descended (as conjectured),

William Nelson, of Dunham Parva, in Norfolk, born at Scarning, in 1654, who died at Dunham Parva, January 27th, 1713, aged fifty-nine, and was buried at Sporle, in the same county; having married Mary, daughter of —— Shene, who was born at Dunham Parva aforesaid, in 1652, and dying January 3d, 1731, aged seventy-nine, was buried at Dunham Parva. By her he had issue

1. Thomas Nelson, of Sporle aforesaid, eldest son, born at Scarning aforesaid, July 19th, 1683, who died April 22d, 1762, aged seventy-nine, and was buried at Sporle.

2. William Nelson, of Dunham Parva, born at Scarning, February 18th, 1688, who died January 29th, 1775, aged eighty-seven, and was buried at Dunham Parva.

3. The Rev. Edmund Nelson, born at Dunham Parva, November 4th, 1693; Rector of Hilborough, Norfolk. He died October 23d, 1747, æt. 54; and was buried at Hilborough, having married, April 23d, 1717, Mary, daughter of John Bland, of Cambridge, Gent. She died July 4th, 1789, æt. 91, and was buried at Hilborough, having had issue by him,

1. Edmund, *hereafter mentioned.*

2. John, born at Hilborough, June 16th, 1736, died abroad unmarried.

3. Mary died in March 1800, and buried at Hilborough.

4. Alice, born at East Bradenham, in Norfolk, married the Rev. Robert Rolfe, Rector of Hilborough. He died May 9th, 1785.

5. Thomasine, born at East-Bradenham, and married John Goulty, of Norwich, Gent.

The Rev. Edmund Nelson, A. M. *eldest* son, was born at East-Bradenham, March 19th, 1722 3, was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and was rector of Burnham-Thorpe, in Norfolk. He died April 26th, 1802, aged seventy-nine. He married at Beccles, in Suffolk, on May 11th, 1749, Catharine Suckling, daughter of the Rev. Maurice Suckling, D. D. Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of Barsham, in Suffolk, by Anne Turner (who was born 1693, and died in January 1769, aged seventy-five, and was buried at Barsham), daughter of Sir Charles Turner, of Warham, in Norfolk, Bart. by Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Walpole, Esq. and sister of Sir Robert Walpole, K. G. first Earl of Orford (who died March 9th, 1745-6), and of Horatio, Lord Walpole, of Wolterton, who died 1756 (grandfather of the present Earl of Orford.) By this Lady, who died in December 1767, aged forty-two, and was buried at Burnham-Thorpe, Edmund Nelson had issue,

1. Edmund Nelson, died an infant 1751, and was buried at Hilborough.

2. Horatio Nelson, died an infant 1752, and was buried at Hilborough.

3. Maurice Nelson, born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, May 24th, 1753, a Clerk in the Navy-office; died April 24th, 1801, without issue, æt. 48. An humble, amiable, and virtuous man.

4. William, *now Earl Nelson*, of whom hereafter.

5. Admiral Horatio, Viscount Nelson, *of whom presently*.

6. Susannah, married at Burnham-Thorpe, August 1st, 1780, to Thomas Bolton, of Wells, in Norfolk, Esq. (who was born at Coddenham, in Suffolk, December 11th, 1752.) By her he has had issue, 1. Thomas Bolton, born at St. Michael's, Norwich, July 7th, 1786, *presumptive heir to the Earldom*. 2. George, born at Norwich, died at sea 1799. 3. and 4. Jemima-Susanna and Catharine (twins), born at Wells, in Norfolk, November 20th, 1781. 5. Anne, died an infant. 6. Elizabeth-Anne, baptized September 20th, 1789. 7. Anne, baptized October 30th, 1791.

7. Anne Nelson, died at Bath 1783, unmarried.

8. Catharine Nelson, born March 19th, 1767, married, February 26th, 1787, to George Matcham, of Ringwood, in Hants, Esq. by whom she has had issue, 1. George, born November 7th, 1789. 2. Henry Savage, born 1791, since deceased. 3. Catharine, born 1792. 4. Edmund Nelson, born in 1793, since dead,

5. Elizabeth, born in 1795. 6. Francis Griffith, born in 1796; died in 1808. 7. Mary-Anne, born in 1797, deceased. And two other sons, Horatio Nelson, and Charles, now living.

Of Admiral HORATIO, VISCOUNT NELSON, the *fifth* son, a most splendid account has been, in the year 1810, given to the world, under the title of, "*The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson, K. B. from his Lordship's Manuscripts. By the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, F. R. S. and John M'Arthur, Esq. late Secretary to Admiral Lord Viscount Hood.*" In two folio volumes. From that work the present slight sketch will be abridged.

HORATIO NELSON was born at the parsonage house at Burnham-Thorpe,[a] in Norfolk, September 29th, 1758; and was sent to school, first, to Norwich, and afterwards to North Walsham. When twelve years old, hearing of the appointment of his mother's brother, Captain Maurice Suckling,[b] to the Raisonable man of war, of sixty-four guns, he entreated his father's leave to go with him. "Various disappointments, with the difficulties of a narrow income, had chilled in the mind of his father all ideas of patronage from his connections; and the loss of his wife, whom he had tenderly loved, cast an additional gloom over the prospect of his humble expectations." But the generous and daring resolution of Horatio prevailed with him to write to Captain Suckling. "What has poor Horatio done (said the answer), that he, above all the rest, should be sent to rough it out at sea? But let him come, and the first time we go into action, a cannon ball may come, and knock off his head at once."

The ship not being ready, he returned to school; but after three or four months stay there, he received the expected summons; tore himself from his brother, William, his schoolfellow and companion, accompanied his father to London, and went thence to join the Raisonable, then lying in the Medway. His first entry was forbidding; he knew no one; his uncle was not yet arrived; and trembling with all those domestic affections, which never left him till death, he felt the first separation of them, like the lopping off of every pleasurable tie of existence.

The Raisonable was soon paid off, and Captain Suckling was

[a] Not far from Burnham-Thorpe, at a small village, called Cockthorpe, were born three distinguished naval officers; Sir John Narborough, Sir Cloudesly Shovel, and Sir Christopher Mimms.

[b] He is said to have been descended from the same family as Sir John Suckling, *the Poet.* His ancestors had been long resident at Wooton, in Norfolk.

appointed to the Triumph, of seventy-four guns, stationed as a guard-ship in the Medway. This being deemed too inactive a situation for young Nelson, he was sent in a merchant ship, under the command of Mr. Rathbone, to the West-Indies, where he acquired, for a time, a preference to the merchant-service, which his uncle, on his return to his own ship, had some difficulty to eradicate.

In 1773, a Voyage of Discovery was planned to the North Pole, under Captain Phipps (afterwards Lord Mulgrave.)[c] Boys were not in general allowed to go. But young Nelson, who already sighed for enterprize, found interest to be admitted as Captain's coxswain to the Carcass, Captain (now Admiral) Lutwidge. The Race-horse and Carcass sailed from the Nore, June 4th, 1773, and made the land of Spitzbergen on the 28th.[d]

On the return of the Race-horse and Carcass to England, they were paid off, October 15th, 1773; when Nelson was recommended by his uncle to the Sea-horse, twenty-guns, attached to the squadron destined to the East-Indies under Sir Edward Hughes. He was stationed in the foretop at watch and watch; but was soon placed on the quarter-deck, and rated as a Midshipman. It must be recollected, that he was yet only fifteen years old. His appearance at this time was that of a boy with a florid countenance, rather stout and athletic; but unfortunately, when he had been about eighteen months in India, he caught a malignant disorder, which nearly baffled the powers of medicine. He was then not only a skeleton, but for some time entirely lost the use of his limbs; and nothing but the kindness of Capt. Pigot, who brought him home in the Dolphin, saved his gallant spirit from being extinguished for ever.

In his voyage home, his spirits often sunk, and despair overwhelmed him. "I felt impressed (said he), with an idea that I should never rise in my profession. My mind was staggered with a view of the difficulties I had to surmount, and the little interest I possessed. I could discover no means of reaching the object of my ambition. After a long and gloomy reverie, in which I almost wished myself overboard, a sudden glow of patriotism was kindled within me; and presented my King and country as my patrons. "*Well then* (I exclaimed), *I will be a hero, and confiding in Providence, I will brave every danger!*" From that mo-

[c] He died 1792, elder brother to the present Peer.

[d] At this time the story of his hunting the bear on the ice, of which "he wished to get the skin for his father," is well known.

ment, he told Captain Hardy, "a radiant orb appeared before his mind's eye, which urged him onward to renown." It has been well said, that

——" the light which led him on
Was light from heaven."[e]

When he reached England, he found his uncle, Captain Suckling, Comptroller of the Navy, to which he was appointed in April 1775. Soon after his arrival, therefore, on September 26th, 1776, he was appointed to act as fourth LIEUTENANT of the Worcester, sixty-four guns, commanded by Captain Mark Robinson, then about to sail with a convoy to Gibraltar. In this ship he was at sea with convoys till April 2d, 1777.

On April 8th, 1777, he passed his examination as LIEUTENANT; and the next day received his commission, as *second Lieutenant* of the Lowestoffe frigate, of thirty-two guns, Captain William Locker,[f] being then in his twentieth year. In this ship he sailed for the Jamaica station on May 16th, 1777.

After more than a year's active service in this ship, Nelson was through the zealous friendship of Captain Locker, appointed *third Lieutenant* of the Bristol, the flag-ship of Admiral Sir Peter Parker.

On December 8th, 1778, Nelson (who was succeeded in the Bristol by the late Lord Collingwood),[g] was appointed a COMMANDER in the Badger brig; being then little more than twenty years old.

On 11th June, 1779, when not quite twenty-one, Nelson was made POST-CAPTAIN into the Hinchinbrooke, of twenty-eight guns, where he was when D'Estaing, with a powerful fleet and army, threatened Jamaica; on which the important batteries at Fort-Royal were committed to Captain Nelson.

General Dalling having resolved to execute a plan for taking Fort St. Juan, on the Rio St. Juan, which runs from the great American Lake Nicaragua into the Atlantic, by which the communication of the Spaniards between their northern and southern dominions would be separated, the command of the naval force was given to Captain Nelson. This little army set forward from Port Royal on February 1780, under the convoy of the Hinchinbrooke. They arrived on March 24th, at the river San Juan.

[e] Quarterly Review, III. 227.

[f] He died Lieutenant of Greenwich Hospital, December 26th, 1800, aged seventy.

[g] This gallant companion of Nelson died at sea, March 7th, 1810.

Here his services were intended to end: but finding them wanted on shore, he volunteered that dangerous duty. After numerous difficulties from the country and climate, they reached San Juan on April 11th, and began to besiege it on the 13th. It surrendered on the 24th. They had now to contend with worse enemies than men. Fatal sickness ensued; and in October they abandoned their baneful conquest. "Nelson (says Dr. Moseley), did more than his duty: where any thing was to be done, he saw no difficulties."

In this occupation, Nelson received intelligence by the Victor sloop, that he had been appointed by Sir Peter Parker to the Janus, forty-four guns, vacant by the death of Captain Bonovier Glover.[g] He therefore immediately embarked for Jamaica, which drew him from a scene of death. His health, however, was so impaired, that when he reached Jamaica, he was taken ashore in his cot.

He now took the command of the Janus for a short time; but his health suffering a relapse, he was ordered to England, as the only hope of recovery. In September, 1780, he embarked for that purpose on board the Lion, Captain Cornwallis.

On his arrival in England, he was immediately accompanied by his father to Bath, where he was in January 1781; and where he recovered the use of his limbs by eleven weeks bathing.

He quitted Bath for London in March, and immediately solicited employment; but it was not till August the 16th that he was appointed to commission the *Albemarle* frigate of twenty-eight guns, at Woolwich; in which he was ordered, on October 23d, to Elsineur; and "it would almost be supposed (says he), to try my constitution, I was kept the whole winter in the North Seas." On January 3d, 1782, he returned to the Downs from Yarmouth Roads; on February 3d, arrived at Spithead; and on the 11th, was ordered into Portsmouth harbour.

On April 26th, he sailed from Cork with a convoy to Quebec. He reached the Isle of Bec, in the river St. Lawrence, July 14th.[h]

The Albemarle sailed on October 20th, for New York, where he found Admiral Lord Hood in the Barfleur, with twelve sail of the line. It was here that he became first acquainted with H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, then serving as a Midshipman on board the

[g] He died in March, 1780. He was son of Glover, the Poet, the celebrated author of *Leonidas*.

[h] It was at Quebec that he first became acquainted with Alexander Davison, since so well known!

Barfleur. He now obtained permission of Lord Hood for the Albemarle to accompany him to the West Indies. He sailed with him on November 22d. On February 5th, 1783, they anchored in Port-Royal.

Intelligence now arrived that Preliminaries of Peace were signed, and on June 25th, 1783, the Albemarle anchored at Spithead; and was paid off on July 3d. "I have closed the war (said he), without a fortune: but I trust, and from the attention that has been paid to me, believe, that there is not a speck in my character. True honour, I hope, predominates in my mind far above riches."

Captain Nelson had now scarcely completed his twenty-fifth year. Twelve of these years had been passed in uninterrupted bustle, fatigue, and danger. He resolved therefore to enjoy repose during the peace. But he who has been used to such a life of activity soon grows tired of rest. So that in this very Autumn he resolved to visit France, to acquire the language of that country. In October, 1783, he embarked at Dover for Calais, in company with his friend, Captain Macnamara, and thence went on to Boulogne and St. Omer's.

In January following (1784), he again returned to England; and at the end of March, he was appointed to the *Boreas*, of twenty-eight guns, ordered for the Leeward Islands, as a cruiser on the peace establishment. On this occasion his brother, William[i] (now Earl Nelson), accompanied him, for the opportunity of visiting the West Indies. Lady Hughes, also, had her passage in this ship, to join her husband, Sir Richard, who commanded on that station. On May 19th, 1784, the Boreas sailed for Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands. She arrived at Barbadoes, June 26th. Here Nelson found himself on his arrival senior Captain.

At the close of this year, and the beginning of the ensuing year, 1785, Captain Nelson having no declared enemies to contend with, began to pay that extraordinary attention to the commercial interests of his country in the West Indies, which proved such a support to his Majesty's order in council of July 2d, 1783, respecting the American trade thither, and became so highly honourable to Nelson's professional abilities. His active spirit would never allow him to remain idle on any station, even during peace. He observed that our West India islands swarmed with American vessels, to the

[i] He quitted the West-Indies on account of his health, September 30th, 1784, and returned to England on board the Fury sloop.

great detriment of the British trade and commerce: for the Americans taking advantage of the register of their vessels prior to their independence, and issued, as they said, while they were British subjects, were uniformly countenanced by the planters, merchants, and officers of the customs of our different islands, to the aggrandisement of individuals, and the injury of the commerce of the mother country. He therefore was determined to put a stop as soon as possible to this illicit trade. The Governor, Sir Thomas Shirley, joined with the planters, in opposing him; and the Admiral was disposed to favour the same interests. Nelson remonstrated: "Old Generals (said the Governor), are not in the habit of taking advice from young gentlemen." "I have the honour, Sir (replied Nelson, indignantly), of being as old as the Prime Minister of England, and think myself as capable of commanding one of his Majesty's ships, as that minister is of governing the state."

In defiance of the opposition from such a quarter, so unexpected and embarrassing, Captain Nelson ordered all American vessels to quit the islands in forty-eight hours.

"Here (say his biographers very justly), we discern the first appearance of that intuition, that promptness of decision, and reliance on himself, which eventually raised our noble countryman to the eminence he so deservedly attained. We shall frequently observe his mind in the subsequent periods of his eventful life, subduing equal or superior difficulties by the union of those great endowments which genius seldom unites in so eminent a degree. By these means Nelson detected errors in the commercial jurisdiction of the West-Indies, which had hitherto escaped the notice of government." With the public interest thus in view, he never thought of personal consequences; and with an intelligence, spirit, and energy, almost peculiar to himself, he checked the mischievous practices alluded to, by repeated seizures, at the risk of damages and expenses that might have involved him in ruin. His judgment, however, proved to be equal to his zeal!

On the arrival of the Boreas at Nevis, 1785, he found four vessels, deeply laden, with the island colours flying. As they were known to be Americans, he ordered them to be visited; and, after due examination, proceeded against in the Admiralty court, where, by his own able pleadings, in opposition to a powerful defence of the lawyers, they were condemned as legal prizes to the Boreas. But actions for damages, laid at the enormous sum of 40,000l. were brought against him, which necessitated him to

confine himself to his cabin for many weeks, Sundays excepted; the Marshal frequently coming on board to arrest him: however, Mr. Wallis, the first Lieutenant, was always able by fair words, to elude his vigilance. When the trial came on, Captain Nelson was protected by the Judge for the day: the President of Nevis offered in court to become his bail for 10,000l. if he chose to suffer the arrest: he told him he had only done his duty, and although he himself suffered more than any of them, he could not blame him.

He thought he had convinced the Admiral of the true construction of the Navigation Act; but after a time, an order came from the Admiral, saying, he had received good advice, and requiring him to give free egress and regress to the Americans. "It was a delicate business (says Nelson), I must either disobey my orders, or disobey acts of parliament; I determined upon the former, trusting to the uprightness of my intentions; and believed that my country would not allow me to be ruined by protecting her commerce."

Afterwards, "The Treasury (adds Nelson), transmitted thanks to Sir Richard Hughes, and the officers under him, for their activity and zeal in protecting the commerce of Great Britain. I feel much hurt, that after the loss of health and risk of fortune, another should be thanked for what I did, and against his orders. I either deserved to be sent out of the service, or at least to have had some little notice taken of what I had done: they have thought it worthy of notice, and yet have neglected me. But I have done my duty, I have nothing to accuse myself of."

It was in the Summer or Autumn of 1785, that Captain Nelson first became acquainted with his future wife, Mrs. Nisbet, widow of Dr. Nisbet, physician to the island of Nevis, daughter of Mr. Woolward, and niece of Mr. Herbert, the generous President of Nevis, already mentioned. She had not then attained her eighteenth year. A friend of her's mentioned him to her about six months before, as one, "whose real character, during a first visit, she found it impossible to make out; there was such a reserve and sternness in his behaviour, with occasional sallies, though very transient, of a superior mind." [k]

Thus passed the years 1785 and 1786. Never relaxing in his exertions for the public, he furnished, by his correspondence with

[k] What a picture of genius! One would almost think she was describing a Poet!

the Secretary of State, the suggestions and regulations on which was founded the *Register Act*, 26 George III. c. 60.

When Nelson was confined to his ship by the shameful prosecution already mentioned, one of his indignant officers happened in conversation to use the word "*Pity*." "*Pity* (exclaimed Nelson), *did you say? I shall live, Sir, to be envied; and to that point I shall always direct my course!*"

About July 1786 (æt. 28), Admiral Sir Richard Hughes being recalled, was directed to deliver up his command to Captain Nelson, who was the senior officer left on the station. He now turned his mind towards correcting the abuses in the dockyard at Antigua, &c.

In the progress of this great national service, he was, in November 1786, joined and supported by H. R. H. Prince William-Henry, Captain of the Pegasus. From this time, to the Spring of 1787, when the Prince went down to Jamaica, his Royal Highness and Captain Nelson dined alternately with each other. It was this æra, as his Royal Highness acknowledges, that first formed his character as a naval officer, and was employed in a manner highly gratifying to his feelings. "It was then (adds the Prince), that I particularly observed the greatness of Nelson's superior mind."

On the 11th of March, 1787, Captain Nelson, married at Nevis, the Lady already mentioned.

In June 1787, the Boreas sailed for England; and Captain Nelson reached Portsmouth the beginning of July. The grossest calumnies had sedulously been encouraged against him by the horde of plunderers, whose strong holds he had stormed: and to such a height did a prejudice in consequence arise against him, that the mind of one of his most esteemed patrons was for a long time poisoned and estranged. So extensive was the fatal influence of that infamous peculation, which these patriots had equally opposed. Nor did the indignant Captain of the Boreas entirely subdue this prejudice, which had even extended to the Board of Admiralty, until many years had elapsed; and he had experienced much uneasiness, for what he at times too hastily thought the ingratitude of his country.

It has been, with good reason, attributed to these causes, that the Boreas was kept at the Nore from August to the 30th of November, actually serving as a slop and receiving ship!!! The gallant Commander "was so dissatisfied (says a friend), with the ill usage he had received, that I am certain, had he possessed the

means of living independently on shore, he would never have gone to sea again." On the morning, when orders were received to pay the Boreas off, "I now rejoice (said he), at the Boreas being ordered to be paid off, which will release me for ever from an ungrateful service; as it is my firm and unalterable determination, never again to set my foot on board a King's ship. Immediately after my arrival in town, I shall wait on the First Lord of the Admiralty, and resign my commission." This was prevented, by a private intimation from a friend to Lord Howe, who wrote him a kind letter, desiring to see him on his arrival in town. He waited on Lord Howe, who presented him to his Sovereign; and his gracious reception renewed his former ambitions.

He now communicated to Mr. Rose, Sir Charles Middleton, and Mr. Pitt, the result of his very important experience regarding the mismanagement and peculations abroad, already mentioned. His extraordinary accuracy, and extent of knowledge, filled Mr. Rose with surprize and admiration. These occupations filled up the Autumn of 1787, in the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

On December 26th, he went to Bath for his health; and stayed there till April 1788, when he visited Exmouth.

In July 1788, he went down to the parsonage at Burnham-Thorpe, in Norfolk, to pay his father a visit. But by the father's entreaty the plan was soon altered; and Captain and Mrs. Nelson became his constant guests, and the latter his nurse and companion.

He had now completed his thirtieth year. "It is extremely interesting to contemplate this great man, when thus removed from the busy scenes in which he had borne so distinguished a part, to the remote village of Burnham Thorpe. His mind, though so entirely taken from its proper element and sphere of action, could not remain unoccupied. He was soon therefore engaged, and with considerable zeal, in cultivating his father's garden, and in learning to farm the adjoining glebe; but the former was his principal station: he would there often spend the greater part of the day, and dig, as it were, for the sake of being wearied. At others, he would renew the early pastime of his childhood, and with a simplicity that was peculiar to him, when his mind was not employed on the great objects of professional duty, would spend the greater part of the day amidst the woods, in taking the eggs of different birds; which, as he obtained, he gave to Mrs. Nelson, who, at his express desire, always attended

him. He sometimes also employed his time, when his eyes would admit of it, in reading; and particularly such periodical works of the day as he could procure; but oftener in studying a variety of charts, and in writing, or drawing plans. His great object was to be employed; and though the expenses of a ship in time of peace, sometimes induced him to suppress his enterprising and sanguine mind, he could not abate its energy."[1]

His chief desire at this time was to possess a pony. He went to a fair to buy one, which he brought home in great triumph. When the first glee of this acquisition was abated, it became necessary to inform him, that in his absence a notification of damages, on the part of the American captains, to the amount of 20,000l. had been left with Mrs. Nelson. They who best know the irritable mind of Nelson, and the paroxysms which it sometimes displayed, may best imagine his sensations at that moment. "This affront (exclaimed he), I did not deserve; but if Government will not support me, I am resolved to leave the country." He took his resolution accordingly; but the Treasury promised to support him, and he abandoned it.

During 1789, his zeal continued to be directed to the intricate and important subject of these malversations; and the developement of this scene of peculation was considerably advanced in the Summer of that year. "His representations (says Mr. Rose), were all attended to; and every step which he recommended was adopted."

In 1790, when the conduct of the Spaniards at Nootka Sound seemed to threaten a war, he made every effort to obtain a ship in vain. He felt deeply the disappointment, and the slight.

In the course of the years 1791 and 1792, he renewed his earnest applications to the Admiralty, that he might not be suffered to rust in indolence; until at last, finding every attempt ineffectual, he began to give up all hope of ever again being employed. But, as late as the 5th of December, 1792, he wrote to the Board, "if their Lordships should be pleased to appoint me to *a cockle boat*, I shall be grateful."

"Such (to use again the excellent words of his biographers), was the state of mind, and such the expectations of Nelson, before the commencement of hostilities with France. Until that period, his glory suffered a partial eclipse; but its subsequent brightness became more uniform and splendid. During this in-

[1] Clarke and M'Arthur.

terval of disappointment and mortification, his latent ambition would at times burst forth, and despise all restraint. At others, a sudden melancholy seemed to overshadow his noble faculties, and to affect his temper: at these moments, nothing but the remonstrances of his wife and venerable father could calm the tempest of his passions. He would then patiently resume his wonted occupations as a farmer; and thus, like other heroes, endeavour by agricultural pursuits, to find an object of employment for that energy which he could not subdue. What a change did a few years make in this humble, and apparently forgotten tenant of the parsonage of Burnham-Thorpe! Let the anxious, and too irritable disposition of naval officers, therefore, learn from the subsequent achievements of this illustrious seaman, never to despair; for, as the Wise Man said, "To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the Heaven."

Nelson was now in his thirty-fifth year; the eventful year, 1793, commenced by the war with France; and with it came the fulfilment of his long-protracted hopes. On January 30th, through the interest of the Duke of Clarence and Lord Hood, he was appointed to the *Agamemnon*, of sixty-four guns. He got on board February 7th, and arrived at Spithead, April 9th. Thence he sailed, with other ships, for Cadiz, and arrived at Gibraltar June 23d. From hence he sailed under Lord Hood, whose fleet amounted to nineteen sail of the line, off Toulon; of which harbour Lord Hood took possession on August 29th. Three days before, the Agamemnon was ordered to Naples with dispatches for Sir William Hamilton. And here commenced his first acquaintance and friendship with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, which had afterwards such a powerful influence, both on his professional and private life. He returned to Toulon, October 5th. On October 22d, he fell in with four French frigates off the island of Sardinia, which he beat off. In December, Toulon was evacuated.

During the possession of Toulon, a scheme had been in agitation, in concurrence with General Paoli, to drive the French from Corsica. In the mean time, Captain Nelson was kept cruising off Corsica, with a small squadron, to prevent the French from receiving supplies. On January 6th, 1794, he was off Calvi; and soon after, the British troops, under Lieut.-General Dundas, were landed. The bay and town of St. Fiorenzo fell into our possession on February 17th. The French having retreated to Bastia, the reduction of that capital was immediately resolved on by Lord

Hood, who submitted his plan to General Dundas for his co-operation. The General declined it, as being impracticable and visionary, without a reinforcement of 2000 troops, which he expected from Gibraltar. Lord Hood therefore resolved to reduce Bastia with the naval force entrusted to his command.

On March 27th, Captain Nelson having now acquired the title of *Brigadier* from the army, prepared to execute the plans which he had arranged with his Admiral. "We are now to behold him uniting the talents, both of a naval and military officer; and accomplishing, under the orders of his noble Admiral, what had been deemed utterly visionary and impracticable."

"On April 4th, 1794, the little army landed three miles to the northward of Bastia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Villettes, and Captain Horatio Nelson; who had under him, Captains Hunt, Serocold, and Bullen. On May 22d, Bastia capitulated. The 24th at day-light, exhibited the most glorious sight that an Englishman can experience; four thousand five hundred men, laying down their arms to less than one thousand British soldiers, who were serving as marines."

This was followed by the siege of Calvi, under Lieut.-General Charles Stuart, which took place in June. On the 12th, Nelson anchored off Bastia, for co-operation. On the 21st, Lord Hood sent fifty more men from the Victory, "under the command (says his Lordship), of Captain Hallowell, who is accompanied by Captain Serocold, both very able, willing, and zealous officers,[m] from whom you will receive much assistance. During this whole operation Nelson commanded on shore, with an energy, heroism, and skill unexampled. On July 12th, Captain Nelson was so bruised in the face and eyes, by sand from the works, struck by shot, that it proved eventually the loss of his right eye. On August 4th, he writes to his wife; "This day I have been four months landed, except a few days, when we were after the French

[m] Captain Hallowell is still well known as one of the most intelligent, active, experienced, and gallant officers in the service; and now commands *Le Tigre*, off Toulon. His splendid success off the Bay of Rosas, in the Autumn of 1809, is recent in every one's memory. Captain Serocold fell by the side of Nelson and Hallowell, at Calvi, on July 7th.

On July 20th, Captain Seccombe was sent with fifty more men from each of the frigates, to Nelson's assistance, besides one hundred men from the Victory. This gallant officer fell under the heights of Reggio, where a sloop, commanded by captain Handfield, was becalmed in January 1808. He then commanded the Glatton, from whence he had gone in his boat to Captain Handfield's aid.

fleet, and I feel almost qualified to pass my examination as a besieging general."

On the 10th, Calvi surrendered. "Captain Nelson (says Lord Hood), had the command of the seamen; and his unremitting zeal and exertion I cannot sufficiently describe, nor that of Captain HALLOWELL: they took it by turns to command in the advanced battery twenty-four hours at a time; and I flatter myself that both of them, as well as the other officers and seamen, will have full justice done them by the General; it is therefore unnecessary for me to say any more on the subject."

On September 18th, 1794, he received orders to proceed into the Mole of Genoa, with dispatches to Mr. Drake. Thence, on the 30th, he was ordered off Gourjean, and to put himself under the command of Admiral Hotham. On October 24th, he was off Leghorn. He joined Admiral Hotham again off Gourjean, November 3d; thence he was dispatched to look after the French fleet, whom he found in Toulon. During December, he was again off Leghorn.

In January and February, 1795, he was off St. Fiorenzo. On February 25th, he arrived at Leghorn after a bad cruise. On March 6th, the Admiral got intelligence that the enemy were at sea; and proceeded after them. On March 10th, the French were in sight; and a signal was made for a general chace. On the 13th, the British got within three or four leagues of them; and the Agamemnon, being advanced several miles before the rest, attacked the Ca Ira, of eighty-four guns, and completely disabled her; but she was taken in tow by a frigate, the Sans Culottes, of one hundred-and-twenty guns, and Jean Barras, of seventy-four guns, keeping about gunshot distance on her weather-bow. The next day the engagement was renewed; and the Ca-Ira and Censeur, of seventy-four guns, struck to Captain Nelson. At one P. M. the enemy crowded all possible sail to the westward, and sheered off. Captain Nelson lamented that the victory was not pursued. He called it "a brush with the French fleet; a battle it cannot be called; as the enemy would not give us an opportunity of closing with them." In short, he was disappointed. "I wish (said he), to be an Admiral, and in the command of the English fleet; I should very soon either do much, or be ruined. My disposition cannot bear tame and slow measures. Sure I am, had I commanded our fleet on the 14th, that either the whole French fleet would have graced my triumph, or I should have been in a

confounded scrape. Had we taken ten sail, and had allowed the eleventh to escape, I could never have called it well done."

In April and May, Captain Nelson was off Leghorn. On May 4th, he writes to Captain Locker; "I flatter myself, if the promotion of flags comes very low, I shall stand a fair chance for the marines, if services in this war may be allowed a claim. One hundred and ten days I have been actually engaged, at sea and on shore, against the enemy; three actions against ships; two against Bastia, in my ship; four boat actions, and two villages taken; and twelve sail of vessels burnt. I do not know that any one has done more. I have had the comfort to be always applauded by my commanders in chief, but never to be rewarded; and, what is more mortifying, for service in which I have been slightly wounded, others have been praised who were actually in bed, far from the scene of action."

On May 8th, the fleet sailed from Leghorn, and cruised in anxious expectation of a reinforcement from England. On July 1st, he was off St. Fiorenzo.

At length Nelson's services began to attract the gratitude of Government; and on the flag-promotion, he was promoted on June 6th, to the Colonelcy of Marines, which he had some time been looking to. The intelligence was conveyed to him in a letter from his father.[n]

On July 4th, Captain Nelson was detached from St. Fiorenzo, with a small squadron of frigates to co-operate with the Austrian General, De Vins, in driving the French out of the Riviera of Genoa. On the 6th, he fell in with the French fleet, and was chased back. Admiral Hotham, with twenty-three sail, got out on the 8th; came in sight of them off the Hieres islands on the 13th; made signal for a general chace; got within gunshot of the enemy, and the action commenced; but from the baffling winds and vexatious calms, only a few of the van could get up with the enemy's rear; and the Agamemnon and Cumberland were closing with an eighty-gun ship, with a flag, the Berwick, and Heureux, when Admiral Hotham called them out of action; and the French took the opportunity of getting away into the Gulf of Frejus.

After this event, Nelson was sent again on the service which had thus been interrupted. He arrived at Genoa on July 17th,

[n] The Hon. Thomas Pakenham, and the Hon. George Berkeley, were appointed at the same time.

whence he reached Vado Bay on the 21st. "I have eight sail of frigates under my command (said he to Mrs. Nelson); the service I have to perform is important; and as I informed you a few days ago from Genoa, I am acting not only without the orders of my Commander in Chief, but in some measure contrary to them. However, I have not only the support of his Majesty's ministers, both at Turin and Genoa, but a consciousness, that I am doing what is right and proper for the service of our King and country: political courage in an officer abroad, is as highly necessary as military courage." But he already sighed for rest. "A little farm (said he), and my good name, form all my wants and wishes." Sir Gilbert Elliott wrote to him in August; "I consider the business you are about, the expulsion of the enemy from the Genoese and Piedmontese territories, as the most important feature in the southern campaign." On September 15th, Nelson expresses himself thus: "I am not so well pleased as I expected, with this (the Austrian) army, which is slow beyond all description; and I begin to think that the Emperor is anxious to touch another four millions of English money. As for the German generals, war is their trade, and peace is ruin to them; therefore we cannot expect they should have any wish to finish the war."

The various and important services which Nelson performed with his little squadron, formed a striking contrast with the slow and unprofitable operations of the powerful Austrian army, that was to have co-operated with him. In November, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker succeeded Admiral Hotham, as Commander in Chief.

"Towards the end of the year 1795 (æt. 38), Captain Nelson received an order to put himself under the command of Sir John Jervis, K. B. dated on board the Lively, in Gibraltar Bay, November 19th. The only acquaintance which the Captain of the Agamemnon had with this officer, was in having been introduced to him by Captain Locker, for whom the Admiral entertained the highest regard. Without presuming to discuss the merit or demerit of this great naval commander, it is necessary here to remark, that Nelson found in Sir John Jervis a mind perfectly congenial with his own; active, enterprising, and determined to pursue against all obstacles, whatever experience, or the passing events of the day, pointed out as his professional or political duty. With the reputation which he had gained in the various gradations of the service, was united a thorough knowledge of the politics of the British empire, and of Europe; and a keen discrimi-

nation of the real character and abilities of those officers who served under him. Naturally of an ambitious disposition, and professionally a strict disciplinarian, he despised the trammels, and sometimes perhaps forgot the feelings which repress common minds; and being determined strictly to execute the important duties that were intrusted to him, he resolved that every person in the fleet should rigidly do the same. Such, in brief, was the officer who now superseded Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean for the time being, after Admiral Hotham had struck his flag, and returned to England."

The ingratitude of the allies of Great Britain, to the utter ruin of themselves, and the subsequent overthrow of the political balance of Europe, was rendered still more remarkable, by being directed against the established fame of Captain Nelson, and that of the officers who served with him. A greater instance of the degradation of the European states cannot easily be reserved for posterity. Notwithstanding all that the resolute Captain of the Agamemnon had performed, his acknowledged integrity, his perseverance, which neither the indolence, nor the half measures of others could abate; they fabricated a malicious falsehood reflecting on that integrity; and having poisoned the mind of the good old King of Sardinia, endeavoured to abate the confidence which his own Government began to place in his services. An official communication from Mr. Drake, gave Captain Nelson the first intelligence of their designs: yielding, therefore, to the impulse of his indignant sensations, and conscious of his uprightness, he immediately addressed the following letter to Lord Grenville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; dated Agamemnon, Genoa Road, November 23d, 1795. "My Lord, Having received, from Mr. Drake, a copy of your Lordship's letter to him in October, enclosing a paper, highly reflecting on the honour of myself, and others of his Majesty's officers employed on this coast under my orders, it well becomes me, as far as in my power lies, to wipe away this ignominious stain in our characters. I do, therefore, in behalf of myself, and much injured brethren, demand, that the person, whoever he may be, that wrote, or gave that paper to your Lordship, should fully, and expressly, bring home his charge; which, as he states, that this agreement is made by numbers of people on both sides, there can be no difficulty in doing. We dare him, my Lord, to the proof. If he cannot, I do humbly implore, that his Majesty will be most graciously pleased to direct his Attorney-General to prosecute this infamous libeller in his

Majesty's courts of law; and I likewise feel, that, without impropriety, I may, in behalf of my brother officers, demand the support of his Majesty's ministers: for as, if true, no punishment can be too great for the traitors; so, if false, none can be too heavy for the villain, who has dared to allow his pen to write such a paper. Perhaps I ought to close my letter here; but I feel too much to rest easy for a moment, when the honour of the navy, and our country, is struck at through us; for if ten Captains, whom chance has thrown together, can instantly join in such a traitorous measure, it is fair to conclude we are all bad.

"As this traitorous agreement could not be carried on but by concert of all the Captains, if they were in the stations allotted them, and, as they could only be drawn from those stations by orders from me, I do most fully acquit all my brother Captains from such a combination; and have to request, that I may be considered as the only responsible person for what is done under my command, if I approve of the conduct of those under my orders, which in this most public manner I beg leave to do; for officers more alert, and more anxious for the good, and honour of their King and country, can scarcely ever fall to the lot of any commanding officer; their names [o] I place at the end of this letter. For myself, from my earliest youth I have been in the naval service; and in two wars have been been in more than one hundred and forty skirmishes and battles, at sea and on shore; have lost an eye, and have often bled in fighting the enemies of my King and country; and God knows, instead of riches, my little fortune has been diminished in the service: but I shall not trouble your Lordship further at present, than just to say, that at the close of this campaign, where I have had the pleasure to receive the approbation of the Generals of the allied powers; of his excellency Mr. Drake, who has been always on the spot; of Mr. Trevor, who has been at a distance; when I expected and hoped, from the representations of his Majesty's ministers, that his Majesty would have most graciously condescended to have favourably noticed my earnest desire to serve him, instead of all my fancied approbation, to receive an accusation of a most traitorous nature, it has almost been too much for me to bear. Conscious innocence, I hope, will support me."

[o] Captains Freemantle, Hope, Cockburn, Hon. C. Elphinstone, Shields, Middleton, Plampin, Brisbane, T. Elphinstone, M'Namara.

As the subject of this letter was of so delicate and extraordinary a nature, it was deemed expedient, previous to its meeting the public eye, that it should be laid before the Hon. Mr. Trevor;[P] and the following is the answer which he transmitted. "I return you the energetic letter of my late noble friend; it was no doubt addressed to Lord Grenville, from whom the letter alluded to must have been officially sent to Mr. Drake. A scandalous and calumniating suspicion prevailed at that time amongst the allies, that there existed a criminal connivance between the British cruisers in the Mediterranean, and the coasting vessels of the enemy, whereby they were permitted to land their cargoes for the supply of the French army in the Riviera of Genoa.

"The fact was, that the French army was most provokingly supplied by sea, notwithstanding the British ships who were stationed off the coast; but it was by no means for want of every exertion on their part, much less from treachery. Without condescending to repel an accusation, as groundless as it was injurious, the thing spoke for itself upon a moment's reflection: for neither we, nor the allies, had any small craft that could approach the shore; whilst the supplies were smuggled along the coast by night, in light vessels, in spite of every thing which our frigates, or sloops of war, could do to prevent it. I was sent to Milan, to confer with the Austrian General and Admiral Goodall, on this subject, and other matters of co-operation: we suggested the only remedy that could be devised, which was that of getting some gallies and row boats from Genoa or Civita Vecchia.

"I never saw the injurious paper in question; from his ignorance of naval affairs, the Austrian Commander, who felt the effects of the misfortune, without sufficiently attending to its cause, easily listened to the misrepresentations that were made to him upon the subject, and transmitted them to his court; whence, or through the medium of that of Turin, they reached England. The accusation was probably vague and general; it does not appear that any names were mentioned; the nature and the channel of the information, did not admit of any public refutation of it; and Commodore Nelson's letter, as well as Mr Drake's answer, would have been more than sufficient to obliterate in a moment, any attention that might have been given to it by Government.

P The letter was transmitted by the Viscountess Perceval to Mr. Trevor, and the subsequent answer, in explanation of the subject, addressed to her Ladyship, dated November 19th, 1807.

"With regard to the mention made in Nelson's letter, of my approbation of his conduct, I cannot help adding a little on that subject, because it belongs to one of the circumstances in my life, which I recollect with the greatest pleasure. It was, I think, in 1795, that this great man, with whom I had been in official correspondence, and with whom, and Mr. Drake, many conferences had been held on board the Agamemnon, and whom I even then looked up to with admiration, sent me a letter, expressive of uneasiness and disappointment, that his ardour and faithful services had not been more favourably attended to by Government, and requesting me to furnish him with a letter to Ministers, expressive of my sense of his services, as far as they had fallen within the sphere of my observation or knowledge. I have often regretted that this letter, which subsequent events have since made a curious and interesting document, was burnt with my papers at Turin; but I possess a copy of my answer to it, which concludes with these words; 'And I shall ever consider it as the proudest circumstance in my life, that such a character, as Commodore Nelson's, should have thought a testimonial of mine could add any thing to its lustre.'"[q]

On November 23d, the Austrian army suffered a defeat, which report most unjustly laid to want of co-operation on the part of the British squadron. The Austrians, by all accounts, did not stand firm. The French, half naked, were determined to conquer or die. Nelson complained, that he was left with only one frigate and a brig, instead of two seventy-fours, and eight or ten frigates, or sloops, as he had demanded. The consequences of the defeat were the loss of Vado Bay, and every place in the Riviera of Genoa.

On December 4th, Nelson says, "I am on my way to refit poor *Agamemnon*, and her miserable ship's company, at Leghorn. We are, indeed, worn out. Except six days, I have never been one hour off the station."

Sir John Jervis took the command of the fleet on November 29th, at St. Fiorenzo.

It was at this time that the destroying genius of Bonaparte was sent to consummate the misery of Italy. Having through the means of Barras, and a marriage with the Lady he recommended, obtained the command of the French army there, this young and enterprising General arrived at his head-quarters early in the Spring of 1796.

[q] Clarke's Life, Vol. I. p. 238. 242. 244, 245.

In January 1796, Captain Nelson was again detached to the Gulf of Genoa, to prevent any small number of men from making a descent in Italy. On the 12th of February, he arrived at Leghorn with a convoy from Genoa, and there joined Sir John Jervis with his whole fleet. In this month he was sent to reconnoitre off Toulon; on March 2d, he again arrived at Genoa.

Captain Nelson had the good fortune immediately to gain the full confidence of Sir John Jervis: nor is this extraordinary; for that great Admiral's sagacity is among his most prominent characteristics. "There is nothing within my grasp (said that generous Commander), that I shall not be proud to confer on you."

He now obtained a broad pendant on board the Agamemnon, which gave him the rank of Commodore.

On April 15th, 1796, Commodore Nelson anchored in Genoa road. But the Austrian General, Field-Marshal Beaulieu, now upwards of seventy, though still possessed of some of the fire of youth, was no match for the enterprising spirit of Bonaparte, then in his twenty-sixth year. The consequence was, another defeat of the Austrians.

Commodore Nelson still continued in the indefatigable performance of his duty in Genoa Mole, on May 1st. On May 18th, he was in Leghorn roads. On May 31st, Nelson's squadron gained additional honour, by the capture of a valuable convoy of arms, intrenching tools, and ammunition, which had been sent to Bonaparte for carrying on the siege of Mantua.

In June 1796, Nelson shifted his broad pendant from the *Agamemnon* to the *Captain*. On June 28th, he anchored in Leghorn roads; on which day the French took possession of the town. Nelson now received orders from Sir John Jervis, to blockade the port, for the purpose of protecting Corsica.

On July 10th, the troops from his squadron landed, under Major Duncan, and took possession of Porto Ferrajo.

On August 2d, he thus wrote to his wife: "Had all my actions been gazetted, not one fortnight would have passed during the whole war, without a letter from me: one day or other I will have a long gazette to myself; I feel that such an opportunity will be given me. I cannot, if I am in the field of glory, be kept out of sight. Probably my services may be forgotten by the great, by the time I get home: but my mind will not forget, nor cease to feel a degree of consolation, and of applause, superior to undeserved rewards. Wherever there is any thing to be done, there

Providence is sure to direct my steps. Credit must be given me in spite of envy. Even the French respect me."[1] At this time a letter was directed to him, "*Horatio Nelson, Genoa.*" The writer, on being asked how he could direct in such a manner, answered, "*There is but one Horatio Nelson in the world.*"

On August 15th, Nelson received an order, which established him Commodore, with a Captain under him. He was now on the verge of completing his thirty-eighth year.

On 29th August, he had intelligence that a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, was signed at Paris on the 5th, between France and Spain.

In September, Nelson was still off Genoa; and at this time the ports of that place were shut against the English. On the next day, September 14th, the Commodore stood for Bastia. On the 18th, the island of Capraja surrendered to him.

At length the evacuation of Corsica, in consequence of the war with Spain, was resolved on; and intelligence of it sent to the Commodore, on September 25th, for the purpose of his co-operation. On October 14th, the Commodore received the Viceroy (Sir Gilbert Elliot), and Secretary of State afloat. On October 19th, the General (De Burgh), and the Commodore, went into the barge; not one man being left on shore.

A design had been entertained by the Ministers, of withdrawing the British fleet from the Mediterranean, in consequence of the expected junction of the French and Spanish squadrons. This roused the indignant regret of Nelson. So pusillanimous a plan was, however, soon withdrawn.

On December 10th, Nelson received orders to hoist his broad pendant on board the Minerva frigate, Captain Cockburn, and with the Blanche, Captain Preston, proceed to Porto Ferrajo, to take off the troops and stores from it, and convey them to Gibraltar and Lisbon.

The important year, 1797, at length commenced. The indefatigable Commodore was now extremely anxious to return to Sir John Jervis; the superior strength of the enemy required every addition to be made to his force; and the possibility of being absent when a general action should take place, under such an Admiral, had long irritated and depressed his mind.

On January 29th, Nelson sailed from Porto Ferrajo, and arrived at Gibraltar February 12th. The next day he proceeded to rejoin

[1] Clarke, I. 304.

his Admiral, who, on the 6th, had reached his station off Cape St. Vincent. On the 13th, he arrived at his destination. He was immediately ordered to hoist his broad pendant on board the Captain, R. W. Miller, Esq. Commander, having communicated some important intelligence regarding the force and situation of the Spanish fleet. Before sun-set the signal was made to prepare for battle, and to keep in close order during the night.

"The anxious hours of the night, until the dawn of the 14th, were passed by the Admiral in meditating a design, which the most determined mind would have hesitated to adopt without that reliance on the zeal, discipline, and valour of his fleet, and the attachment, both of his officers and men, which Sir John Jervis had obtained. Nor would the confidence, as it appeared, which he reposed in these great resources, have alone induced him to make so glorious an attempt, which he foresaw nothing short of success could justify. The honour of his Majesty's arms, and the circumstances of the war in those seas, requiring a considerable degree of enterprize, formed the official defence of the Admiral against the apparent temerity of assailing an enemy so much his superior: a safe and skilful retreat would have satisfied both the expectation of the country, and the ambition of an ordinary chief."[s]

The British force consisted of fifteen sail of the line; among which were two ships of 100 guns; two of 98; two of 90; eight of 74; and one of 64; with four frigates, a sloop, and a cutter. The Spanish fleet of twenty-seven sail of the line; among which was one ship of four decks, the Santissima Trinidada, 136 guns; with six three-deckers, each of 112 guns; two of 84; and eighteen of 74; with ten frigates, and a brig.

The Spanish Admiral relied on the intelligence received from an American, that the British force was only nine sail of the line. With this encouragement he sought an engagement, which he would otherwise have avoided.

The British ships had been kept during the night in the most compact order of sailing. At a quarter past eight, the squadron was ordered, by signal, to form in close order; and a few minutes afterwards, the signal was repeated to prepare for battle. At half past ten, the signal was made to chase the enemy, of whom eight sail being separated from the rest, it seemed the Admiral's inten-

[s] Clarke, I. 304.

tion to cut them off before the main body could arrive to their assistance.

At half-past eleven, A. M. the separated Spanish line of battle ships and frigates, were observed standing away on the starboard tack, whilst the main body of the fleet bore away in a confused manner to support their ships to leeward. By carrying a press of sail, Sir John Jervis was fortunate in getting in at this time with the enemy's ships, before they had been able to connect and form a regular line of battle. Such a moment, as he expressed himself in his official letter, was not to be lost. Confident in the skill, valour, and discipline of his officers and men, he felt himself justified in departing from the regular system; and passing through their fleet in a line formed with the utmost celerity, tacked, and thereby separated one third from the main body, after a partial cannonade.

A part of the plan having been thus crowned with success, the Admiral was now able to direct his attention to the enemy's main body to windward, consisting at this time of eighteen sail of the line. At eight minutes past twelve, the signal was therefore made for the British fleet to tack in succession; and soon after he made the signal for again passing the enemy's line. The Spanish Admiral's plan seemed to have been, to join his ships to leeward, by wearing round the rear of our line; and the ships which had passed, and exchanged shots with our squadron, had actually borne up with this view. This design of the Spanish Admiral, more ably conceived than executed, was frustrated by the extraordinary presence of mind, and enterprize of Commodore Nelson, whose station in the rear of the British line, afforded him an opportunity of observing this manœuvre of the Spaniards; and who, well knowing that his Commander in Chief allowed a considerable degree of discretion to the gallantry and judgment of his approved officers, executed the following bold and decisive exploit, without dreading any signal of recal. [t] "At eighteen minutes before one, P. M. the *Captain* having passed on the starboard tack, the last of the enemy's line of nineteen sail, which were on the larboard tack, the Spanish Admiral, in the Santissima Trinidad, bore up, evidently with a design to join a division of his fleet, of eight sail of the line, which were on the *Captain's* lee-bow, on which the Commodore ordered the ship to be wore; when passing between

[t] It is said, that this disobedience was pointed out to the Commander in Chief at the time, who nobly replied, "He is right: Nelson sees most of the game; hoist the signal to follow Nelson!" *From private information.*

the *Diadem* and *Excellent*, she was immediately engaged by the Santissima Trinidad, a four-decked ship; and three other three-deckers; and several two-deckers; so that at one time (says the Commodore), we were engaged by nine line-of-battle ships, in which we were most nobly supported by Captain Troubridge, of the Culloden. The Spanish Admiral desisted from his attempt of joining his other division; and hauled to the wind on the larboard tack." For near an hour did the Captain and Culloden support this apparently unequal contest; when the Blenheim passed between them and the enemy, and gave them a respite. At this time the Salvator del Mundo, and San Isidro, dropped a-stern, and were fired into by the *Excellent*, Captain Collingwood, who compelled the San Isidro to hoist English colours. Captain Collingwood then pushed on to aid his old friend, the Commodore, then fired on by three first rates, and the San Nicholas, and a seventy-four, within about pistol shot distance of the San Nicholas. The Excellent now gave the San Nicholas a most tremendous fire; and passing on, left the *Captain* to resume her station. The *Captain* having lost her foretop-mast, not a sail, shroud, or rope left, her wheel shot away, and incapable of farther service in the line, or in chace, directed Captain Miller to put the helm a starboard, and calling for the boarders, ordered them to board. The soldiers of the 69th regiment were among the foremost in this service; and Captain Berry jumped into the enemy's mizzen chains. The Commodore followed through the upper gallery windows; broke into the cabin; and the Spanish Commander fell retreating to the quarter deck. Captain Berry was now in possession of the poop, and the Spanish ensign hauling down. The Commodore then gave orders to board the San Joseph, which was done in an instant; Captain Berry assisting the Commodore into the main chains. The Spanish Officer immediately offered his surrender; and Nelson arriving at the quarter deck, received his sword. The signal was soon after made to wear, and discontinue the action, when Nelson went on board the Victory; where the Admiral embracing him, said, he could not sufficiently thank him. "Nothing in the world was ever more noble (wrote Sir Gilbert Elliot to Nelson), than the transactions of the *Captain*, from beginning to end; and the glorious group of your ship and her two prizes, fast in your gripe, was never surpassed, and I dare say never will."

"The judicious termination of this glorious action displayed that vigilant and collected mind so conspicuous in the character

of Sir John Jervis;[u] which was equally unimpaired by the anxiety that preceded the battle, or the success that followed it: for had the signal to bring to, been delayed even five minutes longer, his prizes would have been placed in a very dangerous situation; and possibly might have reverted into the hands of the enemy."[x] On February 28th, the British fleet arrived at Lisbon, with its prizes. "The more I think of our late action (says Nelson), the more I am astonished; it absolutely appears a dream."

On March 2d, Commodore Nelson was detached with a squadron to watch the motions of the enemy off Cadiz. But previous to this, on the 20th of February, six days after the late glorious action with the Spaniards, he had been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

At this time his father thus addressed him:

"My dear Rear-Admiral, I thank God with all the power of a grateful soul, for the mercies he has most graciously bestowed on me, in preserving you amidst the imminent perils which so lately threatened your life at every moment; and amongst other innumerable blessings, I must not forget the bounty of heaven, in granting you a mind that rejoices in the practice of those eminent virtues which form great and good characters.

"Not only my few acquaintances here, but the people in general, met me at every corner with such handsome words, that I was obliged to retire from the public eye. A wise Moralist has observed, that even bliss can rise but to a certain pitch, and this has been verified in me. The height of glory to which your professional judgment, united with a proper degree of bravery, guarded by Providence, has raised you, few sons, my dear Child, attain to, and fewer fathers live to see. Tears of joy have involuntarily trickled down my furrowed cheek. Who could stand the force of such general congratulation? The name and services of Nelson have sounded throughout the city of Bath, from the common ballad singer to the public theatre. Joy sparkles in every eye; and desponding Britain draws back her sable veil, and smiles. It gives me inward satisfaction to know, that the laurels you have wreathed, sprung from those principles and religious truths which alone constitute the hero; and though a civic crown is all you at present reap, it is to the mind of inestimable value, and I have

[u] See article St. Vincent in this Volume.

[x] Clarke, I. 353.

no doubt will one day bear a golden apple. That field of glory, in which you have long been so conspicuous, is still open. May God continue to be your preserver, from the arrow that flieth by day, and the pestilence that walketh by night!

"I am your affectionate father, Edmund Nelson."[y]

"Such" continue his Biographers, "was the character, and such had been the professional services of Horatio Nelson, when he succeeded, in his thirty-ninth year, to the rank of Rear-Admiral. His great abilities, and approved integrity, were known and acknowledged throughout Europe, and had been extolled in the most liberal manner, even by those enemies who had severely felt their ascendency. As a Commander, he not only possessed the most unshaken valour, and inexhaustible spirit of enterprize, but he also enjoyed the happy and rare talent of inspiring his followers with an unbounded confidence of success in whatever he undertook. The various and wonderful resources of his mind, provided a remedy for every contingency. Patient of toil and hardship, but not of inaction; covetous of honour, but not of gold; he anxiously sought for situations of peril and exertion, where he might surpass the rest of his profession in supporting the dignity of his King, and the independence of his country. The extraordinary, and, as it were, intuitive capacity of his mind, created for itself opportunities of distinction in the most forlorn and perplexing situations."[z]

In April, 1797, Admiral Nelson hoisted his flag as Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and was sent to bring down the garrison of Porto Ferrajo; which service performed, he shifted his flag from the *Captain* to the *Theseus*, on May 27th, and was employed in the command of the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz.

Nelson's services were now rewarded with the ORDER OF THE BATH, of which the communication to him was dated March 17th, and his answer of thanks on April 2d.

Nothing could equal the extreme attention with which the blockade of Cadiz was carried on by the Commander in Chief;[a] and the intelligence which he constantly obtained of every transaction that passed in that harbour.[b]

[y] Clarke's Life, I. p. 359. [z] Ibid.

[a] Sir John Jervis had been created a Peer immediately after the battle of St. Vincent. See title ST. VINCENT.

[b] On May 28th, Lieutenant T. M. Hardy distinguished himself by cutting out the Mutine brig from the road of Sancta Cruz. He was then First Lieutenant of

On the night of July 3d, Sir Horatio Nelson gave a new instance of his personal intrepidity at the mouth of Cadiz harbour; when in his own barge, with the assistance of some other barges, he boarded and carried two of the enemy's gun boats, and a barge launch of one of their ships of war, with the Commandant of the flotilla. The heroic Admiral had only his barge, with its own common crew of ten men. Captain Fremantle was with him. The Spanish barge rowed twenty-six oars, besides officers; thirty men in the whole. "This (says he), was a service hand to hand, with swords; in which my coxswain, John Sykes, now no more, twice saved my life. Eighteen of the Spaniards being killed and several wounded, we succeeded in taking their Commander."

The next remarkable event was the expedition to Teneriffe, it being supposed that a rich Spanish ship, El Principe d'Asturias, from Manilla, with treasure, and a rich cargo, was arrived at Santa Cruz, bound for Cadiz. On Friday, July 21st, every thing being prepared, the squadron stood for Teneriffe. They could not effect a landing till the 22d; from whence they were withdrawn the same day. Foiled in his first attempt, Nelson's spirit could not brook giving over the attempt. At eleven at night, of the 24th, he made a second effort, with instructions to land on the Mole, whence they were to hasten as fast as possible into the Great Square. "We were not discovered (says Nelson), until half past one o'clock, when being within half gunshot of the landing-place, I directed the boats to cast off from each other, give an huzza, and push for the shore. The alarm bells immediately rang, and a fire of thirty or forty pieces of cannon, with musquetry from one end of the town to the other, opened upon us; but nothing could stop the intrepidity of the Captains leading the divisions. Unfortunately, the night being extremely dark, the greatest part of the boats did not see the Mole; but went on shore through a raging surf, which stove all the boats to the left of it. It was only Captains Fremantle, Thompson, Bowen, and myself, with four or five boats, who found the Mole; which was instantly stormed and carried, although defended apparently by four or five hundred men; and the guns, six twenty-four pounders, were spiked: but such a heavy fire of musketry and grape shot was kept up from the citadel and houses at the head of the Mole, that we could not advance, and all were nearly killed, or wounded.

La Minerve, Captain Cockburn; and now was appointed by Captain Hallowell to command the prize. He has since risen to eminence, and been made a Baronet.

Having at this moment my right-arm shot through, I was carried off to my ship."

Sir Horatio had received his severe wound through the right-elbow, as he was in the act of drawing his sword, and stepping out of the boat. This sword, which he had so long and deservedly valued from respect to his uncle, Maurice Suckling, was grasped, when falling, in his left-hand, notwithstanding the agony he endured. Lieutenant Nisbet, who had remained close to him, saw his father-in-law wounded from the tremendous fire of the Spaniards, and heard him exclaim, "I am shot through the arm; I am a dead man!" Nisbet placed him at the bottom of the boat, and observing that the sight of the quantity of blood, which had rushed from the shattered arm, seemed to increase the faintness, he took off his hat to conceal it. He then, with great presence of mind, examined the state of the wound, and holding the shattered arm so as to staunch the blood, he took some silk handkerchiefs from his neck, and bound them tightly above the lacerated vessels. But for this attention, Nelson, as he afterwards declared, must have perished.

At two o'clock in the morning Nelson returned on board, and underwent amputation with the same firmness and courage that always marked his character.

Captain Troubridge, with his brave companions, was more fortunate. He landed, and advanced with Captain Waller to the Square. But the assailants were so few, and the enemy so numerous and prepared, that by the firmest courage, and presence of mind alone, he obtained a capitulation to enable them to return unmolested to their ships. Captain Richard Bowen, of the Terpsichore, was killed in storming the Mole.

On this occasion, the dejected Nelson accompanied his public dispatches to the Commander in Chief, by the following private communication, descriptive of the pain both of his body and mind. It is dated from on board the Theseus, July 27th.

"I am become a burthen to my friends, and useless to my country; but by my letter wrote the 27th, you will perceive my anxiety for the promotion of my son in-law, Josiah Nisbet. When I leave your command, I become dead to the world: I go hence, and am no more seen. If from poor Bowen's loss, you think it proper to oblige me, I rest confident you will do it; the boy is under obligations to me; but he repaid me, by bringing me from the Mole of Santa Cruz. I hope you will be able to give me a

frigate to convey the remains of my carcase to England. God bless you.

"You will excuse my scrawl, considering it is my first attempt."[c]

On August 20th, he obtained official leave to return to England. Having arrived at Spithead, he struck his flag on September 2d, and immediately proceeded to his father and Lady Nelson, at Bath. During the month of October, he was in lodgings in Bond-street, London, still severely suffering from his wound. He had now completed his thirty-ninth year.

Towards the close of this year, the Foudroyant, by desire of the Earl of St. Vincent, was fitting for his flag: but this ship not getting so forward as was expected, the Vanguard was, on January 19th, 1798, commissioned for his flag. The Vanguard sailed from Blackstakes to the Nore, early in March. On the 28th, Sir Horatio left London for Portsmouth; and on the 9th of April, sailed with a fair wind from St. Helen's; on the 23d he reached the Tagus.

On May 2d, Sir Horatio was ordered with a small squadron to proceed to the Mediterranean, and endeavour to ascertain, by every means in his power, the object of the large projected expedition of the French from Toulon. More than a fortnight afterwards, Lord St. Vincent received instructions to detach Nelson with all the force he could spare, for this very purpose. So sagaciously had the Commander in Chief anticipated the views of the Government at home. On May 20th, the squadron was exposed to a furious tempest in the Gulf of Lyons. A reinforcement of ten sail of the line, under Troubridge, with the Leander, was now sent him, and joined his squadron on June 7th. This addition was selected from the very best ships of Earl St. Vincent's fleet; and consisted of the Culloden, 74, Captain Troubridge; Goliath, 74, Captain Foley; Minotaur, 74, Captain Louis; Defence, 74, Captain John Peyton; Bellerophon, 74, Captain H. D. Darby; Majestic, 74, Captain Westcott; Zealous, 74, Captain Samuel Hood; Swiftsure, 74, Captain Hallowell; Theseus, 74, Captain R. W. Miller; Audacious, 74, Captain Davidge Gould; with the Leander, 50, Captain T. B. Thompson.[d]

[c] A fac simile of this letter is given by Clarke.

[d] See a minute and interesting account of the operations of this squadron, in an account of *A Voyage up the Mediterranean, under Sir Horatio Nelson. By the Rev. Cooper Willyams, A. M. Chaplain to the Swiftsure.* 1801. 4to.

Naples was overwhelmed with joy at the approach of this squadron: for the sailing of the French armament from Toulon, of which the first division had arrived off Trapani, in Sicily, on June 5th, had filled it with despair.

The British squadron passed through the Strait of Messina on June 20th,[e] with a fair wind. Nelson, convinced that the object of the French was Egypt, shaped his course thither; saw the Pharos of Alexandria June 29th, and having a general view of both harbours, to his great surprize and disappointment, saw not a French ship in either.[f] He immediately pointed northward for the coast of Caramania; and on the 29th, whilst at sea, amid the agitation of disappointment which he experienced at not meeting with the enemy, sent the following letter to Earl St. Vincent:

"My Lord. Although I rest confident that my intentions will always with you, have the most favourable interpretations; yet when success does not crown an officer's plan, it is absolutely necessary that he should explain the motives which actuate his conduct; and therefore I shall state them as briefly as possible." He then retraced his proceedings to the 21st, when he had been close off Syracuse, and had hoisted his colours. On the 22d, he had heard that Malta had surrendered on the 13th of June; and that the whole French fleet had left it on the next day, as was supposed, for Sicily. "The wind (added he), at this time, was blowing strong from W. N. W. The vessel that had been spoken three hours before by the Mutine, was gone out of reach. I could not get to Malta till the wind moderated; and then might obtain no better intelligence. Thus situated, I had to make use of my judgment; with information from Naples, that they were at peace with the French Republic. I recalled all the circumstances of this armament before me; 40,000 troops, 280 transports, many hundred pieces of artillery; waggons, draught horses, cavalry, artificers, naturalists, astronomers, mathematicians, &c. The first rendesvous, in case of separation, was Bastia; the second, Malta. This armament could not be necessary for taking possession of Malta. The Neapolitan Ministers considered Naples and Sicily as safe. Spain, after Malta, or indeed any place to the Westward, I could not think their destination; for at this season, the westerly winds so strongly prevail between Sicily and the coast of Barbary,

[e] Malta had been treacherously given up to the French Republic on the 12th.

[f] See the daily track of each fleet laid down on a chart annexed to *Willyams's Voyage.*

I conceive it almost impossible to get a fleet of transports to the westward. It then became the serious question, Where are they gone? Here I had deeply to regret my want of frigates; and I desire it may be understood, that if one half of the frigates your Lordship had ordered under my command, had been with me, I could not have wanted information of the French fleet. If gone to Corfu, in consequence of my approach, which they knew from Naples on the 12th or 13th, they would be arrived there by the 22d of June.

"Upon their whole proceedings, therefore, together with such information as I had been able to collect, it appeared clear to me, that they were either destined to assist the rebel Pacha, and to overthrow the present government of Turkey; or to settle a colony in Egypt, and to open a trade to India by way of the Red Sea. For strange as it may appear at first sight, an enterprising enemy, if they have the force or consent of the Pacha of Egypt, may with great ease get an army to the Red Sea; and if they have concerted a plan with Tippoo Saib to have vessels at Suez, three weeks at this season is a common passage to the Malabar coast, where our possessions in India would be in great danger. I therefore, determined with the opinion of those Captains in whom I could place great confidence, to go to Alexandria; and if that place, or any part of Italy, was their destination, I hoped to arrive time enough to frustrate their plans.

"I arrived off Alexandria on the 28th, and found lying there, one Turkish vessel in the old port, and about fifty sail of vessels of different nations, in the Franks port. I directed Captain Hardy, of the Mutine, to run close in, and to send an officer on shore with my letter to Mr. Baldwin, and to get all the information in his power. Captain Hardy on his return, came within hail in his boat, and reported, that no intelligence could be procured of the French fleet. Mr. Baldwin had left Alexandria near three months. We observed the line of battle ship to be landing her guns, and that the place was filling with armed people. After receiving Captain Hardy's report, I stretched the fleet over to the coast of Asia. Both Sir William Hamilton, and General Acton, I now know, said, they believed Egypt was the object of the French; for that when their Minister at Naples was pressed on the armament appearing off Sicily, he had declared that Egypt was their object.

"The only objection I can fancy to be started is, you should not have gone such a long voyage, without information of the enemy's destination: my answer is ready, Who was I to get it

from? The Governments of Naples or Sicily, either knew not, or chose to keep me in ignorance. Was I to wait patiently till I heard certain accounts? If Egypt were their object, before I could hear of them they would have been in India. To do nothing, was, I felt, disgraceful; therefore I made use of my understanding, and by it I ought to stand or fall. I am before your Lordship's judgment, which in the present case, I feel is the tribunal of my country; and if, under all circumstances, it is decided that I am wrong, I ought, for the sake of my country, to be superseded; for at this moment, when I know the French are not in Alexandria, I hold the same opinion as off Cape Passaro, viz. that under all circumstances, I was right in steering for Alexandria; and by that opinion I must stand or fall. However erroneous my judgment may be, I feel conscious of my honest intentions; which, I hope, will bear me up under the greatest misfortune that could happen to me as an officer, that of your Lordship's thinking me wrong."

This letter may be considered as a portraiture of the zealous and too agitated mind of this extraordinary man, when full of heaviness and disquietude.[g]

From the coast of Caramania, Sir Horatio steered along the southern side of Candia, carrying a press of sail, night and day, with a contrary wind. On the 18th, he entered the port of Syracuse to obtain water. On the 25th, he sailed from Syracuse. It now occurred to him, that some intelligence might probably be obtained in the Morea; and steering at first for that coast, he made the Gulf of Coron on July 28th. Here he heard that the enemy had been seen steering S.E. from Candia about four weeks before. He was resolved to return to Alexandria. He was right. The French had steered a direct course for Candia, by which they had made an angular passage to Alexandria, while the British squadron had kept a strait course for the latter place.[h]

Nothing could equal the joy that prevailed throughout the British squadron at the sight of the French flag, unless it were the calm determination, and awful silence, by which that joy was succeeded.

I shall abridge the account of the Battle of the Nile, from Mr.

g Clarke's Life, Vol. II. p. 66, 67, 68.

h See the extraordinary line by which they crossed each other, in *Willyams's Voyage*, just cited.

WILLYAMS's *Voyage up the Mediterranean*, as he was present in the *Swiftsure* during that most glorious engagement.

"The enemy's line (says he), presented a most formidable appearance: it was anchored in close order, and apparently near the shore; flanked with gun-boats, mortar vessels, and four large frigates; with a battery of guns and mortars on an island, near which the British must pass. This posture gave the most decided advantage to the French; whose well-known perfection and skill in the use of artillery, has so often secured to them splendid victories on shore: to that they were now to look for success: for each ship being at anchor, became a fixed battery.

"The British Admiral, who saw all the advantages the enemy possessed, but saw them with a seaman's eye, knew that they must have room to swing the length of their cables; and consequently, that they would have space enough for our ships to anchor between them and the shore.

"The Goliah, Captain Foley, had the distinguished honour to lead the fleet into battle.

"Captain Hood, of the Zealous, followed close, and took his station on the bows of the Guerrier with great judgment. The Goliah anchored alongside of the Conquerant. The third ship that doubled the van of the French line was the Orion, Sir James Saumarez.

"The Audacious, Captain Gould, next followed. Captain Miller, in the Theseus, was the last that anchored between the French line and the shore.

"The Vanguard, distinguished by the flag of Admiral Nelson, now entered the battle. Aware of the impossibility of the rear of the enemy (being to leeward), coming to the assistance of their van, he determined to redouble his efforts to conquer one part before he attacked the rest. In pursuance of that resolution, he himself set the example to the rest of his fleet, and anchored without-side of the enemy's line, who were, in consequence, completely between two fires. The Vanguard anchored within half pistol-shot, on the starboard side of the Spartiate, and began such a severe and well directed fire, that, totally dismasted, and having lost a great number of her crew, the Frenchman was obliged to call for quarter, which was immediately granted. Captain Louis, of the Minotaur, anchored next a-head of the Admiral, and engaged the Aquilon, which was also obliged to strike to his supe-

rior fire. The Bellerophon, commanded by Captain Darby, now entered the conflict; and running down the line, dropped anchor alongside of L'Orient, of 120 guns, bearing the flag of the French Commander in Chief, Admiral Brueyes. The Defence, Captain Peyton, followed close, and took his station a-head of the Minotaur, by which the line remained unbroken; he engaged the Franklin, of eighty guns, on the starboard bow. This ship bore the flag of Contre-Admiral Blanquet Du Chelard, second in command. The Majestic, Captain Westcott, next came into action; Captain Westcott fell by a musket shot. The Alexander and Swiftsure now came in for their share of glory. Having been prevented assisting at the commencement of the battle, by bearing down to reconnoitre Alexandria, afterwards being obliged to alter their course, to avoid the shoal that had proved so fatal to the Culloden, it was eight o'clock before they came into action, and total darkness had enveloped the combatants for some time, which was dispelled only by the frequent flashes from their guns.

"At three minutes past eight o'clock, the Swiftsure anchored, taking the place that had before been occupied by the Bellerophon; and two minutes after, began a steady and well-directed fire on the quarter of the Franklin, and bows of L'Orient. The last ship which entered the bloody conflict was the Leander.

"In the van, four of the French ships had already struck their colours to the British flag. The battle now raged chiefly in the centre.

"At three minutes past nine o'clock, a fire was observed to have broken out in the cabin of L'Orient; to that point Captain Hallowell ordered as many guns as could be spared from firing on the Franklin to be directed; and at the same time, that Captain Allen of marines should throw in the whole fire of his musquetry into the enemy's quarter; while the Alexander, on the other side, was keeping up an incessant shower of shot to the same point. The situation of the Alexander and Swiftsure was perilous in the extreme. The expected explosion of such a ship as L'Orient was to be dreaded, as involving all around in certain destruction. Captain Hallowell, however, determined not to move from his devoted station, though repeatedly urged to do so. He perceived the advantage he possessed, of being to windward of the burning ship. Captain Ball was not so fortunate; he twice had the mortification, that the fire of the enemy had communicated to his

own ship. He was obliged therefore to change his birth, and move a little further off.[1]

"Admiral Nelson, who had received a very severe wound on his head, and was obliged to be carried off the deck, was informed by Captain Berry of the situation of the enemy. Forgetting his own sufferings, he hastened on deck, impelled by humanity; and gave directions, that every exertion should be made to save as many lives as possible. One of the boats of the Vanguard, and of the nearest ship, that could swim, were sent on this service; and above seventy Frenchmen were saved by the exertions of those so lately employed in their destruction. The van of our fleet having finished, for the present, their part in the glorious struggle, had now a full view of the two lines illuminated by the flames of the ill-fated foe; the colours of the contending powers being plainly distinguished. The moon, which had risen, opposing her cold light to the warm glow of the fire beneath, added to the solemn picture. The flames had by this time made such progress, that an explosion was instantly expected; yet the enemy on the lower deck, either insensible of the danger that surrounded them, or impelled by the last paroxysms of despair and vengeance, continued to fire upon us.

At thirty-seven minutes past nine, the fatal explosion happened. The fire communicated to the magazine, and L'Orient blew up with a crashing sound, that deafened all around her. The tremulous motion, felt to the very bottom of each ship, was like that of an earthquake; the fragments were driven such a vast height into the air, that some moments elapsed before they descended; and then the greatest apprehension was formed from the volumes of burning matter which threatened to fall on the decks and rigging of the surrounding ships.

Fortunately, however, no material damage occurred. A portfire fell into the main royal of the Alexander, and she once more was in danger of sharing the same fate as the enemy; but by the skill and exertions of Captain Ball, it was soon extinguished. Two large pieces of the wreck dropped into the main and foretops of

[1] It is said by Clarke, that L'Orient had struck her colours, and had not fired a shot for a quarter of an hour before she blew up. But I am assured by a gentleman who was on board the Swiftsure, that she fired a broadside into the Swiftsure but a few minutes before she blew up; and her colours were flying at the moment of the explosion.

the Swiftsure, but happily the men were withdrawn from those places.

"An awful silence now reigned for several minutes; as if the contending squadrons, struck with horror at the dreadful event, which in an instant had hurled so many brave men into the air, had forgotten their hostile rage in pity for the sufferers. But short was the pause of death: vengeance soon roused the drooping spirits of the enemy. The Franklin, now bearing the French Commander's flag opened her fire with redoubled fury on the Defence and Swiftsure, and gave the signal for renewed hostilities; the latter being disengaged from her late formidable adversary, had leisure to direct her whole fire into the foe; and by the steady fire of these two ships, and the Leander on her bows, the Franklin called for quarter, and struck to a superior force.

The Alexander and the Majestic, and occasionally the Swiftsure, were now the only British ships engaged; but the Commander of the latter, finding that he could not direct his guns clear of the Alexander, who had dropped between him and the Tonnant; and fearful lest he should fire into a friend, desisted, although he was severely annoyed by the shot of the Tonnant, which was falling thick about him. Most of our ships were so cut up in their masts and rigging, that they were unable to set any sail, or move from their stations. About three o'clock, on the morning of the 2d of August, the firing ceased entirely; both squadrons being equally exhausted with fatigue. At four, however, just as the day began to dawn, the Alexander and Majestic recommenced the action with the Tonnant, Guillaume Tell, Genereux, and Timoleon. The Heureux and Mercure had fallen out of the line, and anchored a considerable distance to leeward. Captain Miller perceiving the unequal contest, bore down to assist his friends, and began a furious cannonade on the enemy.

"At six o'clock, the Leander, having as yet received little damage, was ordered, by signal from the Admiral, to assist the ships engaged, which she accordingly obeyed. At this time the action between our three ships, Alexander, Majestic, and Theseus, and the Guillaume Tell, Genereux, Tonnant, and Timoleon, had become very distant, as the latter continued imperceptibly to drop to leeward, and the Theseus was obliged to veer out on two cables to keep within reach of them.

"At eight A. M. the Goliah bore down and anchored near the Theseus, the French ships having brought to again. The fire of our ships was now chiefly turned on the Heureux and Mer-

cure, which were soon obliged to surrender. The Timoleon was ashore, and the Tonnant was rendered a complete wreck. Thus circumstanced, and perceiving that few if any of our ships were in a condition to make sail, Rear-Admiral Ville-Neuve, in the Guillaume Tell, of eighty guns, resolved to lose no time in escaping from the certain fate that awaited him. About noon he got under weigh, as also did the Genereux, of seventy-four guns, and La Justice and La Diane frigates. The instant Sir Horatio Nelson perceived what they were about, he dispatched the Zealous, by signal, to intercept them. Unfortunately none of the windward ships were in a condition to second his attempt to stop the fugitives. He did, however, all that could possibly be done; as they passed by him, he received and returned the fire of each in succession; the damage he sustained in this contest prevented him from tacking, and the Admiral, with his usual judgment, gave the signal for recal. In the morning of the 3d of August, there remained in the bay, only the Timoleon and the Tonnant, of the French line, that were not captured or destroyed. The former being aground near the coast, the Captain (Trullet), with his crew, escaped in their boats, after setting fire to her, and in a short time she blew up. A flag of truce had been sent to the Tonnant, but she refused to submit; on which, the Theseus and Leander going down to her, and the Swiftsure following, she struck without further resistance. This completed the conquest of the French fleet in the Bay of Aboukir; and the British flag rode triumphant on the Egyptian seas."

"Victory (said Nelson), in one of his letters, is certainly not a name strong enough for such a scene as I have passed:" he therefore justly styled it a *conquest;* in which, according to the comparative force of the English and French, drawn up by his order, the latter had a superiority of 184 guns, and of 3162 men. Of these, after the action, 5225 were killed, drowned, burnt, or missing.

Such was the close of this great and renowned battle, of which the beneficial consequences were felt throughout the civilized world.[k]

It now became necessary for Nelson to refit his ships at

[k] On the 10th of August, Sir Horatio wrote to Lord St. Vincent from the mouth of the Nile: "I should have sunk under the fatigue of refitting the squadron, but for Troubridge, Ball, Hood, and Hallowell: not but all have done well; but these are my supporters." *Clarke, II.* 90.

Naples; a station which, yet untainted by the intrigues of an Italian court, he secretly dreaded.

The Vanguard arrived at Naples on September 22d; and Nelson was received by the Court with enthusiasm. Among these, the King and Queen, and Sir William and Lady Hamilton, were foremost. On September 30th, he wrote thus to Lord St. Vincent: "I trust, my Lord, in a week we shall all be at sea. I am very unwell; and the miserable conduct of this Court is not likely to cool my irritable temper. It is a country of fiddlers and poets, whores and scoundrels." [1]

The news of the victory of the Nile did not reach England till the morning of October 2d, when the dispatches were brought by the Hon. Captain Capel. The illustrious Admiral was immediately advanced to the *Peerage*, by the title of BARON NELSON, OF THE NILE, and of *Burnham-Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk;* and an annuity of 2000l.[m] a year was conferred on him, and the two next successors to the Peerage. The great man had now completed his fortieth year.

The civilities and flatteries of Naples, and the hospitable and attractive house of Sir William Hamilton, soon overcame Lord Nelson's natural aversion to the place.

On October 24th, the Admiral arrived off Malta, to reinforce the blockade of it, which had been intrusted to the vigilance and skill of Captain Ball.

In November, Lord Nelson returned with the Vanguard and Minotaur to Naples Bay. On November 28th, he sailed to Leghorn roads, to take possession of the port and fortress of Leghorn. He returned to Naples December 5th. The affairs of that kingdom were now in a desperate state. The King had placed himself at the head of his army, of which the command was committed to General Mack. The troops, by a strange fatality, had been suffered to be raised by a French emissary; and they behaved accordingly; for, when they approached the enemy, they took to immediate flight. The King returned home December 14th, and preparations were made for the retreat of the Royal family to Sicily, under the protection of Lord Nelson. On the 21st, the Royal family embarked on board the Vanguard; which, with other ships, left the Bay of Naples on the 23d. They arrived on

1 Captain Hood, in the Zealous; with Captain Hallowell, in the Swiftsure, &c. were left off Alexandria.

m The East India Company conferred on him a grant of 10,000l.

the 26th at Palermo; where the Royal family, with Lord Nelson, disembarked.

From the time of the King of Sicily's retreat from his metropolis of Naples, Lord Nelson's ship became eventually his Majesty's seat of government, whence the royal mandates were issued.

A great object, on which the mind of Lord Nelson was continually intent through the whole of the year 1799, was the reduction of Malta, by the vigilance of his distinguished associate, Captain Ball.

On February 14th, Lord Nelson was advanced to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

On March 31st, the Culloden, Zealous, Minotaur, St. Sebastian, Sea Horse, Perseus, and El Corso, proceeded under the Admiral's instructions to blockade Naples. This detachment was commanded by Captain Troubridge, who, on April 7th, was in complete possession of Procida, Ischia, and Capri.

On May 12th, intelligence was received at Palermo, that the French fleet had been seen off Oporto. They had escaped the vigilance of Lord Bridport by a strong gale and a thick fog. On the 20th, Lord Nelson left Palermo; and having called in the major part of the force which had been left to blockade Naples, sailed to the northern side of Maretimo. Meantime the Bay of Naples was left to the command of Captain Edward James Foote, of the Sea-Horse. On May 29th, the noble Admiral returned to Palermo. "Hood and Hallowell (says he), are as active and good as ever; not that I mean to say any are otherwise; but you know these are men of resources."

Lord St. Vincent having, though in a dangerous state of health, retained the command, in consequence of the circumstances that had taken place in the Mediterranean, till the apprehensions which had arisen from the appearance of the enemy's squadron, had in some measure subsided;[n] Lord Nelson thus wrote to him from Palermo, on June 10th: "We have reports, my Lord, that you are thinking of going home; this distresses us most exceedingly, and myself in particular: so much so, that I have more than serious thoughts of returning, if that event should take place. But for the sake of our country, do not quit at this serious moment. I wish not to detract from the merit of whoever may be your successor; but it must take a length of time, which I hope the war will not give, to be in any manner a St. Vincent. We

[n] On June 23d, Lord St. Vincent sailed from Mahon for England.

look up to you, as we have always found you, as to our father, under whose fostering care we have been led to fame. If, my dear Lord, I have any weight in your friendship, let me entreat you to rouse the sleeping lion; give not up a particle of your authority to any one; be again our St. Vincent, and we shall be happy."

On May 31st, Lord Nelson received a reinforcement from Lord St. Vincent, in consequence of which he shifted his flag on board the Foudroyant.

Cardinal Ruffo had now advanced to the relief of Naples, and had been powerfully supported by the detached squadron; first, under the command of Captain Troubridge, then of Captain Hood, and now of Captain Foote, though much diminished in force. On June 15th, the castles of Revigliano and Castellamare capitulated. On the 17th, Captain Foote proposed to co-operate in the attack of Castle Uovo. On the same day, the Cardinal requested him to try what he could do to bring the rebels and French to terms, as they refused to capitulate to an Ecclesiastic; on which he sent in Captain Oswald, on the 18th, but received an insolent verbal answer. He now resolved seriously to attack both that and the fort of St. Elmo. On the 19th, the Cardinal, to his surprize, requested him to cease hostilities, as a negociation had taken place. Captain Foote remonstrated; the Cardinal defended the policy of the step; and the same day sent him the project of a capitulation signed by himself, and the Chief of the Russians; and requested the addition of his signature. Captain Foote expressed doubts, and hesitated; but at length sent word to the Cardinal, that he had signed, because he considered the Cardinal "the confidential agent of his Sicilian Majesty." On the 22d, Captain Foote received the capitulation in form, signed as before. "I signed this capitulation (says Captain Foote), lest on a reverse of fortune, or the arrival of the enemy's fleet, it might have been asserted, that my refusal was the cause of such misfortunes as might occur, and because I considered that the Cardinal was acquainted with the will and intentions of his Sovereign; and the Count Thurn had told me, that the Chevalier de Micheroux was authorized to act in a diplomatique character. I never was consulted by the Cardinal relative to the capitulation; and I had neither instructions, nor any document to assist and guide me."

It was on this occasion that Lord Nelson, in the excess of his zeal, had recourse to a strong measure; which has not only created great discussion, but drawn serious blame on his conduct,

both at home and abroad. On June 24th, his Lordship having unexpecsedly arrived in the Bay of Naples, with seventeen sail of the line, the Prince Royal on board the Foudroyant, and 1700 troops in the squadron, *threw out the annulling signal,* and *declared the treaty to be invalid,* on the ground that Captain Foote had been deceived by the Cardinal and the Neapolitan officers. This charge having, since Lord Nelson's death, been drawn into publicity, by the indiscreet manner of treating it in *Harrison's* Life of the Admiral, has drawn forth a spirited and satisfactory vindication from Captain Foote;[o] and it must be admitted, that treaties signed by those having the power (which was the case with Captain Foote at the moment of the signature, for he was *then* unquestionably first in command on the station), ought to be held most sacred; and that, even if Lord Nelson had good cause to disapprove of the terms of a treaty so signed, he had no right to break it.

An additional cause of censure on the illustrious Admiral was, the condemnation and execution of Admiral Caraccioli. The published documents certainly give strong colour to the charge of Caraccioli having acted as an ungrateful traitor to his King; and as he appears to have fled from the castles of Uovo and Nuovo, previous[p]

[o] Captain Edward James Foote was born about 1767, the youngest son of the Rev. Francis Hender Foote,* of Charlton-Place, in Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury, by Miss Mann,† sister of the late Sir Horatio Mann, K.B. and Bart. many years Minister at Florence. The present Editor can bear witness, from personal knowledge of the most intimate kind, that he was remarkable from a child, not only for high spirit, and a lively understanding, but for the kindest and most generous disposition; and the most unassailable probity of heart. Though separated for many years by different occupations, and the tide of human affairs, the Editor hopes he may be forgiven by Captain Foote for this tribute to the memory of a boyish friendship!

[p] The documents which I have yet seen, either on one side or the other, do not clearly fix this important date, on which much hinges.

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* He was son of a Barrister, who married a Kentish heiress; but who was himself of Cornish descent; and sat, I think, in parliament, for a Cornish borough.

Captain Foote's nephew, now of Charlton, married a daughter of the late Bishop Keppel. See Vol. III. under *Albemarle*.

† Their father, Robert Mann, Esq. of Linton, in Kent, a native of Ipswich, co. Suff. and a great contractor for clothing the army, under Sir Robert Walpole, married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Christopher Guise, Esq. of Abbot's Court, co. Gloucester (younger brother to William, ancestor to the present Sir William Berkeley Guise, Bart. and) third son of Henry Guise, by Philippa, sister of Sir Thomas Brydges, of Keinsham Abbey, co. Somerset, Knt.

to the signature of the capitulation, he does not seem to have been entitled to the benefit of the treaty. But a court martial (though composed of his own countrymen), held on board the British flag ship, the Foudroyant, is said not to have been a correct measure! If these objections to the conduct, in this instance, of the immortal hero be well-founded, we must lament the errors of humanity, while we reflect on this fresh proof, that the greatest of terrestrial beings are frail and imperfect! The sight of a suffering Monarch, driven from his throne by intrigue, perfidy, and boundless crimes, may surely account for one unhappy moment of excess in the zealous and enthusiastic mind of Nelson. But it must not be concealed, that the blandishments of the Sicilian court had now too much inebriated the Admiral's virtuous mind!

His Sicilian Majesty on his return to Naples, July 8th, 1799, again held his Court, and resided on board Lord Nelson's ship. His Lordship's attention during this month was principally directed, together with the re-establishment of the Royal Family in Naples, to the siege of St. Elmo, the subduing of Capua and Gaieta, and the safety of Minorca. The French garrison of St. Elmo surrendered to his Neapolitan Majesty and his allies, under Captain Troubridge, on July 12th; soon afterwards Capua and Gaieta surrendered.

During the proceedings in the Bay of Naples, Lord Nelson had returned to Palermo with the Royal Family, and Sir William and Lady Hamilton. *The Dukedom and royal Feud of* BRONTE, was now conferred on the Admiral by his Sicilian Majesty. The capitulation of the Roman port, Civita Vecchia, to the attack conducted by Captains Hallowell, Louis, &c. took place on September 26th.[q] During the remainder of this year, it is to be deeply lamented, that Lord Nelson became too much a prey to the duplicity and intrigues of the Neapolitan Court.

On January 16th, 1800, the Admiral sailed from Palermo in the Foudroyant, and joined Lord Keith on the 20th, at Leghorn. On January 26th, he left Leghorn; and touching at Palermo in his way, proceeded on his voyage to Malta. He remained off Malta till March 8th; and then finding himself daily growing worse, with an internal complaint to which he had been long subject, he requested a short leave of absence, and on the 16th, returned to Palermo. On April 16th, he again sailed for Malta, and was accompanied by Sir William and Lady Hamilton. After

[q] About this time Captain Troubridge was rewarded by a Baronetage.

remaining some time at Malta, he again returned with Sir William and Lady Hamilton to Palermo. On June 8th, every thing was arranged for his taking leave of Sicily. He sailed from Palermo with the Foudroyant and Alexander; on board of which were the Queen of Naples, the three Princesses, and Prince Leopold, Sir William and Lady Hamilton, Prince Castelcicala, and their attendants. On June 14th, they arrived at Leghorn.

Lord Nelson, having now leave to return to England, resolved to proceed by land. During his journey he was every where received with the highest honours. He remained about a month at Leghorn, thence proceeded to Florence; and passing through Ancona and Vienna, where he left the Queen, by whom he had been introduced to the Emperor and Empress, he visited the Archduke Charles at Prague; and from thence went through Dresden and Magdeburgh, to Hamburgh. He landed at Yarmouth, November 6th, 1800, æt. 42.

On November 9th, Lord Nelson reached London, with Sir William and Lady Hamilton; and with them went immediately to his venerable father, and Lady Nelson. The whole metropolis exulted at his arrival. Wherever he appeared, he was followed with mingled astonishment, and even veneration, by the thronging multitude, as a being of a superior nature.

On January 1st, 1801, his Lordship was advanced to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue. On January 17th, his flag was hoisted on board the San Josef, 112 guns, at Plymouth; and soon afterwards, he shifted his flag to the St. George, preparatory to his going to the Baltic, as second in command under Sir Hyde Parker. On February 20th, he sailed from Torbay for Portsmouth. On March 9th, he was at Yarmouth.

On March 24th, his Lordship arrived off the point of Elsineur. On the 26th, the whole fleet sailed for the Great Belt; but, after proceeding a few leagues, this course was changed, principally at his Lordship's instigation. On the 29th, Nelson shifted his flag from the St. George to the Elephant, Captain Foley,[r] in order to carry on his operations in a lighter ship. On the 30th, the fleet proceeded in order of battle; Lord Nelson's division in the van; Sir Hyde Parker's (the Commander in Chief), in the centre; and Admiral Graves in the rear. The Danish batteries opened a fire with nearly one hundred pieces of cannon and mortars, as soon as

[r] A native of Pembrokeshire, and now an Admiral. He has since married a sister of the late Duke of Leinster; and is settled at Abemarles, in Carmarthenshire.

the leading ship, the Monarch, came abreast of them, and continued in one uninterrupted blaze during the passage of the fleet; to the no small amusement of the crews, none of whom received any injury, except from the bursting of one of their own guns. The whole came to anchor about mid-day, between the island of Huen and COPENHAGEN. The whole Danish line of defence, from one extreme point to the other, embraced an extent of nearly four miles. "During the interval that preceded the battle (said an eye-witness), I could only silently admire, when I saw the first man in all the world spend the hours of the day and night in boats, amidst floating ice, and in the severest weather; and wonder when the light shewed me a path marked with buoys, which had been trackless the preceding evening."

On April 1st, Lord Nelson was detached with twelve sail of the line, and a proportionate number of smaller vessels, from the main body of the fleet, then lying about four miles below Copenhagen; and coasted along the outer edge of the shoal, called the Middle Ground, till he doubled its farthest extremity, when the fleet came to anchor. This shoal is directly opposite the sea-front of the town, at about the distance of three quarters of a mile. The interval between it and the shore, called the King's Channel, has deep water; and there the Danes had arranged their line of defence, consisting of nineteen ships and floating batteries, flanked by the *Crown batteries;* leaving intervals for the batteries on shore to play.

Lord Nelson spent the whole night in consultation. At half past nine A. M. of April 2d, the Agamemnon got on the edge of the shoal; and the same misfortune successively befel the Russell and Polyphemus. A mind less invincible than Nelson's might have been discouraged. The signal to bear down was kept flying. "His agitation during these moments was extreme. It was not, however, the agitation of indecision, but of ardent animated patriotism, panting for glory; which had appeared within his reach, and was vanishing from his grasp." In succession, as each ship arrived nearly opposite to her number in the Danish line, she let her anchor go by the stern, the wind nearly aft, and presented her broadside to the enemy.

The action began at five minutes past ten. In about half an hour afterwards, the first half of the fleet was engaged; and before half past eleven, the battle became general. The Elephant's station was in the centre, opposite the Danish Commodore, who commanded the Dannebrog, 62. The contest in general, although

from the relaxed state of the enemy's fire, it might not have given room for much apprehension as to the result, had at one P. M. not declared itself in favour of either side.

About this juncture, and in this posture of affairs, the signal was thrown out on board the *London* (Sir Hyde Parker), for the action to cease. "Lord Nelson was at this time, as he had been through the whole action, walking the starboard side of the quarter-deck; sometimes much animated, and at others heroically fine in his observations. A shot through the mainmast knocked a few splinters about him; he observed with a smile, *It is warm work, and this day may be the last to any of us at a moment;* and then added, with emotion, *but mark you, I would not be elsewhere for thousands.* When the signal, No. 39, was made, the signal-lieutenant reported it to him. He continued his walk, and did not appear to take notice of it. The Lieutenant meeting him at the next turn, asked, *Whether he should repeat it?* Lord Nelson answered, *No, acknowledge it.* On the officer returning to the poop, his Lordship called after him, *Is No.* 16 (signal for close action, which had been flying from the beginning), *still hoisted?* The Lieutenant answering in the affirmative; Lord Nelson said, *Mind you keep it so.* He now walked the deck considerably agitated; which was always known, by his moving the stump of his right arm. After a turn or two, he said to the relator, in a quick manner, *Do you know what's shewn on board the Commander in Chief? No.* 39. On asking him, what that meant? he answered, *Why, to leave off action! Leave off action,* he repeated, and then added with a shrug, *Now, damn me if I do!* He also observed to Captain Foley, *You know, Foley, I have only one eye; I have a right to be blind sometimes;* and then with an archness peculiar to his character, putting the glass to his blind eye, he exclaimed, *I really do not see the signal!* This remarkable signal was therefore only acknowledged on board the Elephant, not repeated."

The action now continued with unabated vigour. About two P. M. the greater part of the Danish line had ceased to fire: some of the lighter ships were adrift, and the carnage on board of the enemy, who reinforced their crews from the shore, was dreadful. The taking possession, however, of such ships as had struck, was attended with difficulty. The Dannebrog at length drifted in flames before the wind, spreading terror through the enemy's line. She drifted to leeward; and at half past three blew up.

A little before this event, Lord Nelson sent a flag on shore. He took occasion for this, partly because of the fire which the

enemy continued on our boats, as they approached to take possession of our prizes. This was the address to the Crown Prince: "*To the brothers of Englishmen, the brave Danes.* Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson has been commanded to spare Denmark, when she no longer resists. The line of defence which covered her shores, has struck to the British flag. Let the firing cease then, that he may take possession of his prizes, or he will blow them into the air along with their crews, who have so nobly defended them. The brave Danes are the brothers, and should never be the enemies of the English." The animated fire of the ships continued; and the approach of two additional ships from the division of the Commander in Chief, caused the remainder of the enemy's line to the eastward of the Trekoner to strike; but that formidable work continued to fire. The firing from the Crown Battery, and from our leading ships, did not cease till past three o'clock, when the Danish Adjutant-general, Lindholm, returning with a flag of truce, directed the fire of the battery to be suspended: on which the signal for doing the same on our part was immediately made; and the action closed, after five hours duration, four of which were warmly contested.

Lindholm's message was to ask the object of Nelson's note. Nelson answered, "Humanity: he therefore consents that hostilities shall cease, and that the wounded Danes may be taken on shore. And Lord Nelson will take his prisoners out of the vessels, and burn and carry off his prizes, as he shall think fit. Lord Nelson, with humble duty to his H.R.H. the Prince of Denmark, will consider this the greatest victory he has ever gained, if it may be the cause of a happy reconciliation and union between his own most gracious Sovereign, and his Majesty the King of Denmark." With this reply, he referred Lindholm to the Commander in Chief, who was at anchor at least four miles off, for a conference on its contents. Lindholm consented; and Nelson took the opportunity of so long a row out to sea, to clear his leading ships which were much crippled, from the shoals. "Had there been no cessation of hostilities, their situation would certainly have been perilous; but it should be observed on the other hand, that measures would in that case have been adopted, and they were within our power, for destroying the formidable work," to which they were exposed.

Lord Nelson followed Lindholm, about four o'clock, to the Commander in Chief. "He was low in spirits at the surrounding scene of devastation; and particularly felt for the blowing up

of the Dannebrog. *Well* (he said), *I have fought contrary to orders, and I shall perhaps be hanged: never mind, let them.* On Lindholm's return, it was agreed that all prizes should be surrendered; and the suspension of hostilities to continue for twenty-four-hours: the whole of the Danish wounded to be received on shore.

On the 3d, it was resolved that Lord Nelson should wait on the Prince Regent the ensuing day. Accordingly, on the 4th he left the ship, accompanied by Captains Hardy and Fremantle, and was received by the Prince with all possible attention. The populace shewed a mixture of admiration, curiosity, and displeasure; and a strong guard was necessary for his protection. It perhaps savoured of rashness, thus early to risk himself among them; but with him, his country's cause was paramount to all personal considerations.

The negociation continued; and on the 9th Lord Nelson landed again; when the crowd shewed more satisfaction than before. The negociation seeming likely at one time to be broken off on the point of duration, one of the Danish Commissioners hinted at the renewal of hostilities. Lord Nelson hearing him, turned to one of his friends, and said, *Renew hostilities! Tell him that we are ready at a moment, ready to bombard this very night.*

The Prince at length acceded to an armistice of fourteen weeks duration. On the succeeding day, April 10th, the Danish Commissioners repaired to the London, where the terms were finally ratified by the Commander in Chief.

" Great as had been the courage (said Mr. Addington in his motion for thanks), great as had been the skill and the success, which had been previously shewn by the illustrious Admiral at Aboukir, they have been equalled or surpassed by the ability that was displayed in his attack on the Danish fleet moored for the defence of Copenhagen. *I must add, that Lord Nelson has proved himself as wise as he is brave; and has clearly ascertained, that the talents of a warrior and a statesman may be united in the same person.*" " It is impossible (said Lord St. Vincent), for me to describe the satisfaction expressed by his Majesty, his confidential servants, and the whole body of the people, at the conduct of your Lordship, and the officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, who served under your auspices on the 2d instant; and all are equally well disposed to give credit to your zeal as a negotiator."

Lord Nelson was now appointed Commander in Chief of the fleet, as successor to Sir Hyde Parker; and on May 7th, sailed with a chosen squadron from them, consisting of his ten best sailing seventy-fours, two frigates, a brig, and a schooner, for the port of Revel. He wished to ascertain the friendly disposition of the Russians, by trying how he should be received in one of their ports. A favourable wind brought them, on May 12th, into Revel roads; where he was rather disappointed at not finding the Russian fleet. A friendly message was sent on shore to the governor. Cordial declarations of amity were returned. Lord Nelson went on shore on May 13th, and was received with all military honours; on the 14th, the governor returned the visit on board the St. George.

Lord Nelson's letter having been forwarded to the Emperor, an answer was received from Petersburgh, on May 16th. It professed amicable intentions; but declared surprize at the arrival of a British fleet in a Russian port. It was accompanied by a letter from Governor Salken, expressing a wish that the British fleet should retire from the anchorage of Revel. Lord Nelson in his answer, shewed indignation at doubts regarding the motives of his visit; but concluded, with his intention of retiring; and immediately made the signal for preparing to weigh. At dawn of day they proceeded down the Baltic. Lord Nelson then went with a few of his ships to Rostock Bay.

On his arrival at Rostock, May 26th, 1801, he received a reply from the Russian Minister to his last answer. The effect intended by that answer had been fully felt at Petersburgh. A more flattering communication was perhaps never made from a Sovereign, than was conveyed in the Minister's reply. It apologized for any misconception of his Lordship's views in having entered Revel roads; it expressed an anxious wish, that peace should be restored on the most solid basis; and in a particular manner, invited Lord Nelson to Petersburgh, in whatever mode might be most agreeable to himself.

The St. George made her last cruize, with Lord Nelson's flag on board, off Bornholm, between the 9th and 13th of June; on which latter day, he received the sanction of the Admiralty for his return to England. Sir Charles Morrice Pole arrived a few days afterwards in the Æolus frigate, and received the chief command. Lord Nelson's resignation was attended with infinite regret to the whole fleet. For these great services in the Baltic, his Lordship was advanced to the title of Viscount Nelson, by

patent, dated May 22d, 1801; and in little more than two months afterwards was gratified by the grant of a collateral Peerage to his family, by the title of BARON NELSON, OF THE NILE, and of *Hilborough, in Norfolk,* with remainder to his father, and the heirs male of his body; with remainder to his sisters, Mrs. Bolton, and Mrs. Matcham, in succession, and the heirs male of their their bodies.

Lord Nelson landed at Yarmouth July 1st, 1801. During this Summer, an invasion of Great Britain, by France, being expected, it was the general wish of the nation that this illustrious hero should be the guardian of the Southern coast, where it was expected that the enemy would make the attempt; and he was appointed Commander in Chief of a squadron of ships and vessels employed on this service.

On July 30th, the Admiral reached Deal, to embark in the Downs. The first point to which he directed his attention, was to ascertain the possibility of destroying the enemy's vessels in the harbour of Boulogne. On August 2d, he was off this place to reconnoitre it. On the next day the bombs were set at work; but were called off, after firing ten or twelve shells. On August 4th, the bombs anchored, at half-past five, abreast of the town; and sunk two large floating batteries, and forced one large gun-brig to cut her cables, and run on shore; but what damage was done inside the pier could not be ascertained. Nothing but this great man's sense of duty induced him to continue in this command. "I own (said he), that this boat warfare is not exactly congenial to my feelings; and I find I get laughed at for my puny mode of attack. I shall be happy to lead the way into Helvoet or Flushing, if Government will turn their thoughts to it: whilst I serve, I will do it actively, and to the very best of my abilities."

On August 16th, Lord Nelson sent to Lord St. Vincent an account of his unsuccessful attack on Boulogne, from on board the Medusa, off that port; in which he says, "I am sorry to tell you, that I have not succeeded in bringing out, or destroying the enemy's flotilla, moored in the mouth of the harbour of Boulogne. The most astonishing bravery was evinced by many of our officers and men; and Captains Somerville, Cotgrave, and Parker, exerted themselves to the utmost. It was their misfortune to be sent on a service, in which the precautions of the enemy had rendered it impossible to succeed. We have lost many brave officers and men; 172 killed and wounded. The loss has been heavy; and

the object was great. The flotilla, brigs, and flats, were moored by the bottom to the shore, and to each other, with chains; therefore, although several of them were carried, yet the very heavy fire from the musquetry from the shore which overlooked the flotilla, forced our people to desist, without being able, as I am told, to set them on fire." In his public letter, Lord Nelson added, that "owing to the darkness of the night, with the tide and half-tide, which must always make attacks in the night on the coasts of the channel very uncertain, the divisions separated; and from all not arriving at the same happy moment with Captain Parker,[s] is to be attributed the want of success."

On October 10th, 1801, General Lauriston, first Aid-de-Camp to Bonaparte, arrived in London with the ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace. Lord Nelson soon afterwards returned to England, and went to the villa he had purchased at Merton. During the short interval of peace, he had an opportunity of displaying his abilities as a Senator, in the House of Peers. Whenever he spoke, the House was particularly attentive to the information and integrity which appeared in his observations.

On February 6th, 1802, his Lordship received the notification of his being elected a Knight of the Chapteral ORDER OF ST. JOACHIM,[t] a continental order, whose chapters had been chiefly held in Franconia; into which he was the first Englishman who had been chosen. He accepted it with a sense of the distinction, which highly gratified the Order, who were fully sensible of the lustre which his enrollment reflected on them.[u]

On April 26th, 1802, he lost his excellent father, who expired at Bath, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. In July of this year, to recruit his health and spirits, he made a tour into Wales, and through the midland counties, in company with Sir William

[s] Captain Parker died of his wounds. Thus did the tender heart of Nelson speak of him, while lingering in his last agonies: "Dear Parker is my child; for I found him in distress. I am prepared for the worst, although I still hope. I would come to shore, and nurse him, could I be useful. Say every thing that is kind for me to his father; and if my Parker has still his recollection, say, 'God bless him!'" After his death, the weeping hero thus wrote to Dr. Baird: "You will judge of my feelings: God's will be done! I beg that his hair may be cut off, and given to me. It shall be buried in my grave."

[t] The King's warrant to wear the insignia of this order, is dated 15th July, 1802.

[u] This is a tribute due from one, who has been himself since distinguished (however undeservedly), by an election into the same Order, on November 30th, 1807. *Editor.*

and Lady Hamilton; and on returning to Merton, was principally occupied in his little farm, and in directing the alterations he had projected.

The Spring of 1803 saw the termination of that short-lived and fatal peace, which, as many wise men foresaw, has been pregnant with such dreadful consequences to all Europe. Lord Nelson was now in his forty-fifth year. He was immediately selected as Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean; and his appointment bears date May 16th, 1803. On the 18th he went to Portsmouth, and hoisted his flag on board the Victory. He sailed on the 20th; went on the 22d to the Black Rocks, off Brest, to meet Admiral Cornwallis, who had been blown off his station; and on the 23d, shifted his flag on board the Amphion, and proceeded to the Mediterranean. He arrived at Gibraltar on June 3d; and on the 15th reached Malta. On the 25th, he got off Naples. On July 9th, he joined the fleet. On the 30th, the Victory joined the fleet; and Lord Nelson shifted his flag on board from the Amphion. On August 24th, he was off Toulon; in this station he continued, on and off, till December 7th. He then took up his Winter's station under St. Sebastian, to avoid the heavy seas in the Gulf.[x]

On January 26th, 1804, the fleet anchored at Madelena, as a central situation which defended Sardinia, and enabled the Admiral to cover Naples, and to be in the way of meeting the enemy. Intelligence was now received, that the Toulon fleet was ready to put to sea. On April 5th they came out, and went in again the next day. On May 24th they again came out; while the main body of our fleet were out of sight of land; and after having vainly endeavoured to bring to action the small detachment of our's left to reconnoitre; during which, however, a partial firing was kept up from our ships; they returned back to their harbour.

On July 31st, the British fleet took shelter from the prevailing winds in the Gulf of Palma. Towards the end of August he was convinced that the French fleet was on the eve of sailing from Toulon. About this time the French Admiral, La Touche, was taken ill, and died.

Notwithstanding the weak state of his health, Lord Nelson

x On December 22d, he endeavoured, by his correspondence with Ministry, to impress on them the necessity of securing Sardinia to this country; as otherwise the French would infallibly some day seize it.

would never leave his ship. On October 17th, he carried his fleet to the Madelena Islands, for wood, water, and other necessaries; and although the Royal Family of Sardinia were at all times ready to shew every attention to their gallant preserver, he refused all indulgence, and persisted in his determination of remaining on board. On October 26th, the fleet got under weigh at Madelena; and on the 30th, the Admiral looked into Toulon, where Vice-Admiral Villeneuve had hoisted his flag.

During the night of November 14th, intelligence arrived in the Mediterranean, that the Spaniards had declared war.

On January 9th, 1805, the fleet again anchored at Madelena. On the 18th, the Toulon fleet put to sea. The Admiral immediately went in pursuit of them. In his Lordship's opinion, Egypt was decidedly the great object of the French; and he therefore determined to pursue their fleet thither. The land of Egypt was accordingly made by the Canopus, one of the squadron, on February 4th; and Captain Hallowell, of the Tigre, was sent into Alexandria on the 7th, but returned next day with intelligence, that the enemy's fleet had not been seen or heard of at Alexandria. Lord Nelson then bore up, and steered for Malta. He soon afterwards received intelligence that the enemy, after having dispersed in a gale of wind, had been compelled to return into Toulon harbour.

On February 27th, after this unsuccessful pursuit, his Lordship was compelled, by violent gales of wind, to anchor his fleet in the Bay of Pulla, Sardinia; and again, on March 8th, in the Gulf of Palma.

At the close of March, he had nearly given up all hope of the French fleet again leaving Toulon; and he had determined to return to England to recruit his health. But unexpectedly Villeneuve again sailed on the morning of March 31st. He was seen by our look-out ships on April 4th. On April 7th, the British fleet bore up for Palermo, to cover Sicily; but not obtaining any information there, from April 10th the Admiral used every possible exertion to get to the westward. It was then ascertained, that the French had passed the Straits of Gibraltar on the 8th. About the 30th, Nelson got in sight of Gibraltar. At this time his sufferings were extreme, from the adverse state of the winds. On May 7th, he anchored in Rosia Bay, Gibraltar; but the same day, the whole was again under sail, steering through the Straits.

At length, after deep deliberation, this great man made up his mind, on April 27th, that the enemy had gone to the West Indies.

He made Madeira on May 15th; and reached Barbadoes on June 4th. Whence the fleet arrived off Great Courland Bay, Tobago, on June 6th; but on entering the Gulf of Paria on the 7th, no enemy was to be seen. It soon appeared, that on the 4th they were at Fort Royal, Martinique; and on Saturday the 8th, were to leeward of Antigua, standing to the northward. The Admiral then anticipated, with his usual sagacity, that they were pushing for Europe to get out of his way; and the moment his mind was thoroughly made up on the point, he determined to stand for the Straits mouth.

"Thus in the short space of eight days had this great Admiral secured our West India Colonies from that plunder and havoc, with which they had been threatened by the combined fleets of France and Spain; during which, he had received on board and disembarked 2000 troops, had entered the Gulf of Paria, and, surmounting the various obstacles that combined to retard his progress, had shewn his protecting power to every island in the chain of Trinidad to St. Kitt's. With a very inferior fleet, by the terror of his name, he had compelled them to fly to Europe on the first tidings of his approach; and he immediately resolved, without a moment's delay, or any information of their route, again to pursue them across the Atlantic, and to trust to his own judgment to discover their destination. The combined squadrons had been last seen standing to the northward; Lord Nelson had made up his mind as to their course. Some imagined they would return from the northward and attack Barbadoes; others, that they would go to St. John's, Porto Rico, be there joined by reinforcements, and proceed to Jamaica. Whilst, on the contrary, some were inclined to believe they would call at the Havannah for such Spanish ships as were ready, if they did not send those that were with them thither, or else, that they would make a sweep along the coast of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, which could be done without delay. "I hear all (said Lord Nelson, in a letter to Sir A. Ball), and even feel obliged, for all is meant as kindness to me, that I should get at them. In this diversity of opinions I may as well follow my own; which is, *that the Spaniards are gone to the Havannah, and that the French will either stand for Cadiz or Toulon; I feel most inclined to the latter place; and they may fancy that they will get to Egypt without any interruption.*"[y]

On the 16th, the British fleet continued standing to the north-

[y] He was styled by the French, *Cet Amiral determiné.*

ward, and without any intelligence of the enemy. No circumstance of particular moment occurred during the passage back. Lord Nelson kept, at least for a considerable time, the daily supposed track and situation of the enemy. On July 17th, the fleet came within sight of Cape St. Vincent; "making (observes the Admiral in his diary), our whole run from Barbadoes, day by day, 3459 miles; our run from Cape St. Vincent to Barbadoes was 3227 miles; so that our run back was only 232 miles more than our run out. Allowance being made for the difference of the latitudes and longitudes of Barbadoes and Barbuda, average per day thirty-four leagues, wanting nine miles." On the 19th, he bore up, and anchored at Gibraltar, yet still without gaining any information of the enemy. On the 20th, he went on shore, for the first time since June 16th, 1803; and from having his foot out of the Victory, two years wanting ten days. On the 22d, the squadron unmoored, and anchored in Mazari Bay. On the 24th, they weighed at noon, and stood for Ceuta. On August 3d, they stood more to the northward. On the 12th, the Niobe was spoken, three days from the Channel fleet, at which time no intelligence had been obtained of the enemy's arrival in any of the ports in the Bay of Biscay. On August 15th, they fell in with Admiral Cornwallis off Ushant; and in the evening, Lord Nelson received orders to proceed with the Victory and Superb to Portsmouth.[z]

On August 18th, the Victory reached Spithead.

Mr. Elliot, in a letter to Lord Nelson from Naples, thus expressed the opinion of diplomatic men on the Admiral's late proceedings: "My Lord, either the distances between the different quarters of the globe are diminished, or you have extended the powers of human action. After an unremitting cruize of two long years in the stormy Gulf of Lyons, to have proceeded, without going into port, to Alexandria; from Alexandria to the West Indies; from the West Indies back again to Gibraltar; to have kept your ships afloat, your rigging standing, and your crews in health and spirits, is an effort such as never was realised in modern times, nor, I doubt, will ever again be repeated by any other Admiral. You have protected us for two long years, and you saved the West Indies by only a few days."

But the illustrious hero was destined to a very short repose. It was towards the end of this very month of August, that Captain

[z] The track of Lord Nelson to the West Indies, and back again to Europe, has been published by Mr. Faden, from documents furnished by the Admiral.

Blackwood arrived with the news of the combined fleets being blocked up in Cadiz by Admiral Collingwood. On his way to London with the dispatches, that officer called at Lord Nelson's villa at Merton at five in the morning, and found his Lordship already up, and dressed. "*I am sure you bring me news of the French and Spanish fleets* (said Lord Nelson), *and I think I shall yet have to beat them.*" His Lordship soon followed Captain Blackwood, to the Admiralty. Every thing was soon afterwards arranged for his return to the Mediterranean; and on the night of Friday, September 13th, he pursued his route to Portsmouth. Impressed with the expectation of a desperate battle, and of the probable fate which would befall him, he offered up, as he left Merton, the following sublime prayer to the God of battles: *May the Great God, whom I adore, enable me to fulfil the expectations of my country; and if it be his good pleasure that I should return, my thanks will never cease being offered up to the throne of his mercy. If it be his good Providence to cut short my days upon earth, I bow with the greatest submission, relying that he will protect those so dear to me whom I may leave behind. His will be done. Amen.*

When he went from the George Inn, at Portsmouth, to the beach, to embark for the Victory, he was followed by numbers of his countrymen in tears, many of whom knelt before him, and blessed the beloved hero of the British nation. Nelson turning round to Captain Hardy, said, *I had their huzzas before, I have now their hearts.*

The Victory arrived off Cadiz September 29th. From this day to the 21st October, Lord Nelson never came in sight of land, that the enemy might be kept in ignorance of his force: the wisdom of this conduct was strongly proved by subsequent events. He spoke of his reception on rejoining the Mediterranean fleet, as causing the most delightful sensation of his life. "*The officers who came on board* (said he), *to welcome my return, forgot my rank, as Commander in Chief, in the enthusiasm with which they greeted me.*"

Every day now brought fresh reason to expect, that before it was over, the enemy would put to sea; the anxiety of every officer was surpassed by what the Admiral endured. He never went to his short and disturbed rest, without providing for the contingencies of the night.

October 19th, at half past nine, the signal was given, *that the enemy was coming out of port;* and at three, that *the enemy was*

at sea. At the first, Nelson made the signal for a general chace; and the fleet were ordered to observe the Admiral's motions during the night. In the afternoon of the 20th, Captain Blackwood telegraphed, that the enemy seemed determined to go to the westward; which Nelson determined, if possible, to prevent. The frigates and look-out ships kept signal most admirably all night, and told, by signals, which tack they were upon.

The morning of the terrible day of battle, October 21st, now rose. The illustrious hero predicted his fate, and prepared to die for his country. On the break of day, he thus committed the justice of his cause, and his own safety, to the overruling Providence of God; *May the Great God, whom I worship, grant to my country, and for the benefit of Europe in general, a great and glorious victory; and may no misconduct in any one tarnish it; and may humanity after victory be the predominant feature in the British fleet. For myself, individually, I commit my life to him who made me; and may his blessing light upon my endeavours for serving my country faithfully. To him I resign myself, and the just cause which is entrusted to me to defend. Amen.*

The following signal was now given; ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY. The shout with which it was received throughout the fleet was truly sublime. "*Now* (said Lord Nelson), *I can do no more. We must trust to the Great Disposer of all events, and the justice of our cause. I thank God for this great opportunity of doing my duty.*"

"The wind was light from the S. W. and a long swell was setting into the Bay of Cadiz, so that our ships, like sovereigns of the ocean, moved majestically before it; every one crowding all the sail that was possible, and falling into her station according to her rate of going. The enemy wore at about seven o'clock, and then stood in a close line on the larboard tack towards Cadiz: at that time the sun shone bright on their sails, and from the number of three-deckers among them, they made a most formidable appearance; but this, so far from appalling our brave countrymen, induced them to observe to each other, "What a fine sight those ships would make at Spithead."

From Lord Nelson's keeping out of sight, and their knowing at Cadiz of the detachment of six sail of the line to the Mediterranean, Villeneuve had put to sea, confident of success.

About ten o'clock, Lord Nelson's anxiety to close with the enemy became very apparent. The combined fleet consisted of thirty-three powerful ships; eighteen of which were French, and

fifteen Spanish. Four thousand troops were embarked on board the fleet, under the command of General Contamin, in the Bucentaur; among whom were several of the most skilful sharp-shooters that could be selected, and many Tyrolese riflemen.

Lord Nelson, in the Victory, bore down at the head of the weather column; and Admiral Collingwood, in the Royal Sovereign, at the head of the lee. "Of the Victory and Royal Sovereign (says Captain Blackwood), it would be impossible to decide which achieved most. They both seemed to vie with each other in holding forth a brilliant example to the rest of the fleet."

When Captain Blackwood, who had been called on board the Victory, took his leave to return to his own ship, he took Lord Nelson's hand, and said, "I trust, My Lord, that on my return to the Victory, which will be as soon as possible, I shall find your Lordship well, and in possession of twenty prizes." On which he made this reply, *God bless you, Blackwood; I shall never speak to you again.*

The Royal Sovereign, and her line of battle, steered for the centre of the enemy. The weather column, led on by Lord Nelson, advanced towards the enemy's van; and Lord Nelson ordered his ship to be directed to his old opponent, the Santissima Trinidad, who was distinguishable by her four decks. In doing this, he ran on board the Redoubtable, which coming alongside, fired a broadside into the Victory, who passing astern of the Bucentaur, and pouring a dreadful broadside into her, went forward to her mark; playing her larboard guns on both ships, whilst the starboard guns of the middle and lower decks were depressed, and fired with a diminished charge of powder, and three shot each, into the Redoubtable. In the first heat of the action, Mr. Scott, the Admiral's Secretary, was killed by a cannon ball, whilst in conversation with Captain Hardy, and near to Lord Nelson.

The Redoubtable had for some time commenced a heavy fire of musketry from her tops, which, like those of the enemy's other ships, were filled with riflemen. The Victory, however, became enveloped in smoke, except at intervals, when it partially dispersed; and, owing to the want of wind, was surrounded with the enemy's ships. At fifteen minutes past one, and a quarter of an hour before the Redoubtable struck, Lord Nelson and Captain Hardy were observed to be walking near the middle of the quarter-deck: the Admiral had just commended the manner in which one of his ships near him was fought; Captain Hardy advanced from him to give some necessary directions, and he was in the act of

turning near the hatchway, with his face towards the stern, when a musket ball struck him on the left-shoulder, and entering through the epaulet, passed through the spine, and lodged in the muscles of the back, towards the right-side. Nelson instantly fell, with his face on the deck, in the very place that was covered with the blood of his Secretary, Mr. Scott. Captain Hardy, on turning round, saw the Serjeant of Marines, Seckar, with two seamen, raising him from the deck: "*Hardy* (said his Lordship), *I believe they have done it at last, my back-bone is shot through.*"

Some of the crew bore the Admiral below,[a] among the dying and the dead; where his mighty spirit remained unsubdued. His mind remained intent on his duty to his country; he therefore anxiously inquired for Captain Hardy (to know whether the annihilation of the enemy might be depended on); who was detained upwards of an hour on deck, before he could come. At length Captain Hardy came down, struggling to conceal the feelings which overpowered him. "*How goes the day with us, Hardy?*" said his Lordship. "Ten ships, my Lord, have struck." "*But none of ours, I hope.*" "There is no fear, my dear Lord, of that. Five sail of their van have tacked, and shew an intention of bearing down upon us; but I have called some of our fresh ships round the Victory, and have no doubt of your complete success." Having said this, he found himself unable any longer to suppress his feelings, and hurried away to conceal the bitterness of his sorrow.

A most spirited and continued fire had been kept up from the Victory's starboard guns on the Redoubtable, for about fifteen minutes after Lord Nelson was wounded, during which time several officers and seamen were killed or hurt.

When at length the firing from the Victory had in some measure ceased, and the glorious result of the day was accomplished, Captain Hardy immediately visited the dying Chief, and reported the entire number that had struck: "*God be praised, Hardy* (replied he), *bring the fleet to an anchor.*"

Lord Nelson now delivered his last injunctions, and desired that his body might be carried home to be buried, unless his Sovereign should otherwise order it, by the bones of his father and mother. He then took Captain Hardy by the hand, and observing that he would most probably not see him again alive, the

[a] Such was his self-possession, that, as he was carried down, he noticed a defect of the tiller-rope; and then covered his face and stars with his handkerchief, that he might be less observed by his men.

dying hero desired his brave associate to kiss him, that he might seal their long friendship with that affection which pledged sincerity in death.

Captain Hardy stood for a few minutes over the body of him he so truly regarded, in silent agony, and then kneeling down, again kissed his forehead: *Who is that?* said the dying hero. "It is Hardy, my Lord." *God bless you, Hardy*, replied Nelson, feebly; and afterwards added, *I wish I had not left the deck; I shall soon be gone.* His voice then gradually became inarticulate, with an evident increase of pain: when, after a feeble struggle, these last words were distinctly heard, I HAVE DONE MY DUTY, I PRAISE GOD FOR IT. Having said this, he turned his face towards Mr. Burke, on whose arm he had been supported, and expired without a groan.

The Battle had been sorely contested, and the slaughter on board the enemy almost unprecedented; in the British fleet, 423 were killed, and 1064 wounded, many of whom died afterwards. The ships that pressed forward after their gallant Chiefs in the weather and lee columns, are described by Admiral Collingwood, as breaking through in all parts astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns.

Never was a day of victory so entirely turned into a day of sorrow, as that of TRAFALGAR. When the loss of their beloved Commander was known throughout the fleet, a general depression prevailed. The very seamen, who were severely wounded, forgot their own sufferings and danger, and burst into a flood of tears: O NELSON, *our Father, our beloved Commander, would to God we could have died instead!*

The body was brought to England in the Victory, which arrived after a long and melancholy passage at Spithead; and sailed from thence for the Nore on December 11th.

The news of the VICTORY OF TRAFALGAR had been already announced in the Metropolis, by the Park and Tower guns, on November 6th; but the universal sense of the national loss, in the death of the immortal Commander, clouded and overpowered the joy and triumph of the greatest event of naval success, which this nation, great as its late glories had been, had ever known.

The King directed, that the hero's body should be buried at St. Paul's, at the public expense, with military and naval honours. This took place on January 9th, 1806, with a solemnity and splendour perhaps never before seen. The details of this affecting

ceremony may be seen in numerous publications; and more particularly in the *Gentleman's Magazine for January* 1806.

On a plate of gold on the coffin, were inscribed his Lordship's honours at full length; to which was added, *After a series of transcendant and heroic services, this gallant Admiral fell gloriously in the moment of a glorious and decisive victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Trafalgar, on the* 21*st of October,* 1805.[a]

He had but lately completed his forty-seventh year.

The King, on opening the parliament by commission, January 21st, thus delivered, by the Chancellor, Lord Eldon, his royal testimony respecting the battle of Trafalgar. "The victory obtained over the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, has manifested, beyond any exploit recorded, even in the annals of the British navy, the skill and enterprize of his Majesty's officers and seamen; and the destruction of so large a proportion of the naval strength of the enemy, has not only confirmed in the most signal manner the maritime superiority of this country, but has essentially contributed to the security of his Majesty's dominions. His Majesty most deeply regrets, that the day of that memorable triumph should have been unhappily clouded by the fall of the heroic Commander under whom it was achieved: and he is persuaded you will feel, that this lamented, but glorious termination of a series of transcendent exploits, claims a distinguished expression of the lasting gratitude of the country; and that you will therefore chearfully concur in enabling his Majesty to annex to those honours which he has conferred on the family of the late Lord Viscount Nelson, such a mark of national munificence, as may preserve to the latest posterity the memory of his name and services, and the benefit of his great example."

A monument was afterwards voted by parliament.

"By that pure fire, before that hallowed tomb,
Heroes and chiefs in valour's opening bloom,
Frequent in solemn pilgrimage shall stand,
And vow to prize, like thee, their native land;
With pious ardour thy bright course pursue,
And bid thy blended virtues live anew;
Thy skill to plan, thy enterprize to dare,
Thy might to strike, thy clemency to spare;

[a] The body of his friend, Lord Collingwood, was laid by his side, at St. Paul's, in May 1810.

That zeal, in which no thought of self had part,
But thy lov'd country fill'd up all thy heart.
That conscious worth, from pride, from meanness free,
And manners mild as guileless infancy;
The scorn of worldly wealth, the thirst of fame
Unquenchable, the blush of generous shame,
And bounty's genial flow, and friendship's holy flame.[b]

To attempt to say any thing more of the character of this ILLUSTRIOUS MAN, than the feeble eulogium with which I commenced this article, exceeds my powers. The detail of his actions furnishes a more splendid panegyric on him than common language can bestow. That he was the most unrivalled man of his day in the annals of his country, is but faint commendation. Perhaps he may be pronounced the greatest name (at least in practical excellence), in British history. The flame of his patriotism was without example, ardent and pure. It elevated him entirely above all selfish considerations; and not only made him soar beyond the cold dictates of duty, but induced him to hazard his own reputation, which he valued much more than his life, to the perils of ill success, and of disgrace and punishment, the consequent evils of unprosperous disobedience, whenever he thought the glory of his country might be advanced by the venture. Mere personal gallantry, united with an enthusiasm for fame, has not unfrequently been exhibited in the human character. How small a part of NELSON's praise does this constitute? His powerful talents, his unequalled sagacity, and political knowledge, were qualities of far higher wonder.

The nation revere this immortal hero's character with a gratitude as honourable to them as merited by him. But it requires, perhaps, much deeper reflection, and more extensive inquiries, to appreciate duly the value of his services, than common minds can exert. While every one of his victories may, for centuries probably, produce benefits of the most important kind, not only to the British empire, but to the whole civilized world, every one of them was gained under circumstances so singular and difficult, as nothing less than the powers of Nelson could have accomplished! It was Nelson's sagacity that led his fleet a second time in pursuit of the French to the Nile; it was Nelson's sagacity that gained a triumph, even in the jaws of defeat, over the Crown-Batteries of Copenhagen! it was Nelson's sagacity that discovered the enemy's des-

[b] *Ulm and Trafalgar*, a Poem, attributed to Mr. Canning.

tination, and saved our West-India Islands! It was Nelson's sagacity, and daring courage, that by the genius of the plan, and the splendour of the execution, won the unequalled laurels of TRAFALGAR!

For such a man, or his family, what rewards can be sufficient? The zealous warmth of intelligent gratitude wishes for some higher recompense, both in honours and estates, than the nation has ever yet bestowed. The returns for common merit, seem too weak for a character of such transcendent importance; by whom nations and principalities were upheld; and Britain has raised its naval glory far beyond the reach of rival powers!

All ancient titles; all the twinkling lights displayed in a series of centuries by the most luminous of our old families, are eclipsed and sink to nothing, before the blaze of Nelson's fame!

Lord Nelson died without issue; and was succeeded in the second barony by his elder brother,

Dr. WILLIAM Nelson, Prebendary of Canterbury, who thus became SECOND BARON NELSON, and was immediately elevated to an *Earldom*, by the titles of VISCOUNT MERTON, OF TRAFALGAR, and *of Merton, in Surrey*, and EARL NELSON, by patent, dated November 20th, 1805. He also succeeded his brother as *Duke of Bronte, in Sicily*. A pension of 2000l. a year was granted to the hero's widow. And Parliament granted to the present Earl, a farther pension of 5000l. a year, besides the sum of 90,000l. for the purchase of a mansion and estates, to go with the title; and 10,000l. to each of his sisters.

His Lordship was born April 20th, 1757, and married, November 9th, 1786, Miss Yonge, daughter of the Rev. Henry Yonge, Vicar of Great Torrington, co. Devon (cousin to the late Rev. Philip Yonge, D.D. formerly bishop of Norwich), and by her has had issue,

1. Lady Charlotte Mary, born September 20th, 1787.

2. Horatio, *Viscount Trafalgar*,[c] born October 26th, 1788, who died of a typhus fever, January 17th, 1808, æt. 20; and of whom the following character has been given by his tutor, the Rev. Edmund Outram, Public Orator of the University of Cambridge.

"The veneration and gratitude with which our country dwells on the achievements of the immortal Nelson, are every day increased by the alarming progress of French tyranny on the continent. It is to these achievements, under Heaven, that we are

[c] He received the King's warrant to accept and wear the insignia of the Order of St. Joachim worn by his uncle, in March 1806.

indebted for the blessings of freedom and security, which we still enjoy.

"The nation would have had a worthy representative of that great man (so deservedly the founder of a noble family), in his amiable nephew, the late Lord Viscount Trafalgar, had his life been spared. Although his years were few, for he died at the age of nineteen, yet he has left, in the affection and regret of all who knew him, a lasting monument of virtues which would have dignified and adorned the most exalted station. In his manners he was easy and affable; in his person graceful; in his mien noble. His countenance, whilst it possessed a degree of sweetness, which afforded pleasure to all whom he approached, and which those who had once seen, never could forget, in some of its features bore a decided resemblance to that of his revered uncle. In the year 1806, when he accompanied Admiral Russel with the North Sea squadron to the Texel, the resemblance (which was more peculiarly striking, if at any time he had on the hat of a naval officer), was observed by all the officers of the Majestic who had seen his illustrious relative. But however strong this personal likeness might be, there was at the same time a mental resemblance not less remarkable: whether this also was the gift of nature, or originated from the veneration in which he held the memory of a man, the image of whose glory filled his mind perpetually.

"Naval excellence was not the only characteristic of that extraordinary man. He possessed an insight, which was most comprehensive and wonderful, into the general affairs of Europe; the relations, strength, and dispositions of its several powers; the talents, integrity, and influence of the leading men in each government. It appeared, from the testimony of Mr. Pitt himself, that the mind of the statesman had more than once been gratified and enlightened beyond measure, by conversing with the hero on these subjects. He disdained to sit in council at Naples with the reptile general, to whom the honour of the Austrian armies was afterwards so unworthily committed. He knew on whom the great cause of liberty in Europe might rely, and whom it had to fear. The same talent for discrimination, the same thirst for political knowledge, marked the character of his nephew. Those who knew how to appreciate the advantages of long experience, acknowledged the accuracy with which he judged of men, whom he had but seldom seen, or with a small part only of whose conduct he was acquainted.

"In his studies, he loved not to trace the records of ancient times. His mind was continually drawn back from the annals of Greece and Rome, to the æra of his country's naval glory. It was to the navies and armies of modern Europe, to her warriors and statesmen, to the existing laws and constitution of various countries, and more especially of his own, that his attention was almost incessantly directed. Another distinguishing trait in the character of the illustrious Nelson, was the singular power which he possessed of riveting the affection of all around him. It was not to his transcendent genius alone that he owed his renown: the hearts of the officers and men under his command went with him as the heart of one man, into the hottest scenes of danger and destruction. The ardour of their attachment constituted one great part of his success and his glory. Nor does the character of his nephew shrink from comparison in this respect. This noble youth was cordially and deservedly beloved by his friends, whom he hesitated not to serve, at the expense even of those gratifications which he had most eagerly anticipated. His nature was ever generous, frank, and sincere; his conversation always cheerful, and often playful, but still within the bounds of propriety and discretion: as it captivated the young, so it conciliated the old. He loved to enter the lists with those who differed with him most, and were most violent on political subjects. On these occasions, whilst the advantage which he derived from his superior good humour was always manifest, his good sense and correct information, usually secured an easy victory. It was the opinion of some, who observed the manner in which he dealt with his antagonist, that the nation might expect to see in him a successful promoter of that unanimity in its councils, which leads to undivided energy in its strength. He was the child of the nation, and would one day have lived in the hearts of the British people.

"One other feature (and the last that will here be mentioned), in which his character resembled that of his great relative, was a marked disregard of danger on all occasions, where he believed his honour or his duty to be concerned. As he knew not the fears, so he abhorred the pusillanimous reasonings of those who speak of submission to the power of France. He never would have despaired of England; of that country for which Nelson fought, conquered, and fell;—he would have struggled to the last; and (if it be indeed ordained that we must fall), he would have fallen with his country.

"Having left Eton school in the Spring of the year 1806, he im-

mediately commenced his residence at Cambridge, where he soon endeared himself to the leading members of the University, as well as to a numerous class of friends and equals. In the Summer of the year 1807, he made the tour of the Hebrides; and was much pleased with the attention and hospitality which he experienced throughout Scotland, and particularly at Glasgow, where he saw, with enthusiastic delight, the noble monument raised in honour of his uncle by that great and loyal city. Although his person was slender, and his complexion often pale, yet his strength was such as enabled him to ascend the highest mountains, or pursue the red deer through the most extensive tracks, without any appearance of fatigue. It was, however, remarked by some, who saw him frequently, and knew well the sweetness of his disposition, and the goodness of his heart, that he looked like one of those who are destined to be taken away in early life. Nor was he himself insensible to the uncertainty which hangs over human life at every period.

"When he learnt in the year 1806, that he had to congratulate one of his aunts on the birth of another son, he spent the day on which he received the news as a day of rejoicing to the Nelson family; because, as he expressed himself, there would be now no want of heirs male. His wishes for the prosperity of that family, and the continuance of its honours, were not limited by any consideration of himself. Still appearing to enjoy the blessing of health, he was seized about the 26th day of December, 1807, with a slow fever, of that kind, which acquires irresistible strength by almost imperceptible degrees. In an early stage of his complaint, which commenced while he was with his fond and anxious father in London, he went to Canterbury, to visit his amiable mother and sister, whom he tenderly loved. But returning with them to London, for the benefit of medical advice, he died there on the 17th day of January, 1808, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, under the centre of the dome; that in death, his body might sleep, with the remains of him, whom in life he had so invariably honoured and revered.

"Farewell, beloved and lamented youth! May that fortitude which never deserted thee, bind up the bleeding hearts of thy noble relatives! And may thy gentle spirit, soothed ere long by the resignation of those who now mourn inconsolably, rest in everlasting peace!!"

February 16th, 1808.

Titles. William Nelson, Earl Nelson, Viscount Merton of Trafalgar, and Lord Nelson of the Nile, and of Hilborough, in Norfolk; Duke of Bronté, in Sicily.

Creations. Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hilborough, in Norfolk, August 4th, 1801; Viscount Merton of Trafalgar, and Earl Nelson, November 20th, 1805; Duke of Brontè, in Sicily, November 7th, 1806.

Arms. Or, a cross flory Sable, a bend Gules, surmounted by another of the field, charged with three bombs fired proper: a chief undulated Argent, thereon the waves of the sea, from which a palm tree issuant between a disabled ship on the dexter, and a ruinous battery on the sinister, all proper. Over all, on a fess wavy, the word TRAFALGAR.

Crests. 1. On a wreath of the colours, the stern of a Spanish man of war, proper, thereon inscribed "San Joseph."

2. On a naval crown, Or, the chelenck, or plume of triumph, presented to Viscount Nelson by the Grand Seignior.

Supporters. On the dexter, a sailor armed with a cutlass and pair of pistols, in his belt, proper, the exterior hand supporting a staff, thereon hoisted a commodore's flag, Gules; in the other hand a palm-branch: on the sinister, a lion rampant reguardant proper; in his mouth a broken flag-staff, therefrom flowing a Spanish flag, Or and Gules; in the lion's paw a palm-branch. Granted 1797, augmented 1798, and again 1809.

Motto. PALMAM, QUI MERUIT FERAT.

Chief Seat. Not yet purchased.

PIERREPONT, EARL MANVERS.

CHARLES *(Meadows)* PIERREPONT, the present EARL MANVERS, is second son of the late Philip Meadows, Esq.[a] by Lady Frances Pierrepont, sister to Evelyn, last Duke of Kingston,[b] who died

[a] Deputy Ranger of Richmond Park. He was sprung, I am informed, from the family of Meadows, of Witnesham, co. Suff. who, according to Kirby's *Suffolk Traveller*, had a seat there from the time of King Richard III.

[b] ROBERT DE PIERREPONT held possessions under William, Earl Warren, immediately after the Conquest, among which was the lordship of Hurst-Pierrepont, in Sussex, and other lands of great extent in that county, amounting to ten knights fees.

HUGH de Pierrepont lived in the time of King Henry II. contemporary with whom was ROBERT de Pierrepont.

WILLIAM, son of Hugh, had two sons, Simon, and Robert. The former died without issue.

Sir ROBERT fought on behalf of Henry III. in the battle of Lewes.

Sir HENRY de Pierrepont, his son and heir, married Annora, sole daughter to MICHAEL DE MANVERS, who died 39 Henry III. and sister and heir to LIONEL DE MANVERS, by which he became possessed of several lordships in Nottinghamshire, and among them the lordship of *Holme*, which now retains the name of *Holme-Pierrepont*. He died before 20 Edward I.

Sir SIMON, eldest son, leaving only a daughter, was succeeded by his brother,

Sir ROBERT, who distinguished himself in the great battle of Haledown, against the Scots. Camden says, he was summoned to parliament as a BARON. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir John, and sister and heir of John de Heriz.

HENRY de Pierrepont, his son and heir, was succeeded by

EDMUND de Pierrepont, his brother, who died in Gascoigne, in 1370, leaving by Joan, daughter and heir of Sir George Monboucher,

Sir EDMUND, his son and heir, who married Frances, daughter and heir of William Fauke, of Grimsby, co. Linc. and was succeeded by his son and heir,

Sir HENRY, who represented Nottinghamshire in parliament, in the reigns of

September 23d, 1773, without issue, on which all his titles became extinct.

Henry V. and Henry VI. He married Ellen, daughter of Sir Nicholas Langford, Knt. and was dead before the 31 Henry VI.

Henry, eldest son, married Thomasine, daughter of Sir John Melton, Knt. and was father of

Sir Henry, who was a stout adherent of the House of York, and was knighted 11 Edward IV. for his valour at the battle of Barton, near Tewksbury. He represented Notts in parliament, 12 Edward IV. Dying without issue, he was succeeded by

Francis, his brother, who by Margaret, daughter of John Burdon, was father of

Sir William Pierrepont, *Knight-Banneret*, who was in the battle of Stoke, near Newark, 2 Henry VII. and made a Knight of the Sword, at the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales, 19 Henry VII. He was made a *Knight-Banneret* for his valour at the sieges of Therouenne and Tournay, 5 Henry VIII. By his second wife, daughter of Sir Richard Empson, he was father of

Sir George, who was made a Knight of the Carpet, at the coronation of King Edward VI. and died 21st March, 6 Elizabeth. By his second wife, Winifrede, daughter of William Thwaites, Esq. of Oulton, in Essex, he was father of

Sir Henry Pierrepont, who married Frances, eldest daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth co. Derb. (by Elizabeth, afterwards Countess of Shrewsbury), sister to the first Earl of Devonshire. He died March 19th, 1615, aged sixty-nine.

Robert, his son and heir, was educated at Oxford, where he received the degree of LL.D. 1642, and being of excellent parts, ample fortune, and great reputation in his country, was raised to the *Peerage*, by the titles of Baron Pierrepont, of *Holme-Pierrepont*, and Viscount Newark, of *com. Notts.* by patent 29th June, 1627, 3 Car. I. and Earl of Kingston upon Hull, July 25th, 1628. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was appointed by King Charles, Lieutenant-General of his forces within the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk; and exerting himself vigorously in conjunction with his first cousin, the Marquis of Newcastle, to oppose the Parliament's commission of array in those parts, he was surprised at Gainsborough by Lord Willoughby of Parham, and being considered a person of great importance to the King's affairs, he was sent towards Hull in a pinnace, which being pursued by Sir Charles Cavendish, who demanded the Earl; Sir Charles, on receiving a refusal, shot at the pinnace with a drake, which unfortunately killed the Earl and his servant, who were placed as a mark to his friend's shot. This melancholy fate happened July 30th, 1643. He married Gertrude, daughter and coheir to Henry Talbot, third son to George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who surviving him, died in 1649, æt. 61. William, his second son, was ancestor of the late Duke.

Henry, son and heir, second Earl of Kingston, and first Marquis of Dorchester, was born 1606, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. Attending King Charles I. at his garrison of Oxford, he was advanced to the title of Marquis of Dorchester, *co. Dors* March 25th, 1645. He was eminent for his learning, a great reader, and well versed in the laws. In 1658, he was admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians in London, and became (as Anthony

Sir PHILIP MEADOWS, Knight-Marshal, was father of the above Philip; and of the late Sir Sydney Meadows, Knight-

Wood says), their pride and glory. (See Park's Royal and Noble Authors, III. 229.) Lord Clarendon, in *his Life*, II. 378, relates a curious scuffle between him and the Duke of Buckingham in the House of Lords, for which they were both committed to the Tower. He died at his house in Charter-house Yard, London, December 1st, 1680, leaving only two surviving daughters, by Cecilia, daughter to Paul, Viscount Banning, his first wife, Lady Anne, married to John Manners, Lord Roos, aftewards Earl of Rutland, from whom she was divorced by act of parliament 1666; and Lady Grace, who died unmarried 1703.

WILLIAM Pierrepont, his next brother, was seated at *Thoresby*, in Notts. He was called WISE WILLIAM, and took an active part in the public affairs of those days, wishing to heal the breaches, rather than widen them; but siding perhaps too much with the prevailing powers. He died before his elder brother, in 1679, aged seventy-one, having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Harris, Bart. of Tonge Castle, in Shropshire, by whom he had several sons. His youngest son, *Gervase*, born 1649, was created *Lord Pierrepont, of Ardglass, in Ireland*, March 21st, 1703; and LORD PIERREPONT, of *Hanslape*, in *Bucks*, October 19th, 1714, but died without issue May 22d, 1715, aged sixty-six, and those titles became extinct.

ROBERT, son and heir apparent of William, born August 30th, 1636, died before his father, and uncle, in 1666, having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Evelyn, of West-Dene, in Wiltshire, Knt.

ROBERT, his eldest son, succeeded his great uncle as THIRD EARL OF KINGSTON. He died unmarried 1682, and was succeeded by his brother,

WILLIAM, FOURTH EARL OF KINGSTON, who married Anne, eldest daughter of Robert, Lord Brook; but dying without issue, in September, 1690, was succeeded by his youngest brother,

EVELYN, FOURTH EARL, and FIRST DUKE OF KINGSTON, who was created MARQUIS OF DORCHESTER, December 29th, 1706. On November 4th, 1714, he was appointed Lord Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre beyond Trent, and was created DUKE OF KINGSTON, July 20th, 1715. On December 14th, 1716, his Grace was appointed Lord Privy Seal; and February 6th, 1719, Lord President of the Council; and on June 11th, 1720, he again accepted the office of Lord Privy Seal. On April 29th, 1719, he was elected a Knight of the Garter. By his first wife, Lady Mary Fielding, daughter of William, Earl of Denbigh, he had three daughters, and a son; viz. 1. Lady Mary, wife of Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. well known for her literary talents. *(See Vol. III. art. Sandwich.)* 2. Lady Frances, wife of John, Earl of Marr. 3. Lady Evelyn, first wife of John, Earl Gower.

His Grace married, secondly, August 2d, 1714, Lady Isabella Bentinck, daughter of William, Earl of Portland, and by her, who died at Paris, 1728, had two daughters; Lady Caroline, married to Thomas Brand, of Fifield, in Essex, Esq.; and Lady Anne, who died unmarried, 1739.

WILLIAM, *Viscount Newark*, his only son, born 1692, died before him, æt. 21, July 1st, 1713, leaving issue by Rachel, daughter of Thomas Bainton, Esq. a daughter, Lady Frances, married to Philip Meadows, Esq. as mentioned in the text; and an only son,

Marshal,[c] who died November 15th, 1792, aged ninety-three;[d] having married Jemima, sister of the late Edward Montagu, Esq. of Sandleford, Berks.

Lady Frances had issue by Mr. Meadows, 1. Evelyn-Philip, born December 14th, 1736.[e] 2. Charles, *present Earl Manvers.* 3. Sir William, born December 31st, 1738, a General in the army; Knight of the Bath; and formerly Governor of Bombay and Fort St. George, in the East Indies, who married Frances, daughter of Robert Hamerton, Esq. of Tipperary. 4. Edward, married Mary, daughter of John Brodie, Esq. 5. Thomas, died unmarried. 6. Frances, married Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Campbell, uncle to Lord Cawdor, and had issue Lieut.-Colonel Henry Frederick Campbell, of the first Regiment of foot guards; and a daughter, married to her cousin, Admiral Campbell, younger brother of Lord Cawdor.

CHARLES *(second* son), *present* EARL MANVERS, born November 14th, 1737 (formerly Captain in the navy), succeeded to the estate of his uncle, the late Duke of Kingston, by devise from the Duchess, and took the name of PIERREPONT, 1788, M. P. for Notts, from 1778 to 1796. On July 23d, 1796, he was raised to the *Peerage,* by the title of BARON PIERREPONT, and VISCOUNT NEWARK; and on April 1st, 1806, was elevated to an *Earldom,* by the title of EARL MANVERS.

His Lordship married, on March 14th, 1774, Anne Orton, youngest daughter of William Mills, Esq. of Richmond, in Surrey, by whom he has had issue,

1. Evelyn Henry Frederick, born January 18th, 1775, elected M. P. for Notts, 1796, died October 22d, 1801.

2. Charles Herbert, Viscount Newark, born August 11th, 1778,

WILLIAM, who, on his grandfather's death, March 5th, 1726, succeeded him as SECOND DUKE OF KINGSTON. His Grace died at Bath, Sept. 23d, 1773, and all his titles became extinct; he having left no issue by his wife, the celebrated Miss Chudleigh, whom he married, March 8th, 1769; and who having been before married, on August 4th, 1744, to the Hon. Augustus John Hervey, afterwards third Earl of Bristol (who survived the Duke till 1779), her Grace was tried for bigamy before the House of Peers, on April 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, and 26th, 1776, and was found guilty. After the trial, she quitted the country, and resided at St. Petersburgh, and many other courts. She died at Paris 1788, aged sixty-eight.

[c] Sir Philip Meadows was author of "Observations concerning the Dominion and Sovereignty of the Seas; being an abstract of the Marine Affairs of England;" 4to. about 1690.

[d] See Gent. Mag. Vol. LXII. p. 1060, 1218, 1236.

[e] On him and his issue, Sir Sydney entailed his estates.

a Captain in the navy, and is now M. P. for Notts, in which he succeeded his brother, married, August 21st, 1804, Miss Eyre, eldest daughter of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq. M. P. for Notts.

3. Henry Manvers, born March 18th, 1780, late Envoy to Denmark, candidate for Dover, 1807.

4. Frances, born June 19th, 1781, married October 20th, 1802, Captain William Bentinck, R. N. and has a son, born July 17th, 1803.

5. Philip Sydney, born June 13th, 1786.

Titles. Charles Pierrepont, Earl Manvers, Viscount Newark, and Lord Pierrepont.

Creations. Baron Pierrepont, and Viscount Newark, July 23d, 1796; and Earl Manvers, April 1st, 1806.

Arms. Argent, semè of cinquefoils Gules, a lion rampant Sable.

Crest. On a wreath, a lion rampant, Sable; between two wings erect, Argent.

Supporters. Two lions, Sable, armed and langued Gules.

Motto. PIE REPONE TE.

Chief Seat. Thoresby Park, in the Forest of Sherwood, Notts.

WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

All[a] our antiquaries agree, that surnames have been taken from towns, offices, &c. and that this family had denomination from *Walpole, in Norfolk,* where they were enfeoffed of lands belonging to the see of Ely, and were in England before the Conquest, as appears from several authorities. The learned Camden[b] also asserts, *that the owner of Walpole gave both that, and Wisbich, in the Isle of Ely, to the monastery of Ely, at the same time that he made his younger son, Alwin, a monk there:* which is farther evident, from King Edward the Confessor's confirmation of the town of Walpole[c] to the said monastery.

There are two distinct parishes in the town of that name;[d] viz. *Walpole St. Andrews,* and *Walpole St. Peter's;* at which last the family had its residence, as appears by ancient charters in the custody of the late Sir Robert Walpole, created Earl of Orford.

The first that occurs, is Reginald de Walpole, living about the time of the Conquest, as may be presumed, as being called father of

Richard de Walpole, in a deed (without date), of Walter, son of William de Havelton, or Houton[e] (who was Lord of the the town of Houton, since written Houghton), wherein he gave to the said Richard, in marriage with Emma his daughter, all his lands, appurtenances, &c. in Reidon, a parish in the neighbourhood of *Houghton,* where the family of Walpole has resided since this marriage.

It is probable that the said Richard was father to

[a] Camden's Remains, in loco surnames.
[b] Britannia in com. Norf. [c] Dugdale's Monasticon, I. 94.
[d] Index Villaris, 369. [e] Ex orig. cart. No. 1, penes Comit. de Orford.

HENRY *de Walpol,* who is recorded to hold one knight's fee in Houghton, in the reign of Henry II. of the fee of Blaumister, and a fourth part of a knight's fee of the honour of Wyrmgey. This Henry de Walpol[f] is mentioned to be a knight, in a release without date (as customary in those times), of Alexander de Cokefield, and Richard, his son, whereby[g] they quitted to the said Sir Henry, and Isabel his wife, all their right in twenty-two acres of land in the fields of Walpol; whereunto was witness Stephen de Walpol, and others. He is also mentioned as a knight, in a deed without date,[h] of Nicholas, son of Roger Heved, of Houton, being a witness to his grant of lands in the fields of Houton.

Another HENRY *de Walpole* (probably son of the former), was a person of such eminency, that, adhering to the Barons in the reign of King John, and being taken prisoner, he was obliged to pay a fine of an hundred pounds, before he could obtain his deliverance (a great sum in those days), as appears from the King's mandate to Peter de Maule,[i] dated at Lincoln, September 18th, 1216, wherein he signifies his receiving satisfaction for the said fine; and commands him to release the said Henry from prison, he giving security, by oath and by his charter, faithfully to adhere to the King, on forfeiture of all his lands, if he should again revolt. And King Henry III. in the first year of his reign,[k] commands the Sheriff of Lincoln to deliver to him all those lands in that county, whereof he was possessed when he fell from his allegiance to King John, his father. This letter was dated at Oxford, June 29th, 1217, and sealed with the seal of William, Earl Marshal, styled the King's Justice, because (as the record says), the King had yet no seal.

He was succeeded by JOHN de Walpol,[l] who was also engaged in the same cause; and returning to his allegiance, Henry III. on October 27th (eight days after King John's death), [m] writes to the Sheriffs of Cambridge and Norfolk, forthwith to deliver to him all the lands which he had at the time he revolted from King John, his father. In 1235, he, with Isabel his wife, held of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, in Great Ringsted, in Holme (two towns near to Houghton, which now pay a quit-rent to the family), the

[f] Ex Lib. MS. vocat Ant. Tenur. de Com. Norf.
[g] Ex orig. Cart. No. 9.
[h] Carta, n. 3.
[i] Rot. Pat. 18 Joh. m. 2. n. 14.
[k] Claus. 1 Henry III. m. 14.
[l] Ex Lib. MS. de Norf. præd.
[m] Claus. 1 Henry III. m. 15.

fourth part of a knight's fee. In 1253, he[n] was one of the Jurors of Norfolk at the Pleas at Westminster; and, the same year, gave to the King[o] half a mark to have a writ to remove a cause, depending in the county court, to the court of Common-Pleas; for, in those days, a considerable revenue[p] accrued to the crown by fines paid on account at law, and fines to have justice and right. In a charter without date, of Walter Frost de Well, he is written[q] *Domino Johanni de Walpol, Militi,* the said Walter granting him divers lands, and a fishery called Neuvere, &c.

The said Sir John de Walpol, in 14 Henry III. on the King's sailing into Brittany, had letters of protection, being one of the King's retinue. By Isabel his wife, he had several sons, as the deeds shew.

Henry de Walpol was his son and heir; William and Ralph were younger sons.

William de Walpol, writing himself[r] son of John de Walpol, gave to Henry, son of Sir John de Walpol, Knt. and Henry, his son, and their heirs, lands in Thornmere, in Walpol, dated at Walpol, in the 25th of King Edward, son of King Henry. And by another charter, dated in the same year, he gave[s] to the said Henry Walpol (who is mentioned to be a Knight), and Henry, his son, other lands in Walpol.

Ralph de Walpol, also writing himself son of John, and clerk of Houton,[t] gave, by deed, without date, to Thomas de Clenchwardetoun one piece of land, called Longland, in the fields of Houton; whereunto was a witness, Sir Henry Walpol, and others. This Ralph is, without doubt, the same Ralph de Walpol, who was *Bishop of Norwich, and of Ely;* his arms are in glass in the cathedral of Ely; also the register of Walpol St. Peter's, recites his being born there. He obtained the dignity of Archdeacon of Ely,[u] in 1271, and was elected Bishop of Norwich, on November 11th, 1288. [x] On his confirmation, John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, addressed him in this manner. [y] *My Lord elect,* 'There has been an evil custom prevailing in the diocese of Norwich, of receiving the first-fruits of the livings in your diocese, which proceeds from a spirit of covetousness, and is displeasing

[n] MS. in Bibl. Cotton. sub Effig. Titus A. VII. fol. 47.
[o] Rot. Fin. 38 Henry III. m. 3. [p] Madox's Hist. of Excheq. p. 293.
[q] Carta, N. 5. [r] Carta. 25 Edward I. n. 7.
[s] Carta, 25 Edward I. n. 8. [t] Carta, n. 4.
[u] Leneve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. p. 73.
[x] Wharton's Ang. Sacra, pars prima, p. 412. [y] Ibid.

both to God and man. Let me therefore persuade you, if you have any concern for your soul's health, to lay aside this evil custom, which will thus tend to the public advantage.' To which he made reply, 'I shall freely consent to what you have desired of me, and promise to do all that is in my power to prevent it.' This was transacted at South-Malling, in Kent, after his return to England, from waiting on the King on the frontiers of Arragon, where he obtained the royal assent; and, by patent, dated February 7th, the King recites, [z] *That the church of Norwich, having elected that discreet Man,* Mr. Ralph de Walpol, Archdeacon of Ely, to the Bishoprick of Norwich, he confirms the said election, and commands the Archbishop of Canterbury (John Peckham), William de Redham, and Peter de Leycester, to deliver to him the temporalities, &c. whereupon he was consecrated in the church of Canterbury (as the register of Walpole St. Peter's sets forth), on March 20th following, being Mid-Lent Sunday. He sat in the See of Norwich about ten years, and then, on the death of William de Luda, Bishop of Ely, was translated by the Pope to ELY, on a great contention about that Bishoprick. The convent of Ely had obtained the King's leave to proceed to an election, but could not agree among themselves;[a] one part (and the greater), made choice of John Salmon, their Prior; the rest, of John de Langton (then the King's Chancellor), after Bishop of Chichester; and the election being thus in dispute, the merits of it were laid before Robert Winchelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, [b] keeping the cause depending, to the great expense of both parties, without any determination, an appeal was made to the Pope at Rome, where both parties appealing, his Holiness, being unwilling to put by Salmon, gave the Monks liberty to proceed to a new election; but this not being satisfactory to the Monks, the Pope, to make an end of the dispute, translated Walpole to Ely, by his Bull, bearing date, 15th Julii, 1299, and made Salmon Bishop of Norwich.

This controversy is somewhat differently related by Bishop Godwin, in his Account of the Bishops;[c] but in this he agrees, that the Pope, by his own absolute authority, removed Ralph Walpole from Norwich to Ely, who, departing this life on March 20th, 1301-2, was buried on April 1st following, in the Presbytery before the high altar of his church, under one of the five

[z] Rot. Pat. 17 Edward I. m. 21.

[a] Bishop Godwin's Cat. of the Bishops of England, p. 211.

[b] Ex Regist. Walpole's St. Peter's. [c] Cat. ut antea.

large grey marble stones,[d] which lie in the middle of the isle, near the tomb of Bishop Redman; the effigies of a Bishop, with shields of arms, &c. being plated in brass thereon; but those plates, as well as the inscriptions, are now torn off. This Prelate gave several priestly vestments to his church; was also a benefactor to it in other respects; and having, in both his Sees, behaved with great prudence and honour, he justly merits this memorial of him.

But now I return to HENRY, the elder brother of this Bishop, who succeeded his father, Sir John Walpol, in the manors of Walpol and Houton (as it was anciently written), part of which were held by the service of a quarter of a knight's fee of the Lord Bardolph, and that Lord of the Earl Warren; and other lands by the service of one fee (as said), of Blaminster fee. This Henry was suspected of taking part with the Barons in their wars with Henry III. for Simon Montfort, the younger (one of the most potent persons then in rebellion), having [e] possessed himself of the Isle of Ely in 50 Henry III. John le Brettin, in 51 Henry III. was assigned to inquire whether this Henry de Walpol [f] was against the King in the said Isle of Ely, or elsewhere, making depredations, &c. on his faithful subjects. About the same time, he was a Justice of goal-delivery, and sold lands by deed, sans date, to John de Spalding (Burgess of Lenn), in Tyrington, and sealed, as by his deed appears, with *a Fess between two Chevrons;* the witnesses thereto being Sir William de Tyrington, and Sir John de Wygenhale, &c. In 5 Edward I.[g] he is mentioned to have a mansion-house in Ely, in a deed whereby the prior and chapter of Ely grant to Adam de Santo Albano, a messuage, with the out-houses, in the parish of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the town of Ely, lying between the messuage of the sacrist of Ely, and the messuage of William de Irenmonger, and opposite to the mansion of Sir Henry de Walepole, Knt. And [h] he was written, *Domino Henrico de Walpol, Milit.* in a charter of Walter Faber, of Appyleton, dated at Rudham. In 25 Edward I. he [i] was among those of greatest note in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, who were summoned to be at London, on the Sunday after the

[d] Ex collect. Brown Willis Armig.

[e] Dugd. Warw. p. 163, ex Chron. Abend. f. 122, a.

[f] Pat. 51 Henry III. dorso Norf.

[g] Ex Regist. Prior de Ely, p. 497, penes Dom. W. Wyndham, Bart.

[h] Carta, 8 Edward I. n. 6.

[i] MS. in Bibl. Cotton. sub. Effi. Claudius. C. 2. p. 91.

octaves of St. John Baptist, apparelled with horse and arms, according to their degree, to pass with the King beyond the seas, *for their own honour, and the safety of their King and kingdom*, as the words of the writ import. This expedition was for the relief of Guy, Earl of Flanders,[k] at that time oppressed by the French King, who had taken several towns belonging to him. In 29 Edward I. he had the like summons,[l] with divers other great men, to attend the King at Berwick upon Tweed, on the feast of St. John Baptist's nativity, well appointed with horse and arms, to march against the Scots, according to the tenure of lands held by him in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. In the same year, Edmund Gurgun, of Westrudham, grants to Henry,[m] son of Sir John Walpol, Knt. and to Henry, his son, and the heirs of the said Henry, the son, all his right and claim in the lands called Grancrundell, in Houton, which Alice, late wife of Ralph, son of Hugh de Loverd, of Houton, held in dower.

This Sir Henry de Walpole married Isabel, daughter of Sir Peter Fitz-Osbert,[n] and heir to her brother, Sir Roger Fitz-Osbert, summoned to parliament among the Barons of the realm, in 22 Edward I. Which Isabel, surviving the said Sir Henry, was married, secondly, to Sir Walter Jernegan, by which match the lordship of Somerley town, with other lands (as Camden[o] observes), devolved on the Jernegans,[p] or Jerninghams, after the death of Sir Roger Fitz-Osbert. She in 34 Edward I. was by inquisition, found to be one of the cousins and heirs of Roger Fitz-Peter Fitz-Osbert (and John, son of Alice Negoun, was the other.) She deceased about 1311, and held a third part of the manor of Houton in dower, as appears by a charter of that date,[q] wherein she is styled the Lady Isabella Gernegayn, late wife of Sir Henry Walpol, Knt. father of Sir Henry Walpol, Knt. then living. Which Sir Henry Walpol is [r] written son of Sir Henry Walpol, Knt. in a charter of John Estcroft, wherein he grants to him, and his heirs, certain lands in Walpole, dated at the church of St. Peter in Walpol, the Wednesday after the feast of St. Benedict the Abbot, in 33 Edward I. In 35 Edward I. it was found by inquisition, before John le Harsike, Coroner of the county of Nor-

[k] History of England, Vol. I. p. 197.

[l] Claus. 29 Edward I. m. 13, and Ryley's Plac. Parl. p. 491.

[m] Carta, 29 Edward I. No. 9. [n] Ex Stemmate de Famil. Jernegan.

[o] Britannia in com. Suff. Vol. I. p. 451.

[p] Still seated at Cossey, and now claimants to the ancient Barony of Stafford.

[q] Carta, 4 Edward II. no. 13. [r] Carta, 33 Edward I. n. 15.

folk, that the said Henry de Walpol[s] was Lord of the manor and villages of Houton, and that Roger Ketleston, who was outlawed for felony, held of him one messuage, and fifty-two acres of land, by service, and 5s. a year rent; also other lands, at the rent of 19d. He was knighted either before, or in the first year of Edward II. for at a sessions of the sewers held that year at Cowstowe (within the liberties of Tilney), on the Monday after the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul,[t] Sir Henry de Walpol, Knt. and the Prior of Meremond, appeared for the Prior of Ixworth, and took exceptions against a verdict found by the Jurors, "That the sea-bank, from Stone-Cross to Cowstowe, was then in good repair; viz. in breadth twelve feet, and as high as necessary;" when they alledged, *That, from Lakebrigge to Cowstowe, there was not any sea-bank or marsh-wall, but a causey for driving of cattle belonging to the towns of Upwell and Utwell, which was no safeguard to any man's land, yet was sufficient for the passage of cattle, with some repair of a few defects therein.* And requiring judgment from the Commissioners of Sewers, that the persons who had benefit by such driving of their cattle, should contribute to the making and repair thereof, as it was the custom of the country, and as the King's commission did direct. It was published accordingly, and the Jurors were amerced for their erroneous presentment of it as a sea bank. In the 4th of Edward II. Robert de Saham, and Adam de Chamberleyn,[u] grant to Sir Henry de Walpol, Knt. son of Sir Henry de Walpol, Knt. and to Alice his wife, and their heirs, two parts of the manor of Houton, near Harpele, with all lands, tenements, rents, services, &c. as also the lands and tenements which Sir Henry de Walpol, Knt. father of the aforesaid Sir Henry, acquired of Asceline, daughter of Hugh de Loverd, of Houton, in the aforesaid village, of the fee of Wyrmgeye: and grant to the said Henry, and Alice, the third part of the said manor, which the Lady Isabel Gernegayn, late wife of the said Sir Henry Walpol, Knt. father of the said Sir Henry, held in dower; also sixty acres of land in Walpol, and Walton, which Sir Henry de Walpol, father of the said Sir Henry, had of the inheritance of his father, and purchased of Adam Mustrel. Which charter is dated at Walpol, on Monday, the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, in 4 Edward II. the witnesses thereto being Sir Geff. de Colvile, Sir Walter de Calthorp, Sir Thomas de Snit-

[s] Record. Bundel in Turri Lond.

[t] Dugdale's Hist. of Imbanking, p. 248.

[u] Carta, Edward II. n. 13.

terton, and Sir John de Fretton, Knights. Also, the same year, he obtained a writ[x] to the Sheriff of Norfolk, to apprehend Reginald Atte Greene, of Houton, who, being his Bailiff in Houton, and having the care and administration of all his affairs and goods, had withdrawn himself, without rendering any account. In 5 Edward II. the Sheriff of Norfolk was ordered by the King's writ, to impannel a jury of twenty-four, as well knights as others, of the neighbourhood of Houton, to decide upon oath, whether Thomas Canne, of Houton, did not, on the nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary, 2 Edward II. throw down the fold of the said Henry de Walpol, on his ground at Houton, and had not chaced an hundred sheep, of the value of ten pounds, a great part of which were thereby destroyed. Also, the same year, the Sheriff was ordered to impannel a jury, in a cause depending between this Henry de Walpol, and the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, who accused him of throwing down, on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 1305, certain crosses erected at Houton, on the houses of John, son of Roger de Ketilston, tenant of the said Prior. The year following, the said Henry had a cause depending for a messuage and fifty-two acres of land in Houton, against John, son of Roger de Ketilston, and Roger de Ketilston, and Sibill his wife: whereupon the Sheriff of Norfolk was ordered to summon a jury of fifteen persons, as well knights as others, of the neighbourhood of Houton, who had each an estate of 100 shillings per annum, at the least, to decide the same.

This Sir Henry de Walpole, and Robert Baynard,[y] were chosen Knights of the Shire for the county of Norfolk, in the parliament that met at Lincoln, in 9 Edward II. wherein[z] it was ordered, that none should depart without the King's special licence. This parliament, as appears by a writ,[a] and [b]other authorities, was principally summoned to settle the perambulations of forests made in the reign of Edward I. but were not well observed. In 16 Edward II. he was one[c] of the Commissioners for the county of Norfolk, who were appointed to assess and collect a subsidy of a sixth, granted to the King in parliament; and, in the roll of assessment, Adam de Walpol, and William de Walpol, are charged,

[x] Ex Orig. in Turri Lond. [y] Claus. 9 Edward II. m. 16, dors.

[z] Pryn's fourth Part of a Brief Register, p. 43.

[a] Claus. 9 Edward II. m. 3, dors.

[b] Walsingham's Hist. Ang. and Ypodigma, anno 1316.

[c] Ex Rot. de Asses. penes præhon. Dom. Rob. Walpole.

Also, in the year following, he was returned into Chancery[d] among the Knights, who (with other persons of note), were certified *to bear ancient arms from their ancestors.* He purchased divers lands in Walpol, and Houton, as is evident from several deeds, bearing date from the second year of Edward II. to the seventh year of Edward III. and was living in the ninth of Edward III.[e] when, with Alice his wife, he constituted Henry, Vicar of the church of Houton, to deliver seisin to John de Ketilston, and others, of two pieces of ground at Willisgreen, in the fields of Houton; and departing this life soon after, left issue, Henry, his son and heir.

Which HENRY de Walpol was returned one of the Knights[f] for the county of Norfolk, to the parliament summoned to meet at York, on Friday before the feast of St. Nicholas, in 7 Edward III. He was the first witness[g] to a charter of William Coria, dated at Houton, in 10 Edward III. also to divers other charters, in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. relating to his manors of Houton, Harpeley, &c. in one[h] of which, bearing date in 6 Richard II. Edmund, his son, is witness with him. In the 11 Edward III. William le Gross, parson of Bentley Parva, in Essex, as a trustee, settled the manor of Houghton on this Henry de Walpole, and Joan his wife. In 12 Richard II. he was appointed[i] to levy the tenth and fifteenth in the county of Norfolk; and lived to be very aged; for, in 9 Henry IV. being written Henry de Walpol,[k] *senior,* he settles, in trust, on Sir William Calthorp, Sir John de Colvyle, Knights, and others, all his lands and tenements in Houton, Westrudham, Harpeley, &c. with all rents, services, &c. homages, wards, marriages, &c. woods, waters, fisheries, &c. they paying to Catherine, his daughter, an annual rent of four marks during her life; to which charter a fair seal is appendant, of *a Fess with three Cross-Crosslets, between two Cheverons,* circumscribed, S. H. WALPOL.

He was succeeded[l] by a son of his own name, HENRY Walpol, Esq.[m] who, in 6 Henry VI. grants the manor of Crymplesham, to Sir Simon Felbrigge, Knt. Sir John Howard, Knt. and others.

[d] MS. in Bibl. Cotton. Claudius. C. 2.
[e] Carta, 9 Edward III. n. 24.
[f] Pryn's fourth Part of a Brief. Reg. p. 122.
[g] Carta, 10 Edward III. n. 25.
[h] Ibid. 6 Richard II. n. 48.
[i] Rot. Fin. 12 Richard II. m. 18.
[k] Carta, 9 Henry IV. n. 54.
[l] Ex Regist. vocat. Hyrning in Cur. Prærog. Norwic.
[m] Rot. Pat. 6 Henry VI. p. 2.

He is also mentioned in several charters relating to his manors of Houton, &c. in that reign; and in the 12th of Henry VI. when the title of the house of York began to be set on foot, and Commissioners thereupon appointed in every shire, to summons all persons of the best note, and tender them an oath for the observation of articles concluded on in the parliament then held; this Henry *Walpool*, Esq.[n] and John *Walpool* (as the name was then written), were returned among those of the first quality in the county of Norfolk, who were sworn to the observance of the said articles, and to keep the peace for themselves and retainers.

Henry Walpool, before-mentioned, survived till the 20th of Henry VI. as appears by his last will, bearing date at Houghton, on Friday, the feast of St. Cruse, 1442, 20 Henry VI.[o] and proved at Norwich, June 27th, the same year. "He bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of St. Martin, of Howton, near his wife, and that his executors bestow XX marks in the fabrick of the said church, and XX marks on masses, and other works of piety, for his soul, and the souls of his parents, friends, and benefactors, and all the faithful deceased. He bequeaths to Martin, his son, an annuity during life, out of his manors of Howton, Harpele, and Westrudam; also all those lands which Catherine, his sister had (of the gift of Henry, his father, deceased), for term of her life; and to Henry, his son, and his heirs male, his said manors of Houghton, &c. and, in default of issue, to descend to John, his son, and his heirs male, with the like entail on William, Martin, and Thomas, his sons; as also, on Catherine, and Alice, his daughters. And, if they severally died without issue, he orders his feoffees and executors to sell the said manors, and dispose of the money in pious works, for the good of his soul, and the soul of Margaret his wife, and the souls of his parents, friends, and benefactors, and all the faithful deceased. He farther wills to Henry, his son and heir, his manor of Walpole, with the appurtenances, entailing it on him and his heirs male; and, in default, on his other sons and daughters before-mentioned: and to John, his son, his manor of Istede, in Suffolk, paying to William and Thomas, his sons, an annuity of twelve marks during their lives; and, in default of heirs male of the said John, entails it on his sons and daughters aforesaid. The residue of his goods, &c. not bequeathed, he gives to Henry, his son, Edmund Povy, and

[n] Fuller's Worthies in com. Nor. p. 265, 266.

[o] Ex Regist. vocat. Doke 3, in Cur. Prærog. Norwic.

William Marchale, Esqrs.; and Hugh Wynehow, Chaplain, his executors.'

The said Margaret his wife,[p] was daughter of Sir Oliver le Grosse, of Crostwick, in com. Norf. Knt. and John, his second son (who had the manor of Istede), is written John Walpool, Esq. son[q] of Henry Walpole, Esq. in 30 Henry VI.

Henry Walpole, of Walpole, and Houghton, Esq. (eldest son of the last Henry, and Margaret his wife), was the *fifth of that name* in lineal descent; and is mentioned in several deeds relating to his manors of Houghton, &c. in the reign of Henry VI. In one of the 28th of that King,[r] Nicholas Atte Chirche, of North Barsham, and others, feoffees of the last will of Henry Walpool, senior, grant to Henry Walpool, Esq. son of the said Henry, the manor of Houghton, and all lands, &c. thereto belonging, with Harpeley, and West Rudham; in which charter the said manors are entailed on Henry, John, William, Martin, Catharine, and Alice, according to the last will of Henry Walpool, senior, Esq. In[s] 34 Henry VI. Henry Walpool, Esq. the son, grants to John Byrston, senior, Esq. John Compton, John Wood, John Byrston, junior, and Philip Sutton, Esqrs. his manor of Walpol, in com. Norf. with all the lands, meadows, pastures, rents, services, wards, marriages, courts, &c. to hold the said manor to them, their heirs, and assigns; but it is likely this was only in trust, though the uses are not mentioned. When he died I do not find; but, by[t] Margery his wife, daughter of Sir Edmund Harsick, of Southacre, in com. Norf. or rather (as it is in Harsick's pedigree), daughter of Sir John Harsick, son of another Sir John Harsick, buried in Southacre, in 7 Richard II. he had issue,

John Walpole, of Houghton, Esq. his son and heir, who with Thomas, his son, by their charter,[u] dated at Howeton (as it was then written), the 4th of December, in 8 Henry VII. granted lands in Howeton to Henry Abraham, Clerk, rector of Harpeley. He took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Shawe, of Derby, Esq.[x] and, besides the before-mentioned Thomas, his son and heir, had issue William Walpole, second son, who died without issue, and two daughters, Alice,[y] and Maude.[z]

p Ex Stem.
q Carta Henry VI. n. 69.
r Carta, 28 Henry VI. n. 67.
s Ibid. 34 Henry VI. n. 68.
t Vis. de Com. Norf. in Offic. Arm. & in Bibl. Harl. Not. 90. B. 13.
u Carta, 8 Henry VII. n. 75.
x Vis. de Com. Norf. præd.
y Carta, 8 Henry VII. n. 74.
z Ex Regist. Multon in Cur. Prærog. Norwic.

The said THOMAS Walpole, Esq. had a [a] grant from William Fowkes, and others, of lands in Houghton, in 1 Henry VII. to which John Walpole, Esq. his father, was a witness. He had also divers other grants of lands in that reign; and in [b] 4 Henry VIII. writing himself Thomas Walpole, Esq. son and heir of John Walpole, Esq. deceased, grants to Sir John Heydon, Knt. Geffery Cobbe, of Sandringham, William Cobbe, Gent. William Paston, Esq. Thomas Leighton, and Robert Gerveys, Burghers, and Aldermen of Bishops Lenn; Ralph Palmer, Clerk, and William Meene, of Weybrede, his manor of Howeton, near Harpeley, with all his lands and tenements in Harpeley, Rudham, &c. in trust, to perform his last will and testament.

By which testament, bearing date [c] May 24th, 1512, and the probate thereof on April 7th, 1513, it appears that he had two wives, Joan and Alice, which last survived him; also, that John, his eldest son, died before him, and had a wife, Anne, who survived him; likewise, that his daughter, Agnes, was married to William Russel, and *Edward* Walpole was his eldest surviving son and heir, being of the age of thirty years; but he constitutes executors of his will, his son, Henry Walpole, and his brothers-in-law, Geffery and William Cobb. His first wife, Joan, [d] was daughter of William Cobb, of Sandringham, Esq. by whom he had issue, as before is mentioned; and departed this life [e] on January 24th, 1513-14.

Before I treat of Edward, his eldest son, I shall take notice of the descendants of his second son, HENRY Walpole, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of ——— Holtofte, of Whaplode, in Lincolnshire, Gent. and had issue, [f] Thomas Walpole, of Whaplode, ancestor to those of the name in Lincolnshire; [g] *John* Walpole, *second* son; Francis Walpole, third son; and Christopher Walpole, of Docking, in com. Norf. fourth son, who left posterity. But *John* Walpole, the second son, was the most eminent of them; for, by his great learning and proficiency in the study of the laws, he raised a very considerable fortune, and died in the prime of his age, when it was expected, from his extraordi-

[a] Carta, 1 Henry VII. n. 70. [b] Carta, 4 Henry VIII. n. 76.

[c] Ex Regist. vocat. Multon in Cur. Prærog. Norwic.

[d] Vis. de Com. Norf. præd.

[e] Cole's Esc. Lib. 61. A. 12. p. 204, MS. in Bibl. Harley.

[f] Ex Stem. in Visit. de Com. Norf.

[g] The last of this Roman Catholic branch died about 1748. There is at Strawberry Hill, a curious picture (which came from this branch), of Henry Walpole, the Jesuit, who was executed for attempting to poison Queen Elizabeth.

nary abilities, that he would have advanced himself to the chief dignities of the law. Being entered of Gray's-Inn,[h] he was early distinguished for his sobriety and manly behaviour; so that, in the first year of Edward VI. the society, whereof he was a member, appointed him Collector of the Gifts and Rewards, on the behalf of the Serjeants of the said house, who were called to that degree in Hilary Term the same year. Also in the third year of the same King, he[i] was elected Lent Reader of the Society of Gray's-Inn, and afterwards Double Reader thereof, to which only persons of great learning were chosen. And having been [k] elected for Lynn, to the parliament that met at Westminster on October 5th, 1553, he was, on June 1st, next following, called by the royal writ to receive the state and degree of Serjeant at Law,[l] together with seven others the most eminent of their profession; and their feast was kept with the greatest magnificence, in the Inner-Temple Hall, on October 16th, 1554, several officers being appointed for the management thereof; and each Serjeant presented to the King and Queen rings of the finest angel gold, of the value, besides the fashion, of III*l.* VI*s.* VIII*d.* [m] The entertainment, with the ceremonies thereof, are set forth at large by Sir William Dugdale, in his *Historical Memorials of the English Courts of Justice.* He married Catharine, daughter of Edmund Knivet, of Ashwelthorp, Esq.[n] and of Jane his wife, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Bourchier, Knt. Lord Berners, and departed this life in 1557, as appears by the probate of his last will, dated February 16th, 1558. Which testament bears date November 1st, 1557; ' wherein he desires [o] Thomas, Lord Bishop of Ely, to take into his rule and government his son *William,* till he accomplish the age of twenty-one years, and leaves his daughters, Mary, Jane, Catharine, and Anne Walpole, to the government of his executors, Martin Hastings, Esq. his cousin, Henry Spylman, Esq. Robert Cook, Esq. his cousin, Geoffery Cobb, Esq. his brother, Christopher Walpole, and Thomas Scorlet, his servant.' But the said *William* dying without issue, the said daughters were coheirs to his estate.

EDWARD Walpole, Esq. *eldest* son and heir to Thomas Walpole, Esq.[p] was thirty years old at the death of his father, and,

[h] Dugdale's Orig. Juridiciales, p. 137

[i] Ibid. p. 293.

[k] En Collect. Brown Willis, Arm.

[l] Pat. 1 & 2 Ph. & Mar. pars 3.

[m] Page 129 & seq.

[n] Ex Stemmate.

[o] Ex Regist. vocat. Noodes, p. 1, Not. 39, qu. 6, in Cur. Prærog. Catuar.

[p] Cole's Esc. MS. p. 204, ut antea.

making proof of his age, had livery of his lands, as appears by inquisition taken at Norwich, September 26th, 1514. In 27 Henry VIII. Thomas Headham, and others,[q] grant to Edward Walpole, Esq. and Lucy his wife, and to John Walpole, their son and heir apparent, one messuage in Houghton, &c. This Lucy was daughter of *Sir Terrey Robsart*, by his wife,[r] Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Kerdeston, of Sidistern, in com. Norf. Knt. and (by the death of her brother, *Sir John Robsart*, and his daughter, [s] Amie, [t] wife of Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, without issue),[u] was at length sole heir to her grandfather, Sir John Robsart, Knight Banneret, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, who was famed for his valour and conduct in several actions in France, in the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI. on which account, a brief memorial, in the note below, of so eminent a person, will not, I hope, be thought improper, as it is a generous part to transmit to posterity the acts of such who have deserved well of their country.[x]

[q] Carta, 27 Henry VIII.

[r] Parkin's Continuation of Blomfield's Norf. p. 851, 852. [s] Ibid.

[t] See a singular account of her death in *Ashmole's Berkshire*; in the *Lives of the Dudleys*; and other works, biographical and topographical, which has left the stain of a heinous suspicion on her husband, the gay favourite of Queen Elizabeth.

[u] Vis. de Com. Norf. ut antea.

[x] His father was Robert, Baron of Cannon, in Heinalt, on which account he is mentioned in our historians by the name of Cannon Robsart, and was the son of John Robsart, who, in 14 Edward III. was one of those expert captains,* that (with Richard Verchin, Lord High-Seneschal of Heinalt), surprised John, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of King Philip of France, in his quarters at Montais, on the river Selle. The Lord Robert Robsart was likewise very serviceable to the English nation; and, when King Edward lay at the siege of Rheims, A.D. 1359, signalized himself † in taking the castle of Commercy, and the defeat of the Lord Gomeignes, being then Governor of the young Earl of Coucy, and manager of his lands. He also behaved himself with great bravery and conduct in several other actions in that reign; and, accompanying the Duke of Lancaster, and divers of the English nobility into France,‡ in 47 Edward III. landed with them at Calais; and, continuing in our service, took § divers castles in Spain, in 5 Rich. II. He left issue three sons; John,‖ Lewis, and Theodorick ** (or Terrey, as we write the name), who all engaged in the English service, and were commanders

* Barnes's History of Edward III. p. 170.

† Froissart's Chron. cap. 208, 209. ‡ Ibid. f. 190, a.

§ Ibid. 273, a. ‖ Dugdale's Baron. Vol. II. p. 202.

** E Lib. MS. de Vit. Mil. Gart. in Museo Ashmol. Not. 1118.

This EDWARD Walpole, Esq. who thus married Lucy, great grand-daughter and *heir* to the *said Sir John Robsart,* as before

of the greatest note in their time; but I shall confine myself to the actions of John, the eldest son, the first Earl of Orford being his heir.

The said Sir John Robsart * distinguished himself in the wars with the Saracens, in the reign of Richard II. and was knighted before the reign of Henry IV. Which King,† *out of his especial grace, and for the good services of his beloved and faithful Knight,* Sir John Robsart, grants to him, for term of his life, 100*l.* per ann. out of his Exchequer, by letters patent, dated November 17th, 1399: and Henry V. in consideration of his good services, ‡ confirms to him the said annuity, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, June 12th, 1413. He attended on Henry V. at his first landing in France, and after being at the siege of Caen, in Normandy (as § was also his brother, Sir Lewis Robsart), he became one of the principal commanders under the Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother; who, in 5 Henry V. especially appointed him, || to treat with the Governors of the castles of Vire, Hambye, St. Lo, and Carenton, for the surrender thereof, which in that year were at several times delivered to him. In 6 Henry V. he ** was also specially appointed, by the said Duke, to treat with the Governor of Pont Down, as also with the Governor, Knights, Esquires, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of Chierburgh, and with Mons. Robert de Frevile, Knt. Governor of the Castle of St. Saviour le Visconte; all which places being surrendered by agreement made with him, he †† was constituted Governor of the castle of St. Saviour le Visconte; and, on the decease of the Duke of Holland, was ‡‡ elected a Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter; but, continuing abroad, was installed at Windsor by his proxy, §§ Sir Thomas Bar, February 17th, 1418-19. At the siege of Rohan, he |||| was one of the Commissioners assigned by the King, to confer with the French Commissioners about the surrender of that city; and when eight days had been spent, without concluding on one article, which induced the English Commissioners to break off the treaty, and thereupon the townsmen mutinying, had forced the magistrates to alter their opinions, they came to the tent of Sir John Robsart, desiring him to move the King, that the truce might be prolonged for four days; which being assented to, they surrendered that city on articles agreed on by the said Sir John Robsart, the Earls of Warwick, Salisbury, and others. In 7 Henry V.*** he had, in recompense of his services, a grant of the castle and lordships of St. Saviour le Visconte, Neahou, and Danvers. In 8 Henry V. he was appointed, with the Duke of Exeter, and others of the greatest note, to confer with the French King at Troys, concerning the title of King Henry to the Crown of France, and his marriage with the Lady Catharine, daughter of the said King. ††† And when it was concluded on, that

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* Froissart's Chron. † Pat. 1 Henry IV.

‡ Pat. 1 Henry V. p. 4, m. 15. § Hall's Chron. f. 58.

|| Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. IX. p. 545, 553, 554, 555.

** Ibid. p. 565, 566, 618. †† Hall's Chron. f. 58.

‡‡ Regist. Ord. Gart. p. 66. §§ Ashmole's Ord. Gart. Append. LV.

|||| Hall, f. 62. *** Pat. Norm. 7 Henry V. p. 1. m. 80.

††† Hall, f. 68 b.

is mentioned, was buried with his ancestors at Houghton, on January 2d, 1558-9,[y] and the said Lucy had sepulture with

King Henry should come to Troys, and marry the said Lady Catharine, and the French King should make him heir of his realm, crown, and dignity, after his decease, Sir John Robsart * was left to give his attendance on the said Princess, till the King of England should come to Troys, to celebrate his nuptials. In 9 Henry V. he returned with the King and his Queen, to England,† and was present with his Majesty in a chapter of the Garter, held at Windsor, on May 23d, but, being absent in a chapter held in the next ensuing year, his ‡ excuse was allowed, by being abroad in the wars. On the death of his royal master, he attended on his corpse into England, and, being Keeper of the Seal of the Order of the Garter, was § present at the feast of St. George, held at Windsor, in 1 Henry VI. but returned to France the same year; and being a Knight Banneret,‖ as well as a Knight of the Garter, was retained, with his brother, Sir Terrey Robsart, Captain of Hamby, to serve the Regent, John, Duke of Bedford, in that kingdom, who made him ** Captain of Candebeck; and (after the death of his brother, Sir Terrey), of St. Saviour de Ive, in Normandy. In †† 7 Henry VI. he was with the King in Normandy. In the 8th year of that King, the Duke of Bedford sent the Earl of Huntingdon, and this Sir John Robsart, to the assistance of the Duke of Burgundy, then besieging Compeigne, who (as my author ‡‡ observes), were two, *as expert in all warlike affairs, as valiant in all bold attempts*; and they were so active in carrying on the siege, that the gaining of the town in a short time was not doubted of; but the death of Philip, Duke of Brabant, happening in the interval, occasioned the Duke of Burgundy to leave the siege, and the command, to Lord John of Luxemburgh, who marched off when the town was reduced to despair, without the consent of the English commanders.

This Sir John Robsart, being born in Hainalt, was naturalized in the 2d year of King Henry VI. §§ and in the preamble to the patent, it is recited, 'That the King, in consideration of the long and faithful services of his beloved and faithful Sir John Robbessart, Knt. to his dear father and grandfather; and also, because he did homage to his said father, with the advice and assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of England in parliament, grants to the said, that he should be made a native of this kingdom, &c.' On the death of Sir Lewis Robsart, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Bourchier,‖‖ who departed this life on Monday before the feast of St. Andrew, in 9 Henry VI. he was found his brother and heir, and of the age of forty-one years; but Sir Lewis enjoying that Barony only in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Bartho-

y Ex Regist. Eccl. Paroch. de Houghton.

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* Hist. of Eng. Vol. I. p. 327. † Regist. Ord. Gart. p. 75.
‡ Ibid. p. 81. § Regist. p. 84, 85.
‖ MS. Not. B. 5, in Bibl. Ioh. Anstis, Arm.
** E Lib. MS. de Vit. Mil. Gart. in Museo Ashmol. Not. 1118.
†† Anstis's Regist of the Gart. Vol. II. p. 66.
‡‡ Hist of Engl. Vol. I. p. 365. §§ Pat. 2 Henry VI. p. 4. m. 1.
‖‖ Esc. 9 Henry VI. n. 32.

him on February 1st, 1559-60. They had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Martin Cobb, of Snetisham, in com. Norf. Esq. and three sons; 1. John. 2. Richard. And, 3. Terrey. Whereof,

Richard Walpole, *second* son, writing himself of *Brakenash*, in the county of Norf. Gent.[z] makes his will, March 26th, 1568, and leaves his whole estate to his younger brother, Terrey Walpole: 'And if his last will be not sufficient, without farther act in the law, to give assurance, and convey over, to his said brother Terrey, all his right and interest in his lands, but that his eldest brother, as next heir to him by the common law, may challenge the same; his last request to him is, that he will relinquish his title therein, and suffer his last will to stand in force, which he hopes he will,' *having great trust in the goodness of his nature, and the uprightness of his conscience;* and wills to him his great seal with the red stone, and his tablet of gold. He also bequeaths legacies to Elizabeth, Bona, and Catharine Walpole, daughters of his said elder brother, John Walpole, and to Calibot Walpole, his son; also to his nephews, Geffery, and Thomas Cobb; and his nieces, Robsart and Elizabeth Cobb; appointing his brother, Terrey Walpole, executor.

This Terrey Walpole, *third* son, was buried at Houghton, February 20th, 1582, having married two wives; Wyborough and Catharine. The former was buried at Houghton, November 6th,

lomew, Lord Bourchier, this Sir John Robsart had not summons to parliament among the Barons, as his brother had; but in * 7 Henry V. he had the Baronies of St. Saviour le Visconte, and Neahou, in Normandy. In 17 Henry VI. he had a renewal † of the grant of 100*l.* per ann. made to him by Henry IV. as also of 50*l.* per ann. out of the castle, forest, and lordship of Rockingham, granted him by Henry V. with remainder to John, his son, for life; and deceasing in 29 Henry VI.‡ was buried in St. Francis's chapel, in the Grey-Fryers, London, now called Christ-church, where a raised tomb was erected to his memory, with his effigies in the livery of the Garter, and this inscription:

Hic jacet Strenuus Vir Dom. Johannes Robsard *Valens Miles in Armis, Qui obii* 24 *die* Decembris, *A. D.* 1450.

z Ex Regist. vocat. Babington. Not. 50. qu. 9, in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

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* Pat. Norman. 7 Henry V. m. 18. n. 26.

† Pat. 17 Henry VI. p. 2. m. 24.

‡ MS. sub. Effig. Vitell. F. VII. in Bibl. Cotton. Ex Regist. Fratrum Minorum Lond.

1574,[a] and by her he had issue Richard Walpole, baptized February 13th, 1568, and buried January 6th, 1632; also Lucy Walpole, christened on February 5th, 1569. By Catherine, his second wife, daughter and coheir of —— Threvile, he had issue Alice Walpole, baptized October 18th, 1579; Edward Walpole, baptized on June 2d, 1581, and Anne Walpole, baptized on June 2, 1582, married to John Pepys, of Ashtead, in Surrey, Gent.

John Walpole, Esq. *elder* brother to the said Richard and Terrey, succeeded to the manor of Sidestern, in Norfolk, and other lands, as cousin[b] and heir to Anne Dudley, the first wife of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the great favourite of Queen Elizabeth; and was daughter and sole heir[c] of Sir John Robsart, Knt. brother to Lucy, wife of Edward Walpole, Esq. father to the said John. Which John Walpole, Esq. took to wife Catharine, daughter and coheir of William *Calybut*, of Coxforth, in com. Norf. Esq. and was buried with his ancestors at Houghton,[d] March 29th, 1588, the said Catharine his wife, surviving him twenty-seven years, being buried by him, September 25th, 1612. Their issue were,

Edward, their eldest son and heir, baptized on January 28th, 1559, died in his travels beyond the seas. Calibut Walpole, second son, was a twin with Thomas, and were christened March 14th, 1561.

Dorothy, eldest daughter, baptized on December 25th, 1558, was buried on January 29th, 1559. Catharine, second daughter, was married, October 3d, 1581, to Philip Russel, of Burnhamthorp, in com. Norf. Esq. Bona, third daughter, baptized on February 14th, 1560, was married, October 18th, 1592, to John Amyas, of Delpham, in com. Norf. Esq. Elizabeth, fourth daughter, was married, July 3d, 1591, to Richard Bunting, of Southcreek, in com. Norf. Esq. Bridget Walpole, baptized on November 16th, 1569, was married, July 4th, 1593, to Henry Paynell, of Bellaugh, in com. Norf. Esq.

Calibut Walpole, Esq. succeeded his father, and, in 1591, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Bacon, of Hesset, in Suffolk, Esq. She was buried at Houghton on February 1st, 1624, and he had sepulture there with his ancestors, on May 4th, 1646; his eldest son and heir, Robert Walpole, Esq. succeeding him in his estate at Houghton, &c.

[a] Ex Regist. de Houghton. [b] Vis. de Com. Norf. ut antea.
[c] Vincent's Disc. of Brook's Errors, p. 310. Dug. Baronage, Vol. II. p. 222.
[d] Ex Regist. de Houghton.

His *second* son, John Walpole, baptized November 20th, 1595, was seated at Southcreeke, in com. Norf. and marrying Abigail, daughter and sole heir of Froximer Cocket, of Bromesthorp, in the same county, Esq. became possessed of that seat and estate, and left three daughters his coheirs;[e] Elizabeth, married to Edward Pepys, Counsellor at Law, and of Bromesthorp, Esq. Bridget, wedded to Francis Thoresby, of Gaywood, in com. Norf. Esq. and Susan, to John Hare, of Snitterton, as also (in her right), of Bromesthorp, Esq.[f] second son of Sir John Hare, and brother to Sir Ralph Hare, of Stow-Bardolph, Bart.

Calibut Walpole, third son, baptized November 27th, 1597, died unmarried, as did also Bacon Walpole, youngest son, who was christened, 29th Maii, 1599.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter, baptised October 20th, 1594, was married, February 14th, 1612, to Thomas Clifton, of Toftrees, in com. Norf. Esq. and Anne, youngest daughter, christened November 21st, 1596, was first married, January 12th, 1614, to Thomas Pettus, Esq.[g] son and heir of Sir Augustus Pettus, Knt. (by his second wife, Abigail, daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham), and brother to Sir Thomas Pettus, of Rackheath, in com. Norf. Bart. and, secondly, May 25th, 1619, to Sir Henry Hungate, of Bradenham, in com. Norf. Knight.

Robert Walpole, Esq. (eldest son and heir of Calibut, by Elizabeth Bacon), was born September 23d, 1593; and having married Susan, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, Knt. (Lord Mayor of London in the 9th of James I.) had issue, 1. Elizabeth, baptized January 18th, 1615, and buried the 23d following. 2. Jane, christened March 9th, 1617. 3. Elizabeth, baptized October 29th, 1620. And, 4. Edward, his son and heir, christened at Houghton, November 9th, 1621.

Susan his wife, was buried at Houghton, November 9th, 1622; and he dying on May 1st, 1663, was buried by her, with this inscription, on their gravestone:

"*Hic jacet Robertus Walpole Armig; juxta Susannam uxorem filiam Edv. Barkham de Southacre in com. Norf. militis, quæ obt. A. D.* 1622. *Natus fuit Sep.* 23, *A. D.* 1593, *denatus fuit Festo Sancti Philippi et Jacobi, A. D.* 1633."

[e] Ex Stemm. [f] En Stemm. de Famil. Hare.
[g] Ex Stemm. de Famil. Pettus.

Edward Walpole, his *only* son and heir, married in 1649,[h] Susan, second daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, in com. Suff. Knt. and Bart. and [i] was elected a member for the borough of King's-Lynn, to the parliament begun at Westminster, April 25th, 1660, which voted the return of Charles II. He and his father joined with Sir Horatio Townshend (afterwards Viscount Townshend), in fortifying the haven of King's-Lynn, and raising forces for his Majesty's reception, if the King had not been peaceably restored: for which service, he [k] was made one of the *Knights of the Bath*, on April 19th, 1661, and being again [l] elected a member for Lynn, in that called the Long Parliament, deceased during the sitting thereof, and was buried at Houghton, his Lady dying before him the same year, had sepulture there, under a marble gravestone, with these inscriptions:

"*Hic situs est Edvardus Walpole Balnei Miles, Roberti Walpole Armig; filius, qui Susannam, Roberti Crane, Baronetti de Chilton, in Agro Suff. filiam connubio sibi junxit, major* [m] *quadrâginta quinq. annos,* 18 *die Martii* 1667, *Morte piâ illustravit.*

Cœtera si quæras? narrabit fama superstes. Domina Susanna a latere Edv. Walpole, Balnei Militis, hic conditur, quæ obiit. 7 *Julii A. D.* 1667. *Ætat.* 35."

This Sir Edward Walpole was highly esteemed by all that knew him; and the corporation of Lynn had such a sense of his integrity and services in the House of Commons, that they made him a present of a noble piece of plate, with an inscription, expressing their esteem of his great abilities.

He was remarkable for his eloquence and weight in parliament; and once on a warm altercation in the House, he suggested an expedient, which was immediately adopted by both parties, for which Waller, the Poet, in a high strain of panegyric, ironically proposed that he should be sent to the Tower, for not having sooner composed the dispute, when he had it in his power.[n]

He had issue,

1. Robert, born November 18th, and baptized on the 28th of the same month, 1650.

[h] Visc. de com. Norf. A. D. 1664, in Offic. Arm.

[i] List of Parliaments, from 1640, to the Restoration of King Char. II. p. 63.

[k] Guillim's Display of Heraldry, 5th edit. p. 108.

[l] Ex Collect. Brown Willis, Arm.

[m] Qu.?

[n] Coxe's Life of Sir Robert Walpole, I. 2.

2. Jane, baptized October 19th, 1651, and buried at Houghton, February 24th, 1652.

3. Edward, baptized October 2d, 1652, and buried February 11th, 1653.

4. Susan, born November 3d, 1653, and buried on May 20th, 1659.

5. Elizabeth, born December 12th, 1654, and buried April 28th, 1662.

6. Anne, married to Montfort Spelman, of Narborough, in com. Norf. Esq. and died without issue, September 28th, 1691.

7. John, born January 28th, 1657, who died an infant.

8. Dorothy, born May 14th, 1659, and died unmarried, October 5th, 1694.

9. Susan, born June 22d, 1660, and was buried at Houghton, February 6th, 1665.

10. Mary, born August 11th, 1661, married to John Wilson, of Leicestershire, Esq. but left no issue.

11. Horatio Walpole, Esq. born July 11th, 1663, who married the Lady Anne Osborne, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Leeds, and widow of Robert Coke, of Holkham, in com. Norf. Esq. but died without issue, and lies buried at Houghton, under a marble gravestone thus inscribed: "*H. J Horatio Walpole Armig. filius natu minor Edv. Walpole Balnei Militis, qui obiit æt. quinquagenarius, Oct.* 17, 1717." And his Lady died August 4th, 1722.

12. Edward Walpole, baptized September 14th, 1664, was M. A. and Fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge; and dying on January 29th,[n] 1688, aged twenty-five, was buried in the chapel of the said college.

13. Elizabeth, born December 28th, 1665, married to James Host, of Sandringham, in com. Norf. Esq.

Robert Walpole, Esq. (eldest son of Sir Edward), was elected to parliament for the borough of Castle-Rising, from the first year of King William and Queen Mary, till his decease, in November 1700. He was Deputy-Lieutenant, and Colonel of the Militia in the county of Norfolk, and bore other offices, suiting his degree, as his ancestors had done before him; and was distinguished amongst the most polite men of the age. He considerably improved his estate by his prudent management; educated a large family with much credit, and was held in great estimation by the Whig party, whose measures he appears to have uniformly

[n] Le Neve, Vol. III. p. 103.

supported. He married Mary, only daughter and heir of Sir Jeffery Burwell, of Rougham, in com. Suff. Knight. They are buried at Houghton, with this memorial: "*Robertus Walpole Armig. filius natu maximus Edw. militis Balnei et Susannæ, hic sepultus est decimo octavo die, Nov. A. D.* 1700, *ætat. suæ quinquagesimo. Ex decem quos genuit filiis, superfuerunt Robertus, Horatio, Galfridus; ex filiabus septem, Maria, Dorothea, et Susanna.*

"*Maria uxor Robti Walpole Armigeri; quam filiam habuit unicam Galfridus Burwell, Miles, de Rougham, in agro Suffolc. Annos nata ad octo & quinquaginta, mortem ob. Martii* 14, 1711."

The age of the children was thus recorded by their mother.

1. Susan, born June 6th, 1672. 2. Mary, born June 8th, 1673. 3. Edward, born June 23d, 1674. 4. Burwell, born August 26th, 1675. 5. Robert, born August 26th, 1676. 6. John, born September 3d, 1677. 7. Horatio, born December 8th, 1678. 8. Christopher, born February 20th, 1679. 9. Elizabeth, born March 24th, 1680-1. 10. Elizabeth, born October 16th, 1682. 11. Galfridus, born March 15th, 1683-4. 12. Anne, born April 6th, 1685. 13. Dorothy, born September 18th, 1686. 14. Susan, born December 5th, 1687. 15. Mordaunt, born December 13th, 1688. 16. A boy still-born, April 8th, 1690. 17. Charles, born June 30th, 1691. 18. William, born April 7th, 1693. 19. A daughter still-born, January 20th, 1694-5.

Mary was married in April, 1689, to Sir Charles Turner, of Wareham, in com. Norf. Bart. whose daughter marrying Dr. Suckling, was grandmother of the illustrious Admiral Viscount Nelson.

Dorothy, was the second Lady of Charles, second Viscount Townshend.

Susan, the youngest, was married to Anthony Hamond,[o] of Wotton, in com. Norf. Esq. and died in January 1763.

The said surviving sons were,

1. Sir Robert, who was created *Earl of Orford.*
2. Horatio, *first Lord Walpole of Woolterton.* And,
3. Galfridus Walpole, who took to a maritime life, and rising

[o] Whom Dr. Johnson has confounded with Anthony Hammond, of Somersham, co. Hunt. father (by Jane Clarges), of James Hammond, the Elegiac Poet. The Hamonds, the descendants of Susan Walpole, are still resident at Wotton. The grandson, the Rev. Horace Hamond, a younger son, is Rector of Great Massingham, in Norfolk.

gradually, was advanced to the command of the Lion, a third rate man of war, which he bravely defended in an engagement with the French, in the reign of Queen Anne, and therein had his right arm shot off. Soon after the accession of King George I. he was elected for the borough of Lestwithiel, in Cornwall, to the first parliament called by his Majesty, and made Captain of the Peregrine, since called the Carolina, and last the Charlotte Yacht; also Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital; and was afterwards, on April 8th, 1721, appointed joint Post-master General, and Commissioner for the management of the Post-office. He married Cornelia, daughter of Mr. Hays, of London, but died without issue, on August 7th, 1726; and his Lady, in 1735, was married to —— Kyrwood, of Herefordshire, Esq.

Sir Robert, third but eldest surviving son, first Earl of Orford, born on August 26th, 1676, is celebrated in the annals of his country as Prime Minister, during a long and important period. The *Memoirs* of his *Life* and *Administration* were given to the world in 1798, by the Rev. William Coxe, in three ample quarto volumes.

He was educated at Eton, and in April 1696 (being then a younger brother), was admitted a scholar of King's College, Cambridge. On the death of his elder brother, in 1698, becoming heir to the paternal estate, he resigned his scholarship on the 25th of May.

On July 30th, 1700, he married, at Knightsbridge chapel, Catharine, daughter of Sir John Shorter, Lord Mayor of London, a woman of exquisite beauty, and accomplished manners. Soon after the marriage his father died; and he inherited the family estate, the rent-roll of which exceeded 2000l. a year. The death of his father threw him into the busy scenes of public life, when the violent spirit of party gave an impulse to his political exertions. He was elected in his father's room member for Castle-Rising, and sat for that borough in the two short parliaments which were assembled in the two last years of the reign of King William.

In the first parliament of Queen Anne, he was returned for Lynn-Regis; for which borough he was regularly chosen, till he was created Earl of Orford. He very soon began to be held in high estimation by the great leaders of the Whigs. In March 1705, he was appointed one of the Council to George, Prince of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England.

In February 1708, he was selected to succeed St. John as Secre-

tary at War. During the absence of Marlborough, the Secretary at War transacted the business of the department personally with the Queen; he was to correspond officially and confidentially with the Commander in Chief; and had the difficult task to conciliate the capricious temper of the Duchess of Marlborough, who interfered in all business, governed her husband with the most absolute sway, and who now treated the Queen with those marks of disrespect, which finally occasioned her own disgrace and the fall of the Whig Administration.[p] In January 1709-10, he was also appointed Treasurer of the Navy. In 1710, he was chosen one of the Managers on the Trial of Dr. Sacheverell, and displayed great ability on the occasion.

On the fall of the Whig Administration, in August 1710, he was removed from his employments. And his ability as a parliamentary opponent, being dreaded by the new Ministry, a plan was laid to get rid of him by an accusation of corruption, for forage contracts, while Secretary at War. In this plan his enemies were too successful. After long debates, a small majority resolved, that "Robert Walpole, Esq. was guilty of a high breach of trust, and notorious corruption; and that he should be committed prisoner to the Tower of London; and on a subsequent motion, which was carried only by a Majority of twenty, that he should be expelled."

He surrendered himself the next morning, and was committed to the Tower; where, refusing to make any concession, he remained till the prorogation of parliament. In this interval he was re-elected for Lynn; but the House resolved that he was ineligible. His release took place July 8th, and a dissolution following on August 8th, he was again chosen for Lynn.

In the new parliament he distinguished himself with more than usual ability. He exhibited his zeal for the Protestant succession, which he declared in danger. The last six months of the reign of Queen Anne were big with alarms. The Queen expired on August 1st, 1714.

On the accession of George I. to the throne, his eminent abilities, and his zeal for the succession in his royal house, which he had strenuously and successfully asserted, brought him again into the service of his country;[q] being first made PAYMASTER OF *the*

p Coxe, I. 23.

q The formation of the New Ministry was attributed principally to Townshend and Walpole. Townshend and Stanhope were appointed Secretaries of State; Cowper, Lord Chancellor; Marlborough, Commander in Chief; Wharton, Privy

guards and garrisons at home, and of THE FORCES *abroad,* on September 23d, 1714, five days after his Majesty's landing. And when a new Privy-council was appointed to meet on October 1st, that year, he was then sworn thereof, and took his place at the board.

On October 10th, 1715, he was constituted FIRST LORD COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY, and CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER;[r] and, in the same year, was elected Chairman of the committee of secresy, appointed by the House of Commons. to inquire into the conduct of those evil ministers,[s] *That brought a reproach on the nation, by the unsuitable conclusion of a war, which was carried on at so vast an expense, and was attended with such unparalleled successes.*

On April 10th, 1717, he resigned his posts of first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Lord Viscount Townshend, and other noblemen, resigning their places about the same time.[t] Walpole now went strongly into Opposition.

But, on June 4th, 1720, he was constituted Pay-master General of all his Majesty's forces.

The fact is, that Sunderland, now Prime Minister, felt himself at this time in great difficulties. The opposition which Walpole had given to the measures of Government, and his great influence in the House of Commons, pointed him out as the most desirable coadjutor in the present state of circumstances; overtures were made to him and Townshend, and a partial coalition took place.[u] Townshend was at the same time nominated President of the Council. But Walpole did not cordially coalesce with his new associates; he passed the remainder of the summer at Houghton, but was soon called forward to heal the wounds, which the frenzy and frauds of the South Sea Company had inflicted on public credit.[x]

In 1721, the death of Stanhope, and the charge made against Sunderland for his concern in the South Sea business, opened the

Seal; Sunderland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Halifax, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury; Devonshire, Lord Steward of the Household; Orford, First Lord of the Admiralty; Somerset, Master of the Horse; and Walpole, Paymaster of the Forces.

[r] Vacant by the death of Halifax, and the removal of the Earl of Carlisle, who had immediately succeeded Halifax. Coxe, I. 71.

[s] Bolingbroke, Oxford, Strafford, and Ormond, were accordingly impeached.

[t] Through the intrigues of Sunderland, Coxe, i. 93.

[u] Coxe, I. 131 [x] Ibid. 133.

way to the full re-establishment of the power of Walpole and Townshend. On April 4th, 1721, Walpole was appointed FIRST LORD COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY, and CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.[y]

At this time, among other beneficial regulations, Walpole countenanced a bill for encouraging the introduction of naval stores, and granting bounties and premiums to the importers of them from our colonies in North America.

It is the observation of Dean Tucker, in his *Theory of Commerce,* that the advancements which have been made in shipping, commerce, manufactures, and in all kinds of industry, since the passing of this law, have been prodigious; and it cannot be denied, even by the bitterest enemies of the Minister, that this national improvement was principally due to his liberal and enlarged spirit. He adds, "*I am persuaded, that impartial posterity will acknowledge, that if ever a statesman deserved well of the public,* SIR ROBERT WALPOLE *was that man.*" And yet (observes Coxe), none of the English historians have paid a due tribute of applause to these beneficial exertions of ministerial capacity; while some of them enter with a tedious minuteness into a detail of foreign transactions, and echo from one to the other the never-failing topic of Hanoverian influence; while they dwell with malignant pleasure on those parts of his conduct, which in their opinion prove the ascendency of influence and corruption; while they repeat the speeches and reproaches of Opposition, they suffer these salutary regulations, which ought to render the name of Walpole dear to every Englishman, to be principally confined to books of rates and taxes, and only to be mentioned by commercial writers.[z]

On May 26th, 1723, he was nominated one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government; and, by his Majesty's appointment, he was sworn on May 29th following, *sole Secretary of State,* during the absence of the Lord Viscount Townshend, and the Lord Carteret, who went with the King to Hanover.

On June 10th, 1723, the King rewarded the services of Walpole, by creating *his son* A PEER. The distinction had been offered by the King to himself; but, conscious that his talents were best calculated for the House of Commons, and that his consequence would soon decline if he was called to the Upper House, he waved the dignity for himself.[a]

[y] Coxe, I. 159. [z] Ibid. 165. [a] Ibid. 176.

On May 27th, 1725, his Majesty conferred on him the dignity of Knighthood of the most honourable *Order of the Bath*, upon the revival thereof. On June 7th following, his Majesty declared him one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the Government during his stay at Hanover. Also, on May 26th, 1726, he was elected KNIGHT-COMPANION *of the most noble* ORDER OF THE GARTER, and was installed at Windsor, June 16th; and, in 1727, was one of the Lords Justices of Great Britain.

On the accession of his late Majesty, he was on July 24th, 1727, continued in his office of FIRST COMMISSIONER of the TREASURY, and CHANCELLOR and Under-Treasurer of the EXCHEQUER;[b] also one of his Majesty's Privy-council; and was chosen one of the Governors of the Charter-house. At his Majesty's Coronation, October 11th, 1727, he attended as a Privy-counsellor, and as Knight of the Garter, in the full habit and collar of that most noble order, &c.

The wisdom of continuing the Administration, was proved by the unanimity with which affairs were at first conducted in parliament; and the accession of George II. which the Jacobites, abroad and at home, had impatiently expected as a signal of a new Revolution, took place with the most perfect tranquillity.[c]

As the same men were continued in office, of course the same measures were pursued both at home and abroad. At home, to continue the public tranquillity, to counteract the schemes of the Jacobites, to promote commerce, to encourage agriculture and manufactures, were the great efforts of Administration; and in these Walpole took an active and leading part.[d]

It was at this period that the heterogeneous body of the Opposition began to form itself into consistency; and to compose a firm and compact phalanx, which resisted all the efforts and influence of the Ministers to divide them, and which finally drove Walpole from the helm. Pulteney became the great leader of the Whig part of this body; under him were ranged his kinsman Daniel Pulteney, Sir John Barnard, Sandys, and afterwards Lord Polwarth, Pitt, Lyttelton, and the Grenvilles. Sir William Wyndham was the chief leader of the Tories; and William Shippen was the head of the Jacobites, who did not form less than fifty members. Those who supported the Ministers were, Lord Hervey, whose character and talents have been scandalously depreciated

[b] Through the influence of Queen Caroline; though the new King had first intended to confer the Premiership on Sir Spencer Compton. *Coxe*, I. 282. The Lord Hervey Memoirs.

[c] Ibid. 290. [d] Ibid. 291.

by Pope, Henry Pelham, Sir William Yonge, whom Johnson calls the best speaker in the House of Commons, Winnington, and his brother, Horace Walpole, whose talents for negotiation, indefatigable assiduity in business, and acquaintance with foreign transactions, rendered him an able coadjutor.[e]

In May 1730, Walpole, after a growing coolness of some length, lost the co-operation of his brother-in-law, Townshend, who retired in disgust from the office of Secretary of State, but nobly refused to join the Opposition; and spent the remainder of his days in a dignified retreat.[f]

At this period of his life, Walpole brought forward the *Excise Bill*, which raised such a clamour, that the memory of it has not yet subsided.

Dean Tucker makes the following observations on this subject: "Without entering into a defence of all parts of Walpole's conduct, I am persuaded that impartial posterity will do him the justice to acknowledge, that, if ever a statesman deserved well of the British nation, Sir Robert Walpole was the man. Indeed the only true way of discovering whether we are advancing or retreating in our political and commercial capacity, is to compare the past with the present, and to examine whether we have the same quantity of pernicious taxes, and monopolizing patents, as we had formerly, &c."

"One of the great merits of Sir Robert Walpole, and in which perhaps no Minister ever approached him, was that of simplifying the taxes, abolishing the numerous petty complicated imposts, which checked commerce, and vexed the fair trader, and substituting in their stead more equal and simple.

"But to omit matters of lesser note, the wisest proposal to relieve the nation was the *Excise scheme;* by means of which the whole island would have been one general *free port*, and a magazine and common storehouse for all nations."[g]

Such, however, was the violence of the Opposition to this measure, that the Minister deemed it prudent to abandon his plan; having only carried the first reading of the Bill, on April 4th, 1733, by a small majority.

In 1738, the depredations of the Spaniards inflamed the British nation to a desire of war; which, not coinciding with the pacific principles of Walpole, brought on him a new odium, increased

[e] Coxe, I. 294, 295.
[f] See Vol. II. article *Townshend*; and Coxe, I. 338.
[g] Coxe, I. 372.

by all the arts of Opposition. The public mind was agitated to a degree of frenzy, and their expectations to a pitch, which no reasonable concessions could gratify.

War at length became inevitable, in spite of the Minister, fomented as the seeds of discord were in so many quarters. The nation received the declaration of war with joy and enthusiasm.

Burke says, that "having seen, and with some care examined the original documents on this affair," they "perfectly satisfied" him "of the extreme injustice of that war, and of the falsehood of the colours, which, to his own ruin, and guided by a mistaken policy, he suffered to be daubed over that measure."

"Thus situated (adds Coxe), and thus embarrassed, thwarted by the King, counteracted by the Cabinet, reviled by the nation, and compelled to declare war against his own opinion, a natural question arises, why did he not resign? In fact, he did request the King's permission to resign; but the King refused to admit his resignation." [h]

Coxe, however, observes, that it would have been wiser and nobler to have declined compliance with the King's request; and that "the consequence of his continuance in office was, repeated mortifications from those with whom he acted, and insults from those who opposed him; and that, in less than two years from this period, he was reduced to compulsory resignation." [i]

At length, on December 28th, 1741, the Opposition finally triumphed.

On February 9th, 1742, Sir Robert Walpole was created EARL OF ORFORD, and on the 11th he resigned.

"The interview, when he took leave of the King, was highly affecting. On kneeling down to kiss his hand, the King burst into tears, and the Ex-Minister was so moved with that instance of regard, that he continued for some time in that posture; and the King was so touched, that he was unable to raise him from the ground. When he at length rose, the King testified his regret for the loss of so faithful a counsellor, expressed his gratitude for his long services, and his hopes of receiving advice on important occasions." [k]

After three years of retirement, in which, however, he still continued to busy himself in the arrangement of parties, and giving advice regarding public affairs, and during which some vain attempts were made with much industry to impeach him for the

[h] Coxe, I. 625. [i] Ibid. [k] Ibid. 696.

conduct of his long administration, he expired at his house in Arlington-street, London (whither he had gone on the summons of the King), on March 18th, 1745, æt. 69, and was buried at Houghton.

Mr. Coxe has written this great man's life so fully, that he has left nothing for subsequent compilers but to copy or abridge.

"He received (says he), an excellent education, came early into parliament, spoke at first indifferently, until habit and practice rendered him an able debater; was promoted to an office in the Admiralty, in the twenty-eighth year of his age; became Secretary at War at thirty; was trained to business under Marlborough and Godolphin; and managed the House of Commons during the Whig administration. Being deprived of his place, he distinguished himself in Opposition: was persecuted by the Tories, and considered as a martyr by the Whigs. He promoted, with unabated zeal, the Protestant succession, and was rewarded for his services, with the place of Paymaster of the Forces, by the new Sovereign, whom he had assisted in fixing upon the throne. Thus educated and inured to business, having thus served under Government and acted in Opposition, he was placed at the head of the Treasury. In this situation, adored by his family, beloved by his friends, and esteemed by his party, he was courted and idolized. His faculty for transacting business, and his talents for calculation, were considered by his fond admirers as the gift of nature; when, in reality, they were the result of education, assiduity, and experience."

"His merit has been acknowledged as an able minister of finance. Parsimony of the public money was one of his chief characteristics. The improvement of British trade, under his auspices, is generally acknowledged. His eloquence was plain, perspicuous, forcible, and manly; the tone of his voice was pleasing and melodious. The force of his speeches resulted rather from general weight, energy, and arrangement of the whole, than from the splendor of particular parts. His whole system was a system of gradual improvement: it is only necessary to cast a superficial glance over the regulations in commerce, finance, and jurisprudence, which took place during his administration, to be convinced of this truth."[1]

Burke has thus sketched his public character: "He was an honourable man, and a sound Whig. He was not, as the Jaco-

[1] Coxe, I. 749—753.

bites, and discontented Whigs, of his own time have represented him, and as ill-informed people still represent him, a prodigal and corrupt Minister. They charged him, in their libels and seditious conversations, as having first reduced corruption to a system: such was their cant. But he was far from governing by corruption. He governed by party attachments. The charge of systematic corruption is less applicable to him, perhaps, than to any Minister who ever served the Crown for so great a length of time. He gained over very few from the Opposition. Without being a genius of the first class, he was an intelligent, prudent, and safe Minister. He loved peace, and he helped to communicate the same disposition to nations, at least as warlike and restless as that in which he had the chief direction of affairs. Though he served a Master, who was fond of martial fame, he kept all the establishments very low. The land-tax continued at two shillings in the pound, for the greater part of his administration. The other impositions were moderate. The profound repose, the equal liberty, the firm protection of just laws, during the long period of his power, were the principal causes of that prosperity, which took such rapid strides towards perfection; and which furnished to this nation ability to acquire the military glory, which it has since obtained, as well as to bear the burdens, the cause and consequence of that warlike reputation. With many virtues, public and private, he had his faults, but his faults were superficial. A careless, coarse, and over-familiar style of discourse, without sufficient regard to persons or occasions, and an almost total want of political decorum, were the errors by which he was most hurt in the public opinion, and those through which his enemies obtained the most advantage over him. But justice must be done. The prudence, steadiness, and vigilance, of that man, joined to the greatest possible lenity, in his character and in his politics, preserved the Crown to this Royal Family; and with it, their laws and liberties to this country."

He first married Catherine, daughter of John Shorter, of Bibrook, in Kent, Esq. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Erasmus Phillips, of Picton Castle, in Pembrokeshire, Bart. This Lady died August 20th, 1737.[m]

[m] *Epitaph on a monument in King Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.*

To the Memory
of
Catherine Lady Walpole,

his mistress.

He married, secondly, Maria, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Skerret, Esq. She died of a fever, June 4th, 1738.[n]

By his former wife (Catherine Shorter), Lord Orford had issue,

1. Robert, *second Earl.*

2. Sir Edward, installed Knight of the Bath, December 27th, 1753. On April 29th, 1730, he was elected M.P. for Lestwithiel, in Cornwall, on a vacancy by the death of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. In 1734, he was chosen for Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, and constantly served for the same place till 1768. He went Secretary to the Duke of Devonshire, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and on May 12th, 1739, was constituted Clerk of the Pells in the Exchequer, worth 3000l. a year. He died unmarried, 1784, aged seventy-eight.[o]

Eldest Daughter of John Shorter, Esq.
Of Bybrook, in Kent,
and
First wife of Sir Robert Walpole,
Afterwards Earl of Orford,
Horace,
Her youngest son,
Consecrates this Monument.
She had Beauty and Wit
Without Vice and Vanity;
And cultivated the Arts
Without Affectation.
She was devout,
Tho' without Bigotry to any Sect,
And was without prejudice to any Party,
Tho' the Wife of a Minister;
Whose power she esteem'd,
But when she could employ it
To benefit the Miserable,
Or to reward the Meritorious.
She lov'd a private Life,
Tho' born to shine in public:
And was an Ornament to Courts;
Untainted by them.
She *died Aug.* 20, 1737.

This was written by her son, Horace.

[n] By her he had a daughter, Lady Mary (but born before marriage), married to Colonel Churchill, father of the late and present General Churchill, of Lady Cadogan, and of the first wife of the present Earl of Orford. Sir Robert obtained for her the King's licence for the rank of an Earl's daughter. She was Housekeeper of Windsor Castle, and deceased within these few years.

[o] He left three natural daughters: the late Duchess of Gloucester (widow of

3. Horace, who succeeded his nephew as *fourth Earl of Orford.* & who is supposed really to have been the son of Lord Hervey

4. Mary, married to George, third Earl of Cholmondeley, and died in 1732.

Robert, second Earl of Orford, his said eldest son, having had all the advantages of education at home, set out on his travels in the year 1720, and before his return, in consideration of the great services of his father, the antiquity of his family, the merits of his ancestors, and that the name of *Walpole* might be more conspicuous *(as inserted in the preamble to his patent)*, was created *a Peer of Great Britain*, by the name, style, and title of Lord Walpole, *Baron of Walpole, in the county of Norfolk* (the ancient inheritance of his family), by letters patent, bearing date June 10th, 1723, with limitation, for want of heirs male, to Edward and Horace, his brothers; and, in default of their heirs male, to their father, Sir Robert Walpole, and his heirs male, remainder to the heirs male of Robert Walpole, Esq. father of the said Sir Robert Walpole.

His Lordship took his place in the House of Peers, January 21st, 1723. He married, on March 27th, 1724, Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Samuel Rolle, of Haynton, in com. Devon, Esq. by which Lady (who was, secondly, married to the Hon. Sewallis Shirley, Esq. and was afterwards Baroness Clinton and Say, and died in 1781,[p] in Italy), he had issue one son, named George, by his late Majesty, who was afterwards his godfather, and the Queen his godmother.

On the revival of the Order of the Bath, in 1725, he was created one of the Knights thereof. On October 3d, 1727, our late Sovereign was pleased to grant him the office of Ranger and Keeper of his Majesty's new Park, near Richmond, in Surrey. After which he was constituted *Clerk of the Pells in the Exchequer*; and, in April, 1733, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Devon. On July 8th, 1738, he was made Master of the Harriers and Foxhounds; and on May 12th, 1739, was constituted *Auditor of his Majesty's Exchequer*, worth 7000l. a year; when he resigned his place of Clerk of the Pells to his brother, the Hon. Edward Walpole, Esq. And departing

Earl Waldegrave), the late Countess of Dysart, and the present Mrs. Keppel, widow of the Bishop of Exeter.

p She was a Lady of well-known eccentricities, and brought him a fortune of 4000*l.* a year. See mention of her in Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's Letters. See also title *Clinton and Say*, in Vol. VI.

this life, on April 1st, 1751, was buried at Houghton, being succeeded in his honours and estate by his only son,

George, third Earl of Orford, born on April 1st, 1730, who in the late reign enjoyed the places of Lord of the King's Bedchamber, and of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Norfolk, and of the city and county of the city of Norwich. He was continued in these offices by his present Majesty, who moreover appointed him, on February 1st, 1763, Ranger and Keeper of St. James and Hyde Parks. His Lordship was also Steward of the Corporation of Yarmouth. He died unmarried in December 5th, 1791,[q] and was succeeded by his uncle,

Horace, fourth Earl of Orford, who was born 1717, educated at Eton (where he formed a friendship with Gray, the Poet), and at Cambridge. He then travelled, 1739, 1740, and 1741.

In 1741, he was returned M. P. for Callington, in Cornwall; and in 1747, for Castle-Rising, in Norfolk, and again in 1754, for the same; and for King's Lynn in 1754 and 1761; at the expiration of which last parliament, he finally retired from the stage of politics, and confined himself wholly to literary pursuits.

His father procured for him the places of Usher of the Receipt of the Exchequer, Comptroller of the Great Roll, and Clerk or Keeper of the Foreign Receipts, worth together 2500l. a year.

With this income he built his celebrated villa at Twickenham, in the Gothic style, called *Strawberry Hill,* and enriched it with books and pictures, and other elegant or curious specimens of the arts, so as to make it the object of national attraction.

Here he established a private press, at which he not only printed his own works, but many other curious pieces. From this press first issued *The Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors,* 1758, 2 *vols.* 12m°. *Anecdotes of Painting,* 1762, 1763.[r] *Historic Doubts,* 1768. *Mysterious Mother,* 1768. *Miscellaneous Antiquities,* 1772, 4to.[s]

He died unmarried, at his house in Berkeley Square, March 2d, 1797, aged seventy-nine.

His character has been thus drawn:

[q] He was an eccentric character, with some ingenuity, much addicted to agricultural pursuits, and the last of the English nobility who practised the ancient sport of Hawking. See *Gent. Mag. LXI.* 1164, 1232.

[r] The Castle of Otranto, affecting concealment, did not come from this press.

[s] Hence also issued Gray's Poems, with Bentley's Designs, folio, 1757; and Gray's Two Odes, 1757, 4to. &c.

"He seems to have been the favourite child of his father, who was vain of his lively parts, and probably injured the force of his future character by early indulgence. He distinguished himself at Eton, and formed friendships with those of the first talents and acquirements, more especially Gray and West. When he travelled, the son of a long-established and powerful British Premier of course enjoyed every attention and advantage. On his return home he came into parliament, and made a conspicuous figure, both in the circles of fashion and literature. He discovered a very acute acquaintance with history; a great fondness for antiquities; and a very nice and discriminative taste in the arts. Having been provided, through his father's patronage, with a lucrative sinecure in the Exchequer, he had the means to indulge his leisure, and his love of books, architecture, and painting. He bought a villa at Twickenham, and displayed his inventive genius, by turning it into a most curious, elegant, and rich Gothic mansion, which he called *Strawberry Hill;* and which became the favourite residence of his future life. Here he collected a library, and an assemblage of rare and valuable specimens of the arts, unique both in their nature and extent. The mind of the Master, adorned with inexhaustible stores of congenial knowledge, was calculated to give a double effect to these treasures. In this retreat, he dedicated much of his time to study and composition. *The Royal and Noble Authors; The Anecdotes of Painting; The Historic Doubts;* and, *The Castle of Otranto,* were some of the first fruits of his retirement. The circumstance of their being printed at a private press, stamped an additional value on them, amongst the curious collectors of typography. But these works have many intrinsic claims to praise; they possess much vivacity, much acuteness, much research, and often throw new light on the subjects he discusses. Sometimes, indeed, he was more anxious to say what was brilliant, than what was just; but he was, notwithstanding, a very valuable writer; and posterity will probably bestow more credit on him, than has hitherto been allowed him [t] by the jealousy of rank and fortune." [u]

On the death of Earl Horace, all the titles became extinct, ex-

[t] Lord Orford's Works have been published since his death, in five splendid 4to. vols.

These, with Coxe's Life of Sir Robert Walpole, three vols. 4to. and Coxe's Life of Lord Walpole, one vol. 4to. form a complete account of the Walpole family.

[u] Biogr. Peerage.

cept the *Barony*, which devolved on his first cousin, *Horatio, Lord Walpole, of Wolterton.*[x]

HORATIO, LORD WALPOLE, younger brother of the *first* Earl of Orford, betaking himself early to public business, was, in 1707, appointed chief Secretary to Henry Boyle, Esq. who then had the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the sequel acted as Principal Secretary of State, was created Lord Carlton, and died President of the Privy-council.

In 1708, his Lordship went with Major-general James Stanhope (afterwards Earl Stanhope), as Secretary of the embassy to Charles III. King of Spain, who became Emperor of Germany, in 1711, by the name of Charles VI. His Lordship likewise acted in the same character to John, Duke of Marlborough, and Charles, second Viscount Townshend, when they were constituted Plenipotentiaries, in 1709, to treat with those of France; as also next year, when the French made new overtures for a general pacification, at Gertruydenburgh. Moreover, the before-mentioned Viscount Townshend having been, on September 17th, 1714, sworn one of the Principal Secretaries of State, his Lordship was, four days afterwards, nominated Secretary to him in that department; and was employed, soon after, to transact certain matters of importance with the States General of the United Provinces at the Hague. His elder brother, Sir Robert, having been appointed first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, on October 10th, 1715, he was invested with the office of Secretary to the board of Treasury, on the 12th of that month. In 1716, his Lordship was sent Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General aforesaid, and attended King George I. at Hanover the same year; in 1717, he succeeded to the office of Surveyor and Auditor General of all his Majesty's revenues in America, in consequence of a reversionary grant obtained some time before: but in April that year he resigned his post in the Treasury, when his elder brother, and other great Ministers, quitted their employments.

His Lordship, from that time, had no office dependant on the Crown, except that of Surveyor and Auditor General of the royal revenues in America, which was for life, until June, 1720, when Charles Fitz-Roy, second Duke of Grafton, having been declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he was constituted Secretary of State

[x] The estates, after a suit in Chancery, were decreed to the Earl of Cholmondeley, as descended from the first Earl of Orford's daughter.

for that kingdom; where, at his arrival, he was admitted a member of the Privy-council. His brother, Sir Robert Walpole, being re-instated in the offices of first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in April, 1721, when he resigned the post of Paymaster-general of the land forces (which had been conferred on him in June the preceding year), his Lordship was again appointed Secretary to the Treasury.

On January 13th, 1723-4, he was dispatched on affairs of moment to the Court of France, in quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; and, on May 5th following, was invested with the character of Ambassador Extraordinary to that Court, where he resided till the death of King George I. which happened on June 11th, 1727; after which, visiting England, he had his powers renewed, and on July 23d ensuing, set out again for Paris. In 1728, his Lordship was named one of the three Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, to be held at Soissons; his colleagues were, the late Earl of Harrington, and Stephen Poyntz, Esq.; and on June 12th, that year, arrived there, where the Imperial, French, Spanish and Dutch Ministers also assembled.

On May 5th, 1730, being then in France, he was constituted Cofferer of his Majesty's Household; and afterwards coming to England, was, on November 12th, 1730, sworn of the Privy-council, and took his seat at the board accordingly.

His Lordship, in 1734, was sent Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General; and maintained that character until 1740; having in the interval occasionally visited England, to assist at the Council-table, or in parliament.

On May 2d, 1741, he was appointed a Teller of the Exchequer, having at the same time resigned the place of Cofferer of the Household: and his Majesty, in consideration of his long and faithful services, was pleased to create him a *Peer of Great Britain*, by the name and style of LORD WALPOLE, OF WOLTERTON, *in the county of Norfolk*, by letters patent bearing date June 1st, 1756.

At the general election, in 1713, he was returned one of the members for the town and borough of Castle Rising, in Norfolk, to the fourth parliament of Great Britain, and the last called by Queen Anne; being then styled Horatio Walpole, junior, Esq. in distinction from his uncle, who was then alive. In 1714, he was chosen to the first parliament of King George I. for the borough of Beeralston, in Devonshire, by the same designation; but having, in 1717, got possession of the offices of Surveyor and Auditor

General of the King's revenues in America, as before narrated, he thereby vacated his seat. However, he was elected next year for the borough of Eastlooe, in Cornwall; and, in 1722, was chosen both for Eastlooe, and the borough of Yarmouth, in Norfolk, to the second parliament summoned by King George I. but made his election for the latter, for which he was also returned, in 1727, to the first parliament convened by King George II. He was returned for the city of Norwich, in Norfolk, to the three succeeding parliaments, respectively called in 1734, 1741, and 1747; and for Castle Rising, aforesaid, to that summoned in 1754.

His Lordship died February 5th, 1757, æt. 79.

Coxe, in his excellent Memoirs of this very able nobleman, has given the following full character of him:

"No character was ever more wantonly misrepresented by the malignance of party than that of Lord Walpole. As he was the brother of a Minister who so long directed the helm of government, and had so considerable a share in the conduct of foreign affairs, he partook of the obloquy heaped on Sir Robert Walpole, in the numerous party-pamphlets, and periodical papers, which deluged the public during his administration. Smollet, blindly adopting the malevolence of his opponents, described him, as employed in despite of nature, in different negotiations: as blunt, awkward, and slovenly; an orator without eloquence, an ambassador without dignity, and a plenipotentiary without address. But the Continuator of [y] Tindal has done justice to his abilities and character; and the late Earl of Hardwicke, who cannot be suspected of interested flattery, has thus paid a just tribute of applause to his memory:

"Mr. Robinson (afterwards Lord Grantham), was Secretary to Mr. Walpole, Ambassador to France. The annals of this country will record the abilities of both: and the Editor, with gratitude, remembers the friendship and confidence with which they indulged him. Mr. Walpole had the greatest weight with Cardinal Fleury, till Monsieur Chauvelin gained the ascendant over him; and then the former desired to be recalled from his station. His dispatches (were they published), would do credit to his unwearied zeal, industry, and capacity. He was a great master of the commercial and political interests of this country. He was deservedly raised to the Peerage in 1756, and died soon after. It

y Tindal, Vol. XX. p. 205.

was the fashion of the Opposition of this time, to say that he was the dupe of Cardinal Fleury; his correspondence would shew no man was ever less so. He negotiated with firmness and address; and with the love of peace, which was the system of his brother, Sir Robert, he never lost sight of that great object, keeping up the sources of national strength and wealth. One of the most cordial leave-takings which any public minister ever had, was that which he exchanged with the States-General in 1739, on presenting his letters of recall."[z]

Coxe goes on; "It is hoped, that this observation of so able a judge of political talents, will be proved and justified by these Memoirs; and Lord Walpole will be vindicated from the unjust obloquy heaped upon his person and abilities.

"Lord Walpole, in his person, was below the middle size; he did not possess the graces recommended by Lord Chesterfield, as the essential requisites of a fine gentleman; and his manners were plain and unassuming. Notwithstanding his long residence abroad, he was careless in his dress; though witty, he was often boisterous in conversation, and his speech was tinctured with the provincial accent of Norfolk. But these trifling defects, which the prejudices of party highly exaggerated, and which rendered his personal appearance unprepossessing, he was, himself, the first to ridicule. He was frequently heard to say, that he never learnt to dance, that he did not pique himself on making a bow, and that he had taught himself French.

"He was by nature choleric and impetuous; a foible which he acknowledges in a letter to his brother. "You know my mother used to say, that I was the most passionate, but not the most positive child she ever had." He corrected, however, this defect, so prejudicial to an ambassador; no one ever behaved with more coolness and address in adapting himself to circumstances, and in consulting the characters and prejudices of those with whom he negotiated.

"Notwithstanding his natural vivacity, he was extremely placable, and easily appeased. He behaved to those who had reviled his brother's Administration, and derided his own talents and person, with universal candour and affability; and no instance occurs of his personal enmity to the most violent of his former opponents.

"In conversation he was candid and unassuming; and com-

[z] Hardwicke's State Papers, Vol. II. p. 631.

municated the inexhaustible fund of matter, with which his mind was stored, with an ease and vivacity [a] which arrested attention. In the latter part of his life, he fondly expatiated on past transactions, removed the prejudices of many who had been deluded by the misrepresentations of party, and induced several of his former opponents candidly to confess their errors.

"With regard to his moral conduct, he was sincere in his belief of Christianity; and zealous and constant in performing the duties of religion. His private character was irreproachable; he was a tender husband, an affectionate father, a zealous friend, and a good master; he was particularly careful in superintending the education of his children, and had the satisfaction of seeing his cares repaid by their good conduct.

"He maintained an unimpeached character for truth and integrity, as well in his public, as in his private capacity. He gave a striking proof of his invariable attachment to his word, by refusing to sign the triple alliance between the Emperor, Great Britain, and France; because he had solemnly assured the States, that no treaty should be concluded with France without their participation. This attachment to truth, which has been too often supposed an incumbrance to Ministers in foreign transactions, established his credit, and contributed to his success in many difficult negotiations. He was equally trusted by the sagacious Fleury, the cautious Heinsius, and the irritable Slingelandtt.

He was by nature and habit, arising from the original smallness of his fortune, and from the necessity of providing for a numerous family, strictly economical; yet he was liberal in rewarding services, and magnificent, whenever the dignity of his station required. During his embassies he acted with a laudable spirit, which few ambassadors have imitated; even in his absence, a regular table was maintained, and the same establishment (except in his equipages), kept up as when he was present. He was accustomed to say, that the best intelligence is obtained by the convivial intercourse of a good table; and was anxious to give the same opportunities to his secretary.

"He was always an early riser, and usually finished his dis-

[a] "Bishop Keene, in a letter to Mr. Etough, says, 'Old Horace dined with me the other day; he was uncommonly communicative and agreeable.' The late much regretted Lord Sydney, frequently expatiated on Lord Walpole's spirited and interesting flow of conversation; Mr. Cresset Pelham also recollects, with pleasure, the satisfaction and information which he derived from his intercourse with Lord Walpole."

patches and transacted his business before the hour of dinner, unless he was pressed by urgent affairs. Being fond of society, and of a convivial temper, though strictly sober in his habits, he usually relaxed his attention after dinner, and passed a chearful evening in domestic enjoyments, or mixed society.

" During the whole Administration of his brother, he was not only assiduous in fulfilling the drudgery of his own official departments, but had a share in directing every negotiation, and superintended the whole system of foreign affairs. Even after his retirement from office, he spontaneously submitted his thoughts to the King or Ministry; and on account of his extensive knowledge in political affairs, he was constantly consulted, and drew up memorials, abstracts of treaties, and other diplomatic papers. Although many of these documents were destroyed by himself, and others unavoidably lost; yet those which remain are so numerous, as to excite astonishment at his incredible perseverance. Lord Walpole also gave to the public several pamphlets" (which are enumerated by Coxe); " and it may truly be said, that few treatises of importance issued from the press, on the side of the Ministry with whom he acted, which were not submitted to his inspection, or corrected and improved by his hand.

" During the time of his embassies, and when almost the whole affairs of Europe passed through his hands, Lord Walpole was no less employed at home. He constantly spent the Summer and Autumn at his post, and returned to England just before the meeting of parliament. He was always consulted by his brother, and often by the King, on the current affairs; and took an active share in those debates which related to foreign transactions. Lord Walpole was intimately acquainted with the history both of ancient and modern times; and his political knowledge was accurate and comprehensive, being the result of sagacious observation, improved by long practice in momentous business.

" He paid great attention to the trade and manufactures of his country, and particularly to those which Great Britain carried on with the American colonies; and which the place of Auditor of the Foreign Plantations rendered, according to his own expression, 'No less an object of duty, than of information.' The treaties which he published, and many which he left in manuscript, prove his minute and extensive knowledge of those subjects. There is scarcely an article of trade, commerce, and manufacture, both native and foreign, in which documents are not found among his papers, interspersed with occasional remarks in his own hand

writing. These remarks shew great liberality of sentiment, and the most extensive views with respect to the freedom of trade, the abolition of monopolies, and the prevention of smuggling. His acquaintance with these subjects was so well known and appreciated, that, not only during the Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, but even in subsequent periods, he was consulted, and had the principal share in preparing many acts of parliament relating to the increase of trade, or the improvement of manufactures.

"From the time of his brother's resignation till his own death, he neither desired nor courted any official employment. During this period he acted a part, which every man of moderation and integrity will admire and imitate. Instead of going into petulant opposition, or publicly combating the measures of Government, he thought it his duty openly to support them, whenever they deserved approbation. When he differed from the King and Ministers in essential points, he always privately delivered his opinion, either in person or by letter. Whenever he was convinced that Government was pursuing weak or improper measures, he gave his sentiments with respect and firmness; and was not discouraged by observing, that his advice was not acceptable. His private correspondence in this publication, displays many instances in which his frankness and perseverance offended the King and the Ministers, and drew on himself the imputation of officiousness. Lord Walpole understood and wrote French with great fluency and propriety; and spoke it with equal facility, though with a foreign accent. Cardinal Fleury, alluding to his pronunciation, used to say of him, 'Il est diablement eloquent avec son mauvais Français.' His knowledge of classical literature was very considerable, and formed a great fund of amusement during his retirement in the country, and in the latter period of his life. In his letters to his friends, he often dwells with peculiar pleasure on the writings of antiquity, and proves his knowledge and taste, by frequent and apposite quotations."[b]

His Lordship, on July 21st, 1720, wedded Mary, daughter of Peter Lombard, Esq. and by her (who died March 9th, 1783), was father of four sons, and three daughters; viz. Horatio, late Earl of Orford. 2. Thomas. 3. Richard. 4. Robert. 5. Mary, married on June 19th, 1764, to Maurice Suckling,[c] of Hanover-square, Esq. 6. Henrietta-Louisa. And, 7. Anne.

[b] Coxe's Memoirs of Lord Walpole, p. 462—468.

[c] Uncle to Earl Nelson.

Thomas, the *second* son, was an eminent Merchant and Banker in London, and in the parliament, convened in 1754, served for the borough of Sudbury, in Suffolk, as he did in the next for the borough of Ashburton, in Devonshire; at the general election in 1768, he was chosen member for the borough of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, and re-elected in 1774, and 1780, for the same place. He died in March 1803. He wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joshua Van-Neck, of Heveningham-hall, in Suffolk, Bart. and by her (who died on June 9th, 1760), had two sons; Thomas, born May 23d, 1755, late Envoy to the Court of Munich; married, December 6th, 1803, Lady Margaret Perceval, sister to the Earl of Egmont, and Lord Arden; and has issue a daughter, born October 2d, 1804, and a son, born in September 1805; Lambert-Theodore, born December 28th, 1757, a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, killed in an action with the rebels in Ireland, in June 1798; married, April 11th, 1788, Margaret, sister of Edward Clive, now Earl of Powis, by whom he left issue two daughters, Frances-Margaretta, and Charlotte-Louisa; and two daughters, Catharine-Mary, born July 8th, 1756; and Elizabeth, born March 8th, 1759.

The third son, Richard, was also a Banker in London, and member of parliament for Yarmouth, in Norfolk, 1768, 1774, 1780; and on November 22d, 1757, espoused Margaret, third daughter of Sir Joshua Van-Neck, aforesaid, and died August 8th, 1798, having had issue by her, 1. Richard, born June 15th, 1762, formerly a Banker in his father's house, married, January 23d, 1792, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Alderman Sir Benjamin Hammet, Knt. 2 Robert, born October 14th, 1768, a Merchant in London. 3. Edward, M. A. late of Trinity College, Cambridge, born April 13th, 1776. 4. Mary-Rachel, born July 16th, 1760, married, December 30th, 1797, the Rev. Ashton Vade, Vicar of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, and has issue. 5. Caroline, born July 23d, 1765, married, May 11th, 1787, the Hon. and Rev. George Henry Neville, brother to the present Earl of Abergavenny, and has issue.

Hon. Robert Walpole, *fourth* and youngest son, was, in July 1764, nominated one of the Clerks in ordinary of the Privy council; and in May 1761, was chosen Recorder of Yarmouth, in Norfolk. He was afterwards many years Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal, which he quitted in May, 1800. He then retired on a pension, and died in Dorset Street, Manchester-square, on April 19th, 1810, aged seventy-four. He mar-

ried, first, at Lisbon, on May 8th, 1780, Diana, daughter of Walter Grosett, Esq. a Merchant of that city; and by her, who died July 24th, 1784, had issue, 1. Robert, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, distinguished for his literary and poetical talents. 2. George, a cadet in the East India Company's service, died in India, August 23d, 1807. He married, secondly, May 10th, 1785, Sophia, eldest daughter of Richard Stert, Esq. also a Merchant of the same place, and by her had eight sons, Richard, Henry, William, Edward, Francis, Arthur, John, and Horatio.

HORATIO, eldest son, SECOND LORD WALPOLE, FIRST EARL OF ORFORD, *of the new creation*, at the general election, in 1747, was returned one of the burgesses for Lynn-Regis, in Norfolk, to the tenth parliament of Great Britain; as he was likewise to the next, which met on May 31st, 1754.

On the death of Horace, the last Earl of Orford, 1797, he succeeded to the BARONY OF WALPOLE, OF WALPOLE, and on April 1st, 1806, was created EARL OF ORFORD.

He died February 24th, 1809, æt. 86.

On May 12th, 1748, his Lordship married Lady Rachel Cavendish, third and youngest daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire; and by her Ladyship, who died May 1805, had issue

1. Horatio, *present Peer.*

2. William, who died on December 15th, 1764, in the ninth year of his age.

3. George, a General in the Army, born June 20th, 1758, M.P. for Derby, 1796, and for Dungarvan, 1806. In 1792, he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and 1794, commanded the 13th Dragoons. In 1795, he served in Jamaica, and took an active part in the Maroon war.

4. Robert, who died young.

And also two daughters; Catharine, born June 4th, 1750; and Mary, October 22d, 1754; married, August 4th, 1777, to Captain Thomas Hussey, then of the Foot-guards.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

HORATIO, SECOND EARL OF ORFORD, *of the new creation*, who was born June 24th, 1752. He was elected M.P. for Wigan, 1780; and sat for King's Lynn from 1784, till his accession to the Peerage. In 1783, he was appointed Secretary and Register to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, which vacated his seat for Wigan; but for which he was re-elected.

His Lordship married, first, July 7th, 1781, Sophia, daughter of Charles Churchill, Esq. by Maria, daughter of Sir Robert Wal-

pole, K. G. afterwards Earl of Orford, by whom (who died November 11th, 1797), he had issue,

1. Horatio.
2. William, a Captain in the Royal Navy.
3. Frederick, since deceased.
4. John, an Ensign in the Coldstream regiment of Foot-guards.
5. Sophia, deceased.
6. Charlotte.
7. Maria.
8. Harriet.
9. Anne, deceased.
10. Georgiana. 11. Sophia-Anne. And, 12. Catharine.

He married, secondly, in July 1806, the widow of the Rev. Edward Chamberlayne, who died without issue, May 18th, 1807.

Titles. Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford, Lord Walpole, of Walpole, and Lord Walpole, of Wolterton.

Creations. Lord Walpole, of Walpole, June 10th, 1723; Lord Walpole, of Wolterton, in the county of Norfolk, June 1st, 1756, 29 George II.; Earl of Orford, April 1st, 1806.

Arms. Or, on a fess, between two chevrons, Sable, three cross-crosslets, of the first.

Crests. On a wreath, the bust of a man side-faced, couped, proper, ducally crowned Or, with a long cap on, turning forwards, Gules, and thereon a Catharine-wheel, Or.

Supporters. On the dexter side, an antelope Argent, attired proper, unguled Or, and gorged with a collar, checked Or and Azure, with a golden chain affixed thereto, passing through his fore-legs, and reflexed over his back; on the sinister, an hart, Argent, attired proper, unguled and gorged with like collar and chain.

Motto. FARI QUÆ SENTIAT.

Chief Seat. Wolterton, Norfolk.

GREY, EARL GREY.

THAT this family of GREY has been ancient in Northumberland, and famous for divers military exploits, is evident from many authorities; and that they first attained the Peerage in the reign of King Edward IV.[a]

In King Edward the Second's time, THOMAS DE GREY, being Governor[b] of the castles of Couper and Fife, in Scotland, came[c] into that realm shortly after his coronation. And with XXVI men broke[d] through those forces, which Gualter de Buckerton had laid to entrap him.

Other particulars, no less memorable, were these; viz. that at the siege[e] of Stryvelin, upon the rescue of Henry, Lord Beaumont, of whose retinue he then was, he received a dangerous wound under his eyes.[e] Likewise, that he was afterwards taken prisoner[f] by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray; and Governor of Norham,[g] where he was twice besieged by the Scots; once for near six months,[h] the other for full seven.[i] Likewise, that he

[a] It is observable, that the Grays of Scotland carry the same armorial bearings with these Greys of the North of England, which may be seen in their churches, tombstones, and other monuments of antiquity; and Douglas, in his *Peerage of Scotland*, observes, that "as Northumberland formerly belonged to Scotland, it is the general opinion, that Lord Grey, of Chillingham, of that county (whose predecessor came over with the Conqueror), gave the lands of Browfield or Broxmouth, in the county of Roxburgh, adjoining to it, to a younger son of his family, of whom all the Grays in Scotland are said to be descended. Sir Hugh de Gray, a man of considerable rank and figure in the reign of King Alexander II. 1214, was then proprietor of the lands of Broxmouth. His descendant, Sir Andrew Gray, was summoned as a *lord of parliament*, in 1437.

[b] Lel. Col. I. 783. [c] Ibid. [d] Ibid. [e] Ibid. 779.
[f] Ibid. 786. [g] Ibid. 788. [h] Ibid. 790. [i] Ibid. 813.

slew[k] one Crymes, a Scotish Admiral, who had been a great robber at sea.

Moreover, that in 19 Edward III. he had a charter of free warren[l] throughout all his lordships of Fenton, Nosbytte, Dodinton, North-Middleton, South-Middleton, *Howyke*, Eworth, Heddon, and Haakill, in that county; and that he routed the Earls of March[m] and Sutherland, upon their invasion of the North, whilst King Edward III. was at the siege of Tournay.

Another THOMAS there was, who, in 2 Henry V. being in that conspiracy[n] with Henry, Lord Scrope, on the behalf of the French, suffered death for the same.[o]

Sir JOHN GREY, of *Berwick*, co. Northumb. Knt. living 1372, was father of

Sir THOMAS Grey, of Berwick and Chillingham. co. Northumb. who dying 1402, left issue by Jane, daughter of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk,

1. Sir John.

2. Sir Thomas Gray, *of Wark, of whom hereafter, as ancestor to the present Peer.*

3. William Grey, Dean of York, and Bishop of London, 1426; translated to Lincoln in 1431.

4. Sir Henry Grey, of Ketteringham, co. Norf. married Emma, daughter of William Appleyard, and was father of Sir Henry Grey, Knt. and of Eleanor, wife of Harrington.

5. Matilda, wife of Sir Robert Ogle, Knt.[p]

Sir JOHN Grey, of *Heaton*, co. Northumb. Knt. *eldest* son, styled *Earl of Tankerville, in Normandy.*

[k] Lel. Coll. I. 789. [l] Cart. 19 Edward III. n. 16.

[m] Lel. Coll. I. 803.

[n] Ypod. Neustr. de eod. ann. p. 193. n. 10. Lel. Coll. I. 701.

[o] See Johnes's Monstrelet, II. 70.

[p] This Sir Robert Ogle died 15 Henry VI. leaving Robert, FIRST LORD OGLE, his heir, who, by Isabel, daughter and heir of Alexander de Kirkby, left *Owen*, his son, SECOND LORD OGLE; who, by Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Hilton, left Ralph, his son, THIRD LORD OGLE; who, by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, left Ralph, FOURTH LORD OGLE; who, by Anne, daughter of Thomas, son and heir of George, Lord Lumley, left Robert, FIFTH LORD OGLE; who married, first, Dorothy, daughter of Henry Widdrington, by whom he had Robert; and, secondly, Jane, daughter of Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, of Cartington, by whom he had Cuthbert. Robert succeeded as SIXTH LORD OGLE, and dying 4 Eliz. S.P. was succeeded by his half-brother, Cuthbert, SEVENTH LORD OGLE, who dying 39 Eliz. left by Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir Reginald Carnaby, Catherine, his coheir, wife of Sir Charles Cavendish, mother by him, of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle.

This Sir John Grey, being a man of great action in his time, was[q] in 2 Henry V. with that King at his siege of Caen, in Normandy; and in 4 Henry V. retained by indenture,[r] to serve him in his wars of France, with forty men at arms, whereof himself and one other Knight to be part of the number; the rest Esquires, and cxx archers; having for himself and the other Knight, 4s. per diem; and for the Esquires, 12d.; being then styled *Sir John Grey, of Heton, Knight.* And behaved himself so valiantly in that service, that as a reward for the same, he had the next ensuing year, a grant from the King of the castle and lordship of Tilye, in Normandy, to hold to himself and the heirs male of his body; which castle and lordship did belong to Sir Philip Harcourt, Knt. then an adherent to the King's enemies. Moreover, in 5 Henry V. upon the taking of Sir John Oldcastle, the chief of the Lollards, who was found in Powisland, he was sent with a guard to fetch him up to the parliament.

In 6 Henry V. he was Captain of Maunt; and in further consideration of his services, had a grant, bearing[s] date at Rouen, 31 January, of the *Earldom of Tankervile, in Normandy,* with all the appurtenances, as well those which William de Melhun, late Earl of Tankerville, as James de Harecourt, had with Margaret his wife, daughter of that Earl, in marriage, excepting the land and barony of Warengebec, in Costentin; to hold to him, the said John, and the heirs male of his body, by homage, and the delivering of a basinet (or helmet), at the castle of Rouen, on the feast day of St. George, yearly.

In 7 Henry V. he was[t] again in the wars of France; and the same year made Governor[u] of Harfleur. And in 8 Henry V. in further recompense for his[x] many and great services, had a grant[y] of the lands and lordships of Chantelau, Criences, and Dappily, with their appurtenances, lying in the Duchy of Normandy; which were part of the possessions of Sir John Harpeden, Knight, whereof he had been dispossessed by the King's enemies, and recovered by the valour of this John. Which grant was likewise to him, and the heirs male of his body.

In this year he was also made Governor of the castle of

q Ypod. Neustr. in eod. ann. p. 202.
r Ex ipso autog. penes Cler. Pell.
s Rot. Norm. 6 Henry V. p. 2. m. 41. n. 78.
t Rot. Vascon. 7 Henry V. m. 2.
u Rot. Norm. 7 Henry V. p. 2. m. 20.
x Pat. Nor. 8 Henry V. p. 2. m. 17. y Ibid.

Gournay,[z] in Normandy; and 9 Henry V. being again[a] in the wars of France, with Thomas,[b] Duke of Clarence, passing[b] a river and marsh near the castle of Beaufort, in some disorder, had the hard fate[b] (together with that Duke, and divers other gallant Englishmen), to be slain. He was then a Knight of the Garter.

He married Joan, daughter and coheir to Sir Edward CHARLTON, LORD POWIS,[c] by Eleanor, sister and coheir[d] of Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent. He left issue by her,

HENRY Grey, *second Earl of Tankerville, in Normandy.*

This Henry, *Earl of Tankerville,* was but young at his father's death, and was made a Knight[e] by John, Duke of Bedford, on Whitsunday, 4 Henry VI. the King himself then receiving that honour at Leicester; yet had not livery[f] of his lands till 20 Henry VI. He was styled *Dominus de Powys;* but it does not seem ascertained, that he was ever summoned to parliament by that title. His death happened[g] upon the feast day of St. Hilary, 28 Henry VI. he being then seised[g] of the manor of Kerseye, and the third part of the manor of Leyham,[h] in Suffolk; as also of the manor of Pontesbury, co. Salop; and of the castle and manor of Poole, the manor of Mathraval, with the commots[h] of Kereygnon, Maghen, Ugholt, Iscoyd, and Maghenant, in the marches of Wales. He left issue by Antigona, daughter of Humphry, Duke of Gloucester (fourth son of King Henry IV.) two sons, and a daughter; viz.

1. Richard.
2. Humphrey.
3. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Roger Kinaston,[i] of Hordley, co. Salop,

[z] Pat. Nor. 8 Henry V. p. 2. m. 10.

[a] Rot. Franc. 9 Henry V. m. 16.

[b] Th. Wals. in eod. anno, p. 454. n. 20.

[c] Son of Sir John Charleton, Lord Powis, who died 48 Edward III. son of Sir John Charleton, summoned to parliament as Lord Powis, 7 Edward II. and who died 27 Edward III. 1353.

[d] Joyce, the other coheir, married John, Lord Tiptoft, who had issue, John, created Earl of Worcester, who was attainted of treason, 10 Edward IV. 1470, and three daughters; Philippa, wife of Thomas, Lord Roos, of Hamlake; Joane, married to Sir Edmund Inglethorpe, Knt.; and Joyce, to Edmund, son and heir to John, Lord Dudley. John, Earl of Worcester, left a son, Edward, who was restored in blood, but died without issue, 12th August, 3 Richard III. on which his three aunts became his heirs.

[e] Lel. Coll. I. 705.

[f] Claus. 20 Henry VI. m. 15 & 16.

[g] Esc. 28 Henry VI. n. 30, Suff.

[h] Ibid.

[i] Fourth son of Griffin Kynaston, of Stocks, co. Salop, Esq.

Knt. father by her of Humphry Kynaston, father of Edward, father of Roger, father of Edward, father of Roger, father of Edward, father of John Kynaston, Esq. of Hordley, co. Salop, *who claimed the* BARONY OF POWIS, in right of this descent, 1732, which was counter-claimed by Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. father of the late Lord Scarsdale, in right of a descent presently mentioned. By the death of Mr. Kynaston, no resolution was come to. In 1800, John Kynaston, Esq. M. P. for Shropshire, grandson of the former claimant, again renewed the claim; but in its progress, it being resolved that notice should be given to the heirs of John, Earl of Worcester, as interested, the claim has not since been proceeded on.[k]

RICHARD, *eldest* son, LORD POWIS, aged fourteen at his father's death, sat in parliament by that title in the seat of his ancestors, the Charletons, 33 Henry VI. Afterwards adhering to the House of York, he became, with divers others, attainted[l] in the parliament held at Coventry, 38 Henry VI. and was with[l] the Earls of Warwick and Kent, at the siege of Alnwick castle, in com. Northumb. (then held out by the Lancastrians), in 2 Edward IV. He died on Thursday next preceding the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 6 Edward IV. 1466, having married Margaret, the daughter of James, Lord Audley, by whom he left issue,

John, his son and heir,

Also, *as it is contended*, a daughter, Elizabeth,[m] wife of John Ludlow, who is said to have left issue by her two daughters, his coheirs; Anne, wife of Thomas Vernon, and Alice, wife of Humphry Vernon, his brother; from which Thomas Vernon, is descended the present Lord Scarsdale; and from which Humphry Vernon, of Hodnet, is descended the present Richard Heber, of Hodnet, Esq. well known in the literary world. (See article VERNON, in Vol. VII. and CHOLMONDELEY, in Vol. IV.)

The estates[n] of which he died seised, were, the manor of Wissenden,[n] co. Rutl.; Kerelye, and Leyham, co. Suff.;[n] of the moiety of the castle of Poole, and the manors of Mathravall, Ernhall; of the town of Llanwelling; of the manor of Place-Dynas, in the marches of Wales; of the manor of Pontesbury, co. Salop;

[k] Cruise on Dignities, 175. [l] Stow's Annals.

[m] Mr. Kynaston denies this daughter, or her marriage; and brings an ancient deposition to shew, that Richard, Lord Powis's wife, had two daughters by a *former husband*, named *Vaughan*. There is evidence both ways. It is not for the present Editor to give an opinion on the matter. See the Case at large (a very curious one), in *Collins's Baronies in Fee*. See also *Cruise on Dignities*, 171, 175.

[n] Esc. 6 Edward IV. n. 35.

and jointly,[o] with the said Margaret his wife, of the moiety of the manor of Alton, co. Southt.; and of the manors of Helset, Douneny, Therygnin, Hellond, and the third part of the manor of Kalerion, in Cornwall. Also LVII[p] messuage, XVII bovates of land, CCC acres of pasture, XLVII acres of meadow, C acres of Turbary, and C acres of heath and furze, in Cotyngham, and Hesyll, co. York. John, his son and heir, being then six years of age.[q]

JOHN, his son, SECOND LORD POWIS *of the name*, obtained livery[r] of his lands, without proof of his age, in 20 Edw. IV. In 8 Henry VII. he was[s] with the Earl of Oxford, at sacking the town of Ardres, in Picardy. And from 22 Edward IV. had summons[t] to parliament till his death, which happened 10 Henry VII. 1494. He married Anna, daughter of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, by whom he left issue,

JOHN, son and heir, THIRD LORD POWIS *of the name*, who died 19 Henry VII. 1504, aged nineteen, leaving

EDWARD, son and heir, FOURTH *and last* LORD POWIS *of the name*, aged one year at his death, who received summons to parliament during his whole life. In 15 Henry VIII. he accompanied[u] the Duke of Suffolk, in that expedition then made into France; and was at the taking of Bray, and other places, then won from the French.

In 36 Henry VIII. being again ready to march in the King's service of war, he made his testament, 11th June, whereby he settled the succession of the whole barony and lordship of *Powys*, with his castle and manor of Poole, and divers other lordships in the county of Montgomery; as also his castles and manors of Charleton, and the manor of Pontesbury, upon Jane Orwell, daughter of Sir Lewis Orwell, Knt. and her assigns, during her natural life. And in case he should die without any issue of his own body lawfully begotten, that then Edward Grey, his illegitimate son by the said Jane Orwell, should have and enjoy his said barony and manor of Powys; his castle and manor of Poole; and all other his lordships in the county of Montgomery; and the reversion and inheritance of the castle and manors of Charleton and Pontesbury, to him and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; and for lack of such issue, to remain to that child, in case it should be a son,

[o] Esc. 6 Edward IV. n. 35.
[p] Lib. cedul. Rotel. p. 784.
[q] Esc. ut supr.
[r] Pat. 20 Edward IV. p. 2. m. 12.
[s] Stow's Ann.
[t] Claus. de eisd. ann. in dorso.
[u] Stow's Annals.

wherewith the same Jane Orwell was then great by him, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; but if it should not be a son, or if a son, die without issue, then that the whole barony of Powis, and all the premises before-mentioned, should come to Jane Grey, his daughter, and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten; and for lack of such issue, to Anne Grey, his other daughter, and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten; and, for default of such issue, to such woman child as should be born of the body of the said Jane Orwell.[x]

This Edward, Lord Grey, died without lawful issue, 5 Edward VI. 1551, having married[y] Anne, daughter and coheir[z] of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; for so by her testament[a] she calls herself; but by her had no issue. Which Anne surviving him, became the wife of Randle Hauworth, Esq. and by her said testament, bearing date 29th October, 1557, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, bequeathed her body to be buried in the cathedral church of St. Paul, in the city of London, upon the right hand, before the steps, going up to the altar; or else in the Abby of Westminster.[b]

Thus ended the male line of this branch.[c]

We now return to Sir Thomas Grey, of *Heton* and WARKE, younger son of Sir Thomas Grey, of Chillingham, by Jane, daughter of John Moubray, Duke of Norfolk; and younger brother of John, *first Earl of Tankerville, in Normandy*, who died 1421.

This Sir THOMAS GREY married Alice, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, and by her (who remarried Sir Gilbert Lancaster, Knt.), had issue,

1. Thomas Grey, died without issue, and was buried at Warke.

2. Sir John Grey, married Constance, daughter of —— Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, and relict of Thomas Moubray, Earl Marshal; but died without issue, and was buried at Warke.

x Buck, q. 17. y Noodes, qu. 9.

z She was by his first wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Browne; born, as some say, *before* marriage.

a Noodes, qu. 9. b Dugd. Bar. II. 184.

c Edward Grey, the Bastard, enjoyed the estates; but he thought it for his security to come to an agreement with Mr. Kynaston, and thereupon, by deed dated 10 Eliz. 1568, as soon as he came of age, conveyed to Edward Kynaston, the manors of Placydynas and Trewarn, co. Montgom. (of 500*l.* per ann. value), in consideration of the said Mr. Kynaston's assigning over to the Bastard, all his right as heir at law to the said Edward, Lord Grey, to his other estates. *Kynaston's Case*, in *Collins on Baronies*, 400.

3. Sir Ralph, *of whom presently.*

4. William Grey, Bishop of Ely, Archdeacon of Northampton, and Lord Treasurer of England, 1445.

Margaret, wife of Gerard Widdrington; Elizabeth, wife of Roger Widdrington; and Jane, wife of Sir John Salvine, Knt.

Sir RALPH Grey, third son, was at length heir. He died in France,[d] 1443, 21 Henry IV. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Henry, Lord Fitzhugh (who re-married to Simon Montfort.) By her he had issue,

1. Sir Ralph.

2. Sir Thomas, who married Alice, daughter of Edward Nevile, Lord Abergavenny.

3. Henry Grey, of Kilay, co. Northumb.

4. Robert Grey.

Sir RALPH, K. B. *eldest* son, seems to be the person whom Dugdale[e] mentions, as having been knighted at Leicester,[f] upon Whitsunday, in 4 Henry VI. by John, Duke of Bedford, the King himself then receiving[g] that honour from the same hand. This was that Sir Ralph who soon after raised[g] the siege which the King of Scots had laid to Roxburgh.[i] Sir Ralph, by Isabel, daughter of ———, had issue,

1. Henry, son and heir.

2. Sir Edward.

3. Thomas Grey, who was aged forty in 1465, and left issue by Margaret, daughter of Ralph, Lord Greystock, Elizabeth and Anne.

Sir EDWARD, second son, became heir, and succeeded at *Chillingham* and *Warke.* By Anne, daughter of ——— Gower, of Stansby, co. York; he left issue, a younger son, Thomas, who died S. P. and

Sir RALPH[k] Grey, of *Chillingham*, son and heir, who married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Grey, of *Horton*, co. Northumb. by Dame Dorothy Ogle. By her he had six sons, and three daughters; viz.

[d] Inquis. [e] Dugd. Bar. II. 449.
[f] Lel. Coll. I. 705. [g] Ibid. [h] Ibid.

[i] There was one of this family, a man of great note in the time of King Edward IV. who being charged by a Gentleman of Scotland, of adultery with the Queen of Scots, came with a band of 1000 men to Edinburgh, and there cast down his glove, to encounter in the lists with his accuser: but departed without fighting. *Lel. Itin.* 378. *Dug. Bar.* ut supr.

[k] He, or his son, Sir Ralph, was made Warden of the West Marches towards Scotland, 6 Edward VI.

1. Sir THOMAS Grey, of *Chillingham*, living in 1575, who married Catherine, daughter of Charles Neville, last Earl of Westmoreland; but died S. P.

2. Sir Ralph, *presently mentioned.*

3. Sir Roger, of Ulcester, co. Northumb. who died S. P.

4. Sir Edward, of *Howick*, co. Northumb. *hereafter mentioned as ancestor to the present Earl Grey.*

5. Sir Arthur Grey, of Spindleston, co. Northumb. who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Bertram Bulmer, of Turresdale, co. Durh. Knt. by whom he left two daughters, his coheirs; 1. —— wife of —— Westwood, of Westwood, co. Northumb. 2. Isabel, wife of Sir William Fenwick, of Melden, co. Northumb.

6. Sir Henry Grey, of Morpeth Abbey, co. Northumb. who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Widdrington, of Widdrington; by whom he had, 1. Thomas. 2. Edward. 3. Robert. 4. Isabel, wife of Robert Pemeston. 5. Mary, wife of Toby Ewbank.

7. Dorothy, wife of Sir Robert Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, co. Northumb. ancestor to the late Lord Delaval.

8. Anne, wife of Thomas Collingwood, of Elsington.

9. Isabel, wife of Francis Radcliff, of Dilston, Esq.

Sir RALPH Grey, of *Chillingham*, second son, was heir to his brother; and was living in 1615. He married, *first*, Anne, daughter of William Ardington, of Ardington, Esq. by whom he had three sons; viz.

1. Sir William.

2. Ralph. 3. John.

And seven daughters. Isabel, wife of Anthony Catherick, of Catherick. Catherine, wife of Matthew Forster, of Eitherston. Jane, wife of Ferdinando Huddlestone, of Millum Castle, co. Cumb. Margaret, wife of Edward Rodham, of Little Houghton. Mary, Dorothy, and Elizabeth.

Sir WILLIAM Grey, of *Chillingham* and *Warke*,[k] *eldest* son, FIRST LORD GREY OF WARKE, was advanced to the degree of a *Baronet*, June 15th, 1619; and afterwards, on Feb. 11th, 1623 (21 James I.) was raised to the *Peerage*, by the title of LORD GREY, OF WARKE. He married Cecily, daughter and coheir of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, co. Essex, Bart. which Lady died in London, January 20th, 1667.

He died July 29th, 1674, and was buried at Epping, in Essex;

[k] Pennant mentions, in one of his Tours, the enormous rise in the value of the *Warke* estates, on the union of the Crowns of England and Scotland; by which event the devastation of border warfare was nearly ended.

having had by the said Cicely, two sons, and two daughters; viz.

1. THOMAS Grey, son and heir, who died S. P. in his father's lifetime, 1670.

2. Ralph, second Lord Grey.

3. Katherine, first married to Sir Edward Moseley, Bart. and afterwards to Charles, Lord North, who thereupon was summoned to parliament during his father's life, as LORD GREY, *of Rolleston.*

4. Elizabeth.

RALPH, second but only surviving son, succeeded as SECOND LORD GREY, OF WARKE; but died at Hartington, in Sussex, June 15th, 1675, having married Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Ford, of Hartington aforesaid, Knt. by whom he had three sons, and one daughter.

1. Ford, *third Peer.*

2. Ralph, who succeeded his brother.

3. Charles, who died before his brother, Ralph, without issue male (probably unmarried.)

4. Katherine, who married Richard Nevile, Esq. of Billingbere, co. Berks, who was born there October 12th, 1655, and died in September 1714; having had issue by her, 1. Grey Neville, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Boteler, of Herts, but died S. P. 2. Henry Neville, born August 17th, 1683, who took the surname of *Grey* only, by act of parliament, pursuant to the will of his uncle, Ralph, Lord Grey; but died 1740, S. P. and was buried at St. Laurence, Waltham, having married Elizabeth Griffin, eldest sister and coheir to her brother, Edward, last Lord Griffin, of Braybrooke; she surviving him, remarried John Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth, and died 1762. 3. Katherine, wife of Richard Aldworth, of Stanlake, co. Berks, Esq. she died in 1720, and was buried at Ruscomb, Berks, leaving issue by him, who died in May 1738, Richard Neville Aldworth, Esq. of Stanlake aforesaid, only son, who was born September 3d, 1717, took the surname and arms of *Neville*, and died February 17th, 1793, and was buried at Ruscomb, leaving issue by Magdalen Callendrini, who died 1750, aged thirty-two, Richard Aldworth Neville, born 1750, who succeeded to the *Barony of Braybrooke*, 1798. *(See Vol. VIII. title Braybrooke.)*

FORD, *eldest* son, succeeded his father as THIRD LORD GREY, OF WARKE, and was EARL OF TANKERVILLE by creation. In 1682, he was tried in K. B. for seducing and ruining Lady Har-

riet Berkeley, his wife's sister, and found guilty; but the matter was compromised. In 1683, he fled to Holland, on detection of the Rye-house Plot. In 1685, he returned with the Duke of Monmouth; and behaved in the disgraceful matter at the battle of Sedgmoor, which is related in most of our histories. His conduct has been generally attributed to cowardice; but it seems now to be believed, that there was in it at least a great mixture of treachery.

"Among the English adherents of Monmouth (says Fox, in his *Historical Fragment)*, by far the most remarkable was Ford, Lord Grey, of Wark. A scandalous love-intrigue,[l] with his wife's sister, had fixed a very deep stain upon his private character; nor were the circumstances attending this affair, which had all been brought to light in a court of justice, by any means calculated to extenuate his guilt. His ancient family, however, the extensive influence arising from his large possessions, his talents, which appear to have been very considerable, and above all, his hitherto unshaken fidelity in political attachments, and the general steadiness of his conduct in public life, might in some degree countervail the odium which he had incurred on account of his private vices."[m]

The most probable account of Lord's Grey's conduct at Sedgemoor, is to be found in the words of a cotemporary of rank, John, first Viscount Lonsdale, in "A Memoir of the Reign of James II." printed by the liberality of the present Earl of Lonsdale, but not published.

"The Duke of Monmouth finding Bristol possessed by the King's forces, he returned back again, and entered Bridgewater, whilst the King's forces, under the command of my Lord Feversham, lay encamped upon Sedgemoor, some three miles distant from the town, covered with a ditch. The Duke, in hopes to surprize them, issued out in the night, and was so far prosperous as to miss Colonel Oglethorpe, who was gone to the very town of Bridgewater to gain intelligence. And the King's horse being quartered at a little village, a quarter of a mile off, where my Lord Feversham was also, was said not to be in all the readiness that was necessary. But, however, the horse under the conduct of my Lord Grey did so little, running away at the very first, that there was no great want of the King's horse to oppose them.

l Letters between these lovers are in print, but they are fictitious.

m Fox's Hist. Fragm. 173, 174.

The foot indeed fought better; and two field-pieces they had did some execution. But the horse being gone, the matter was grown desperate; and herein the Duke of Monmouth lost much of his reputation for courage; for, instead of dying in the field, as was expected, he left his men fighting, and endeavoured to escape in company with my Lord Grey; but was within two days taken among some bushes, hid, with a pocket full of peas, which he was forced to gather for food. He was brought up to London, dined at Clifford's lodgings, where he saw the King; and both there and by letters, asked for pardon. What arguments he had to hope it could be granted, were not certain. Within four days he was executed upon Tower-Hill, suffering four if not five blows of the axe; of which, though he seemed fearful from my Lord Russell's case, who had done so before, he died otherways with great constancy.

"My Lord Grey's conduct in all this business gave the censorious world leave to say, that he betrayed him; and that he triumphed in the revenge for private injuries received in his family: for, besides the failure of the horse under his conduct, he, after their being taken, seemed rather pleased than fearful: his talk was of hounds and hunting; and when the Duke, at Mr. Chiffinch's, complained of a cold he had got, he, in a scoff, told him his uncle had a cure to be applied in a few days. This conduct, added to the former escape out of the hands of a messenger in a hackney coach, made the world almost assured of what they suspected; and I have been informed, that one Major Holmes discerned the thing so plainly, that he told the Duke three days before the battle at Sedgemoor, that my Lord Grey was certainly either a coward or a knave; that, if he would give him leave, he would secure him, without which he despaired of success. The Duke made answer, that it was then too late."

"Major Holmes was sent into the country, and hanged, whilst my Lord Grey had his pardon, and became an evidence against several, &c."[n]

After the Revolution, Lord Grey had interest enough to be created VISCOUNT GLENDALE, and EARL OF TANKERVILLE, in 1695. He died June 25th, 1701, having married Lady Mary Berkeley, fourth daughter of George, Earl of Berkeley; by whom he left an only daughter and heir,

Lady Mary Grey, who married, 1695, Charles Bennet, Lord

[n] Memoir by Viscount Lonsdale, pp. 12, 13.

Ossulstone, who in consequence of that marriage was created EARL OF TANKERVILLE, on October 19th, 1714. She died May 31st, 1710. *(See Vol. IV. article Tankerville.)*

RALPH Grey, his brother, succeeded as FOURTH LORD GREY, OF WARKE. But died without issue 1704, on which the titles became extinct. He adopted his nephew, Henry Neville, as his heir, as already mentioned.

We now come to Sir Edward Grey, of *Howick*, co. Northumberland, Knt. fourth son of Sir Ralph Grey, of Chillingham, by Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey, of Horton, and younger brother of Sir Ralph Grey, who was father of William, *first* Lord Grey, of Warke. This Sir Edward died 1632, having married Catharine, daughter of Roger Le Strange, of Hunstanton, in Norfolk; by whom he had five sons, and two daughters; viz.

1. Philip, of Howick, of *whom presently, as ancestor to Earl Grey.*

2. Edward Grey, of Bitchfield, co. Northumb. who died in July 1658, having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Widrington, of Widrington, co. Northumb. Knt. by whom he had five sons, and four daughters; viz. 1. Edward Grey, of Bitchfield aforesaid, living 1656, but died in his father's lifetime, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Gawyn Rotherford, of Rochester, co. Northumb. by whom he had Edward, living 1656, but died young; and Margaret, who died young. 2. Henry Grey, of Bitchfield aforesaid, who was æt. 32 on August 24th, 1666, and married, *first*, Dorothy, daughter of William Wytham, of Cliff, co. York, Esquire, by whom he had, William Grey, aged seven, on August 24th, 1666. Charles; Thomas, died young; and Margaret, married to —— Reed. He married, *secondly*, Troth, daughter of John Swinburne, of Capheaton, co. Northumb. Esq. 3. William Grey. 4. Charles Grey, living in 1656, died young. 5. Francis, died young. 6. Mary, wife of Thomas Riddell, of Fenham, co. Northumb. Esq. 7. Catharine, wife of John Ramsay, of Bewick, co. Northumb. Esq. 8. Margaret, wife of George Delaval, third son of Sir John Delaval, of Dissington, co. Northumb. Knt. 9. Elizabeth, living 1666, unmarried.

3. Ralph, died unmarried.

4. John Grey, living in 1640, died before 1657, having married Mary, daughter of ——— Hume, by whom he had Ralph, Thomas, and Margaret.

5. Thomas Grey, who died before 1656, having had issue, Thomas, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Anne.

7. Catherine, living 1656, married Randall Fenwick, of Denham, co. Northumb.

8. Elizabeth, died unmarried.

PHILIP Grey, Esq. of *Howick, eldest son* of Sir Edward, already mentioned, died in the lifetime of his father, having married the daughter and coheir of ——— Westwood, of Westwood, co. Northumb. by whom he had,

1. Edward, *of whom presently.*

2. John, died S. P. 3. Ralph. And, 4. Philip, died unmarried.

EDWARD Grey, of *Howick,* Esq. *eldest* son, died in 1653, having married ——, daughter of Martin Fenwick, of Kenton, near Newcastle, by whom he had four sons,

1. PHILIP Grey, of *Howick,* Esq. who, by Magdalen, daughter of —— Forster, Esq. of Alderstone, co. Northumb. had Philip Grey, who died an infant; and Magdalen and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

2. John Grey, of Acton, *of whom presently.*

3. Edward Grey, who died unmarried, and was buried at Howick.

4. Martin Grey, of Overgrass, in the parish of Felton, co. Northumb. Esq. who, by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of ————, had five sons, and four daughters; viz. 1. Philip, who died in his father's lifetime, and was buried at Felton, having married ———, daughter of the Rev. ——— Henderson, by whom he had William Grey (who by the daughter of —— Lisle, of co. Northumb. had Catherine and Elizabeth), Robert and Catherine. 2. Edward Grey, of Alnwick, who died there in 1740, having married Jane, daughter of Alexander Davidson, Vicar of Horm, by whom he had a son, Edward, who died an infant, and two daughters; Mary, wife of William Cooper, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, M. D. (mother by him of the late Sir Grey Cooper, Bart. of Nova Scotia, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Grey, Bart.), and Anne, wife of John Grey, of Morrick, Esq. brother of Sir Henry. 3. John Grey, of Alnwick aforesaid, who was buried there, having married Mary, daughter of ——— Clavering, of co. Northumb. by whom he had John Grey, of Alnwick, who, by Anne, daughter of James Scott, of Alnwick, had James Grey, who died unmarried; Dr. —— Grey, a physician, and John Grey, who married Anne, daughter of John Grey, of Morrick, Esq. 4. Martin Grey, of Alnwick, Gent. who died October 14th, 1743, aged fifty-eight, and was buried there, hav-

ing married Mary, daughter of John Davidson, of Alnwick, Gent. who died September 20th, 1781, and was buried there, and by whom he had an only son, Edward Grey, of Alnwick and Overgrass. The four daughters of Martin died unmarried.

JOHN Grey, of Acton, near Felton, co. Northumberland, Esq. *second* son, already mentioned, married Dorothy, daughter of —— Lisle, of Acton, aforesaid, Esq. by whom he had an only son, and four daughters; viz.

Margaret, married Charles Brandling, Esq.

Susan, married —— Bell.

Dorothy, married Robert Ogle, of Eglingham, co. Northumb. Esq.

Mary, married George Tawrey, Esq.

JOHN Grey, of *Howick*, Esq. *only* son, was buried at Howick, having married the daughter of ——— Pearson, also buried at Howick, by whom he had three sons; viz.

1. Sir Henry, *of whom presently.*

2. Thomas Grey, who died unmarried, at Howick.

3. John Grey, of Morrick, in the parish of Warkworth, who married Anne, daughter of Edward Grey, of Alnwick, already mentioned, by whom he had three daughters, and three sons; viz. Margaret; Anne, who married John Grey, already mentioned; and Mary, who married —— Hay; John Grey, a Captain in the army, killed in Germany; Henry Grey, a Lieutenant in the royal navy; and Charles Grey, of Embledon, who married Katherine, daughter of ——— Kelly, and has issue, John and Anne.

Sir HENRY Grey, of *Howick*, Bart. *eldest* son, already mentioned, was baptized December 4th, 1691, was High Sheriff for Northumberland in 1736, created a *Baronet* January 11th, 1746, and was buried at Howick, May 6th, 1749, aged fifty-eight, having married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Wood, of Falloden, in the parish of Embledon, co. Northumb. who died July 19th, 1764, and was buried at Howick. By her he had issue five sons, and four daughters; viz.

1. Sir HENRY Grey, of Howick, *second Baronet*, who was baptized November 15th, 1722, was elected M. P. for the county of Northumberland, 1754, and again 1762; died unmarried at his house in Great Ormond-street, 30th March, 1808, æt. 86.

2. John Grey, born at Howick, died in London, unmarried.

3. Thomas Grey, born at Howick, baptized 25th June, 1728, killed in a duel with Lord Pomfret, and buried in South Audley chapel.

4. Charles, *of whom presently.*

5. Ralph, baptized January 8th, 1737-8, died in 1787, unmarried, and was buried in South Audley chapel.

The daughters were, Hannah and Jane, who both died unmarried; Margaret, baptized December 8th, 1726, was *first* wife of Sir Grey Cooper, as already mentioned; and Elizabeth, married Sir James Pennyman, Bart. and died about 1803.

Sir CHARLES, FIRST EARL GREY, *fourth son,* was born at Howick in October 1729; was brought up in the army; attained the rank of Major-general, August 29th, 1777; of Lieutenant-general, November 26th, 1782; and of General, May 3d, 1796. On March 4th, 1777, he was appointed to the command of the 28th regiment of Foot (from the half-pay of the 98th Foot.) On July 13th, 1787, he obtained the 8th Dragoons, which he quitted on March 17th, 1789, for the 3d Dragoon Guards; this regiment he again gave up on March 20th, 1797, for the 8th Dragoons; which he quitted once more on September 4th, 1799, for the 3d Dragoons, which regiment he retained till his death.

On January 8th, 1783, he was invested with the ensigns of the Order of the Bath; into which order, however, he was not installed till May 19th, 1788. He earned this distinction by his long military services in the preceding contest with America; and by a regular gradation of active employment from the time of his first entry into the army.[o]

Soon after the breaking out of the late war, he was appointed, in 1794, to the chief command of the land-forces sent to reduce the French West-India islands; of which an account has been already given under the article of the *Earl of St. Vincent.* Soon after his return home, he had the command of the Southern District,[p] and of the coast most exposed to the enemy, who at that time made formidable preparations for an invasion. He was also sworn, in 1797, one of his Majesty's Privy-council. At length, worn out with age, and active services, he retired to his seat in his native county, to pass the remainder of his days in the bosom of his family.

His Majesty, however, was not forgetful of his merits, even in retirement; for during the Addington Administration, he was elevated to the *Peerage,* by the title of BARON GREY DE HOWICK, *in the county of Northumberland,* by patent, dated May 23d, 1801;

He was Aid-de-Camp to Prince Ferdinand at the battle of Minden, at which he was wounded.

[p] He resided during that command at Barham-Court, near Canterbury

and was farther advanced to be VISCOUNT HOWICK, and EARL GREY, April 11th, 1806. He died November 14th, 1807, aged seventy-eight, being then Governor of Guernsey

His Lordship married at Southwick, co. Durham, in 1762, Elizabeth,[q] daughter of George Grey, of Southwick[r] aforesaid, Esq. By this Lady, who still survives, he had a numerous family; viz.

1. Henry, born in 1763, died an infant.

2. Charles, *the present Earl.*

3. Henry-George, born October 25th, 1766; a Major-general in the army, Lieutenant-governor and commander of the forces at the Cape of Good Hope, and Lieutenant-colonel of the 17th regiment dragoons.

4. George, born October 10th, 1767, Captain of the Royal Charlotte yacht, in the royal navy, resident Commissioner at Portsmouth dock-yard; married, July 1795, Mary, sister to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. by whom he has issue Mary, born April 3d, 1796; Elizabeth, born December 1800; and George, May 11th, 1799.

5. Thomas, born 1770; died 1797, unmarried.

6. William, born October 20th, 1777, a Lieutenant-colonel in the army, Lieutenant-colonel of the sixth veteran battalion, and Lieutenant-governor of Chester, married, 1805, Maria, daughter of the late Lieutenant-general William Shirreff, and has a daughter, Elizabeth, born 1806.

7. Edward, born March 25th, 1782, in Holy Orders, Rector of Reasmere, Wilts, married, March 21st, 1809, Miss C. Croftes, daughter of J. Croftes, Esq. of Greenham, Berks.

Lady Elizabeth, born April 7th, 1765; married, January 18th, 1789, Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. for Bedford, and has issue, Elizabeth, born December 21st, 1791; William, born January 4th, 1795; Samuel-Charles, born February 16th, 1796; and Emma-Laura, born January 19th, 1798.

[q] Her mother was an Ogle, aunt to Sir Chaloner Ogle, and was living within these few years at a very great age.

[r] He was descended from George Grey, of Southwick, Esq. who, in 1647, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Robinson, Esq. of Rokeby, in Yorkshire, sister to Sir Leonard Robinson, ancestor to the present Lord Rokeby. From this match also descended Dr. Zachary Grey, the editor of Hudibras, who died November 25th, 1766. They were of a different family from the Greys of Howick; and bore the *bars* for their arms (like the house of Stamford, &c.), and not the *lion.* Lady Grey had a brother, who died at Gibraltar, Lieutenant-colonel of the 59th foot, and left only two daughters.

Lady Hannah, born April 24th, 1785; married, August 24th, 1807, Captain Bettesworth, of the Tartar frigate, who was killed in action May 25th, 1808. She remarried the Rev. Mr. Ellice.

CHARLES, *second* but eldest surviving son, succeeded as SECOND EARL GREY. He was born March 13th, 1764, was educated at Cambridge; and on the vacancy occasioned by the accession to the Peerage of the present Earl of Beverley, on June 2d, 1786, was elected M. P. for the county of Northumberland. The House of Commons immediately afforded a field for his talents and oratory, by which he rose at once into distinction; and having ranged himself on the side of Opposition to Mr. Pitt, he became one of the most powerful supporters of his party, of which he continued among the principal leaders during the whole one and twenty years that he sat in that house. At the election of 1807, he, for the first time, declined to become a candidate for the county of Northumberland, and was returned for Appleby.

On the accession of the Grenville Administration, in 1806, he was appointed FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY; which, on the death of Mr. Fox, in September following, he exchanged for that of SECRETARY OF STATE *for the Foreign Department.* He retired with the rest of that Ministry, in the following year; and in November 1807, succeeded his father as EARL GREY.

His Lordship married, November 18th, 1794, Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of William Brabazon Ponsonby, afterwards created Lord Ponsonby, by Louisa Molesworth, daughter of Richard, third Viscount Molesworth. By her his Lordship has issue,

1. Henry, *Viscount Howick,* born December 27th, 1802.
2. Charles, born March 15th, 1804.
3. Frederick-William-Grey, born 1805.
4. Lady Louisa-Elizabeth, born April 7th, 1797.
5. Lady Elizabeth, born July 10th, 1798.
6. Lady Caroline, born 1799.
7. Lady Georgina, born February 17th, 1801.
8. Lady Mary, born May 2d, 1807.
9. A son, born May 13th, 1808.

Titles. Charles Grey, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey, of Howick, and Baronet.

Creations. Earl Grey, and Viscount Howick, April 1st, 1806; Baron Grey, of Howick, June 23d, 1801; Baronet, January 11th, 1746.

Arms. Gules, a lion rampant Argent, within a bordure engrailed Argent.

Crest. A scaling ladder.

Supporters. On the dexter, a lion guardant, crowned with a ducal coronet; on the sinister a leopard guardant.

Motto. DE BON VOULOIR, SERVIR LE ROY.

Chief Seat. Howick, Northumberland.

LOWTHER, EARL OF LONSDALE.

THIS family is of great antiquity in the county of Westmoreland, and hath flourished at *Lowther* beyond any record, and produced many eminent persons, who have honoured their country by the most considerable services; and it has also produced one Lord Viscount, and four Baronets, that were all living at the same time, which are recited here, viz.

1. Sir Henry Lowther, of Lowther, Bart. first Lord Viscount Lonsdale.

2. Sir James Lowther, of *Whitehaven*, Bart.

3. Sir William Lowther, of *Maske and Holker*, Bart.

4. Sir William Lowther, of *Swillington*, Bart. which title becoming extinct, a fresh patent was granted to Sir William, of Swillington (father of the present Earl), August 17th, 1764.

The name is *local*, and according to the different apprehension of the writers, and the custom of the ancient times, has been variously written; as Lauder, Loader, Loder, Lother, Lothair, Lothayre, Louthre, Louther, Lauther.

Olaus Wormius, the Danish antiquary, being consulted by Sir Henry Spelman, at the instigation of Peter Osborn, about the derivation of this, among other English names, says, he finds it among the ancient Danish names of their kings; and tells us it is derived from the word *Loth* and *er*, which signifies fortune and honour; others look on it as a very honourable name, because they observe many of the Emperors and Princes of Germany to be called Lotharius; but since most of the English names, and that of the most noble families, are taken from the towns they were Lords of, it seems probable that of this family was so taken.

At Great Preston, in Yorkshire, the arms are there painted of the families the Lowthers have in succession matched into, transcribed by Mr. Thoresby, which are published in his *Antiquities of Leeds, page* 3. viz. Lowther cum Dayncourt, Bromflete, Rookesby, Quait, Moubray, Burnell, Lascells, Stapleton, Strickland, Vipont Lord of Westmoreland, Moulton Lord of Gillesland in Cumberland; after this we find,

Sir GERVASIUS *de Lowther,* who held a Knight's service of King Henry III. 1217. *Vid. Dugd. Monast. Vol. III. p.* 46. He married a daughter of —— Lord Ross de Kendal, grandson to Robert, Lord Ross, of Hamlake, and Isabella his wife, who was daughter of the King of Scots. His son and heir was

Sir HUGH de Louther, an officer to King Edward I. as appears by *Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. p.* 506. *col.* 1. He married the daughter of Linglish, or Lenglays de Cosyn, and was succeeded by

Sir HUGH de Louther, his only son, who, by a daughter of Moriceby, of Moriceby, in Cumberland, left issue

Sir HUGH de Louther, Attorney General 20 Edward I. He was returned one of the Knights for the county of Westmoreland 28th of the same reign, and 1 Edward II. It appears by inquisition, that he held the manor of Hereley the 12th of Edward I. and that Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, the 18th of the same reign, did by fine pass to him the manor of Newton Regny, in Cumberland, which he held by Knights service to attend the King with a horse and horseman. He was possessed of lands in the Hamlet of Whale, and in Thurnby, and of the *manor of Lowther, in Westmoreland;* where he held four messuages and eight bovates of land in the said town of Louther, of Lord Robert Clifford, the 10th of Edward II. and was also seised of the manor and town of Widehope, in Cumberland, the 18th of the same reign. He married a daughter of Sir Peter de Filiol, of Scaleby Castle, in Cumberland, by whom he had issue,

1. Sir Hugh.

2. Thomas de Louthre was made one of the justices of the King's Bench, 5 Edward III. with Richard Willoughby, 5th December, 1330, and left issue.

The said Sir HUGH de Louther, son and heir, had licence to make a park in his manor of Louther, the 11th of Edward III. and had free warren there, and in his manors of Hereley and Widehope; and in the 5th of the same reign he gave lands in Thurnby and Lowther to the priory and convent of Wotton. He

was, the 17th of Edward II. one of the Knights of the shire for Cumberland, was commissioned to array all men at arms in the county of Westmoreland, and to be in readiness to attend the King the 14th of Edward III. and had been in several engagements with the Scots. He served in Parliament for the county of Westmoreland, and in the 15th of Edward III. he was again returned one of the Knights for Cumberland; in the 17th he served for the same county. He was Sheriff of Cumberland the 26th, 27th, and 28th of the same reign, which was then an office of great trust and power. In the 23d of Edward III. he was again returned one of the Knights for Westmoreland. In the 45th and 46th of ditto, he was again returned for Westmoreland, which was the last time he served, for growing in years, his son and heir was elected. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Lucie, Lord Egremont, Baron of Cockermouth; and in 44 Edward III. was succeeded by his son,

Sir John de Louther, who by an indenture is written Johannes Fil. Hugo de Louther. He was elected 50 Edward III. for Westmoreland; and the second of Richard II. With him Sir Thomas de Clifford covenanted by indenture touching the government of Thomas Clifford, his son, and his own as well as his ward's peace. He married Margaret, after the wife of Sir Robert de Kendall, and had issue,

1. Sir Robert, *of whom presently*.

2. Sir William, of Crookdale, Sheriff of Cumberland, 2 Henry IV. and also the 7th, 8th, and 9th of that reign; and representative for that county, with his brother, the 5th of Henry IV. and by Alice, daughter and heir of John Hale, of Kirkby Thor, had issue Richard; also Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Orpheur, Lord of Plumland, in Cumberland, Esq.

3. ———, wife of Thomas de Wharton, of Wharton, in Westmoreland, Esq. ancestor to the late Duke of Wharton.

Sir Robert was Knight of the Shire for Cumberland the 15th and 17th of Richard II. and the 2d of Henry IV. was again elected for Cumberland; as also the 5th of Henry IV. and the 2d of Henry V. and Sheriff of Cumberland the 6th of Henry V. He greatly contributed, anno 1401, towards building the choir of the Cathedral of Carlisle, with his father-in-law, William Strickland, Bishop of the diocese, whose daughter and heir, Margaret, he married. His arms are painted on the roof, which is of wood, neatly vaulted. He died 9th April, 1430, according to the date

on his tomb in Louther church, whereof the family are patrons. He left issue

1. Sir Hugh.

2. Mary, wife of Sir James Pickering, of Winderworth, in Westmoreland.

3. Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Curwin, of Workington, in Cumberland.

Sir HUGH served under that glorious monarch King Henry V. in the wars in France, and was in the famous battle of Agincourt, 1415, there being with him his kinsman, Jeffery de Louther (Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster), and Richard de Louther. He served the 4th of Henry VI. for the county of Cumberland, as also the 9th of Henry VI. and was Sheriff of the same county the 18th and 34th of the same reign. He married Anne, daughter of John de Darentwater, in Cumberland, Esq. and was succeeded by

Sir HUGH de Louther, his son and heir. He married Mabel, daughter and heir of Sir William Lancaster, of Stockbridge, in Westmoreland.

Sir HUGH de Louther was his successor, and married Anne, daughter of Lancelot Threlkeld, of Threlkeld, in Cumberland, by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Bromflete, Lord Vescy (which Margaret married, first, John Clifford, father to Henry, Lord Clifford), and left issue

Sir JOHN Lowther, Captain of Carlisle Castle, 37 Henry VIII. and Sheriff of Cumberland the 7th and 34th of that reign, and 4th of Edward VI. He married Lucy, daughter of Sir Christopher Curwen, of Workington, in Cumberland, by whom he had issue,

1. Sir Hugh.

2. Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Lancaster.

3. Joan, wife of John Fleming, of Rydall, in Westmoreland, Esq.

4. Mabel, wife of Christopher Dalston, of Acornbank, in Westmoreland, Esq. 37 Henry VIII. She had 100 marks for her portion, and 40l. per ann. for her jointure.

Sir HUGH, the eldest son and heir, was *Knight of the Bath* at the marriage of Prince Arthur, and married Dorothy, daughter and only child of Henry, Lord Clifford (by Florence, his second wife, daughter of Henry Pudsey, Lord of Bolton, in the county of York, Esq.), and sister to Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cum-

berland, whose mother, Anne, was daughter of John St. John, cousin-german to King Henry VII. The said Sir Hugh and his wife died about the latter end of Henry VIII. This marriage is recited in a large family picture of George, third Earl of Cumberland, in the hall at Appleby and Skipton Castle.[a] He had issue,

1. Sir Richard, his eldest son, of whom presently.

2. Gerard, of Penrith, in Cumberland, Bencher of Lincoln's-Inn, married ———, daughter of ———, of Dudley, in Westmoreland, Esq. He was Sheriff of Cumberland the 35th of Elizabeth, and Knight of the shire for the same county the 43d of the same reign.

3. Margaret, wife of John Richmond, of Hyet Castle, in Cumberland, Esq.

4. Anne, wife of Thomas Wiberg, of Clifton, in Westmoreland, Esq.

5. Frances, wife of Henry Goodyere, of Polesworth, in Warwickshire.

6. Barbara, wife of Thomas Carlton, of Carlton, in Cumberland, Esq.

Sir RICHARD was High Sheriff of Cumberland, the 8th and the 30th of Elizabeth. He succeeded his cousin-german, Henry, Lord Scroop, as *Lord Warden of the West Marches,* and was thrice Commissioner in the great affairs between England and Scotland, all the time of Queen Elizabeth, and when Mary, Queen of Scots fled into England, and arrived at Workington, in Cumberland, in May 1568. Queen Elizabeth, on notice of it, sent to this Sir Richard, during his Sheriffalty, to convey her to Carlisle Castle; but while the Princess was in his custody, he incurred the Queen's displeasure, in admitting the Duke of Norfolk to visit her. He married Frances, daughter of John Middleton, of Middleton, in Westmoreland, Esq. and (according to his epitaph in *Le Neve's Monum. Angl. Vol. I. p.* 16), after he had seen his children to the fourth degree, giving them a virtuous education, and means to live, advanced his brothers and sisters out of his own patrimony, governed his family, and kept plentiful hospitality for fifty-seven years together. He ended this life the 27th of January, 1607, aged seventy-seven, and was buried at Lowther, where his effigies is at full length, and a table of four descents, beginning with Sir John, his grandfather. He left issue,

[a] See an account of this picture in Dr. Whitaker's account of Skipton Castle, in his *History of Craven.*

1. John. 2. George, who both died unmarried.

3. Sir Christopher, *of whom hereafter.*

4. Sir Gerard, of St. Michar's, Dublin, was seised of the manor, town, and park of Lowther, in the county of *Fermanagh;* and of the manors of Dunamore, in the county of Meath; and of St. John's, Iniscorthy, in the county of Wexford; and the rectories and tythes in the territory of Murroghs, which he restored to the church, as appears by his will, and Lodge's Irish Peerage. He was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and one of the Lords Justices there; and in 1654, became Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. (See *Harris's History thereof, p.* 112.) He married, first, Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Ralph Bulmer, of Wilton, relict of ——— Welbury, Esq.; secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir Laurence Parsons (ancestor to the Earl of Ross), to whose grandson, Lowther Parsons, he left his manor of St. John's. His third wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John King, ancestor to Lord Kingston; but he died without issue.

5. Hugh, a Captain in the voyage to Portugal, was also Captain in Queen Elizabeth and King James's time in Ireland. He died at the fort at Lowther's town, so called from his brother, Sir Gerard, being the possessor thereof, and causing a town to be built there.

6. Richard, died unmarried.

7. Sir Lancelot, of Yougstown, in the county of Kildare, was one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and of the Privy-council. He had been Solicitor-General to Queen Anne, King James's Queen; and married Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Welbury, of Castle Eden Durk, Esq.

8. William.

9. Anne, wife of Alexander Fetherston, of Fetherstonhaugh, in Northumberland, Esq.

10. Florence. 11. Frances. 12. Margaret. 13. Dorothy. 14. Mabel; all died unmarried.

15. Frances, wife of Thomas Clyborn, of Clyborn, in Westmoreland, Esq.

16. Susanna, died unmarried.

Sir Christopher, the *eldest* surviving son, was in several commissions concerning the government of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and was knighted at Newcastle, 13th April, 1603. He married, first, Eleanor, daughter of Middleton, of Middleton, in Westmoreland, Esq; secondly, Eleanor, daughter of William Musgrave, of Hayton Castle, in Westmoreland,

Esq. His third wife, Mary, was daughter and coheir of Thomas Wilson, of Eastborne, Sussex, Ambassador and Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, relict of Sir Robert Burdet, Bart. He died 1617, leaving issue only by his second wife,

1. Sir John, his successor.

2. Gerard, a Captain, slain in the wars against the Turks, in the King of Poland's service.

3. Richard, of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London, Justice of the Peace, and Barrister at law of Grey's-Inn, married ——, daughter of John Williams, Esq. of Flintshire; died April 1659, and is buried at Lothbury church, London, with his relations; leaving issue, Richard; Hellen; and Eleanor, who married Sir Nicholas Frowde, of Bath, who died there August 6th, 1674, and was father to Penelope, the wife of Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham.

4. Christopher, Rector of Lowther.

5. William, married Eleanor, daughter of Anthony Welbury, of Castle Eden Durk, Esq. and was father to Robert, Chancellor of Carlisle; and to George, Captain of horse under the Duke of Ormond: and to Lancelot, Rector of Workington and Kirkby-Thor, who married a daughter of Sir Richard Milbank; and also to Colonel Sir Richard, his son and heir, who possessed the manor of Ingleton, and advowson of the rectory of Brentham, in the county of York, and was Governor of Pontefract Castle, and Master of the ordnance to King Charles I. He married Isabel, second daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, in Cumberland (whose third daughter was wife of Sir John Lowther, grandfather to Lord Lonsdale), and had issue; 1. Gerard, Captain of horse, died young. 2. Henry, of *Ingleton* and *Cockermouth*. 3. Thomas. 4. Robert. 5. George, of Skryne Abbey, in the county of Meath; he married Frances, daughter of Henry Piers, of Tristernagh (by Frances his wife, daughter of Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin), and was father to Edward, who married Maria, daughter of Sir Patrick Cusac de Gerardston. The said Henry was possessed of *Ingleton* and *Lowther's-town*, in the county of *Fermanagh*, which last estate was left him by the will of his uncle, Sir Gerard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and the said Henry left issue by Margaret, daughter of Miles Halton, of Greystock, in Cumberland, Esq. four daughters, coheirs; Mary, the youngest, became the only representative of this branch of the family, and married Joseph Smith, D. D. Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

6. Lancelot, Rector of Long Marton, died 1661. He married Hester, daughter of —— Pearce, of Dublin, Esq. and had issue Christopher, of Calby Lathe, in Westmoreland, who by Sibill his wife, daughter of William Lloyd, of Drodaugh, in Ireland, was father to William and John.

7. Robert, of *Maske*, in the county of *York*, was a Merchant at Leeds; after Alderman of London; married, first, ——, daughter of —— Cutler, of Stainburgh, in the county of York (son of Sir Gervase Cutler). His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Holcroft, Esq. whose mother, Margery,[b] was daughter of *Thomas*, Lord Sands, of the Vine. His third wife was Mary, widow of Morgan Davis, Esq. he was buried January 9th, 1655, at Lothbury (where all his children were baptized), and left issue only, by his second marriage, 1. Anthony, his son and heir, *of whom presently*. 2. John, a Merchant at Dantzick, one of the Commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, who by Mary, daughter of Colonel John Lowther, was father to Anthony, Major-general of Marines, who died unmarried December 1746, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. 3. A daughter, wife of Sir George Willoughby, of Bishopstonwich. 4. A daughter, wife of John, son of Sir William Morrice, Bart. 5. Margaret, wife of Sir John Holmes, Governor of the Isle of Wight, whose grandson, Thomas, was created Baron Holmes, of Killmallock, whose widow died 1784. 6. A daughter, wife of Mr. Tite, of London, Merchant. 7. Hannah, Maid of honour to Queen Mary and Queen Anne, died unmarried January 18th, 1757, aged one hundred and three, and buried at Windsor, in Rutland chapel.

The said Anthony, *of Maske*, was representative for Appleby 1678 and 1679. He died 27th January, 1692, and was buried at Walthamstow, in Essex; and by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Penn, of Pennsylvania, Admiral to King Charles I. was father to Sir William, created a *Baronet* 15th June, 1697, who was Member for the town of Lancaster 1702, and married Catherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Preston, of Holker, in Lancashire, Esq. and was father to Sir Thomas, representative for Lancaster 1722. He married Lady Elizabeth, third daughter of William, Duke of Devonshire; and his son and heir, William, *claimed the title of Lord Sands, of the Vine*; and was Knight of

[b] This match does not appear in the Sandes pedigree in Dugdale, or Banks. If she was a sister and coheir of Edwyn, last Lord Sandes, who died about 1700, her father's name was *Henry*. But this was too late. No daughter of *Thomas*, *second* Lord Sandes, who lived too early, could be *heir*.

the shire for Cumberland; but he died soon after unmarried, February 3d, 1753, and was buried with his family at Cartmel, near Holker, whereby the title became extinct; and the Whitehaven estate, left him by Sir James Lowther, reverted to the late Earl of Lonsdale; and his estate at Holker, he gave to Lord George Cavendish.

We now return to Sir Christopher's eldest son, Sir JOHN Lowther, of Lowther, who was one of the Knights for the county of Westmoreland, the 21st of King James I. and also in three Parliaments in King Charles the First's time; in the last of which, his eldest son and heir was elected with him. He was knighted 6th January, 2 Car. I. and was one of his Majesty's council at York 1629, for the government of the northern parts. He was possessed of the manors of Lowther, Helton, Flacken, also of Banton, Knipe, Crosby, Ravensworth, and the moiety of the tythes in Shaps Land, in Slegil and Great Strickland, in Westmoreland; and the manors of Thwate, Threlkeldwate, Sliddal, Malmesmeburn, Drumbugh castle, and the moiety of Regal Grange, in Cumberland, as appears by the inquisition. He married Eleanor, daughter of William Fleming, of Rydall, in Westmoreland, Esq. and died 15th September, 1637, leaving issue,

1. Sir John, his eldest son.

2. Sir Christopher, of *Whitehaven*, in Cumberland, created a Baronet 11th June, 1641, 18 Car. I. He was High Sheriff of the county, 16 Car. I. and by his wife, Frances, daughter and heir of Christopher Lancaster, of Stockbridge, in Westmoreland, Esq. (widow of John Lamplugh, of Lamplugh, in Cumberland, Esq.), had issue Sir John, Knight of the shire for Cumberland, from 31 Car. II. to 13th of William III. and one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty. He was founder of the town of Whitehaven, and sole proprietor of the mines there. His sister, Frances, married Richard Lamplugh, of Ribton, Esq. brother to Thomas, Archbishop of York. The said Sir John married Jane, daughter of Wooley Leigh, of Addington, in Surrey, Esq. and left issue,

1. Sir Christopher, whom he disinherited, and who married Jane, daughter of Philip Nanson, Rector of Newnham, Hants. He died at St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, without issue, October 2d, 1731; whereupon his younger brother, Sir James, succeeded to the title, as he had before to the paternal estate. He was Vice-Admiral of the county of Cumberland, for which place he was Knight of the shire 1708; was some time member for the city of Carlisle, and also for Appleby. He died unmarried Ja-

nuary 2d, 1755, aged seventy-one, and was buried at St. Bees, in Cumberland, with his family. He was immensely rich, and supposed to have died worth near two millions.

3. Sir William, of *Swillington*, in the county of York, *from whom is descended the present Earl of Lonsdale*, as will be shewn hereafter.

4. Anne.

5. Agnes, wife of Roger Kirkby, in Furneys, Lancashire, Esq.

6. Frances, wife of John Dodsworth, of Thornton, in the county of York, Esq.

Sir JOHN Lowther, of Lowther, the eldest son, was Knight of the shire for Westmoreland, with his father, the third of Car. I. and in 1640, created a *Baronet of Nova Scotia*. He was a great sufferer in the royal cause, and during the usurpation lived retired; but was one of the Knights for Westmoreland in that parliament which restored King Charles II. He first married Mary, third daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, in Cumberland, by whom he had issue five sons and four daughters;

1. Colonel John Lowther, of Lowther, father to the first Lord Viscount Lonsdale.

2. Richard, died young.

3. Richard, of Meaburn, in Westmoreland, *of whom hereafter*, as *ancestor to the late Earl.*

4. Christopher, a Turkey Merchant, in London.

5. Hugh, a Merchant in London.

6. Eleanor, wife of Christopher Wandesford, father to Lord Castlecomer. 7. Barbara, wife of John Beilby, of Grainge, Esq. 8. Mary, wife of Edward Trotter, of Skelton Castle, Esq. 9. Frances, wife of Sir Thomas Pennyman, Bart.

The said Sir John Lowther had also a second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Hare, Bart. elder branch of late Lords Coleraine (by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Thomas, Lord Keeper Coventry, and widow of Wooley Leigh, of Addington, Esq.) He left her 20,000l. in lieu of dower, and to provide for her children, and with it she purchased Ackworth Park, in the county of York. He had issue by her, *first*, Ralph, father of John, member for Pontefract 1722, who died at Bath, July 1st, 1729; Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Frank, Recorder of Pontefract; and Margaret, the wife of William Norton, of Sawley, in Yorkshire, Esq. whose daughter and heir, Margaret, marrying Thomas Liddel Bright, of Beddesworth, Esq. had issue Mary, their only daughter and heir, who married the late Marquis of

Rockingham, the 26th of February, 1752.

13. William Lowther, Counsellor at law, married ——, daughter of Sir William Rawlinson, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal.

14. Robert, Knight of the shire for Westmoreland 1705, died unmarried.

15. Margaret, wife of Sir John Aubrey, of Borestall, in Bucks, Bart.

Colonel JOHN Lowther, of Lowther, the *eldest* son, abovementioned, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart. by whom he had issue,

1. Sir John Lowther, Bart. created Lord Viscount Lonsdale.

2. Mary, wife of John Lowther, of Maske (widow of George Preston, of Holker.)

His second wife was Mary, daughter of William Withens, of Eltham, in Kent, Esq. by whom he had one son.

3. William, member for the city of Carlisle 1690, who died unmarried.

The following memoir of *John, first Viscount Lonsdale,* the eldest son, is formed from extracts of his "*Life and Character*" prefixed to a "*Memoir of the reign of James II.*" lately printed from a MS. of that nobleman, by the present honourable representative of this ancient family, who graces his high titles and princely fortune, by a due regard to literature and the history of past ages.[c]

"Sir JOHN Lowther, *Baronet,* afterwards created VISCOUNT LONSDALE, was born in 1655, at Hackthorp-Hall, in the parish of Lowther, in the county of Westmoreland, and was the thirty-first Knight of his family in an almost direct line. From many letters and papers now extant, he appears to have been intimately connected with all those illustrious persons, through whose virtuous exertions the Revolution was happily accomplished.

"His mother died when he was not above six years old; and the premature death of his father soon after, placed him entirely under the care of his grandfather, Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, who sent him to a public school at Kendal, where he remained only one year. He was afterwards removed to the school at Jedburgh, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and, before he had attained the age of fifteen years, was admitted of Queen's College, Oxford, from whence, after a short stay of a year and an half,

[c] The memoir, though printed, is not published. But the present Editor has been favoured with a copy by his Lordship; for which he here returns his thanks.

he was sent to travel. But his continental tour extended no farther than the city of Angers, on the Loire; the whole time of his being absent not exceeding eighteen months, twelve of which were spent at Sens.

"On the demise of his grandfather, in 1675, Mr. Lowther was elected one of the Knights for the county of Westmoreland, and continued its representative in parliament as long as he remained a Commoner. The distinguished loyalty of his ancestors, and their constant affection towards the Protestant religion, operated on his virtuous mind as powerful incentives to emulate their examples. He uniformly declared himself an advocate for the Test and Corporation acts. He was convinced, that an abrogation of those laws would effectually produce all the horrors of anarchy and confusion. Hence we find him opposing, from the best motives, the designs of James, Duke of York. When the heir apparent of the Crown of England openly avowed himself a Papist, and had given the most unequivocal marks of his detestation of the established religion of his country, nothing could be more dismal and gloomy than the prospect of his future reign.

"Hence the plan for excluding him from the throne commenced so early as in the year 1668. It was revived in 1673; but the bill for his total exclusion was not brought into the House of Commons until the 15th of May, 1679. When it was read the second time, it passed the House by a majority of two hundred and seven, to one hundred and twenty-eight. It was not finally agreed to until the eleventh day of November, 1680, when it was carried to the House of Peers by Lord Russel. It was no sooner received by the Lords, than the members who attended Lord Russel expressed their joy by loud shouts. The Lords rejected the bill by a majority of thirty.

"On this occasion, and indeed on every occasion that required his attention to the public good, Sir John Lowther distinguished himself by his superior abilities, and distinguished integrity. He never desisted from exerting his best endeavours to ward off the imminent and alarming dangers which arose from the influence of Popish councils.

"As long as his health allowed him, he constantly attended his duty in parliament; and his name frequently occurs in the different committees to which matters of great public and private concern were referred. He is represented as a person particularly eminent for the excellence of his understanding, and the soundness of his judgment; of inimitable grace in speaking, and of great weight and authority with all those who heard him.

"During the reign of James II. his mind was agitated with perpetual anxiety and terror at those rash and precipitate measures which were then adopted. In this emergency, he rigidly adhered to a maxim which he had laid down to himself as sacred and inviolable, that "he who builds his greatness and his fortune by flattering and serving a prince in his vices or designs of tyranny, is a traitor to God, to his prince, and to his country, and ought to be treated as such." Though at the commencement of this reign, he was strongly inclined to place almost an unlimited confidence in the promises of the King, the conduct of that infatuated Monarch became every day more offensive to his Protestant subjects.

"The Duke of Monmouth's rebellion was scarcely extinguished, when the King hesitated not to acknowledge his violation of the laws of the land, an offence which he dared to vindicate under the specious pretext of exercising a *dispensing power*.

"When no hopes remained of a change of behaviour in the King and his Council, in the midst of the fears which arose from the united efforts of Popery and tyranny, Sir John Lowther was one of those great and good men, to whom we owe the preservation of our religion, and of every thing dear and valuable to us. He joined with them in soliciting the assistance of WILLIAM, and inviting him into England; and was a member of that convention, in which the Crown was settled on the Prince and Princess of Orange. He had previously secured the city of Carlisle, and influenced the two counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland to declare themselves in favour of the Prince.

"On the accession of King William, he was immediately appointed a Privy Counsellor, and Vice Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

"In 1689, he was made Lord Lieutenant of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

"In 1690, he was first Commissioner of the Treasury.

"In 1699, the return of a disorder, to which he was subject, compelled him to decline his attendance upon parliament for some time: he therefore retired to his seat at Lowther, where he enjoyed that happy solitude, which he called "his dearest companion and entertainment." He took great pleasure in adorning his magnificent house with paintings of the most eminent artists; and indulged his taste for rural elegance, in improving the aspect of the whole country, in embellishing and enriching its noble scenery by those extensive plantations which he formed and nur-

tured with the tenderest care. Relieved from the toil and fatigues of public engagements, he experienced a never failing source of gratification in the recreation of a garden.

"In the privacy of this retirement, he rendered himself no unuseful member of society, by a long and faithful administration of justice. The motto of his family had long been, *Magistratus indicat virum.*[d]

"Though in an almost uninterrupted state of bad health, which he attributed to excess of exercise in his youth, he uniformly enjoyed a tranquillity and composure of mind, the result of those habits of temperance in which he always persevered. He had no curiosity in his appetite for rarities in meat and drink. "The plough, the garden, and the dairy, with a cook of forty shillings a year, would provide all that he wished for." When he presided at his table, he was hospitable, but not luxurious; encouraging the learned and the good, but banishing with indignation, the flatterer, the calumniator, and the ministers of unlawful pleasures.

"Of pride he entertained the most sovereign contempt, while in his own demeanour he exhibited an amiable pattern of a meek and humble spirit.

"On the twenty-eighth of May, 1696, he was advanced to the dignities of *Viscount* and *Baron*, by the style and title of VISCOUNT LONSDALE, and BARON LOWTHER.

"In 1699, he was made Lord Privy Seal; and when, through ill health, he was obliged to retire from business, the King would not permit him to resign the Seal, but ordered him to take it into the country with him.

"In the month of July 1700, he was appointed one of the Lords Justices to govern the kingdom during the King's absence in Holland. But on the tenth day of that month he departed this life, at the age of forty-five years: so short was the time allotted to him by Providence. But, short as that time was, he employed it in the practice of virtue, in the pursuit of every thing good and praise-worthy. Hence he was esteemed and beloved by the King, whom he faithfully served, endeared to his family, and respected by all good men. He enjoyed as great a portion of happiness as can fall to the lot of humanity."[e]

[d] Αρκη δεικνυει τον ανδρα. *Arist.*

[e] Biographical Preface to *Memoirs of the Reign of James Second. By Lord John, Viscount Lonsdale. York.* 4*to.* 1808.

This memoir is very ably and perspicuously written, and throws some curious

He married, December 3d, 1674, Catharine[f] Thynne, sister to Thomas, first Lord Viscount Weymouth. By her he had issue,

1. RICHARD, SECOND LORD VISCOUNT LONSDALE, who died of the small-pox at Lowther, December 1713.[g]

2. HENRY, THIRD LORD VISCOUNT LONSDALE. He was a great patriot; had been one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber, Constable of the Tower, Lord Privy Seal, and Custos Rotulorum for the county of Westmoreland. He died March 12th, 1750, at Byram, co. York, unmarried, whereby the title of Viscount Lonsdale became extinct.

Lord Nugent, in 1774, wrote the following epitaph on this amiable nobleman, as "a tribute of affection and reverence to his dearest friend, and the most perfect man he ever had the happiness and honour of being acquainted with." It is addressed to Sir James Lowther.

EPITAPH.

Could every virtue of the human breast
Taught by the wisest, practis'd by the best;
Could kind Beneficence with open hands,
Whose tender heart at Pity's call expands;
Could patriot Zeal, refin'd in Freedom's flame,
Pure as from heaven the bright effusion came;

light on that portentous æra. The preface commences with the following just observations. "The stock of historical knowledge has been of late years considerably augmented by learned and ingenious men, from sources of private information. They have carefully selected many interesting particulars from the letters and authentic documents of several distinguished individuals, whose characters and eminent services are deeply interwoven with the political history of this country. Of the importance of such materials, to enable us to form a just and accurate estimate of great events, and their causes, no doubt can be entertained. When we consider how extremely difficult it is to trace the occurrences of the day to their real origin, and how few are properly qualified to transmit to posterity any other narrative of them, than what regards the chronological order in which they passed; we shall not be inclined to depreciate the labours of those, who have recorded the transactions of their own times, especially if we are convinced of the correctness, fidelity, and truth, with which they are related. Such authorities will tend to remove much of that scepticism, which not unfrequently prevails on many historical facts, and for which there is too often abundant reason."

[f] It is said in Vol. IX. of last Edition of Collins, that he had a second wife, widow of the first Lord Barnard, and daughter of Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare. But in the biographical memoir already cited, no other wife is named than Catharine Thynne, who is said to have survived him.

[g] To this amiable youth, Tickell, a native of Cumberland, inscribed his elegant poem, entitled *Oxford*.

Could patient Fortitude, whose powers restrain
The rising sigh, and blunt the edge of pain;
From Fate's relentless doom persuasive save,
The wise, the good, the generous, and the brave;
Not yet would Britain her lov'd son resign,
Nor grateful LOWTHER mix his tears with mine.

By his will, dated May 27th, 1747, he left his real estate to his heir at law, James, the son of Robert Lowther, Esq. of Meaburn, in Westmoreland.

3. Anthony, one of the Commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, was representative for Cockermouth, from 1714 to 1722; afterwards Knight of the shire for Westmoreland. He died November 24th, 1741, unmarried.

4. Margaret, wife of Sir John Wentworth, Bart.

5. Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Ramsden, Bart.

6. Jane, died unmarried, April 1752.

7. Margaret, wife of Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart.

8. Barbara, wife of Thomas Howard, of Corby Castle, in Cumberland, Esq.

We now return to RICHARD Lowther, of *Meaburn*. He was some time a Turkey Merchant, and member for Appleby, from 1688 to 1690. He married Barbara, daughter of Robert Pricket, of Wresal Castle, in the county of York, Esq. and had issue,

1. Robert.

2. Christopher, of Wresal, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Cowper, cousin-german to Earl Cowper, twice Lord Chancellor of England.

3. Richard, a Captain on the Irish establishment.

4. Eleanor, wife of Dr. Barnard, a physician at York.

ROBERT, the eldest son, was appointed Captain general and Governor in chief of Barbadoes in 1716; he married Catherine, only daughter of Sir Joseph Pennington, Bart. by Margaret his wife, fourth daughter of John, Viscount Lonsdale. He died September 1745; she died at Bath, December 7th, 1746, and left issue,

1. James, *late Earl of Lonsdale.*

2. Robert.

3. Margaret, deceased, married March 19th, 1757, to Henry Vane, the late Earl of Darlington, and had issue the present Earl.

4. Margaret, lately deceased, married April 8th, 1765, to Lord Harry Powlet, last Duke of Bolton, and had issue two daughters.

5. Barbara, died unmarried.

JAMES, FIRST EARL OF LONSDALE, the *eldest* son, succeeded Henry, Viscount Lonsdale, in his estate and title of *Baronet*, and was also heir to Sir James Lowther, of Whitehaven; he was upwards of thirty years a member of the House of Commons, being several times elected Knight for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and at the general election in 1761, was returned for both. In the year 1782, he offered to build and completely furnish and man a ship of war of seventy guns, for the service of his country, at his own expense; which generous proposal, though accepted by the King, was happily rendered unnecessary to be carried into execution, a peace being soon after concluded.

On May 24th, 1784, he was, by patent, created a *Peer of Great Britain*, by the titles of BARON LOWTHER, OF LOWTHER, *in the county of Westmoreland*, BARON *of the barony of* KENDAL, *in the said county*, and BARON *of the barony of* BURGH, *in the county of Cumberland*; VISCOUNT OF LONSDALE, *in the county of Westmoreland, and county palatine of Lancaster; and* VISCOUNT OF LOWTHER, *in the county of Westmoreland; and* EARL OF LONSDALE, *in the county of Westmoreland, and county palatine of Lancaster*, to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

His Lordship was also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; Colonel of the Westmoreland militia; and Alderman of the city of Carlisle.

On October 10th, 1797, his Lordship was created BARON and VISCOUNT LOWTHER, *of Whitehaven, with a collateral remainder to the heirs male of the body of his cousin, the late Rev. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, Bart.*

His Lordship died May 24th, 1802, without issue.

His Lordship was married on September 7th, 1761, to Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Bute, by Lady Mary Wortley, only daughter of Edward Montagu Wortley, Ambassador to Constantinople, but had no issue. His Countess survived.

On his Lordship's death, all the honours became extinct except the *Viscounty and Barony of* 1797, which devolved on his next heir male, Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, Bart. to whom also he bequeathed his very large estates in Westmoreland and Cumberland, and whom he made residuary legatee.

We now therefore return to Sir WILLIAM Lowther, *third* son

of Sir John[h] Lowther,[i] of *Lowther*, in Westmoreland, by Eleanor, daughter of William Fleming, who purchased the manor of *Swillington*, in the county of *York*, of George, Lord Darcey and Conyers, and was also possessed of Great Preston, and Garforth, in the said county. He was one of the council established in the North, and member for Pontefract, from 1661 to 1678; was knighted in 1661, and was a Commissioner of the customs. He married Jane, daughter of William Busfield, of Leeds, Merchant, died in February 1687, aged eighty, and was buried at Kippax.

This Sir William left issue two sons and six daughters. The sons were,

1. William, *of whom hereafter.*

2. Richard, Rector of Swillington, who married Margaret, daughter of John Adams, of Rowcliff, in the county of York, Esq. and was father of 1. John. And, 2. Richard, some time Rector of Swillington, chaplain to the Prince of Orange, and minister of the English church at Rotterdam, who dying in December 1756, left one son, William, and two daughters; Mary, married to Mr. Evers; and Elizabeth, married to Mr. Robson.

The daughters of Sir William, were, 1. Jane, married to Sir Francis Bland, of Kippax, Bart. 2. Eleanor, wife of Richard Harrison, of Cave, Esq. 3. Elizabeth, married to William Ellis, of Kidwell, Esq. 4. Agnes, the wife of William Dawson, of Farlington, Esq. 5. Frances, married to Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, Esq. father of Richard, who married Catharine, daughter of Charles Stringer, of Charlton, Esq. whose second husband was Thomas, Earl of Westmoreland. 6. Dorothy, wife of ——— Baynes, of Knowesthorp, Esq.

Sir William Lowther, *eldest* son of Sir William, was Deputy-lieutenant of the county of York, and High Sheriff in 1681, and in 1695 was elected member for Pontefract. He married Catharine, daughter of Thomas Harrison, of Dancers-Hill, in Hertfordshire, Esq. by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Bland, of Kippax. He lived at *Garforth*, during his father's lifetime, where all his children were born; but he afterwards lived at Swillington, and died there, December 7th, 1705.

This Sir William Lowther left issue eight sons and two daughters. The sons were,

[h] Great grandfather of the first Viscount Lonsdale. He died 1637.

[i] Visitation of Westmoreland, C. 39, fol. 15, Heralds office. London.

1. Sir William, his successor, *of whom hereafter.*

2. Sir John, a Captain, who died young.

3. Richard, a Merchant at Leeds, who married, first, Christian, daughter of Sir Christopher Wandesford, Bart. (and Eleanor his wife, daughter of Sir John Lowther, of Lowther), whose son, Christopher, was created Lord Castlecomer. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Fenwick, and had issue by her, Mary, Catharine, and Elizabeth.

4. Robert, of Calverley.

5. Gerard, who died young.

6. Christopher, sole executor to his father, who left him his estate at *Little Preston,* in the county of York. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Maud, of Alverstrop and Seacroft, in the said county, Esq. He died in 1718, leaving issue, WILLIAM, Rector of Swillington, the late Baronet, *of whom hereafter*; and also Martha, who married George Thompson, of York, Esq. December 22d, 1750, and had issue.

7. John. And, 8. Thomas, who both died young.

The daughters of the above Sir William were, Catharine, married to Henry Slingsby, Master of the Mint; and Mary, married to John Stanhope, of Horford, Esq.

Sir WILLIAM Lowther, grandson of the first Sir William, was High Sheriff of the county of York, in 1697; was chosen member for Pontefract, in the room of his father; and created a *Baronet,* March 5th, 1715. He married, in 1691, Annabella, daughter of Bannister, Lord Maynard, and dying March 6th, 1729, left issue,

1. Sir William Lowther, Bart. who was also member for Pontefract. He married, *first,* in 1719, Diana, daughter of Thomas Condon, of co. York, Esq. who died January 1st, 1736.

His second wife was Catharine, eldest daughter of Sir William Ramsden, Bart. by Elizabeth his wife, second daughter of John, Viscount Lonsdale.

2. Henry, of Newcastle, M. D. who died in February 1743.

3. John, Governor of Surat.

Also two daughters, Annabella, and Jane, who both died unmarried.

The above Sir William, and his brothers dying without issue, the title became extinct, when Sir William left his estate to his cousin,

The Rev. Sir WILLIAM LOWTHER, *Bart.* of *Little Preston,* Prebendary of York, and Rector of Swillington, *already men-*

tioned, who procured a fresh patent of *Baronetage,* bearing date August 22d, 1764.

This last Sir William was born July 10th, 1707; and married, August 31st, 1753, Anne,[k] daughter of the Rev. Charles Zouch, Vicar of Sandal, in the county of York. He died June 15th, 1788, leaving issue,

1. Sir William, *present Peer.*

2. John, born in April 1759; M. P. for Cockermouth, 1780; for Carlisle, 1784; for Haslemere, 1786; and for the county of Cumberland, from 1796 to the present time. He married, September 4th, 1790, Lady Elizabeth Fane, second daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmoreland, by Lady Susan Gordon, and has issue, Elizabeth, born August 4th, 1791; John Henry, born March 23d, 1793; and George-William, born October 17th, 1795.

Sir WILLIAM, eldest son, born December 29th, 1757, *now* EARL OF LONSDALE, sat in parliament for Carlisle, 1780; for Cumberland, 1784; and for Rutland, 1796. He succeeded his father in the Baronetage 1788; and on the death of James, late Earl of Lonsdale, 1802, succeeded him as SECOND VISCOUNT LOWTHER, as well as to the principal part of his large estates.[l]

On April 4th, 1807, his Lordship was advanced to the dignity

[k] Sister to Dr. Zouch, Prebendary of Durham, the amiable Biographer of Sir Philip Sidney; and Editor of *Walton's Lives.*

[l] The following account appeared in the Newspapers of the day:

"On Wednesday morning the 9th June 1802, at eight o'clock, the Earl of LONSDALE was interred in the family vault at Lowther, in Westmoreland. He was attended by his own servants, having given directions that his funeral should be private, and that they only should attend; and although it was not known to any persons except the family, when the ceremony was to be performed, yet a very great crowd of people from the neighbourhood were assembled, and behaved with the greatest respect, decency, and decorum. We have been favoured with the particulars of his Lordship's Will and Codicils, and which we insert, as the public curiosity has been much excited respecting the disposition of his property. It appears that he has provided liberally for all his family connections, and for his servants: his sisters will have above 60,000 l. besides the Barbadoes Estate of 4000 l. a year. The estate in Yorkshire, left Mr. John Lowther, is 5000 l. a year; and the estates in Cumberland and Westmoreland, left to the present Viscount Lowther, are supposed to be 40,000 l. a year, including the Whitehaven estate, which was before intailed on him; besides, he will have near 100,000 l. in personals, as 50,000 l. in gold has already been found in his houses; and the Viscount is well known to be deserving of it all, as a more amiable, liberal, and benevolent man never existed. Lord Lonsdale's Will, and the distribution of his property, has given universal satisfaction: his own sisters, and other near relatives, are well satisfied; and even his enemies bestow the greatest praise on him, for the justice and liberality of this last act of his life."

of Earl of Lonsdale, and about the same time elected a Knight of the Garter.

His Lordship married on July 12th, 1781, Lady Augusta Fane,

Heads of the Will and Codicils of the late Earl of Lonsdale, dated 13th January, 1798.

He gave all his manors and estates in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, except burgages, unto Dr. Lowther, and George Wood, Esq. To the use of Sir William Lowther for life, with remainder to his first, and other sons, in tail male: remainder to John Lowther, Esq. for life, and to his first and other sons in tail male, with remainder,

To the Countess Dowager of Darlington for life; remainder to the Duchess Dowager of Bolton for life; remainder to Barbara Lowther for life, with remainder to his own right heirs.

And gave all his manors and estates in the county of York to John Lowther, Esq. for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, in tail male, with remainder to Sir William Lowther, for life, and to his first and other sons in tail male; with the like remainders in favour of his three sisters for their lives, and then to his own right heirs.

Gave all his burgage and other houses and lands in the borough of Appleby, and in the borough of Cockermouth, to Sir William Lowther and his heirs.

And directed all his estates in Middlesex and Surrey to be sold as soon after his decease as convenient, and the money arising thereby to be applied in part of his personal estate.

And gave to Sir William Lowther, for ever, all his leasehold estates, goods, chattels, and other personal property not otherwise disposed of, chargeable with the payment of his funeral expenses, legacies, and debts.

And directed the person who succeeded him in his Cumberland estates, to demand no heriot on his death, in respect of any estates he had purchased in Cumberland, in the following words; viz.

"It is my will and mind, that if the person who shall succeed me in my Cumberland estates, or any part thereof, shall demand any heriot or heriots on my death, for or in respect of any estate or estates which I have purchased in the said county of Cumberland, that the person making such demand shall forfeit and pay to the person on whom such demand shall be made, the sum of twenty thousand pounds, to be paid out of my Cumberland and Westmoreland estates within six months after such heriot or heriots shall have been so demanded and required to be paid. And I do hereby charge my said Cumberland and Westmoreland estates with the payment thereof."

And directed that all his plate, furniture, pictures, and books, not otherwise disposed of, should be deposited at his dwelling-house at Lowther, to go as heir looms, with the intail of his estate.

And directed all the debts of the Countess of Lonsdale to be paid out of his real and personal property.

Gave to his wife all such jewels and trinkets which she usually wore and was possessed of.

And gave to her and her heirs, the house and garden occupied by her at Fulham, together with the goods and furniture therein, and all the furniture in her bed-room in his dwelling-house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmoreland, by whom he has had issue,

1. Jane, born October 30th, 1782, died in 1789.
2. Lady Elizabeth, born September 1st, 1784.
3. William, *Viscount Lowther*, born July 30th, 1787, M. P. for Cockermouth; a Lord of the Treasury, and Commissioner for India Affairs.
4. Anne, born December 14th, 1788.
5. Henry Cecil, born July 27th, 1790, an officer in the 7th dragoons.
6. Lady Caroline, born February 17th, 1792.

Titles. Sir William Lowther, Knight of the Garter, Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount and Baron Lowther of Whitehaven; and Baronet.

Creations. Viscount and Baron Lowther of Whitehaven, October 10th, 1797; Earl of Lonsdale, April 4th, 1807; and Baronet, August 22d, 1764.

Arms. Or, six annulets Sable.

Crest. On a wreath a dragon passant Argent.

Supporters. Two horses, Argent, each gorged with a chaplet of laurel, proper.

Motto. MAGISTRATUS INDUCT VIRUM.

Seats. Lowther-Hall, Westmoreland; Swillington, Yorkshire.

And gave the following legacies, viz. to his said wife 5000l. To his three sisters 7000l. each.

To the Earl of Darlington and his wife 500l. each.

To his said sisters, all miniature pictures of his family.

To Sir Michael Le Fleming, Baronet, such sum of money as he was indebted to him, and also 1000l.

To Mrs. Gowland, such sum as she was indebted to him, and 200l.; and to Richard Penn, Esq. such sum as he was indebted to him, and 100l.

To Mrs. Bucknall, an annuity of 21l. To Hannah Francis 200l. and an annuity of 100l. To Mrs. Dunn, the house and garden she occupied, for life, and 200l. and an annuity of 150l. for her life; and if her daughter survived her, the same for her life.

And gave all his property in the Island of Barbadoes to his three sisters.

Gave Lydia Tabberer, widow, 300l. a year for her life, and also 2000l.

And gave mourning to all his servants, and two years wages to each, over and above what was owing to them; and recommended to Sir William Lowther to continue them in his service, at the same wages.

And gave to James Lowther, Esq. 2000l. to his wife the like sum, and to his children 1000l. each.

And appointed Sir William Lowther sole residuary legatee of all his goods, chattels, and personal estate.

RYDER, EARL OF HARROWBY.

The name of Rythre, Ryther, or Ryder, is local; being derived from *Ryther*, in the Hundred of Barkston, in Yorkshire; in which county, as well as in Kent, respectable families of that name have been at various times settled.[a]

The present family owe their rise to the law. They are descended from

Robert Ryder, whose son, was the Rev. Dudley Ryder, of *Bedworth*, co. Warwick (for whom *see the Nonconformist's Memorial.)* He married Anne, fourth daughter of Richard Bickley, of Halloughton, co. Warw. (younger brother of Sir Francis Bickley, of Attleborough, co. Warw. Bart.) by whom he had issue four sons, and two daughters.

1. Richard, *of whom presently as ancestor to Lord Harrowby.*
2. Benedi.
3. Francis had a daughter, Abigail, who died S. P.
4. Dudley Ryder of Nuneaton, co. Warw. who by Katharine, daughter of ——— Shiers, had several children; of whom, John Ryder, D. D. was *Archbishop of Armagh*, and left issue.

Richard Ryder, eldest son, was of the Cloisters, West Smithfield, *Mercer*, and left by his first wife two daughters, who died S. P. He married, *secondly*, Elizabeth Marshall, by whom he had three sons,

1. Richard Ryder, of the Cloisters, *Mercer*, who by Anne, daughter of ——— Lomax, left issue.

[a] A coheir of the Lord Mayor of this name married into the family of Sir Julius Cæsar; and the other coheir into the family of Sir Thomas Lake, of Cannons. See the curious *Memoir of the Cæsar family*, by Lodge, published by Wilkinson, 1811, 4to. See also article *Viscount Lake*, in Vol. VI.

2. Sir Dudley, *of whom presently.*

3. William, who by Mary his wife, daughter of —— Burton, left an only child, Elizabeth, married to Dudley Baxter, Solicitor of Excise, who died S. P. at Farnham, co. Surrey.

Sir DUDLEY Ryder, Knt. second son, father of the late Lord Harrowby, was born in the year 1691. After receiving a good school education, he went to the University of Edinburgh, and from thence to that of Leyden. On his return to England, he settled in the Temple, where he studied the laws of his country with that assiduity and attention, which laid the foundation of his future rise in his profession.

He was made SOLICITOR-GENERAL in 1733; was in 1736, advanced to the office of ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and discharged with integrity and ability the duties of that laborious situation, during a period of about eighteen years. In 1754, he was appointed CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH; and in 1756, his Majesty, in reward of his long and faithful services, determined to raise him to the *dignity of Peerage;* for which purpose the King signed a warrant on May 24th that year, but Sir Dudley dying the next day, *before the Patent was completed,* it did not take effect.

He married Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Newnham, of Streatham, in Surrey, Esq. and by her, who died at Aix, in Provence, on May 9th, 1774, left one son,

NATHANIEL, FIRST LORD HARROWBY, who represented the borough of Tiverton in 1768 and 1774, till his Majesty was pleased to advance him to the dignity of a Peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of BARON HARROWBY, *of Harrowby, in Lincolnshire* (with the like dignity to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten), by letters patent, bearing date May 20th, 1776, 16 George III.

His Lordship married in January, 1762, Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Reverend Richard Terrick, D. D. Lord Bishop of London, by whom (who died August 24th, 1804), he had issue,

1. Dudley, the present Peer.

2. Henry, died young.

3. The Right Hon. Richard Ryder, born July 5th, 1766, late Judge-martial, and Advocate-general to the army, and First Justice of Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen shires; now SECRETARY OF STATE for the Home Department; married, August 1st, 1799, Frederica Skynner, daughter of Sir John Skynner, Knight, and has issue, of which Frederica-Anna, the eldest, died December 12th, 1808.

4. Elizabeth, born November 22d, 1777.

5. Nathaniel, died young.

6. Nathaniel, born June 7th, 1775, died young.

7. Henry, M.A. Vicar of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire; married, in December 1802, Sophia, daughter of Thomas-March Phillips, Esq. and has a son, born October 12th, 1803; and a daughter, born May 22d, 1808.

8. Anne, born December 1st, 1779, died June 26th, 1801.

His Lordship died June 20th, 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

DUDLEY, SECOND BARON, and FIRST EARL OF HARROWBY, who was born December 22d, 1762; and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. While a Commoner, he sat in parliament for Tiverton. In 1790, he was Under Secretary of State to the Duke of Leeds. He then became Comptroller of the Household; and in 1791, was Joint-Paymaster of the Forces, in which office his brother Richard was his Deputy.

In 1801, he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, and a Member of the Board of Controul; and in 1804, held for a short time the place of SECRETARY OF STATE for the Foreign Department.

In 1805, his Lordship was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, when the plans of our Government were suddenly defeated by the battle of Austerlitz.

His Lordship was elevated to an Earldom on the 18th of July, 1809, by the titles of VISCOUNT SANDON, of Sandon, in Staffordshire, and EARL OF HARROWBY.

His Lordship married, in July 1795, Lady Susan Levison Gower, daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, by Lady Susan Stewart, his last wife, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Galloway, and by her has issue,

1. Lady Susan, born June 20th, 1796.

2. Dudley, *Viscount Sandon*, born May 20th, 1797.

Titles. Dudley Ryder, Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Sandon, and Baron Harrowby.

Creations. Baron, by patent May 20th, 1776; Earl and Viscount, by patent, July 18th, 1809.

Arms. Azure, three crescents Or, each charged with an ermine spot, Sable

Crest. In a mural crown, Or, a wyvern's head Argent, thereon an ermine spot, Sable.

Supporters. Two griffins, Argent, charged on their breast with an ermine spot, Sable, collared Azure, thereon three crescents Or, and chained Azure.

Motto. SERVATA FIDES CINERI.

Chief Seat. Sandon, Staffordshire.

APPENDIX.

Since the Pedigree of Earl Manvers, p. 626, in this Volume, was printed, the Editor has procured the following from the Heralds College.

MEADOWS PEDIGREE.

Daniel Meadows, of Chatisham, in the county of Suffolk, Gent. born at Rushmere, in that county, in 1575, purchased the Lordship of Witnesham, of Sir Robert Hitcham, in 1630, died at Chatisham, 1651, aged 74, and was buried there, where a monument is erected to his memory. His widow, Elizabeth, was living 1675. By her he had issue

First, Daniel Meadows, of Saxmundham, co. Suffolk, Gent. whose will is dated December 27th, 1675, and proved at Norwich, June 23d, 1676. By his wife, Mary, his executrix, he left issue, first, Robert, baptised at Chatisham, July 10th, 1654, living 1675. Second, John, baptised at Chatisham, August 24th, 1663, living 1675. Third and fourth, Mary and Elizabeth, both living 1675.

Second, William, mentioned in his brother John's memorandum book, March 24th, 1667.

Third, John, of Ousedon, co. Suffolk, Clerk, baptised at Chatisham, April 29th, 1622, admitted at Emanuel College, Cambridge, February 25th, 1639, removed to Christ's College, December 23d, 1644, died 1696. By his wife, Sarah Fairfax, living 1666, he had issue, first, John Meadows, of Needham Market, co. Suffolk, married, and left issue three daughters. Second, Daniel, of Norwich, was grandfather to John Meadows, late Captain of Foot. Third, Philip Meadows, of Norwich, father to Margaret, who was mother to Meadows Taylor, of Diss, co. Norfolk, Attorney at Law. Fourth, other issue.

Fourth, Thomas Meadows, baptised at Chatisham, December 21st, 1623.

Fifth, Sir Philip Meadows, *of whom afterwards.*

Sixth, Robert, baptised at Chatisham, October 22d, 1629.

Also a daughter Margaret, baptised at Chatisham, May 17th, 1621.

Sir PHILIP Meadows, fifth son, was baptised at Chatisham, January 4th 1625, rose to be Knight Marshall of the King's Palace, Knight of the Order of the Elephant, of Denmark, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Denmark, and Mediator between Sweden and Denmark, at the Treaty of Roschild, February 26th 1657-8; afterwards Ambassador to Sweden, and one of the first Commissioners of the establishment of the Board of Trade. He died February 16th, 1718, aged 93, and was buried at Hammersmith, co. Middlesex. His will was proved September 27th, 1718. He married in April, 1661, Constance, second daughter and coheir of Francis Lucy, Esq. and niece of William, Bishop of St. David's, and of Sir Thomas Lucy and Sir Richard Lucy, of Broxbourn, co. Hertford, Kt. and Bart. By her he had issue three daughters and one son, viz.

First, Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Powys, Kt. Serjeant at Law, son of Thomas Powys, of Henley, co. Salop, Esq. and great grandfather to the late Viscountess Sydney. He died in 1718, and she died December 4th, 1728.

Second, Arabella, married Richard Dyott, of Dyott-street, St. Giles's, and grandson of Sir Richard Dyott. He died 1720, and she died 1739-40.

Third, Constance, married Joseph Craig, of Craig's-court, Charing Cross.

Sir PHILIP Meadows, only son, was also Knight Marshal, and of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, co. Middlesex. He died at Brompton, December 5th, 1757, aged 84, and was buried at Kensington. Administration to him was granted January 19th, 1758. By Dorothy, daughter of Edward Boscawen, and sister of Hugh Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth, he had issue

First, Sir SIDNEY Meadows, of Conholt, near Andover, Hants, appointed in January, 1758, in the room of his father, Knight Marshal, of the Marshalsea Court, Southwark, and buried at Chute, co. Hants, November 2d, 1792. He married Jemima, daughter of Charles Montagu, of the city of Durham, Esq. (youngest son of Edward Montagu, first Earl of Sandwich,) and father of the late Edward Montagu, Esq. of Sandleford, in Berkshire.

Second, Edward, a Lieutenant of Dragoons, died in London, and was buried at Kensington.

Third, Philip, *of whom presently.*

Fourth, Mary, Maid of Honour to Queen Caroline, died unmarried, and was buried at Kensington, April 5th, 1743.

Fifth, Constance, married April 17th, 1724, James Pulse, of Standen, co. Wilts. Esq.

Sixth, Anne, married Thomas Ramsden, Esq. and dying 1761, was buried at Kensington.

Seventh, Elizabeth, married Richard Bulstrode, of Hounslow, co. Middlesex, Esq. and was buried there.

Eighth, Frances, born at Vienna, married Robert Weston, of Norfolk, and was buried at Kensington.

Philip Meadows, of Brooks-street, St. George's, Hanover-square, co. Middlesex, Esq. was born at Vienna, and dying in August, 1781, æt. 73, was buried at Kingston-on-Thames, the 15th of the same month, where a monument is erected to his memory.

He married in May, 1754, Frances, only daughter of William Pierrepont, *Viscount Newark*, and sister and heir to Evelyn, Duke of Kingston. She was buried at Kingston-upon-Thames, December 12th, 1795. By her he had issue;

First, Evelyn Philip Meadows, born December 3d, baptised December 29th, 1736, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, formerly an Officer in the first regiment of Foot Guards.

Second, Charles, now Earl Manvers, *of whom presently.*

Third, Sir William Meadows, K. B. born January 23d, 1739, Major of the fourth regiment of Horse, 1st October, 1766; Lieutenant Colonel of fifty-fifth regiment of Foot, December 3d, 1769; Colonel in the Army and Aid-de-camp to the King, in 1777; Major General, 20th November, 1782; Colonel of the seventy-third regiment of Foot, in August, 1786; nominated by warrant, 15th August, 1792, a Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath, and invested at St. James's with the ensigns thereof, December 14th, following; Lieutenant General in the Army, Oct. 12th, 1793; General, 1798; installed K. B. in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, May 19th, 1803. Married at Kilkenny, May 30th, 1770, Frances, daughter of Robert Hamerton, of Hamerton, co. Tipperary, Esq. but has no issue.

Fourth, Edward Meadows, of St. George, Hanover-square, a Captain in the Army, married March 7th, 1785, Mary, daughter of John Brodie, of St. James's, Westminster, S. P.

Fifth, Thomas Meadows, of Richmond, co. Surrey, Esq. died unmarried, in 1780, aged 31, and was buried at Kingston-on-Thames.

Sixth, Frances, born in 1741, married Alexander Campbell, (uncle to Lord Cawdor,) a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards, and dying in childbed, was buried at Kensington. Her only son, Henry Frederick Campbell, born in Craven-street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, July 10th, 1769, is a Captain in the first regiment of Foot Guards, and a Major General in the Army.

Charles, (second son) now Earl Manvers, was born November 3d, 1737, and baptised in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, December 5th, following. On the death of Elizabeth, Duchess Dowager of Kingston, 26th August, 1788, he succeeded to the Kingston Estates, and the seat at Thoresby Park, co. Nottingham, and took the surname and the arms of Pierrepont only by sign manual dated September 17th, following. He was some time representative in parliament for the county of Nottingham, and raised to the peerage by patent, July the 23d, 1796, by the titles of Baron Pierrepont, *of Holme-Pierrepont, co. Nottingham,* and Viscount Newark of Newark-upon-Trent, *in the said county,* to him, and the heirs male of his body; and further elevated to an Earldom by the title of Earl Manvers, by patent, dated April 9th, 1806. He married at Richmond, March 14th, 1774, Anne Orton, daughter and coheir of William Mills, of Richmond, co. Surry, Esq. By her he has had issue,

First, Evelyn Henry Meadows, afterwards Pierrepont, baptised at Richmond February 16th, 1775, sometime representative in Parliament for the county of Nottingham. Died 1801, unmarried.

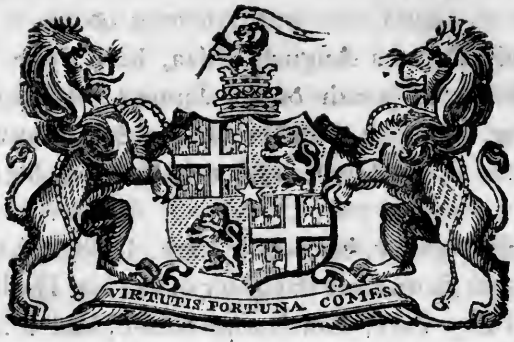
Second, William Evelyn Meadows, baptised at Richmond, July 17th, 1777; buried at Kensington, June 18th, 1787.

Third, Charles Herbert Meadows, now Pierrepont, *Viscount Newark,* eldest surviving son and heir apparent, born August 11th, 1778; and baptised at Great Gaddesden, co. Hertford, 8th September following, Captain in the Royal Navy, and M. P. for the county of Nottingham, married August 28th, 1804, Miss Eyre, eldest daughter of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, Esq. M. P. for the county of Nottingham, by whom he has a son, born September 5th, 1805.

Fourth, Henry Manvers, born March 18th, 1780, late envoy to Denmark.

Fifth, Lady Frances Augusta Eliza, born June 19th, 1781, and baptised in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, July 7th, following, married, October 20th, 1802, Captain William Bentinck, of the Royal Navy, and has issue a son, born July 17th, 1803.

Sixth, Philip Sydney, born June 13th, 1786, married, August 18th, 1810, Georgiana, only daughter of the late Herbert Gwynne Browne, of Imley Park, Northamptonshire, and relict of Pryce Edwards, of Talgarth in Merionethshire, Esq.



WELLESLEY, EARL OF WELLINGTON.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, Viscount Wellington, was advanced to the title of Earl of Wellington, *of Wellington in Somersetshire,* February 12th, 1812; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was further pleased to grant a pension of 2000 *l.* a year, in addition to the annuity formerly granted to the Earl, in renumeration of the eminent services of his Lordship in the course of a very long series of distinguished exploits in the campaigns of Spain and Portugal. His Lordship has also been created Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo in Spain, and a Grandee of the first rank: also Conde of Vimiera in Portugal.

Since the account of his Lordship's actions which ended at p. 479, of Vol. VI. he drove the enemy from their position on the Coa, April 3d, 1811; won the battle of Fuentes d' Honor, 3d, 4th, and 5th of May, 1811; in September, 1811, he repulsed the attack of the enemy at Fuente Guinaldo, and made good his retreat; on January 19th, 1812, he took Ciudad Rodrigo by storm; at length, on the night of the sixth of April, 1812, he took Badajos by storm.

Such a series of battles fought and gained, has not been performed by any British general since the time of Marlborough.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

EARL DELAWARR.—P. 1.

P. 27. Edward Percy Bulkeley, son of Lady Georgina, was appointed ensign in the first regiment of foot guards in July, 1812.

Honourable Frederick West has issue by his second wife.

EARL OF RADNOR.—P. 29.

P. 36. Harriet, Countess of Rosslyn, died August 10th, 1810.

P. 37. Mrs. Maxwell, of Coridden, has issue Mary, John, and Elizabeth.

Ibid. The Honourable Philip Pusey has issue Philip, Edward, Elizabeth, and Anne.

P. 39. Maria, daughter of the Honourable William Bouverie, married, October 3d, 1808, William, eldest son of Sir W. P. A. A' Court, Bart.

Edward, son of the Honourable Bartholomew Bouverie, is in holy orders; married, and November 20th, 1811, Frances Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter.

Charlotte, fourth child, married August 7th, 1809, Sir Henry Carew St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield Park, Hants, Bart and died August 5th, 1810, leaving a son.

Harriet, fifth child, married, May 20th, 1808, Archibald John, Viscount Primrose, eldest son of the Earl of Roseberry.

P. 40. The Honourable Captain D. P. Bouverie, married, December 27th, 1809, Louisa, second daughter of the late Joseph May, of Hale-House in Wiltshire, Esq.

The Honourable Laurence Bouverie, late a captain in the Wilts militia, died November 23d, 1811.

Philip, youngest son, married, November 7th, 1811, Maria, daughter of Sir William P. A. A' Court, Bart.

EARL SPENCER.—P. 42.

P. 44. The Honourable Robert C. Spencer, is now a lieutenant in the navy.

The splendour, curiosity, and great value of Earl Spencer's library is well known to the learned world, in every part of Europe. Mr. Dibdin has lately announced a work on this subject, which will be most grateful to all bibliographers. It is entitled, BIBLIOTHECA SPENCERIANA, and will be a descriptive catalogue of the early printed books, and of the many important first editions in the library of that nobleman, &c.

EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH.—P. 96.

P. 105. Lord Arthur M. W. Hill, was appointed a lieutenant in the tenth dragoons, July 19th, 1810.

P. 106. The PRESENT EARL married, October 25, 1811, Lady Maria, daughter of Other Hickman, late Earl of Plymouth.

EARL OF AYLESBURY.—P. 107.

P. 128. CHARLES, *present Lord Bruce*, has a son born January 10th, 1811.

VILLIERS, EARL OF CLARENDON.—P. 130.

P. 131. Lady Charlotta Barbara Villiers, died April 1st, 1810.

EARL OF UXBRIDGE.—P. 174.

P. 197. Colonel Nicholas Bayley died June 7th, 1812.

P. 199. The Honourable Berkeley Paget is a Lord of the Treasury.

HENRY, FIRST EARL OF UXBRIDGE, died at his house in Burlington-street, March 15th, 1812, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY WILLIAM, SECOND and PRESENT EARL OF UXBRIDGE. His Lordship's marriage has been dissolved by the law of Scotland; and her Ladyship married, secondly, November 29th, 1810, William, present Duke of Argyle.

EARL OF NORWICH.—P. 201.

P. 227. Her Grace the Duchess of Gordon died April 11th, 1812, at the Pulteney Hotel, Piccadilly, æt. sixty-four. She was early celebrated for her beauty, sprightly wit, and captivating

manners; and she had the merit of educating her daughters with that ability, zeal, and solicitude, which secured to her the satisfaction of splendid success.

EARL TALBOT.—P. 229.

P. 238. The PRESENT EARL TALBOT has issue,

Fifth, a daughter, born April 17th, 1808.

Sixth, a son, born March 19th, 1810.

EARL STRANGE.—P. 272.

P. 303. A daughter of Lord George Murray, married the Rev. Townshend Selwyn.

Caroline Louisa, second daughter, married Henry S. F. S. present Earl of Ilchester, February 6th, 1812.

Charles, fourth son of Lord George, married Miss Dashwood, and died in the West Indies without issue.

The daughter of Lord Charles married Major-General Oswald, January 29th, 1812.

P. 304. Lady Amelia Sophia, married in January, 1809, Lieutenant-Colonel James Drummond, jun. of Strathallan.

Lord James married, May 19th, 1810, Lady Emily Percy, second daughter of Hugh, Duke of Northumberland.

Lady Elizabeth, born April 19th, 1787, married, May 28th, 1808, Captain E. J. Macgregor Murray, of the fifteenth dragoons, only son of Sir John Macgregor Murray, Bart.

EARL OF MOUNT EDGECUMBE.—P. 306.

P. 333. Lady Caroline, second daughter of the present Earl, married, on February 13th, 1812, Reginald George Macdonald, of Clanronald, Esq.

EARL FORTESCUE.—P. 335.

P. 346. Mary, Dowager Lady Fortescue, died May 26th, 1812, æt. eighty-two.

Matthew, son of the Honourable Matthew Fortescue, late of the foot guards, married, October 5th, 1811, Erskine, fourth daughter of James Christie, of Ducee in Fifeshire, Esq.

George, son of the present Earl, was appointed a lieutenant in the eighth dragoons, March 22d, 1810.

EARL DIGBY.—P. 348.

P. 382. Captain Henry Digby, eldest son of the Dean of Durham, married, March 17th, 1806, Viscountess Andover, relict of Charles, Viscount Andover.

P. 383. The Honourable and Reverend Charles Digby, rector of Kilmington, and canon of Wells, died September 17th, 1811, leaving a daughter, Mary Charlotte, who married, on September 22d, 1810, the Reverend John Dampier, of Bruton in Somersetshire.

P. 384. Charlotte had issue by William Wingfield, Esq. first, George Digby, born June 1st, 1797; second, John Digby, born March 26th, 1799; third, Mary, born May 6th, 1800; fourth, a daughter, born November 2d, 1802.

EARL OF BEVERLEY.—P. 386.

P. 386. The Countess of Beverley died January 29th, 1812.

Ibid. The Honourable and Reverend Hugh Percy is Chancellor and Prebendary of Exeter, &c.

Honourable Henry Percy is now captain in the fourteenth dragoons, and a prisoner in France.

EARL OF MANSFIELD.—P. 388.

P. 388. Honourable George Murray was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the second regiment of life guards, August 20th, 1807.

Honourable Henry Murray, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the eighteenth light dragoons, January 2d, 1812. He married Miss Devismes, June 28th, 1810.

The issue of the PRESENT EARL OF MANSFIELD are,

First, WILLIAM, *Viscount Stormont*, born Feb. 21st, 1806.

Second, Charles; third, David; fourth, Frederica; fifth, Elizabeth; sixth, Caroline; seventh, Georgiana.

EARL OF CAERNARVON.—P. 390.

P. 391. HENRY, FIRST EARL OF CAERNARVON, died June 3d, 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY GEORGE, PRESENT and SECOND EARL.

EARL OF LIVERPOOL.—P. 392.

P. 397. The Honourable Cecil Cope Jenkinson, married, July 19th, 1810, Julia, daughter and sole heir of the late Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, Bart.

ROBERT BANKS, SECOND and PRESENT EARL, was appointed FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY June 9th, 1812.

EARL OF CADOGAN.—P. 410.

P. 420. The Honourable Captain George Cadogan, married, April 4th, 1810, Honoria Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Joseph Blake, of Ardfrey in Galway, Esq. and has issue a daughter, born January 9th, 1811.

EARL OF MALMSBURY.—P. 421.

P. 425. JAMES EDWARD, *Viscount Fitzharris*, has issue,
First, ..., eldest son.
Second, ..., second son, born May 20th, 1808.

EARL OF ROSSLYN.—P. 427.

P. 444. The Countess of Rosslyn died August 8th, 1810.

EARL OF CRAVEN.—P. 446.

P. 459. The EARL OF CRAVEN has issue,
First, *Viscount Uffington*, born July 18th, 1809.
Second, a son, born December 15th, 1810.

EARL OF ONSLOW.—P. 461.

P. 480. The Honourable T. C. Onslow is retired from the Army, and married, May 28th, 1812, the second daughter and coheiress of the late N. Hillier, Esq. of Stoke Park, Guilford.

P. 470. Major-General Denzil Onslow married, secondly, a sister of the present Sir Henry Lushington, Bart. and resides at Stoughton near St. Neots, com. Huntingdon.

P. 479. Mary, widow of Richard, *third* Lord Onslow, died in Baker-street, Portman-square, April 20th, 1812, aged ninety-four.

P. 480. The Countess of Onslow is deceased.

EARL OF ROMNEY.—P. 482.

P. 487. CHARLES, FIRST EARL OF ROMNEY, died March 1st, 1811, and was succeeded by his only son

CHARLES, PRESENT and SECOND EARL, to whose issue add,

A daughter, born November 16th, 1809.

Another daughter, born April 15th, 1811.

EARL OF CHICHESTER.—P. 488.

P. 527. Add to the issue of the PRESENT EARL OF CHICHESTER

A daughter, born in June, 1811.

EARL OF ORFORD.—P. 631.

P. 675. HORATIO, *Lord Walpole*, eldest son, is member of parliament for Lynne; and in 1812, was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty.

EARL GREY.—P. 676.

P. 692. The Honourable Lieutenant-General Henry George Grey, was appointed colonel of the thirteenth dragoons, December 30th, 1811.

Add to the issue of the Honourable George Grey, a son, born in January, 1811.

P. 693. Add to the issue of EARL GREY,

Tenth, George, born May 16th, 1809.

Eleventh, Thomas, born December 29th, 1810.

EARL OF HARROWBY.—P. 717.

P. 718. Right Honourable Richard Ryder, resigned the office of Secretary of State in May, 1812.

The EARL OF HARROWBY was appointed President of the Council, June 13th, 1812.

Add to his issue,

Third, a son, born October 27th, 1809.

Fourth, a daughter, born January 28th, 1811.

END OF VOL. V.

T. Bensley, Printer,
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