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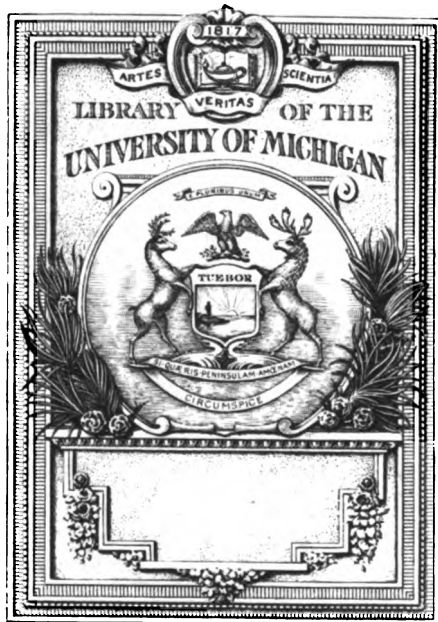
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The Rev^d .
M^r. James Granger.

J. Falconer del. 1789.

D. P. Parson Sculp.

P. Jennings

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A

1817

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
OF
E N G L A N D,
FROM
EGBERT the GREAT to the REVOLUTION:

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

INTENDED AS
An ESSAY towards reducing our **BIOGRAPHY** to **SYSTEM**,
and a **Help** to the Knowledge of **PORTRAITS.**

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

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

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

*Animam pictura pacit inani.
Celebrare domestica facta.*

**VIRG.
HOR.**

V O L. I.

L O N D O N,

Printed for T. DAVIES, in **Ruffel-Street**, **Covent-Garden.** 1769.

ERRATA in VOL. I.

- Page 135, line 7, *for was, read were.*
- 282, notes, line 2 from the bottom ; *for apothegems, read apothegms.*
- 316, line 11 ; *for TricesIMO, read TriCESIMO.*
- 326, line 7 ; *for which, read whom.*
- 473, line 6 ; *for one or both his names, read one of both his names.*
- 478, line 9 ; *for antomica, read anatomica.*
- 492, line 7 from the bottom, *dele the reference.*
- 526, line 3 and 5, *for Wonters, read Wouters.*
- 531, *for Le Soeur, read La Soeur.*
- 561, note, line 9 from the bottom, *by fauxi, understand Fauxi, a proper name.*

TO THE HONOURABLE

HORACE WALPOLE.

S I R,

I HAVE no intention in this dedication to commend your writings, which speak for themselves; nor your virtues, some of which are as well known as your literary accomplishments. I mean no more by it than an honest and unfeigned tribute of gratitude and respect, without design and without flattery. My name and person are known to few, as I had the good fortune to retire early to independence, obscurity, and content: My lot indeed is humble; so are my wishes. I write neither for fame nor bread; but have taken up the pen for the same reason that some of my brethren have laid it down, that is, only to amuse myself. I present you, Sir, with a numerous catalogue of the portraits of our countrymen, many of whom have made a considerable figure in the world. To this I
have

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have added sketches of their characters. But I pretend to little more merit than the keeper of a muster-roll, who is by no means intitled to share the honours or rewards of brave and active soldiers, only for writing down their names.

THIS singular book, which has been the employment of my leisure-hours for several years of my life, will, doubtless, be numbered among my idlenesses, perhaps my weaknesses; but, I hope, never amongst my sins. The performance falls far short of my own expectation; I wish, Sir, it may, in any degree, answer yours. I was not sufficiently informed of my ignorance when I undertook it: like one walking in a fog, I fancied I saw it a distance, when I was surrounded with it. The work, with all its defects, has afforded me much amusement, and not a little labour: the pleasure of writing resembles that of travelling; many delightful scenes present themselves on the road; but there are also objects to create disgust, and it is attended with languor and fatigue. However well meant my poor endeavours may be, I do not expect to escape censure. To this I shall very patiently submit. All the favour that I desire from the
reader

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reader is, that he will judge with the same candour with which I have written. I have attempted to act the part of an humble author ; but have no kind of anxiety for fame. If I have an ambition for any thing, it is to be an honest man, and a good parish-priest ; and in the next place, to have the honour to be esteemed,

S I R,

Your most obliged,

most grateful, and

most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES GRANGER.

**PLAN of the CATALOGUE of engraved BRITISH
PORTRAITS, which are followed by their re-
spective Characters *.**

IN the following Catalogue, all portraits of such persons as flourished before the end of the reign of Henry the seventh, are thrown into one article. In the succeeding reigns, they are ranged in the following order.

CLASS I. Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses, &c. of the Royal Family.

CLASS II. Great Officers of State, and of the Household.

CLASS III. Peers, ranked according to their Precedence, and such Commoners as have Titles of Peerage; namely, Sons of Dukes, &c. and Irish Nobility.

CLASS IV. Archbishops and Bishops, Dignitaries of the Church, and inferior Clergymen. To this Class are subjoined the Nonconforming Divines, and Priests of the Church of Rome.

CLASS V. Commoners who have borne great Employments; namely, Secretaries of State, Privy-Counsellors, Ambassadors, and such Members of the House of Commons as do not fall under other Classes.

CLASS VI. Men of the Robe; including Chancellors, Judges, and all Lawyers.

CLASS VII. Men of the Sword; all Officers of the Army and Navy.

CLASS VIII. Sons of Peers without Titles, Baronets, Knights, ordinary Gentlemen, and those who have enjoyed inferior civil Employments.

CLASS IX. Physicians, Poets, and other ingenious Persons, who have distinguished themselves by their Writings.

CLASS X. Painters, Artificers, Mechanics, and all of inferior Professions, not included in the other Classes.

CLASS XI. Ladies, and others, of the Female Sex, according to their Rank, &c.

* The author, when he first entered upon this work, intended only to compile a Methodical Catalogue of British Heads; but he afterwards extended his plan, and made it also a Biographical History.

PLAN of the CATALOGUE, &c.

CLASS XII. Persons of both Sexes, chiefly of the lowest Order of the People, remarkable from only one Circumstance in their Lives; namely, such as lived to a great Age, deformed Persons, Convicts, &c.

The following particulars have been observed :

1. To admit such foreigners as have been naturalized, or have enjoyed any place of dignity, or office, and also such foreign artists as have met with employment under the British government*.

2. To place the persons in that reign, in which they were at the highest pitch of honour or preferment, if statesmen, or peers; or in which they may be supposed to have been in the full vigour of their understanding, if men of letters. But if the painter or engraver has given the date when a portrait was taken, or the age of a person may with any probability be concluded from the representation of him, then to place it in that period in which it resembled him most.

3. If a person has been eminent in several reigns, or in different characters or employments, to place the descriptions of the prints of him in the several reigns and classes, or to refer from one reign and class to another.

4. To mention, after the English heads, at the end of each reign, 1. Such foreign princes as were allied to the royal-family. 2. Foreign princes, and others, who have been knights of the garter. 3. Foreign princes, who have visited this kingdom. 4. Ambassadors and envoys who have resided here. 5. Foreigners who have been sojourners at either of our universities. 6. Foreigners, who have been fellows of the Royal Society. 7. Travellers of eminence who have been in England. Lastly, such as do not fall under the above divisions.

It should here be observed, that the biographical part of the work is generally confined to those persons of whom there are engraved portraits; and that this takes in almost all characters of distinction, especially from the reign of Henry VIII. to the Revolution.

* I look upon employment as a kind of naturalization of an artist.

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IN every age and nation, distinguished for arts and learning, the inclination of transmitting the memory, and even the features of illustrious persons to posterity, has uniformly prevailed. The greatest poets, orators, and historians, were cotemporaries with the most celebrated painters, statuaries, and engravers of gems and medals; and the desire to be acquainted with a man's aspect has ever risen, in proportion to the known excellence of his character, and the admiration of his writings*. This inclination appears to have been no less prevalent in the earlier ages of the world. The old Egyptians preserved a mummy, for the same reason that the Greeks cut a statue, or painted a portrait, though it could retain little more of the human form than a skeleton.

But no invention has better answered the end of perpetuating the memory of illustrious men, than the modern art of engraving, which I shall, without scruple, prefer to the boasted art of the Egyptians; and I would much rather be possessed of a good collection of prints of my country-

* Several persons who had read Justus Lipsius's Works in Sarmatia, made a voyage into the Low Countries, on purpose to see him. It may not be improper to observe, that these persons were greatly disappointed, when they saw, in that celebrated writer, a man of a very mean aspect. Vide AUBERTUS MIRÆUS, in "Vita Lipsii," p. 32.

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men, than a collection of their mummies, though I had a pyramid for its repository.

This art, which had its origin in Italy *, was slow in its progress into our part of the world; and after it fixed here, was long before it arrived at its present excellence; yet some of its early productions have their merit, independent of their antiquity; and the passion for engraved portraits seems to have been almost coeval with the art itself †.

But the greatest excellency of this art, has frequently brought it into contempt: I mean the multiplication of copies; many of which have been neglected and destroyed, merely because they were multiplied. The engraver is, in this respect, the same to the painter, that the printer is to the author. I wish I could carry on the parallel, and say that the works of both come from the press with additional beauty; though it is saying a great deal, that the productions of some of our modern artists go near to rival the pencil itself.

* Some say in Germany.

† Sir John Harrington, in the preface to his translation of Ariosto, published in 1591, tells us, "that he never but once saw pictures cut in brass for any book except his own; and that that book was Mr. Broughton's Treatise on the Revelation, 8vo. in which he says there are three or four pretty pictures. That the other books which he had seen in this realm, with pictures, were Livy, Gesner, Alciat's Emblems, and a book de Spectris in Latin; and in our own tongue, the Chronicles, the book of Hawking and Hunting §, and Mr. Whitney's Emblems; yet all their figures were cut in wood." According to John Bagford, in his Collections for a History of Printing, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," 1707, the rolling-press was first brought into England by John Speed, author of the History of Great Britain, who first procured one from Antwerp, in 1610: but it is certain, from what we are told by Sir John Harrington, and other accounts ¶, that we wrought off copper-plates from some engine or other, even before Justus Lipsius is said to have invented it.

§ By Juliana Barnes.

¶ See Mr. Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."

As

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As to the utility of a collection of English portraits, it may perhaps be sufficient to say, that Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Ashmole, Mr. Samuel Pepys, secretary to the admiralty, Mr. Thoresby, and several gentlemen of distinguished parts and learning, now living, have made considerable collections of this kind*. But I shall borrow the following quotation from a late author †, who says that a collection is useful: “ Not so much for the bare entertainment and curiosity
“ that there is in such artful and beautiful imitations, or
“ the less solid intelligence of the different modes or ha-
“ bits, and fashions of the times, as the more important
“ direction and settlement of the ideas, upon the true form
“ and features of any worthy and famous persons repre-
“ sented: and also the distinction of families, and men of
“ superior merit in them, by their arms and mottoes, or
“ emblematical allusions to their actions, writings, &c. the
“ inscriptions of their titles of honour, preferments, and
“ most signal services, or other observables, with the chro-
“ nological particulars thereof: as of their birth, age, death,
“ &c. and the short characters or encomiums of them, of-
“ ten subjoined in verse or prose; besides the name of
“ painter, designer, graver, &c. and the dates also of their
“ performance: whereby a single print, when an artist is
“ thoroughly apprehensive, or well-advised, in what he is
“ about, and will embrace the advantages or opportunities
“ he may, to answer the expectations of the curious in
“ their various tastes and enquiries, may become a rich
“ and plenteous banquet, a full spread table of choice and
“ useful communications, not only most delightful to the

* I was lately informed that the king of France has a great number of English portraits, ranged in some sort of order, and that his collection is continually increasing.

† The author of the Life of Hollar, in the “ Biographia Britannica.”

“ eye,

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“ eye, but most instructive to the mind.” To these observations I shall take the liberty to add, that in a collection of this kind, the contents of many galleries are reduced into the narrow compass of a few volumes; and the portraits of such as distinguished themselves for a long succession of ages, may be turned over in a few hours*.

Another advantage attending such an assemblage is, that the methodical arrangement has a surprising effect upon the memory. We see the celebrated cotemporaries of every age almost at one view, and by casting the eye upon those that sat at the helm of state, and the instruments of great events, the mind is insensibly led to the history of that period. There are also many curious particulars found in the inscriptions of prints, not to be met with in any other records. These, together with the arms, mottoes, and devices, convey much the same kind of instruction as the reverses of medals †. The relation that prints bear to paintings, from which they are generally taken, is also a considerable help in leading to the knowledge of them. The antiquaries at Rome have recourse to ancient coins to prove the authenticity of a statue; and the collectors of portraits make the same use of prints in authenticating a picture. A methodical collection of engraved heads will serve as a visible representation of past events, become a kind of *speaking chronicle*, and carry that sort of intelligence into civil story, that in popish times was almost the sole

* “ Whate’er was beauteous, and whate’er was great.” POPE.

† See Spanhemius “ De Præstantia et Usu Numismatum Antiquorum.” See also Mr. Addison’s “ Dialogues upon the Usefulness of ancient Medals,” and Evelyn’s “ Numismata,” especially chapter VIII. in which the author treats largely “ of heads and effigies in prints, and taille-douce, and their use as they relate to medals.”

sup-

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support of religion: with this difference, that instead of those lying legends, and fabulous relations, which spread error and superstition through the minds of men; these, by short and accurate inscriptions, may happily convey, and that in a manner almost insensible, real and useful instruction. For such a collection will delight the eye, recreate the mind, impress the imagination, fix the memory, and thereby yield no small assistance to the judgment.

There is another great benefit that may be derived from this, and which cannot be had, or at least cannot so well and easily be had, any other way. It will establish in the mind of the attentive peruser that *synchronism* which is so essential a part of the British history; and in which, however, some, otherwise no contemptible writers, have egregiously failed. For by studying such a collection, together with the following work, the personal history of the illustrious in every rank, and in every profession, will be referred to its proper place; and statesmen, heroes, patriots, divines, lawyers, poets, and celebrated artists, will occupy their respective stations, and be remembered in the several periods in which they really flourished: a thing in itself of very great consequence, and which once thoroughly attained in this manner, more especially by young people, will be recollected with great facility, and prove of wonderful service in reading histories and memoirs.

I may add to this a still more important circumstance, which is the power that such a method will have in awakening genius*. For as Ulysses is said to have discovered

* " Nam sæpe audivi, Q. Maximum. P. Scipionem, præterea civitatis nostræ
" præclaros viros, solitos ita dicere: cum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehe-
" mentissimè sibi animum ad virtutem accendi; scilicet non ceram illam neque
" figuram

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Achilles under the disguise of a female, by exhibiting arms and implements of war; so the running over these portraits, together with the short characters of the persons, will frequently excite the latent seeds of a martial, philosophic, poetic, or literary disposition. A skilful preceptor, when he exhibits such a collection, and such a work as this to his pupil, as a mere amusement, will presently perceive the true bent of his temper, by his being struck with a Blake or a Boyle, a Hyde or a Milton. In persons of a warm and lively disposition it will appear at first sight; in those of a sedate mind, more slowly, and perhaps not till after frequent perusal. But it may be safely asserted, that if a young person has real principles of action, and a character impressed by nature, which is the only solid foundation of a vigorous attachment to any science or profession, it is in this way most likely to be found, and ought then to be cultivated with the utmost care and attention; for the efforts of nature will very rarely, if ever, deceive.

I have reason to hope, that when the great utility of such collections, and of this work, come to be thoroughly understood, it may incline gentlemen of learning, and who have the necessary opportunities, to enquire after and bring to light many portraits that have hitherto remained in obscurity, and have served only as ornaments in private families. It may be remarked, that in the uncastrated edition of Holinshed's "Chronicle" there are large accounts of some great families, and persons who have filled important employments. In Weever's "Funeral Monuments,"

*"figuram tantam vim in sese habere; sed memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam
"egregius viris in pectore crescere, neque prius sedari, quam virtus eorum famam
"atque gloriam adæquaverit." "Sallust. Præfat. ad Bellum Jugarth."*

there

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there is a copious detail of the ancient family of the Howards; and in Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire," there is the like display of the families of Beauchamp, from the famous manuscript history of John Rolfe the antiquary.

I may likewise indulge myself in the expectation, that when it is seen how much light may be thrown on history by the heads of royal, noble, and remarkable personages, greater care will for the future be taken, especially as the arts of engraving and mezzotinto are now arrived at such perfection, in transmitting, with all possible care and exactness, this kind of prints to posterity; and that due attention will be paid to propriety and correctness, more especially in respect to dates, in all the inscriptions that are placed under and over them: by which means many material informations may be given, the neglect of which, in earlier times, is justly regretted; and many errors and mistakes prevented, which embarrass the historical memoirs of former ages.

As collections of engraved portraits, however useful in themselves, have lain under the same prejudices with ancient coins, and have been generally esteemed as little more than empty amusements; I have endeavoured, at least, to point out a method to render them of real utility to the curious, who by forming a collection may supply the defect of English medals *. Though nothing is more useful, I have seldom, in repositories of prints, seen any thing like

* See Mr. Evelyn's "Numismata," where he recommends such a collection with that view. See also an account of the defect of English medals in the "Guardian," No. 96. Dr. Swift, in order to supply this defect, proposed to lord Oxford to coin halfpence and farthings with various inscriptions and devices, alluding to the most signal events in the course of queen Anne's reign.

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order: the poetaster frequently takes place of the poet, and the pedant of the man of genius; John Ogilby is exalted above Mr. Dryden, and Alexander Ross † has the precedence of Sir Walter Raleigh, because engraved by a better hand. The following catalogue, which is carried down to the Revolution, is chiefly compiled from the valuable collections of the honourable Horace Walpole, and James West, Esq. to whom, and to Sir William Musgrave, I acknowledge myself under very great obligation, for their copious communications and ready assistance in the course of this compilation. I am at a loss to express my gratitude to Sir William Musgrave, who upon every occasion assisted me with his advice, supplied me with books, and favoured me with the use of two large volumes of English heads, collected by the late Mr. Thoresby of Leeds, which are now in his possession. My thanks are in a particular manner due to Mr. Walpole, who with his own hand did me the honour to add to the catalogue a description of many heads not found in Mr. West's collection. My very grateful acknowledgments are due to the dutchess-dowager of Portland, for the sight of a fine collection of heads at Bulstrode, and for other favours, received in the most obliging manner, from her grace. I am proud to own my obligations to so distinguished a writer as Dr. Campbell, for several useful observations in this preface, and also for notices of various persons mentioned in the ensuing volume. I must also gratefully acknowledge, that I have received the greatest assistance from a truly worthy and judicious gentleman in the neighbourhood of Reading, though I am not at liberty to mention his name. But his extraordinary parts and extensive learning, especially in the history and antiquities of our own country, have rendered him more

† The continuator of Raleigh's History.

known

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known than his great modesty ever inclined him to be; as merit of every kind will sooner or later discover itself. I can, with the utmost truth, apply to him what Sir Richard Steele says of his excellent tutor, Dr. Ellis; that "he is above the temptation of (what is always in his power) being famous."

I must here inform the reader, that the collection of English heads in the possession of James West, Esq. which is now increased to twenty-three volumes in folio, includes the ten volumes which belonged to the late Mr. Nicholls, F. R. S. whence Mr. Joseph Ames, secretary to the society of antiquaries, compiled his catalogue of about two thousand heads, published in 1748; which, though without method, has been of considerable use to me. I have not followed the example of Mr. Ames in describing the dress of each person; but have generally made some remarks on the dresses of the times, at the end of the several reigns; and to avoid swelling the work to too great a bulk, I have retained only as much of the inscription as was necessary to characterize the print, or inform the reader of any thing particularly memorable, in relation to the person. I have, for the direction of collectors, followed the example of Mr. Ashmole, in referring to many of the books before which the heads are to be found*. I have frequently described variety of prints of the same person; but as they were generally done at different periods of his life, or by different hands, there needs no apology for inserting them; and especially, as by comparing the several portraits, the true likeness may with more certainty be determined.

As the method of the catalogue is historical, there was the less occasion for the sketches of personal history and the

* He usually made a memorandum under his heads from what book they were taken.

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brief anecdotes which I have added. But these I have studied to make as concise as possible: they sufficiently answer my purpose, if they give the reader a general idea of the character of each person, and afford a hint to some abler hand to reduce our biography to system.

I did not think myself obliged to quote my authors upon every occasion; but have always endeavoured to apply to such as are of the best authority, both for my collections and anecdotes.

I have been also particularly careful with respect to dates, in which there are doubtless some seeming contradictions, occasioned by the different customs among our chronologists of beginning the year with the first of January, and the twenty-fifth of March. Hence it is not unusual to find, that the same person died on the same day of the month for two years successively*. I have added the dates of engraving to some of Smith's heads, from an authentic manuscript, communicated by the late Mr. Mac Ardell, and copied from a catalogue of Smith's hand-writing.—It will perhaps be objected, that I have given a place to mean engravings, and prints of obscure persons: but whoever studies for a useful collection should make it numerous; if for an elegant one, he may select such as please his eye, and are conformable to his taste. Of many persons there are none but meanly engraved heads; but I can easily imagine that the meanest in this collection may preserve the

* The following absurdities, among many others, were occasioned by these different computations. In 1667, there were two Easters; the first on the twenty-fifth of April, and the second on the twenty-second of March following; and there were three different denominations of the year of our Lord affixed to three State-Papers which were published in one week; namely, his majesty's speech, dated 1732-3; the address of the house of lords, 1732; the address of the house of commons, 1733.

like-

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likeness, which is the essence of a portrait, and might serve to ascertain a doubtful picture *. And this is the more probable, as most of the prints were engraved when the persons represented were well known, and any one could judge of the resemblance.

As to the obscurity of the persons, though there are a few whose merit is derived merely from the painter or engraver †, and some authors who have written volumes of inanity that deserve to perish; yet there are others, whose names are now forgotten, who were justly celebrated in their time: and one reason for making collections of this kind, is to perpetuate the memory of such as have deserved well of posterity, though their works have scarce reached it. It is fortunate for these authors that there are such repositories, and that the engraved plate, as well as the impressed metal,

“ ————— Faithful to its charge of fame,
 “ Through climes and ages, bears each form and name.”
 POPE †.

* Mr. Walpole authenticated a portrait of Richard Cromwell, painted by Cooper, from a head engraved by J. Gammon; who, says Vertue, could hardly be called an engraver, so poor were his performances. See the “ Catalogue of Engravers.”

† Good heav'n! that fots and knaves should be so vain
 To wish their vile resemblance may remain,
 And stand recorded at their own request,
 To future times, a libel or a jest.

DRYDEN.

The author is well assured that he shall be accused of vanity, and consequently of folly, in prefixing his own portrait to this work. He has nothing to allege in his excuse, but that it was placed there at the repeated request of a person of distinction; to whom he had obligations. To look the world in the face without a blush was neither his *voluntary* act, nor is it conformable to his character.

‡ Verses occasioned by Mr. Addison's Dialogues on Medals.

But

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But how would it allay the thirst of fame in a writer, if he could foresee that the perpetuity which he promises his productions will be limited to their frontispiece; and that a few days work of an engraver will, in the next age, be preferred to the labours of his life?

But the engraved portrait of an author, whatever is the fate of his works, might still remain an honorary memorial of him. There is much the same kind of existence in the shadow of a man's person, that there is in the sound of his name, the utmost a posthumous fame can attain to; an existence which numbers have too eagerly sought for, with infinite disquiet to themselves and the rest of mankind.

As painters and engravers of portraits have met with encouragement in England, I flatter myself that this first attempt towards a methodical catalogue of English heads will meet with pardon, if not with approbation, from the curious; which I am persuaded it would more easily do, if the reader knew under what disadvantages the author, who lives in the obscurity of the country, has laboured in the course of the work.

I shall only add, that the collector of prints might further improve himself in the knowledge of personal history from engraved coins and medals*. In Speed's "Chronicle" are medals of as many of the Roman emperors as had any concern with Britain; a considerable number of coins of the Saxon, Danish, and Anglo-Saxon kings; and a complete series of coins and seals from William the Conqueror to James the First, cut in wood with great exactness, from the

* Much may be learned also from tombs and cenotaphs.

originals

P R E F A C E.

originals in the Cotton Collection, by Christopher Switzer. In the old and new editions of Camden's "Britannia," are various coins from the same collection. Mr. Evelyn has published a book of medals in folio; Vertue has engraved an elegant volume in quarto of the medals of the famous Simon; Dr. Ducarel has published a curious book of coins of our ancient kings; and Mr. Folkes a collection from the Conquest, in sixty-one plates †. There are also several plates in Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus;" a large one in Mr. Thoresby's "Museum;" and a great variety of medals struck in the reigns of William and Mary, Anne, and George the First, engraved for the "Continuation of Rapin's History." Some of our English coins were engraved by Francis Perry; and there are many engravings in Mr. Snelling's "Treatise of the Gold, Silver, and Copper Coinage of England."

† There are some plates of coins in Martin Leake's "Historical Account of English Money," second edit. 1743; 8vo.

Note, that the heads in each class of the first article are placed according to the order of the reigns in which the persons flourished. The prints described by *large h. sh.* i. e. large half sheet, are such as are sometimes printed on paper of the imperial size, or on an ordinary sheet. Such as are distinguished by *Illust. Head.* belong to the set of portraits engraved by Houbraken and Vertue. When the names of Stent, Cooper, &c. are simply mentioned in the descriptions of prints, they denote that these persons sold, or wrought them off at the rolling-press. Dates of promotions, in the margin, relate precisely to the rank or office in which the persons stand in their respective classes.

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

ARTICLE I
From EGBERT to HENRY VIII.

CLASS I.
KINGS, and OTHERS, of the ROYAL FAMILIES
OF ENGLAND.

EGBERT, king of the West Saxons, first monarch of all England; *a medallion, from a silver coin; Vertue sculp. half sheet.*—*Engraved for Rapin's history. There is a set of beads by Vertue, for the octavo edition of the same book.* Began their Reigns.

The history of England, during the Heptarchy, is, perhaps, the least interesting, and the most barren of great events, of any history of the like period, in the annals of any nation. It is an almost uninterrupted series of violence, wars, and massacres, among petty tyrants, most of whom were a disgrace to the human species. Egbert, who was born with talents to conquer and to govern, reduced the Heptarchy into one kingdom*; and defended his new conquest with the same vigour as he acquired it. Anno 827. Rapin. *Ob. 838.*

ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS, &c. *Vertue sc. half sheet. From an ancient picture at University College in Oxford; also from an ancient* 871.
VOL. I. B *cient*

Began their Reigns. *cient stone head, now in Oxford. At the bottom of the plate, he is represented as a common minstrel, playing in the Danish camp.*

The story of his going into the enemies camp in this disguise, is extremely improbable; as it is not mentioned by Affer bishop of Sherborne, who was cotemporary with Alfred, and the most authentic writer of his life*.

ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS; *Vertue sc. 3vo.*

ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS; *a small head-piece, Vertue sc.*

ÆLFREDUS MAGNUS; *a small tail-piece, Vertue sc.*

These three last were engraved for Affer's Life of king Alfred, published by Mr. Wise, 8vo, 1722.

ALFREDUS rex Saxonum.

A head of ALFRED; *from a MS. in the Bodleian library. M. Burghers sc.*

The title of Great, which has been lavished on the destroyers and plunderers of mankind, was never more deservedly given than to Alfred; who had in his character a happy mixture of every great and good quality that could dignify or adorn a prince. Having rescued his country from slavery, he enacted excellent laws, built a fleet, restored learning, and laid the foundation of the English constitution. *Ob. 901.*—The monument at Driffield in Yorkshire, erected in memory of Alfred, a learned king of the Northumbrians, who died in 704, has been mistaken for this king's, who was buried at Winchester.

1017. CANUTE the DANE; *Vertue. sc. h. 8vo. From a silver coin.*

Canute possessed himself of the kingdom, after his countrymen had struggled for it above 200 years. In the beginning of his reign, he struck terror into his new subjects, by the many sacrifices he made to his crown, and by the rigour of his administration. But when he found him-

* See what an ingenious writer has said upon this subject, very lately, in the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," Vol. I. p. 16.

self

self in secure possession of the throne, he relaxed the reins ^{begin that} of government, and grew popular. In the latter part ^{of Reigns.} of his life, to atone for his many acts of violence, he built churches, endowed monasteries, and imported reliques *; and had indeed a much better title to saintship than many of those that disgrace the Roman calendar. *Ob.* 1036.

EDWARD the CONFESSOR; *drawn and engraved by James Smith, from the altar window of Rumford church, h. sh.*

Edward the Confessor was more celebrated for his piety, justice, and humanity, than for his capacity for government. His denying the rights of the marriage-bed to his amiable queen Editha, is extolled by the monkish writers as a signal instance of heroic chastity, and contributed to gain him the title of Saint and Confessor. He was the first that touched for the king's evil †. *Ob.* 5 Jan. 1066. Canonized by Alexander the third, 1165. 1041.

K. WILLIAM the CONQUEROR; *Vertue, sc. h. sh. After three silver coins of him, and a small illumination in Dooms-day Book †.*

* He commissioned an agent at Rome to purchase St. Augustine's arm for 100 talents of silver, and one of gold; a much greater sum than the finest statue of antiquity would then have sold for.

† Mr. Whiston imputes the cure of the Evil to the prayer used at the time of touching *; Mr. Carte, to the royal touch; and he endeavours to prove the power of curing to be hereditary. See Whiston's *Life* by himself, and Carte's *History* of England.

‡ The most authentic prints of our Monarchs extant, are the large heads engraved by Vertue; who has also engraved the heads of the kings from the Conquest, in one quarto plate; and another set, consisting of four plates in octavo, for Salmon's *Chronological Historian*. In Rastell's *Chronicle*, entitled, "The Pastyme of the People," are folio prints of the kings of England, from the Conqueror to Richard III. They are whole lengths, cut in wood, and have an uncommon merit for that age. Holland, who published the *Heroologia Anglica*, has also published a volume of heads of the kings from the Conquest, to the year 1618. These prints are

* *Epit. of St. James*, chap. v. ver. 14.

Began their
Reigns.

William, duke of Normandy, gained a complete victory over Harold at the battle of Hastings, in which above 30,000 men were slain. On the spot where this decisive battle was fought, he erected an abbey of Benedictines, the remains of which formerly belonged to the lord viscount Montacute of Cowdray, near Midhurst in Suffex. Upon his accession to the throne, he endeavoured to reconcile himself to a people who could by no means be reconciled to him, by the gentle methods of lenity and indulgence. But finding the nation extremely averse from a foreign yoke, however easy, he ruled with all the rigour and jealousy of a conqueror.—*Ob.* 9 Sept. 1087. The survey taken in this reign, of all the lands in England, called Doooms-day Book, is the most ancient record in the kingdom, and is of singular use in regulating assessments, ascertaining limits, &c.

Sometimes
written
Montagu.

WILLIAM II. surnamed RUFUS ; *Vertue sc. h. sb. Done after the two silver coins assigned to him by the antiquarians.*

9 Sept.
1087.

William Rufus, who found the kingdom totally subdued to his hands, ruled with more lenity than his father ; but he was in his nature disposed to be equally violent and tyrannical ; and his avarice, which seems to have been his predominant passion, prompted him to be more rapacious. He built the city of Carlisle, the Tower of London, Westminster-Hall, and London-Bridge.

HENRICUS I. REX ; *Vertue sc. h. sb. From a silver coin ; and partly from a broad seal of wax, now extant.*

the same with those in Martin's Chronicle, except the title, and the head of William I. Hondius has engraved many heads of our kings ; and Vandrebanc a set after Lutterel's drawings. Vertue's large heads have been copied for a history of England published by Walker, under the name of James Robinson Esq;

Henry

Henry I. youngest son of William the Conqueror, gained the crown by usurpation, and defended it with vigour and dexterity. His engaging person and address, his courage, learning, and eloquence, have been much celebrated. The greatest blemish of his reign was, his putting out the eyes of his elder brother, and confining him twenty-eight years in Cardiff castle in Glamorganshire*. In 1110, he began to restore learning in the university of Cambridge. The first great council of the nation, by some called a parliament, was assembled in this reign.

Began their
Reigns.

King STEPHEN; *Vertue sc. h. sb.* From a silver coin. The head of the empress Matilda in the same plate, is from a parchment roll in the Herald's Office.

Stephen, earl of Boloign and Montaign, upon the death of Henry I. seized the crown, which had been settled on the empress Matilda, the sole descendant of that monarch, who came into England to assert her right. Hostilities presently commenced in every quarter of the kingdom, and were carried on with the highest animosity, and with various success, to near the end of this reign. During this period, a spirit of independence prevailed among the barons †, who, taking advantage of the weakness of the government, built a great number of castles and fortresses, which were demolished by Henry II.

Dec. 25
1135-

* In the choir of the cathedral at Gloucester is a cumbent figure of Robert Curthose, cross-legged, in the posture of a knight-templar, cut in Irish oak. It is said to be above 600 years old; but the best judges of antiquity conclude, both from the sculpture and preservation, that it is of a later date. Leland, in the 4th vol. of his Itinerary, says, "There is on his tomb an image of wood paynted, made longe since his death." See a more satisfactory account of this effigy in Sandford's Genealogical History.

† The nobility in general were anciently called Barons.

HENRY

Began their
Reigns.

HENRY II. *Vertue sc. h. sb. From the effigy on his monument at Fontevraud in Anjou, where he was buried. Vertue took it from the engraving in Montfaucon's Antiquities.*

Henry II. the first king of the house of Anjou, or Plantagenet, was endowed with qualities which raised his character above any of his predecessors. He, with a noble spirit, asserted the independency of his kingdom, in opposition to papal usurpation, annexed Ireland to the English crown, and obliged the king of Scotland to do him homage. His courage and conduct as a soldier, his wisdom as a legislator, and his impartiality as a dispenser of justice, were, like the rest of his accomplishments of body and mind, far above the level of the princes of this age.

RICHARDUS I. *Vertue sc. h. sb. From the statue on his monument at Fontevraud.*

July 6,
1189.

The saint-errantry of Richard, who sacrificed all other views to the glory of the Crusade, was productive of much misery to himself and his subjects; and is an instance, among a thousand others, that offensive and enterprising valour may be a worse quality than cowardice itself. He was but eight months in his kingdom, during a reign of ten years.

JOHANNES REX; *Vertue sc. h. sb. From the effigy on his tomb at Worcester, which very nearly resembles the broad seal of him.*

JOHANNES REX, &c. *Sold by Peake.*

April 6,
1199.

This weak and infamous prince tamely suffered his foreign dominions to be ravished from him by the king of France, and even surrendered his crown to the pope's legate.

gate. Overawed by a confederacy of his barons, he signed and sealed the famous deed called Magna Charta in Runè Mead, betwixt Windsor and Staines. His whole administration was without vigour, and yet arbitrary and tyrannical; which rendered him, at the same time, the object of hatred and contempt. The story of his being poisoned at Swinhead abbey in Lincolnshire, rests on no good foundation.

Began their
Reigns—
1215

HENRICUS III. *Vertue sc. h. sb.* From his monument at Westminster.

HENRY III. and queen ELEANOR, in one plate; prefixed to Mr. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*. It was taken from a window in the church of Boxhill in Sussex. The original is now at Strawberry Hill.

Henry III. though a better man, can scarcely be said to have been a better politician than his father. He wanted that dignity and firmness of character which is necessary to procure respect, and maintain authority. His haughty barons, at the head of whom was the earl of Leicester, taking advantage of the errors of his government, and the imbecility of his nature, made large advances towards independency; and, for a time, deprived him of his throne. The civil broils of this reign, however calamitous, were productive of a spirit of liberty, which diffused itself through the whole body of the people. The first approach towards the present method of assembling parliaments was at this period, which was the æra of the arts in England*. A great part of the present structure of Westminster abbey was built by this king.

oa. 1216.

* See *Anecdotes of Painting*.

Eleanor,

Began their
Reigns.

Eleanor, queen of Henry III. was second daughter to Raymond earl of Provence. The marriage and coronation of this princess were celebrated with such pomp and festivity as had never been seen in England before, on the like occasion. The most memorable circumstance in her life, is her raising a very powerful army in France, to rescue the king her husband, who was detained in custody by the earl of Leicester. This formidable army, which threatened the liberty of the kingdom, was prevented from landing by contrary winds.

EDWARD I. *Vertue sc. h. sb.* From the remains of an ancient statue, over the gate of Caernarvon castle. He is represented in the ornaments sitting as umpire betwixt Baliol and Bruce.

Nov. 16.
1272.

Edward I. completed the conquest of Wales, and ordered all their Bards to be put to death. He afterwards conquered Scotland, received a formal resignation of the crown from the hands of John Baliol, and brought from thence the stone which was regarded as the palladium of that kingdom. His character as a legislator was such, that it gained him the appellation of the English Justinian. His ambition ever prompted him to great designs, which his personal courage, and vigour of mind, enabled him to execute.

EDWARDUS II. *Vertue sc. h. sb.* From his tomb at Gloucester.

EDWARDUS SECUNDUS, &c. *Coll. Orielenfis Fundr. 1324. J. Faber, f. large 4to. Mezz.*

July 21
1307

This may be called the Reign of Favourites, of an intemporous and intriguing queen, and a factious nobility, rather than of the pageant who sat on the throne; whose
weakness

weakness and misconduct soon precipitated the kingdom into all those disorders which are the natural effects of an unsettled constitution, under a feeble administration. During this confusion, the royal favourites, Gaveston and the two Spencers, were sacrificed to the jealous rage of the rebellious barons. And in conclusion, the wretched king was dethroned, and fell a victim to the criminal passion of Isabel his queen, and Mortimer her gallant.

Began their
Reigns.

EDWARD III. *Vertue sc. b. sb.* From an ancient painting in Windsor castle.

EDWARD III. *R. White sc. engraved for Brady's History of England. The two first Edwards were engraved by White, for the same book.*

EDWARDUS III. *Sapientia fortem, b. sb.*

EDWARDUS III. *Scepter and globe, hat buttoned with a diamond, 8vo.*

EDWARDUS III. *copied from the next above, fol.*

EDWARDUS III. *whole length, completely armed; engraved for Barnes's History of Edward the Third. This was evidently done from the old portrait of this king at St. James's.*

Edward the Third raised his own and the national character to a greater height than any of our English monarchs have done before, or after him. His valour, conduct, and fortune, are equally the objects of our admiration: But he acquired more solid glory by his domestic government, than by all the splendor of his victories. His ambition seems to have been rather to humble, than to crush his enemies; and was satisfied with the arms and title of the king of France, and a small part of his territories, when it was in his power to have made himself master of that kingdom.

Jan. 25,
1327

He gained the victory at Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346; and instituted the order of the Garter, 23 April 1349. Wool

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C

begin

Began their
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began to be manufactured here by the Flemings in this reign; and gold was said to be first coined*. The largest silver coins were groats and half groats.

PHILIPPA REGINA; *Murray p. Faber f. whole length, h. sb. mezzo. This print was engraved from a painting at Queen's College in Oxford. The face was taken from an ancient stone head of Philippa, which was over the back gate of that college, next to Edmund-Hall.*

Philippa, queen of Edward III. was a daughter of the count of Hainault. While the king her husband was in France, the northern counties were invaded by David king of Scotland, at the head of above 50,000 men. This heroic princess assembled an army of about 12,000, of which she appointed the lord Percy general; and not only ventured to approach the enemy, but rode through the ranks of the soldiers, and exhorted every man to do his duty, and would not retire from the field, till the armies were on the point of engaging. In this memorable battle, the king of Scots was taken prisoner. The story of the condemned citizens of Calais, said to have been saved at the intercession of Philippa, is of very doubtful authority.

Oct. 27,
1346.

EDWARD, prince of Wales and Aquitaine, (first) duke of Cornwall; *Vertue sc. h. sb. From the monumental effigy on his tomb at Canterbury. He is represented, in the ornaments beneath the head, presenting John king of France, and David king of Scots, to his father.*

EDWARDUS, cognom. Niger Princeps; *engraved for Barnes's History. Done from the ancient portrait at St. James's.*

EDWARDUS, princeps Walliæ; *Elstracke sc. small 4to. This has been copied by Vertue, for the octavo edition of Rapin; and by another hand, for Barnes's History.*

* There is a gold coin of Henry III. lately discovered.

The

The Black Prince, with an army of 12,000 men, engaged the French army near Poitiers, which consisted of above 60,000, whom he entirely defeated, and took John the king of France prisoner. In this battle he displayed all the military talents of a consummate general; and in his behaviour after it, all that moderation and humanity, especially towards the royal captive, which none but great minds are capable of, and which did him more honour than his victory. *Ob.* 8 June, 1376. *Ætat.* 46.

Began the Reign.

JOHN of GAUNT, king of Castile and Leon, duke of Lancaster; *Vertue* *sc. h. sh.* Painted on glass, in an ancient window belonging to the library of All Souls Coll. Oxon. The bible on the left, alludes to his promoting Wicliffe's doctrine.

John of Gaunt, or Ghent, so called from the place of his birth, was the third son of Edward the Third. He enjoyed only the empty title of King of Castile, from his marriage with the eldest daughter of Peter the Cruel *. Though he was not invested with the power, he had, in reality, the authority of a regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Richard the Second. The haughtiness of this prince rendered him very unpopular. *Ob.* 3 Feb. 1399.

RICHARD II. *at his devotion.* He is represented young, and kneeling by his three patron saints, John the Baptist, king Edmund, and Edward the Confessor. His robe is adorned with white harts, and broom-cods; alluding to his mother's arms, and his own name of Plantagenista. In the other part of the picture, which consists of two tables, is the Virgin Mary surrounded with angels, to whom the king addresses his devotions. On two brass plates affixed to the original picture, which is in the collection of the earl of Pembroke, is engraved the following inscription.

The invention of painting in oil, 1410.

* She was a natural daughter of that prince, by Mary de Padilla his mistress.

Began their
Reigns.

The picture was painted in 1377. It was in the royal collection, but was given by James the Second to lord Castlemain. The print was engraved by Hollar, in 1639. h. sb.

RICHARDUS II. *Grifoni delin. Vertue sc. 1718, whole length, sb. Engraved from a drawing in the collection of Mr. Taltman the architect, which was taken before the ancient picture, in the choir of St. Peter's Westminster, was painted upon.*

RICARDUS II. *From the same original as the foregoing; Vertue sc. h. sb. In the scroll is represented his resignation of the crown.*

RICHARD II. *Engraved by R. White, for Brady's History of England, fol.*

June 21,
1377.

Richard the Second, a prince of a mean genius, was neither loved nor revered by his people. The contempt for his person naturally extended itself to his government, and subjected him to the tyranny of his nobility. His impatience of this subjection impelled him to several acts of violence, from which his nature seems to have been averse. His uncle the duke of Gloucester was assassinated by his orders; and he unjustly detained the estate of Henry duke of Lancaster, by whose procurement he was dethroned and murdered. The authors who lived nearest to his own time, inform us that he was starved to death.

HENRICUS IV. *Vertue sc. h. sb. From the ancient portraits of him at Kensington, and at Hampton Court in Herefordshire.*

Sept. 29,
1399.

Henry, son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, got the crown by usurpation, and held it by the sword; a tenure which gave him perpetual disquietude, and afterwards

wards opened such a scene of blood and cruelty as is hardly to be paralleled in any history; and it was not closed, till the two houses of York and Lancaſter were united in the perſon of Henry the Seventh. The act for burning heretics was paſſed in this reign; and one of the Lollards burnt.

HENRICUS V. *Vertue ſc. h. ſb.* From an ancient picture in the palace at Kenſington. At the bottom is a representation of his marriage.

HENRY V. *Elſtracke ſc. 4to.*

HENRY V. Sold by Roger Daniel in Lombard-ſtreet, 4to. The family of Henry the Fifth, from a curious ancient picture in the collection of James Weſt, Eſq; is in the *Anecdotes of Painting*. It was engraved by Grignon.—

The glory which Henry acquired by his victory in the plains of Azincourt, was equal to that which Edward the Third and his ſon gained in the fields of Creſy and Poitiers; as his ſituation, valour, conduct, and fortune, were much the ſame. He afterwards entered into a treaty with the king of France, married Catharine de Valois his only daughter, and was declared regent and heir-apparent of that kingdom.

March 20,
1413.

HENRY VI. *Vertue ſc. h. ſb.* Painted on board, in the palace of Kenſington. His character is alluded to in the ornaments.

HENRICUS VI. &c. *Coll. Regalis Cantab. A° 1441. Fund'. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*—In the *Anecdotes of Painting* is a print of his marriage, engraved from an ancient picture at Strawberry-Hill.

A monk's cowl would have fitted this prince's head much better than a crown. He was a king only in name; and may be ſaid to have reigned under his queen, a woman of a martial ſpirit. He loſt his father's acquisitions

Aug 30,
1422.

in

Began their
Reigns.

in France; a great part of which, to the reproach of the English, was retaken by an army headed by a woman, sprung from the dregs of the people. In the civil war betwixt the Yorkists and Lancastrians in this reign, the greatest part of the nobility fell in the field, or by the hand of the executioner; and the throne itself was at length overturned by the prevailing faction. The king is said to have been murdered by Richard duke of Gloucester.

MARGARETA HEN. VI. UXOR, &c. *Coll. Regina Cantab. Fund*. 1446. Faber f. large 4to. The portrait is in the refectory of that college.*

MARGARET queen of HEN. VI. *holding a crown in one hand, and a truncheon in the other, 4to.*

The heroic, but unfortunate Margaret, was ever vigilant and active, while the king her husband slumbered upon the throne. She knew how to act the part of a general as well as that of a queen; and deserved to wear the crown which was wrested from her.

JOHN, duke of Bedford, regent of France; *Vertue sc. h. sh. From a curious limning in a rich MS. Common-prayer Book, presented by himself to king Henry the Sixth, now in the possession of the dutchess dowager of Portland.*

The duke of Bedford, who was regent of France in the minority of Henry VI. was one of the most valiant and accomplished princes of his age. He was second brother to Henry V. and nearly resembled that hero in every thing but his good fortune, which was forced to yield to that of Joan of Arc, an enthusiastic visionary, who caused the English to raise the siege of Orleans, and soon after to evacuate their conquests in France. *Ob. 14 Sept. 1435.*

HUM-

HUMPHREDUS, dux Glocestriæ, in fenestrâ ecclesiæ de Greenwich, in Agro Cantiano; *a head-piece.* Began their Reigns.

Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, commonly called the Good, was youngest brother to Henry V. and the first founder of the university library in Oxford, which was pillaged of the greatest part of its books, in the reign of Edward VI. Grafton has recorded a remarkable instance of his sagacity*. A fellow who affirmed that he was born blind, pretended to have received his sight at St. Alban's shrine. The duke had the curiosity to examine him, and asked of what colour his gown was, and the colours of several other things in the room. He told him the several colours without a moment's hesitation; and the duke, with as little hesitation, ordered him to be set in the stocks as an impostor. This prince's vault, in which his body was preserved in a kind of pickle, was discovered at St. Alban's, in the year 1703.—*Ob.* 1447.

J AQUELINE, duchess de Gloucester; *a small head.*

J ACOBA, Hertogen van Bayeren, &c. *Jacob Folkema sc.* 1735, *b. sb.* *A fine head; it has for its companion, Frank Van Boijselem, her fourth husband. These prints are very scarce.*

Jaqueline, who was daughter and heir of William IV. of Bavaria, earl of Hainault, was first married to John of France, dauphin of Vienne, son of Charles VI. next, to John duke of Brabant, cousin-german to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. As she lived in no harmony with her second husband, she suffered herself to be carried into England, under a pretence of force; where she was soon married to Humphrey duke of Gloucester. This marriage embroiled the duke with Philip, who intended, if

* Vol. II. p. 598.

possible,

Began their
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possible, to prevent her from having any children. At length the pope interposed in the quarrel, and annulled the marriage. The duke soon after married Eleanor Cobham. The good duke of Burgundy suffered Jaqueline to enjoy her fourth husband in peace, after he had forced her to resign her dominions to him.

EDWARD IV. *a wooden print, cut in the reign of queen Elizabeth.*

EDWARDUS IV. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

EDWARDUS IV. *without his name, engraved by R. White, for Rymer's Fædera. It was placed in that book before the reign of Henry V. but is undoubtedly a profile from the whole length of Edward IV. painted by Van Belcamp, which is now over the chimney in one of the apartments at St. James's.*

EDWARD IV. *Vertue sc. b. 8b. From an ancient painting at Kensington palace. At the bottom is represented his magnificent interview with the king of France, on the bridge of Pequigny, over the Soame.*

March 4,
1461.

Edward IV. of the house of York, opened his way to the crown with the sword. There is a great contrast in the character of this prince, who, in the former part of his reign, was as remarkable for his activity and enterprise, as he was in the latter, for his indolence, his love of pleasure, and dissipation. His heart was hardened against every movement of compassion, but extremely susceptible of the passion of love. His unrelenting cruelty towards the Lancastrians, was scarcely exceeded by that of Sylla the dictator towards the Marian faction.

ELISABETHA, Edvardi IV. uxor, *Coll. Reginae Cantab. Fund. altera, A. D. 1465. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

She

Elizabeth was daughter of Sir Richard Widville, by Jaqueline of Luxembourg, dutchefs of Bedford, and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby, who was killed fighting for the house of Lancaster. As her husband's estate was forfeited to the crown, she first appeared before the king as a suppliant, with all the attractives that beauty, heightened by distress, could give her * ; and soon found her way to his heart, and to the throne.

Began their Reigns.

EDWARD V. *Hollar f. 8vo. From a miniature by J. Oliver, in the duke of Devonshire's collection.*

EDWARD V. *Vertue sc. b. fb. From a limning in a manuscript, now in the library at Lambeth.*

His cruel uncle the duke of Gloucester, after propagating a report of his illegitimacy, is said to have caused him, and his brother the duke of York, to be murdered in the Tower, in the eleventh year of his age. See the article of Richard III. See also *Historic Doubts, &c.* by Mr. Horace Walpole.

April 9, 1483.

RICHARD III. *Hollar f. 8vo.*

RICHARD III. *Vertue sc. b. fb. From an ancient original painting on board at Kensington palace. At the bottom is a dragon overcoming a boar. The device of Richard the Third was a boar; and that of Henry the Seventh a dragon, which was the ensign of Cadwallader, from whom Henry was supposed to be descended.*

RICHARD III. and Anne his queen; *an outline: Vertue delin. Grignon sc. Before Mr. Walpole's Historic Doubts, &c. 4to.*

Richard III. if we may depend upon the generality of our historians, seems to have been influenced by that capital maxim of pernicious policy, Not to be wicked by halves; as he is said to have been restrained by no principle of jus-

June 22, 1483.

* ————— Lacrymæque decoræ.
Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.

VIRG.

Began their
Reigns.

tice or humanity in obtaining the crown, and to have endeavoured to maintain it by fraud and violence. George Buck*, who affirms that he was neither deformed in mind nor body, was thought to have discovered as much confidence, and as little truth in that assertion, as Richard himself did in asserting his title. He had undoubtedly talents for government, and affected popularity; which occasioned the saying concerning him, That he was a bad man, but a good king †.

Anne, queen of Richard III. was widow of Edward son of Henry VI. who was killed at Tewksbury by Richard, to whom she was soon after married. Such a marriage as this, unnatural as it may seem, is not much to be wondered at in a barbarous age, when massacres and murders were so familiar as to have lost their usual horror. Richard's treatment of her, is said to have been such as a woman may be supposed to have merited who married the murderer of her husband. It is also recorded, that that treatment was so intolerable as to have quickly hastened her death. The admirable scene in Shakespear, betwixt Richard and Anne, is, or ought to be, well known to every one of my readers.

HENRY VII. *Payne sc. Car regis inscrutabile.*

* See his Life of Richard III. in Kennet's Compleat History.

† Mr. Walpole, who is well known to have struck new light into some of the darkest passages of English history, has brought various presumptive proofs, unknown to Buck, that Richard was neither that deformed person, nor that monster of cruelty and impiety, which he has been represented by our historians. But it must be acknowledged, that though this gentleman has done much towards clearing up the character of Richard, that he has left the matter still problematical. His arguments to prove that Perkin Warbeck was the real duke of York, appear more conclusive. I am assured by a good hand, that the lord-treasurer Oxford, who read as much of our history, and with as much judgment, as any man of his time, was entirely of that opinion.

HENRY

HENRY VII. with his queen, Elizabeth of York, *as he is in little*; Began their Reign.
Vertus sc. h. fb. From an original, in oil colours, in the royal collection, and from the following family-piece.

ELIZABETH, queen of Henry VII. *One of the Heads of Illustrious Persons*.*

HENRY VII. and Elizabeth his queen; together with Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour his queen, *standing in a room richly adorned. Done by Vertue, from the copy after Holbein, by Van Leemput, in the palace at Kensington. The original was consumed in the fire which burnt Whitehall in 1697. large fb. This, and the other family and historical pieces by Vertue, are among the best of his works.*

Henry the Seventh, of the race of Tudor, or Theodore, 485
 not only put an end to the civil wars betwixt the two contending houses of York and Lancaster; but, by humbling the powerful and haughty barons, opened the way to peace and liberty. As all his passions, especially in the latter part of his life, centered in avarice, he was too selfish to study the interest, or gain the esteem of his people. The good that he did, appears to have been done for his own sake.

Elizabeth of York, the amiable queen of Henry the Seventh, by whose marriage the two houses of York and Lancaster were united, was a pattern of conjugal duty and obsequiousness; but met with very cold returns of affection from the king, whose malignity to the house of York, and jealousy of its title to the crown, extended itself even to his queen. *Ob. 14 Feb. 1503.*

Three Children of king HENRY VII. and ELIZABETH his queen. 1. Prince Arthur. 2. Prince Henry. 3. Princess Margaret. *J. Mauboussius f. cir. 1496. Vertue sc. large fb.*

* The set consists of 108 large folio prints, which are finely executed.

Began their
Reigns.

Arthur prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry the Seventh, was married to Catharine of Arragon 14 Nov. 1501. Oð. 2 April, 1502. *Ætat.* 16.

Prince Henry, when he was only three years and four months old, which was not long before this portrait was painted, passed through the streets of London and Westminster, sitting on horseback, and making one of the cavalcade which attended Sir Richard Chawry the lord mayor, at the entrance on his office, 1494*.

See a short account of the princess Margaret, afterwards queen of Scotland, under the reign of Hen. VIII.

MARGARETA, *mater* HEN. VII. *Com. Richmondia & Derbie, Fund. Colleg. Christ. Anno Domini, 1505. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

MARGARETA, &c. *Fund. Coll. Divi Johannis Cantab. Anno Domini 1508. mezz.*

Margaret was daughter and heir of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, who was grandson of John of Gaunt. Her principal benefactions, next to those above-mentioned, are the two perpetual lectures of divinity which she founded at Oxford and Cambridge, and the grammar-school at Winburne in Dorsetshire. After she had married her third husband the earl of Derby, she engaged herself in a vow of celibacy; which is the reason, as Mr. Baker conjectures †, of her being painted in the habit of a nun. She stands much higher upon the list of benefactors, than upon that of authors. See Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors; or George Ballard's Memoirs of Learned Ladies.—There is a portrait of her at Hatfield House.

* Hall's Chronicle, Vol. I. p. 236, 237.

† See her Funeral Sermon, by bishop Fisher, re-published, with a learned preface, by Mr. Baker, 1708.

KINGS,

KINGS, &c. of SCOTLAND.

“ 1. MALCOLME III * was crowned the 15. of April,
 “ A°. 1057. He created the first earles in Scotland, and
 “ erected the bishopprickes of Murray and Caithnes. He
 “ reigned 36 y. and was slain at Alnwick, by a wound in
 “ the eie †, and was buried at Dumfermeling.

“ 2. DONALD - BANE †, by the support of the king
 “ of Norway, obtayned the crown, Añõ 1092, (1093) but
 “ after 6 monthes was deposed by Duncan, base sone to king
 “ Malcolme, whom by treafone he slew, and againe raigh-
 “ ing 3 y. was lastly cast in prison by Edgar, (and) ther died.

“ 3. DUNCAN, base son to king Malcolme, supported
 “ by William Rufus, obtayned the crowne from Donald his
 “ uncle, and rayned one yere and fix monthes, with such
 “ cruelties towards his subjects, y^e. Makpender E. of Mernes,
 “ slew (him), and reestablished K. Donald.

“ 4. EDGAR, the thirde son of king Malcolme, and
 “ first anoynted king of Scotland, a just and godly prince,
 “ was crowned at Stone in An°. 1101 §, (1097). He raigh-
 “ ed in great quietnes the space of nyne yeres, and died at
 “ Dundee, Añõ 1110.

* The head of Malcolme, who succeeded Macbeth, is in a small round, without the engraver's name. This, and the following heads of the Scottish kings that are numbered, are of the same set. The inscriptions, *which are literally taken*, are in square borders. The variations from the dates, as I find them in Dr. Blair's Chronology, are inserted. In Holy-Rood House at Edinburgh, are paintings of the kings of Scotland from Fergus I. These have been engraved and published in Scotland, by Cooper, the father of the present engraver of that name. The series, from Fergus to Charles II. was the work of one hand. They were painted when the duke of York was resident in Scotland.

† He was killed at Alnwick Castle in Northumberland, by a soldier, who pretended to deliver him the keys of that fortress on the point of his spear. The Percy family are said to have taken their name from this event.

‡ The seventh of the name of Donald.

§ Probably a mistake of the engraver.

“ 5. ALEX-

“ 5. ALEXANDER I*. surnamed the Feirce, and
 “ brother to king Edgar, in the beginning of his raigne
 “ was much disquieted by the rebellions of his barons; but
 “ suppressing both them, and other robbers of his people,
 “ reigned 17 y. and died without issue, 1125, (1124).

“ 6. DAVID I. brother to Alexander, began his raigne,
 “ 1124. He built 15 abbays, and erected 4 bishoprickes; namly
 “ Rosse, Brechin, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; wherein he was so
 “ bountiful y^e the crowne was thereby much impayred: he
 “ new waled Carleill: he reigned 29 y.

“ 7. MALCOLME IV. surnamed the Mayden, at 9
 “ yeres of age was crowned. He ayded H. of England a-
 “ gainst Lewis the 6. k. of France, and resigned his tittle
 “ for him and his successors to Northumberland. He reign-
 “ ed 12 yeres, and was buried at Dumfermeling, 1183.
 “ (1165).

“ 8. WILLIAM, brother to Malcolme, was crowned
 “ 1197, (1165), taken prisoner at Alnwick, and sent into
 “ Norm. to k. H. 2^d. to whom he did homage for the king-
 “ dom of Scotland, and delivered the castles of Barwick,
 “ Edenborow, Roxburgh, and Striveling, erected the bish.
 “ of Argill; reigned 49 y.

“ 9. ALEXANDER the II. began to raigne in Año
 “ 1219 (1214). He wan the city of Carleill from Hen. 3^d.
 “ king of England, which was againe delivered upon ex-
 “ change for Barwick. He reigned 35 yeres, and died aged
 “ 51, and was buried at Melros, Año 1242.

“ 10. ALEXANDER III. at 9 yeres was crowned,
 “ 1249: against him rose the Cumings, lords of Scotland,
 “ which imprisoned (him) at Striveling, whence he was deli-
 “ vered by his subjectes. He was slaine by fall from his
 “ horse, Aprill 10, 1290, having reigned 42 yeres †.”

* Began his reign, 1107.

† According to other accounts, 37 years; then followed an interregnum of several years. This prince married a daughter of Henry the 3^d king of England.

The

The two following heads may have a place here, as father and mother of the next king.

JOHANNES DE BALLIOLO, *pater Johannis de Balliolo regis Scotorum; generis nobilitate, virtute, fide, pietate, clarissimus; Fundator Collegii Balliolensis. M. Burghers sc.*

JOHANNES BALLIOL, &c. *Fundator Coll. Balliolensis, Anno Dom. 1263.*

DERVORGILLA *, *filia Alani comitis Galvidiæ, uxor Johannis de Balliolo, fundatrix collegii Balliolensis. M. Burghers sc.*

DERVORGILLA, &c. *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

“ II. JOHN BALLIOL, crowned at Schone, Novemb. 30, 1292. He first did homage to E. I. king of England, for his kingdom, at Newcastle, and afterwards resigned it wholly to him. He was imprisoned at London, but thence released; went into Nor. and ther died.”

John Baliol was competitor with Robert Bruce, for the crown of Scotland. Bruce was the son of Isabel, second daughter of David earl of Huntingdon; and Baliol the grandson of Margaret, the eldest daughter. Bruce alledged that his claim was not only founded in consanguinity, but that Alexander had moreover declared him his heir.

ROBERTUS BRUCEUS; *Boitard f. b. st. He is represented, in the ornaments, killing Cummin.*

Robert Bruce, son of the competitor with Baliol, stabbed John Cummin, a powerful nobleman who opposed him in his design of throwing off the English yoke, in the Cloysters † of the Grey Friars at Dumfries; upon which he proceeded to make himself master of the kingdom, and took

* Sometimes written Devorgilda.

† Several authors say that he was killed before the altar;

posses-

possession of the throne. His great valour and conduct in the decisive battle of Bannockburn, have been much extolled.

25 June
1314.

“ 12. ROBERT BRUCE, crowned at Schone March
“ 27, 1306. Unto him John Balliol resigned all his right
“ to the crowne of Scotland: the like did also E. III. of
“ England. He reigned 24 y. and died at Cardos, July 7,
“ 1329, requesting his hart to be buried at Jerufalem.”

His will was accordingly fulfilled, by Sir James Douglas, ancestor of the duke of Queensberry, who made a pilgrimage thither on purpose. This pilgrimage is commemorated in his grace's arms; in which is a heart, gules, crowned with an imperial crown.

“ 13. EDWARD BALLIOL, assisted by E. 3. king
“ of England, forced younge king David into France, and
“ was himself crowned at Schone, Septem. 24 (27), Año 1332.
“ In great troubles, he reigned 9 yeres, and then resigned his
“ right to king Edward 3. Año 1355.

Robert Bruce, and Edward Balliol, neither of whom was lawfully possessed of the crown, are sometimes left out of the series of the kings.

“ 14. DAVID 2, at 7 yeres, was crowned Novemb. 22,
“ 1331 (1329). In his second yere, he was forced into Fraunce,
“ wher he remained 9 yeres: yet thence returning, reco-
“ vered his kingdom, but was taken in battaill by the Eng-
“ lish, and with y^m reteyned 11 y. raigned 30 ye.

“ 15. ROBERT II. and first Steward *, at the age of 47
“ yere was crowned king at Scoen, the 25. of March, A°. 1370.
“ He fortunatly fought against the English. He reigned 16
“ yeres, and died at Dundobald the 19. of April, 1390, and
“ is buried at Scone.”

* The title of Steward was an appendage to the estate and office of the steward of Scotland, which was settled on this family.—There is another head of Robert II. in a cap, with a jewel in the front.

ROBERTUS

ROBERTUS III. *holding a jewel in his hand; 4to.*

“ 16. ROBERT III. was crowned king at Schone, the
 “ 15. of August, 1390. He raigned 16 yeres, and died in
 “ melancholy for grief of his son David's violent death, and
 “ his other son James captivity in England, Año 1408.
 “ His body was buried in Pasley Ab. (Abbey).”

17. JAMES I. *the inscription torn off.*

JAMES I. *4to, one of the set of Stuarts.*

This scarce set of heads, which consists of 10 plates, in
 4to, includes the royal family of Stuart, from Robert the 2^d,
 to James the 6, and his queen. They were, as the inscrip-
 tion on the last print signifies, printed “ In Amsterdam, ad
 the expensis of Andro Hart Buickfeller in Edinbrugh, 1603.”
 Under each head is a short biographical inscription. The fol-
 lowing is under the head of James the first.

“ JAMES I. began to reigne in the yeire of the world
 “ 5394, in the yeire of Christ 1424*. He was a gude,
 “ learned, vertuous, and just prince. He married Jeane
 “ daughter to John duke of Summerfet, and marquis Dor-
 “ cet, sonne to John of Ghent, &c. He was slaine at Perth
 “ traiterously, by Walter earl of Athol, and Robert Gra-
 “ hame, &c. in the 31. yere of his reigne.”

This king was a prisoner in England, in the reign of
 Hen. IV.

“ 18. JAMES II. at the age of 6 yeres, was crowned
 “ k. at Schone, Año 1436 (1437). He was slaine at the siege
 “ of Roxburgh, the 3. of Aug. 1460. in the yere of his
 “ age 29, and of his raigne twenty foure, and was buried
 “ in Holy-Rode Houfe.”

* In the year of the Julian period 6119, and of Christ 1406, according to Dr-
 Blair.

JACOBUS III. *rex Scotorum; cap and feather; 4to.*

19. JAMES III. at 7 yeres of age, was crowned king
 “ at Kelfo, amongst his armye, AÑO 1460. He followed last
 “ civious counsell, for which he was first imprisoned at
 “ Edenborough, by his nobles, and after 29 y. raigne, slain
 “ by them at Bannockeboren, 1488.”

He was a prince of a mean genius; was remarkable for slighting the nobility, and lavishing his favours upon persons of low birth and education.

JAMES the Fourth, *ermined robe; 8vo.*

JAQUES IV. *a bust; Vander Werff p. G. Valck sc. h. sh.*

“ James the fourth, king of Scotland, a worthy prince;
 “ he raigned 25 yeares; slaine at Floyden-field, 1513, Æt.
 “ 39. He married Margaret, eldest daughter to Henry VII.”
Stent exc. 4to.

Bishop Fox advised Henry VII. to marry his eldest daughter to James IV. and his youngest to Lewis XII. of France, with a view to the contingency of a union of the crowns of England and Scotland.—It is remarkable, that James I. II. III. and IV. who succeeded each other in the throne, died unnatural deaths. The last of these kings wrote a book on the Apocalypse; as did also James VI.

CLASS

CLASS II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE.

See Thomas Becket, William of Wickham, John Alcock, and William Waynfleet, who were all lords chancellors, in the fourth class with the clergy : See also Walter Stapledon, lord treasurer to Edward III. in the same Class.

HENRY STAFFORD, duke of Buckingham; *J. Houbraken sc. Amst. 1745. From a picture at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Illust. Head.*

Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, lord high constable of England, in the reign of Edward IV*. was descended from a son of Edward III. He had great talents, which he is said to have prostituted to the infamous purposes of Richard III. and to have had a principal share in his usurpation. It is certain that he had many honours and preferments conferred upon him by Richard. Afterwards, being apprehensive that that prince meditated his destruction, he conspired to set the earl of Richmond on the throne, for which he was beheaded, 1484.

CLASS III.

PEERS.

BERTRAM ASHBURNHAM. — The following inscription is at the bottom of the print.

* He is said by several of our historians, to have been appointed lord high constable by Richard III. He was first advanced to that office in the reign of Edw. IV. in which he was succeeded by Tho. lord Stanley, & Ric. III. Vide Spelman. Gloss. sub voce Constabularius.

E 2 This

“ This portraiture is in memory of Bertram Ashburnham
 “ in Suffex, who, in the time of king Harold, was warden of
 “ the Cinque Ports, constable of Dover, and sheriff of the
 “ said county; and being a person in so great power at the
 “ landing of William the Conqueror, king Harold, who
 “ was then in the North, sent him a letter to raise all the
 “ forces under his command, to withstand the invader. And
 “ when the king came up to oppose the Conqueror, the said
 “ Bertram, who had an eminent command in the battle, re-
 “ ceived so many wounds, that soon after he died thereof*;
 “ and since which time, through the mercy of God, the said
 “ family, in a direct male line, have continued at Ashburn-
 “ ham aforesaid; and are the present possessors thereof.”

The portrait is in Guillim's Heraldry, fol.

HENRICUS de MONMOUTH, *vulgo dict. (de)*
 Torto Collo, dux Laneastriz; *Fundr. Coll. Corporis Christi Cantabr.*
 1351. *Faber f. large 4to, mezz.*

Creat. 1345. This was Henry Plantagenet, the first duke of Lancaster,
 who died of the plague, 1360.

Sir JOHN OLDECASTLE, the worthy lorde Cob-
 ham, &c. *from the Bref Chronycle concernynge his Examinacyon and*
Death; by Bale, 8vo.

Lord COBHAM, *in a fur gown, 12mo. There is a small*
head of him, which nearly resembles this, in Clark's Marrow of
Ecclesiastical History.

Sir John Oldcastle married the niece and heiress of lord
 Cobham; and, upon his marriage, assumed that title. He
 was the chief of the Lollards, or disciples of Wicliffe, in
 the reign of Henry V. The prodigious increase of that
 sect was sufficiently alarming to the government; but

* He was, according to other accounts, beheaded by command of William the
 Conqueror. See Collins's Peerage, artic. Ashburnham.

much

much more so with a man of spirit and enterprise at the head of it. The king, with whom he had been in favour, tried every gentle method of bringing him back to the church. But he was inflexible. He was burnt in St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in Feb. 1418, and was said to have died in expectation of rising the third day †.

JOHN TALBOT, earl of Shrewsbury, &c. *great marshal to king Henry VI. of his realm of France, who died in the battle of Bourdeaux, with lord viscount Lisle his son, 1453, and is buried at Roan in Normandy; T. Cecill, sc. 4to.*

This great general, who was for near twenty-four years the terror and scourge of France, was victorious in no less than forty battles and skirmishes. The generality of our historians agree in his being killed at the siege of Chastillon, after he had taken Bourdeaux; though his epitaph informs us that he was killed in the battle of Bourdeaux. He was above eighty years of age at the time of his death. The duke of Shrewsbury, who died in 1718, was lineally descended from him. See Class VII.

ANTHONY WIDVILLE, earl of Rivers, attended by Caxton the printer, presenting his book to Edward IV. *From a curious MS. in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth. In the same print are the portraits of the queen, prince of Wales, &c. * That of the prince, afterwards Edward the Fifth, is the only one*

† Sir John Oldcastle was exposed as a buffoon character, by some Roman Catholic poet, in an old play, entitled, "The famous Victories of Henry V. containing the honorable Battaile of Agincourt;" in which the scene opens with prince Henry's robberies; and Sir John Oldcastle is mentioned as one of his gang. As Shakespear appears to have borrowed some hints from this play, it gave occasion to the mistake, that Sir John Oldcastle was originally the droll of his historical play of Henry IV. and that he changed his name to Falstaff.

* I have inserted descriptions of a few prints of this kind, which, though strictly historical compositions, may be considered as assemblages of portrait a

known

known of him. It was engraved by Vertue.—Frontispiece to the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors; Grignion sc.

The earl of Rivers *, who was the most valiant and accomplished nobleman in the court of Edward the Fourth, had the care of the education of his nephew, the prince of Wales. He was the greatest restorer and patron of learning among the nobility of his age, and translated himself several books from the French. That which he presented to the king, was “The Dictees and Sayinges of the Philosophers,” which is said to have been the second or third book printed in England by Caxton †. It is dated Nov. 18, 1477.—Beheaded at Pontefract, by order of Richard the Third, 13 June, 1483.

C L A S S IV.

The C L E R G Y.

ASSER MENEVENENSIS; a small head-piece, in Wise's Life of Alfred; Vertue sc.

Consec. 879.

Affer, one of the most learned men of his time, was bishop of Sherborne † in the reign of Alfred, whom he greatly assisted in his studies. He wrote “*Annales rerum gestarum Ælfredi Magni*,” of which there are three editions published by Archbishop Parker, Camden, and Wise. The rest of

* He frequently occurs in our histories under the title of lord Scales.

† If “*The Game of Chess*” was the first book printed by Caxton, this was the third. See Ames's *History of Printing*.

‡ The bishopric of Wiltshire, the seat of which was sometimes at Ramsbury, and sometimes at Sunning, Berks, was erected about the year 905. Hermannus the last bishop of Wiltshire, consecrated 1045, was, in 1056, made bishop of Sherborne, and not long after he annexed both these sees to Salisbury.

his

his works are lost. The account of the quarrel betwixt the old scholars of the university of Oxford, and the new ones, introduced by Alfred, was, by some Cantabrigians, said to have been foisted into this book by Sir Henry Savile; but this appears to be a calumny. *Ob.* 883.

St. DUNSTAN, *on his episcopal throne, holding a crozier in one hand, and a pair of tongs in the other; h. 1b.*

Dunstan was abbot of Glastonbury, in the reign of Edred; and in that of Edgar, he was promoted to the see of Canterbury. He was the first English prelate that opposed the marriage of the clergy. He is said to have been a good musician, painter, and graver; and to have amused himself with joinery, turning, and smithery*; in the last of which he was supposed to be employed when he seized the devil by the nose with a red-hot pair of tongs †. In Dr. Hickes's *Theaurus*, g. a. pag. 144, is a "Picture of Jesus Christ," with Dunstan before it, in a devout posture, drawn by himself. The outline is not bad for that barbarous age. This was engraved from a MS. in the Bodleian library. *NE. D.* 11. 19.

Tr. from Worcester to London, 958; and thence to Cant. 959.

HADRIANUS IV. *pont. max. Anglicus; J. Baptista de Cavaleriis sc. 8vo.*

Most of the portraits of the popes are copied from the series of heads by this engraver. They were published at Rome in 4to, and 8vo; the latter is dated 1585. The best set is that by Phil. Galle, Antwerp. 1572, a pot folio.

* He is not said to have been a good divine, which was hardly consistent with all these amusements.

† He appeared, according to the Legend, in the shape of a beautiful woman, and "tempted him to carnality."

Nicholas

Nicholas Breakspear, who, upon his advancement to the popedom, assumed the name of Adrian IV. was, in the early part of his life, reduced to the necessity of submitting to servile offices for bread. He studied in France; where, though he laboured under the pressures of poverty, he made a wonderful progress in learning. He was, for his merit, chosen abbot of St. Rufus in Provence; and in 1146 made a cardinal. In 1154 he succeeded Anastasius the Fourth in the pontificate. He told one of his intimate friends, that all the hardships of his life were nothing in comparison of the burden of the papal crown. Such were the difficulties and sorrows which he had experienced, that he had been, as he expressed it, "strained through the limbec of affliction." Frederic, king of the Romans, at an interview with this pope in Italy, condescended to hold his stirrup, while he mounted his horse. He was the only Englishman that ever sat in St. Peter's chair*. *Ob.* 1 Sept. 1159.

Elect. 1154.

St. THOMAS BECKET, *episc. Cantuariensis, et Martyr*; *Hollar f.* 1647, 12mo.

Con'cc.
1162.

This haughty prelate, who aimed at papal supremacy in England, began the famous controversy betwixt the crown and the mitre, in the reign of Henry the Second; which was ended by his assassination, 29 Dec. 1171. He was two years after canonized. The prodigious confluence of pilgrims to his shrine, may be guessed at by the deep channels worn in the marble pavement of the Cathedral at Canterbury, where they offered their gifts and their devotions. Forty-eight years after his decease, a

* See Biographia Brit. p. 39. Fuller, in his Worthies, p. 13. tells us, that there were four popes who were Englishmen; but he does not mention their names.

contro-

controversy was started among the doctors of the Sorbonne, whether he was saved or damned; and in the reign of Henry the Eighth, he was cited to appear in court, and tried and condemned as a traitor.

His life was written in seven volumes, by Roger, abbot of Crowland, who spent fifteen years in composing it *.

HUGO de BALSAM, *episc. Eliensis, &c. Fundr. Domus Sti. Pet. A. D. 1265. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.* Consec. 14
Oa. 1257.

He died in 1286, having sat twenty-eight years in the see of Ely.

MATTHÆUS, *Parisiensis Historicus, qui ob. 1259, &c. T. Cecill sc. whole length, 4to.*

Matthew Paris, a Benedictine, of the monastery of St. Alban's, stands in the first rank of our monkish historians. He was no inconsiderable poet and orator for the time in which he flourished; and is said to have understood painting, architecture, and the mathematics. He was author of the "Historia Major," and "Historia Minor," which is an abridgement of the former; to which is prefixed his portrait. He is censured for a mixture of fable in his history; but this censure affects the character of the age, rather than that of the author.

BACCHON (BACON) *Rog. Anglus; a small head, in the title to Grollius's Basilica Chymica; Eg. Sadeler inc.*

* Few men have done more mischief in the world than a great part of those that have been canonized for saints; who were not only bigots, but incendiaries and persecutors. As the true histories of their lives would have done them no honour, the compilers of their memoirs were not only under a necessity of filtering their characters, but of having recourse to fiction. It is not to be lamented, that such elaborate works as this of the Life of Becket, together with the innumerable histories of miracles, pilgrimages, reliques, habits, beards, and tonsures, are long since swept away among the refuse of things.

VOL. I.

F

Roger

Roger Bacon, a Franciscan friar, was styled Doctor Mirabilis, for his great learning, but much more for his invention, the characteristic of genius. He discovered the telescope, burning-glasses, camera obscura, gun-powder, transmutation of metals, and many other things; the utility of most of which was only known to himself. Dr. Freind says, that a greater genius in mechanics has not risen since the days of Archimedes. A variety of authors bear much the same testimony to his abilities in other branches of science. He was persecuted by the barbarians of his age; in which philosophy had made a less progress than any other kind of knowledge; and geometry and astronomy were branded with the odious name of necromancy. *Ob.* 11 June, 1292. See his "Opus Majus," by Dr. Jebb; and Dr. Freind's "Hist. of Physic."

JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS, *Doctor Subtilis*; from the painting in the public library in Oxford *; *J. Faber f. b. fb. mezz.*

The portrait of Duns Scotus at Windsor, which is much the same with that at Oxford, is said to have been painted by Espagnolet. It is probably not genuine.—I have been, in general, very cautious of admitting ideal heads; but have not been so scrupulous as to exclude every one, when other memorials have been wanting.

JOHANNES DUNS SCOTUS, &c. *Ord. F. M. (fratrum minorum) Conv.* 12mo.

It requires one half of a man's life to read the works of this profound Doctor, and the other to understand his subtilities. His printed works are in twelve volumes in folio †. His manuscripts are sleeping in Merton College

* The picture of Duns in the Bodleian gallery was painted by Ashfield. So Hearne informs us at pag. 793 of *Tho. Otterbourne and Joh. Whethamstede*, where there is some account of that painter.

† Voluminous works frequently arise from the ignorance and confused ideas of the authors. If angels were writers, says Mr. Norris, we should have few folios.

library

library in Oxford, of which society he was a member. He was the head of the sect of schoolmen called Scotists. *Ob* 1308.

NICHOLAUS TRIVETUS; *Historicus, e litera initiali Codicis MS. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

Nicholas Trivet, a Dominican friar, was author of the "Annales 6. Regum Angliæ," published by Mr. Ant. Hall, of Queen's College Oxon, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1719. He lived in the reigns of Edward I. II. and III. in the second year of whose reign he died, aged near 70.

GUALTERUS STAPLEDONUS; *episc. Exon. et Confec. magn. Angliæ Thesaurarius, Coll. Exon. et Aula Cervinæ Fundr. 1307. Anno Domini 1316. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Walter Stapledon annexed Hart-Hall, formerly called Stapledon-Hall, to Exeter College; but it is now independent of it, and was erected into a college by Dr. Newton, Sept. 8, 1740. This prelate was beheaded by the seditious burgessees of London, at the standard and cross in Cheapside, 15 Oct. 1326.

WILLIAM of WICKHAM, bishop of Winchester; *Houbraken sc. large h. sb. From a picture at Winchester College. Illust. Head.*

GULIELMUS de WYKEHAM; *episc. Winton. et totius Angliæ Cancell. Fundr. Coll. B. Mariæ Winton. vulgò vocat. New Coll. 1379; & paulo post (1387) Coll. B. Mariæ Winton. prope Winton. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

The great and useful talents of William of Wickham, especially his skill in architecture, appear to have recommended him to the favour of Edward the Third. He persuaded that monarch to pull down a great part of the castle of Windsor, and rebuild it from his plan, in that plain magnificence

nificence in which it appears at present *. He also drew the plan, and superintended the building of Queenborough castle. He was afterwards made secretary of state, and lord-privy-seal; and had other accumulated preferments, before he was promoted to the see of Winchester. *Ob.* 27 Sept. 1404.

Dr. Lowth, the present bishop of Oxford, who did great honour to both the colleges founded by Wickham, has also done due honour to the illustrious founder, by writing the history of his life.

GULIELMUS BATEMAN; *episc. Norwic. Aulæ S. S. et individua Trinitatis Fundr. Anno Dom. 1350. Faber f. large 4to.*

Consec.
1343.
16 Ed. III.

Bishop Bateman was not only the founder of Trinity-Hall, but he moreover erected the same into a college. He was a great master of the civil and canon law. He died and was buried at Wignon, 1354.

ROBERTUS EGGLESFIELD; *Coll. Regine Fundr. Burghers sc.*

ROBERTUS EGGLESFIELD; *Murray p. Faber f. whole length, b. sb. mezz.*

The outline of the head of this portrait was taken by Murray, from an effigy engraved on a brass plate, formerly affixed to Robert Eggesfield's tomb, in the old chapel of Queen's College in Oxford. The painting, and the plate, to which the whole length of queen Philippa is companion, belong to the Society of that college.

* Edward III. assessed every county in England, to send him a certain number of masons, tilers, and carpenters for that work. *Ashmole's Hist. of the Garter*, p. 129.

ROBERTUS

ROBERTUS EGGLEFIELD ; *Reginæ Philippæ Edwardi 3. Regis Angliæ a sacris confessionibus, Coll. Reginense fundavit Anno Di. 1340. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

On the feast of the Circumcision, the Burfar of Queen's College gives to every member of that Society, a needle and thread, in remembrance of the founder ; the words *aiguille fil* composing a kind of rebus on his name.—I cannot find that he had any higher preferment in the church than the rectory of Brough* in Westmoreland.

* Pronounced Bruff.

JOHANNES WICKLIF, S. T. P. &c. *A tabula penes nobilissimum duces Dorsetiæ ; G. White f. b. sb. mezz. This has been copied.*

JEAN WICLEF, Anglois, &c. *in an oval of vaken foliage, done in wood, 4to.*

JOHANNES WICLEF, &c. *From the Continuation of Boissard's Bibliotheca Chalcographica, 4to.*

JEAN WICKLEF ; *Defrochers sc. 8vo.*

JOHANNES WICKLIFFE ; *J. Faber f. 1714, b. sb. mezz.*

JOHANNES WICLIF ; *A. Vanhaecken f. large 4to. mezz.*

JOHANNES WICKLIFFE ; *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. A tabula in Coll. Reg. Cantab †.*

Wicliffe may be regarded as the father of the Reformation, as he was the first in Europe who ventured to bring religion to the test of scripture, and ecclesiastical antiquity. The austerity of his life, and the sanctity of his manners, added great weight to his doctrine. He was indefatigable in his labours, and generally went about bare-footed, in the garb of a pilgrim. He translated the New Testament

† Houston has engraved the heads of all the Reformers for Rolt's Lives, fol.

from

from the Vulgate, which was printed with "Lewis's History of the English Bibles," in fol. 1731. Calmet informs us, that he translated the whole Bible; and that there were several manuscripts of this translation; but that it was never printed. He died at his rectory of Lutterworth in Leicestershire, 1385. His tenets were much the same with those of Calvin.

HENRICUS CHICHELEY, *Archiep. Cant. Fundr. Coll. Omn. Animarum, Anº. Dom. 1437. J. Faber f. large 4to.*

H. CHICHELEY, &c. *M. Burgbers fc.*

DR. HENRY CHICHELEY, &c. *M. Burgbers fc. 8vo.*

Archbishop Chicheley was employed in several embassies by Henry V. whom he artfully diverted from his purpose of dissolving the abbeys, by persuading him to a war with France, which he thought would find sufficient employment for his ambitious and active spirit. Besides the college of All-Souls, he founded St. Bernard's Hostel at Oxford, afterwards improved, and converted into St. John's College; and an hospital for the poor, at Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire, the place of his nativity. *Ob. 12 April, 1443.*

Tr from
St. David's,
1414.

RICHARDUS FLEMING; *episc. Lincoln. Fundator Coll. Linc. 1427. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. One of the set of Founders.*

Richard Fleming, a native of Croyston in Yorkshire, received his education in the university of Oxford. In 1420 he was advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln by the pope; and after he had sat in that see about four years, was, by the same power, translated to York. But this provision was, according to Godwin, so strenuously opposed by the dean and chapter of that church, and disapproved of by the

Consec.
1420.

the king, that he was forced to return to Lincoln. He distinguished himself in the former part of his life by asserting the doctrine of Wicliffe; as he did in the latter, by his opposition to it. He caused the bones of that confessor to be taken up and burnt, according to the decree of the council of Sena. It is said, that the college which he founded, was intended as a seminary for learned men who should oppose Wicliffe's opinions. He died 25 Jan. 1430, and was buried in his own cathedral, where a sumptuous monument was erected to his memory.

WILLIAM WAYNFLEET, bishop of Winchester; *Houbraken sc. 1742. From a picture at Magdalen College Oxford. Illust. Head. large h. sb.*

GUELIEMUS PATTEN, alias WAYNFLEET; *totius Angliæ Cancell. epif. Winton. Coll. B. Mariæ Magd. Oxon. et Aula adjunctæ Fundr. A. D. 1459. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

William Waynfleet, who had been twelve years schoolmaster of Winchester, was afterwards successively schoolmaster and provost of Eton; and in April 1447, he succeeded cardinal Beaufort in the bishopric of Winchester. Upon the death of archbishop Bouchier, 1456, he was made lord high-chancellor of England. *Ob. 11 Aug. 1486.* His magnificent tomb, and that of the cardinal, are still in good preservation, in the cathedral to which they belonged. *Confec.
1447.*

DAN JOHN LYDGATE, of Bury, poet-laureate; *ad exemplar MS. elegantissimi ab J. Lydgate Henrico VI. dicat. etiamnum in Bibliotheca Harleiana asservati; large h. sb.*

John

John Lydgate was a Benedictine monk of the abbey of St. Edmondsbury. He travelled into France and Italy, to acquire the arts and languages of those countries, and was a good poet for the age in which he lived. Bale and Pits have given us catalogues of his English and Latin works; and in Weever's "Funeral Monuments," are many specimens of his poetry, collected from tombs in the county of Suffolk. *Ob.* 1440, *Æt.* 60.

ROBERTUS WOODLARKE, D. D. *Coll. Reg. præpositus, acad. Cantab. Cancellarius, et Aula Sanctæ Catharinæ Fund.* 1473. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

He was the third provost of King's College in Cambridge.

"The portraiture of JOHN ROUS (Rofs), sometime a
 "chantry priest here *; as it was taken from an ancient
 "roll, drawn by himself, wherein the pictures of the earls
 "of Warwick are also curiously delineated; *M. B. (Burghers)*
 " *fc. 8vo.*"

John Rofs has been sometimes called a regular canon of Ofeney, near Oxford. He was author of the "Historia Regum Angliæ," under his name; of which an edition was published by Hearne, in 8vo, 1716. His portrait is prefixed to his history. *Ob.* 1491.

WILLIAM WARHAM, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord-chancellor. See the reign of Henry VIII. Class IV.

RICHARD FOX, bishop of Winchester. See a description of his portrait under the reign of Henry VIII.

JOHANNES ALCOCK; *episc. Eliensis, totius Angliæ Cancellarius, Fundr. Coll. Jesu Cantab. Anno Dom. 1497.*

* At Warwick.

John

CLASS IV. OF ENGLAND.

John Alcock, who was chancellor to Edward the Fourth, and Henry the Seventh *, converted the old nunnery of St. Radegund into Jesus College. Bale speaks in very high terms of his piety and mortification. *Ob.* 1 Oct. 1500. Tr. from Worcester, 1486.

WILLIAM SMITH, bishop of Lincoln. See the reign of Henry VIII.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

* * * * *

CLASS VI.

MEN of the ROBE.

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, knight, lord chief-justice, and lord chancellor of England, under K. Henry VI. *W. Fairborne. sc. h. fb. Frontispiece to Waterhouse's Commentary on his Book "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ." Fol.*

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, and prince EDWARD; *G. Vander-gucht sc. 4to. Frontispiece to one of the translations of the above-mentioned book.*

This great lawyer and statesman, who was one of the most learned men of his age, was lord chief-justice of the Promot. 25 Jan. 1442.

* Before the revival of literature, the æra of which was about the same time with the reformation of religion, the highest offices of state were usually borne by the clergy, who were possessed of almost all the learning of these times; and their knowledge was generally limited to school divinity, and the civil and canon law.

King's-Bench in the reign of Henry VI. and constituted chancellor to that unfortunate prince, after Edward IV. was in possession of the throne. He followed the fortunes of the house of Lancaster, and was many years in exile, with queen Margaret and prince Edward her son. Soon after the decisive battle of Tewksbury, he was thrown into prison, and attainted, with other Lancastrians: but found means to procure his pardon from Edward IV. His celebrated book "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," was written for the use of prince Edward. Several editions of it have been published in Latin and English; to one of which Mr. Selden wrote notes. His book on the "Difference betwixt an absolute and a limited Monarchy," was published by John Fortescue Aland, Esq; afterwards lord Fortescue, in 8vo. 1714. See an account of his English and Latin MSS. in "Biographia Britannica." *Ob. Et-circ.* 90.

Judge LITTLETON, (OR LYTTLETON) the famous English lawyer; *R. Vaughn sc. In an ermined robe, kneeling, b. sb.* — *Another, copied from the former, small.*

Promoted
26Ap.1466.

Sir Thomas Littleton was a judge of the Common Pleas, and a Knight of the Bath, in the reign of Edward IV. He was author of the celebrated book of "Tenures, or Titles;" by which all estates were anciently held in England. Sir Edward Coke's book of Institutes is a comment on this work. The first edition of it was printed at Roan, about the year 1533. This great lawyer was ancestor of Sir Edward Littleton *, lord-keeper in the reign of Charles I. and of the present lord Lyttleton. *Ob.* 1481.

* Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, p. 280. observes, that there were successively nine Sir Edwards of this family, to the great embarrassment of genealogists.

CLASS

CLASS VII.

MEN of the SWORD.

WILLIAM WALLACE; *Walker sc. small: engraved for Dr. Smollett's History.*

There are many portraits, at least painted memorials, of Sir William Wallace in Scotland.

This great man's heroic actions shew, what personal intrepidity, roused by resentment, and animated by success, is able to execute. After the Scots had submitted to a foreign yoke, he, at the head of a few fugitives and desperadoes, dared to assert the independence of his country, and took every opportunity of attacking the English. As he was ever successful, he was continually joined by other malecontents; and was, at length, at the head of an army which drove them out of Scotland, and appointed him regent of the kingdom. He was basely betrayed into the hands of Edward I. by his infamous friend Menteith, and soon after executed as a traitor, in 1304*.

“ The portraiture and coat-armour of Sir WILLIAM DE-
 “ LAMORE, ancestor to the present Sir Edward More, of
 “ More-Hall †, and Bank-Hall, in Lancashire, Bart. which said
 “ Sir William was made knight-banneret by Edward the
 “ Black Prince, at the battle of Poitiers in France. *Whole*

* The Scots, in former ages, were as eminent for arms, as they are at present for literary accomplishments. David Camerarius has written a book upon the valour, &c. of that people.

† The famous ballad of the Dragon of Wantley, was made upon one of this family. It is accounted for in the “Reliques of ancient English Poetry,” Vol. III. p. 277, where it is supposed to have been written “late in the last century.”

“length in armour.” The print is in Guillim’s Heraldry, fol.

JEAN TALBOT, Capitaine Anglois; in *And. Thevet*, Livre 4.

Taken from an old MS. in the possession of Louisa de Savoy, mother of Francis the First, king of France. His picture was also to be seen in 1580, in castle, built by him. See Class III.

C L A S S VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

“The true portraiture of RICHARD WHITINGTON, thrise lord maior of London; a vertuous and godly man, full of good works, and those famous. He builded the gate of London, called Newegate, which was before a miserable doungeon. He builded Whittington Colledge, and made it an Almose-House for poore people. Also he builded a greate parte of the hospitall of St. Bartholomew’s, in West-Smithfield, in London. He also builded the beautiful library at the Gray Friars in London, called Chrifte’s Hospital. He also builded the Guldehalle chappell, and increased a greate parte of the east ende of the said halle; beside many other good workes.” *R. Elstracke sc. Collar of SS. his right hand on a cat.*

The cat has been inserted, as the common people did not care to buy the print without it: There was none originally in the plate.

Sir Richard Whittington flourished in the reigns of Richard II. Henry IV. and Henry V. His last mayoralty was in 1419.

C L A S S

CLASS IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

G. CHAUCER.

" Al yogh his life be queynt, ye resemblance
 " Of him hay in me so fresh liffyness,
 " Yatte to putte other men in remembraunce
 " Of his persone, I have here his lykenesse,
 " Do make to yis end in sothfastnesse,
 " Yat yis yat have of him left yought and mynde,
 " By yis peynture may again him finde *."

Ad exemplar Thomæ Occleve, in libro suo de Regimine Principis, Walliæ Principi (postea Hen. V.) inscripto. Ob. 1400. Ætat. 70. G. Vertue sc. large h. sb. One of the set of the twelve poets.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; *Tho. Occleve, contemporar. et discipulus ejusdem Chauceri, ad viv. delin. Vertue sc. large h. sb.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; *Vertue sc. 8vo.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER, *with Milton, Butler, Cowley, and Waller; Vertue sc. 8vo.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER, *with Spenser, Shakespeare, and Johnson; h. sb. mezz.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; *from the original in the public library at Oxford; a small mezz.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER; "his portraiture and progenie" (genealogy), *with the tomb of Thomas Chaucer, Esq; his son, on which are twenty coats of arms. On the upper ledge of the tomb is this*

* These verses differ widely in the spelling, from those in his Life before his Works, 1602, fol.

inscrip-

inscription : “ *Hic jacent, Thomas Chaucer armiger, quondam Dominus istius Villæ, et Patronus istius ecclesiæ, qui obiit Decemb. 13, 1434 **, et *Matildis uxor ejus, Ap. 27, 1436 †.*”

The portrait is after the original of Occleve; the tomb, which is not near so entire as it is represented in the print, is in the church of Newholme, or Ewelme, in Oxfordshire. In the same church, is the tomb of the dutchess of Suffolk, daughter of Thomas Chaucer, Esq.

This curious print is prefixed to the life of G. Chaucer, before his Works, 1602, fol. We are there informed, that it “ was done by M. Spede †, who hath annexed thereto all “ such cotes of armes, as any way concern the Chaucers, “ as he found them (travailing for that purpose) at Ewelme, “ and at Wickham.”—George Greenwood of Challeton in Gloucestershire, Esq; was said to have had an original picture of G. Chaucer.

This great poet, whom antiquity and his own merit have contributed to render venerable, is said to have been master of all the learning of his age. We see, and admire, in his works, the outlines of nature; but the beauty of colouring, and the delicate touches, are now lost, as a great part of his language is grown obsolete. It is probable that his cotemporaries found little or no diffonance in his verses; but they are very ill accommodated to the ears of the present age.

* This inscription disagrees with the date of his death, in the “ Biographia Britannica.” He is there said to have died the 28th of April 1434.

† The genuine inscription is in “ Leland's Itinerary,” Vol. II. p. 5.

‡ Or. Speight.

JOHAN.

JOHANNES GOWER; *Anglorum Poeta, &c. Virtue sc. large h. sh.*

Taken from his monumental effigy in St. Mary Overie's church, Southwark. The nose, which was broken off, has been added of late years. The head should, in strict propriety, have been represented without one. The engraver of the antiques of Fulvius Ursinus has, among the busts and cameos of many celebrated persons of antiquity, given us the statue of Pindar without a head; to which Mr. Pope alludes,

“ And a true Pindar stood without a head.”

Gower, who with Chaucer, helped to refine the English language, has ever been esteemed the next in merit to him, of his cotemporary poets. He was author of the “*Confessio Amantis*” in English; the “*Speculum Meditantis*” in French; and the “*Vox Clamantis*” in Latin. *Ob.* 1402. *Ætat. circ.* 80.

JOHN LYDGATE. See a description of his Head in the Class with the Clergy.

CLASS X.

A R T I S T S, &c.

WILLIAM CAXTON; *the initials of his name are in a cypher; invt. Bagford; 8vo.*

WILLIAM CAXTON; *with his cypher in old black capitals, small, cut in wood, for “Ames's History of Printing.”*

Caxton, who was bred a mercer, and was sometime factor to the Mercers Company, in the Low Countries, introduced

roduced and practised the art of printing in England, in the reign of Edward the Fourth. He translated many books from the French, which he printed himself, in Westminster abbey, by permission of John Islip the abbot*. The book on "The Game of Chefs," dated 1474, but without Caxton's name, is generally reckoned the first production of the English press.

JOHANNES MABUSIUS; *with an inscription of six Latin verses. This belongs to a set of Heads of eminent painters, engraved by Henry Mondius, 1618, fol.*

JOHN MABUSE; *copied from the above, in the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Mabuse, a German painter of great merit, came into England in the reign of Henry VII. He painted a picture of that king's marriage with Elizabeth of York, and the portraits of three of his children in one piece. The latter has been described in the first Class. There is an engraving of the former by Grignon, in the "Anecdotes of Painting," from the original at Strawberry-Hill.

C L A S S X I.

LADIES, and OTHERS of the FEMALE SEX.

MARIA de St. PAULO; *Comitissa Pembroc. Fund. Aulæ Pemb. A. D. 1343. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Mary of St. Paul was third wife to Aumer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, who was killed at a tilting, on the day of his marriage.

* See an account of John Islip in "Widmore's Hist. of Westm. Abbey," 1751, 4to.

She

She soon after renounced the world, and devoted herself to works of piety and charity.

ELISABETHA de CLARE, Comitissa de Ulster, &c. *Aulâ Clarenfis Fundx.* 1326*. *Faber f.* 1714; *large 4to. mezz.* *E. Tabula in Aulâ Clarenfis.*

Elizabeth, third sister of Gilbert earl of Clare, and wife of John de Burgh, lord of Connaught in Ireland. She founded Clare-Hall in Cambridge, on the spot where University-Hall was built. This was burnt down by a casual fire, sixteen years after its erection. She also endowed it with lands sufficient to maintain ten fellows and ten scholars.

Mrs. JANE SHORE; *from the original picture in Eaton College, by John Faber; large 4to. mezz. The print is dated 1483, in MS.*

Jane Shore, mistress to Edward the Fourth, was the wife of a substantial citizen of London. She was a woman of great beauty, and of extraordinary accomplishments. "There was nothing in her body that you would have changed, unless you would have wished her somewhat higher †." But her courtly behaviour, facetious conversation, and ready wit, were more attractive than her person. It is recorded of her, that she could read and write ‡; qualifications very uncommon in that age. She employed all her interest with Edward in relieving the indigent, redressing wrongs, and rewarding merit. She met with cruel treatment after the death of that monarch, and lived in great poverty and distress, to the eighteenth year

* This is the date of the foundation of University-Hall, by Richard Badew, chancellor of the University of Cambridge. See "Cantabrigia depicta," p. 39.

† Speed, p. 916, from Sir Thomas More's Life of Rich. III.

‡ Ibid. from Sir T. More.

of Henry VIII. The dutchess of Montagu has a lock of her hair, which looks as if it had been powdered with gold-dust.—There is a good deal of history concerning her, in the “Reliques of ancient English Poetry,” Vol. II. p. 248.

C L A S S XII.

PERSONS of both SEXES, remarkable from only one Circumstance in their Lives.

ELINOR RUMMIN, the famous Ale-Wife. See the reign of Henry VIII.

* * * * *

APPENDIX to the First ARTICLE.

FOREIGN PRINCES, who were Knights of the Garter, &c.

SIGISMUNDUS, Romanorum rex; *a large medallion. In Goltzius's "Series of the Emperors," done in clare obscure.*

Sigismund, emperor of Germany, and king of Hungary and Bohemia, was installed knight of the Garter at Windsor, 1416.—He caused John Huss, and Jerome of Prague, in violation of a safe-conduct which he had given them, to be burnt at the council of Constance. *Ob. 1437.*

PHI-

PHILIPPUS Burgund. *Cogn.* **BONUS.** *C. Van Sichem* *sc.*
Whole length, in Grimestone's "History of the Netherlands ;" fol.

Philip was elected knight of the Garter, but never invested with the ensigns, on account of a quarrel betwixt him and Humphrey duke of Gloucester*.—His popularity gained him the appellation of Good; but there are few princes who have been less scrupulous of sacrificing the tranquillity of their country and the lives of their subjects to their private ambition. He was the great aggrandizer of the house of Burgundy, and was possessed of five dukedoms, fifteen earldoms, and many lordships.—He instituted the order of the Golden Fleece.
Ob. 1467.

Ele&. R.
Hen. V.

ALBERTUS II. *D. G.* Romanorum rex; *a large medallion; in the Continuation of Goltzius's "Series of the Emperors".*

Albert is in the list of the knights of the Garter, as he was elected into that order, but was never installed. He reigned only one year; and was, during that short period, embroiled with the Huffites. *Ob.* 1439.

Ele&. R.
Hen. VI.

CAROLUS, *Dux Burgund. C. Van Sichem* *sc.* *Whole length.*
From Grimestone's "History of the Netherlands ;" fol.

Charles the Bold, or the Hardy, the last duke of Burgundy, son of Philip the Good, was remarkable for his haughtiness and precipitate courage. His father was thought to have exerted as much wisdom in curbing the impetuous spirit of his son, and keeping him within the bounds of duty and respect, as he did in extending his dominions. He married Margaret, sister to Edward IV. in his father's life-time, when he was earl of Charolois.—Charles, who had often signalized himself as a soldier,

* See **JAEQUELINE**, in the first Class.

was, in 1476, bravely defeated by the Swiss, at the battle of Morat.

It is observable, that a church was built near the place, of the bones of the Burgundians that fell in that memorable battle. *Ob.* 1478. *Ætat.* 46. See more of him in "The Spectator," No. 492.

MAXIMILIANUS, Rom. rex; *a large medallion; in the Continuation of Goltzius's "Series of the Emperors."*

Maximilian I. grandfather to Charles V. well knowing that to foother the vanity of Henry VIII. was to take him by the right handle, served under him as a common soldier, for an hundred crowns a day, at the siege of Terouenne. Henry was very near being egregiously duped by this monarch, under a pretence that he would resign the imperial crown to him; though, at the same time, he was meditating, by dint of bribery, to add to it the papal tiara. Some parts of Maximilian's conduct are shining, some mean, and others ignominious. The curious reader may see a characteristic account of this little great man, and his ridiculous writings, in the fourteenth number of "The World." He was a much better silver-smith than author. At the Escorial, is an embossed pot for holy water, and a crucifix of his manufacture. Maximilian was installed knight of the Garter, by the marquis of Brandenburg, his proxy, in the reign of Henry VII. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Charles the Bold; by which marriage, and that of his son Philip, with Joan, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, the immense dominions of Spain and Burgundy devolved to his grandson Charles; and the house of Austria began to threaten the liberties of Europe. *Ob.* 1519.

ESTI-

ESTIENNE, Chevalier; " Seigneur du Vignau, du Ples-
 " fis, le Conté, et autres lieux; conseiller et secretaire des
 " commandemens des roys Charles VII. et Lovis XI. et leur
 " ambassadeur en Angleterre, et en Italie: decede le 3 Sep-
 " tembre, 1474." *Short hair, a kind of collar of fur round his
 neck.*

A Foreign PRINCE who was in ENGLAND.

JEAN, Roy de France; *a medalion, in the Series; by De
 Bic; b. fb.*

John, king of France, a prince of eminent valour and many good qualities, was taken prisoner by the Black Prince, in the battle of Poitiers, and brought into England, where he was confined in the Savoy. It was above four years before he could raise 60,000 l. in part of his ransom. Charles, his son, was the first that bore the title of Dauphin, from the reunion of the province of Dauphiny to the crown. John died at London, 1364, soon after his return to England. It was conjectured, that he came to visit the countess of Salisbury, one of the most beautiful women of her age, with whom he was known to be in love. The noble maxim of this prince, " That
 " if good faith should be totally abandoned by the rest
 " of mankind, it ought still to find a place in the breasts
 " of princes," is well known.

HENRY

HENRY VIII. began his Reign 22 April 1509.

C L A S S I.

The R O Y A L F A M I L Y.

HENRICUS VIII. *Holbein p. Hollar f. ex Collect. Arundel.*
1647. 12mo.

HENRICUS VIII. *H. Holbein p. Fab. f. mezz.*

HENRY VIII. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. b. sb. Illust. Head*.*

HENRY VIII. *Holbein p. Vertue sc. b. sb.*

A most curious print of HENRY VIII. inscribed, "Henricus, Dei Gratia, Rex Angliæ, 1548." engraved by Cornelius Matsis, the initial letters of whose name are in two cyphers; one in the right position, and the other inverted. He has a most enormous fur tippet about his neck, which seems to be sunk into his shoulders. The likeness is so ridiculous, that it has much of the air of a Caricatura. This is in Mr. Walpole's collection. I do not remember to have seen it in any other.

HENRICUS VIII. 8vo. *From Holland's "Heroologia Anglica."*

HENRICUS OCTAVUS; *F. Delaram sc. 4to. — Another, by J. Payne.*

HENRY VIII. *Regem dedi iratus eis. 8vo.*

* The collar, which was commonly called, the inestimable Collar of Rubies, is represented in this print; it was sold for Charles I. in the time of the civil wars, by the duke of Buckingham, and the earl of Holland.

HENRICUS

HENRICUS VIII. *W. F. (Faithorne) f. 4to. Frontispiece to Lord Herber's Hist.*

HENRI VIII. *Vander Werff p. G. Valck sc. h. sh.*

HENRI VIII. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst. sc. h. sh.*

Vander Werff drew seventy-six portraits for Monf. Larrey's History of England, which were engraved by Valck, Gunst, Vermeulen, B. Audran, Ch. Simonneau, Peter Drevet, and Descrochers.

HENRICUS Octavus ; *inscribed, "H. O. R." Vertue sc. small.*

HENRY VIII. *giving the charter to the Surgeons Company ; Holbein p. Baron sc. large sh.*

This company was incorporated 1541, 32 of Hen. VIII.

HENRICUS VIII. *Fundr. Coll. Trinit. Cantab. A^o. Di. 1546. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

This is after his portrait at Trinity College.

HENRY the Eighth, and JANE SEYMOUR his queen. See Artic. I. Class I.

This despotic monarch held the nation in greater subjection than any of its conquerors ; and did more by his will, than any of his predecessors could have done with the sword. He was, in his own estimation, the wisest prince in Europe ; but was the known dupe of as many of the European princes as paid their court to him under that character. He was more governed by vanity and caprice than principle ; and paid no regard to mercy, not even to justice, when it stood in the way of his passions. He persecuted both protestants and papists ; and gained the character of a generous and munificent prince, by dividing the spoils of the church, to which he had no right. His whole administration, after he was possessed of those spoils,

spoils, is a flagrant proof of the impotence of law, when opposed to the violence of arbitrary power. But though a tyrant, he, by depressing the nobility, and increasing the property of the Commons, had a considerable hand in laying the foundations of civil liberty; and though a bigot to almost every error of the church of Rome, he was the father of the Reformation.

CATHARINA princeps, Arthuri uxor, Henrico regi nupta; *Holbein p. R. White sc. b. sb.*

CATHARINE of Arragon; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. 1743. b. sb. Illust. Head.*

In the collection of the honourable Horace Walpole.

CATHARINE d'Arragon; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. b. sb.*

As soon as the person of Catharine became unacceptable to the king, he began to entertain scruples about the lawfulness of his marriage, which were much increased by his consulting casuists, particularly the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, whose authority he thought decisive. His passion for Anne Bolen added weight to all these, and was more decisive than the casuistry of St. Thomas himself.—She was divorced in 1533. *Ob. 8 Jan. 1535--6. Ætat. 51.*

ANNA BULLEN (BOLEN); *Holbein delin. Hollar f. 12mo.*

ANN BULLEN, queen of king Henry VIII. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.*

In the collection of the late earl of Bradford.

ANN BOLEYN; *Elstracke sc.*

ANNE de BOULEN; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. b. sb.*

HENRY the Eighth *declaring his passion for ANNE BOLEN*; *Hogarth p. et sc. sb.*

This

This beautiful queen fell a sacrifice to the violent passions of Henry the Eighth; to his anger for bringing him a dead son; to his jealousy, for the innocent, but indiscreet familiarities of her behaviour; and above all, to his passion for Jane Seymour, whom he married the next day after she was beheaded.—Exec. 19 May 1536.

JOANNA SEYMOUR, regina Henric. VIII. *Holbein p. Hollar f. 1648. 12mo.*

JANE SEYMOUR; *Illust. Head.*

JANE SEYMOUR: See her portrait in the family-piece described in Article I. Class I.

Jane Seymour was the best beloved wife of Henry VIII. and had indeed the best title to his affection, as she possessed more merit than any of his queens. She died in child-bed of Edward VI. 14 Oct. 1537. The king continued a widower two years after her decease.

CATHARINE HOWARD; *Hollar f. 1646; richly adorned; 8vo.*

Vertue took this Head for that of Mary queen of France.—See “Anecd. of Painting,” Vol. I. p. 90.

CATHARINE HOWARD, queen of king Henry VIII. *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of Mr. Richardson.*

It is now Mr. Walpole's.

CATHARINE HOWARD; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sb.*

Catharine Howard was niece to the duke of Norfolk, and cousin-german to Anne Bolen. Soon after the king had ordered a public thanksgiving to be offered up, for his happiness

ness with this queen, she was executed for incontinence. Beheaded 12 Feb. 1541--2.

ANN of Cleves; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. 1733. Illust. Head. In the collection of Thomas Barret, Esq.*

This is said to be the portrait which was done in Germany, for the king.

ANNA Clivenfis; *Hollar f. b. fb.*

ANNE de Cleves; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. b. fb.*

The portrait of Anne of Cleves, drawn by the flattering hand of Holbein, was not unpleasing to the king; but her ungraceful behaviour shocked his delicacy at first sight; and he peevishly asked if "they had brought him a Flanders mare." He was soon divorced from her, upon several frivolous pretences; one of which was, that he had not *inwardly* given his consent, when he espoused her. *Ob. 16 July 1557.*

CATHARINE PARRE; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. b. fb.*

Catharine Parre was widow of Nevil lord Latimer. She was a woman of merit, but very narrowly escaped the block for tampering with religion. She was, presently after the king's decease, married to the lord-admiral, brother to the protector Somerfet.—The Rev. Mr. Huggett, a very accurate antiquary, has given undoubted authority for the death of this queen, at the castle of Sudley in Gloucestershire, Sept. 5, 1548. and for her interment in the chapel there. These particulars were *desiderata* in her history, as it appears from Ballard's Memoirs, p. 96.

MARIA

MARIA princeps, Henrici VIII. regis Angliæ filia; *H. Holbein p. W. Hollar f. ex collectione Arundeliana*; 1647. 12mo.

Mary was daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Arragon.

The Princess ELIZABETH; *Holbein p. 1551. J. Faber f. 1741. Whole length, mezz. large h. sh.*

The painting is in the collection of James West, Esq. — Elizabeth was daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Bolen.

These two last princesses, who succeeded to the throne, were declared illegitimate by act of parliament, in this reign; and by a subsequent act, the succession was limited to them, on failure of issue from prince Edward.

MARGUERITE; *A. Vander Werff p. G. Valck sc. Four French verses; h. sh.*

Margaret, wife of James IV. and mother of James V. king of Scotland, was eldest sister to Henry VIII. Her second marriage was with Archibald Douglas earl of Angus, who had by her a daughter, named Margaret, married to Matthew Stuart earl of Lenox, by whom she was mother of Henry lord Darnley, the unfortunate husband of the more unfortunate queen of Scots. After her divorce from the earl of Angus, she was married to Henry Stuart, brother to the lord Avindale.

MARY, queen of France, and CHARLES BRANDON, duke of Suffolk; *G. Vertue sc. From an original in the possession of the late earl of Granville.*—It is now Mr. Walpole's.—*On the right-hand*
I 2 of

of the duke of Suffolk is his lance, appendant to which is a label, inscribed,

“ Cloth of gold, do not despise,
 “ Tho’ thou be match’d with cloth of frize :
 “ Cloth of frize, be not too bold,
 “ Tho’ thou be match’d with cloth of gold.” *Large It.*

Mary queen of France, youngest sister to Henry VIII. was one of the most beautiful women of her age. It is pretty clear that Charles Brandon gained her affections before she was married to Lewis XII. as, soon after the death of that monarch, which was in about three months after his marriage, she plainly told him, that if he did not free her from all her scruples within a certain time, she would never marry him. His casuistry succeeded within the time limited, and she became his wife. This was probably with the king’s connivance. It is however certain, that no other subject durst have ventured upon a queen of France, and a sister of the implacable Henry the Eighth. *Ob. 1533.*

Charles Brandon was remarkable for the dignity and gracefulness of his person, and his robust and athletic constitution. He distinguished himself in tilts and tournaments, the favourite exercises of Henry. He was brought up with that prince, studied his disposition, and exactly conformed to it. That conformity gradually brought on a stricter intimacy; and the king, to bring him nearer to himself, raised him from a private person to a duke. See Class III.

KING

KING of SCOTLAND.

JAQUES V. *a bust ; Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. sb.*
 JAMES V. king of Scotland; *Clark sc. 8vo.*

James V. was a prince of great personal courage, and of uncommon talents for government; but he was not able, with all his prudence and vigour, to wrestle with domestic faction and a foreign enemy at the same time. He died in the flower of his age, of grief, occasioned by the defeat of his army by the English. This was more owing to the divisions which prevailed among the Scots, than to the courage or conduct of the enemy. *Ob.* 14 Dec. 1542, *Æt.* 33. He was author of the famous ballad of "Christ's Kirk on the Green;" to which Mr. Pope alludes in his imitation of the first Epistle of Horace:

"A Scot will fight for Christ's Kirk o'the Green."

CLASS II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, and of the
HOUSEHOLD.

Sir THOMAS CROMWELL, &c. *Holbein p. engraved by Peacham, author of the "Compleat Gentleman."* This print is very rare.

Sir THOMAS CROMWELL, *knt. Holbein p. The bottom was etched by Hellar ; 4to.*

THOMAS CROMWELL, *comes Essexiæ ; H. Holbein p. R. White sc. b. sb.* This nearly resembles the portrait of Sir
 Thomas

Thomas More in the Picture Gallery at Oxford, which was done by Mrs. Mary More.

THOMAS CROMWELL, earl of Essex; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head* In the possession of Mr. Southwell, at King's Weston, near Bristol.

THOMAS CROMWELLUS: *In the " Heroologia ;" 8vo.*

THOMAS CROMWELL; *J. Filian, sc. 4to.*

Thomas Cromwell was son of a blacksmith at Putney, and sometime served as a soldier in Italy, under the duke of Bourbon. He was afterwards secretary to cardinal Wolsey, and ingratiated himself with Henry VIII. by discovering, that the clergy were privately absolved from their oath to him, and sworn anew to the pope. This discovery furnished the king with a pretence for the suppression of monasteries, in which Cromwell was a principal instrument. The king, whose favours, as well as his mercies, were cruel, raised him to a most envied pitch of honour and preferment, a little before his fall. He first amused him with an agreeable prospect, and then pushed him down a precipice. Cromwell, as vicegerent, had the precedence of all the great officers of state. Beheaded July 28, 1540.

WILLIAM WARHAM, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

THOMAS WOLSEY, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

THOMAS MORE, lord-chancellor. See a description of his portrait with the lawyers, in Class VI. which I have assigned for the chancellors, as almost all of them owed their preferment to the law.

THOMAS HOWARD, dux et comes Norfolciæ, &c. *comes marescallus, summus thesaurarius, et admirallus Angliæ, &c. Æt. 66. Ob. 1554. In a furred gown, holding the staves of earl-*

*earl-marshal and lord-treasurer. Holbein p. Vorsterman sc. b. fb. **

The original, from which this fine print was done, is in the collection of the princess dowager of Wales. There is a copy from it at Gorhambury, the seat of lord Grimston.

This venerable peer, who, almost every year of his life, since he had been honoured with that dignity †, distinguished himself by his faithful services to the crown, was very near being sacrificed, in his old age, to the peevish jealousy of Henry VIII. who, in his last illness, entertained an opinion that the family of the Howards were too aspiring. He was tried, and found guilty of high-treason, for bearing arms which his ancestors had publicly borne before, and which himself had often borne in the king's presence. His execution was prevented by the death of the king. When he was above eighty years of age, he appeared, with his usual spirit, at the head of a body of forces, and helped to suppress Wyatt's rebellion.

JOHN Lord RUSSEL, (afterwards earl of Bedford) lord privy-seal. See the next reign.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, duke of Somersset, was constituted lord great chamberlain for life, 34 Hen. 8. See the next reign.

CHARLES BRANDON, duke of Suffolk; *Hollar f. 1649: square cut beard, 8vo.* Doubtful. See MARY queen of France, Class I.

Charles Brandon, earl-marshal, resigned his staff, May 8, 25 Hen. VIII.

* The plate engraved by Vorsterman was lately discovered. The print was before very scarce.

† He was for his merit created earl of Surrey, 5 Hen: 8.

HENRICUS

HENRICUS GULDEFORDE, controrotulator hospitii, &c. *Holbein p. Hollar f. 1647. Collar of the garter, white staff; small 4to.*

In lord Stafford's gallery is, or was, a portrait of him by Holbein.

HENRY GULDEFORDE; *Vertue sc. a small oval.*

Henry Guldeforde, or Guilford, was one of the greatest ornaments of the court of Henry VIII. In the early part of his life, he served with reputation in the wars with the Moors in Spain, under Ferdinand and Isabella. His learning and personal qualities recommended him to the esteem of the great Erasmus, with whom he held a correspondence. In the seventh year of Henry VIII. he was constituted master of the horse for life. *Ob. . Æt. circ. 40.—* The mother of the lord Guilford Dudley, who was also mother of the earls of Warwick and Leicester, was of this family.

C L A S S III.

PEERS, and such as have Titles of PEERAGE.

HENRICUS HOWARD, comes Surriæ; *æt. 24; Holbein p. Hollar f. b. sb.*

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Surrey; *Holbein p. G. V. (Vertue) sc. 4to.*

HENRICUS HOWARD, &c. *Holbein p. Vertue sc. 1747; b. sb.*
HENRY HOWARD, &c. *Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.*

The great and shining talents of this accomplished nobleman excited the jealousy of Henry, who strongly suspected

pected that he aspired to the crown. He was condemned and executed for high-treason, after the formality of a trial, Jan. 19, 1546-7. His father the duke of Norfolk's head "was upon the block;" but he was happily delivered by the death of the king. The earl of Surrey was famous for the tenderness and elegance of his poetry, in which he excelled all the writers of his time. The fair Geraldine, the fame of whose beauty was raised by his pen and his lance, has been proved by Mr. Walpole, from a coincidence of many circumstances, to have been Elizabeth, second daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Grey marquis of Dorset, and to have been the third wife of Edward Clinton earl of Lincoln.

CLASS IV.

The CLERGY.

CARDINALS.

THOMAS WOLSÆUS, card. & archiep. Eborac. &c. *Holbein p. Faber f. One of the founders, 4to. mezz.*

Wolsey intended to procure copies of all the MSS. in the Vatican, for his college at Oxford; which, if finished according to his plan, would have been the noblest foundation in the world. He founded the first professorship for the Greek language in that university.

THOMAS WOLSEY, &c. *a label proceeding from his mouth, inscribed, "Ego, meus et rex;" 4to.*

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The cardinal has been much censured for his arrogance in this egotism: but any other order of the words would, according to the strictness of the Latin idiom, have been preposterous. Here the schoolmaster seems to have got the better of the courtier*.

THOMAS WOLSEY, &c. *Elstracke* *sc.* 4to.

There are two copies of the same, one of them with arms.

THOMAS WOLSEUS: *In Holland's "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

THOMAS WOLSEY; *W. M. (Marshall)* *sc.* *small*; in Fuller's "Holy State."

THOMAS WOLSEUS; *Fourdrinier* *sc.* *b. len. b. sb.* in his *Life by Fiddes*; *fol.*

Cardinal WOLSEY; *Houbraken* *sc.* *Illust. Head.* In the possession of Mr. Kingstey.

THOMAS WOLSEY, &c. *Defrochers* *sc.* 4to.

Cardinal WOLSEY, *inscribed C. W. Vertue* *sc.* *a small oval.*

Cardinal Wolsey possessed, for some years, all that power and grandeur which could be enjoyed by the greatest favourite, and most absolute minister, under an arbitrary prince. After he was created a cardinal, and constituted legate, he exercised as absolute a power in the church, as he did before in the state. His abilities were equal to his great offices; but these were by no means equal to his ambition. He was the only man that ever had the ascendant over Henry; but his friendship for him did not "exceed the love of women:" the violence of that passion was not only too strong for the ties of friendship, but of every law human and divine. Had the cardinal

Sept. 7,
1515.

* He was schoolmaster of Magdalen College in Oxford.

not

not opposed it, he had perhaps been safe. He fell into disgrace soon after the king's marriage with Anne Bolen. Ob. 29. Nov. 1530. See Class VI.

JOHANNES FISCHERUS, episcopus Roffensis ;
H. Holbein inv. F.V.W. exc. 4to.

FISHER, bishop of Rochester; *Holbein p. Honbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of Mr. Richardson*.*

JOANNES Roffensis episc. 6 Latin verses, 4to.

FISCHERUS, episcopus Roffensis : *In Baiffard's "Bibliotheca Chalcog."*

JOHN FISHER, bishop of Rochester; *Vaughn sc. six Eng. verses ; 12mo.*

He is placed here as a cardinal, as his name is on the list of the church of Rome. He may be placed lower, as an English bishop.

This prelate, who was respectable for his unaffected piety and learning, stood, for some time, very high in the king's favour. But refusing the oath of supremacy, and concealing the treasonable speeches of Elizabeth Barton the famous nun of Kent, he was deprived of his bishopric, thrown into a loathsome prison, and stripped of his very cloaths. When he was reduced to the lowest condition of human nature, the pope created him a cardinal. He was a great lover of learning, and a patron of learned men ; and was remarkable for learning the Greek language of Erasmus when he was an old man. Beheaded June 22, 1535.

1535.

* This collection was sold and dispersed.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

WILLIAM WARHAM, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord-chancellor of England to king Henry VIII. *Holbein p. Vertue sc. From an excellent original in the Archbishop's palace at Lambeth. Illust. Head.*

WILLIAM WARHAM, archbishop of Canterbury; *H. Holbein p. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

Tr. from
London,
March
1503-4.

Archbishop Warham shone as a divine, a lawyer, and a statesman, in the reign of Henry VII. with whom he was in great favour; but was supplanted in this reign by Wolsey, who treated him with haughtiness, took every occasion of mortifying him, and even of usurping his privileges. Erasmus makes honourable mention of this prelate, whom he esteemed a perfect model of the episcopal character*. *Ob. 23 Aug. 1532.*

THOMAS CRANMERUS, archiep. Cant. *In Holland's "Herologia;" 8vo.*

Though Cranmer owed his preferment to the part he acted in the business of the divorce, he was, in every respect, worthy of his high dignity; and has been justly esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of our church and nation. He was, for his learning, sincerity, prudence, and moderation, in high esteem with the king; and possessed a greater share of his confidence than any other prelate of his time, except Wolsey. See the two next reigns.

* "Nullam absoluti præfulis dotem in eo desideres." See his character at large in Erasmus's "Ecclesiastes," lib. 1.

CUTH-

CUTHBERTUS TONSTALL, episcopus Dunelmensis; *P. Fourdrinier sc. b. fb. In Fiddes's "Life of Cardinal Wolsey."*

Bishop Tonstall, who was one of the politest scholars, appears also to have been one of the most perfect characters of his age; as the most zealous Reformers could find no fault in him but his religion. The celebrated Erasmus, one of whose excellencies was doing justice to the merit of his friends, tells us, that he was comparable to any of the ancients*. His book "De Arte Supputandi," which was the first book of arithmetic ever printed in England, has gone through many editions abroad. *Ob.* 18 Nov. 1559, *Æt.* 85.

RICHARDUS FOX, episcopus Winton. *Henrico septimo et octavo a secretioribus, & privati sigilli custos, Coll. Corp. Christi Oxon. Fundator, A. Dni.* 1516. *Johannes Corvus Flandrus faciebat; Virtus sc.* 1723. *In Fiddes's "Life of Cardinal Wolsey."*

He is represented blind, which calamity befel him at the latter end of his life. The original picture is at C. C. Oxon.

RICHARDUS FOX; *Æt.* 70; *G. Glover, sc.*

RICHARDUS FOX; *Æt.* 70; *Sturt sc.*

RICHARDUS FOX; *a small oval.—Another for Dr. Knight's "Life of Erasmus."*

RICHARDUS FOX, &c. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. one of the Set of Founders.*

This prelate, who was successively bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham and Winchester, was employed by

* *Erasmi Epist. lib. 16. ep. 3.*

Henry

Tr. from Durham, Oct. 17. 1500.

Henry VII. in his most important negotiations at home and abroad; and was, in his last illness, appointed one of his executors. He was also at the head of affairs in the beginning of this reign; but about the year 1515, retired from court, disgusted at the insolence of Wolsey, whom he had helped to raise. *Ob.* 14 Sept. 1528.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester. See the reign of Mary.

GULIELMUS SMYTH, episc. Lincoln. *primus Walliæ præses, Academia Oxon. cancellarius, Aulae Regiæ, et Coll. Enei Nasi Fundr. unus, A. D. 1512. F. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Richard Sutton, a gentleman of Presbury in Cheshire, and a relation of the bishop of Lincoln, was the other founder.

HUGH LATIMER was consecrated bishop of Worcester in Sept. 1535, and resigned his bishopric the first of July, 1539*. See the two next reigns.

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, &c.

JOANNES COLETUS; 8vo. *In the "Heroologia."*

JOHN COLLET, D. D. sometime dean of St. Paul's, &c. *W. Marshall sc. small.*

JOHN COLLET, &c. *Faitborne sc. 12mo.*

JOHN COLLET; 24o.

JOHANNES COLETUS, &c. *F. Sturt sc.*

JOHANNES COLETUS; *Faber f. large 4to.*

* When he put off his episcopal robes at his resignation, he sprung from the ground with unusual alacrity, declaring that he found himself much lighter than he was before.

JOHANNES

JOHANNES COLETUS; *R. Houston f. mezz.*

JOHANNES COLETUS; *super cathedram magistri primarii: natus 1466, Dec. Sti. Pauli 1504, fundavit scholam 1512, ob. 1519. This head was engraved by Vertue for his Life by Dr. Samuel Knight, 1724, 8vo. There is another octavo print of him by the same hand: both are without the engraver's name.*

No higher testimony need be given of the merit of Colet, than his great intimacy with Erasmus. There was a similitude of manners, of studies, and sentiments in religion, betwixt these illustrious men, who ventured to take off the veil from ignorance and superstition, and expose them to the eyes of the world; and to prepare mens minds for the reformation of religion, and restoration of learning. Erasmus, who did him the honour to call him his master, has given us a hint of his religious sentiments, in his famous colloquy intituled, "Peregrinatio Religionis ergo," in which Collet is the person meant under the name of Gratianus Pullus*.

Collet, Lynacre, Lilly, Grocyn, and Latimer, were the first that revived the learning of the ancients in England.

DOCTOR CHAMBER, a clergyman, physician to Henry VIII. See the next reign.

GULIELMUS TYNDALLUS, martyr, 8vo. *In the "Heroologia."*

WILLIAM TINDALL, (*canon of Christ Church, in Oxford*) 24s.

There is a very indifferent portrait of him in the library of Magdalen Hall in Oxford, of which he was a member.

* Var. edit. p. 435.

William

William Tindale, who was deservedly styled "the English Apostle," was the first that translated the New Testament into English, from the original Greek. This translation was printed at Antwerp, 1526, 8vo. without the translator's name. Three or four years after, he published an English translation of the Pentateuch, from the original Hebrew, and intended to go through the whole Bible. The first impression of the Testament, which gave umbrage to the popish clergy, was bought up at Antwerp in 1527, by order of Tonstall, then bishop of London, and soon after publicly burnt in Cheapside. The sale of this impression enabled the translator to print a larger, and more accurate edition. He was burnt for a heretic at Wilford, near Brussels, 1536*.

Imago ERASMI Roterodami, ab Alberto Durerò ad vivam effigiem delineata. Half length; h. sb.—He is represented standing and writing, according to his usual practice †.

Erasmus had a very high opinion of the painter of this portrait, whom he thought a greater artist than Apelles. "Equidem arbitrò (says he) si nunc viveret Apelles, ut erat ingenuus et candidus, Alberto nostro cesserum hujus palmæ gloriam." *Dial. de rellâ Pronunciatione Ling. Græc. et Lat.*

ERASMUS Roterodamus; Holbein p. Vorsterman sc.

ERASMUS Roterodamus; Holbein p. P. Stent exc. 4to.

* A copy of his Testament in octavo, was sold at the auction of Mr. Jos. Ames's books, 1760, for fourteen guineas and a half. I have been credibly informed, that another copy was sold at the Philobiblician's Library in Piccadilly, for 3s. 6d.

† Several eminent persons of this time are represented standing at their study.—It was the constant practice of Whitaker, a famous divine of Cambridge, in the reign of Elizabeth; of the learned Boys, one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of James I. &c. &c.

ERASMUS,

ERASMUS, &c. *Holbein p. Stockius f.*

We have Erasmus's own testimony, that his portrait by Holbein was more like him, than that which was done by Albert Durer. It was with great difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to sit to either painter, as he intimates in his own account of his life.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS, &c.

“ *Ingens ingentem quem personat orbis Erasmus,*

“ *Hæc tibi dimidium picta tabella refert;*

“ *At cur non totum? Mirari desine lector,*

“ *Integra nam totum terra nec ipsa capit.*”

W. Marshall sc. half length; h. sb.

The thought in this much applauded epigram, which was written by Beza, is founded on a very evident falsehood, as will appear by the print next described.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS; *a whole length, standing on a pedestal. This is his statue at Rotterdam; sb.*

ERASMUS; *his right hand resting on a Term. Philippus Fredericus Glasserus f. copied from J. ab Heyden; h. sb.*

ERASMUS, &c. *natus A. 1467, obiit A. 1536; R. Houston. f. large 4to. mezz. Engraved for Rolt's "Lives of the Reformers;" fol.*

This great man, who was the boast and glory of his country, distinguished himself as a reformer of religion, and restorer of learning. His religion was as remote from the bigotry and persecuting spirit of the age in which he lived, as his learning was from the pedantry and barbarism of the schools. He was much esteemed by the king, and the English nobility, whom he celebrated as the most learned in the world. He lived in the strictest intimacy with More, Lynacre, Colet, and Tonstall; and

NOL. I.

L

preferred

preferred the society of his ingenious and learned friends to that of the greatest princes in Europe, several of whom fought his acquaintance. We find in his works, particularly his Colloquies and Epistles, a more just and agreeable picture of his own times, than is to be met with in any other author. His "Moriæ Encomium," which will ever be admired for the truest wit and humour, is an ample proof of his genius. He was Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge, Greek professor at Oxford * and Cambridge, and minister of Aldington in Kent †. The best edition of his works is that by John Le Clerc, published at Leyden in ten vols. fol. 1703.

DAVID WHITEHEAD, chaplain to Anne Bolen. See the reign of Elizabeth.

C L A S S V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir THOMAS WYAT, ambassador to several courts in this reign. See Class VIII.

* * * * *

* Grocyn, who studied in Italy, first introduced the Greek tongue into England, which he professed at Oxford. The introduction of that elegant language gave the alarm to many, as a most dangerous innovation. Hereupon, the university divided itself into two factions, distinguished by the appellations of Greeks and Trojans, who bore each other a violent animosity, proceeded to open hostilities, and even insulted Erasmus himself.

† See Kilburne's "Survey of Kent."

C L A S S

CLASS VI.

MEN of the ROBE, viz. CHANCELLORS, &c.

WILLIAM WARHAM, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

THOMAS WOLSEY, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

Sir THOMAS MORE, lord-chancellor; *Holbein p. Vorsterman sc. A dog lying on a table.*

THOMAS MORUS, &c. *Holbein p. R. White sc. h. sb.*

Sir THOMAS MORE; *Holbein p. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

Sir THOMAS MORE; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. 1740. In the possession of Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart. Illust. Head.*

THOMAS MORUS: *In the "Heroologia," 8vo.*

Sir THOMAS MORE; *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

Sir THOMAS MORE; *a small oval; Marshall sc. In the title to his Latin Epigrams, in 18vo. 1638.*

THOMAS MORUS Anglus; *4 Latin verses, 4to.*

THOMAS MORUS: *"Hæc Mori effigies," &c. 4to.*

THOMAS MORUS: *In Boissard; 4to.*

THOMAS MORUS, *quondam Angliæ cancellarius, &c. 12mo.*

THOMAS MORUS; *a small square; Ant. Wierx f.*

THOMAS MORUS; *Vander Werff p. P. a Ganst sc. h. sb.*

Sir THOMAS MORE; *Vertue sc. a roll in his right hand*.*

THOMAS MORUS; *a fictitious head, neatly engraved by Gaywood, after Rembrandt; 4to.*

* Erasmus mentions the following particularity of him, which is not expressed in his portraits. "Dexter humerus paulo videtur eminentior lævo, præsertim cum incedit; id quod illi non accidit naturâ, sed assuetudine, qualia permulta nobis solent adherere." *Epist. ad Ulicum Huttenum.*

Promoted
Oct. 25,
1530.

Sir Thomas More, who is the first lay-chancellor upon record *, presided in the chancery with great abilities. He was no less qualified for this great office, from his extensive knowledge of law and equity, than from the depth of his penetration, and the exactness of his judgment. See Class VIII.

Familia THOMÆ MORI; a *fo. Holbenio delineata*.—1. *Jo. Mori, Thomæ pater, An. 76.*—2. *Anna Grisacria, Jo Mori sponsa, An. 15.*—3. *Thomas Morus, An. 50.*—4. *Alicia, Thomæ Mori uxor, An. 57.*—5. *Margarita Bopera, Th. Mori filia, An. 22.*—6. *Elisabeta Damsæa, Th. Mori filia, An. 21.*—7. *Cæcilia Heronia, Th. Mori filia, An. 20.*—8. *Jo. Morus, Th. filius, An. 19.*—9. *Margarita Gige affinis, An. 22.*—10. *Henricus Patensonus, Th. Mori morio, An. 40.* *Cochin sc. The engraving is only an outline; large oblong h. sb.*

Familia THOMÆ MORI; copied by Vertue, from the next above, for Dr. Knight's "Life of Erasmus," 1726; 8vo.

The plate of this is lost.

THOMAS MORUS, Pater.

He was many years a puisne judge of the King's Bench. It is observable, that his son, in passing through Westminster Hall to the Chancery, never failed to fall on his knees and ask his blessing, whenever he saw him sitting in the court. *Ob. . Æt. circ. 90.*

ANNA GRISACRIA.

Sir John More married this lady in his old age.

* It has been said that he was the first lay-chancellor since the reign of Henry II. But it is certain that Becket, who was chancellor in that reign, was in holy orders when he bore that office, though he had thrown off the clerical habit.

A LICIA,

AELICIA,

Second wife of Sir Thomas More, by whom he had no issue.

MARGARITA ROPERA,

Eldest daughter of Sir Thomas More, married to William Roper, son and heir of John Roper, Esq. prothonotary of the King's Bench.

This lady, who inherited the genius of her father in a very high degree, was not only mistress of the fashionable accomplishments of her sex, but was also a great proficient in languages, arts, and sciences. The parental and filial affection betwixt the father and the daughter, was increased by every principle of endearment that could compose the most perfect friendship. She died in 1544; and was buried, according to her dying request, with her father's head in her arms.

ELIS. DAMSÆA,

Second daughter of Sir Thomas More, married to John Dancy, son and heir to Sir John Dancy.

CÆCILIA HERONIA,

Third daughter to Sir Thomas More, married to Giles Heron of Shacklewell, in Middlesex, Esq.

JO. MORUS,

Only son of Sir Thomas More. His father's jest in regard to his capacity, is well known: there was undoubtedly more wit than truth in it, as Erasmus speaks of him as a youth of great hopes*, and has inscribed to him his account of the works of Aristotle †.

* Epist. lib. 29. No. 16.

† The epistle dedicatory of Grynæus before the Basil edition of Plato's Works, fol. 2534, is addressed to him.

HEN-

HENRICUS PATENSONUS, Morio, &c.

Fool to Sir Thomas, who would sometimes descend to little buffooneries himself. "Vale More, (says Erasmus to "him) et Moriam tuam gnaviter defende*." After his resignation of the great seal, he gave this fool to "my lord-mayor, and his successors." The proverbial saying of "my lord-mayor's fool," probably Patenson, is too well known to be repeated here. Sir Thomas More's children, and their families, lived in the same house with him at Chelsea.

CLASS VII.

OFFICERS of the ARMY, &c.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk, who was appointed captain-general of all the king's forces in the North, 34 Hen. VIII. signalized his valour upon many occasions in this reign. See Class II.

JOHN Lord RUSSEL, afterwards earl of Bedford, captain-general of the van-guard of the royal army at Boulogne, gained great reputation as a soldier at this period. See the next reign, Class II.

CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

Lord (Sir Ant.) DENNY; *Anno* 1541, *Æt.* 29; *H. Holbein p. Hollar f. ex. Collect. Arundel.* 1647; *round; small 4to.*

Sir Anthony Denny, who was one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber, and groom of the stole to Henry

* Dedication of the "Morix Encomium."

VIII. was the only person about the king, who, in his last illness, had the courage to inform him of the near approach of death. He was one of the executors of the king's will, and of the privy-council in the next reign. The first peer of this family was Edward lord Denny, created a baron, 3 Jac. I. and earl of Norwich, 3 Car. I.

RICHARDUS SUTTON, eques auratus, *Aulæ Regiæ, et Coll. Ænei Navi Fundm. Alter, Anno Domi. 1512. F. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.* See GUL. SMYTH, Class IV.

THOMAS DOCWRA, *ordinis S. Johannis Hierosolum. vulgo de Malta, Præs. in Anglia, et eques ult. whole length; h. 5b.*

This order, which is partly religious, and partly military, was abolished in England, by Henry VIII.

CLASS IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

HENRY VIII. &c. *Defender of the Faith; 4to.*

I have placed Henry VIII. as an author, at the head of the learned men of this reign *; a place which that vain prince would probably have taken himself, with as little ceremony as he did that of Head of the Church. He was author of the "Assertion of the seven Sacraments," against Martin Luther, for which he had the title of Defender of the Faith †. This book was first printed in

* ————— But if a king

More wise, more just, more learn'd, more every thing. POPE.

† It is probable that bishop Fisher had a great hand in this work.

1521.

1521. He was also the reputed author of the "Primer" which goes under his name, and of the "Erudition of a Christian Man."

PHYSICIANS.

ANDREW BORDE; in Latin, ANDREAS PERFORATUS; physician to Henry VIII. and an admired wit in this reign. *He is represented standing in a pew, with a canopy over him; he wears a gown with wide sleeves, and on his head is a chaplet of laurel.*

This portrait is fronting the seventh chapter of the following book: "The introduction of knowledge, the which dothe teache a man to speake part of all maner of languages, and to know the usage and fashon of all maner of countries: Dodycated to the right honourable, and gracious lady, Mary, daughter of king Henry the "Eyght." Black letter, imprinted by William Coplande, without date.

Before the first chapter, in which he has characterized an Englishman, is a wooden print of a naked man, with a piece of cloth hanging on his right arm, and a pair of sheers in his left hand. Under the print is an inscription in verse. These are the four first lines:

" I am an Englishman, and naked I stand here,
 " Musyng in my mynde what rayment I shall were :
 " For now I will were thys, and now I will were that,
 " And now I will were, I cannot tell what, &c."

Our author Borde is thus hinted at, in the homily "Against Excesse of Apparel." " A certaine man that would picture every countryman in his accustomed apparell, when he had painted other nations, he pictured the Englishman all naked, &c." He was also author
 of

of "The Breviary of Health;" "The Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham *," &c. See an account of him in Hearne's Appendix to his preface to "Benedictus Abbas Petroburgensis."

WILLIAM BUTTS, physician to Henry VIII. and one of the founders of the College of Physicians. See his portrait in the delivery of the charter to the surgeons, described Class I.

P O E T S.

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Surrey. See Class III.

Sir THOMAS WYATT; *a wooden print, after a painting of Hans Holbein. Frontispiece to the book of verses on his death, entitled "Nænia," published by Leland, who wrote the following elegant inscription under the head; 4to.*

"Holbenus nitida pingendi maximus arte,
 "Effigiem expressit graphicè, sed nullus Apelles
 "Exprimet ingenium fœlix, animumque Viati."

Sir Thomas Wyatt was one of the most learned and accomplished persons of this time, and much in favour with Henry VIII. by whom he was employed in several embassies. Some of his poetical pieces were printed in 1565, with the works of his intimate friend the earl of Surrey, who, with Sir Thomas, had a great hand in refining the English language. He was the first of his countrymen that translated the whole book of Psalms into verse. *Ob.* 1541, *Æt.* 38.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, the celebrated Scotch poet. See the reign of Elizabeth.

JOHN HEYWOOD †. See the reign of Mary.

* A book not yet forgotten. † His Interludes were published in this reign.

VOL. I.

M

M I S.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

THOMAS MORUS, &c. *very neatly engraved, dedicated to the chancellor of Liege, by Jo. Valder, 1621, 12mo.*

Sir Thomas More was a great master of the elegant learning of the ancients*. His "Utopia," a kind of political romance, which gained him the highest reputation as an author, is an idea of a perfect republic, in an island supposed to be newly discovered in America. As this was the age of discoveries, it was taken for true history by the learned Budæus, and others; who thought it highly expedient, that missionaries should be sent to convert so wise a people to christianity †. He was beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, 6 July, 1535, *Æt.* 53. See Class VI.

Sir JOHN CHEKE. See the next reign.

JOHANNES LUDOVICUS VIVES. *In Boiffard's "Bibliotheca Chalcographica;" 4to.*

John Lewis Vives was a native of Valencia in Spain. He studied at Lovaine, where he became acquainted with Erasmus, and assisted him in several of his estimable works. He was in 1523 appointed one of the first fellows of Corpus Christi College, by bishop Fox the founder.

Soon after his arrival in England, he read cardinal Wolsey's Lecture of Humanity in the refectory of that college, and had the king, queen, and principal persons of

* See his Epistles to Erasmus.

† There is a long letter of the famous Ger. Joan. Vossius upon the "Utopia." See his (Vossii) Epistolæ, Lond. 1693, fol.

the

the court, for his auditors. He instructed the princess Mary in the Latin tongue. *Ob* 1541. His works, the chief of which was his comment on St. Augustin "De Civitate Dei," were printed at Basil, in two vols. fol. 1555.

JOHN STANBRIDGE, *done in wood; sitting in a chair, gown, hood on his shoulders. Before his "Embryon rellimatum, sive Vocabularium metricum," printed in black letter, in, or about the year 1522; 4to.*

This author, who was one of the most considerable grammarians, and best schoolmasters of his time, was many years master of the school adjoining to Magdalen College in Oxford.

CLASS X.

PAINTERS, ARTIFICERS, &c.

HANS HOLBEIN, junior, Basiliensis; *Sandart del. 8vo.*

JOANNES HOLBENUS; *in the Set of Painters by H. Hondius; h. fb.*

HANS HOLBEIN; *Vorsterman sc. holding the pencil in his left hand. Probably reversed, by being copied from another print. This occasioned the mistake of his being left-handed.*

HANS HOLBEIN; *in a round, Ætat. 45, Anno 1543; Hoilar f. 12mo.*

GIOVANNI HOLPEIN, &c. *sui ipsius effigiator, Æt. 45; Menabuoni del. Billiy sc. b fb. One of a set of heads of painters done by themselves, in the Grand Duke's gallery at Florence.*

JOHANNES HOLBEIN; *ipse p. And. Skokius f. h. fb.*

- HANS HOLBEIN; *Gaywood f. 4to.*
 HANS HOLBEIN; *Chambars. fe. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting," &c.*
 HANS HOLBEIN. See his portrait in a groupe, in the print of Edward VI. delivering the charter of Bridewell.

Holbein, who may be deemed a self-taught genius, was a celebrated painter of history and portrait, in this, and the following reign. He was recommended to Sir Thomas More by Erasmus, and sufficiently recommended himself to Henry VIII. who was struck with just admiration, at the sight of an assemblage of his portraits in St. Thomas's hall. He was the first reformer of the Gothic style of architecture in England. *Ob. 1554, Æt. 56.*

Mr. MORETT; *Holbein p. Hollar f. ex. Collect. Arundel. 1647; small 4to.*

Morett was goldsmith to king Henry VIII. and an excellent artist. He did many curious works after Holbein's designs.

C L A S S X I.

L A D I E S.

CATHARINA BOLENA, &c. *oval; arms; 12mo.*

This lady was aunt, and governess to the princess Elizabeth.

The Lady GULDEFORDE, (OR GUILFORD) *Ætat 28, 1527. Ex Collect. Arundel. H. Holbein p. W. Hollar f. small. 4to.*

This

This lady was wife of Sir Henry Guldeforde, Controller of the Household to Henry VIII. I take her to be, Mary daughter of Sir Robert Wooton, second wife to Sir Henry. His first was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Bryan.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS of both SEXES, remarkable only from a single Circumstance in their Lives.

WILLIAM SOMMERS, king Henry the Eighth's jester *. *Fran. Del. (Delaram) sc. In a long tunic; H. K. on his breast; a chain, and a horn in his hand. Engraved from a painting of Hans Holbein; whole length; h. sh.*

Willk. Sommers was sometime a servant in the family of Richard Farmor, Esq. of Eston Neston, in Northamptonshire, ancestor of the earl of Pomfret. This gentleman was found guilty of a *præmunire* in the reign of Henry VIII. for sending eight-pence, and a couple of shirts, to a priest, convicted of denying the king's supremacy, who was then a prisoner in the goal at Buckingham. The rapacious monarch seized whatever he was possessed of, and reduced him to a state of miserable dependance. Will. Sommers, touched with compassion for his unhappy master, is said to have dropped some expressions in the king's last illness, which reached the conscience of that merciless prince, and to have caused the

* That species of wit, which was the province of William Sommers, and other buffoons, in this, and several of the succeeding reigns, became the highest recommendation of a courtier, in the reign of Charles II.

remains.

remains of his estate, which had been much dismembered, to be restored to him.

ELYNOR RUMMIN, (OR ELBYNOUR OF RUMMYNG) *an old, ill-favoured woman, holding a black pot in her hand; a wooden print: frontispiece to one of Skelton's pieces, called by her name: under the print are these lines:*

“ When Skelton wore the laurel crown,
“ My ale put all the ale-wives down.” 410.

Elynor Rummin lived, and sold ale, near Leatherhead in Surrey*. Skelton was probably one of her best customers. The contemptible works of this poet, which contain little beside coarse obscenity and low ribaldry, were reprinted in octavo, 1736.

I shall here, and at the end of most of the subsequent reigns, take occasion to introduce a few remarks on the dress and fashions of the times, as they occur to me, without any design of being particular.

In the reign of Richard II. the peaks, or tops, of shoes and boots were worn of so enormous a length, that they were tied to the knees †. A law was made in the same reign, to limit them to two inches. The variety of dresses worn in the reign of Henry the Eighth, may be concluded from the print of the naked Englishman, holding a piece of cloth, and a pair of shears, in Borde's “Introduction to Knowledge ‡.” The dress of the king and the nobles, in the beginning of this reign, was not unlike that worn by the yeomen of the guard at present. This was probably aped by inferior persons. It is re-

* Aubrey's “Antiq. of Surrey.” † Baker's Chron. p. 310. ‡ See Class IX.

corded,

corded, "that Anne Bolen wore yellow mourning for
" Catharine of Arragon*."

As far as I have been able to trace the growth of the beard from portraits, and other remains of antiquity, I find that it never flourished more in England, than in the century preceding the Norman Conquest. That of Edward the Confessor was remarkably large, as appears from his seal in Speed's "Theatre of Great Britain." After the Conqueror took possession of the kingdom, beards became unfashionable, and were probably looked upon as badges of disloyalty, as the Normans wore only whiskers. It is said, that the English spies took those invaders for an army of priests, as they appeared to be without beards.

APPENDIX to the Reign of HENRY VIII.

FOREIGN PRINCES, who were Knights of the Garter, &c.

CAROLUS V. Imperator, &c. *Æneas Vicus Parmensis sc. adorned with trophies.*

This famous print raised the reputation of the engraver, and procured him a considerable reward from Charles himself.

CAROLUS V. *Lombard sc. Frontispiece to his Life; 4to.*

Both these prints represent him older, than when he was in England.

* "Anecdotes of Painting."

Charles

In 1520,
and 1522.

Charles V. emperor of Germany, and king of Spain, is said to have been a great politician at sixteen years of age. But it is certain that his genius, which was solid and very extraordinary, was not of the quickest growth. His wars, and his vast designs, are known to every one who is conversant with history; and will now be better known than ever, by the work of an historian that does the greatest honour to the Scots nation. He came into England twice in this reign, to visit the king, to whom he paid his court as the arbiter of Europe; as Henry then held the balance betwixt him, and Francis I. of France. Tired of those active and busy scenes in which he had been long engaged, he, in the latter part of his life, resigned his kingdoms to his brother and his son, and retired into a monastery. He was thought to have been very strongly inclined to the religion which he persecuted*. Some days before his death, he commanded his funeral procession to pass before him, in the same order as it did after his decease. *Ob.* 21 Sept. 1558. He was elected Knight of the Garter in the reign of Henry VII. and personally installed at Windsor, 1522.

FERDINANDUS, D. G. Rom. Imp. *a large medallion.*
In the "Continuation of Golzius's Series of the Emperors."

Ferdinand was brother to Charles V. and his successor in the empire. He was elected Knight of the Garter, 23 April, 1522, when he was archduke of Austria, and king of the Romans. He died in 1564, and on the 2d of October, there was a solemn obsequy for him in St. Paul's Church, in London.

* About 200,000 men are said to have been killed upon the account of religion, in the reign of this prince.

FRAN-

FRANCISCUS I &c. Franc. Rom. *Tro d'un tabteau de Raphael, conseruë à Fontainebleau: One of the series of the kings of France, from Clovis I. to Louis XIII. inclusive; taken from medals*, tombs, and paintings, published by Jaques de Bie, 1633; fol. There is a portrait of him in the Crozat collection after Titian.*

Francis I. who was elected Knight of the Garter, 2 Oct. 19 Hen. VIII. was a prince of uncommon genius and spirit, and of many amiable qualities. He was a great check to the dangerous ambition of Charles V. By whom he was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia. His brave, though unequal struggle with that powerful monarch, helped greatly to preserve the liberties of Europe. He was embroiled in several wars with Henry VIII. which were at length amicably concluded. The magnificent, or, to speak more properly, the romantic interview of Henry and Francis, in the Valley of Cloth of Gold, near Ardes in Picardy, has been described by several of our historians. *Ob.* 31 Mar. 1547. His reign was the principal æra of the arts in France.

SYMON GRYNÆUS, philof. et theol. *nasc. Ferin-gæ in Suevia, A. 1493; Ob. Basilea, A. 1541; Kal. Aug. From Boiffard; 4to.*

Grynæus, who studied at Oxford about the year 1532, was eminent for his skill in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; and for his knowledge in philosophy and the mathematics. Mr. Wood informs us, that when he left the kingdom, he made no scruple of carrying away several Greek books with him, which he had taken from the libraries in Oxford, because he saw the owners

* The series of medals of the kings of France are the most numerous and considerable of all the modern.

were careless of them †. He was intimate with Erasmus, and was present with that excellent man when he died. He published Epistles; the *Μεγαλη Συλλαξις* of Ptolemy, dedicated to Henry VIII. &c.

† Grynæus, and some of the members of the university of Oxford, are precipitately reflected upon in "Athen. Oxon." I. 58. "Brian Twyne's Apologia," lib. 3. sect. 312. is referred to on that occasion; but nothing there occurs that will warrant such reflections. It is sufficient to refer the reader to Grynæus's Epistle Dedicatory to Thomas More, where the author has apologized for himself. The Epistle is prefixed to "Platonis Opera, cum Commentariis Procli in Timæum & Politica, Basil. 1534," fol. Or see the passage in question, in Maittaire's "Annales Typographici," p. 151.

EDWARD

EDWARD VI. began his Reign, 28 Jan.
1546-7.

CLASS I.

The KING.

EDWARDUS VI. *Holbein p. W. H. (Winceflaus Hollar)*
f. ex Collect. Arundel. 1650; h. sb.

There is an original of him by Holbein, at Houghton.

EDWARDUS VI. *Holbein p. Gribelin sc.*

EDWARDUS Sextus; 8vo. *From the "Heroologia."*

EDWARD VI. *Vaughn sc. a small oval, with ornaments, before his Life, by Sir John Hayward; 4to. 1630, and 1636.*

EDOUARD VI. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sb.*

EDWARD de VI. *Coninck van Engbelant, &c. in armour; 4to.*

EDWARDUS Sextus, &c. *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

EDWARDUS VI. &c. *J. Faber ext. 8vo. mezz.*

EDWARD VI. *Vertue sc. h. sb.*

EDWARD VI. *sitting on his throne, giving the Bible to archbishop Cranmer, nobles kneeling; Holbein del. a wooden print; 4to. From Cranmer's "Catechism," printed by Walter Lynn, 1548.*

EDWARD VI. *giving the charter of Bridewell to the lord-mayor of London, Sir George Barnes, Knt. &c. On the right of the throne is the lord-chancellor, Tho. Goodrick bishop of Ely, standing; on the left is Sir Robert Bowes, Master of the Rolls. The portrait with the Collar of the Garter is William earl of Pembroke; behind whom is Hans Holbein the painter.—The two persons kneeling behind the lord-mayor, are William Gerrard and John Maynard, aldermen, and then sheriffs of London: their names are omitted in the inscription of the print. Bridewell was formerly the palace of king John. It was rebuilt by Henry VIII. in 1552. This historical*

cal piece, which is in a large sheet, was engraved by Vertue, after the original by Holbein, in the Hall at Bridewell.—The donation to the city was in 1553.

EDWARD VI. *with the prayer that he made a little before his death; S. Passaus sc. 4to.*

The great virtue and capacity of this young prince, like those of several other princes who have died young, prognosticated a very happy reign. The English historians are thought to speak in a high strain of panegyric of his learning, and other accomplishments; but Cardan, the celebrated Italian philosopher, who conversed with him, has given him such a character, as renders almost every thing that is said of him highly credible. See the Life of Cardan written by himself; or see the same account in Fox's Martyrology.

MARY Queen of Scotland. See the reign of Elizabeth.

C L A S S II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, and of the HOUSEHOLD.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, duke of Somerset; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the earl of Hertford. Illust. Head.*

EDWARDUS SEIMERUS; in the "Hereologia;" 8vo.

EDWARDUS SEIMERUS, Somerseti dux; *Edwardi regis avunculus, &c. R. White sc. b. fo.*

The duke of Somerset, ancestor of the present earl of Hertford, was lord-protector of the kingdom, lord high-treasurer, and earl-marshal, in this reign. Though his administration was not without blemishes, his conduct was

was generally regulated by justice and humanity. He repealed the sanguinary and tyrannical laws of Henry VIII. and by gentle and prudent methods promoted the great work of the Reformation. Such was his love of equity, that he erected a court of requests in his own house, to hear and redress the grievances of the poor. His attachment to the reformed religion, but much more his envied greatness, drew upon him the resentment of the factious nobility, at the head of whom was his own brother the lord-admiral, and John Dudley earl of Warwick*. He caused the former to be beheaded, and was soon after brought to the block himself, by the intrigues of the latter, to whose crooked politics, and ambitious views, he was the greatest obstacle. Executed 22 Jan. 1551-2. See Class VII.

THOMAS GOODRICK, bishop of Ely, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

JOHN RUSSEL, the first earl of Bedford, 1549; *Houbraken* &c. *Illust. Heted.* In the collection of the duke of Bedford.

John lord Russell, was, in 1542, appointed lord-admiral of England and Ireland, and the next year lord privy-seal; which great office he held in this, and the next reign. He attended Henry VIII. at the sieges of Terouenne and Boulogne, at the former of which, he, at the head of two hundred and fifty Reformadoes, recovered a piece of ordnance from ten thousand French, under the count de St. Paul. At the coronation of Edward VI. he was appointed lord high-steward of England for that day; and in the same year, he had a grant of the monastery of ^{Cr. earl 19} Woburn in Bedfordshire, which is now the seat of the ^{Jan. 1549.}

* Afterwards duke of Northumberland.

present

present duke of Bedford, who is lineally descended from him. *Ob.* 1554. See the former reign, Class VII.

GIOVANNI DUDLEY, duca di Northumberland ; *holding a sword in his right hand ; 12mo.*

John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, was earl-marshal, and lord high-admiral. He was a man of parts, courage, and enterprize ; but fraudulent, unjust, and of unrelenting ambition. He had the address to prevail with Edward VI. to violate the order of succession, and settle the crown upon his daughter-in-law, the lady Jane Grey. Several historians speak of him as the greatest subject that ever was in England. He was executed for rebellion, in the first year of queen Mary. It has been observed, that he had eight sons, of whom none had any lawful issue *. See Class VII.

GULIELMUS HERBERTUS, comes Pembrochiæ ; *in the " Heroologia ;" 8vo.*

There is a portrait of him in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell, in the preceding Class.

This nobleman was esquire of the body to Henry VIII. a privy-counsellor, and one of the executors of that king's will. He was nearly allied to Henry, by his marriage with Anne, sister to Catharine Parr. He was, in this reign, constituted master of the horse, elected a Knight of the Garter, and created earl of Pembroke. In the reign of Mary, he was appointed general of the forces raised to suppress Wyatt's rebellion, and had the

Cr- 1557.

* Sir Robert Dudley, who was styled abroad earl of Warwick, and duke of Northumberland, appears to have been the legitimate son of Robert earl of Leicester, by the lady Douglas Sheffield, though he was declared illegitimate by his father. See the " Biographia," p. 1807.

command

command of the army sent to defend Calais. He was lord-steward of the household, in the reign of Elizabeth. *Ob.* 1569, *Æt.* 63. His head may be placed in the last mentioned reign.

C L A S S III.

P E E R S, &c.

EDWARD COURTNEY, earl of Devonshire, was confined in the Tower during this reign, where he spent his time in the improvement of his mind, and in elegant amusements. See a description of his portrait in the reign of Mary.

C L A S S IV.

The C L E R G Y.

ARCHBISHOPS, and BISHOPS.

THOMAS CRANMERUS, archiepisc. Cant. *Julii* 20, *Æt.* 57; *Holbein p. Vertue sc. h. sb.*

THOMAS CRANMER, archbishop of Canterbury, *without inscription; engraved after Holbein: Cælari f. Guil. Cartwright, h. sb.*

There is a good head of him, after Holbein, in Thorton's "Nottinghamshire;" fol.

Archbishop Cranmer proceeded by gentle steps to promote the Reformation, under Edward VI. Though he was in his nature averse from violent and sanguinary measures

measures in the establishment of religion, he was transported beyond his usual moderation in one instance, and went so far as to persuade the king, much against his inclination, to sign the warrant for the burning of Joan Bocher for heresy. This woman held, "that Christ was not truly incarnate of the Virgin: whose flesh being the outward man, was sinfully begotten, and born in sin, and consequently he could take none of it: but that the Word, by the consent of the inward man of the Virgin, was made flesh*." See the reign of Mary.

EDMUND BONNER, bishop of London, was deprived 17 Sept. 1549, and was restored in the next reign. See the reign of Mary.

NICOLAUS RIDLÆUS, (Episc. Lond.) 8vo. In the "*Heroologia*."

Tr. from
Rochester,
Ap. 1.
1550.

This pious and learned prelate, who was indefatigable in his labour to promote the Reformation, had a considerable hand in the Liturgy of the Church of England, which was first compiled, and read in churches, by command of Edward VI. There was a second edition published, with many alterations, in this reign. Both these are to be seen in Hamon L'Estrange's "*Alliance of Divine Offices, or Collection of all the Liturgies since the Reformation;*" fol †. The first copies are very scarce. See the next reign.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester, was imprisoned in the Fleet, and afterwards in the Tower, in this reign. Though he subscribed to all the alterations in religion by Edward VI. he was still regarded as a

* Burnet, vol. ii. col. 35.

† The second edition was printed 1690.

secret

secret enemy to the Reformation, and was therefore deprived of his bishopric. See the following reign.

THOMAS GOODRICK, (GOODRICH *) bishop of Ely, lord-chancellor. His portrait is in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell. See Class I.

Thomas Goodrich was educated in King's College Cambridge, where he was eminent for his knowledge in the civil law, in which faculty he commenced doctor. He was employed in several embassies by Henry VIII. and was made lord-chancellor by Edward VI. He was firmly attached to the protestant religion, and helped to promote the Reformation. He resigned the seals to Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, in the beginning of the reign of Mary. *Ob.* 19 May, 1554. Consec. 19
Ap. 1534.

HUGH LATIMER; *a praying figure, with a scroll.*

HUGH LATIMER, bishop of Worcester †; *preaching*; *G. Gif. (Gifford) sc. Frontispiece to the 4to edition of his Sermons.*

HUGO LATIMERUS; *Houston f. large 4to. mezz.*

This worthy prelate was a celebrated preacher at court, in the reign of Edward VI. when there were no sermons but in the principal churches, and upon some particular fasts and festivals. It is probable that they drew the attention of the people, as much for their rarity, as the reputation of the preacher. We are informed by Dr. Heylin, that such crowds went to hear Latimer, that the pulpit was removed out of the Royal Chapel into the

* His name was Goodrich, as appears by this epigram made upon it :

“ Et bonus, et dives, bene junctus et optimus ordo ;

“ Præcedit bonitas, pone sequuntur opes.”

† He resigned his bishopric in the preceding reign, but was still regarded as having the episcopal character.

Privy Garden *. Artless and uncouth as his sermons appear to us, yet such was the effect of his preaching, that restitution was made to the king of very considerable sums, of which he had been defrauded †. I have transcribed the following passage from one of his discourses preached before Edward VI. as it relates to his personal history, and is also a just picture of the ancient yeomanry.

A suit of
armour.

“ My father was a yoman, and had landes of his owne ;
 “ onlye he had a farme of 3 or 4 pound by yere at the
 “ uttermost ; and hereupon he tilled so much as kepte
 “ halfe a dozen men. He had walke for a hundred shepe,
 “ and my mother mylked 30 kyne. He was able, and
 “ did find the king a harnesse, with hym selfe, and hys
 “ horffe, whyle he came to the place that he should re-
 “ ceive the kynges wages. I can remembre that I buck-
 “ led hys harnes, when he went into Black Heeath felde.
 “ He kept me to schole, or elles I had not been able to
 “ have preached before the kinges majestie nowe. He
 “ marryed my systers with 5 pounde, or 20 nobles a pece ;
 “ so that he broughte them up in godlines and feare of
 “ God. He kept hospitalitie for his pore neighbours,
 “ and sum almests he gave to the poore, and all thys did
 “ he of the sayd farme.” See the next reign.

JOHANNES BALÆUS, Oforiensis episcopus. In
Boissard's "Bibliotheca ;" 4to.

JOANNES BALÆUS : In the "*Héroologia ;" 8vo.*

JOANNES BALÆUS ; *presenting his book to Edward VI. a wooden
 print ; 24to.*

There is a head of him in his "Examination and Death
 of Sir John Oldcastle."

* Hist. of the Reformation, p. 57. † See Bradford, in the next reign, Class IV.

John:

John Bale was bishop of Offory * in Ireland, and author of the book "De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Basil. 1557," fol. He was also author of "A Comedy, or Interlude, of Johan Baptyft's Preachynge in the Wilderneffe; opening the Crafts of Hypocrytes," &c. 4to. 1558: It is printed in the "Harleian Miscellany."

The intemperate zeal of this author often carries him beyond the bounds of decency and candour in his accounts of the papists. Anthony Wood styles him "the foul-mouthed Bale;" but some of his foul language translated into English, would appear to be of the same import with many expressions used by that writer himself. *Ob.* 1563. *Æt.* 68.

Dr. CHAMBERS, (CHAMBER) *Æt.* 88; *Holbein p. Hol-lar f.* 1640; *b. fb.*

Dr. John Chamber, who was sometime physician to Henry VIII. was, with Lynacre and Victoria, founder of the College of Physicians in London. In 1510, he was preferred to a canonry of Windsor; and in 1524, to the archdeaconry of Bedford. In 1526, he was elected warden of Merton College in Oxford; and about the same time made dean of the King's Chapel at Westminster, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Stephen †. He enjoyed several other less considerable preferments. *Ob.* 1549. See more of him in Wood's "Fasti Oxon." I. Col. 50.

* Offory is a district in Ireland, the cathedral of which see is at Kilkenny.

† He was at the expence of building a fine cloyster adjoining to this chapel, to which, and the canons belonging to it, he gave the perpetuity of certain lands, which were afterwards seized by the rapacious Henry VIII.

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH.

Installed,
1546.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, who is supposed to have been in deacon's orders, was appointed dean of Carlisle, and provost of Eaton, by Edward VI. See Class V.

JOHN BRADFORD, prebendary of St. Paul's, and a preacher at court, at the latter end of the reign of Edward VI. See a description of his portrait in the succeeding reign.

Foreign DIVINES, who had Preferment in ENGLAND.

PETRUS MARTYR VERMILIUS, S. S. theologiz apud Oxonienses, professor Regius, *natus Florentia, Sept. 8. Anno M. D. Ob. Nov. 12, MDLXII. Sturt sc. b. sb. In Strype's "Memorials of Cranmer;" fol. 1694.*

This seems to have been done from the portrait of him now in the Hall at Christ Church, Oxon. given to that College by Dr. Rawlinson.

PETRUS MARTYR VERMILIUS; *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. in Robt's "Lives of the Reformers."*

Peter Martyr, sometime prior of St. Fridian in the city of Lucca, fled from his native country on account of the protestant religion, and took shelter in Switzerland, whence he was, in 1547, invited into England by the protector Somerset, and archbishop Cranmer. He was, the next year, made Regius Professor of Divinity; and in 1550, installed canon of Christ Church. His numerous works, which are in Latin, consist chiefly of commentaries on the Scriptures, and pieces of controversy. He desired leave to withdraw soon after the accession of Mary,

Marty, and died at Zurich 12 Nov. 1562. His study, which he erected for privacy in his garden, was pulled down by Dr. Aldrich, when he was canon of Christ Church.

MARTINUS BUCERUS, S. S. theologiæ apud Cantabrigienses, professor regius*. *Natus Selestadii, 1491, denatus, 1551; h. sb.*

BUCER; *Vander Werff p. G. Valk fe. h. sb.*

MARTINUS BUCERUS, &c. R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. In Roll's "Lives of the Reformers."

PAUL FAGIUS, Aleman, de Zabern, *pasteur de l'église de Strasbourg, &c. a wooden print; 4to.*

PAULUS FAGIUS, &c. In Boissard's "Bibliotheca;" small 4to.

Bucer and Fagius, who fled from the persecution in Germany, were appointed to instruct young students in the Scriptures, at Cambridge. Bucer undertak to explain the New Testament, and Fagius the Old: but the latter died before he had been able to read any lectures, on the 13th of November, 1550. In the next reign, the queen ordered their bones to be taken up and burnt †.

Z. Pearce, now bishop of Rochester, in his "Review of the Text of Milton's Paradise Lost," published without a name, says, in the last page, that Fagius was a favourite annotator of Milton's.

JOHN ALASCO, a Polander, first pastor of the Dutch church in England, regn. Edw. VI. *J. Savage fe. In Strype's "Memorials of Cranmer;" fol.*

JOHN Alasco, uncle to the king of Poland †, and sometime a bishop of the church of Rome, having been driven

* Appointed professor, 1550.

† "Id cinerem, aut manes credis curare sepultos?" *Vic. c.*

‡ Fox, vol. iii. p. 40.

from

from his country for his religion, settled at Embden in East Friesland. He was there chosen preacher to a congregation of protestants, who, under the terror of persecution, fled with their pastor into England, where they were incorporated by charter, and had also a grant of the church of Austin Friars. These protestants differed in some modes of worship from the established church. John Alasco was ordered to depart the kingdom, upon the accession of Mary. He purchased Erasmus's valuable library of him, when he lay upon his death-bed. He died in Poland, 1560.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir THOMAS SMYTH; *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. 1743. In the possession of Sir Edmund Smyth, of Hill Hall, in Essex, Bart. Illust. Head.*

Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth, was sent ambassador to several foreign princes in these reigns, and had a principal hand in settling the public affairs in church and state. See Class V. and Class IX. under Elizabeth.

JOHANNES CHECUS, Eques Auratus, &c. *In Holland's "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Sir John Cheke, sometime tutor to the king, was also secretary of state in this reign, and one of the privy-council*. See Class IX.

* He is supposed to have been in holy orders, as he held a canonry of the King's College, afterwards called Christ Church, in 1543. See "Fasti Oxon." vol. i. col. 68.

C L A S S VI.

M E N of the R O B E.

Sir ROBERT BOWES, Master of the Rolls. His portrait is in the delivery of the charter of Bridwell. See Class I.

C L A S S VII.

M E N of the S W O R D.

EDWARDUS SEIMERUS, Somerfeti dux, &c. 12mo.

The duke of Somerfet made too great a figure as a soldier to be omitted here ; as he never shone more in any station than at the head of an army. He defeated the Scots at the memorable battle of Muffelburgh, in which 14000 of the enemy were killed. This was so total an overthrow, that they could never recover it. Sept. 10,
1548.

JOHN DUDLEY, earl of Warwick, an excellent soldier, was lieutenant-general under the duke of Somerfet, in

68. He had also the rectory of Leverington in Cambridgeshire, in the reign of Henry VIII. But a rectory might have been held by any one who was a clerk at large. For though the law of the church was, that in such a case, he should take the order of priesthood within one year after his institution ; yet that was frequently dispensed with. Indeed there is no appearance of evidence for this person's having been in holy orders ; and it is presumed that Strype in the Life of him, page 41, was the first that suggested his " being at least in deacon's orders ; " a suggestion that probably arose from his not being able otherwise to account for the spiritual preferments which he enjoyed. Dr. Birch speaks of lay-deans in his " Life of Prince Henry," p. 14. If a deanery might be held by a layman, so might a prebend, or canonry,

the

the expedition to Scotland, and had a principal share in the victory at Musselburgh. Sir John Hayward tells us, "that for enterprizes by arms, he was the minion of this time." Hist. Ed. VI. p. 15. See Class II.

Sir THOMAS CHALONER. See a description of his portrait, Class IX.

This gallant foldier attended Charles V. in his wars; particularly in his unfortunate expedition to Algiers. Soon after the fleet left that place, he was shipwrecked on the coast of Barbary, in a very dark night; and having exhausted his strength by swimming, he chanced to strike his head against a cable, which he had the presence of mind to catch hold of with his teeth; and with the loss of several of them, was drawn up by it into the ship to which he belonged. The duke of Somerset, who was an eye-witness of his distinguished bravery at Musselburgh, rewarded him with the honour of knighthood.

CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

Sir GEORGE BARNES, lord-mayor of London, 1552. See his portrait in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell.

JOHN MAYNARD, alderman of London.

WILLIAM GERARD, alderman of London.

See their portraits together with that of Sir George Barnes.

CLASS

CLASS IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

JOHN KEY, or CAIUS, physician to Edward VI. See the reign of Mary.

P O E T S.

GEORGE BUCHANAN came into England in this reign; but soon left the kingdom, and retired to France, where he found that studious leisure and undisturbed tranquillity which he had in vain sought for here, in the minority of the king. His head, which represents him advanced in years, belongs to the reign of Elizabeth.

Sir THOMAS CHALONER. His head is described in the division of miscellaneous authors.

So various were the talents of Sir Thomas Chaloner, that he excelled in every thing to which he applied himself. He made a considerable figure as a poet. His poetical works were published by William Malim, master of St. Paul's school, in 1579.

JOHN HEYWOOD. See the next reign.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, Knt. *born March 28, 1512; deceased August 12, 1577, in the 65th year of his age: Round cap, furred garment. Frontispiece to his Life, by Strype; 8vo.*

Sir Thomas Smith, when he was Greek lecturer at Cambridge, assisted by his learned friend Mr. Cheke, first
 Vol. I. P introduced

introduced the true pronounciation of that language; upon which he wrote a treatise in Latin. Flushed with his success, he set about reforming the English alphabet and orthography. He composed an alphabet of twenty-nine letters, of which nineteen were Roman, four Greek, and six English, or Saxon. His general rule in orthography was to write all words as they are pronounced, without the least regard to their derivation*. This project has been generally looked upon as chimerical. His book on the Commonwealth of England, is esteemed a just account of the English constitution, as it was in the reign of Elizabeth.

Sir JOHN CHEKE, Knt. *Ob.* 1557. *Jes. Nutting sc. Frontispiece to his Life by Strype, 1705; 8vo.*

Cir. 1540

Sir John Cheke, who was elected first professor of the Greek language in the university of Cambridge, when he was only twenty-six years of age, was an intimate friend, and fellow-labourer in the same studies with Sir Thomas Smith, and helped greatly to bring the Greek learning into repute. These two celebrated persons, and Roger Ascham, tutor to the princess Elizabeth, were the politest scholars of their time, in the university †. Sir John Cheke was cruelly used on account of his religion, in the reign of Mary, and was supposed to have died of grief for signing a recantation against his conscience. His writings, which are mostly in Latin, are on theological, critical, and grammatical subjects.

THOMAS CHALONERUS, *Æt.* 28, 1548; *Holbein p. Nollar f. 1655; h. fb.*

* The practice of Dr. Middleton, who has regard only to derivation in his orthography, would be much better.

† An elegant edition of Roger Ascham's works was published in 4to, in 1761.

Sir

Sir Thomas Chaloner's capital work was that *Of restoring the English Republic, in ten Books**, which he wrote when he was ambassador in Spain, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is remarkable that this great man, who knew how to transact, as well as to write upon the most important affairs of states and kingdoms, could descend to compose a dictionary for children, and to translate from the Latin a book of the office of servants, merely for the utility of the subjects. *Ob.* 7. Oct. 1565. He was father of Sir Thomas Chaloner, tutor to prince Henry.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

HANS HOLBEIN continued to exercise his delicate and animated pencil in this reign. His portrait is in the delivery of the charter of Bridewell. See the first Class.

CLASS XI.

LADIES.

JANA GRAYA; 8vo. *In the "Herologia."*

The lady Jane Grey was daughter to Henry Grey marquis of Dorset †, by the lady Frances Brandon, elder of the two surviving daughters of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, by Mary queen of France. This lady, who was highly in the king's favour, was possessed of almost every

* "De Rep. Anglorum instauranda," lib. x. Lond. 1579, 4to.

† Afterwards duke of Suffolk; beheaded 1553.

accomplishment that is estimable or amiable †. If her tutors, Afcham and Aylmer, may be credited, she perfectly understood the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian languages, and was also acquainted with the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic. She played on several musical instruments, which she sometimes accompanied with her voice. She wrote a fine hand, and excelled in various kinds of needle-work. All these accomplishments were “bounded within the narrow circle of sixteen years.” The happiness of this excellent person’s life concluded with this reign. See the next.

C L A S S XII.

P E R S O N S remarkable only from one Circum-
stance, &c.

* * * * *

Appendix to the Reign of EDWARD VI. F O R E I G N E R S, &c.

HIERONYMUS CARDANUS, Mediolanensis, medicinæ doctor; *qto.* *In the Continuation of Boissard.*

Jerome Cardan, a very celebrated Italian physician, naturalist †, and astrologer, came into England in this reign,

† “ Quicquid dulce animum compleverat, utile quicquid;

“ Ars cerebrum, pietas pectus, et ora sales.” ANON.

† He was called a magician, which, at this time, was another term for a naturalist. Vide J. Baptista Porta “De Magia naturali.”

and:

and was introduced to Edward, of whom he has given a very high encomium. He regarded astrology as the first of all sciences; and was, in his own estimation, as well as in the opinion of his cotemporaries, the first of all astrologers. He, like Socrates, was supposed to have been attended by a demon, or familiar spirit*. There are many ingenious, as well as whimsical and fabulous things in his works, which were printed at Lyons, in ten volumes, fol. 1663. It is remarkable that he drew the horoscope of Jesus Christ; and that his description of the unicorn is exactly correspondent to that fictitious animal which is one of the supporters of the royal arms. *Ob. circ. 1575, Æt. 75.* † See more of him in Dr. Robertson's "History of Scotland," I. p. 116.

HADRIANUS JUNIUS, a celebrated Dutch physician, who resided in England. See the next reign.

ABRAHAM ORTELIUS, sojourner in the university of Oxford. See the reign of Elizabeth.

* See Beaumont's "Account of Spirits," &c. p. 50, & seq.

† His book "De propria Vita" is very curious. He appears not to have studied Cæsar's Commentaries before he wrote these Memoirs, as he has collected all the testimonies of his cotemporaries relating to his own character, and has placed at the head of them, "Testimonia de me." See "Cardanus De propria Vita," 1654, 12mo.

M A R Y

MARY began her Reign 6 July, 1553.

CLASS I.

The ROYAL FAMILY.

The Lady JANE GREY was proclaimed queen 10 July, 1553. See Class XI. to which she properly belongs.

Queen MARY I. *Antonio More p. G. Vertue sc. b. fb. From a picture in the possession of the earl of Oxford.*

MARIA HENR. VIII. F. &c. Regina, 1555; oval; F. H. (*Francis Hogenbergh*) at the top; well executed.

This was perhaps engraved after the year 1555, which might have been inserted as the æra of her reign.

MARIA I. &c. *a jewel hanging at her breast; W. F. 1568.*

MARIE, &c. *Fra. Delaram sc. 4to.*

MARIA, *Angliæ, Hispaniæ, &c. Regina; small h. fb.*

MARIA, &c. *in a large ruff; sold by Tho. Geele; large 8vo.*

MARIA, &c. *J. Janssonius exc. large 8vo.*

MARIA, *by de Gratie Gods, &c. 4to.*

MARIE; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. fb.*

The melancholy complexion of this princess, her narrow capacity, obstinate and unrelenting temper, and blind attachment to her religion, contributed to carry her to the extremes of bigotry and persecution. No less than 284 persons were burnt for heresy in this short reign*. These horrid cruelties facilitated the progress of the Reformation in the next.

PHILIP II. king of Spain, Naples, Sicily, &c. &c. (Consort of queen Mary.) *Titiano p. Vertue sc. 1735. From*

* Rapin.

an excellent original painted by Titian, in the noble collection of his grace William duke of Devonshire; h. sh.

PHILIPPUS II. *Ant. Wierx f. small.*

PHILIPPE II. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

Though the abilities of Philip were more adapted to the cabinet than the field, he was generally the dupe of his own politics. His ambition ever prompted him to enterprises which he had neither courage nor address to execute. He was so far from using his influence to restrain, that he actually bore a part in the cruelties of this reign, and entered into persecution with the spirit of a grand inquisitor. The most memorable of his actions was the victory at St. Quintin, in which the English had a considerable share. He is said to have built the Escorial in consequence of a vow which he made at that time*.

CLASS II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, &c.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

* This immense pile by no means merits the encomiums which have been generally given it. It is indeed venerable for its greatness, but it is a greatness without magnificence. It is too low in proportion to its extent, and consequently appears heavy †. The principal entrance to it is mean, and the quadrangles are small. The imagination of the architect seems to have been too much taken up with the capricious idea of a gridiron, to attend to the principles of beauty and proportion. I need only appeal to the eyes of those that have seen this celebrated structure, for the truth of these remarks, from which the church and the Pantheon are allowed to be exceptions. The latter was the work of another architect.

† In the "Description of the Escorial," lately translated from the Spanish by Mr. Thompson, is a very great mistake in the height, as will appear by comparing the several parts of the description with the print.

JOHN

JOHN RUSSEL, earl of Bedford, lord privy seal.
See the preceding reign.

HENRY FITZALLAN, earl of Arundel, steward
of the household. See the next reign.

C L A S S III.

P E E R S.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk. See the
next reign.

EDWARD COURTNEY, earl of Devonshire ;
*Ant. More p. T. Chambers sc. From an original of Sir Antonio More,
at the duke of Bedford's, at Woburn.*

“ En ! puer ac infons, et adhuc juvenilibus annis.

“ Annos bis septem carcere claufus eram :

“ Me pater his tenuit vinc'lis quæ filia solvit ;

“ Sors mea sic tandem vertitur a superis.”

In the “ Anecdotes of Painting,” 4to.

Edward Courtney, the last earl of Devon of that name, descended from the royal family of France *, was, though accused of no crime, confined in prison ever since the attainder of his father, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was restored in blood in the first year of Mary, to whom he was proposed for a husband. The proposal seems to have intirely coincided with the queen's inclination, but by no means with the earl of Devonshire's, who had a tender regard for the princess Elizabeth. The harsh treatment of that princess during this reign, was supposed

* The earl of Devonshire was a collateral branch of those Courtneys who were of the blood-royal of France. See Cleaveland's “ Genealogical Hist. of the Family of “ Courtenay.” Exon. 1735, fol.

to

to be in a great measure owing to Mary's pride and jealousy upon this occasion. The earl was said to have been poisoned in Italy by the Imperialists, in 1556. See Class X.

CLASS IV.

The CLERGY.

A CARDINAL.

REGINALDUS POLUS; *Raphael, vel S. del. Piombo p. b. fb. fine. In the Crozat Collection, vol. I.*

REGINALDUS POLUS; 8vo. *In the "Heroologia."*

REGINALDUS POLUS Cardinalis; *small; in Imperialis's "Museum Historicum," Venet. 1640; 4to.*

REGINALDUS POLUS, Cardinalis, *natus An. 1500, Maii 11. Card. St. Mariae in Cosmedin, 1536, Maii 22. Consecr. archiepisc. Cantuarenfis 1557, Mar. 22. Ob. 1588, Nov. 17. R. White sc. b. fb. Copied from Imperialis's "Museum."*

POLUS; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst. sc. b. fb.*

Reginald Pole was a younger son of Sir Richard Pole, cousin-german to Henry VII. by Margaret, daughter of George duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. He was much esteemed for the integrity of his life, the elegance of his learning, and the politeness of his manners. During his residence in Italy, he lived in the strictest intimacy with Sadolet, Bembo, and other celebrated persons of that country; and upon the demise of Paul III. was elected pope*. He came into England in the begin-

* He was chosen pope at midnight by the conclave, and sent for to come and be admitted. He desired that his admission might be deferred till the morning, as it was not a work of darkness. Upon this message, the cardinals, without any farther ceremony, proceeded to another election, and chose the cardinal de Monte, who, before

ning of the reign of Mary, and succeeded Cranmer in the archbishopric of Canterbury. He was not without a tincture of bigotry; but generally disapproved of the cruelties exercised in this reign.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

THOMAS CRANMERUS, archiepisc. Cant. *Holbein p. natus 1489, July 2, consecrat. 1533, Mar. 30. Martyrio coronatus 1556, Mar. 21; h. sb. Frontispiece to Strype's "Memorials."* Another by White, engraved with four others; small sheet.

THOMAS CRANMERUS, &c. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

THOMAS CRANMERUS, &c. *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. In Roll's "Lives."*

After Cranmer had been, with the utmost difficulty, prevailed upon to sign a recantation against his conscience, he was ordered to be burnt by the perfidious queen, who could never forgive the part which he acted in her mother's divorce. He had a considerable hand in composing the homilies of our church. Almost all the rest of his writings are on subjects of controversy.

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, bishop of London, *small; Marshall sc. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

NICOLAUS RIDLEIUS, episcopus Londinensis; *R. White sc. natus in Northumbr. consecr. episcopus Roffensis 1547, Sept. 5. fit episcopus Londinensis 1550, Apr. Martyrium passus 1555, Oct. 16; h. sb.*

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, &c. *R. White sc. engraved in a sheet with Cranmer, and the three other bishops who suffered martyrdom.*

NICOLAUS RIDLEIUS, &c. *R. Houston f. large 4to. mezz. In Roll's "Lives."*

fore he left the conclave, bestowed a hat upon a sergant who looked after his monkey.

Nicholas

Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, preached a sermon to convince the people of lady Jane Grey's title to the crown. This affront sunk deep into the queen's mind, and he soon felt the fatal effects of her resentment. In his disputes with the Roman catholic divines *, he forced them to acknowledge, that Christ in his last supper held himself in his hand, and afterwards eat himself.

EDMUND BONNER, bishop of London, *whipping Thomas Henshaw; a wooden print, in the first edition of Fox's "Acts and Monuments," p. 2043.*

Sir John Harrington tells us, that "when Bonner was shewn this print in the book of Martyrs on purpose to vex him, he laughed at it, saying, "A vengeance on the fool, how could he get my picture drawn so right? †" There is another print of him in that book, burning a man's hands with a candle.

This man, whom nature seems to have designed for an executioner, was an ecclesiastical judge, in the reign of Mary. He is reported to have condemned no less than two hundred innocent persons to the flames; and to have caused great numbers to suffer imprisonment, racks, and tortures. He was remarkably fat and corpulent; which made one say to him, that he was "full of guts, but empty of bowels." Consec. 4 Ap. 1540, deprived, 17 Sept. 1549, restored, 22 Aug. 1553; again deprived, 29 June, 1559 †. He died in the Marshalsea, 5 Sept. 1569.

STEPHANUS GARDINERUS, episc. Winton. *Holbein p. R. White sc. b. sb.*

Stephen Gardiner, lord-chancellor, and prime-minister in this reign, was distinguished for his extensive learning, Con. 1531,
44p. 1550,
rest. 1553.

* On the subject of the real presence. † Harrington's "Brief View of the
"Church of England," 1653, 1670. ‡ "Biographia."

Q 2

insinuating

insinuating address, and profound policy; the masterpiece of which was the treaty of marriage betwixt Philip and Mary, which was an effectual bar to the ambitious designs of Philip*. His religious principles appear to have been more flexible than his political, which were invariably fixed to his own interest. He was a persecutor of those tenets to which he had subscribed, and in defence of which he had written. He was author of a treatise "De Vera Obedientia," and had a great hand in the famous book intitled "The Erudition of a Christian Man." He also wrote an "Apology for Holy Water," &c. *Ob.* 1555.

HUGO LATYMERUS. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.
HUGH LATYMER; 24to.

HUGH LATIMER, *bishop of Worcester; R. White sc.* One of the five bishops engraved in one plate; *fb.*

HUGO LATIMERUS, &c. *Vertus sc. b. fb.*

HUGH LATIMER, &c. *J. Savage sc.* A staff in his right-hand, a pair of spectacles hanging at his breast, and a Bible at his girdle; *b. fb.* From Strype's "Memorials of Cranmer."

This venerable prelate, worn out with labour, old age, and imprisonment, walked thus equipped to the place of execution. When he was chained to the stake, two bags of gunpowder were fastened under his arms, the explo-

* There is no question but Philip intended, if possible, to make himself master of the kingdom, by marrying Mary. When the queen was supposed to be far advanced in her pregnancy, Philip applied to the parliament to be constituted regent, during the minority of the child, and offered to give ample security to surrender the regency, when he, or she, should be of age to govern. The motion was warmly debated in the house of peers, and he was like to carry his point, when the lord Paget stood up, and said, "Pray who shall sue the king's bond?" This laconic speech had its intended effect, and the debate was soon concluded in the negative †.

† See Howell's Letters.

sion of which presently put an end to his life. While he was burning, a large quantity of blood gushed from his heart, as if all the blood in his body had been drawn to that part *. He was burnt 16 Oct. 1555.—He had a principal hand in composing the *Homilies*, in which he was assisted by Cranmer, with whom he usually resided at Lambeth, during the reign of Edward VI. See the two preceding reigns.

ROBERT FARRAR, bishop of St. David's, *suffered at Caermarthen Feb. 22. 1555. R. White sc. one of the five martyred bishops; sb.*

Bishop FARRARS; (FARRAR) 8vo.

This prelate, after much inhuman treatment, was burnt in his own diocese. His character is represented in different, and even contrary lights. Bishop Godwin speaks of him as a man of a litigious and turbulent behaviour †; Strype as a pious reformer of abuses ‡.

JOHN HOOPER, bishop of Gloucester, *suffered at Gloucester, Feb. 9, 1555. R. White sc. one of the five bishops engraved in one plate; sb.*

John Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, was a man of great strictness of life, and an eloquent preacher. When he was nominated to his bishopric, he obstinately refused to wear the rochet and chimere §, which he looked upon as profaned by superstition and idolatry. The archbishop would by no means dispense with his wearing the episcopal habits: Hooper was determined not to wear these odious vestments; and was ordered to prison till he should

* Turner's "Hist. of remarkable Providences." † Life of Q. Mary, p. 345, 350. ‡ Mem. Cranmer, p. 184. § Sometimes written Cymarre.

think

Consec.
8 Mar.
1550-1.

think proper to submit. After much altercation, Peter Martyr, and other foreign divines, were consulted, and the matter was brought to a compromise: he was to be consecrated in the robes, and to wear them only in his cathedral. This is the æra of the multiplied controversies in relation to caps, gowns, and other clerical habits. When he was chained to the stake, a pardon, on condition of his recantation, was placed on a stool before him. Both his legs were consumed before the flame touched his vitals. He bore his torments with invincible patience.

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, &c.

BERNARD GILPIN; oval; over the oval, "Let your light so shine before men:" etched by the Rev. Mr. Wm. Gilpin, late of Queen's College, Oxon, who is descended from the family of Bernard. Frontispiece to a well written Account of his Life, by the same hand that etched the print*.

Promoted
1556.

Bernard Gilpin, archdeacon of Durham, and rector of Houghton in the Spring, was commonly stiled "The Northern Apostle:" and he was indeed like a primitive apostle in every thing but suffering martyrdom, which he was prepared to do; but the queen died whilst he was upon the road to London, under a guard of her messengers. He refused the bishopric of Carlisle, which was offered him by queen Elizabeth, and about the same time resigned his archdeaconry. He died, lamented by the learned, the charitable, and the pious, 4 March, 1583.

1560.

THOMAS BECONUS, Ætat. 41, 1553; a wooden print; 12mo. See the reign of Elizabeth.

JOHANNES ROGERSIUS. In the "Herologia." 8vo.

* This gentleman is now, or was lately, a schoolmaster at Cheam in Surrey. He did several other etchings in the same book.

John

John Rogers, who was the first martyr in this reign, was indefatigable in his ministerial labours, and of a most exemplary character in every relation of life. He had strong attachments to the world, having an amiable wife, and ten children. Though he knew that his death approached, he still maintained his usual serenity; and was waked out of a sound sleep, when the officers came to carry him to the stake*. In the reign of Henry VIII. he translated the whole Bible, which he published under the fictitious name of Thomas Matthew †. *Ob.* 4 Feb. 1555-6.

LAURENTIUS SANDERUS, Mart. *In the "Hærologia." 8vo.*

Laurence Sanders was one of the exiles for the sake of religion, in the reign of Henry VIII. Upon the accession of Edward, he returned to England, and was preferred to the rectory of Alhallows, Bread-Street, in London †, and soon after constituted public professor of divinity of St. Paul's. In the next reign, his zeal prompted him to preach contrary to the queen's prohibition. When he came to the place of execution, he ran cheerfully to the stake, and kissed it, exclaiming, "Welcome the cross of Christ, welcome everlasting life!" *Ob.* 1555-6.

It is remarkable, that almost all the martyrs in this reign died for denying the doctrine of the real presence, which was made the test of what was called heresy.

JOHANNES CNOXUS, (Knoxus), Scotus; *R. Cooper sc. h. sb.*

* Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. *ADDISON'S CATO.*

† Fuller's Worthies in Lanc. p. 108.

‡ He is said, by mistake, to have been vicar of St. Sepulchre's. See Newcourt, I. 246.

John

John Knox, one of the exiles for religion in Switzerland, published his "First Blast of the Trumpet against the Government of Women," in this reign*. It was lucky for him that he was out of the queen's reach when he founded the trumpet. In the next reign, he had the courage to rend the ears of the queen of Scots with several blasts from the pulpit. See the reign of Elizabeth.

C L A S S V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

* * * * *

C L A S S VI.

M E N of the R O B E.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester, lord-chancellor. See Class IV.

C L A S S VII.

M E N of the S W O R D.

WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke, general of the queen's forces, and governor of Calais.—This place was surpris'd and taken by the French, after it had been 200 years in the possession of the English. The loss of it is known to have hastened the queen's death. See the preceding reign, Class II.

* This pamphlet was levelled at the queens of England and Scotland.

C L A S S

CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS and GENTLEMEN.

THOMAS POPE, miles, *Fundr. Coll. Trinitatis A. D. 1555. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Sir Thomas Pope, of Titenhanger in Hertfordshire, purchased the lands of a dissolved monastery, formerly called Durham College, on the site of which was erected his college, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

THOMAS WHITE, miles, *Prætor Civit. London. Fundr. Coll. D. Johannis Bapt. & Aulae Glocest. * Oxon. A. D. 1557. J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. From a painting in the president's lodgings, at St. John's College.*

Besides the above benefactions, Sir Thomas White left a fund for 100*l.* per annum, to be lent every year to four young tradesmen, for ten years. This loan was, according to his will, to be lent to the inhabitants of twenty-four towns, who were to receive it by rotation.

CLASS IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING.

PHYSICIAN.

JOANNES CAIUS, medicus. *In the "Herologia;?" 8vo.*

JOHANNES CAIUS, med. *Gonnevil et Caii Coll. Fundr. alter, Anº. 1557; Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

* Now Worcester College.

VOL. I.

R

Dr.

Dr. Caius, or Key *, physician to Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, was one of the most extraordinary persons of his age, for parts and learning. He was Greek lecturer at Padua, and reader of physic in that university. His medical works do honour to his genius, and his skill in his profession; not to mention his philosophical and historical pieces, and his book of "British Dogs," in Latin. His "History of Cambridge" gave occasion to a controversy betwixt the two universities, in relation to their antiquity; as Dr. Key has asserted in that work, that the university of Cambridge was founded by Cantaber, three hundred and ninety-four years before Christ. His epitaph is as follows:

Fui Caius.

Vivit post Funera Virtus.

Ob. 29 Julii, Ann Dnⁱ. 1573, Ætatis suæ 63.

P O E T S.

GEORGE BUCHANAN. See the next reign.

JOHN HEYWOOD; *several wooden prints of him, in his "Parable of the Spider and Flie," London, 1556; 4to.*

John Heywood was an admired wit in his time, and much in favour with queen Mary. He wrote several plays, a book of epigrams, &c. *Ob. cir. 1565.* I have somewhere seen one John Heywood mentioned as jester to Henry VIII. I take this to be the same person.

* "His true name was Key," says Mr. Baker. See Hearne's Appendix to his Preface to "Tho. Cui Vindiciæ Antiq. Acad. Oxon. contra Joan. Caium Cantabrigiensi." p. 56.

CLASS

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

Sir ANTONIO MORE; *T. Chambers sc.* In the "*Anecdotes of Painting*;" 4to.

Sir Antony More, history and portrait painter to Philip II. was in England during the reign of Mary. Several of his pictures were in the collection of Charles I. and at Sir Philip Sydenham's, at Brympton in Somersetshire. He had one hundred ducats for his common portraits. *Ob.* 1575, *Æt.* 56. See "*Anecdotes of Painting*."

JOAS VAN CLEEVE: *Vivebat Antwerpia in Patria*, 1544.

JOAS VAN CLEEVE; *inscribed*, "*Iusto Clivenfi Antwerpiano Pictori*."

JOAS VAN CLEEVE; *Muller sc.* In the "*Anecdotes of Painting*;" 4to.

His head is also among the painters engraved by H. Hondius.

Van Cleeve was a painter of merit, who came into England, sanguine in his expectation of meeting with encouragement from Philip: but as he and his works were slighted*, the disappointment turned his brain.

* A man of genius must have a name, which is usually acquired by patronage, before his works will gain the attention of the generality of those who set up for judges in arts or learning.

CLASS XI.

L A D I E S, &c.

JANE GRAY; *Marshall sc. In Fuller's "Holy State;" small.*

JANA GRAIA; *R. White sc. b. sb.*

JEANNE GRAY; *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. b. sb.*

The Lady JANE GREY; *a miniature, hung against the pyramid of a large monument, the invention of the engraver. From an original in the possession of Algernon, late duke of Somerset; G. Vertue sc. large sb.—There is, or was, a portrait of her at Penshurst in Kent.*

In the beginning of this reign, the excellent, the amiable lady Jane, who never had an ambitious thought herself, was sacrificed to the ambition of her relations. The simple incidents of her story, without "the tender strokes of art," would compose one of the most pathetic tragedies in the English language. Fox tells us, that the tears burst from his eyes, while he was writing her history in the "Book of Martyrs;" and the page of that book which contains her sad and untimely catastrophe, has been sullied with the tears of many an honest labourer*. Beheaded on the same day with her husband, the lord Guilford Dudley, Feb. 12, 1553-4.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable from one CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

* * * * *

* The "Book of Martyrs" was placed in churches, and other public places, to be read by the people.

REMARKS

REMARKS ON DRESS, &c.

I have before observed, that much the same kind of dress which was worn by Henry VIII. in the former part of his reign, is now worn by the yeomen of the guard. It is no less remarkable, that the most conspicuous and distinguishing part of a cardinal's habit, which has been banished from England ever since the death of cardinal Pole, is also now worn by the lowest order of females, and is called a *cardinal*.

I take the reign of Mary to be the æra of ruffs and farthingales *, as they were first brought hither from Spain. Howel tells us in his "Letters," that the Spanish word for a farthingale literally translated, signifies *cover-infant*, as if it was intended to conceal pregnancy. It is perhaps of more honourable extraction, and might signify *cover-infanta*.

A blooming virgin in this age seems to have been more solicitous to hide her skin, than a rivelled old woman is at present. The very neck was generally concealed; the arms were covered quite to the wrists; the petticoats were worn long, and the head-gear, or coiffure, close; to which was sometimes fastened a light veil, which fell down behind, as if intended occasionally to conceal even the face.

If I may depend on the authority of engraved portraits, the beard extended and expanded itself more during the short reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, than from

* The first head described in the Catalogue with a ruff, is that of queen Mary, Class I.

the

the Conquest to that period. Bishop Gardiner has a beard long and streaming like a comet. The beard of cardinal Pole is thick and bushy; but this might possibly be Italian. The patriarchal beard, as I find it in the tapestries of those times, is both long and large; but this seems to have been the invention of the painters who drew the Cartoons. This venerable appendage to the face, was formerly greatly regarded. Though learned authors have written for and against almost every thing, I never saw any thing written against the beard. The pamphlets on the "Unloveliness of Love-locks," and the "Mischief of long Hair," made much noise in the kingdom, in the reign of Charles I.

APPENDIX to the Reign of MARY.

A F O R E I G N E R.

HADRIANUS JUNIUS, Hornanus, medicus. *Theodore de Bry sc. In Boissard's "Bibliotheca Chalcographica;" small 4to.*

Almost all the heads in the "Bibliotheca," were engraved by de Bry, for Boissard, an industrious collector of Roman, and other antiquities. See an account of the latter, in the preface to Montfaucon.

HADRIANUS JUNIUS; *Larmessin sc. 4to.*

Hadrianus Junius, one of the most polite and universal scholars of his age, was a considerable time in England,

land, where he composed several of his learned works; particularly his "Greek and Latin Dictionary," to which he added above six thousand five hundred words, and dedicated it to Edward VI. He was retained as physician to the duke of Norfolk, and afterwards, as mon-sieur Bayle informs us, to a great lady. He wrote various books of philology and criticism, notes on ancient authors, a book of poems, &c. in Latin. His "Epithalamium on Philip and Mary" was published in 1554. *Ob.* 16 June, 1575. *Æt.* 64.

ELIZABETH

ELIZABETH began her Reign, 17 Nov.
1558.

CLASS I.

THE QUEEN.

Queen ELIZABETH; *Ant. More p. M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo. In Clarendon's "Hist."*

ELIZABETHA Regina, *Hillyard (or Hilliard) p. Simon f. b. fb. mezz.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *Hillyard p. Kyte f. 4to. mezz.*

ELIZABETHA Regina; *Hillyard p. Vertue sc. 8vo.*

ELIZABET, &c. *Isaac Oliver effigiebat, Crispin Van de Pass inc. whole len. large b. fb.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *J. Oliver p. * Vertue sc. 2 prints; b. fb. and 8vo.*

Queen Elizabeth, who reasoned much better upon state-affairs, than on works of art, was persuaded that shadows were unnatural in painting, and ordered Isaac Oliver to paint her without any. One striking feature in the queen's face was her high nose †. I mention this circumstance, because it is not justly represented in many pictures and prints of her.

ELIZABETHA, &c. *on her throne: three persons standing by her; a wooden print; date in MS. 1576; small.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *holding a sphere: Inscript. Sphæra Civitatis; a wooden print; from John Case's "Ratio Reipublicæ," &c. administrande, 1593; 4to.*

* In the collection of Dr. Mead. † Naunton's "Fragmenta Regalia," p. 4.

ELIZABETH, &c. *camp at Tilbury, Spanish Armada ; a wooden print ; h. sh.*

ELIZABETH *on her throne. Cursed is he that curseth thee, &c. a wooden print ; 8vo.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *F. Delaram sc. 4to.*

ELISABET. &c. *Crispin de Passe exc. 4to. **

ELISABETH ; *a whole length, by Simon Pass.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *In Holland's " Heroologia ;" 8vo.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *Compton Holland exc. small 8vo.*

ELIZABETH, *pompously dressed, holding a fan of ostrich's plumes : from her " History by way of Annals," 1625 ; 4to.*

ELIZABETH, *with a feather fan, well copied from the above. Frontispiece to another edition of the same book, in fol. 1620.*

ELIZABETH, *a large head, by Hen. Hondius ; done at the Hague, 1632.*

ELIZABETH ; *a small oval, with the heads of James I. and Charles I. in the Title of Smith's " History of Virginia," 1632 ; fol.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *Frontispiece to Carew's " Pacata Hibernia," fol. 1633.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *in armour, on horseback ; horse trampling on a hydra, &c. T. Cecill sc. h. sh.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *scepter and globe, six verses : the admired empress, &c. Stent exc. h. sh.*

ELIZABETH, *under a canopy, holding a feather-fan. Inscript. cut off.*

ELIZABETH ; *oval. In the " Genealogy of the Kings of England, from the Conquest : by M. Colm ;" large 4to.*

ELIZABETH *crowned by Justice and Mercy ; large 4to.*

ELISABET. &c. *Fidei Christiana propugnatrix acerrima ; 4to.*

* Crispin de Pass published heads of illustrious persons of this kingdom from the year 1500, to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

ELIZABETHA, &c. *Non me pudet Evangelii, &c. h. fb.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *Cock exc. 4to. This belongs to a set.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *W. Marshall sc. small; in Fuller's "Holy State," 1642; fol.*

ELIZABETH; *a wooden print; small 4to. in Benlowes's "Theophila, or Love's Sacrifice;" fol. 1652.*

ELIZABETHA, &c.

"Shee * was, shee is, what can there more be said,

"In earth the first, in heaven the second maid."

These lines, which are under the head, are the last verses of an inscription on a cenotaph of queen Elizabeth, which was in Bow-church †. Theophilus Gibber tells us, in his "Lives of the Poets §," that they are an epigram of Budget's, upon the death of a very fine young lady; and that he did not remember to have seen them published.

ELIZABETHA, &c. *oval, 12mo. neat.*

ELIZABETH, *sitting under a canopy, lord Burleigh on her right-hand, and Sir F. Walsingham on her left.—Title to Sir Dudley Diggs's "Compleat Ambassador," 1655, fol. Faithorne sc. h. fb.*

ELIZABETHA, &c. *R. White sc. h. fb.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *Van Somer exc. 4to.*

ELIZABETH, &c. *Vander Werff p. (delin) Vermeulen sc. b. fb.*

ELIZABETH; *a large pearl hanging at her breast; G. V. (Verdue) sc. 8vo.*

HISTORICAL PIECES, &c.

Queen ELIZABETH, *going in procession to lord Hunsdon's house in Hertfordshire, cir. A. 1580. Marc Garrard p. Vertue sc. 1742; large fb.*

* Sic. Orig. † See the "View of London," p. 372; 8vo. 1708. § Vol. 5. p. 16.

In

In this print are the portraits of the earl of Leicester, Henry lord Hunsdon, Wm. lord Burleigh, Charles lord Howard, afterwards earl of Nottingham; lady Hunsdon, Elizabeth sister of lord Hunsdon, and wife of lord Howard, &c. The painting was mistaken for a procession to St. Paul's, till Vertue ascertained the history of it. The original is in the possession of lord Digby.

QUEEN ELIZABETH fitting in full parliament. *Frontispiece to Sir Simonds D'Ewes's "Journals of the Parliaments of this Reign;" fol. 1682.*

There is a curious head of queen Elizabeth, when old and haggard, in the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," done with great exactness from a coin, the die of which was broken.

The following summary of her history is under several of the abovementioned portraits.

"Having reformed religion; established peace; reduced coin to its just value*; delivered Scotland from the French; revenged domestic rebellion; saved France from headlong ruin by civil war; supported Belgia; overthrown the Spanish invincible navy; expelled the Spaniards out of Ireland; received the Irish into mercy; enriched England by the most prudent government, forty-five years; Elizabeth, a virtuous and triumphant queen, in the seventieth year of her age, in a most happy and peaceable manner †, departed this life; leaving here her mortal parts, until by the last trump she shall rise immortal."

* The base coin of Henry VIII. was called in, and the queen and the subject were equally losers in reducing it to the just standard.

† See lady Effingham, Class XI.

Elizabeth, who was raised from a prison to the throne, filled it with a sufficiency that does great honour to her sex; and with a dignity, essential and peculiar to her character. Though her passions were warm, her judgment was temperate and cool: hence it was, that she was never led or over-ruled by her ministers or favourites, though men of great abilities and address. She practised all the arts of dissimulation for the salutary purposes of government. She so happily tempered affability and haughtiness, benevolence and severity, that she was much more loved than feared by the people; and was, at the same time, the delight of her own subjects, and the terror of Europe. She was parsimonious, and even avaricious: but these qualities were in her rather virtues than vices; as they were the result of a rigid economy that centered in the public. Her treatment of the queen of Scots, the most censurable part of her conduct, had in it more of policy than justice, and more of spleen than policy. This wise princess, who had never been the slave of her passions, at the time of life when they are found to be most powerful, fell a victim to their violence, at an age when they are commonly extinguished.

The ROYAL FAMILY of SCOTLAND:

MARY began her REIGN, 1542.

MARIA STUART, Reg. Fran. & Scot. Francis II.
Regis * uxor: *in a round frame, on a pedestal.*

* Francis the second, king of France, a prince of a mean genius and weakly constitution, died of an impostume in his right ear, in 1560. See a circumstantial account of his death, in "D'Avila," p. 67, 68, edit. Lond. 1755, 4to. He is said, in the "Biographia Britannica," p. 326, to have been accidentally killed at a tilt

MARIE STUART, Reine de Fran. &c. *four French verses. Tho. de Leu f. 4to. very neat.*

MARIE STUART, epouse du roy François II. *without the engraver's name.*

MARIA, &c. *Cock exc.*

When Mary, in the full bloom of her beauty, was walking in a procession at Paris, a woman forced her way through the crowd to touch her. Upon being asked what she meant by her bold intrusion, she said, it was only to satisfy herself whether so angelic a creature were flesh and blood or not.

MARIA STUART, &c. *Scotiæ regina, douag. Gallix; 4to.*

MARIA STUART, regina Scotiæ, &c. *From the original painting of C. Janet †, at St. James's; J. Faber f. h. sb. mezz.*

MARIA STUART, &c. *Janet p. Vertue sc. 1721; 8vo. A copy by Boitard; fol.*

MARIA, &c. *Zuccherò p. Vertue sc. 1725; h. sb. The original, which is not esteemed genuine, belonged to lord Carlton, and afterwards to lord Burlington.*

MARIA, &c. *a copy of the next above by Vertue, without the painter's name; 8vo.*

MARIA, &c. *a mezz. after Zuccherò's painting; h. sb.*

MARY queen of Scots; *J. Oliver p. Houbraken sc. This, which is not genuine, was done on a gold-plate, from a miniature in the collection of Dr. Mead.*

tilt by a lance. Several ingenious persons have been led into the same mistake; in which they were possibly confirmed by his medal, on the reverse of which is a broken lance. But a medal of Catharine de Medicis his mother, has the same reverse, and it alludes to the death of Henry the second, his father, who was killed by a splinter which flew from Montgomery's lance, at a tilt. It is observable that he was executed for this accident fifteen years after it happened. Both these medals are in the British Museum. The former is remarkable for a striking resemblance of a lady of the highest rank.

† Janet's portraits are often mistaken for Holbein's.

MARIA

MARIA Scotorum regina, &c. *a small oval, from Dr. Mead's miniature. G. Vertue sc. This is sometimes printed with an engraved border.*

MARY queen of Scots; J. Oliver p. copied from Houbraken by Strange, for Dr. Smollett's "History;" *small; in a round.*

MARIA, &c. *a genuine portrait of her, from an original in the palace of St. James's, dated 1580, Anno Ætat. 38; Vertue sc. b. sb. engraved for Rapin's "History."*

MARIE, &c. *one of the heads of the family of Stuart, done at Amsterdam 1603; 4to.*

I have not seen a complete set of these heads: the earl of Oxford had an entire set.

MARIE, &c. *standing, and resting her left-hand on a two-armed chair: T. V. O. at the bottom.*

MARIA, &c. *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

MARIA, &c. *R. M. E. in a cypher.*

MARY, &c. *a small head; Hollar f.*

MARIE, &c. *Vander Werff p. (delin) P. a Gunst sc. b. sb.*

MARIA, &c. *in black velvet, trimmed with ermine. J. Simon f. b. sb. mezz. A copy in mezz. by Pelham; 4to.*

From a picture in the possession of the late duke of Hamilton. This is a very different face from the portrait at St. James's.

MARIA, &c. *Hans Liefrinck exc. F. H. in the left-hand corner; b. sb.*

MARIA, &c. *Ætat. 44, 1583; veil, cross hanging at her breast.*

MARY queen of Scotland, and lord Darnley; *Elstracke sc. b. sb.*

MARY queen of Scots, and her son James, in two rounds joined; *on the right and left of which are the heads of her two husbands.*

MARY, &c. *in the dress in which she went to her execution; a crucifix in her right hand; Gaywood f. 1655; 4to.*

MARIA,

MARIA, &c. *a head in an oval, with a representation of her execution; a large h. sb. fine.*

MARIA, &c. *fitting; J. Couay sc. large h. sb. Execution at a distance.*

This unhappy princess, though naturally disposed to virtue, appears to have been too guilty of the crimes laid to her charge. But such was the graces of her person and behaviour, that every one that saw and conversed with her, was inclined to think her innocent, at least to wish her so, and all concurred in pitying her sufferings. She was beheaded in the hall of Fotheringay-castle, 8 Feb. 1586-7. Queen Elizabeth, who, among her other excellencies, was an excellent dissembler, immediately dispatched a letter to her son, disavowing her privity to his mother's execution. Mary was soon after enrolled among the martyrs of the church of Rome.

HENRY lord DARNLY, (titular) king of Scotland, *A. D. 1563, Ætat. 17. Lucas de Heere p. G. Vertue sc. From an original at St. James's; b. sb.*

HENRY lord DARNLEY, duke of Albany, &c. *sold by George Humble; 4to.*

Lord DARNLY's Cenotaph: *By it are kneeling, Matthew earl of Lenox, and Margaret his wife; Charles their son, and the king of Scots their grandson, a child. Levinus Venetianus, or Vogelarius, p. G. Vertue sc. large sb.*

Lord Darnly, consort of the queen of Scots, had very little besides the beauty of his person to recommend him. He was almost totally devoid of every good and amiable quality. He treated Mary not only with neglect, but also with such insolence, as none but ignoble minds are capable of. He was supposed to have been murdered by the contrivance of the queen and the earl of Bothwell, in
Married 29 July, 1565.
Feb. 10, 1566-7.
 revenge

revenge of his assassination of David Rizio, her favourite*. The queen was soon after married to Bothwell, whose character was as infamous, as that of Darnley was despicable.

JACOBUS VI. Scotorum rex; *young, and in armour, holding a sword and an olive branch; a wooden print; 4to.*

JACOBUS VI. &c. *In his right-hand a scepter, with a crescent at the top; 4to.*

JACOBUS VI. &c. *J. Janffonius exc. 4to.* See the next reign, Class I.

CLASS II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, and of the HOUSEHOLD.

Sir NICHOLAS BACON lord-keeper. See Class VI.

1572. WILLIAM CECIL, lord Burleigh (lord high-treasurer); *Houbraken sc. In the collection of the earl of Burlington; Illust. Head.*

GULIELMUS CECILIUS, &c. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Sir WILLIAM CECIL, Knt. baron of Burleigh, &c. *Cor unum, via una; 4to.*

Sir WILLIAM CECIL, &c. *T. Cecill sc. 12mo.*

WILLIAM CECIL, baron of Burleigh, &c. *Marshall sc. small; in Fuller's "Holy State."*

GUIL. CECILIUS, &c. *Vertue sc. b. fb.*

* A Piedmontese musician, who composed many of the old Scots tunes, some of which have, of late years, been altered to sonatas. The alteration has been generally for the worse, as they were, to an undepraved taste, much more pleasing in their original simplicity.

Lord

Lord BURLEIGH, master of the court of wards, and his assistants, sitting. *From a picture of the duke of Richmond's; Vertue sc. large sb.*

Sir William Cecil was made president of the court of wards 10 Jan. 1561, at which time he was secretary of state. He immediately applied himself to the reforming of many scandalous abuses in that court, and presided in it with great sufficiency.

Creat. lord
Burleigh
25 Feb.
1570-1.

Lord BURLEIGH. See his portrait in the procession of queen Elizabeth to lord Hunsdon's.

Lord Burleigh has been deservedly placed at the head of our English statesmen; not only for his great abilities, and indefatigable application, but also for his inviolable attachment to the interests of his mistress. There needs no stronger proof, perhaps no stronger can be given, of his great capacity for business, than the following quotation from his life.

“ Besides all business in council, or other weighty causes, and such as were answered by word of mouth, there was not a day in term wherein he received not threecore, fourcore, or a hundred petitions, which he commonly read that night, and gave every man an answer the next morning, as he went to the hall: whence the excellence of his memory was greatly admired; for when any of these petitioners told him their names, or what countrymen they were, he presently entered into the merit of his request, and having discussed it, gave him his answer.” He had a principal share in the administration forty years. *Ob.* 4 Aug. 1598.

EDWARD SACKVILLE, lord Buckhurst, lord high-treasurer. See the next reign, in which he was created earl of Dorset.

THOMAS HOWARD, duke of Norfolk (earl-marshal); *Holbein p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Mr. Richardson ; Illust. Head.*—This is now Mr. Walpole's.

Created
1483.

The great virtue and merit of this nobleman gained him the favour of the queen, and the universal love and esteem of the people, till he unhappily engaged himself in the desperate cause of Mary queen of Scots, whom he endeavoured to espouse, and restore to her throne. He seems to have been strongly actuated by two powerful passions, love and ambition, which soon precipitated him on his fate. He fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of Elizabeth, as his father the earl of Surrey did to that of Henry VIII. Beheaded 2 June, 1572.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, 1601; *J. Oliver p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. Illust. Head **.

The portraits of him are remarkable for the dark hair, and red beard. At Warwick Castle is an original of him by Zuccherò. There is a whole length in the gallery at Longleat.

Promot. 28
Dec. 1597.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. earl-marshal of England, and now lord-general of her majesty's forces in Ireland; *Wm. Rogers sc. sold by Job. Sudbury and Geo. Humble ; h. sb.*

ROBERTUS DEVEREUX, &c. *In the " Heroologia ;" 8vo.*

ROBERT earl of Essex, on horseback; *W. Pass sc. sb.*—*This has been copied.*

There is another neat print of him on horseback, dated 1601. Fleet, army, &c.

* This is now in Mr. Walpole's collection.

ROBERT

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *W. Dalle sc. 8vo. In Sir Hen. Wotton's "Remains."*

ROBERT earl of Essex and Ewe, &c. *Stent; 4to.*

ROBERT D'EVEREUX, &c. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst. sc. b. fb.*

The valiant and accomplished earl of Essex, who was the object of the queen's *, as well as the people's affection, was very ill-qualified for a court; as he was as honest and open in his enmity, as he was sincere in his friendship. He was above the little arts of dissimulation, and seemed to think it a prostitution of his dignity to put up an affront even from the queen herself. His adversaries, who were cool and deliberate in their malice, knew how to avail themselves of the warmth and openness of his temper, and secretly drove him to those fatal extremities, to which the violence of his nature seemed to have hurried him. Beheaded 25 Feb. 1600-1. See Class VII.

CHARLES HOWARD, earl of Nottingham, lord high-admiral. See Class VII.

HENRY FITZ ALLAN, earl of Arundel, *in armour; half length, round cap, ruff. The inscription is in manuscript.*

Henry earl of Arundel was a principal instrument in setting Mary upon the throne. He was, soon after her accession, appointed steward of the household, and continued to act in the same employment under Elizabeth. He is said to have entertained the strongest hopes of marrying that princess, and to have left the kingdom in disgust, when he saw himself supplanted in her favour by

* See Hume's "Hist." and the "Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors."

the earl of Leicester. After his return to England, he appeared again at court, and joined with Leicester, and other courtiers, in a plot against Cecil. He was the last earl of Arundel of the name of Fitz Allan. *Ob.* 1579*.

WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1569, was lord-steward of the household in this reign. See the reign of Edward VI.

Great OFFICERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

ROBERT DUDLEY, earl of Leicester; *penes Illust. Com Oxon. Vertue sc.* 8vo.

ROBERT DUDLEY, earl of Leicester; *J. Houbraken sc.* In the collection of Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. *Illust. Head.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *W. P. (Wm. Pafis) f.* In the "*Heroologia*;" 8vo.

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *W. Pafis sc. Two Latin verses.*

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *Hieronimus Wirix f. small oval; neat.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Marshall sc. 12mo. Frontispiece to the famous libel, intitled, "Leicester's Common Wealth,"* 1641.

ROBERTUS DUDLEIUS, &c. *Ob.* 1588; 8vo.

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. *Vander Werff p. Vermeulen sc. h. sb.*

ROBERT DUDLEY, &c. See his portrait in the procession to Hunfdon-house. There are also heads of him copied from others, in "*Strada de Bello Belgico*," and other histories of the Low Countries.

* The first coach ever publicly seen in England, was the equipage of Henry, earl of Arundel. This vehicle was invented by the French, who also invented the post-chaise, which was introduced by Mr. Tull, son of the well-known writer on husbandry.

Leicester's

Leicester's engaging person and address recommended Cr. 1564. him to the favour of queen Elizabeth*. These exterior qualifications, without the aid of any kind of virtue, or superiority of abilities, gained him such an ascendant over her, that every instance of his misconduct was overlooked; and he had the art to make his faults the means of rising higher in her favour. He is said to have been the first who introduced the art of poisoning into England †. It is certain that he often practised it himself, and that he sent a divine to convince Walsingham of the lawfulness of poisoning the queen of Scots, before her trial. He was appointed master of the horse, 1 Eliz. and steward of the household, Dec. 1587. *Ob.* 4 Sept. 1588. See Class VI.

HENRY CAREY, lord Hunston, chamberlain of the household. His portrait is in the procession of the queen to his own house, Class I.

Henry lord Hunston, who was cousin-german to the queen, by Mary sister to Anne Bolen, was much in her confidence and favour, and had the charge of her person at court, and in the camp at Tilbury. He was of a soldierly disposition himself, and was a great lover of men of the sword. He was remarkable for a freedom of speech and behaviour, oftener to be found in a camp, than a court; made no scruple of calling things by their own

Cr. baron,
13 Jan.
1 Eliz.

* Nothing could form a more curious collection of memoirs, than ANECDOTES OF PREFERMENT. Could the secret history of great men be traced, it would appear that merit is rarely the first step to advancement. It would much oftener be found to be owing to superficial qualifications, and even vices. The abilities of the generality of mankind unfold themselves by degrees, and the office forms the man. Sir Christopher Hatton owed his preferment to his dancing. Queen Elizabeth, with all her sagacity, could not see the future lord-chancellor in the fine dancer.

† Howel's "Letters," vol. iv. p. 451.

names,

names, and was a great seller of bargains to the maids of honour. It is said that the queen offered to create him an earl, when he lay upon his death-bed, and that he refused the honour as unseasonable*.

Great OFFICERS of SCOTLAND.

MATTHEW STUART, earl of Lenox, regent of Scotland. His portrait is with lord Darnly's cenotaph, See Class I.

The earl of Lenox, father of lord Darnly, was chosen regent in 1570. His abilities were by no means equal to the government of a headstrong and factious people during a minority. He was murdered by queen Mary's faction in 1571, according to Dr. Robertson; according to others, in 1572.

JAMES, earl of **MORTON**, 1581; *J. Houbraken sc.* 1740. *In the possession of the earl of Morton; Illust. Head.*

Elected regent 1572.

The earl of Morton was chancellor of Scotland in the reign of Mary, and regent of that kingdom in the minority of James VI. He was one of the persons concerned in the assassination of Rizio, and was afterwards appointed to treat with Elizabeth's deputies, concerning the reasons for deposing Mary. He looked upon his own interest as inseparable from that of the queen of England, to whom he was ever firmly attached. He governed Scotland with vigour and dexterity; but his government has been very

* It should here be remembered, that the last lord Hunfdon, before he succeeded to his title, was bound apprentice to the mean trade of a weaver; so low was the family reduced. But considering the probability of his becoming a peer, he betook himself to a military life, and rode privately in the guards, I think in the reign of Anne. He was a commission-officer, before the title devolved to him.

justly

justly censured as oppressive and rapacious. He was secure while he held the regency; but was, upon his resignation, abandoned to the fury of his enemies. He was executed for the murder of lord Darnly; in which he was no otherwise concerned, than in being privy to that atrocious fact. Beheaded 2 June, 1581.

Great OFFICERS of IRELAND.

HENRICUS SYDNEIUS, Eques Auratus. *Ob.* 1586. *In the " Heroologia ;" 8va.*

Sir Henry Sydney, father of Sir Philip, was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to Edward VI. and receiver of the queen's revenues in Ireland, in the next reign; and also lord-justice of that kingdom. In the second of Elizabeth, he was constituted lord-president of the marches of Wales; and in 1567, lord-deputy of Ireland, where he distinguished himself by his prudent administration. He was also employed in several important embassies and negotiations in these reigns. He was a man of learning himself, and a lover of learned men.

JOANNES PERROT, *Prorex Hiberniæ*, 1584; *small 4to.*

The head is prefixed to an anonymous "History of his Government in Ireland," 1626; 4to.

Sir John Perrot, was son of Sir Thomas Perrot, Gent. of the bed-chamber to Henry VIII. and Mary, daughter to James Berkeley, Esq. a lady of the court; who, as Sir Robert Naunton tells us, "was of the king's familiarity;" and he adds, that "if his picture, qualities, gesture, and voice, be compared with that king's, they will plead strongly

“strongly that he was a surreptitious child of the blood
“royal.”

Henry, upon hearing of his valour in a rencounter at the Stews in Southwark, sent for him, and promised to provide for him. He was of a size and stature far beyond ordinary men, seems never to have known what fear was, had a terrible aspect when provoked, and distinguished himself in all martial exercises more than any man of his time. He was employed both by sea and land against Ireland in this reign; but in subduing that kingdom, gave too great a loose to the natural ferocity of his temper; for which, and for some unguarded expressions which he let fall against the queen*, he was attainted, and died in the Tower in a few months after his trial, in Sept. 1592. Dr. Swift says, in the preface to his “Polite Conversation,” that he was the first that swore by G--s W----s.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, was appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, and commander of the forces in that kingdom, 1598-9.

His having this command, was entirely correspondent to the wishes of his vigilant and artful enemies, who soon contrived to put him upon the forlorn hope. See the first division of this class.

The lord MOUNTJOY BLUNT, *MA. D. (Martin Droeshout) sc.*

Queen Elizabeth, who used to say “that a good face
“was a letter of recommendation,” was taken with his

* The queen having sharply reprimanded him, afterwards sent him a soothing letter; which occasioned his saying, “Now she is ready to befriend herself for fear
“of the Spaniard, I am again one of her white-boys.”

appear-

appearance among a crowd of spectators at court. She called to him, asked him who he was, and gave him her hand to kiss. He afterwards came to court by the queen's invitation, and had a favour given him by her own hands, which he publicly wore. This mark of distinction occasioned a duel betwixt him and the earl of Essex. He was one of the volunteers who went against the Spanish armada; and was lieutenant-general under Essex, in the expedition to the Azores. Upon the disgrace of that unfortunate favourite, he succeeded him as lord-deputy; and in a short time, by his valour and conduct, put an end to the Irish war. He brought O'Neal, earl of Tiroen, prisoner into England, in 1603, and was created earl of Devon 21 July, the same year. Among other rewards, king James made him a present of Kingston Hall in Dorsetshire, now the seat of Mr. Banks*. *Ob.* 1606.

GUALTERUS DEVEREUX, comes Essexiæ; in *the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, and earl-marshal of Ireland, was father of Elizabeth's favourite. He distinguished himself by suppressing a rebellion in the North, which was raised and supported by the earls of Cumberland and Westmoreland. He was afterwards sent to chastise the Irish rebels, but was unsuccessful in this expedition, as he was crossed in his designs by the earl of Leicester, and the lord-deputy Fitzwilliams. He died of a dysentery at Dublin, 22 Sept. 1576, not without a violent suspicion of poison, given him by the procurement of the earl of Leicester, who was soon after married to his widow †.—“The Reporte of his Death” is in-

* I am informed that there is a good collection of pictures at this seat.

† Lettice, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles.

serted by Hearne, in his preface to "Camdeni Elizabetha," sect. 26: from which copy there are several considerable variations noted in "Hemingi Chartular. Eccles. Wigorn." published by Hearne, p. 707.

CLASS III.

P E E R S.

GEORGE CLIFFORD, earl of Cumberland; *a head in a small oval; six verses underneath: "Like Mars in valour," &c. This print appears to be older than any other that I have seen of him.*

GEORGIUS CLIFFORD, comes Combrizæ. *In the "Herologia;" 8vo.*

GEORGE CLIFFORD, &c. *Ro. Va. (Vaughn) sc. 4to.*

GEORGE, earl of CUMBERLAND; *dressed for a tournament; curious; R. White sc. b. sb.*

Cr. 1525. George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, the celebrated adventurer, was one of those gallant noblemen who, in 1588, put themselves on board the fleet, to oppose the Spanish Armada. He made no less than eleven voyages, chiefly at his own expence, in which he did great damage to the Spaniards, and eminent service to the state; but greatly impaired his own fortune. *Ob. 30. Oct. 1605.*

FRANCIS RUSSEL, the second earl of Bedford; *Ob. 1585. J. Haubraken sc. 1740. In the collection of the duke of Bedford; Illust. Head.*

Cr. 1548. The earl of Bedford signalized himself at the famous battle of St. Quintin, in the reign of Mary; and was sent ambassador into France and Scotland by Elizabeth. He

He founded a school at Woburn in Bedfordshire, and two scholarships in University College, Oxon.

HENRICUS HERBERTUS, comes Pemb. *In the "Herologia;"* 8vo.

William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, and knight of the Cr. 1557
garter, was much in favour with Elizabeth, and a great friend and patron of religion and learning. He married Mary, the accomplished and amiable sister of the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney, who survived him many years. *Ob.* Jan. 19, 1600-1.

JOHN lord HARRINGTON, baron of Exton. See the next reign.

C L A S S I V .

The C L E R G Y .

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, archiepiscopus Cant. *H. Hollein p. * Vertue sc. b. sb.*

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS. *In the "Herologia;"* 8vo. *A copy in Boissard.*

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, &c. *Decanus Lincoln. sub Edwardo VI. consec. archiep. Cant. Dec. 17, 1559. Ob. Maii 17, 1575; R. White sc. b. sb.*

PARKER, archeveque de Cantorberi; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. sb.*

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, &c. 1572, *Æt. 69; Vertue sc. b. sb.*

* Painted before he was archbishop. There is a painting of him in the collection of James West, Esq. late secretary to the treasury.

MATTHÆUS PARKERUS, &c. *Vertue sc.* 1729. *Frontispiece to his book "De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ," &c. published by Dr. Drake, 1729; fol.*

Consec. 17
Dec. 1559.

Matthew Parker, the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was a strict disciplinarian, and exacted an entire conformity to the national religion. He made a large collection of manuscripts and printed books, many of which belonged to abbies, colleges, and cathedral churches, before the Reformation. They relate chiefly to the "History of England," and were given by him to the library of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge. He loved and patronized the arts; and employed a painter and two engravers in his palace at Lambeth. Besides the abovementioned book, he published the Bishop's Bible*, and several of the best of the old English historians; namely, Matthew of Westminster, Matthew Paris, Asser, and Walsingham. The calumny of his being consecrated at the Nag's-head, has been abundantly refuted. *Ob.* 17 May, 1575, *Æt.* 72.

EDMUNDUS GRINDALLUS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

EDMUNDUS GRINDALLUS, Cantuar. Archiepisc. *Æt.* 61, 1580; *M. Vandergucht sc. b. fb.* † *Another without the engraver's name.*

Consec.
Feb. 1575.

Edmund Grindal, a very learned and pious reformer of our church, was, in the reign of Mary, one of the exiles for religion in Germany, where he diligently collected materials for a Martyrology, and greatly assisted John Fox in compiling his laborious work. Upon the accep-

* Several prelates were concerned in this translation.

† There is a small head of him, among many other little copper prints of English divines, in Fuller's "Abel redivivus."

fion

sion of Elizabeth, he returned to England, and was appointed one of the public disputants against popery. He had not sat long in the chair of Canterbury, before he was suspended for not suppressing the public theological exercises called prophecyings, which his conscience told him should have been encouraged and supported. It is recorded of him, that he first brought the tamarisc into England. *Ob.* 6 July, 1583, *Æt.* 63.

JOHN WHITGIFT, archbishop of Canterbury; *a wooden print: before his "Life" by Sir George Paul, 1612; 4to.*

JOANNES WHITGIFTUS. *In the "Heroologia." 8vo.*

JOHN WHITGIFT; *24to.*

JOHN WHITGIFT, &c. *R. White sc. Frontispice to his "Life" by Sir G. Paul, 1699; 8vo.*

JOHANNES WHITGIFT, &c. *Vertue sc. 1717; b. 8to.*

Archbishop Whitgift succeeded Grindal, whose lenity, in the execution of the ecclesiastical laws, gave great offence to the queen. This prelate's temper, which was naturally warm, had been much heated by controversy. He was therefore thought a proper person to put the penal statutes in execution, against all that dissented from the established church. At his persuasion, Elizabeth appointed a new ecclesiastical commission; which was not only authorized to hear and determine all causes that came under their jurisdiction, but was also armed with an inquisitorial power, to force any one to confess what he knew, and to punish him at discretion. He published several polemical pieces against Cartwright. *Ob.* 29 Feb. 1603.

*Tr. from
Worcester,
Oæ. 1583.*

EDWYNUS SANDYS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

EDWYNUS SANDYS. *In the "Continuation of Boissard;" 4to.*

Dr.

Dr. SANDES; *small 4to. In Clark's "Lives."*

Tr. from
London,
1576 7.

Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, was one of the exiles in the reign of Mary, and a very great instrument in the Reformation. In the first year of Elizabeth, he was appointed one of the managers of the public conference held with the most eminent divines of the church of Rome. He was one of the translators of the Bible in this reign, and the author of a volume of sermons*. His son Edwyn, author of the "Europæ Speculum," and George, the famous poet and traveller, are well known by their writings. The present lord Sandys is descended from him. *Ob.* 10 July, 1588. † See "Biographia."

Dr. MATTHEW HUTTON, archbishop of York.
See the next reign.

JOHN AYLMER, bishop of London; *R. White sc. Frontispiece to his "Life" by Strype, 1701; 8vo.*

Consec. 24
Mar. 1576.

This learned prelate, who had the felicity, and I may add the glory, of being preceptor to the lady Jane Grey, was one of the exiles for religion, in the reign of Mary. During his residence in Switzerland, he assisted John Fox in translating his Martyrology into Latin, and wrote a spirited answer to Knox's "First Blast of the Trumpet,

* In the "Life of Tillotson" by Birch, Sandys's sermons are said to be "perhaps superior to any of his contemporaries."

† Sir Robert Stapleton, a gentleman of considerable figure in this reign, who was for some time upon a very friendly footing with archbishop Sandys, contrived to bring a false accusation of adultery against him. The ground of his inveteracy was a jest of the archbishop's, upon the following occasion. The knight carried him to see a very sumptuous house which he was building in Yorkshire, and asked him after he had seen it, whether he would have him call it "Stapleton's stay:" rather give me leave to say "stay Stapleton," replied the archbishop; for the building of this house will be the ruin of your fortune. See the story at large, in Sir John Harrington's "Briefe View of the State of the Church of England," and Le Neve's "Lives." See also Drake's "Antiq. of York."

against

“ against the monstrous Regiment and Empire of wo-
 “ men:” a pamphlet, not only remarkable for its info-
 lence in respect of the subject *, but also for the acri-
 mony of style which distinguishes the works of that tur-
 bulent reformer. The zeal and assiduity of this bishop
 in maintaining the doctrine and discipline of the Church
 of England, recommended him to the particular favour
 of queen Elizabeth. It was usual with him, when he saw
 occasion to rouse the attention of his audience to his
 sermons, to take a Hebrew Bible out of his pocket, and
 read them a few verses, and then to resume his discourse.
 Strype tells us in his “ Life,” among other instances of
 his courage, that he had a tooth drawn to encourage the
 queen to submit to the like operation. *Ob.* 3 June, 1594.

JOANNES JUELLUS, episc. *In the “ Heroologia;”*
 8vo.

JOHANNES JUELLUS. *In the “ Continuation of Boissard;”* 4to.

JOHN JUELL; 24to.

JOHN JEWELL (JEWELL), *bishop of Salisbury, &c.* 12mo.

JOHANNES JEWELL, &c. *Frontispiece to his “ Apology,” to-
 gether with his “ Life, made English by a Person of Quality,”*
 1685; 8vo.

JOHANNES JEWELLIUS, *Æt.* 40; *Vertus sc. h. sb.*

J. JEWEL, &c. *with several other small heads by Vertue. Be-
 fore the “ Abridgement of Burnet’s Hist. of the Reformation;”*
 12mo.

This excellent prelate was one of the greatest cham-
 pions of the reformed religion, as he was to the Church
 of England what Bellarmine was to that of Rome. His
 admirable “ Apology” for the national church was trans-
 lated from the latin, by Anne, the second of the four

*Confec.
 21 Jan.
 1559 60.*

* Written against the queens of England and Scotland.

learned

learned daughters of Sir Anthony Coke, and mother of Sir Francis Bacon. It was published, as it came from her pen, in 1564, with the approbation of the queen and the prelates. The same "Apology" was printed in Greek at Constantinople, under the direction of Cyril the patriarch, who was murdered by the Jesuits*.

Bishop Jewel's "Defence of his own Apology against Harding, and other Popish Divines," was in so great esteem, that it was commanded by Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. and four successive archbishops, to be kept chained in all parish churches, for public use. He had the most extraordinary memory of any man of his age, being able to repeat a sermon of his own composing, after once reading.

GERVASE BABINGTON, bishop of Worcester.
See the next reign.

A SCOTCH PRELATE.

LESLEY, eveque de Ross; *Vander Werff* p. P. a *Gunsf*
sc. b. sb.

John Lesley, bishop of Ross, was one of the commissioners from the queen of Scots, in the conferences held at York, and Hampton Court, in relation to the crimes of which she was loudly accused by her own subjects. In 1570, he delivered a remonstrance to Elizabeth, complaining that Mary was unjustly removed from her crown and kingdom. He entered into all the intrigues for the recovery of the liberty of that unhappy princess; and in 1571, was imprisoned for conspiring with the duke of Norfolk

* Ricaut's "Turkish Hist." p. 1491.

and

and others, against the queen. His principal work was his book "De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus gestis Scotorum, Rom. 1578;" 4to. He also wrote, among other things, an answer to a pamphlet written by John Hales, in order to prove that the house of Suffolk had a right to the crown, if Elizabeth should die without issue.

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, and inferior
CLERGYMEN.

ALEXANDER NOWELLUS. *In the "Herologia;"* 8vo.

ALEXANDER NOWEL, Dr. in Divinity, dean of St. Paul's in London, *patron of Middleton School. He gave to Brazen Nose College 200 l. to maintain thirteen students;* 12mo.

ALEXANDER NOWEL, D. D. *cap, furred gown; small.*

There is, or was, a portrait of him at Brazen Nose College in Oxford, with fishing-tackle about him.

Dr. Nowel wrote several tracts against popery, and was also author of two catechisms, one in 4to. the other in 8vo. The latter, is in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He collected many of the ancient manuscripts which were in the Cotton Library, and are now in the British Museum. *Ob. Feb. 13, 1601.*

Installed
Nov. 1560.

LAURENTIUS HUMFREDUS. *In the "Herologia;"* 8vo.

LAURENTIUS HUMFREDUS; *a copy; small.*

Laurence Humphrey, one of the greatest divines, and most general scholars of this age, was a voluntary exile for religion, in the reign of Mary. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he returned to England, and was, in 1560,

VOL. I.

X

constituted

constituted the queen's professor of divinity, and the next year elected president of Magdalen College in Oxford. He was afterwards successively dean of Gloucester and Winchester, which was the highest preferment he held in the church. He would probably have been raised much higher, had he been less zealous for the principles of the non-conformists, which he imbibed at Geneva. When Elizabeth visited the university, he and bishop Jewel entertained her with a public theological disputation. His elegant Latin oration spoken before that princess at Woodstock, is in print*. He was author of one or two philological pieces in Latin; but the generality of his writings are on subjects of controversy †. *Ob.* Feb. 1, 1589.

JOANNES RAINOLDUS. *In the "Herologia;"*
8vo,

His portrait is, or was, in the Bodleian library. See Hearne's account of the pictures there.—It was remarked a few years ago, by a gentleman of nice observation, who was well acquainted with this portrait, that there was a strong likeness of Dr. Rainolds then remaining in some of the family in Devonshire.

JOHN RAINOLDS; *four English verses; 12mo.*

JOHANNES RAINOLDUS, &c.

"Cum vibrat doctæ Rainoldus fulmina linguæ,

"Romanus trepidat Jupiter, et merito †."

In the Continuation of Boissard; 4to.

John Rainolds, president of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, was generally reputed the greatest scholar of his

* It begins, *Eloquar, an sileam?* VING.

† See *Athen. Oxon.*

‡ The reader is to understand by these verses, the thunder which he hurled against Bellarmine, from the professor's chair.

age and country. He not only digested, but also remembered what he read, and hardly knew what it was to forget. He was in polemics esteemed a match for Bellarmine, the Goliath of the church of Rome, who bid defiance to armies of divines; and scarce yielded to any of his cotemporaries in any other branch of science. Hakewill styles him a living library, or third university. He was made dean of Lincoln in 1593; but soon exchanged his deanery for the presidentship of Corpus Christi College. See his character in Sir Isaac Wake's * Latin oration, spoken at his funeral in St. Mary's Church, 25 May, 1607; or the translation of it, in Fuller's "Abel Redivivus."

GULIELMUS WHITAKERUS. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

GULIELMUS WHITAKERUS. *In the Continuation of Boisfard;* 4to.

WILLIAM WHITACRES (WHITAKER); *Marshall sc. small. In Fuller's "Holy State;"*

WILL, WHITAKER; 24to.

The right learned divine Wm. Whitaker, of Trinity College in Cambridge, and master of St. John's College there. He wrote many learned books against these English priests, Stapleton, Sanders, Reynolds †, and Campian; as also against that great archbishop Robert Bellarmine. He lived godly, was painful in preaching, and died peaceably, 1595. Sold by Stent; 4to.

Dr. Whitaker was presented by the queen to the chancellorship of St. Paul's, London 1 Oct. 1580. He resigned

* Sir Isaac Wake was an elegant scholar, and no mean orator: but James I. thought Sleep of Cambridge much superior to him; which occasioned his saying, "That he was inclined to sleep, when he heard Wake, and to wake, when he heard Sleep." † Sic Orig.

this preferment in 1587. It was a maxim with him, that refreshing the memory was a matter of great importance in every kind of learning, but especially in the most useful parts of it. He therefore read over his grammar and logic once every year.

THOMAS BECONUS, &c. *Æt.* 49, 1560. *On the back of the title to his works, printed by John Day, 1564;* fol.

THOMAS BECONUS. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

Thomas Beacon was professor of divinity at Oxford, in the reign of Edward VI. In the next reign, he retired into Germany, whence he wrote a consolatory epistle to the persecuted protestants in England. His works, which are all in English, except his book "De Cæna Domini," are in three vols. fol. He was the first Englishman that wrote against bowing at the name of Jesus. He had no higher preferment in the church than a prebend of Canterbury, to which he was promoted in this reign.

HUGH PRICE; *Vertue* *ſc. b. ſb.*

Hugh Price, or ap Rice, prebendary of Rochester, and treasurer of St. David's, left 1601. a year to Jesus College in Oxford, for which donation he is sometimes styled the founder. *Ob.* 1574.

DAVID WHITEHET (WHITHEAD, OR WHITEHEAD). *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

David Whithead, styled by Mr. Wood, "a most heavenly professor of divinity," was some time chaplain to Ann Bolen. In the reign of Mary, he went into voluntary exile in Germany, and upon the accession of Elizabeth, returned to England. He had a hand in the third edition of the Liturgy, published in 1559; and was one
of

of the public disputants against the popish bishops. He never had any considerable preferment in the church; but might have been preferred to the archbishopric of Canterbury, or the mastership of the Savoy, both which were offered him by the queen: but he was content with deserving dignities. His works consist of "Lectures and Homilies on St. Paul's Epistles," and of several tracts relating to church-discipline and worship. *Ob.* 1571.

EDVARDUS DERINGUS. *In the "Heroologia;"*
8vo.

Edward Dering, fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge, was of the family of that name still remaining at Surrenden Dering in Kent. He was a very eminent preacher at court in this reign, and one of the preachers at St. Paul's. His principal works are his "Answer to Harding," his "Lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews," and his "Sermons." The happy death of this truly religious man, was suitable to the purity and integrity of his life*. *Ob.* 26 June, 1576.

Dr. FULKE; *two English verses*; 12mo.

GUL. FULCO, *S. T. P. Marshall sc. b. sb. Frontispiece to his "New Testament;"* fol.

Dr. Fulke, master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, gained a great reputation by his writings against cardinal Allen, and by his "Confutation of Heskins, Sanders, and Rastell, three Pillars of Popery;" published in 1559, 8vo. In 1589, the year in which he died, he published the text of the Rhemish and English Testaments together, in folio, in order to expose the mistranslations and errors of the former. He was, for a considerable

* See Hölland's "Heroologia."

time,

time, a warm advocate for the principles of the nonconformists; as were also Rainolds, Humphrey, and other celebrated divines at this period, who, in process of time, got the better of their prejudices, and made a near approach to the doctrine and discipline of the established church.

THOMAS HOLLANDUS. *In the " Heroologia; "*
8vo.

Thomas Holland was rector of Exeter College in Oxford, and succeeded Dr. Laurence Humphrey in the divinity professor's chair, in that university, which he filled with great abilities for about twenty years. None of his works are in print. *Ob.* March 17, 1611-2.

RICHARD HOOKER, &c. *Hollar f. From bishop Sparrow's " Rationale of the Common Prayer; "* 12mo.

" RICHARDUS HOOKER, Exoniensis scholaris, fociusque
" Collegii Corporis Christi, Oxon. deinde Londi. Templi
" Interioris in sacris magister, rectorque hujus Ecclesiæ *.
" Scripsit octo libros Politicæ Ecclesiasticæ Anglicanæ, quorum tres desiderantur. Obiit Añ. Dō. MDCIII. Ætat. suæ
" L. Posuit hoc piissimo viro monumentum, Anº. Dō. MDCXXXV. Gul. Cowper armiger, in Christo Jesu quem
" genuit per Evangelium; 1 Corinth. 4. 15." *Gul. Faithorne sc. Frontisp. to his Works. The best proofs are before one of the old editions of his " Ecclesiastical Polity," in five books; the others are from a retouched plate.*

Richard Hooker was sometime master of the Temple, and afterwards rector of Bishop's Bourne in Kent. His " Ecclesiastical Polity," which is a defence of our church-

* Of Bishop's Bourne in Kent, where his monument, from which this print was done, is still entire.

government

government against the cavils of the puritans, is written with a classic simplicity, and esteemed one of the completest works, both for style and argument, of the age in which he lived, or any other. Queen Elizabeth used to call him *the judicious Hooker*, by which epithet he is still distinguished. Isaac Walton, who published a well written account of the life of this excellent but humble man, has proved the dates of his death in Camden, and on his monument, to be both wrong. *Ob.* 2 Nov. 1600. Jewel, Rainolds, and Hooker, were of C. C. C. in Oxford; which had the glory of supplying the church with three cotemporary divines, who were not to be equalled in any society in the world.

JOHANNES MORUS. *In the " Heroologia ;" 8vo. Long. and large beard.*

JOHANNES MORUS, Eboracensis, theol. et philol. *Ob.* 1592. *In the Continuation of Boissard ; 4to.*

JOHANNES MORUS, S. theo. prof. 4to.

This worthy person was about twenty years minister of St. Andrew's in Norwich; where he was held in great veneration for his general knowledge in the sciences, his exact skill in the learned languages, and, above all, for his extensive learning, and indefatigable labours, as a divine. He constantly preached thrice every Sunday, and was much admired for his excellent talent that way. He refused very considerable preferments, which would have been attended with less labour than his cure at Norwich, only because he thought he could be more useful in that city. *Ob.* 1592.

Mr. HENRY SMITH, *preaching; Cross sc. Frontispiece to his Sermons, with other learned treatises ; 4to.*

Henry

Henry Smith, sometime minister of St. Clement Danes, London, and one of the most popular preachers in the reign of Elizabeth, was patronized by lord Burleigh, to whom he dedicated his Sermons, which have been several times printed. He was usually called the silver-tongued preacher, as though he were second to Chrysostom, to whom the epithet of *golden* is appropriated. *Ob. cir. 1600.*

GULIELMUS PERKINSIUS. *In the "Herologia;" 8vo.*

GULIELMUS PERKINSIUS. *In the Continuation of Boissard; a copy from the above*.*

GULIELMUS PERKINSIUS *Ang. nervosiss. et clar. theol. Sim. Paf. sc. a good head: the ornaments were invented by Crisp. Paf. junior. Title to the Dutch edition of his works, 1615; fol.*

WILLIAM PERKINS, &c. *Marshall sc. small; in Fuller's "Holy State."*

WILLIAM PERKINS; 24to.

" William Perkins, of Christ's College in Cambridge,
 " born at Marstone in Warwickshire, a learned divine. He
 " wrote many learned works, dispersed thro' Great Bri-
 " tain, France, Germany, the Low Countries, and Spain;
 " many translated into the French, German, and Italian
 " tongues: a man industrious and painful, who, though
 " he were lame of his right-hand, wrote all with his left.
 " He died at Cambridge, 1602." *Sold by Stent; 4to.*

An uncommon quickness of sight and apprehension, contributed to give him the excellent knack he was master of, in quickly running through a folio, and entirely

* The heads in Boissard's "Bibliotheca Chalographica," and the Continuation, are copies; but the engravers have generally done justice to the likenesses of the persons.

entering

entering into the author's subject, while he appeared to be only skimming the surface. He was deprived by archbishop Whitgift for puritanism. This, and the two following divines, were such as were sometimes called *conforming nonconformists*, as they were against separation from the national church.

RICHARDUS ROGERSIUS, theologus Cantabrigienſis; *two Latin verses. In the Continuation of Boiffard; 4to.*

Richard Rogers, a learned divine of puritan principles, flourished at Cambridge, at the same time with Perkins, and was about the same time deprived by archbishop Whitgift. He was much admired as a preacher. Bishop Humphrey, in his MS. additions to the "Athenæ Oxonienses," in the Bodleian Library, mentions an archdeacon of St. Asaph of both his names. Quere, if the same person *?

Mr. BRIGHTMAN, *Ætat. suæ 45. Frontispiece to his "Revelation of the Revelations."*

Thomas Brightman, rector of Hawnes in Bedfordshire, was educated in Queen's College, in Cambridge. He wrote commentaries in Latin, on the "Canticles," and the "Apocalypse," the latter of which, for a long time, made a great noise in the world. He, in that book, makes archbishop Cranmer the angel having power over the fire, and the lord-treasurer Cecil the angel of the waters, justifying the pouring out the third vial. The church of England is the lukewarm church of Laodicea; and "the angel that God loved," is the antiepiscopal

* Ric. Rogers, author of a "Commentary on Judges," is mentioned in Wilkins's "Ecclesiastes."

church of Geneva, and that of Scotland; and the power of prelacy is Antichrist. In the reign of Charles I. when the bishops were expelled the house of peers, and several of them imprisoned, Brightman was cried up for an inspired writer, and an abridgement of his book, intitled "The Revelation of the Revelation," was printed*. He is said to have prayed for sudden death, and to have died travelling in a coach, with a book in his hand, 1607.

NONCONFORMING DIVINES.

Mr. THOMAS CARTWRIGHT; *long beard, furred gown; 4to.*

Chosen,
1570.

Thomas Cartwright was sometime Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge, and a very celebrated preacher. When he preached in St. Mary's Church there, the concourse of the people to hear him was so great, that the sexton was obliged to take down the windows. He was expelled the university for puritanism, by Dr. Whitgift, the vice-chancellor, with whom he maintained a long controversy about church-discipline. This controversy is in print. He was at the head of those rigid Calvinists who openly opposed the Liturgy, and episcopal jurisdiction, and were advocates for the plan of religion established at Geneva. *Ob.* 1603.

JOHANNES FOXUS. *In the "Herologia;" 8vo. †*

* This occasioned the mistake in the "Magna Britannia," vol. iv. p. 17. of his flourishing during the time of the Rump Parliament. See Walton's "Life of Bishop Sanderfon."

† This is the first engraved English portrait that I remember to have seen with a hat. There is, however, reason to believe, that the hat was worn before the reign of Elizabeth. The following note is taken from the late professor Ward's papers.
"Dr. Rich. Rawlinson is possessed of a MS. of the works of Chaucer, thought to
" be

JOHANNES FOXUS Lancastrienſis *, &c. *In the Continuation of Boiffard; 4to.*

JOANNES FOXUS; *Martin D. (Droefbout) ſc. 8vo.*

JOHN FOX; *Glover ſc. 4to. A good head.*

JOHN FOX; *Sturt ſc. Frontiſp. to the laſt edit. of his Book of Martyrs.*

The book was republifhed when the nation was under great apprehenſions of popery, 1684. This edition is printed in a Roman letter, with copper cuts, in three vols. fol.

The great work of the “Acts and Monuments of the Church,” by John Fox, may be regarded as a vaſt Gothic building; in which ſome things are ſuperfluous, ſome irregular, and others manifeſtly wrong: but which, altogether, infuſe a kind of religious reverence; and we ſtand amazed at the labour, if not at the ſkill of the architect. This book was, by order of queen Elizabeth, placed in the common halls of archbifhops, biſhops, deans, archdeacons, and heads of colleges; and was long looked upon with a veneration next to the Scriptures themſelves. The ſame has been ſaid of Fox, which was afterwards ſaid of Burnet; that ſeveral perſons furniſhed him with accounts of pretended facts, with a view of ruining the credit of his whole performance. But the author does not ſtand in need of this apology; as it was impoſſible, in human nature, to avoid many errors in ſo voluminous a work, a great part of which conſiſts of anecdotes. *Ob. 18 Ap. 1587, Æt. 70.*

HUGH BROUGHTON. See the next reign.

* be written in the time of king Henry VII. with the capital letters finely illuminated. And in that which begins his “Moral Tale,” there is painted a man with a high-crowned hat, and broad brim.”

* It ſhould be Lincolnienſis. He was born at Boſton.

A SCOTCH DIVINE.

JEAN CNOX, (KNOX) *de Gifford en Escoffe ; a wooden print ; 4to.*

JOHANNES CNOXUS, theologus Scotus, &c. *In the Continuation of Boissard ; 4to.*

JEAN CNOX, &c. *Defrochers ; small 4to.*

John KNOX was a rigid Calvinist, and the most violent of the reformers. His intrepid zeal and popular eloquence, qualified him for the great work of Reformation in Scotland, which perhaps no man of that age was equal to but himself. He affected the dignity of the apostolic character, but departed widely from the meekness of it. He even dared to call the queen of Scots Jezebel to her face, and to denounce vengeance against her from the pulpit. The address sent by the Scottish rebels to the established church, was supposed to be penned by him. This title, which is characteristic of the man, was affixed to it : " To the generation of Antichrist, the pestilent prelates, and their shavelings, in Scotland, the congregation of Christ Jesus within the same sayeth, &c." He was author of several hot pieces of controversy, and other theological works. *Ob.* 24 Nov. 1572.

DIVINES of the CHURCH of ROME.

Cardinal ALAN, ALLEN, OF ALLYN ; *a small bust : taken from the Oxford Almanack for 1746, where it is placed under the head of Edward II. It is probably authentic, as it was engraved by Vertue*.*

* Vertue had a considerable collection of curious heads from medals, of which he frequently took drawings and casts.

William

William Alan, cardinal priest of the church of Rome, ^{Cr. 28 July, 1587.} and a celebrated writer in its defence, was educated at Oriel College in Oxford; and in 1556, chosen principal of St. Mary Hall. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he retired to Louvain, where he published his book on the subject of "Purgatory, and Prayers for the Dead;" in which rhetoric, of which he was a great master, held the place of argument. This was the ground-work of his reputation. He afterwards returned to England, where he lurked several years in disguise, and published an apology for his religion, which he industriously dispersed. He had the chief hand in establishing the English seminaries at Doway and Rheims, and several others in Spain and Italy. He was justly regarded as a most dangerous enemy to the civil, as well as religious liberties of his country; as he persuaded Philip II. to undertake the conquest of England, and endeavoured by a book, which he published about the same time, to persuade the people to take up arms against the queen. *Ob.* 6 Oct. 1594, *Æt.* 63.

RICHARD WHYTE; *in* Latin *Vitus* 8vo.

Richard Whyte, sometime fellow of New College in Oxford, was, in the reign of Elizabeth, constituted Regius professor of the civil and canon law at Doway, and created count Palatine by the emperor. Having buried two wives, he, by the dispensation of pope Clement VIII. took priest's orders, and was presented to a canonry in St. Peter's Church at Doway. His principal work was, "Historiarum Britannicæ Insulæ, &c. Libri novem, Duac. " 1602;" 8vo. to which is prefixed his head. Among other things, he wrote an explanation of the famous enigmatical epitaph at Bologna, which has been so variously interpreted. It is probable that the author of it, who
might

might have been much better employed, made it on purpose to puzzle the idly iniquitive amongst the learned.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, Knt. *born March 28, 1512; deceased August 12, 1577, in the 65th year of his age. Round cap, furred garment.*

Sir Thomas Smith was several times sent ambaffador into France in this reign; and on the twenty-fourth of June, 1572, he was appointed secretary of state. In 1575, he procured an act of parliament that a third part of the rent upon college-leases should be always reserved in corn, at the low price at which it then sold. He clearly foresaw that the collegiate bodies would reap great advantage from this act, as there was the highest probability that the price of grain would be much advanced.

Sir FRANCIS WALSINGHAM; *Frederico Zuchero p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Sir Robert Walpole. Illust. Head.*

FRANC. WALSINGHAMIUS. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

FR. WALSINGHAM, secretaire d' Elizabeth; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sb.*

FRANCISCUS WALSINGHAM, &c. *Vertue sc. h. sb.*

Sir Francis Walsingham, who was employed by the queen in the most important embassies, was advanced to the post of secretary of state, in Jan. 1572-3. This great man's talent for business, his learning, eloquence, insinuating address, universal intelligence, and profound secrecy,

crecy, are mentioned in all the histories of this reign. He knew how to be grave or facetious, could laugh with Henry IV. of France, and quote Greek and Latin authors with James VI. of Scotland. He was so far from raising a fortune, that he spent his patrimony in the service of the public, and was buried in the night, at the expence of his friends, who were apprehensive that his corps might be arrested for debt. *Ob.* 6 Ap. 1590.

Sir ROBERT CECIL, secretary of state, and master of the court of wards. See the reign of James I.

Sir NICHOLAS THROCKMORTON, Knt. *ex tabula antiqua*; *G. Vertue delin. & sc.* 1747; *b. sb.*

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was much in favour with the queen, who sent him ambassador to France * and Scotland. He was an able minister, and firmly attached to the interest of his mistress. It was universally believed that he was poisoned by a salad, which he eat at the earl of Leicester's. It is certain that he died soon after he had eaten it, before he could be removed from table. *Ob.* Feb. 12, 1570, *Æt.* 57.

Sir PHILIP SIDNEY was sent ambassador to the emperor Rodolph, in 1576, and at the same time received a commission to treat with other German princes. See Class VII. and IX. where the heads of him are described.

Sir THOMAS BODLEY was employed in several embassies to Germany and Denmark. He was afterwards sent to the Hague to manage the queen's affairs in the

* It was a maxim of this minister, "That France can neither be poor, nor abstain from war, three years together."

United

United Provinces, and was admitted into their council of state, where he sat next to count Maurice. See Class IX.

GUALTERUS MILD MAY, Eques Auratus, *Cd'l. Emanelis Fundr. Anº. 1584; J. Faber f. large 4to.*

Sir Walter Mildmay was surveyor of the court of augmentations in the reign of Henry VIII. and privy-counsellor, chancellor, and under-treasurer of the exchequer, to Elizabeth. He is celebrated by Camden, and other historians, for his uncommon merit in his private and public character. *Ob. 31 May, 1589.*

SAMPSON LENNARD, member of parliament, &c. See the next reign.

C L A S S VI.

M E N of the R O B E.

Sir NICHOLAS BACON, lord-keeper. *Fred. Zuchero p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the duke of Bedford Ill'ust. Head.*

At Gorbambury, his seat near St. Albans, now in the possession of lord Grimston, is his portrait, and his bust. There are also the busts of his second lady, and lord Bacon their son, when a little boy. A great part of the furniture which belonged to the lord-keeper, is still carefully preserved. Besides the portraits of the Bacon family, there are a great many others, well worth the notice of the curious.

NICOLAUS BACONUS. *In the " Heroologia ;" 8vo.*

NICOLAS BACON ; *A. Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sb.*

NICOLAUS

NICOLAUS BACONUS, custos magni sigilli, 1559; *Vertue sc. b. fb.*

N. BACON, lord-keeper; *Vertue sc. large 4to.*

N. BACON, &c. *Vertue sc. a small oval; engraved with other beads. In the frontispiece to Burnet's "Abridgement of his Hist. of the Reformation;" 12mo.*

Sir Nicholas Bacon had much of that penetrating genius, solidity of judgment, persuasive eloquence, and comprehensive knowledge of law and equity, which afterwards shone forth with so great a lustre in his son, who was as much inferior to his father in point of prudence and integrity, as his father was to him in literary accomplishments. He was the first lord-keeper that ranked as lord-chancellor. *Ob. 20 Feb. 1578-9.*

Sir THOMAS EGERTON, lord-keeper. See Ellesmere, Class VI. in the next reign.

Vera Effigies JACOBI DYER, Equitis aurati, qui primo reginæ Elizabethæ "Capitalis Justiciarius de Banco constitutus; elapsis tandem viginti et quatuor Annis, a "Morte exauctoratus est." *J. Drapentier sc. ab originali; b. fb.*

Sir James Dyer was author of a book of reports in French, of which several editions have been published. His head is prefixed to his book. *Ob. 24 Mar. 1581-2.*

EDMOND ANDERSON, Knt. lord chief-justice of the common pleas, *Æt. 76. W. Faithorne sc. Frontispiece to his "Reports;" in French, 1664, 1665; fol.*

Sir Edmund Anderson sat in judgment upon Mary queen of Scots, in October, 1586; and the next year presided at the trial of secretary Davison, in the Star-chamber, for signing the warrant for the execution of

princes. His decision in that nice point was, "That he had done *justum, non juste*; he had done what was right in an unlawful manner, otherwise he thought him no bad man*." Ob. 1605.

Vera Effigies JOHANNIS CLENCH, Equitis Aurati, unus Justiciariorum serenissimæ Dominæ, nuper Reginæ Elizabethæ, ad Placita coram ipsa Regina tenenda assignati. *Hollar f.* 1664.

This judge was very eminent in his profession; but none of his writings were ever printed. His head is in Dugdale's "Origines Judiciales," 1666, and 1671; *fol.*

FRANCIS MORE of Faley, serjeant at law. See the reign of James I.

A SCOTCH CIVILIAN.

GUIL. BARCLAIUS, J. C. *Ætat.* 53, 1599; *C. D.* *Mallery f. oval*: in the same plate are eight coat of arms of the families to which he was allied.

William Barclay, a native of Scotland, and allied to the best families in that kingdom, was an eminent civilian in France, in the reign of Henry IV. He wrote a book "De Regno, et Regali Potestate, adversus Monarchomachos," 1599; 4to. in which is his head, neatly engraved †. Though he had very considerable preferment in France, being first royal professor in the university of Angers, he

* This was excellent logic for finding an innocent man guilty. It was drawn from the same mood and figure with the queen's order, and no-order, for Davison's signing the warrant. The lord chief-justice, who was otherwise no bad man himself, was obliged to find him guilty, upon pain of being deprived of his office. See the particulars of the case in Robertson's "Hist. of Scotland."

† He was also author of an excellent comment on "Taciti *Vita J. Agricola.*"

came

came into England, in 1603, with a view of settling here; but not meeting with encouragement, he returned to France, where he died about the year 1605; according to other accounts, 1609. He was father of John Barclay, the celebrated author of the "Argenis."

C L A S S VII.

M E N of the S W O R D.

O F F I C E R S of the A R M Y.

ROBERT DUDLEY, Graaf Van Leicester, &c. *in armour; 4to.*

The earl of Leicester was lieutenant-general of the forces sent into the Low Countries against the Spaniards, and deputy-governor of the United Provinces under the queen. He was not only unsuccessful as a general, but he ventured to lay an oppressive hand upon a people who had lately shaken off the Spanish yoke, who exulted in their new liberty, and were extremely jealous of it. Upon this, several complaints were brought against him, which occasioned his return to England. 1585.

Sir PHILIP SYDNEY; *Isaac Oliver p. Houbraken sc. 1743. In the collection of Sir Brownlow Sherrard, Bart. Illust. Head.*

There is a portrait of him in one of the apartments at Warwick-castle, which is with good reason believed to be an original, as it belonged to Fulke Greville lord Brooke, his intimate friend.

Sir PHILIP SYDNEY, Knt. *Ob. 1586, Æt. 32. J. Oliver p. Vertue sc. From a picture in the earl of Oxford's collection; b. 1b.*

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY; *J. Oliver p. Vertue sc. 1745. From a limning of Dr. Mead's; whole length. Prefixed to the Sidney-papers, published by Collins.*

In this print is a view of Penshurst in Kent, the ancient seat of the Sidneys, which at the time of its engraving, was in the possession of William Perry, Esq. whose lady was niece to the last earl of Leicester of that family.

PHILIPPUS SIDNEIUS; *Elstracke sc. 4to.*

This print, which was done in the reign of Elizabeth, is supposed to be the first head published by Elstracke.

PHILIPPUS SYDNEY. *In the "Herologia;" 8vo.*

The original picture is in the possession of the earl of Chesterfield.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. *Inveniam viam, aut faciam; Vertue sc. 12mo.*

Sir Philip Sidney was governor of Flushing, and general of the horse under his uncle the earl of Leicester. His valour, which was esteemed his most shining quality, was not exceeded by any of the heroes of his age: but even this was equalled by his humanity. After he had received his death's wound at the battle of Zutphen, and was overcome with thirst from excessive bleeding, he called for drink, which was presently brought him. At the same time, a poor soldier was carried along desperately wounded, who fixed his eager eyes upon the bottle, just as he was lifting it to his mouth; upon which he instantly delivered it to him, with these words: "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine*."

* This beautiful instance of humanity is worthy of the pencil of the greatest painter; and is a proper subject to exercise the genius of our rising artists, who,
by

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, general of the horse at Tilbury, and commander of the land forces in the expedition to Cadiz. See Class II.

Sir FRANCIS VERE: *Mediæ et Tempore. Faithorne sc. 4to. In his "Commentaries," published by Dillingham, 1657; folio.*

His portrait, and that of his brother, Sir Horace, are in the grand collection of portraits at Welbeck.

Sir Francis Vere, who had given many signal proofs of his valour in the Low-Countries, was, in 1596, made governor of Flushing by queen Elizabeth. He afterwards gained immortal honour by his courage and conduct in that memorable battle near Nieuport, and for his brave defence of Ostend, for five months, against the Spanish army. He was, at the end of that term, relieved, and the town was taken after a siege of three years. *Ob. 28 Aug. 1608.*

Sir HORACE VERE, brother to Sir Francis, and a sharer with him in the danger and honour of the above-mentioned exploits. See the next reign.

Sir JOHN OGLE, lieutenant-colonel to Sir Francis Vere; *his left eye out; Faithorne sc. 4to. ubi supra.*

Sir John Ogle, who had the honour to wear the marks of those memorable actions in which he bore a part with Sir Francis Vere and his brother, was author of the "Account of the last Charge at Newport Battle, and of the Parly at the Siege of Ostend," subjoined to the Commentaries of Sir Francis.

CHRISTOPHORUS CARLEIL, (OF CARLISLE). *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

by the rules of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, are confined to English history.

Christo-

Christopher Carlisle, a Cornish gentleman, son-in-law to Sir Francis Walsingham *, served with reputation in the prince of Orange's fleet in the Low-Countries, and in that of the protestants in France, commanded by the prince of Conde in person. He was afterwards, by the great duke of Muscovy, appointed admiral of his fleet, destined, in 1584, to act against the king of Denmark. He was employed by Sir John Perrot in Ireland, to defend the western part of that kingdom against the incursions of the Scots. The next year he had the command of the land-forces sent on board the fleet commanded by Drake to the West Indies; where he gave the highest proofs of his military capacity, and had a principal hand in taking the towns of St. Jago, St. Domingo, Cartagena, and St. Augustine. *Ob.* 1593.

Sir WALTER RALEIGH, captain of the queen's guard, lord-warden of the Stanneries, &c. *From a picture in the possession of William Elweys, Esq; formerly belonging to Lady Elweys, eldest daughter of Sir Walter, grandson of Sir Walter Raleigh: Vertue sc. 1735. Before his "History of the World;" folio. See the next division of this class.*

Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT, commander in chief of the queen's forces in the province of Munster, in Ireland. See Class VIII.

OFFICERS of the NAVY.

CHARLES HOWARD, earl of Nottingham; *F. Zuccherò p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of the (late) duke of Kent. Illust. Head.*

* "Biograph. Britan." p. 2465, Note C.

CHARLES

CHARLES HOWARD, &c. See his portrait in the print of the procession to lord Hudson's, Class I. His picture is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

Charles Howard, earl of Nottingham, was, for his great abilities in naval affairs, advanced, in 1588, to the post of lord high admiral. In this memorable year he, and the gallant officers under him, did much in sinking and destroying the Spanish Armada *; but the winds did more. Upon this great event, the queen ordered a medal to be struck, with this inscription, "Afflavit deus, et dissipantur;" "He blew with his wind, and they are scattered †." In 1596, the lord-admiral had a great share in taking Cadiz, and burning the Spanish fleet. He was a lover of magnificence, having no less than seven "standing houses at the same time ‡." He enjoyed his high office about 32 years. See the next reign, Class II.

Created,
22, Oct.
1596.
Birch.

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE; *from an original in the possession of Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. Knight of the shire for Somerset. R. White sc. h. sh. In the first edit. of Harris's "Voyages," vol. I. p. 19.*

DRAECK, (DRAKE), *Æt. 43; an ancient print; his right hand resting on a helmet; a terrestrial globe suspended under an arch; sh.*

FRANCISCUS DRACUS, &c. *two hemispheres before him; Jodocus Hondius Flander f. Londini; 8vo.*

DRAECK, &c. *Thomas de Leu sc. 4to.*

FRANCISCUS DRAKE. *In the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

* The royal navy at this time consisted but of twenty-eight vessels. HUME.

† Ah nimium dilecta Deo! cui militat æther,
Et conjurati veniunt ad classica venti.

CLAUDIAN.

‡ Fuller's "Worthies."

Sir

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE; *W. Marshall sc. small. In Fuller's
"Holy State."*

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE; *Vaughn sc. in armour; 4to.*

FRANCISCUS DRAKE; *De Larmessin sc. 4to.*

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE; *J. Houbraken sc. h. sb. Illust. Head.*

Sir Francis Drake, before he had the royal sanction for his depredations, was a famous free-booter against the Spaniards. The queen made no scruple of employing so bold and enterprising a man against a people who were themselves the greatest free-booters and plunderers amongst mankind. He was the first Englishman that encompassed the globe. Magellan, whose ships passed the South Seas some time before, died in his passage. In 1587, he burnt one hundred vessels at Cadiz, and suspended the threatened invasion for a year; and, about the same time, took a rich East India carack near the Terceras, by which the English gained so great insight into trade in that part of the world, that it occasioned the establishment of the East India Company. In 1588 he was appointed vice-admiral under the earl of Effingham, and acquitted himself in that important command with his usual valour and conduct. *Ob. 28 Jan. 1595-6.*

GUALTHERUS RALEIGH, eques auratus; *in
armour; 4to.*

Sir Walter Raleigh served in the wars in the Low-Countries, and in Ireland; and was afterwards employed in discoveries in the West Indies, and in the improvement of navigation, to which his genius was strongly inclined. In 1584 he discovered Virginia, to which he made no less than five voyages. He was one of the most distinguished officers on board the fleet which engaged the Armada. He was constantly employed in literary pursuits at sea and land.

land. His learning was continually improved into habits of life, and helped greatly to advance his knowledge of men and things; and he became a better soldier, a better sea-officer, an abler statesman, and a more accomplished courtier, in proportion as he was a better scholar. He was constituted vice-admiral, 1600. See the next reign, Class IX.

JOANNES HAWKINS. *In the "Herologia;"* 8vo.

Sir John Hawkins, who was one of the most renowned seamen, and bravest officers in Europe, was rear-admiral of the fleet sent out against the armada; in destroying which he had a principal share. He signalized himself in several expeditions to the West Indies, and died in that against the isthmus of Darien; as did also Sir Francis Drake. He was buried in the element where he acquired his fame, 1595.

1588.

Sir MARTIN FROBISHER*, Knight; *in armour; sea; army on the shore; 4to.*

MARTINUS FROBISHERUS, E. Auratus. *In the "Herologia;"* 8vo.

There is, or was, an ancient portrait of him in the Picture Gallery at Oxford.

Sir Martin Frobisher was an officer of distinction on board the fleet which engaged the armada, and had a great share in the danger and honour on that glorious occasion. In 1592, he went a privateering voyage with Sir Walter Raleigh, and took a Spanish carrack valued at 200,000 l. He first attempted to discover a north-west passage to China, and with that view made several voyages; in one

* He spelt his name Frobiser.

of which he brought away a man, woman, and child, from the Straits which bear his name. He died in 1594 of a wound, which he received in attempting to take a fort near Brest.

RICHARDUS GRENVILLUS, Mil. Aur. *In the Heroologia;* 8vo.

Sir Richard Greenville was vice-admiral under lord Thomas Howard, son to the duke of Norfolk, who was sent with a squadron of seven ships to America, to intercept the Spanish galleons laden with treasure from the West Indies. Sir Richard, who happened to be separated from the rest of the squadron, unfortunately fell in with the enemies fleet of fifty-two sail, which he engaged and repulsed fifteen times. He continued fighting till he was covered with blood and wounds, and nothing remained of his ship but a battered hulk. He died on board the Spanish fleet three days after, expressing the highest satisfaction in the article of death, at his having acted as a true soldier ought to have done*. *Ob.* 1591. He was grandfather of the famous Sir Bevil Greenville.

CHRISTOPHER CARLISLE, an excellent naval officer. See the first division of this Class.

* This was that enthusiasm, or rather madness of courage, which some will have to be the highest perfection in a sea-officer. It was a maxim of admiral Howard, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. that a degree of frenzy was necessary to qualify a man for that station.

CLASS

CLASS VIII.

KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, &c.

Sir NATHANIEL BACON, Knight of the Bath.
See Class X.

HUMPHREDUS GILBERTUS, Miles Auratus.
In the "Herologia;" 8vo.

Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT, Knt. *copied from the above; 4to.*
Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT, *holding an armillary sphere; Virginia at a distance.*

Sir Humphrey Gilbert, brother-in-law, by the mother, to Sir Walter Raleigh, possessed, in a high degree, the various talents for which that great man was distinguished. He gained a considerable reputation in Ireland in his military capacity, and was one of those gallant adventurers who improved our navigation, and opened the way to trade and commerce. He took possession of Newfoundland in the name of queen Elizabeth; but was unsuccessful in his attempt to settle a colony on the continent of America. He, as well as Sir Walter Raleigh, pursued his studies at sea and land, and was seen in the dreadful tempest which swallowed up his ship, sitting unmoved in the stern of the vessel, with a book in his hand; and was often heard to say, "Courage my lads! we are as near heaven at sea, as at land." He always wore on his breast a golden anchor suspended to a pearl, which was given him by the queen. There was a portrait of him in the possession of his descendants in Devonshire, with this honourable badge. He wrote a discourse to prove that there is a north-west passage to the Indies. *Ob. 1583.*

A a 2

THOMAS

THOMAS CANDYSSH, Nobilis Anglus, Ætatis suæ 28.—*Hæc illa est candide inspector, illustrissimi Thomæ Candyssh, nobilis Angli, ad vivum imago; qui ex Anglia 21 Julii, 1586, navem conscendens, totum terræ ambitum circumnavigavit, rediitque in patriæ portum Plimouth, 15 Septemb. 1588. Fodocus Hondius sc. Londini. 8vo.*

It is observable, that no man ever failed round the globe in so short a time.

THOMAS CANDISH (OR CAVENDISH). *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

THOMAS CANDISH; *Larmessin sc. Copied from the next above.*

1591. Thomas Cavendish was a gentleman adventurer, who, soon after the commencement of hostilities between England and Spain, undertook to annoy the Spaniards in the West Indies; and carried fire and sword into their remotest territories. He burnt and destroyed nineteen of their ships, and took the admiral of the South Seas, valued at 48,800*l.* In this expedition he encompassed the globe, and returned in great triumph to England. His soldiers and sailors were clothed in silk, his sails were damask, and his top-mast covered with cloth of gold. In his second expedition, he suffered almost all the miseries that could attend a disastrous voyage*. His men mutinied, and he was thought to have died of a broken heart in America, 1592.

THOMAS GRESHAMUS: *De pictura archetypa penes Mercerorum societatem; Vertue sc. h. sb.*

* In the Straights of Magellan his men perished in great numbers, from cold and famine. Knivet's feet turned quite black with the cold, and his toes came off with his stockings. Another blowing his nose with his fingers, threw it into the fire.

Sir

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *Delaram sc. 4to.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *with a view of the Royal Exchange; Overton exc. whole length; h. sh.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *copied from the next above. Sold by Walton; 4to.*

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM; *a small oval.*

THOMAS GRESHAM, Miles, &c. *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Sir Thomas Gresham was agent for Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. His mercantile genius exerted itself not only in contriving excellent schemes for paying the debts of the crown, and extending our foreign trade, but also in introducing into the kingdom the manufactures of small wares, such as pins, knives, hats, ribbands, &c. He was, in a word, the founder of commerce, and of the Royal Exchange *. *Ob. 21 Nov. 1579.*

Sir WOLSTON DIXIE, lord-mayor; a most memorable patriot. The date is partly obliterated. *Holland exc. 8vo.* He was elected lord-mayor in 1585.

The true effigies of that valiant knight and merchant-taylor Sir RALPH BLACKWELL; *gold chain; arms of the city of London, on the right; and the achievement of the Merchant-taylors, on the left; 4to.*

This print, which is uncommon, is placed by Mr. Walpole in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Ralph Blackwell's name is not on the list of lord-mayors †.

ADRIAN STOKES. See Frances duchess of Suffolk, Class XI.

WILLIAM CAMDEN, ClarendieuX king at arms. Promoted 23 Oct. 1597.
See Class IX. in this, and the next reign.

* Finished, 1569.

† His Life by William Winstanley is in print, but I have not seen it.

CLASS IX.

MEN of GENIUS and LEARNING, &c.

ELISABETHA, &c. Regina; *R. Houston f. mezz. Copied from the "Heroologia," for Rollet's "Lives."*

Queen Elizabeth, who understood six languages, makes a considerable figure among the learned ladies*. Her translation of the "Meditations of the Queen of Navarre," was printed at London, in 1548; her translation of "Xenophon's Dialogue between Hiero and Simonides," was first printed in 1743, in N^o II. of the "Miscellaneous Correspondence." Several of her letters are in the "Sylloge Epistolarum." See the "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors."

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. CAIUS. See the preceding reign.

WILLIAM BULLEYN, physician; *a wooden print; profile; long beard. From his "Government of Health," 1548; 8vo.*

WILHELMUS BULLEN, M. D. &c. *F. Wil. Stukeley, 1722; floruit 1570; small.*

William Bulleyn was a physician of great learning and experience, and a very eminent botanist. He travelled over a considerable part of Germany and Scotland, chiefly with a view of improving himself in the knowledge of

* See Roger Ascham's Works, p. 242, 272.

plants;

plants ; and was not only familiarly acquainted with the names and characters of English vegetables, but was also well skilled in their virtues *. He read the Greek, Roman, and Arabian authors, in his own faculty, and wrote several medical treatises himself. The collection of his works is intitled, “ Bulleyn’s Bulwarke of Defence against all “ Sicknes, Sorenes, and Woundes, that doe daily affaule Mankind ; which Bulwarke is kept with Hillarius the Gardener, Health the Physician, with their “ Chyrurgian to help the wounded Soldiours, &c.” 1562 ; fol. In this collection is his “ Book of Simples †,” his “ Dialogue betwixt Soreness and Surgery, &c.” He was an ancestor of the late Dr. Stukeley. *Ob.* 7 Jan. 1576.

RICHARD HAYDOCKE, M. D. *Frontispiece to his translation of Lomazzo, or Lomatus’s “ Art of Painting,”* 1598 ; a *pot folio*.

Richard Haydocke was educated at New College in Oxford, and practised physic at Salisbury, and afterwards in London. He published a translation of Lomazzo’s “ Art of Painting,” which was first printed at Milan, in the Italian language, 1583. Mr. Hogarth fancied he saw the fundamental principle of his “ Analysis of Beauty” in this translation †, couched in the following precept of Michael Angelo to Marco da Sienna his scholar ; “ That “ he should always make a figure pyramidal, serpent-like,

* The knowledge of plants is usually limited to their names and classes, without attending to their virtues. But the greatest lovers of the delightful study of botany must own, that a common farmer, who knows what simples will make a good drench for a cow, is possessed of more valuable knowledge than a mere verbal botanist, who can remember all the names in a vegetable system.

† The oldest herbal in the English language is that by Dr. Turner, in the black letter, 1551 ; fol.

‡ See the “ Analysis.”

and

and multiplied by "one, two, and three *." Sir Richard Baker tells us, that "one Richard Haydocke of New College in Oxon, pretended to preach in his sleep, and "was by king James discovered to be a mountebank †." He died in the reign of Charles I. See the Class of Artists.

MARCUS RIDLEUS, Cantabrigienfis, imperatoris Ruffiæ archiaterus, *Æt.* 34, 1594.

"Miffus ab Elifa Ruthenis quinque per annos,
 "Anglis ni defis, te vocat illa domum.
 "Tute mathematicis clarus, magnetica calles,
 "Pæonias laudes doctus ubique capis."

A quarto print.

Mark Ridley was phyfician to the company of Englifh merchants refiding in Ruffia, and afterwards to the Ruffian emperor. After his return to England, he was chosen one of the eight principals or elects of the college of phyficians. He was author of *A Treatife of Magnetical Bodies*, in which he intimates, that longitudes might be rectified by the nautic needle †. About the year 1617, he published animadverfions upon Barlow's "Magnetical Advertisement." See "Athen. Oxon." I. Col. 495.

ENGLISH POETS.

EDMUND SPENCER; *Vertue fc.*

"Anglica te vivo vixit plaufitque poefis,
 "Nunc moritura timet te moriente mori." CAMDEN.

One of the fet of poets; large b. fb.

EDMUND SPENCER; *Vertue fc.* 8vo.

* Haydocke's *Tranflat. &c.* p. 17. † *Chron.* p. 591. ‡ *Vide*, cap. 43.

Edmund

Edmund Spenser, the celebrated author of the "Fairy Queen," was the father of the English heroic poem, and of true pastoral poetry in England. He stands distinguished from almost all other poets, in that faculty by which a poet is distinguished from other writers, namely, invention; and excelled all his cotemporaries in harmonious versification. The stanza of Spenser, and the old words which constantly occur in him, contribute to give this great poet an air of peculiarity: hence it is that almost all the imitations of him resemble the original*. Parnassus proved a very barren soil to him. The queen was far from having a just sense of his merit; and lord Burleigh, who prevented her giving him a hundred pounds, seems to have thought the lowest clerk in his office a more deserving person. It was very hard that a genius who did honour to his country, should get less by writing, than a journeyman mechanic employed in printing his works. He died in want of bread, 1599.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *ad orig. tab. penes D. Harley; Vertue sc. 1721; 4to.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, &c. *Vertue sc. 1719. Done from the original, now in the possession of Robert Keck of the Inner Temple, Esq. † large h. sb.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. *In the possession of John Nicoll of Southgate, Esq. Houbraken sc. 1747; Illust. Head.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *Zoust. p. From a capital picture in the collection of T. Wright, painter in Covent Garden. J. Simon f. b. sb. mezz.*

* Peculiarity of any kind is striking; and in proportion as it is so, is generally more imitable, either in poetry or painting. It is easier to imitate the style of a mannerist, than the simplicity of Raphael or Poussin.

† It has been said that there never was an original portrait of Shakespeare; but that Sir Thomas Clarges, after his death, caused a portrait to be drawn for him, from a person who nearly resembled him.

This was painted in the reign of Charles II.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *W. Marshall sc. Frontispiece to his Poems, 1640; 12mo.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *Arlaud del. Duchange sc. 4to.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *L. du Guernier sc.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *small; with several other heads, before Jacob's "Lives of the Dramatic Poets," 1719; 8vo.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, *with the heads of Johnson, &c. h. sb. mezz.*

Though Shakespeare be a writer of a mixed character, he will ever be ranked in the first class of our English poets. His beauties are his own, and in the strictest sense, original. The faults found in him are chiefly those of the age in which he lived, his transcribers, and his editors. He not only excelled in copying nature, but his imagination carried him beyond it. He had all the creative powers of fancy to form new characters *; and was more an original genius than any other writer. He, like other great poets, has had the felicity of having his faults admired, for the sake of his beauties. See the next reign.

JOHN DONNE, *Æt. 18; Marshall sc. Frontispiece to his Poems, 1635; 12mo.*

John Donne, styled by Mr. Dryden "the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation," wrote on various subjects; but his greatest excellency was satire. He had a prodigious richness of fancy; but his thoughts were much debased by his versification. Drummond, the famous Scottish poet, affirmed to Ben. Johnson, that he wrote his best pieces before he was twenty-five years of age:

* Viz. his Caliban, Fairies, &c.

" 'Twas

“ ’Twas then plain Donne in honest vengeance rose,
 “ His wit harmonious, but his rhyme was prose.”

Dr. Brown's Essay on Satire.

See the next reign, Class IV. and IX.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, lord Buckhurst, afterwards lord-treasurer, and earl of Dorset. See the next reign.

MICHAEL DRAYTON. See the next reign.

SAMUEL DANIEL, poet-laureat. See the next reign.

PHILIPPUS SIDNEYUS; *Van Hove* *ſc.*

This accomplished gentleman seems to have been the delight and admiration of the age of Elizabeth, rather for the variety, than the greatness of his genius. He that was the ornament of the university, was also the ornament of the court; and appeared with equal advantage in a field of battle, or at a tournament; in a private conversation among his friends, or in a public character as an ambassador. His talents were equally adapted to prose or verse, to original composition, or translation. His “Arcadia” was not only admired for its novelty, but continued to be read longer than such compositions usually are, and has passed through fourteen editions. The reader will find the language of the Arcadia incomparably better than the affected pedantic style of Lilly’s “Euphues,” which was much read and admired by the ladies at court in this reign. He died * 16 Oct. 1586.

* “Ennobled by himself, by all approv’d,
 “Prais’d, wept, and honour’d, by the muse he lov’d.” POPE.

Sir JOHN HARRINGTON; *a watch lying on a table; a small oval, engraved by Wm. Rogers: In the title to his translation of "Orlando Furioso," 1591; fol.*

Sir John Harrington had, in his time, a very considerable reputation as a poet and translator, and was also noted for his ready wit. He published four books of epigrams, and a translation of the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, with cuts *. His genius was thought to be better suited to epigram, than heroic poetry. He was godson to queen Elizabeth.

GEORGE GASCOIGNE; *in armour; ruff; large beard; on his right-hand, a musket and bandoleers; on his left, books, &c. underneath, "Tam marti, quam Mercurio."*

George Gascoigne, a gentleman of a good education, served with reputation in the wars in the Low Countries; and after his return to England, distinguished himself by his writings in prose and verse. He published several books of poems with fantastic titles, namely, "Flowers," "Herbs," "Weeds," &c. &c. The print of him is prefixed to his "Steele Glas, a Satire," Lond. 1576; 4to. before which are commendatory verses by Walter Rawley, and others. *Ob.* 1578.

A S C O T C H P O E T.

GEORGE BUCHANAN; *F. Pourbus p. J. Houbraken sc. 1741. In the collection of Dr. Mead; Illust. Head.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS; *Æt. 76; Esme de Boulonois f. 4to.*

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS; *J. C. H. f. A copy from the above. In Boiffard; 4to.*

* See the preface to this work.

GEORGIUS

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS; *R. V. S. F. in a cypher*; 12mo.

GEORGIUS BUCHANANUS; *R. White sc. h. sb.*

George Buchanan, a very celebrated Scottish poet and historian, who in both those characters has happily emulated the simplicity and beauty of the ancients, was preceptor to James VI. The most applauded of his poetical works is his translation of the Psalms, particularly of the CIV*. His History of Scotland, in which he has treated the character of Mary, the mother of his royal pupil, with great freedom, has been read in the schools in that kingdom as a Latin classic †. *Ob.* 28 Sept. 1582. *Æt.* 76.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

WILLIAM CAMDEN, author of the “*Britannia*,” published in this reign. See the next.

RALPH (OR RAFF) BROOK, Esq. York-herald, *died* 15 *Oct.* 1625, *aged* 73; *ruff*; *herald's coat*; 4to.

Rafe Brook, who naturally follows Camden as his antagonist, discovered many errors in relation to pedigrees, in the “*Britannia*,” which he offered to communicate to

* This Psalm has been translated into Latin by nine Scottish poets. Eight of these translations were printed at Edinburgh, 1696, 12mo. together with the “*Poetic Duel*” of Dr. George Eglisem with Buchanan. The former accused that great poet of bad Latin, and bad poetry, in his version of this Psalm, and made no scruple of preferring his own translation of it to Buchanan's. The “*Confilium Collegii Medici Parisiensis de Mania G. Eglisemii, quam prodidit Scripto*,” is well worth the reader's perusal for its pleasantries: it is prefixed to the “*Poetic Duel*.” The ninth Latin translation of the CIV. Psalm, was by the famous Dr. Pitcairne. It was published in the name of Walter Dannifon. There is an admired version of this Psalm in English by Blacklock, a poet of the same nation, who was born blind. See his *Poems* published by Mr. Spence.

† The “*History of Scotland*,” lately published by Dr. Robertson, has added to the number of our English classics.

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the author ; but his offer was waved, and he was superciliously treated. Upon this, urged by personal resentment, he sedulously applied himself to a thorough examination of that celebrated work, and published a discovery of the errors which he found in the fourth edition of it. This book, in which Mr. Camden is treated with very little ceremony, or even common decency, was of great use to him in the fifth edition, published in 1600. Brook's "Second Discovery of Errors," to which his head is prefixed, was published in 4to. 1723, about a century after his decease.

WILLIAM LAMBARDE of Kent, Esq. *Ob. Æt.* 65, 1601; *Vertue sc.* 1730; *b. fb.*

WILLIAM LAMBARDE, &c. *Vertue sc.* *Frontispiece to his* "Alphabetical Description of the Chief Places in England and Wales;" *first published,* 1730; 4to.

William Lambarde, a learned and industrious antiquary, was author of the "Archaionomia, five de prificis Anglorum Legibus," 1568; 4to. and of the "Perambulation of Kent," 1570. He carefully collected many of the old MSS. which were in the Cotton Library, and was the founder of an almshouse at Greenwich.

JOHN STOW, historian and antiquary; *Vertue sc.* *A bust, from his monument in the church of St. Andrew Underbassett; large b. fb.* *The whole monument was engraved by Sturt, for his Survey.*

This industrious antiquary, who was bred a taylor, quitted his occupation, to pursue his beloved study of the history and antiquities of England, to which he had an invincible propensity. He was not only indefatigable in searching for ancient authors and MSS. of all kinds relating

lating to English history, but was also at the pains of transcribing many things with his own hand. As his studies and collections engrossed his whole attention, he, in a few years, found himself in embarrassed circumstances, and was under a necessity of returning to his trade; but was enabled by the generosity of archbishop Parker to resume his studies. His principal works are his "Survey of London;" a book deservedly esteemed; his Additions to Hollinghead's Chronicle, and his "Annals." The folio volume, commonly called "Stow's Chronicle," was compiled from his papers after his decease, by E. Howes. Our author Stow, had a principal hand in two improved editions of Chaucer's Works, published in this reign. *Ob.* 5 April, 1605, *Æt.* 80.

HUMPHREY LLOYD, (OR LHUYD) of Denbigh, Esq. antiquary, 1561; *J. Faber f.* 1717; *b. fb. mezz.*

Humphrey Lloyd, a celebrated antiquary, was sometime of Brazen Nose College in Oxford, where he seems to have studied physic for his amusement, as he never followed it as a profession. He had a taste for the arts, particularly music, and did the map of England for the "Theatrum Orbis" of Ortelius, his particular friend, to whom he addressed his "Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum," 1572; 12mo. and his epistle "De Mona Druidum Insula, Antiquati suæ restituta." He also wrote "Chronicon Walliæ, a Rege Cadwalladero, usque ad An. Dom. 1294;" a MS. in the Cotton Library. He collected a great number of curious and useful books for lord Lumley his brother-in-law. These were purchased by James I. and were the foundation of the Royal Library. They are now a very valuable part of the British Museum. *Ob. circ.* 1570.

The

The ancient society of antiquaries, in the list of whom are many great and respectable names*, was erected in this reign. In the next, their assemblies were interrupted, as James looked upon this learned body as a formidable combination against his prerogative.

Sir JOHN HAYWARD, historiographer. See the reign of James I.

THOMAS BODLÆUS, &c. *M. Burgbers f. b. f. b. From the original at Oxford.*

At the four corners of this print are the heads of William earl of Pembroke, archbishop Laud, Sir Kenelm Digby, and Mr. Selden, who were benefactors to the Bodleian Library †.

THOMAS BODLEIUS, miles; *ex marmore quod in Bibl. Bodl. posuit Cl. Th. Sackvillus, com. Dorset. Acad. Canc.—Idem; ex effigie in Xysto Bibl. Bodl. two small ovals, in one head-piece.*

Sir Thomas Bodley merited much as a man of letters; but incomparably more, in the ample provision he has made for literature, in which he stands unrivalled. In 1599, he opened his library; a mausoleum which will perpetuate his memory as long as books themselves endure. He drew up the statutes himself for the regulation of his library, and wrote memoirs of his own life. Hearne, in his "Camdeni Elizabetha," has published "An Account of an Agreement between Q. Elizabeth and the United Provinces, wherein she supported them, and they stood not to their agreement; written by Sir Thomas Bodley." *Ob.* 28 Jan. 1612.

Sir FRANCIS VERE. See Class VII.

* See the list in "Biograph. Britan." Artic. AGARD.

† This is the frontispiece to the Catalogue of that Library.

Sir

Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT. See Class VII.

JOHN GERARDE; *engraved by Wm. Rogers, for the first edit. of his Herbal.*

JOHN GERARDE; *engraved by Payne, for Johnson's edition of the same book.*

John Gerarde, a surgeon in London, was the greatest English botanist of his time. He was many years retained as chief gardener to lord Burleigh, who was himself a great lover of plants, and had the best collection of any nobleman in the kingdom: among these were many exotics, introduced by Gerarde. In 1597, he published his Herbal, which was printed at the expence of J. Norton, who procured the figures from Frankfort, which were originally cut for Tabermontanus's Herbal in High Dutch. In 1633, Thomas Johnson, an apothecary, published an improved edition of Gerarde's book, which is still much esteemed*. The descriptions in this Herbal are plain and familiar; and both these authors have laboured more to make their readers understand the characters of the plants, than to give them to understand that they knew any thing of Greek or Latin.

* Thomas Johnson, who, for his labours in this work, was honoured with a Dr. of physic's degree, by the university of Oxford, was lieut. col. to Sir Mar- maduke Rawdon, governor of Basing-house, in the Civil Wars. He set fire to the Grange near that fortress, which consisted of twenty houses, and killed and burnt about three hundred of Sir William Waller's men, wounded five hundred more, and took arms, ammunition, and provision, from the enemy. He died in Sept. 1644, of a wound which he received in a fall from the garrison.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS.

PAINTERS.

ISAACUS OLIVERUS. *In the Set of Painters by Hondius ; h. fb.*

ISAAC OLIVER ; *J. Oliver p. J. Miller sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting ;" 4to.*

There never appeared in England, perhaps in the whole world, a greater master in miniature than Isaac Oliver. He painted a few pieces of history, but generally portraits ; which have so much truth and delicacy, as never to have been equalled, but by the smaller works of Holbein. His pictures are marked with ϕ . He died in the reign of Charles I. Hilliard, his cotemporary artist, painted history and portrait, but chiefly the latter. One of his most capital pieces was queen Elizabeth sitting on her throne. It is well known that that princess often sat to him. He drew with as much exactness as Isaac Oliver, but was greatly inferior to him in colouring.

————— A hand or eye

By Hilliard drawn, is worth a history

By a worse painter made. DONNE.

CORNELIUS KETEL ; *T. Chambrs sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

C. Ketel, a Dutch painter of history and portrait, was introduced to the queen by lord-chancellor Hatton, and had the honour of painting her picture. He also did portraits of several of the nobility. After his return
to

to Holland, he laid aside his pencils, and painted with his fingers, and after that with his toes. This artist reminds me of the man who could thread a needle with his toes, and attempted to sew with them. He is said to have made but very bungling work.

FREDERIGO ZUCCHERO ; *Campiglia del Billiy*
f. *In the "Museum Florentinum.*

FREDERIC ZUCCHERO ; *A. Bannerman sc. 4to. ubi supra.*

Frederic Zucchero, a celebrated Italian painter of history and portrait, had also the honour of painting the queen. Several of his portraits are engraved among the Illustrious Heads. There is a very grand composition by him, in the church of St. Angelo in Vado, the place of his nativity, of which I shall give a description, as I have seen it no where described. In the lower part of this piece, which is painted in the form of a large arch, is the angel Gabriel, revealing the birth of Christ to the Virgin. On the right and left, are the patriarchs and prophets who foretold that great event, with tablets in their hands, on which are inscribed their prophecies. In the upper part is heaven opened, and the Eternal Father in the midst of a large group of seraphs, with his right-hand extended, in a posture of benediction, and grasping a globe with his left. Next below him is the Holy Ghost ; and on each side the several orders of angels, supported by clouds, singing, and playing on various instruments of music. Just without the semi-circle of the arch, on the right and left, are Adam and Eve very conspicuous, in melancholy postures ; intimating that the birth of the Messiah was for the redemption of fallen man. There is a fine print of this painting by Cornelius Cort, in two sheets, 1571. *Ob. 1602.*

HENRY CORNELIUS UROOM; *If. Oliver p. T. Chambers sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting." His head is also in the Set of Painters, engraved by Hen. Hondius.*

Uroom, who was a native of Harlem, was employed by lord Howard of Effingham, in drawing the designs of the tapestry, now in the house of lords, in which is represented the history of the engagements with the Spanish Armada. There is a fine set of prints of this tapestry published by Pine, in 1739.

MARC GARRARD; *se ipse p. &c. Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting." It is copied from Hollar.—The original picture was done long after the death of queen Elizabeth.*

Marc Garrard, a native of Brussels, painted history, landscape, architecture, and portrait; he also illuminated, and designed for glass painters. His etchings of Esop's Fables, from which Barlow has frequently borrowed, are executed with great spirit. See the reign of Charles I.

Sir NATHANIEL BACON; *se ipse p. Chambers sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Sir Nathaniel Bacon, second son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, by his first lady, painted his own portrait, and a cook-maid, with large and small fowls, in a masterly manner. Both these pictures are at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's. He was ancestor to the present lord Townshend.

A N E N G R A V E R .

Dr. **RICHARD HAYDOCKE** engraved the prints for his translation of Lomatius's "Art of Painting," as he tells us himself, in the preface to that book. See Class IX.

A P R I N T E R .

A P R I N T E R.

J. D. (JOHN DAY) 1562, *Ætat.* 40. “*Life is death, and death is life.*” *Frontispiece to the first edition of Fox’s Acts and Monuments,* 1563.

John Day, who was the most eminent printer and bookfeller in this reign, lived over Aldersgate, under which he had a shop. But his largest shop was at the west door of St. Paul’s. He printed the Bible, dedicated to Edward VI. fol. 1549. He also printed Latimer’s Sermons*; several editions of the Book of Martyrs; Tindale’s Works, in one vol. folio, 1572; several of Roger Ascham’s pieces, and many other things of less note.

C L A S S X I.

L A D I E S.

ANN D’ACRES, countess of Arundel, wife of earl Philip, who died in the Tower in this reign. Her portrait, which was done in her old age, is described in the reign of Charles I.

ELIZABETH, countess of Shrewsbury. See the next reign.

FRANCES, dutchess of Suffolk, and Adrian Stokes, her second husband. *Lucas de Heere p. Vertue sc. large sb. In the collection of the honourable Horace Walpole.*

* The following colophon is at the end of the oldest edition of Latimer’s Sermons, 8vo. without date. “Imprinted at London by John Daye, dwelling at Aldersgate, and William Seres, dwelling in Peter Colledge.”

Frances,

Frances, dutchess of Suffolk, was the eldest of the two surviving daughters of Charles Brandon, by Mary queen of France, youngest sister to Henry VIII. Adrian Stokes was master of her horse. This match has been very differently spoken of. Some have blamed the dutchess for so far forgetting her dignity, as to marry her domestic. Others have commended her for so far remembering her near relation to the crown, and the jealousy which it might have excited, as to provide for her own security, and to marry a person who could not give the least umbrage to the queen. *Ob.* 1563.

FRANCISCA SIDNEY, comitissa Suffex, *Coll. Sidney-Suffex Fund.* 1598; *Faber f. A tabula in Ædibus Coll. Sidney-Suffex Magi. assertata; large 4to. mezz.*

Frances, countess of Suffex, was sister to Sir Henry Sidney, lord-deputy of Ireland, and relict of Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Suffex. She left by will 5000 l. besides her goods unbequeathed, for the erection of the college in Cambridge called after her name. *Ob.* 9 Mar. 1588.

MARY, countess of Pembroke, niece to the countess of Suffex, and sister to Sir Philip Sidney. See the next reign.

ELIZABETH, baroness of Effingham, and afterwards countess of Nottingham, wife of admiral Howard, and one of the ladies of the queen's household. See her portrait in the procession of the queen to the house of her brother, the lord Hunsdon.

The following story, which now appears to be sufficiently confirmed *, is related of this lady by several authors.

* See Birch's "Negotiations," p. 206, and "Memoirs," vol. ii. p. 481, 505, 506. See also "Royal and Noble Authors," *Artic. ESSEX.*

When

When the earl of Essex was in the height of favour with the queen, she presented him with a ring, telling him at the same time, "That whatever he should commit, she would pardon him, if he returned that pledge." When he lay under sentence of death, this ring was delivered to the countess of Nottingham, who undertook to carry it to the queen; but at the instance of her husband, the earl's avowed enemy, she betrayed her trust. This she confessed to Elizabeth, as she lay on her death-bed. The strong passions of that princess were instantly agitated; the high-spirited Essex was now regarded as a suppliant; every spark of resentment was extinguished; the amiable man, the faithful servant, the injured lover, and the unhappy victim, now recurred to her thoughts; threw her into the most violent agonies of grief, and hastened her death.

Lady HUNSDON, wife of Henry Carey lord Hunsdon, and one of the ladies of the queen's household. See the procession to Hunsdon house.

A SCOTCH LADY.

MARGARET, countess of Lenox, daughter of Margaret queen of Scots, eldest sister to Henry VIII. by Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus. See her portrait, with that of Matthew Stuart, her husband, &c. in lord Darnley's epitaph.

C L A S S X I I .

PERSONS remarkable from one CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

* * * * *

REMARKS

REMARKS ON DRESS, &c.

We are informed by Hentzner *, that the English, in the reign of Elizabeth, cut the hair close on the middle of the head, but suffered it to grow on either side.

As it is usual in dress, as in other things, to pass from one extreme to another, the large jutting coat became quite out of fashion in this reign, and a coat was worn resembling a waistcoat.

The men's ruffs were generally of a moderate size, the women's bore a proportion to their farthingales, which were enormous.

We are informed, that some beaux had actually introduced long swords and high ruffs, which approached the royal standard. This roused the jealousy of the queen, who appointed officers to break every man's sword, and to clip all ruffs which were beyond a certain length †.

The breeches, or to speak more properly, drawers, fell far short of the knees, and the defect was supplied with long hose, the tops of which were fastened under the drawers.

In 1564. William, earl of Pembroke, was the first who wore knit stockings in England, which were introduced in this reign. They were presented to him by William Rider, an apprentice near London Bridge, who happened to see a pair brought from Mantua, at an Italian merchant's in the city, and made a pair exactly like them ‡.

* See his "Journey to England."
 ‡ See Stow's Chron. p. 169.

† Townshend's "Journals," p. 250.

Edward

Edward Vere, the seventeenth earl of Oxford, was the first that introduced embroidered gloves and perfumes into England, which he brought from Italy. He presented the queen with a pair of perfumed gloves, and her portrait was painted with them upon her hands *.

At this period was worn a hat of a singular form, which resembled a close-stool pan with a broad brim †. Philip II. in the former reign, seems to wear one of these utensils upon his head, with a narrower brim than ordinary, and makes at least as grotesque an appearance, as his countryman Don Quixote with the barber's basin ‡.

The reverend Mr. John More of Norwich, one of the worthiest clergyman in the reign of Elizabeth, gave the best reason that could be given, for wearing the longest and largest beard of any Englishman of his time; namely, "That no act of his life might be unworthy of the gravity of his appearance §." I wish as good a reason could always have been assigned for wearing the longest hair, and the longest or largest wig ||.

As the queen left no less than three thousand different habits in her wardrobe when she died ¶, and was possessed of the dresses of all countries, it is somewhat strange that there is such a uniformity of dress in her por-

* Stow's Annals, p. 686.

† This indecent idea forcibly obtrudes itself; and I am under a kind of necessity of using the comparison, as I know nothing else that in any degree resembles it. See the head of the earl of Morton, by Houbraken, &c.

‡ See his head by Wirix, or in Luckius's "Sylloge Numism. elegant. Argent. tinæ, 1620;" fol.

§ Alebat ille quidem non comam, at barbam, ut nihil tanta gravitate indignum committeret. Holland's "Heroologia," where may be seen his head.

|| See "The Mischief of long Hair," and Mulliner against Peri-wigs, and Peri-wig-makers, 1708; 4to.

¶ Carte, vol. iii. p. 702.

traits, and that she should take a pleasure in being loaded with ornaments.

At this time the stays, or boddices, were worn long waisted. Lady Hunston, the foremost of the ladies in the procession to Hunston-house, appears with a much longer waist than those that follow her. She might possibly have been a leader of the fashion, as well as of the procession.

APPENDIX to the Reign of ELIZABETH.

FOREIGNERS.

KNIGHTS of the GARTER.

MAXIMIL. II. Rom. Imp. *a medallion.* In the "Continuation of Golzius's Series of the Emperors;" fol. 1645.

Maximilian II. son of Ferdinand, brother to Charles V. was engaged in a very troublesome war with the Turks, which was renewed in the reign of Rodolph his son. He was a munificent patron of learned men; and the greatest master of languages of any prince, if not of any man of his time, being able to speak no less than eight with facility. He was elected king of Poland; but his death prevented his taking possession of that kingdom. *Ob.* 12 Oct. 1576.

RODOLPHUS II. *a large medallion; ubi supra.*

Rodolph II. son of Maximilian II. was unsuccessful in his wars with the Turks, who took from him a considerable

able part of Hungary. He was a friend to arts and learning in general, particularly to painters and mathematicians. He made a collection of pictures, at an immense expence, from all parts of Europe; and had the pleasure of seeing the arts flourish under his own eye, in Germany. John, Raphael, and Giles Sadler, who are deservedly reckoned among the best engravers of their time, were patronized by him. The most eminent of these brethren was Giles, or Ægidius*, who was exceeded by none of the workmen of that age. *Ob.* 1612, *Æt.* 59.

CHARLES IX. roy de France. *One of the set of the kings of France, by Jaques de Bie; h. sb.*

Charles IX. king of France, was a prince equally perfidious and cruel †. After he had made peace with the huguenots, and lulled them into a profound security, he ordered a general slaughter to be made of them at Paris, at the celebration of the king of Navarre's marriage. ^{24 August,} This bloody massacre will be a stain in the annals of the ^{1572.} French nation, to the end of time. The English court went into mourning upon this sad occasion, and the most undissembled sorrow sat on every countenance, when the French ambassador, soon after that event, had his audience of the queen. *Ob.* 1574.

HENRY III. roy de Fran. et de Pologne. *One of the set by J. de Bie; h. sb.*

HENRI III. roy de France, &c. *very neat, in an ovolo border; small 4to.*

* Mr. Evelyn mistook Giles and Ægidius for two persons. See his "Sculptura."

† Nec tibi diva parens, genesis nec Dardanus auctor,
Perfide! sed duris genuit te cantibus horrens
Caucasus, Hyrcanæque admorunt Ubera Tigres.

Henry III. king of France, who was suitor to Elizabeth, when he was duke of Anjou, lost, by his male-administration, the great reputation he had acquired before he had ascended the throne. After he had caused the duke of Guise, and the cardinal his brother, to be assassinated, and had entered into a confederacy with the huguenots, he was mortally wounded himself by Jaques Clement, a Dominican friar; who had the good fortune to die by the swords of the courtiers, upon the spot where he killed the king. *Ob.* 1 Aug. 1589.

HENRY IV. roy de France et Navarre. *One of the set by J. de Bie; h. sb.*

HENRY IV. &c. *One of the set of the gallery of illustrious men, in the Palais Cardinal, now called the Palais Royal; h. sb.*

There are several portraits of him in the Luxemburg Gallery.

The capacity of Henry IV. was equally adapted to peace or war. France, which had been harrassed and torn by civil wars, for near half a century, had an interval of repose under this great prince, who, by the assistance of the duke of Sully, one of the most able, industrious, and faithful ministers that ever served a king, brought order into the finances, encouraged agriculture and the manual arts, and laid the foundation of that power and grandeur to which the French monarchy afterwards rose. The bishop of Rodez, in his "Life of Henry," intimates, that his extravagant passion for the female sex, was the occasion of his death. He, in 1610, was assassinated by Ravilliac, a lay Jesuit.

FOREIGNERS,

FOREIGNERS, who were in ENGLAND, in this Reign.

FRANCOIS, duc d'Alençon, depuis duc d'Anjou ; *in armour ; whole length ; b. ff.*

Francis, duke of Anjou, brother to Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. was twenty-five years younger than Elizabeth. He had made some progress in his suit with that princess, before he came into England *, and had a secret interview with her at Greenwich, in which, though his person was not advantageous, he gained considerably upon her affections. He came into England a second time, the same year, and was graciously received by her. On the anniversary of her coronation, she publicly took a ring from her finger, and put it on the duke's. This wise princess was very near being the dupe of her passions ; but, after a long struggle betwixt her reason and her love, she reluctantly yielded to the former, and the match was broken off.

The duke of FERIA ; *an etching ; collar of the Golden Fleece ; cloak ; half len. 12mo.*

Don Gomez Suarez, de Figueroa y Cordova, came into England with king Philip, and was afterwards created duke of Feria in Spain. He married Jane, daughter of Sir William Dormer, knight of the Bath, maid of honour to queen Mary, and sister of the first baron Dormer

* When the French commissioners were sent to make their proposals of marriage betwixt Elizabeth and this prince, they were attended by a great train of the French nobility, in all the pomp and glitter of dress. The English vied with them upon this occasion, and the court was never seen so brilliant. Jufts and tournaments were celebrated, in which the prime nobility were challengers ; and a magnificence was displayed in this romantic solemnity, superior to what had been seen in the time of Henry VIII.

of

of Wenge, in the county of Bucks. He was employed in several embassies from Philip to Elizabeth, in the beginning of her reign; and was much incensed against her for not suffering his wife's grandmother, and other catholics, to reside in the Low Countries, and preserve their estates and effects in England.

ABRAHAM ORTELIUS; thus inscribed:

“Spectandum dedit Ortelius mortalibus orbem,
“Orbi spectandum Galleus † Ortelium.”

Frontispiece to his “Theatrum Orbis,” 1603; fol. to which is prefixed his Life. There is a copy of this head in the Continuation of Boissard.

Abraham Ortelius, the celebrated geographer, was a sojourner at Oxford in the reign of Edward VI. and came a second time into England, in 1577. His “Theatrum Orbis” was the completest work of the kind that had ever been published, and gained him a reputation equal to his immense labour in compiling it. The world was not only obliged to him for this very estimable book, but also for the “Britannia,” which he first persuaded Camden to undertake. *Ob.* 1598.

MATTHIAS de LOBEL, &c. *Delaram* &c.

Matthias Lobel, a Flemish physician, was one of the greatest botanists of his time. He spent the latter part of his life in England, where he published his “Stirpium Adversaria,” 1570, fol. in which work he was

† Galle, the engraver of this head, did a plate for Ortelius, of the death of the Virgin, which is esteemed by the curious one of the most elegant productions of that age. The print, which is very scarce, is inscribed; “*Sic Petri Brugelii archetypum Galleus imitabatur.—Abrah. Ortelius sibi et amicis, feri curabat.*” Sh.

assisted

assisted by Peter Pena. In 1576, he republished the same book, with considerable additions. He was also author of an Herbal in the Dutch language, and was engaged in another great work, which he did not live to finish. Gerarde, who was his intimate friend, has followed the method of the "Adversaria," in his Herbal. The name of Lobel is familiar to all botanists, and is affixed to the names of many plants, as characteristic of their species. The time of his death is not known. He calls himself an old man, in his Latin epistle addressed to Gerarde, 1597, and prefixed to his Herbal.

JAMES

JAMES I. began his Reign 24 March, 1602-3.

CLASS I.

The ROYAL FAMILY.

JACOBUS I. &c. *Vandyck p. ab originali minuta**,
facta per Fra. Hilyard, 1617. Smith f. 1721; h. sb. mezz.

JACOBUS I. &c. *A copy of the above print, by Faber; h. sb. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *From a painting of Vandyck; Vertue sc. 8vo.*

At Hampton Court are whole length portraits of James I. the queen of Bohemia, and prince Henry, by Vandyck, from originals done in this reign. The last has great merit.

JAMES I. &c. *Van Somer p. Vertue sc. From an original at Hampton Court. Engraved for Rapin's "History;" fol.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Van Somer p. h. sb. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Cornelius Johnson (Fansen) p. R. White sc. 1696; sb.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Cornelius Johnson p. J. Faber f. 4to. mezz.*

“ James the first of England, and sext of Scotland, a gude,
“ godlie, and learned prince, succeeded to his mother, in
“ the yeire of the warld 5537, yeire of Christ 1567: and
“ nove (now) to his coufinge of blessed memorie, Elifa-
“ beth, lait queine of England, in the yeir of the warlde,
“ 5563, in the yeir of Christ, 1603. He married Anna

* Sir Ant. Weldon informs us, that James could not be persuaded to sit for his picture. “ Court and Character of K. James,” p. 177.

“ daughter

“ daughter to Frederik II. king of Denmarke, &c. and
 “ Sophia, Ulricus the duke of Mekelburgh his only
 “ daughter; quha (who) has borne unto him alreadie,
 “ Henrie Frederik the prince, the 19 Febr. 1593; Eliza-
 “ beth, 19 August, 1596; Margaret, 24 Decemb. 1598;
 “ Charles duke of Rofay *, 19 Novemb. 1600: and he is
 “ now presenthe king of England, Scotland, France, and
 “ Ireland; and this yeir, 1603, is the first of his reigne
 “ in England, &c. and the 37 yeir of his reign in Scot-
 “ land.” *One of the set of Stuarts, before described; 4to.*

JACOBUS VI. &c. A°. 1603, *Æt.* 37; *P. de Iudeis (de Jode)*
Antwerp sc. 4to.

JACOBUS, &c. *Æt.* 38, 1604; *Crispin van de Pass exc. Colo-
 niæ, 8vo. In a square frame, supported by a lion and griffon.—*
 The latter belonged to queen Elizabeth’s arms, and was
 placed here by mistake.

JAMES I. on horseback; *F. Delaram sc. View of London;*
b. fb.

JACOBUS, &c. *F. D. (Francis Delaram) sc. 1619; 4to.*

JAMES I. *crowned and sitting; a sword in his right-hand, a
 death’s head in his left, which rests on his knee. Before him stands
 prince Henry, whose left-hand is upon a death’s head on a table;*
W. Passæus sc. 1621.

JAMES I. *inscribed Solomon; by which appellation, and that
 of the Platonic king, he was sometimes distinguished. The
 portrait is in the title to bishop Carleton’s “ Thankful Remem-
 brance of God’s Mercy;” 4to. and engraved by Wm. Pass.*

JAMES I. *S. Passæus sc. sitting; whole length; b. fb.*

JACOBUS, &c. *S. Passæus delin. et sc. 4to.*

JACOBUS et ANNA, &c. *Johan. Wiricx f. whole lengths; b. fb.*

* The first duke of Rothsay was the eldest son of Robert III. who was before
 earl of Carrick and Athol.

GIACOMO, re della Gran Bretagna; *A. B. (Bloom) sc.*

JAMES I. *sitting in a chair; Vaughn sc. 4to.*

JAMES I. *bat and feather; gloves in his hand; Stent*; h. sb.*

JACOBUS, &c. *a sword in his right-hand, and a globe in his left; Stent; 4to.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Pet. Iselb. exc. 4to.*

JAMES I. *oval; underneath, "Mars Puer," &c. small.*

JAMES I. *four English verses:—"View here the effigies of a prudent king," &c. 12mo.*

JAMES I. *holding a sword and globe, which he rests on a cushion; 4to.*

JACOBUS, &c. *in armour, over which is an ermined robe; battle at a distance; 4to.*

JAMES I. and his queen: *the king is in armour, the queen in a ruff and farthingale, very neatly engraved; whole lengths; h. sb.*

JAMES I. and his son prince Henry; *with the genealogy of the Stuarts at the top; h. sb.*

JAMES I. and his son prince Henry, *on horseback; the horses richly caparisoned; sb. scarce.*

JACOBUS I. &c. *Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Simon f. b. sb. mezz.*

JAQUES premier, &c. *P. a Gunst sc. h. sb.*

JACOBUS, &c. *P. a Gunst sc. large h. sb.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Pelham f. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *M. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

HISTORICAL PRINTS.

JAMES I. *joining the hands of the kings of Sweden and Denmark; a wooden print. In the title to the "Joyful Peace concluded between the King of Denmark, and the King of Sweden, by means of James," &c. 1613.*

* Stent was a printfeller, and a copper-plate printer, as the word *excudit* on his prints intimates.

JAMES

JAMES I. *sitting in parliament; Elstracke sc. In "Time's Store-house;" fol. 1619.*

JAMES I. *sitting in parliament; Cockson sc.*

JAMES I. *sitting in parliament; lord Bacon, the chancellor, standing on his right-hand, and Henry Montague, lord-treasurer, on his left; beneath the latter sits prince Charles. The portrait in the herald's coat is Sir Wm. Segar: above are the king's arms, and the arms of the English and Scottish nobility; large sb.*

This curious print, which is without the engraver's name, is among the prints given by Dr. Ric. Rawlinson to the Bodleian library.

The apotheosis of JAMES I. *It is in the ceiling of the Banqueting House at Whitehall, and is engraved in three sheets by Gribelin, after Rubens.*

The love of peace seems to have been the ruling passion in James I. † to which he sacrificed almost every principle of sound policy. He was eminently learned, especially in divinity; and was better qualified to fill a professor's chair, than a throne. His speculative notions of regal power were as absolute as those of an eastern monarch; but he wanted that vigour and firmness of mind which was necessary to reduce them to practice. His consciousness of his own weakness in the exertion of his prerogative, drew from him this concession: "That though a king *in abstracto*, had all power, a king *in concreto*, was bound to observe the laws of the country which he governed." But if all restraints on his prerogative had been taken off, and he could have been, in reality, that abstracted king which he had formed in

† He is said to have been painted abroad with a scabbard without a sword, and with a sword which no body could draw, though several were pulling at it. Wilson's "Life of James I."

his imagination, he possessed too much good nature to have been a tyrant. See Class IX.

ANNE of Denmark, queen of king James I. *C. Johnson p. At Somerset House; Illust. Head.*

“ Anna daughter to that nobil prince of worthie memorie, Frederik the II. king of Denmark, &c. marijt unto James the sext, in the yeir of Christ, 1590; who hath born unto him alreadie fyve children befoir mentioned. The Lord in mercie indevv thame and their posterities, with sick measure of his grace, that not onl̄e the kirk of Christ, in thair dominions, but also in whole Europe, may find a bleffinge in their happie government: Amen.” *One of the set of Stuarts; 4to. 1603.*

ANNA, &c. *in a square sprigged ruff; Crispin de Pass f. 1604; 8vo.*

ANNE, &c. *Simon Passæus sc. On horseback; view of Windsor Castle; h. fb.*

ANNA, &c. *S. Passæus sc. 1617; 4to.*

ANNA, &c. *S. P. fe. A crown over her head; jewels in her hair.*

This print, which is a small oval, is from a silver-plate in the Ashmolean Museum. A few proofs only were wrought off, by order of the reverend Mr. Huddesford, the present worthy keeper, which he presented to his friends.

ANNA, &c. *a wooden print; her name is in a semicircle above the head; 12mo.*

ANNA, Frederici Danorum regis filia, &c. *4to.*

ANN of Denmark, &c. *Stent; h. fb.*

Though the portrait of Anne of Denmark be among the heads of illustrious persons, she was only illustrious

as

as she was a queen. There was nothing above mediocrity in any circumstance of her character. *Ob. 1 Mar. 1618-9.*

HENRY, prince of Wales, eldest son of king James I. *G. Vertue sc. From a curious limning by Isaac Oliver; in the collection of R. Mead, M. D.*

HENRY, prince of Wales; *J. Oliver p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Dr. Mead; Illust. Head.*

HENRICUS princeps; *C. Johnson p. Gribelin sc.*

Prince HENRY; *Elstracke sc. whole length; hat and feather on a table by him; 4to.*

HENRICUS princeps; *Crispin van de Pass exc. 8vo.*

HENRICUS princeps, in armour, exercising with a lance; a whole length; *S. Passæus sc. 1612; h. sb.*

HENRICUS princeps, exercising with a lance. In the "Herologia *;" *8vo. copied from Pass; another copy; 4to.*

He was employed in this exercise, when the French ambassador came to take his leave of him, and asked him if he had any commands to France: "Tell your master, said the prince, how you left me engaged."

HENRICUS princeps Walliæ; a head, in the "Herologia *;" *8vo.*

HENRICUS princeps; *F. Delaram sc. 4to.*

HENRICUS princeps; *C. Boel f. P. de Fode exc. oval; ornaments; h. sb.*

Prince HENRY; *Hole sc. whole length.*

HENRICUS princeps: In the same plate with three other princes who died young; namely, Edward VI. Henry, duke of Gloucester, brother to Charles II. and Wm. duke of Gloucester, son of the prince and princess of Denmark; *h. sb. mezz.*

* H. Holland, a stationer in London, was author of the "Herologia." The portraits in it, which are genuine and neatly executed, were engraved in this reign, by Crispin Pass, and his sister Magdalen. See the commendatory verses before the book, which is a small folio.

Arms,

Arms, literature, and business, engaged the attention of this excellent young prince, who seems to have had neither leisure nor inclination for the pursuits of vice or pleasure. The dignity of his behaviour, and his manly virtues, were respected by every rank and order of men. Though he was snatched away in the early prime of life, he had the felicity to die in the height of his popularity and fame, and before he had experienced any of the miseries which awaited the royal family. It is remarkable that the king, who thought himself eclipsed by the splendor of his character, ordered that no mourning should be worn for him. *Ob.* 6 Nov. 1612, *Æt.* 18.

CHARLES, prince of Wales; *R. E. (Renold Elstracke) f. who's length; in armour; 8vo.*

CAROLUS princeps, &c. *Fr. Delaram f. on horseback; Richmond at a distance; h. fb.*

CHARLES, prince of Wales; *F. Delaram f. 4to.*

CAROLUS princeps; *Crisp. de Pass exc. 4to.*

CHARLES prince, &c. *Wil. Pass f. At the bottom are two soldiers presenting their muskets; 4to.*

CAROLUS princeps; *Sim. Pass f. 12mo. Over the dedication of James the first's Works in Latin, translated by bishop Montague.*

Prince CHARLES, and "Maria Henrietta*, with the "arms and marriages past betwixt England and France;" *fb.*

This prince, though possessed of many excellent qualities, was never so popular as his brother. The king continued to call him "Baby Charles," from his infancy, even to the time of the marriage treaty with France. In 1623, Charles, with more than Spanish gallantry, but less than Spanish prudence, went to Madrid to visit the

* Sic. Orig.

infanta*. Howel, in his Letters, and Wilson, in his "Life of James I." have given us an account of the prince's journey to Spain, of the tedious and tantalizing formalities during the course of the treaty; of the interview betwixt these two great personages; and several other curious and interesting particulars, in relation to that romantic and mysterious affair.

ELIZABETH, daughter to king James; *eight Latin, and eight English verses, by John Davies. Sold by John Boswell; sheet; scarce.*

The lady ELIZABETH, daughter of James I. *Delaram sc. 4to.*

ELIZABETH, princess Palatine, *with a Latin dedication to James I. Mireveldius † p. Boethius Bolsuardus sc. 1615; sb. fine.*

ELIZABETH reine de Bohême; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. b. sb.*

ELIZABETH, queen of Bohemia; *Faber f. 4to.* See the next reign.

This amiable princess, who saw only a phantom of royalty, and had nothing more than the empty title of queen, bore her misfortunes with decency, and even magnanimity. So engaging was her behaviour, that she was, in the Low Countries, called the "Queen of Hearts." When her fortunes were at the lowest ebb, she never departed from her dignity; and poverty and distress † seemed to

* Sister of Philip IV. There are three prints of this princess; one by Crispin Pass, and two by Simon.

† Or Mireveldius.

‡ Poverty, especially in great personages, and great characters, has ever been an object of ridicule, to men of vulgar understandings. Arthur Wilson tells us, that "in Antwerp, they pictured the queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish mantler, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back; with the king her father carrying the cradle after her."

have

have had no other effect upon her, but to render her more an object of admiration than she was before.

CHARLES, second son of the elector-palatine; *an infant; sold by Jenner; small 4to.* See the next reign, Class I.

ELIZABETH, princess Palatina, filia regis Bohemix; *a child; the four seasons in the ornaments; small b. 8vo.*

That pregnancy of genius, by which the princess Elizabeth was so eminently distinguished, was conspicuous at this early period of her life. She was one of the most extraordinary children, as she was afterwards one of the most illustrious women of her age. See the next reign.

FAMILY PIECES.

JAMES I. his queen, and prince Henry; *a small oval, two inches $\frac{3}{4}$, by one inch $\frac{7}{8}$: from a silver plate in the Ashmolean Museum. It was engraved by one of the family of Pass, probably by Simon.* But few proofs have been taken from this curious plate.

Progenies JACOBI et ANNÆ, R. R. Mag. Brit. viz. *Henricus, Carolus, Elizabetha, Maria, & Sophia. In eadem tabula, progenies R. R. Bohemix. 1. Frederick; 2 Carolus; 3 Elizabeth; 4. Robertus**; 5. *Mauritius; 6. Lovisa Hollandina; 7. Ludovicus. Will. Passæus sc. 1621; large b. 8vo. scarce.*

In the family of James I. there is no portrait of Robert, the king's second son, nor any of the princess Margaret, who died before Mary and Sophia. These two last princesses are represented very young, leaning on death's heads, with palms in their hands. It is pro-

* "He was named Rupert, in memory of Rupert the first emperor of the Palatine's." CAMDEN.

bable

bable that there were no originals of the other two, to engrave from.

As I shall have occasion hereafter to make particular mention of the Palatine family, I shall only observe here, that Frederic, the eldest son of the king of Bohemia, returning with his father from Amsterdam to Utrecht, in the common passage-boat, the vessel overfet, in a thick fog, and the prince, clinging to the mast, was entangled in the tackling, and half drowned, and half frozen to death. The king, with some difficulty, saved his life by swimming.

The progenie of the renowned prince JAMES, &c. *This print, which is similar to the above, was engraved by George Mountaine.*

JAMES I. *sitting*; prince Charles and his sister, *standing*; nobles, &c.

The king and queen of Bohemia, and four only of their children; *Will. Pafs fecit, ad vivum figurator, 1621. This, and the other family piece by Pafs, have verses at bottom.*

CLASS II.

Great OFFICERS of STATE, and of the HOUSEHOLD.

THOMAS EGERTON, baron of Ellesmere, lord high-chancellor. See an account of him and lord Bacon, in the class of lawyers; and of the lord-keeper Williams, in the class of clergymen.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset, &c. *From an original at Knowle, in the possession of Lionel duke of Dorset; G. Vertue sc. Illust. Head.*

VOL. I.

F f

The

The earl of Dorset, who may be ranked with the first men of his age in his literary and political character, was an admirable manager of his private fortune, and the public revenue. He succeeded, early in life, to an immense estate, which, as he thought, set him above oeconomy; but in a few years, by excessive magnificence and dissipation, he found himself involved in debt. The indignity of being kept in waiting by an alderman, of whom he had occasion to borrow money, made so deep an impression upon him, that he resolved from that moment to be an oeconomist; and he managed his fortune so well, that he was thought a proper person to succeed lord Burleigh, in the office of lord high-treasurer. He was continued in this office by James I. and on the thirteenth of March, 1603-4, created earl of Dorset. *Ob.* 19 April, 1608. See Clafs IX.

May 15,
1598.

ROBERT CECIL, earl of Salisbury, &c. *Sold by J. Hind; 4to.*

ROBERT CECIL, comes Salisburix; *H. H. (Henry Hondius) del. & exc. 4to.*

ROBERTUS CECILIUS, comes Sarisburix; *8vo. In the "Herologia."*

ROBERTUS CECILIUS, &c. *H. Stock sc. 4to.*

ROBERT CECIL, earl of Salisbury; *Illust. Head.*

Creat. 4
May, 1605.

Robert Cecil was youngest son of William, lord Burleigh. He was one of the principal secretaries of state to queen Elizabeth, and master of the court of wards. Upon the accession of James, he was constituted sole secretary of state; and in the sixth year of his reign, lord-treasurer. He discharged his high offices with great abilities; and was, indeed, in industry and capacity scarce inferior to his father; but more artful, more insinuating, and

and far more infincere. King James used to call him his "little beagle," alluding to the many discoveries he made, of which he sent him intelligence. *Ob.* 24 May, 1612*.

THOMAS HOWARD, comes Suffolciæ, & totius Angliæ thesaurarius; *R. Elstracke sc. small 4to.*

Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, was son of Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk; by his second dutchess Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Audley of Walden. He was one of the volunteers in the memorable engagement with the Spanish armada, in 1588, and afterwards in the expedition to Cadiz; on both which occasions he gave signal proofs of his courage. He was, soon after the accession of James, created earl of Suffolk; Quat. 1603. was afterwards constituted lord-chamberlain of the household, and in 1614, lord-treasurer of England. In 1619, he was dismissed from his office, and fined 30,000 l. for taking bribes, and embezzling the king's treasure; crimes more imputable to his countess than himself. His ruin was, with great probability, supposed to be involved with that of his son-in-law, the earl of Somerset. Thomas Howard, his second son, was the first earl of Berkshire of this family. *Ob.* 28 May, 1626 †.

* He built the magnificent house at Hatfield, where much of the old furniture is preserved which was there in his life-time. There may be seen his portrait, and several portraits of the lord-treasurer, his father; one of which is in Mosaic. There is also a portrait of the celebrated Laura, of whom Petrarch was enamoured, inscribed, "Laura fui, viridern Raphael facit atque Petrarcha." There is a print of this lady in Thomasin's curious book, intitled, "Petrarcha redivivus."

† He built the vast structure called Audley Inn ‡, the greatest part of which is demolished. There is a set of views of this stately palace, by Winstanley. The prints are scarce, as the plates were engraved for one of the descendants of the lord treasurer. It is remarkable that forty-nine, and fifty pounds, were bid for this

‡ Or Audley End.

Sir HENRY MONTAGUE, one of the leading members of the house of commons, in this reign, and lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, was, by the interest of the countess of Buckingham, mother to the duke, made
 18 Jac. 1. lord-treasurer. His staff, which he was forced to resign in less than a year, is said to have cost him 20,000 l. He was succeeded by the earl of Middlesex, who was soon succeeded by others. The last mentioned peer said to one of his friends, "that the best way to prevent death, was to get to be lord-treasurer, for none died in that office." The head of Sir Henry Montague is in the class of lawyers.

Sir JAMES LEY, lord-treasurer. See Class VI.

EDWARD SOMERSET, earl of Worcester, &c. lord privy-seal; *S. Passens* *fc.* 1618; 4to.

Cr. 1514. The earl of Worcester was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the courts of queen Elizabeth and James I. In his youth, he was remarkable for his athletic constitution, and distinguished himself by the manly exercises of riding and tilting, in which he was perhaps superior to any of his cotemporaries. In the 43d of Eliz. he was appointed master of the horse; which office he resigned in the 13th of James, and was made lord privy-seal. *Ob.* 3 Mar. 1627-8. He was ancestor to the present duke of Beaufort.

HENRY VERE, earl of Oxford, lord high-chamberlain; *RV* in a *cypher*; *sold* by *Compton Holland*; 4to.

His portrait is at Welbeck.

book of views, at Dr. Mead's sale, by messieurs Bathoe and Ingram, booksellers in London, who received unlimited commissions to buy it. The value of the book is two guineas and a half, or three guineas.

The

The earl of Oxford, who had been a dissolute and debauched young man, was, when the fervour of his youth abated, one of the most distinguished characters of his time. He was ever among the foremost to do his country service, in the senate, or the field; was one of the few among the nobility, who dared to check the prerogative; and could not forbear giving vent to his indignation, when he saw the king's tameness with respect to the Palatinate, in such terms as occasioned his being sent to the Tower. Though he inherited all the martial ardour of his family, he could never exert it in this reign, but in attempting impossibilities. He was one of the "handful of men" who went under Sir Horace Vere, against the great army of Spinola; and headed a party of brave soldiers in a desperate attack on the impregnable works of that general, at Terheiden; in which he exerted himself so much, that it threw him into a fever, which soon put an end to his life.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, earl-marshal. See Class III. See also the next reign.

CHARLES HOWARD, earl of Nottingham, baron of Effingham, lord high-admiral, &c. *S. Passaus sc. 4to.*

His portrait, by Mytens, is at Hampton Court.

The earl of Nottingham, who in the late reign made so great a figure as a sea-officer, was, in this, employed as an ambassador; the pacific king thinking he could do as much by negotiation, as Elizabeth did by fighting. In his embassy to Spain, he was attended by a splendid train of five hundred persons. The ignorant Spaniards, who had heard much of the Kentish long-tails, and other monsters, in this nation of heretics, were astonished when he
made

made his public entry, not only at seeing the human form, but at seeing it in superior health and beauty to what it appeared in, in their own country.

GEORGE, earl of Buckingham, &c. 1617; *Simon Passæus sc. L. Laur. Lisle exc. a head in an oval.*

GEORGE, marquis of Buckingham, &c. *Simon Passæus sc. To the knees, in an oval.*

Promoted,
30 Jan.
1617-8.

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke, marquis, and earl of Buckingham; *on horseback; ships, &c. alluding to his office of lord high-admiral; Guil. Passæus sc. sb.*

Duke,
23.

The duke of Buckingham, by the elegance of his person, and the courtliness of his address, presently gained as great an ascendant over James, as the favourite of any other prince is known to have done, by a long course of assiduity and insinuation. It is no wonder that an accumulation of honour, wealth, and power, upon a vain man suddenly raised from a private station, should be so invidious; and especially as the duke was as void of prudence and moderation in the use of these, as the fond king was in bestowing them. But it must be acknowledged, that this great man was not without his virtues. He had all the courage and sincerity of a soldier; and was one of those few courtiers who were as honest and open in their enmity, as military men are in their friendship. He was the last reigning favourite that ever tyrannized in this kingdom*. See the next reign.

* There is still a tradition in Spain, that the duke of Buckingham, who had ever a violent propensity to intrigue, was very particular in his addresses to the countess of Olivares, who made an ample discovery of his gallantry to her husband. Upon which it was concerted betwixt them, that the countess should make the duke an assignation, and substitute a girl who had been long infected with an infamous distemper, in her place. The assignation was accordingly made, and the effect fully answered their expectation. This story, supposing it a fact, which lord Clarendon will not allow, accounts for the duke's avowing the most determined

A Great OFFICER of SCOTLAND.

LODOWICK, duke of Richmond, lord great chamberlain, and admiral of Scotland, &c. *Simon Passæus sc. 4to.*
See the next division.

Great OFFICERS of the HOUSEHOLD.

LODOWICK, duke of Richmond and Lenox (or LENNOX), lord steward of his majesty's household; *P. V. S. (Paul van Somer) p. Jo. Barra sc. 1624; whole length; large b. sb.* Promot 7
Nov. 1615.

At the earl of Pomfret's at Easton, was a portrait of him by Rubens. There is one at Gorhambury.

This nobleman was son to Efme Stuart, duke of Lenox in Scotland, and grandson to John, lord D'Aubignie, younger brother to Matthew, earl of Lenox, who was grandfather to king James. On the seventeenth of May, 21 of James I. he was created earl of Newcastle, and duke of Richmond. He had a great share of the king's confidence and esteem; which indeed he merited; as he was a man of an excellent character. He married three wives: his first was of the family of Ruthven; his second of that of Campbell; and his last, Frances, daughter of Thomas, viscount Howard of Bindon. He died suddenly, 1623. His dutchess assigned a very particular reason for his being in high health the night before he was found dead in his bed*.

mined enmity against Olivares, at parting from him; and is similar to his conduct in France, where he had the temerity to be as particular in his addresses to Anne of Austria, queen of Lewis XIII. Arthur Wilson plainly hints at this piece of secret history, which passed current in his time. See Wilson's "Life of James I. in Kennet's "Complete Hist." vol. ii. p. 773.

* Kennet, ii. p. 777.

ROBERTUS

ROBERTUS CAR, comes Somerfet; S. P. (*Simon Passæus*) *fc.* 4to.

ROBERTUS CAR, &c. two Latin lines at bottom: "*Hic ille est,*" &c. *small 4to.*

ROBERT CAR, earl of Somerfet, viscount Rochester, &c. and the lady Frances, his wife; 4to. *There is a copy of this print before "The Cases of Impotency," printed by Curle. It was engraved by Michael Vandergucht.*

ROBERT CAR, earl of Somerfet; *Houbraken fc. Illust. Head.*

This portrait, which represents him as a black robust man, is not genuine. The earl of Somerfet had light hair, and a reddish beard*. His face was rather effeminate; a kind of beauty which took much with James the first.

Robert Car was page to king James before his accession to the throne of England, and was, at his coronation, made one of the knights of the Bath. This circumstance is contradictory to the story so confidently told by several of our historians, of his introduction to the king at a tilting, about eight years after †. He was afterwards created viscount Rochester, and earl of Somerfet; and was advanced to the office of lord-chamberlain. On the death of the earl of Salisbury, he became prime minister, and dispenser of the king's favours; and had the prudence to shew a due regard to the English, without slighting his own countrymen. His talents were neither shining, nor mean; and he was habitually a courtier and a statesman. In the plenitude of his power, he grew insolent, and visibly declined in the king's favour; especially upon the

Cr. earl, 4
Nov. 1613;
and made
lord-cham-
berlain, 10
July, 1614.

* See Lloyd's "State Worthies," p. 746.

† See Dr. Birch's Lives with the Illust. Heads, vol. ii. p. 19.

duke

duke of Buckingham's appearance at court. In May, 1616, he was condemned for being accessary to the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; a crime in which he was involved with his countess*; but they both received the king's pardon. *Ob.* July, 1645.

WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, &c. lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household; *P. van Somer p. S. Passæus sc.* 1617; 4to.

WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, &c. *Sold by Stent; 4to.*

GUIL. comes Pembroch. Acad. Canc. *with Sir Thomas Bodley, and others; in the frontispiece to the Catalogue of the Bodleian Library; M. Burghers sc.*

The earl of Pembroke was as generally and deservedly esteemed, as any nobleman of his time. He was well-bred; but his breeding and his manners were entirely English. He was generous, open, and sincere; loyal, and yet a friend to liberty. Few men possessed a greater quickness of apprehension, or a more penetrating judgment; and none could express themselves with more readiness or propriety. He was a man of letters himself, and an eminent patron of learned men. But he had, with all his excellencies, a strong propensity to pleasure, and frequently abandoned himself to women. He died suddenly, April 10, 1630 †.

Cr. 1551,
app. lord-
chamb. 15
Jac. I.

* His inauspicious marriage with this lady, which in the event proved his ruin, was attended with greater pomp and festivity than the marriage of any other subject of this kingdom. See a particular account of it in "The Detection of the Court and State of England, during the four last Reigns," p. 69, & seq.

† When his body was opened, in order to be embalmed, he was observed, immediately after the incision was made, to lift up his hand. This remarkable circumstance, compared with lord Clarendon's account of his sudden death §, affords a strong presumptive proof that his distemper was an apoplexy. This anecdote

§ Vol. i. p. 58; 3vo.

Promot. 4
Jan. 1616-7.

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham, master of the horse. See the foregoing division.

C L A S S III.

P E E R S.

E A R L S.

FRANCIS MANNERS, earl of Rutland; *sold by T. Jenner; 4to.*

Cr. 1525.

The earl of Rutland, chief justice in Eyre of all the king's forests and chaces north of Trent, and knight of the Garter. In 1616, he attended the king to Scotland, and afterwards commanded the fleet sent to bring prince Charles out of Spain. The calamities, supposed to be the effects of witchcraft, in the earl's family, are said to have occasioned the famous act of parliament in this reign, against sorcery, and other diabolical practices, which was lately repealed. Howel tells us in his Letters *, that "king James, a great while, was loth to believe there were witches; but that which happened to my lord Francis of Rutland's children convinced him." This is contradictory to the tenor of the "Dæmonologia," which was published long before. In 1618, Joan Flower, and her two daughters, were accused of murdering Henry, lord Roos, by witchcraft, and of torturing the lord Francis his brother, and the lady Catharine his sister. These three women are said to have entered into a formal con-

may be depended on as a fact, as it was told by a descendant of the Pembroke family, who had often heard it related.

* Page 427.

craft

tract with the devil, and to have become " devils incarnate themselves." The mother died as she was going to prison: the daughters, who were tried by Sir Henry Hobart, and Sir Edward Bromley, confessed their guilt, and were executed at Lincoln. See Turner's " Hist. of " remarkable Providences;" fol. &c. &c. This peer died without issue male, 17 Dec. 1632.

HENRY WRIOTHESLY, earl of Southampton, &c. *Simon Passæus* *fc.* 1617; 4^{to}.

His portrait is at Bulstrode, together with the cat, which was with him in the Tower, in the reign of Elizabeth.

The earl of Southampton was one of the privy-council, but bore little or no part in the administration of affairs in this reign; as he was overborne, in the former part of it, by the earl of Salisbury, who conceived a dislike to him, on account of his attachment to the late earl of Essex. He was a sincere friend to his country: and such was his patriotic spirit, that he could not help expressing his indignation at the pacific measures of the king, for which he was committed a prisoner to the dean of Westminster, about the same time that the earl of Oxford was committed to the Tower. *Ob.* 1624. Cr. 1547.

HENRICUS PERCY, comes Northumberlandiæ; *Delaram* *fc.* 1619; 4^{to}. *Another of him in a hat, by the same hand.*

Henry, earl of Northumberland, was one of the gallant young noblemen, who, in 1588, when the kingdom was threatened with an invasion, hired ships at their own expence, and joined the grand fleet under the lord high-admiral. He was afterwards one of the volunteers at the

famous siege of Ostend. In the reign of James, he fell under a suspicion of being a party in the gunpowder plot, and, though innocent, suffered a tedious imprisonment of fifteen years*. He was a great lover and patron of learning. *Ob.* 5 Nov. 1632.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Effex, *when young; in an oval; R. F.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *a small square; hat and truncheon; J. P. (John Payne) 12mo. Another of him on horseback; W. Paff sc.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *R. E. (Elstracke) sc. 4to.*

Cr. 1572.

Robert Devereux, earl of Effex, son of the unfortunate favourite of queen Elizabeth, served with reputation in the wars in the Low Countries. He was one of the few noblemen in parliament, who dared to attack, or at least to keep at bay, the "great monster the prerogative †." But he never appeared to so great an advantage as at the head of an army. See his character among the swordsmen in the next reign; see also that of the countess of Effex in this.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, &c. *Mir. (Mierevelt) p. S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

Cr. 1579.

The earl of Arundel was a great promoter of building with brick. It has been erroneously said that he was the first that introduced that kind of masonry into England ‡. See more of him in the reign of Charles I.

* Thomas Percy, a distant relation of the earl, and one of the band of gentlemen pensioners, of which his lordship was captain, was proved to have been with him at Sion House the day before the intended execution of the plot. This unlucky circumstance was the occasion of his confinement.

† So called by Sir Edward Coke.

‡ As to brick buildings in England, see Bagford's "Letter relating to the Antiquities of London," p. lxxviii. It is prefixed to Leland's "Collectanea."

RICHARD

RICHARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset; *S. Passus sc.* 1617; 4to.

The earl of Dorset was an accomplished gentleman, Cr. 1603. and an excellent judge, and munificent patron of literary merit. He was hospitable and bountiful to profusion; and was a great lover of marking, tilting, and other princely exercises, which recommended him to the notice, and gained him the esteem of prince Henry. *Ob.* 28 Mar. 1624, *Æt.* 35.

ROBERT SIDNEY, earl of Leicester, &c. *Simon Passus sc.*

Robert Sidney, viscount Lisle, descended from a sister of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, was, by James I. created earl of Leicester, and baron Sidney of Penshurst, Cr. 1618. 2 Aug. 1618. See viscount Lisle.

JOHN DIGBY, earl of Bristol, &c. *Sold by Wm. Peake; 4to.*

This nobleman was one of the most accomplished ministers, as well as most estimable characters of his time. He was ambassador from James to the emperor, and afterwards to Spain. He possessed all the phlegm requisite for a Spanish embassy; and even for the tedious and fruitless negotiations of this reign. His credit in the court of Spain was beyond that of any other ambassador; and he received greater marks of distinction from his Catholic majesty. In the next reign, the duke of Buckingham, who hated the man, dared to attack the minister; but he was bravely repelled*. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he sided with the parliament, and had the

Cr. 15 Sept.
20 Jac. 1.

* His defence of his conduct in Spain, which was publicly called in question, by the duke of Buckingham, is in the State Trials, and in the tenth volume of Rapin's History.

command

command of two troops of horse in their service; but when he saw that monarchy itself was in danger, he adhered to the king. He was, in his juvenile years, a poet; but his poetry seems to be rather the effect of youth, than the production of genius. *Ob.* 6 Jan. 1652-3.

V I S C O U N T S.

ROBERT SIDNEY, viscount Lisle, &c. 1617; *S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

*Creat. 13
May, 1603.*

Robert, viscount Lisle, was lord-chamberlain to queen Anne. He and Sir Francis Vere distinguished themselves in the celebrated battle of Turnhoul, gained by prince Maurice, 1597; that general himself ascribing the glorious success of the day, to their good conduct, and gallant behaviour. *Ob.* 1626. His portrait, with others of the Sidney family, was lately at Penshurst in Kent; but that valuable collection is now sold and dispersed.

WILLIAM KNOLLIS (KNOLLES), viscount Walsingham, &c. *Sold by John Hind: probably engraved by Simon Pass; 4to.*

*Cr. 5 Jan.
1616-7.*

William, son of Sir Francis Knolles, by Catharine Cary, daughter to Sir Thomas Bolen, and cousin-german to queen Elizabeth. He succeeded his father in the office of treasurer of the queen's household, and was one of the delegates for making peace, 41st Eliz. Upon the accession of James, he was created baron of Grays in Oxfordshire, the place of his residence; and in the twelfth year of this reign, constituted master of the court of wards; and about two years after, created viscount Walsingham*. He died the twenty-fifth of May, 1632, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and lies buried at Grays:

* He was created earl of Banbury, 18 Aug. 1626.

The

The ancient feat of this family, is now in the possession of Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart.

B A R O N S.

EDMUND, baron Sheffield, &c. knight of the Garter; *R. Elstracke* *sc.* 4to.

Edmund, lord Sheffield of Butterwicke. He was knighted by the lord-admiral for his distinguished bravery in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, in 1588. He was afterwards governor of Brill, one of the cautionary towns delivered by the states of Holland to queen Elizabeth. In the fourteenth of James I. he was appointed lord-president of the North; and 1 Car. I. created earl of Mulgrave. *Ob.* 1646, *Æt.* 80.

JOANNES HARRINGTON, baro de Exton*. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

Lord Harrington, who was highly and deservedly esteemed by James, had, together with his lady, the care of the education of the princess Elizabeth, only daughter to that monarch. In 1613, soon after the marriage of that princess with the elector Palatine, he, by the king's command, attended her into Germany. He died at Worms the same year, a few days after he left the electoral court. He was father of the pious and amiable lord Harrington, mentioned in the next article. There is a print of lord Harrington by Elstracke; but I forget whether of the father, or son.

JOANNES HARRINGTON, baro de Exton. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo.

* In Rutland.

His portrait, together with prince Henry's, is at lord Guilford's.

This excellent young nobleman, amidst the allurements of a court, arrived at a pitch of virtue, rarely to be found in cloisters*. He was pious, temperate, and chaste, without the least tincture of founness or austerity. His learning and experience were far beyond his years; and he lived more in the short period of his life, than others in an advanced age. *Ob.* 1614, *Æt.* 22. His estate was inherited by his two sisters, Lucy, countess of Bedford, and Anne, wife of Sir Robert Chichester.

JAMES, lord HAY, baron of Saley (Sawley), master of his majesty's wardrobe, &c. *S. Passæus sc.* 4to.

Creut. 29
June, 1615.

Lord Sawley was employed in several embassies in this reign. He was princely in his entertainment, magnificent in his dress, and splendid in his retinue. The king considered the vanity of this lord as ministerial to his purposes, and thought to dazzle foreign courts into respect for his ambassador; but he was generally treated with coldness, if not with contempt †. Arthur Wilson has given us a description of one of his dresses ‡, and Lloyd of one of the pies which was brought to his table §, by which we may judge of his extravagance ||.

* This was apparent from his Diary.

† Prince Maurice having received intelligence that the English ambassador and his retinue were to dine with him, called for the bill of fare, which was intended for the ordinary course of his table on that day; and finding a pig among other articles, ordered two pigs to be dressed, instead of one, without any other addition. This was an affront to the king, as well as his ambassador, as James had a particular aversion to that animal. The opprobrious pig was the occasion of much laughter at this time.

‡ See Kennet's "Complete Hist." ii. p. 703.

§ State Worthies, p. 775.

|| When he made his public entry at Paris, his horses were shod with silver. It is probable that some of their shoes were but slightly fastened, for the more ostentatious

He was, abstracted from his vanity, a man of a valuable character, and a complete gentleman. He was afterwards created viscount Doncaster, and earl of Carlisle. *Ob.* 25 April, 1636.

AN I R I S H P E E R.

ARTHUR, lord Chichester, baron of Belfast. See an account of him among the men of the sword*.

C L A S S I V.

The C L E R G Y.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

ABBOT, archbishop of Canterbury; *J. Houbraken sc. From an original in the possession of Mr. Kingly; Illust. Head.*

There is a portrait of him in the University Library at Cambridge.

GEORGIUS ABBATTUS, &c. 1616; *Simon Passæus sc. 4to. Another by Simon Pass, with a view of Lambeth; Compton Holland exc.*

GEORGIUS ABBATTUS, &c. *A copy from Pass, in Boisfard; 4to.*

tatious display of this vanity; and especially, as a smith went in the procession, with a bag of horseshoes of the same metal, for a supply. If James had married his son Charles to the infant, and she had received the mines of Potosi for her dowry, he could not well have carried his profusion to a higher pitch, than he did in this embassy. This anecdote was communicated by a person of high rank and eminence.

* The celebrated Napier, commonly called baron of Marcheston, has been mistaken for a peer; but his son was the first of the family who was ennobled. See Class IX.

GEORGE ABBOT, &c. *M. Vandergucht sc. In lord Clarendon's Hist.* 8vo *.

His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's.

Tr. from
London,
Ap. 1671.

Archbishop Abbot recommended himself to king James, by his prudent behaviour in Scotland, in relation to the union of the churches of that kingdom; and by his "Narrative of the Case of Sprot," who was executed in 1608, for having been concerned in the Gowry conspiracy. As the reality of that dark design had been called in question, he endeavoured by this narrative, to settle the minds of the people in the belief of it. He was a prelate of great learning and piety, but was esteemed a puritan in doctrine; and in discipline, too remiss for one placed at the head of the church †. He had a considerable hand in the translation of the New Testament now in use. *Ob.* 4 Aug. 1633, *Æt.* 71.

MATTHEW HUTTON, archbishop of York; Jan. 16, 1605, *Æt.* 80. *From an original picture, in the possession of Mrs. Hutton, widow of the late Dr. Matthew Hutton, lord archbishop of Canterbury; F. Perry sc.* 4to.

Tr. from
Durham,
1595.

Matthew Hutton was sometime master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, and Regius professor of divinity in that university. When queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge, he gained the highest applause from his public

* The heads in lord Clarendon's "History" were originally engraved for Ward's "History of the Rebellion," in verse, 1713. Michael Vandergucht, and Vertue his scholar, did the greatest part of them. The rest were engraved by R. White, Sturt, Kirkal, and Symphon. Many of them are from original paintings. See the preface to the first, and also to the third and last volume of the abovementioned book, where the names of the engravers, and the heads done by them, are particularly enumerated.

† Clarendon.

exercise

exercise before her, to which he owed his great preferments in the church *. I have seen none of his works in English †. He died, according to his epitaph, 16 Jan. 1605, *Æt.* 80. Hence it appears, that the word *obit* on the original picture, is obliterated, as it is not engraved on the print; and that Fuller is mistaken in his age, who says he died in his seventy-sixth year. The epitaph is in Le Neve's "Lives." It is remarkable that the date of his death, in Le Neve's "Fasti," differs from that in the epitaph; it is there said to have been on the fifteenth of Jan ‡.

TOBIAS MATTHÆUS, archiepiscopus Eboracensis; R. E. (*Renold Elstracke*) *sc. H. Holland exc. Sold by Geo. Humble, in Pope's Head alley; 4to.*

TOBIAS MATTHÆUS; *a copy, in Boiffard; 4to.*

There is a portrait of him in the hall at Christ Church Oxon, of which he was dean.

This worthy prelate, who had been an ornament to the university of Oxford, was no less an ornament to his high station in the church. He had an admirable talent for preaching, which he never suffered to lie idle; but used to go from one town to another, to preach to crowded audiences. He kept an exact account of the sermons which he preached, after he was preferred; by which it appears, that he preached, when dean of Durham, 721; Tr. from Durham, 1606.

* Nicholas Robinson, afterwards bishop of Bangor, speaks thus of his performance on this occasion: "Unum illud audeo affirmare; in Hystorio nostro Buxeri judicium, Martyris memoriam, vim Calvini, Musculi methodum, ex hac contentatione liquido apparuisse: nemo potuit facere ut iste, nisi dominus fuisset cum eo." Le Neve, in his article.

† "Commentatiunculam emisit de electione et reprobatione" "Ric. Parkeri Sceletos Cantabrigiensis;" in the fifth vol. of Leland's "Collectanea," p. 205.

‡ Concerning his age at the time of his death, see B. Willis's "Survey of the Cathedral of York," &c. p. 52.

H h 2

when

when bishop of that diocese, 550; and when archbishop of York, 721; in all, 1992*. He left nothing in print, but a Latin sermon against Campian; and a letter to James I. *Ob.* 29 Mar. 1628, *Æt.* 82.

RICARDUS VAUGHANUS; a *Latin distich*; "*Londini Præful,*" &c." In the "*Heroologia*;" 8vo.

Tr. from
Chester,
Dec. 1604.

Richard Vaughan, a native of Caernarvonshire, was educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, and was an admired preacher in that university. He was chaplain to queen Elizabeth; and successively bishop of Bangor, Chester, and London. His merit was universally allowed to be equal to his dignity in the church; but none of his writings were ever printed. Fuller tells us, in his usual style, that "he was a very corpulent man, but spiritually minded †;" and Owen, his countryman, has addressed one of his best epigrams to him, in which he gives him an excellent character ‡. *Ob.* 30 Mar. 1607.

JOHANNES KING, episcopus Londinensis; *N. Lockey p. et fieri curavit, S. Passæus sc. 4to. A copy in Boissard.*

His portrait is at Christ Church, Oxon.

1605.

Consec.
Sept. 1611.

John King was a very celebrated preacher at court, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He was, by the latter, preferred to the deanery of Christ Church; whence he was, for his merit, removed to the see of London. He was a great master of his tongue and his pen, and was styled by James, "the king of preachers §." He

* Drake's "Antiq. of York." † "Worthies in Caernarv." p. 31. ‡ Lib. 2. epig. 24.

§ A character founded on a pun, or verbal allusion, is very cautiously to be admitted; but there is great truth in this, as he was the most natural and persuasive orator of his time.

published

published lectures on Jonas, and several other sermons. The calumny of his dying in the communion of the church of Rome, which was asserted in print, has been amply refuted. *Ob.* 1621. He was buried under a plain stone in St. Paul's Church, on which was inscribed only the word, "Resurgam*."

GEORGE MOUNTAINE (MOUNTAIGNE), bishop of London, &c. *G. T. sc.* 4to.

George Mountaigne, bishop almoner to James I. received his education at Queen's College in Cambridge. He was some time divinity lecturer at Gresham College, and afterwards master of the Savoy. When the famous Neyle was promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, he succeeded him in the deanery of Westminster. He was successively bishop of Lincoln, London, ^{Tr. to} and Durham; and in 1628, he succeeded Tobie Matthew ^{Lond. 20} in the see of York, and died the same year, in the sixtieth year of his age; and was buried at Cawood in Yorkshire, the place of his nativity. ^{July, 1621.}

JACOBUS MOUNTAGU, (or MONTAGU) episcopus Winton. *In the "Heroologia;"* 8vo. *A copy, in Boisfard.*

JAMES MOUNTAGU; 24to.

* When Sir Christopher Wren was describing the ground-plot of the new church of St. Paul, he spoke to one of the men who attended him, to bring him something to mark a particular spot. The man took up a fragment of a tomb, which lay among the ruins, upon which was inscribed "Resurgam;" "I shall rise again." Sir Christopher was struck with the inscription, the moment he saw it, and interpreted it as a good omen. The event was answerable, as he lived to see the church finished †. I conjecture, that this was part of the stone under which bishop King was buried; and my conjecture is more than probable, as this word occurs in no other epitaph in Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's."

† See Wren's "Parentalia," or "London and its Environs described."

James,

Tr. from
Bath and
Wells, Oct.
1616.

James, son of Sir Edward Mountagu of Boughton, and brother to the lord chief-justice of the King's Bench in this reign. He was educated at Christ's College in Cambridge, and was the first master of Sidney College in that university, to which he was a great benefactor. He may indeed be traced through all his preferments, by his public benefactions, and acts of munificence. He was at the expence of bringing a rivulet into the town of Cambridge, through King's Ditch; which, before it was cleansed for this purpose, was a great nuisance to that place. He laid out large sums in repairing and beautifying the church and episcopal palace at Wells; and in finishing the church of Bath, which Oliver King his predecessor had begun, and which for near a century had the appearance of a ruin. While he sat in the see of Winchester, he was employed in his elaborate edition of king James's works in Latin. *Ob.* 20 July, 1618, *Æt.* 50. He lies buried in the Abbey Church at Bath, where a splendid monument was erected to his memory.

LANCELOTUS ANDREWS, episcopus Winton.
J. Payne f. Frontispiece to his "*Exposition of the Ten Commandments;*" *fol.* This is copied by *R. White*, in 12mo.

LANCELOT, bishop of Winchester, &c. *Vaughn sc.* 4to.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, &c. *Hollar f.* 12mo. In *bishop Sparrow's* "*Rationale of the Common Prayer;*" in which are several other heads by *Hollar*.

LANCELOTUS ANDREWS, &c. Frontispiece to his "*Devotions;*" 18vo.

" If ever any merited to be
" The universal bishop, this was he;
" Great Andrews, who the whole vast sea did drain
" Of learning, and distilled it in his brain:

These

“ These pious drops are of the purest kind *,
 “ Which trickled from the limbeck of his mind.”

This pious and very learned prelate, who may be ranked with the best preachers, and completest scholars of his age, appeared to much greater advantage in the pulpit, than he does now in his works; which abound with Latin quotations, and trivial witticisms †. He was a man of polite manners, and lively conversation; and could quote Greek and Latin authors, or even pun with king James. Charles, the son of that monarch, a little before his death, recommended his sermons to the perusal of his children. Bishop Andrews is supposed to have had a considerable hand in the book of Chronology, published by the famous Isaacson, who was his amanuensis. *Ob.* 21 Sept. 1626, *Æt.* 71.

Tr. from
Ely. Feb.
1618.

GERVASIUS BABINGTON, episcopus Wigornienfis, *Æt.* 59.

“ Non melior, non integrior, non cultior alter,
 “ Vir, Præful, Præco, More, Fide, arte, tuit :
 “ Ofque probum, vultusque gravis, pectusque serenum :
 “ Alme Deus, tales præfice ubique Grægi.” *M. S.*

Ren. Elstracke sc. Frontisp. to his Works, fol. 1615. The verses were written by Miles Smith, bishop of Gloucester, who wrote the preface. He was also author of the preface to the Bible now in use.

Gervase Babington was sometime chaplain to Henry, earl of Pembroke, and was supposed to have assisted his

Tr. from
Exeter,
Oct. 1597.

* Here witticism and conceit would be extremely absurd, as the greatest purity and simplicity of language are highly proper, when we speak of, or to, the Deity.
 † No species of composition, except poetry, has been more improved since the reign of James I. than sermons. There is a much greater disparity betwixt our best modern discourses, and those of bishop Andrews, than betwixt the sermons of that prelate, and those of Latimer.

countess

countess in her translation of the Psalms *. He left his books, which were of considerable value, to the library of the cathedral at Worcester. His works consist of notes on the Pentateuch, expositions of the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, and several sermons. His style is not free from the puerilities found in most of the best writers of this age. *Ob.* 17 May, 1610.

Consec.
July, 1598.

HENRY ROBINSON, bishop of Carlisle; a monumental effigy, inscribed, "Henrico Robinsono Carleolensi, Collegii hujus, annis XVIII. præposito providissimo, tandemque ecclesiæ Carleolensis totidem annis episcopo vigilantissimo: XIII Cal. Julii, anno a partu Virginis 1616. Ætat. 63^o. pie in Domino dormienti, et in ecclesia Carleol. sepulto: Hoc Coll. ipsius vastitate ereptum, munificentia demum locupletatum, istud quaecunque MNHMEION, gratitudinis Testimonium collocavit * * *

" Non sibi, sed patriæ, præluxit lampadis instar;
" Deperdens oleum, non operam ille suam.
" In minimis fido servo, majoribus apto,
" Maxima nunc Domini gaudia adire datur."

He is represented kneeling with a candle in his right-hand, and a crozier resting on his left-arm; with several emblematical figures. Under the print, in the hand-writing of Mr. Mores, an ingenious antiquary, late of Queen's College Oxford, is this inscription; "Quond. in vet. Capella Coll. Reg. Oxon." sheet.

FRANCISCUS GODWIN, episcopus Landavensis, Æt. 51, 1613; *Virtue sc.* 1742; *b. sh.*

Francis Godwin was a learned divine, and a celebrated historian and antiquary. His laborious and useful Cata-

* Ballard.

logue of the Bishops of England, first published in 1601, was generally approved. It was for this valuable work, that queen Elizabeth, who knew how to distinguish merit, promoted him to the bishopric of Landaff. Dr. Richardson has published an improved edition of this book. In his younger years, he wrote his "Man in the Moon, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonfales, 1638;" 8vo. This philosophic romance, which has been several times printed, shews that he had a creative genius*. His "Nuncius inanimatus," which contains instructions to convey secret intelligence, is very scarce. *Ob.* April, 1633.

Conte.
Oa. 1601.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, episcopus Elyensis, &c. 1618; 4to.

This has been copied by Vertue. See Lancelot, bishop of Winchester.

JOHN OVERALL, bishop of Norwich; *Hollar f.* 1657, 12mo. *In Sparrow's "Rationale," &c.*

JOHANNES OVERALL, &c. *R. White sc.* 4to.

John Overall was educated in Trinity College, Cambridge, and was from thence elected to the mastership of Catharine Hall, in that university. Sir Fulke Grevile, who was well acquainted with his learning and merit, recommended him to queen Elizabeth, as a proper person

* Domingo Gonfales, a little Spaniard, is supposed to be shipwrecked on an uninhabited island; where he taught several ganzas, or wild geese, to fly with a light machine, and to fetch and carry things for his conveniency. He, after some time, ventured to put himself into the machine, and they carried him with great ease. He happened to be in this aerial chariot, at the time of the year when these ganzas, which were birds of passage, took their flight to the moon; to which planet he was directly carried. He has given a very ingenious description of what occurred to him on his way, and the wonderful things which he saw there. Dr. Swift seems to have borrowed several hints from this novel, in his voyage to Laputa.

Consec.
1614.

Tr. to Nor-
wich, Sept.
1618.

to succeed Dr. Nowell, in the deanery of St. Paul's, to which he was elected in May, 1602. In 1614, he was promoted to the bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry, from whence he was translated to Norwich, and died within a year after his translation, 12 May, 1619. He was one of the translators of the Bible, in this reign*. I have heard of none of his works besides, but his "Convocation Book." Camden, in his "Annals of James I." styles him *a prodigious learned man*.

ROBERTUS ABBATTUS, episcopus Salisburien-
ensis; *Delaram sc. 4to. A copy, in Baiffard.*

ROBERTUS ABBATUS, episcopus Sarum; 8vo. *In the "Hecologia."*

ROBERT ABBAT; 24to.

Consec. 3
Dec. 1615.

Robert Abbot, elder brother to George, archbishop of Canterbury, and in learning much his superior, was sometime master of Baliol College in Oxford, and Regius professor of divinity in that university. In 1615, he was, for his great merit, preferred to the see of Salisbury. The most celebrated of his writings, which are chiefly controversial, was his book "De Antichristo." King James commanded his "Paraphrase on the Apocalypse" to be printed with the second edition of this work; by which he paid himself a much greater compliment, than he did the bishop. *Ob.* 2 Mar. 1617, *Æt.* 58. He was one of the five bishops who within six years, sat in the chair of Salisbury, in this reign.

ARTHURUS LAKE, olim episc. Bathon. et Wel-
lenf. &c. *J. Payne sc. h. 8to. A copy, in Baiffard. His head is before his works, fol. 1629.*

* See the names of the translators, and the parts assigned them, in the "Biographia," Artic. Boys.

Arthur

Arthur Lake, brother to Sir Thomas Lake, principal secretary of state to James I. was educated at New College in Oxford. In the beginning of this reign, he was preferred to the rich mastership of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. He was afterwards archdeacon of Surry, and dean of Worcester; and in 1616, he succeeded bishop Montague in the see of Bath and Wells. Several writers speak of him as a pattern of every kind of virtue. He was an excellent preacher, of extensive reading in divinity, and one of the best textuaries of his time. His works, which were published after his decease, consist of expositions of several of the Psalms, sermons, and meditations. *Ob.* 4 May, 1626, *Æt.* 59.

Consec. 8
Dec. 1616.

GEORGIUS CARLETONUS, episcopus Cicertrienſis; 4to.

GEORGIUS CARLETONUS, &c. *at his breast hangs a medal of the synod of Dort. In Boissard; small 4to.*

George Carleton was educated under the care of Bernard Gilpin, the famous northern apostle. His parts were shining and solid; and wore, without any sensible diminution, to an advanced age. He distinguished himself whilst he was at Oxford, as a logician, an orator, and a poet; and was still more distinguished as a divine. He perhaps wrote upon a greater variety of subjects, than any other clergyman of his time: of these the Oxford antiquary has given us a catalogue. He was deeply engaged in the Arminian controversy, and was one of the five divines sent to the synod of Dort, by James, where he maintained that the bishops were successors to the twelve apostles, and the presbyters to the seventy disciples. His elegant oration before the States of Holland, is in print. His "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy,"

Consec.
July, 1618.
Tr. from
Llandaff,
Sept. 1619.

&c. has gone through more editions than any of his works. In the fourth, printed in 4to. 1630, are a series of upwards of twenty small historical prints, chiefly relating to the plots and conspiracies against the church and state, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, engraved by Fred. Hulfius. *Ob.* 1628. He had by his first wife Anne, relict of Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbere, Berks, a son named Henry, who was an antiepiscopalian, and had a captain's commission in the parliament army, in the Civil War.

JOHANNES (WILLIAMS), Lincoln. episcop. Magni Angliæ sigillorum custos, &c. *F. Delaram sc. Ornaments; b. sb.*

JOANNES GULIELMUS, &c. in *Boiffard; small 4to.*

Confec.
Nov. 1621.

Made lord-
keeper 10
July, 1621.

Bishop Williams seems to have owed his first preferment, and to that his succeeding dignities, to his magnificent and well conducted entertainment of the lord-chancellor Egerton, and the Spanish ambassadors, during his proctorship, at Cambridge. The chancellor told him, "that he was fit to serve a king;" and soon after recommended him at court. Lord Clarendon has given us a more disadvantageous, but probably a truer character of him, than bishop Hacket, who was his chaplain; as the probity of the former is less to be suspected, than the partiality of the latter. Both these authors have given us to understand, that his parts, whatever his principles might be, were very extraordinary; and his constitution still more extraordinary than his parts; as he could apply himself to study or business, and support his health, with only three hours sleep. He was, at first, despised by the lawyers, in his office of lord-keeper; but was soon admired for his deep penetration, solid judgment, and re-
tentive

tentive memory; which enabled him to recapitulate any cause tried before him, without losing a circumstance. See the next reign, Class VI.

A S C O T C H P R E L A T E.

PATRICIUS FORBESIUS, a Coirfe, episcopus Aberdonensis, consiliarius regis.

“ Pectoris indicio data frons est; quæque profundo

“ Corde latent, tacitis reddit imago notis.

“ Hoc vultu pietas, probitas, constantia, candor,

“ Sinceri referunt archetypus animi.”

R. G. (*Glaver*) sc. a small oval.

DIGNITARIES of the CHURCH, &c.

JOHN BOYS, D. D. dean of Canterbury; *four small portraits of him, in the engraved title to his Works, 1629, fol. J. Payne sc.*

John Boys, who was educated at Clare Hall in Cambridge, was famous for his *Pastils* in defence of our ^{Installed,} ~~Li-~~ ^{May, 1619.} ~~turgy;~~ and was also much esteemed for his good life. He gained great applause by turning the Lord's Prayer into the following execration*, when he preached at Paul's Cross, on the fifth of November, in this reign.

“ Our pope, which art in Rome, cursed be thy name;

“ perish may thy kingdom; hindred may thy will be, as

“ it is in heaven, so in earth. Give us this day our cup

“ in the Lord's Supper; and remit our monies which we

“ have given for thy indulgences, as we send them back

* See Boys on the last Psalm, p. 21.

“ unto

“ unto thee; and lead us not into herefy, but free us
 “ from misery: for thine is the infernal pitch and ful-
 “ phur, for ever and ever. Amen *. *Ob.* Sept. 1625.

JOHN DONNE, dean of St. Paul's, *Æt.* 42. *M. Merian jun. sc. Frontisp. to his Sermons; fol.* 1640.

JOHN DONNE, &c. *Loggan sc.*

Elected
 dean, Nov.
 27, 1621.

John Donne entered into holy orders by the persuasion of James I. who often expressed great satisfaction in his having been the means of introducing so worthy a person into the church. We hear much of him as a poet, but very little as a divine, though in the latter character he had great merit. His “Pseudo-martyr,” in which he has effectually confuted the doctrine of the papal supremacy, is the most valuable of his prose writings. His sermons abound too much with the pedantry of the time in which they were written, to be at all esteemed in the present age. Sometime before his death, when he was emaciated with old age, study, and sickness, he caused himself to be wrapped up in a sheet, which was gathered over his head, in the manner of a shroud; and having closed his eyes, he had his portrait taken; which was kept by his bed-side, as long as he lived, to remind him of mortality. The effigy on his monument, in St. Paul's Church, was done after this portrait. See Dugdale's History of that cathedral, p. 62. *Ob.* 31 March, 1631.

* Polemical divinity, which is sometimes styled “*Theologia armata* †,” was never more encouraged, or better disciplined, than at this period. Almost every divine attacked the pope, or one of his champions; and the most intemperate rage against the enemy was generally the most applauded. The king contrived an excellent expedient to perpetuate hostilities, by erecting a college for this branch of theology at Chelsea, where he appointed veterans for training up young divines to the service.

† By bishop Bull, &c.

FRAN-

FRANCISCUS WHITE, S. T. P. et ecclesiæ cathedralis Carleolensis decanus; *Æt.* 59, 1624. *T. Cockforus sc. 4to.*

There are two other prints of him; one with a Latin, and the other with an English distich.

Francis White, the king's almoner, was sometime dean, ^{Infallcd, 1622.} and afterwards bishop of Carlisle. In January, 1628, he was translated to Norwich; and on the fifteenth of November, 1631, was elected to the see of Ely, and consecrated ^{Consecrated bishop, 3 Dec. 1626.} the eighth of December following. He distinguished himself by his writings, and his disputations against popery, both in public and private. Arthur Wilson mentions a *public conference and dispute*, in which he and Dr. Daniel Featly opposed father Fisher, and father Sweet, both Jesuits of eminence, at the house of Sir Humphrey Lind, in London*. The most considerable of Dr. White's writings is his "Reply to Jesuit Fisher's Answer to certain Questions propounded by his most gracious Majesty King James," 1624, fol. to which his portrait is prefixed. Mention is made of more of his works, in the Bodleian Catalogue. *Ob.* Feb. 1637 †.

MARCUS ANTONIUS DE DOMINIS, archiepiscopus Spalatensis, *Æt.* 57, 1617. *Michael a Mierevelt ad vivum p. W. Delft sc. a head; 4to.*

MARCUS ANTONIUS DE DOMINIS, &c. *Elstrake sc. half length: the head is exactly copied from the above. Frontisp. to his book "De Republica Ecclesiastica," 1617; fol.*

There is a portrait of him by Tintoret, at Devonshire house, in Piccadilly.

* See Kennet's "Complete History," II. p. 770.

† There is a print of John White, professor of divinity, which belongs to this reign: underneath are five Latin verses, which I shall not transcribe, as they would give the reader but very little insight into his character. The verses are signed R. B.

Marc

Installed,
18 May,
1618.

Marc Antonio de Dominis came into England in this reign; where he professed the protestant religion, and published his book "De Republica Ecclesiastica." The king gave him the deanery of Windsor, the mastership of the Savoy, and the rich living of West Ildestey, Berks. Though the publication of his book was a crime never to be forgiven; he was weak enough to give credit to a letter sent him by the procurement of Gondamor, which not only promised him pardon, but preferment, if he would renounce his new religion. He returned to Italy, relapsed to the church of Rome, and was presently after imprisoned by the inquisition. Grief and hard treatment soon put an end to his life. He was the first that accounted for the *phenomena* of the rainbow, in his book "De Radiis Visus et Lucis." We are much indebted to him for father Paul's excellent History of the Council of Trent, the manuscript of which he procured for archbishop Abbot.

RICHARD MIDDLETON; *a small round: In the title to his "Key of David," 1619; 12mo.*

He is supposed by Anthony Wood to be a son of Marmaduke Middleton, bishop of St. David's; and to have been archdeacon of Cardigan. He was author of several little practical treatises, viz. "The Card and Compass of Life," &c.

WILLIAM ALABASTER, D. D. prebendary of St. Paul's. See the next reign.

ANDREW WILLET, D. D. *ruff and tippet.*

ANDREAS WILLETTUS, S. T. D. *six Latin verses, subscribed P. S. h. sb.*

Andrew

Andrew Willet, rector of Barley in Hertfordshire, and prebendary of Ely, was educated at Peter House in Cambridge. He gave a public testimony of his proficiency in learning, when he was only twenty-two years of age, by his treatise "De Animæ Natura et Viribus." He was author of no less than forty books, of which the most considerable are his Commentaries on the Scriptures, and his polemical pieces. His "Synopsis Papismi," the fifth edition of which was reprinted by command of James I. gained him the highest reputation of any of his works. His industry is evident from his numerous writings; but his christian and moral virtues were not exceeded by his industry. *Ob.* 1621, *Æt.* 59. See a particular account of him from Dr. Peter Smith, in Barkdale's "Remembrancer of excellent Men," 1670; 8vo.

JOHN PRESTON, D. D. See the next reign.

RICHARD SIBBES, preacher at Gray's Inn. See the next reign.

THOMAS TAYLOR, D. D. See the next reign.

HENRY AIRAY, *kneeling on a pedestal, on which is the following inscription:* "Memoriæ viri sanctitate et prudentia
" clarissimi Henrici Airay, S. Theol. D. hujus Collegii præ-
" positi vigilantis, reverendî Robinsoni * (ut Eliæ Elifha)
" successoris et æmuli. Chariff. patruelis, Christoph. Pot-
" ter hujus Coll. Socius, hoc amoris et observantiæ testimo-
" nium L. M. Q. posuit.

" Non satis Elifhæ est Eliæ palla relicta,

" Dum (licet in cælum raptus) amicus abest.

" Tristis agit, quæritque amissum turturis instar

" Confortem, ac moriens, " te sequar," orbis ait.

* See the first division of this Class.

“ Splendeat ut mundo pietas imitabilis Ayrie,

“ In laudem Christi, hoc ære perennis erit.

Matth. 5. 16.

“ Mortalitatem exuit, A°. 1616, 6° ID° OCT. natus

“ An. 57, et hic sepul. alterum Messæ adventum ex-

“ pectat.”

Under the print is inscribed by Mr. Mores, “ Quond. in vet. Capella Coll. Reg. Oxon.” large sb.

JOHN DENISON, D. D.

John Denison, who was an eminent preacher in this reign, was educated at Baliol College in Oxford. He was sometime domestic chaplain to the duke of Buckingham, and afterwards to king James. It is probable that he never had any preferment in the church, besides the vicarage of St. Mary's in Reading; which he held, together with the free-school there. His predecessor in the employment of schoolmaster was Andrew Bird, and his successor William Page. He published many sermons, and several pieces of practical divinity and controversy. The most considerable of his works seems to have been his book in Latin, on auricular confession, which is a confutation of the arguments of Bellarmine on that subject. *Ob. Jan. 1628-9.*

WILLIAM SLATER, D. D. *large beard; 12mo.*

Mr. Wood mentions two persons who had taken the degrees in divinity, whose names are similar to this; namely, William Slatyer, a noted poet and historian, author of “ Palæ-Albion, or the History of Great Britain” in verse;” and of “ Pſalms, or Songs of Sion, turned “ into the Language, and set to the Tunes of a strange “ Land.” The other, whose name was William Slater,

was

was educated at Cambridge, and beneficed at Pitminster in Somersetshire. He was author of many sermons, comments on the Scriptures, &c. They have been frequently confounded with each other; the former died 1647, the latter 1626. I take the latter to be the person represented, as bishop Wilkins, in his "Ecclesiastes," edit. 1765, p. 80, has spelt his name Slater, and also Sclater, at p. 70, of the same book.

JOHN HART, D. D. *a wooden print; large square beard.*

John Hart was author of "The burning Bush not consumed; or how to judge whether one be the child of God or not;" 1616; 8vo.

ROBERT BOLTON, B. D. minister of God's Word, at Broughton, in Northamptonshire;" 12mo.

ROBERT BOLTON; *J. Payne sc. 4to.*

Robert Bolton, a divine of puritan principles, was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and very eminent for his piety. The Greek language was so familiar to him, that he could speak it with almost as much facility as his mother tongue. In 1605, when king James visited the university of Oxford, he was appointed by the vice-chancellor to read in natural philosophy, and dispute before him, in the public schools. He was generally esteemed a most persuasive preacher, and as judicious a casuist. His practical writings are numerous. His book "On Happiness," which has gone through many editions, was the most celebrated of his works. When he lay at the point of death, one of his friends, taking him by the hand, asked him if he was not in great pain; "truly, said he,

K k 2

" the

“ the greatest pain that I feel is your cold hand ;” and presently expired. *Ob.* 17 Dec. 1631, *Æt.* 60*.

SAMUEL PURCHAS, B. D. *Ætat.* 48, 1625; *small.*
In the title to his “ Pilgrimes,” in five vols. fol.

Samuel Purchas, rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and chaplain to archbishop Abbot, received his education in the university of Cambridge. He, with great pains and industry, enlarged and perfected Hakluyt's Collection of Voyages and Travels. This work is not only valuable for the various instruction and amusement contained in it; but is also very estimable on a national, and I may add, a religious account †. He died in distressed circumstances, occasioned by the publication of this book, 1628, *Æt.* 51. He appears to have been a man of general learning. His compilations are in five volumes folio.

RICHARDUS WIGHTWICK, T. B. alter fund^m. Coll. Pembrochiæ, 1624. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*
 —One of the set of founders, whose portraits are at Oxford and Cambridge.

Richard Wightwick, rector of East Hildesley in Berkshire, gave 100 l. per annum to Pembroke College in Oxford, for the maintenance of three fellows, and four scholars. See TESDALE, Class VIII.

* Neale, who, in his “ History of the Puritans,” tells us that he reconciled himself to the church of Rome, and repented of what he had done, seems to have confounded Bolton with his friend Anderton. See Bolton's Artic. in Athen. Oxon.

† A late ingenious author has opened a new source of criticism from books of this kind, for illustrating the Scriptures. His treatise, intitled, “ Observations on “ divers Passages of Scripture, &c. grounded on Circumstances incidentally mentioned in Books of Voyages and Travels into the East,” 1764; 8vo. contains many curious and useful remarks, deduced from the manners and customs of the Eastern countries.

THOMAS

THOMAS SCOTTUS, geographus, et theologus
Anglus.

“ Quæ Draco *, quæve Magellanus potuere Britannis
“ Præstare, hic Scottus præstitit ingenio.”

*In Boiffard; small 4to. This print and the following represent
the same person.*

THOMAS SCOTT, sacrae theologiae baccalaureus; *Ob.* 1626.
Marshall sc.

The verses under the head intimate, that he wrote a book to expose the treachery of the king of Spain, in his treaties with Great Britain; and that the pope, who is styled “ Hell’s vicar-general,” was the *original plotter*. It also appears, that he was stabbed by one Lambert, for writing that book. The head is probably prefixed to the following pamphlet, mentioned in the Harleian Catalogue: “ A Relation of the Murder of Mr. Thomas Scott, “ preacher of God’s Word;” dated 1628; 4to.

ROBERT BURTON, or Democritus junior; *C. le Blon f. a small oval, in the title to his “ Anatomy of Melancholy.”*

Robert Burton, better known by the name of Democritus junior, was younger brother to William Burton, author of the “ Description of Leicestershire.” He compiled “ The Anatomy of Melancholy,” a book which has been universally read and admired. This work is, for the most part, what the author himself styles it, “ a Cento;” but it is a very ingenious one. His quotations, which abound in every page, are pertinent; but if he had made more use of his invention, and less of his common-place book, his work would perhaps have been more valuable

• Drake.

than

than it is*. He is generally free from the affected language, and ridiculous metaphors, which disgrace most of the books of this time †. He was famous for his skill in astrology; and is said to have foretold the precise time of his death. It is certain that the same thing was reported of him that was before said of Cardan, that he died a voluntary death, that his prediction might prove true: but this is very improbable. *Ob.* Jan. 1639. See Athen. Oxon.

RICHARD ROGERS. See the preceding reign.

Mr. STOCK; under an arch composed of books. *Frontisp.* to his "*Commentary on Malachi*," 1614; fol.

Mr. Stock; in *Boissard*; another in *Clark's Lives*; both small 4to

Richard Stock, rector of Allhallows, Breadstreet, was a very assiduous and pathetic preacher, and of a most exemplary life. His success in his ministry was answerable to his character. His "*Commentary on Malachi*" was esteemed a learned and useful work. *Ob.* 20 April, 1626. See Fuller's "*Worthies*," in Yorkshire, p. 231.

THOMAS WILSON; *T. Cross sc. ruff; black cap.* *Frontispiece* to his "*Christian Dictionary*;" fol.

Thomas Wilson, minister of St. George's Church in Canterbury, was highly esteemed for his learning and

* We are now freed from the yoke of pedantry; and a man may say that envy is a tormenting passion, and love an agreeable one, without quoting Horace, Ovid, Seneca, and twenty other poets and moralists, who have said the same thing. The mode of citation did not only prevail in books, but also in common conversation; and even at the bar, and on the bench. Sir Edward Coke, in his speech concerning the Gunpowder Plot, takes occasion to quote the Psalmist and Ovid in several places.

† Some instances of this kind occur in his book, as p. 465, sixth edit. he calls the eyes "the shoeing horns of love."

piety.

piety. In 1614, he published his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," which was generally approved. His "Christian Dictionary," which has been often printed, seems to have been the first book ever composed in English, by way of Concordance*. He died in the latter end of this reign, or in the beginning of the next; as he is styled, "late minister," &c. in the title to the second edition of his Commentary, 1627.

WILLIAM WHATELIE, minister of Banbury. See the reign of Charles I.

NONCONFORMISTS.

JOHN DOD; *Ob.* 1645, *Æt.* 96. *T. Crofs* *fc.* *four Eng-lish verses*; 8vo.

This head may be placed with equal propriety in the next reign.

John Dod received his education at Jesus College in Cambridge. He was in learning excelled by few, and in unaffected piety by none. Nothing was ever objected to this meek and humble man, but his being a puritan. He was particularly eminent for his knowledge of the Hebrew language, which he taught the famous John Gregory of Christ Church in Oxford †. He was, from his Exposition of the Ten Commandments, which he wrote in conjunction with Robert Cleaver, commonly called the Decalogist. His Sayings have been printed in various forms: many of them on two sheets of paper, are still to be seen pasted on the walls of cottages. An old woman in my neighbourhood told me, "that she should

* See the preface to Cruden's Concordance.

† See Mr. John Gurgary's Account of his Life.

" have

“ have gone distracted for the loss of her husband, if she had been without Mr. Dod’s Sayings in the House.”

ARTHUR HILDERSHAM, late preacher at Ashby de la Zouch (in Leicestershire); *preaching*; 4to.

ARTHUR HILDERSHAM, &c. *R. Vaughn sc. 4to.*

Arthur Hildersham, who was great-grandson by the mother, to George, duke of Clarence, was educated in the Roman Catholic religion; and when he was about fifteen years of age, disinherited by his father, for refusing to go to Rome. The earl of Huntingdon, his kinsman, very generously became his patron, and contributed to his support at Cambridge. He was several times silenced in this reign for nonconformity, but was restored by archbishop Abbot. Lilly, the astrologer, in the Memoirs of his own Life, tells us, “ that he dissented not from the church in any article of faith, but only about wearing the surplice, baptizing with the cross, and kneeling at the sacrament.” His “ Lectures on the 51st Psalm,” and his book on Fasting, shew him to have been a learned and pious man. *Ob. 4 Mar. 1631, Æt. 69.*

JOHANNES CARTER, fidelis ille servus Dei, et pastor Bramfordiensis, in agro Suffolciensi. *J. Dunstall f. In Clarke’s “ Lives of English Divines.” There is another portrait of him engraved by Vaughn.*

John Carter was born in Kent, and educated at Clare Hall, in Cambridge. He was many years minister of Bramford in Suffolk, and also rector of Belstead, in the same county. Though he had been often troubled for nonconformity, he took every occasion of exerting himself

self against popery, Arminianism, and the new ceremonies. Clarke and Neale speak of him as a man of great industry, charity, and piety. The former tells us, that when he dined with several ministers at one of the magistrates houses at Ipswich, a very vain person, who sat at the table, undertook to answer any question that should be proposed to him, either in divinity or philosophy. A profound silence ensued, till Mr. Carter addressed him in these words. "I will go no farther than my trencher to puzzle you; here is a foal: now tell me the reason why this fish, which has always lived in the salt water, should come out fresh?" As the challenger did not so much as attempt any answer, the scorn and laugh of the company were presently turned upon him. *Ob.* 21 Feb. 1634.

HUGO BROUGHTON, theolog. literarum et linguarum sacrarum callentissimus, *Æt.* 37. 1620 *; *J. Payne sc.* 4to. *Idem Van Hove sc.*

Hugh Broughton, a youth of an agreeable and promising aspect, was travelling on foot on the northern road, when he was accosted by the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, who asked him whither he was going. He told him to Oxford, in order to be a scholar. The apostolic Gilpin was so pleased with his appearance, and the quickness of his replies, that he took him with him to his own home, placed him in the school which he had founded, superintended his education, and at length sent him to Christ's College, in Cambridge. He was particularly famous for biblical learning; and his writings in that

* This appears to have been the date of a book to which the portrait was prefixed.

kind, particularly his “*Consent of Times* *,” shew him to have been an uncommon genius; but his descending to disputes about the colour of Aaron’s ephod, and other things equally frivolous, denote him a mean one. He was sometime at the head of a conventicle in England; and afterwards belonged to a congregation of Brownists at Amsterdam. He was a vehement preacher, and had a very strong propensity to wrangling both at home and abroad; but was, however, esteemed a notable writer in controversy. He has been very justly censured by the reverend Mr. Gilpin † for his ingratitude to his excellent patron, whom he endeavoured to supplant in the rectory of Houghton in the Spring. His fame was upon the decline when he returned to England; and his character became at length so despicable, that he was publicly ridiculed upon the stage ‡. Fuller conjectured that he died about the year 1600; but his death really happened, according to Monf. Bayle, in 1612.

Dr. WILLIAM AMES, a famous nonconformist, flourished at this time. There is an account of him in the next reign.

ABRAHAMUS AURELIUS, eccles. Gall. Londini pastor, *Æt.* 43, 1618; *Værsf. f.* 1631; 4to.

“ Vivos Aureli vultus exculpfit in ære ;
 “ Mores laud potuit sculperè chalcographus ;
 “ Neve opus : æternis dictis, factisque, librisque,
 “ Jampridem Mores sculpserat ipse suos.”

* A Treatise of Scripture Chronology. He tells us in this book, that Rahab commenced harlot at ten years of age.

† See his Life of Bernard Gilpin.

‡ See the Alchymist of Ben. Johnson, Act II. Scene 3. and Act IV. Sc. 5. The Fox, Act II. Sc. 2.

PRIESTS

PRIESTS of the CHURCH of ROME.

- "The portraiture of the Jesuits and priests, as they use
 "to sit at council in England, to further the Catholic cause.
 "Dr. Bishop, Dr. Bristow, Dr. Wright, F. Palmer, F.
 "Wood, F. Lurtice, F. Maxfield, F. Higham, F. Sweete,
 "F. Ployden (or Plowden), D. Smith, F. Lovet, F. Ani-
 "neur, F. Worthington, F. Porter, F. Patefon." *No engra-
 ver's name.*

I have met with only slight notices of the following persons.

Dr. B I S H O P.

William Bishop, a native of Shropshire, was educated in a popish seminary, at Rheims. He was sent a missionary into England, in the preceding reign; and was, by secretary Walsingham, committed to the Marshalsea; where he continued three years. After his enlargement, he became a doctor of the Sorbonne. He came again into England; and having been almost constantly resident here, for about seventeen years, he was, in 1612, thrown into prison. He was esteemed a man of abilities, and a very active and useful instrument to his party. Robert Abbot, brother to the archbishop, was engaged in a controversy with him; in which he not only discovered that he had a better cause, but that he was also better able to manage it *.

* See Fuller's "Worthies" in Warwickshire, p. 129.

Dr. W R I G H T.

Two persons of this name were concerned in the Powder Plot. Democritus junior, p. 92, &c. sixth edit. quotes a book of the passions written by "Wright the Jesuit."

P L O Y D E N, (OR PLOWDEN).

He was probably a relation of the famous Plowden, author of the Reports, who was a Roman Catholic.

F. W O R T H I N G T O N.

Father Worthington was sent a missionary into England, in the reign of Elizabeth.

G A R N E T, provincial of the Jesuits, &c. *I have seen a small oval print of him, but it is probably not genuine.*

"In the gallery of the English Jesuits, says Dr. Burnet, among the pictures of their martyrs, I did not meet with Garnet; for perhaps that name is so well known, that they would not expose a picture with such a name on it, to all strangers: yet Oldcorn, being a name less known, is hung there among their martyrs, though he was as clearly convicted of the Gunpowder Treason, as the other was *."

Sir T O B I E M A T T H E W, son of T. Matthew, archbishop of York, was a Jesuit †, but I believe no missionary; an employment to which he seems not to have

* Burnet's Letter from Rome. Mr. Addison in his Travels saw the pictures of the two Garnets, Oldcorn, &c. at Loretto.

† See Biog. Brit. VI. p. 404f.

been

been very well adapted, as he was rather of an unclerical character*. See the next reign.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS in great EMPLOYMENTS.

Sir RALPH WINWOOD, secretary of state, *Æt.* 49; *Miereveldé* p. 1613; *Vertue* *fc.* 1723; *b. fb.* Another by Henry Hondius. The former is before his "Memorials."

When he was resident at the Hague, he delivered the remonstrance of James I. against Vorstius the Arminian, to the assembly of the States, to which they seemed to pay very little attention. Upon this the king proceeded to threaten them with his pen; and plainly told them, that if they had the hardiness "to fetch again from hell, "ancient heresies long since dead, &c. that he should be "constrained to proceed publicly against them †." *Ob.* 1617.

Sir EDWARD HERBERT, ambassador to France. See a description of his portrait in the next reign, Class IX.

Sir Edward Herbert had too much spirit and fire for the phlegmatic and pacific James; and was better qualified to threaten, than to remonstrate. His spirited behaviour to the insults of the constable de Luifnes, the

* Arthur Wilson informs us, that a new order called Jesuitrices was set afoot in Flanders, in this reign, by Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Twittie, English ladies, who assumed the Ignatian habit; and that they were patronized by father Gerard, rector of the English College of Jesuits, at Liege; but that they were discountenanced by others of that fraternity. Soon after, Mrs. Ward was, by the pope, appointed "mother-general of two hundred ladies of some distinction, whom she "commissioned to preach," &c. Wilson in Kennet's *Hist.* vol. ii. p. 729.

† Idem, p. 715.

French

French minister, was the occasion of his being recalled, and he was replaced by the gentle earl of Carlisle.

Sir THOMAS ROE, ambassador at the Mogul's † court, from the year 1614, to the year 1618. See a description of his head, in the next reign.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, Knt. late ambassador from his majesty to the great emperor of Russia, governor of the honourable and famous societies of merchants trading to the East Indies, Muscovy, the French, and Summer Islands company, treasurer for Virginia, &c. *S. Passæus sc.* 1617.

Sir Thomas Smith, of Bidborough, in Kent, was second son of Thomas Smith, Esq. of Ostenhanger, in the same county. He was farmer of the customs in the preceding reign; and distinguished himself by his knowledge of trade, which was much cultivated by Elizabeth. He was, soon after the accession of James, appointed ambassador to the emperor of Russia; and published an account of his voyage to that country, to which his portrait is prefixed. He was a different person from Sir Thomas Smith of Abingdon, in Berkshire, who was master of requests, and Latin secretary to James.

Sir DUDLEY CARLETON, inscribed, "Illust. excell. ac prudent. Domino, Dudleyo Carleton, equiti, Magnæ Britannix regis apud Confœderatarum Provinciarum in Belgio, ordines, legato, &c. Pictoriæ artis non solum admiratori, sed etiam insigniter perito. Sculptor dedicat." *M. Mierevelt p. W. Delft sc. dated 1620; 4to. There is another*

† This monarch, happy in his pride and ignorance, fancied his dominions to be the greater part of the habitable world. But what was his mortification, when in Mercator's maps, presented him by Sir Thomas Roe, he found that he possessed but a small part of it! He was so chagrined at the sight, that he ordered the maps to be given to Sir Thomas again.

print

print of him by Sturt.—His portrait is at Christ Church, in Oxford.

Sir Dudley Carleton, afterwards viscount Dorchester, was ambassador in Holland, and at Venice, where he was chiefly resident. The negotiations of this accomplished minister, lately published, relate, for the most part, to the synod of Dort, in which king James deeply interested himself. In the next reign, he was constituted secretary of state; and was upon the point of being sent to the Tower, for barely naming the odious word *excise*, in the last parliament but one, that met at Westminster, before the long parliament *. *Ob.* 15 Feb. 1631-2.

Sir HENRY WOTTON, resident at Venice, in this reign. See the next, Class IX.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL, Esq. envoy to the court of Brussels, from king James I. and king Charles I. *Otho Veni* p. 1617; *G. Vertue* sc. 1726; *h. sh.*

TRUMBULL, agent pour les roys Jac. I. et Char. I. &c.
M. GUILL. TRUMBULL; *S. Gribelin* sc. 4to.

William Trumbull, Esq. was also one of the clerks of the privy-council. There is a short account of his descendants on the family monuments in the church of East-hamstead, Berks. See more of him in Sir Ant. Weldon's "Court of King James," p. 94.

Sir WM. WADD, who was ambassador to Spain in the preceding reign, is mentioned in the eighth class.

ANTONIUS SHERLEYUS, Anglus, &c. magni Sophi Persarum legatus invictissimo Cæsari, cæterisque principibus Christianis, &c. *Ægidius Sadeler* (Sculptor) D. D. 4to.

* Howel's Letters, vol. ii. No. 64.

Sir

Sir Anthony Shirley, second son of Sir Thomas Shirley of Winton, in Suffex, was one of the gallant adventurers who went to annoy the Spaniards in their settlements in the West Indies in the former reign. He afterwards travelled to Persia, and returned to England in the quality of ambaffador from the sopheri, in 1612. The next year he published an account of his travels. He was, by the emperor of Germany, raised to the dignity of a count; and the king of Spain made him admiral of the Levant sea. He died in Spain, after the year 1630. A spirit of adventure ran through the family of the Shirleys. Sir Anthony had two brothers who were noted adventurers. Sir Robert was introduced to the Persian court by his brother Sir Anthony; and was also sent ambaffador from the sopheri to James I. Sir Francis, the eldest brother, was unfortunate.

C L A S S VI.

M E N of the R O B E.

THOMAS EGERTONUS, baro de Ellesmere, Angliæ cancellarius; *S. Passaus sc. 4to.*

Made lord-keeper, May, 38 Eliz. And lord-chan. 1 Jac. I. 1616.

The lord Ellesmere, founder of the house of Bridgewater, adorned the office of chancellor, by his knowledge, his integrity, and his writings. When the king received the seal of him at his resignation, he was in tears*, the highest testimony he could pay to his merit. Several of his writings relating to his high office, and the court in which he presided, are in print †. He died in a very advanced age, 1617.

* Camden in Kennet, vol. ii. p. 647.

† See Worrall's Cat. of Law Books.

Sir

Sir FRANCIS BACON; *Van Somer p. Vertue sc. large 4to.*

This was engraved after the original, now in the hall at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's, the seat of Lord Grimston.

FRANCIS BACON, &c. *C. Johnson p. Cooper **; *b. sb. mezz.*

FRANCISCUS BACONUS, &c. 1626, *Æt. 66.* " *Moniti meliora :*" probably by *Simon Pass*; *frontispiece to Dr. Rawley's edit. of his Latin Works, fol. 1638.* This has been several times copied.

FRANCISCUS BACONUS, *Æt. 66*; *Hollar f. 4to.*

Sir FRANCIS BACON; *Van Hove sc. 4to.*

FRANCISCUS BACON; *Vertue sc. 1728*; *b. sb.*

Sir FRANCIS BACON; *a medallion*; *Vertue sc.*

FRANCOIS BACON; *Desrochers sc. 8vo.*

Knowledge, judgment, and eloquence, were eminently united in the lord-chancellor Bacon. But these great qualities were debased, or rendered useless, by his want of integrity. He that presided with such great abilities, as the arbiter of right and wrong, in the highest court of justice in the kingdom, was the dupe of his own servants, who are said to have cheated him at the lower end of the table, while he sat abstracted at the upper end. It has been alledged in his favour, that though he took bribes, his decrees were just. See Class IX.

Made lord-keeper Mar. 7, 1616-7.

JOHN WILLIAMS, bishop of Lincoln, lord-keeper. See Class IV.

Sir EDWARD COKE, lord chief-justice (of the King's Bench); *Houbraken sc. In the possession of Robert Coke, Esq. Illust. Head.*

* The name of the vendor.

VOL. I.

M m

Sir

SIR EDWARD COKE : “ *Prudens qui patiens;*” 1629* ; *J. Payne sc. 4to.*

EDWARDUS COKE, &c. copied from the next above ; 4to. another ; 12mo.

EDWARDUS COKUS ; *six Latin verses.*

SIR EDWARD COKE ; *Loggan sc.*

EDWARDUS COKE ; *R. White sc. h. sb.*

SIR EDWARD COKE, &c. *J. Cooper exc. h. sb. mezz.*

Promot. 25
Oct. 1613.

Sir Edward Coke, author of the Commentary on Littleton, was, from his great knowledge and experience in the law, eminently qualified for the highest dignity of his profession. But these qualifications, great as they were, scarcely compensated for his insolence and excessive anger ; which frequently vented themselves in scurrility and abuse, when he was sitting on the bench †. He carried his adulation still higher than his insolence, when he called the duke of Buckingham “ our Saviour,” upon his return from Spain ‡. It is remarkable that there were only fifteen volumes of reports extant, when his three first volumes were published. He died at his house at Stoke in Buckinghamshire, the third of September, 1634, in the eighty-third year of his age §.

HENRICUS MOUNTAGU, miles, summus iudiciarius banci regis ; *F. Delaram sc. 4to.*

* This is probably copied from a print of him done before, by Simon Pass. See Mr. Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers.

† When he presided at the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, he called him “ traitor, monster, viper, and spider of hell :” and he told Mrs. Turner, who was concerned in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, that “ she was guilty of the seven deadly sins ; she was a whore, a bawd, a forcerer, a witch, a papist, a felon, and a murderer.”

‡ Clarendon, vol. i. p. 6.

§ Birch's Lives. There is a mistake concerning his age, in the biographer.

Sir

Sir Henry Mountagu, son of Sir Edward, and grand-son to the lord chief-justice Mountagu, in the reign of Henry VIII. was, upon the removal of Sir Edward Coke, made lord chief-justice of the King's Bench. Such was his merit in his profession, that he was not at all disgraced by succeeding so great a man. He was afterwards, by the interest of the countess, or rather marquis of Buckingham, promoted to the high office of lord-treasurer; but was soon pulled down by the hand that raised him, as he was not sufficiently obsequious to that haughty favourite*. See Class II. see also Manchester in the next reign.

Promot. 16
Nov. 1616.

Sir JULIUS CÆSAR, knight, master of the rolls, &c. *R. Elstracke sc. 4to.*

His portrait is at Benington, in Hertfordshire.

Sir Julius Cæsar, descended, by the female line, from the duke de Cefarini, in Italy, was judge of the high court of admiralty, and one of the masters of requests in the preceding reign. Upon the accession of James, he was knighted, and constituted chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer; and in 1607, sworn of the privy-council. He was not only one of the best civilians, but also one of the best men of his time. His parts and industry rendered him an ornament to his profession; and his great charity and benevolence an ornament to human nature. He died the twenty-eighth of April, 1639, and is buried in the church of Great St. Helens, near Bishops-

Promot. 1
Oct. 1614.

* Lilly, the astrologer, tells us, in the *Memoirs of his own Life*, that the lord chief-justice was on his trial "found guilty by a peevish jury; but petitioning king James by a Greek petition, (as indeed he was an excellent Grecian) By "my fault, said king James, this man shall not die, I think he is a better Grecian "than any of my bishops." *Lilly's Life*, p. 104, edit. Lond. 1715.

gate, London. His monument, designed by himself, represents a scroll of parchment. The inscription, in which he engages himself willingly to pay the debt of nature to his Creator, is in the form of a bond; appendant to which is his seal, or coat of arms, with his name affixed. He left many things behind him in manuscript.

Sir HENRY HOBART, knight and baronet, lord chief-justice of the common pleas; *S. Passæus sc.* 4to.

Promot. 2
April, 1617.

Sir Henry Hobart, member of parliament for Norwich, in this reign, was knighted upon the accession of James; and in 1611, created a baronet. On the twenty-sixth of November, 1613, he was made lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. His Reports have gone through five editions. His head is prefixed to the two first in quarto and folio.

Sir JAMES LEY, knight and baronet, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench; *Payne f.* 8vo.

Promot. 29
Jan. 1620.

Sir James Ley, sixth son of Henry Ley, Esq. of Tessonfont, or Tessonfont, in Wiltshire, was, for his singular merit, made lord chief-justice in Ireland, and afterwards in England, by James I. He was also, by that prince, created baron Ley, of Ley, and constituted lord high-treasurer; in which office he was succeeded by Sir Richard Weston*. On the accession of Charles, he was created earl of Marlborough. *Ob.* 14 Mar. 1628-9. His Reports, before which is his head, were first published in 1659, fol. The title of Marlborough became extinct in this family, by the death of James Ley his son, who was

* Lloyd says that "he had a good temper enough for a judge, but not for a statesman; and for any statesman, but a lord-treasurer; and for any lord-treasurer, but in king Charles's active time." Lloyd's "Worthies," 8vo. p. 944.

an admiral in the reign of Charles II. He was killed by a cannon ball in 1665, as he was bravely fighting against the Dutch, in the ship called the Old James.

Sir WILLIAM JONES, one of the judges of the King's Bench. See the next reign.

Sir GEORGE CROKE. There is a print of him by Vaughn, inscribed, "Temp. Jac. Reg." but the inscription round the oval shews that it belongs to the reign of Charles I.

FRANCISCUS MORE, de Faley, in comitatu Berks, miles, &c. *W. Faithorne f. large 4to.*

Sir Francis More, born at East Ilfley, or Ildefley, near Wantage in Berkshire, was a frequent speaker in parliament in this, and the preceding reign. In 1614, he was made serjeant at law; and in 1616, knighted by king James, at Theobalds. He was a man of merit in his profession, and of a general good character. His Reports, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. were published in 1663, with his portrait prefixed. His learned reading concerning the statute on charitable uses, which he drew up himself, is printed with Duke's book on that subject. *Ob.* 20 Nov. 1621, *Æt.* 63. He lies buried at great Fawley, near Wantage.

RICHARD BLACKERBY. See the next reign.

A SCOTCH LAWYER.

THOMAS CRAIG de Ricartoun, eques, jurisconsultus Edinburgenfis, in Scotia; *Vertue sc.* 1731.

Sir Thomas Craig was author of a learned and accurate treatise on the feudal law, intituled, "Jus feudale, Lond.

" Lond. 1655." The " *Epistola Nuncupatoria*" is addressed to James the first*. He was also author of " *Scotland's Sovereignty asserted,*" being a dispute concerning homage," 1698; 8vo.

C L A S S VII.

M E N of the S W O R D.

O F F I C E R S of the A R M Y.

ARTHUR, lord CHICHESTER, lord baron of Belfast, lord high-treasurer of Ireland, and sometime lord-deputy of that kingdom, eleven years and upwards, one of the privy-council in England. *In armour.*

Lord Chichester, in his youth, robbed one of queen Elizabeth's purveyors, who were but little better than robbers themselves. He soon after, to avoid a prosecution, fled into France, where he signalized himself as a soldier, under Henry IV. who knighted him for his gallant behaviour. He was shortly after pardoned by the queen, and employed against the rebels in Ireland. In 1604, he was, for his eminent services in reducing and civilizing that kingdom, made lord-deputy, and created baron of Belfast by James. During his government, the Irish began to assimilate themselves to the manners and customs of the English, and the harp was first marshalled with the British arms. This great general, and wise statesman, died 1605.

Made lord-
dep. 1604.
Cr. baron,
1612.

* This book is commended by Mr. Hurd, in his " *Moral and Political Dialogues,*" p. 261, 2d edit.

GEORGE

GEORGE CAREW, afterwards earl of Totnes. See the next reign.

SIR HORATIO VEER, (VERE) Knt. lord-general, &c. *Delaram* *fc.* 4to.

SIR HORACE VERE, since baron of Tilbury; *Faithorne* *fc.* 4to. In *Sir Francis Vere's Commentaries*.

Sir Horace Vere, younger brother to Sir Francis, had the command of the forces sent by James to recover the Palatinate. He was a man of a most steady and sedate courage; and possessed that presence of mind in the greatest dangers and emergencies, which is the highest qualification of a general. It was owing to this quality, that he made that glorious retreat from Spinola, which was the greatest action of his life*. His taking of Sluys was attended with difficulties which were thought insuperable. See the reign of Charles I.

General CECIL, son to the earl of Exeter, "employed by his majesty over his forces, &c. in the aid of the princes of Juliers and Cleve;" *S. Passaus* *fc.* 1618; 4to.

Sir Edward Cecil, second son of Thomas, the first earl of Exeter, was one of the most considerable generals of his time; he having served for thirty-five years in the Netherlands, the best school of war in this age. He had the command of the English forces at the battle of Newport, and was, in the beginning of the next reign, admiral of the fleet sent against Cadiz. This expedition was attended with some disgrace, as the fleet arrived at that place too late in the year for action, and returned

* A great general, who commands a small army against another great general, with a large one, must act with more propriety in securing a good retreat, than in fighting. Spinola said, that Sir Horace Vere "escaped with four thousand men from between his fingers."

without

without effectuating any thing. He was, by Charles I. created viscount Wimbleton. *Ob.* 16 Nov. 1638.

Sir JOHN BURGH. See the next reign.

Generosissimus GULIELMUS FAIRFAX, præfectus cohortis Ang. in Palat. *R. Gaywood f.* 1656; 4to.

“ To Frankenthal * when siege Cordona laid,
 “ So was our British king-craft over-knaved
 “ By Gondomar, as in it martyr made
 “ This honourable cadet ; and so stav’d
 “ Off all recruits, that Burroughs their commander,
 “ Our glorious Burroughs, was compell’d to render.”

GULIELMUS FAIRFAX, &c. 4 *Latin verses*; 8vo.

Captain William Fairfax was one of the brave officers who lost their lives at the siege of Frankendale, in attempting impossibilities ; who, without hope of success, fought with all the ardour of the most determined courage, actuated by a prospect of victory.

Sir HENRY RICH, captain of the guard, &c. *W. Pass. f.* 4to.

The handsome person of this gentleman attracted the notice of king James, who created him baron of Kensington, and earl of Holland. He built the fine old house near Kensington, the seat of the present lord Holland. See the following reign.

ARTHURUS SEVERUS NONESUCH O TOOLE, *Æt.* 80, 1618. *An old man in armour, with a sword in his hand, on the b'ade of which are many crowns : at the bottom are the following verses, representing him as an adventurer.*

* Frankendale.

“ Great

" Great mogul's landlord, both Indies king,
 " Whose self-admiring fame doth loudly ring;
 " Writes fourscore years, more kingdoms he hath right to,
 " The stars say so, and for them he will fight too:
 " And though this worthless age, will not believe him,
 " But clatter, spatter, slander, scoff to grieve him;
 " Yet he and all the world in this agree,
 " That such another Toole will never be."

F. Delaram sc. h. sb.

As this print appears by the verses to be satirical, it is probable that the generality of the copies were destroyed. I never saw it, but in the collection of the honourable Horace Walpole; and that gentleman told me, that he never saw any print of this person besides his own. There were some of the name of O Toole in Ireland, in the reign of Henry VIII. See article Fitz-gerald, viscount Leinster, in Collins's Peerage*.

OFFICERS of the NAVY.

HENRY VERE, earl of Oxford, mentioned in the second class, was vice-admiral for the English coast, under the duke of Buckingham, in this reign †.

Captain JOHN SMITH, admiral of New England; *S. Passaus sc.* The head, of an octavo size, is in the map of New England, in Smith's "History of Virginia," &c. 1632; fol.

Captain John Smith deserves to be ranked with the greatest travellers and adventurers of his age. He was

* There were some of the family of O Toole in Ireland, as late as 1607. Camden mentions them in the last edition of the "Britannia," which appeared that year.

† Wilson, in Kennet, II. p. 748.

fometime in the service of the emperor, and the prince of Tranfylvania, againft the Grand Signor, where he diftinguifhed himfelf by challenging three Turks of quality to fingle combat, and cutting off their heads; for which heroic exploit, he bore three Turks heads betwixt a chevron, in his arms. He afterwards went to America, where he was taken prifoner by the favage Indians, from whom he found means to efcape. He often hazarded his life in naval engagements with pirates, Spanifh men of war, and in other adventures; and had a confiderable hand in reducing New England to the obedience of Great Britain, and in reclaiming the inhabitants from barbarifm. See a detail of his exploits in the “*History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Illes,*” written by himfelf.

C L A S S VIII.

S O N S of P E E R S without Titles, BARONETS, KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, and Perfons in inferior CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

Created by
James I.

Sir HUGH MYDDLETON. (Bart.)—“ The famous aqueduct called the New River, was performed at his charge, notwithstanding many natural difficulties, and the envious opposition he met with, A. D. 1613. He alfo caufed to be wrought the filver mines in Wales, to the great advantage of the crown, and of the public.” *C. Johnson p. Vertue fc. 1722; large h. fb.*

His portrait is at Welbeck.

Sir Hugh Middleton united two fprings, one in the parifh of Amwell, near Hertford, and the other near Ware; and

and conveyed them through a winding course of sixty miles to London. He is said to have erected no less than eight hundred bridges, for necessary passages over this river. This great work, which seems to have been better suited to the genius of a Roman emperor, than of a citizen of London, was begun the twentieth of February, 1608, and finished the twenty-ninth of September, 1613.

Sir RICHARD SPENCER; in a collection of beads published by Hondius, 1608.

Sir Richard Spencer of Offley, in Hertfordshire, was fourth son of Sir John Spencer of Althorp, in Northamptonshire, ancestor of the present duke of Marlborough. The Spencers of Hertfordshire are descended from Sir Richard.

Sir WILLIAM WADD, (OR WAAD) late lieutenant of the Tower; *T. Jenner exc. small 4to **.

Sir William Wadd, a man of great learning, generosity, and benevolence, who had been employed by queen Elizabeth in several embassies, was removed from the lieutenancy of the Tower, to make way for Sir Gervase Elways †, a man of a prostitute character, who was the chief instrument in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury. The pretence for his removal was his allowing the lady

* In bishop Carleton's "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy," is a small print of him, resembling this; in which he is represented in a studious posture, putting together some fragments of a treasonable paper, which had been torn and thrown into the sea, by Crighton, a Scotch jesuit, and blown into a ship where he was. Like the editors of the inscriptions on Duillius's pillar, and the Arundel marbles, he supplied what was wanting, by conjecture; but what was conjectural, perfectly coincided with what was visible.

† Or Ellis.

Arabella Stuart *, his prisoner, a key. Lloyd tells us, that "to his directions we owe Rider's "Dictionary;" to his encouragement Hooker's "Polity;" and to his charge, Gruter's "Inscriptions †." This excellent man employed a faithful and judicious friend to admonish him of every thing that he saw amiss in his conduct.

Sir WILLIAM SEGAR, garter king at arms. See Class IX.

Sir ALEXANDER TEMPLE; *R. White sc.*

I know no more of this gentleman, than that he was father of lady Lister, mentioned in the reign of Charles I. There is a good portrait of him at Hagley, by Cornelius Jansen.

DARCY WENTWORTH, *Æt.* 32, 1624; *Wm. Pafs sc.*

We are informed by Collins, in his Peerage, that Michael, eldest son of John lord Darcy, married Margaret daughter of Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, in the county of York, Esq. by whom he had a son John, who, in 1587, became lord Darcy. This John lord Darcy, dying in 1635, left issue his only son John,

* Arabella, daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox, and brother of Henry lord Darnley, was too nearly allied to the crown not to give umbrage to the king; and too remotely, to found any claim, or receive any advantage from that alliance. Though of an artless and unambitious character herself, it was suspected that she might be the tool of others ambition; which was the occasion of her confinement, and the various miseries that she suffered. Her misfortunes, especially her separation from her husband †, whom she tenderly loved, turned her brain, and soon after put an early period to her life. See her article in the "Biographia." Her portrait is at Welbeck.

† State Worthies, p. 601.

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

and

and two daughters. It appears from this account, that Darcy Wentworth was not a son of any of the noble persons abovementioned, but was probably allied to this family*.

THOMAS HARLEY, Esq. of Brampton Bryan (in Herefordshire); *Æt.* 47, 1606; *Vertus sc. h. sb.* † *Several prints of the Harley family, &c. were engraved by Vertue, for the "Historical Collections of the noble families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle;" compiled by Arthur Collins, Esq. at the request of lady Oxford, mother to the dutchess dowager of Portland.*

Thomas Harley, a gentleman eminent for his abilities, and affluence of fortune, was several times high sheriff of the county of Hereford, in this, and the former reign. In the first of James, he had the royal grant for the honour and castle of Wigmore; and was afterwards one of the council to William, lord Compton, president of Wales. He, with great frankness, told the king, that if he pursued the measures in which he was engaged, they would infallibly embroil him or his son in a civil war. This prophetic speech occasioned his retiring from court. *Ob.* Mar. 1631.

SAMPSONUS LENNARD, tam Martis quam Mercurii alumnum; *picked beard; laced ruff; in armour, &c.*

Sampson Lennard was, as I am informed, the ancestor of the present lord Dacre, who, by a marriage with Margaret, daughter of Thomas, and sister and heir of Gregory Fynes †, lord Dacre, first brought that barony into the family of Lennard. James I. by his letters patents, intended to have called him to the house of peers, as lord

* Peerage, vol. iii. p. 28, 29, edit. 1756.

† His portrait is at Welbeck.

‡ Or Fiennes.

Dacre;

Dacre; but the death of his lady, in 1611, by which her son immediately succeeded to the barony, prevented it. A person of both his names was an eminent topographer in this reign, and visited the western counties. Some of his manuscripts are in the British Museum. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Topography," a book of great merit, lately published. *Ob.* 1615, *Æt.* 71.

THOMAS PERCY, Gent. See PERCIUS, Class XII.

THOMAS SUTTON, Esq. founder of the Charter House, An^o. 1611. *Ab. originali in adibus Carthusianis; Faber f.* 1754; *whole length; sb. mezza.*

THOMAS SUTTON; in the "*Heroologia*;" 8vo.

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Elfræke st.* 4to.

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Van Hove sc. Frontispice to Harne's "Domus Carthusiana,"* 1677; 8vo.

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Vertue sc.* 1737; 8vo.

Thomas Sutton, in the early part of his life, travelled to those countries as a gentleman, to which he afterwards traded as a merchant. He was, for some time, in the army; in which he behaved himself so well, that he obtained a patent of queen Elizabeth for the office of master-general of the ordnance for life. No man was better acquainted with the mysteries of trade, and few with the methods of saving. By a long course of frugality and industry, he acquired a fortune superior to that of any private gentleman of his time. This enabled him to build and endow the hospital called the Charter House, one of the noblest foundations in the world. He paid 13000 l. for the ground only; and the expence of the building and endowment was answerable. He died the twelfth of December, 1611, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr.

John

John Aubrey tells us, that Ben. Johnson has characterized him under the name of Volpone*.

NICOLAUS WADHAM, armiger, Coll. Wadhamensis fund'. A. D. 1609; *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. One of the Set of Founders.*

Nicholas Wadham, of Merifield, in Somersetshire, a man of a respectable character, was, together with Dorothy his wife, the munificent founder of the college in Oxford, called after his name. It is remarkable, that so hospitable a man should have no less than 14000*l.* out of an estate of 800*l.* a year †. He and his wife, who were both of the Romish religion, had formed a design of founding a catholic seminary at Venice; but the love of their country got the better of their religious prejudices.

THOMAS TESDALE, (TISDALE) armiger, was fundatorum Coll. Pembrochiæ, A. Dom. 1624; *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. One of the Set of Founders.*

Thomas Tisdale, of Glympton, Esq. was, with Richard Wightwick, or Whitwick, co-founder of Pembroke College in Oxford. Four of Tisdale's fellows are to be of his kindred, and the rest are to be elected from Abingdon school.

Alderman LEATE, *a head in an oval. About the oval,*

“ Let arms and arts thy praises speak,
“ Who wast their patron worthy Leate.”

* In his “ Anecdotes of several extraordinary Persons,” a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum.

† Fuller says, “ that he had great length in his extraction, breadth in his estate, and depth in his liberality. His hospital house was an inn at all times; “ a court at Christmas.” Worthies, in Somerset, p. 30.

Below,

Below,

“ London may boast thy praise, and magnify
 “ Thy name, whose care her ruins did repair ;
 “ And in exchange of foul deformity
 “ Hath deckt and graced her with beauties rare,
 “ The fame whereof resoundeth far and near.
 “ Then honour him, who thus hath honour'd thee,
 “ And love his name in all posterity.” *J. Payne sc.*

Alderman Leate, a man of great ingenuity and public spirit, was well known in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. for the surveys which he took of different parts of the city of London, and the many useful and ornamental alterations which he projected in the streets and buildings. Some of them were, to the projector's honour, carried into execution. Stowe mentions a plan of Moorfields, as it was intended to be laid out by this person. It was to have been inserted in his “ Survey of London.”

“ JOHN GRAVES, Gent. aged 102 years, when
 “ drawn, in 1616. He was born in Yorkshire, in 1513, and
 “ died at London, in 1616, aged 103 years. He was grand-
 “ father to Rich. Graves of Mickleton, Esq. grandfather
 “ to Rich. Graves of Mickleton, now living, 1728.” *Vertue
 sc. b. sb.*

Richard Graves of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, Esq. a noted antiquary, caused this print to be engraved as a memorial of his ancestor ; who appears, from his erect posture, and sensible countenance, to have been a very extraordinary person for one of his age.

END OF PART I. VOL. I.

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